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65. Post Office Cha nges.-Montreal Inspectorship still vacant. Postage is now 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz to all countries except Canada, United States and Newfoundland, to which it remains 3 cents per oz. Registration fee is 5 cents in addition to the ordinary postage to any destination.
Vames of Post Offices Changed.-Bumfrau, Carleton, N.B to Beechwood. Dubue, Provencher, M., to St. Adolphe. Patilio, Essex, N.R., O., to Puce.
Post Offices Closed,-Balfour Prince Edward, O.; Dickenson, Russell, O.; Dry River, Selkirk, M.; Lakefield, King's, N.B.; Landestrew, Assa.; Little Salmon River Mills, St. John, N. B. ; Monk's Head, Antigonish, N.S.; Notre Dame du Pont Main, Ottawa, Q.; Ridley, Kent, O. ; Shad Bay, Halffax, N. S.
168. The Public Debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1893, was $\$ 236,874$,899.49, according to the Official Gazette.

173 Steamship Records.-Nov. 2, Eastward passage "Campania," 5 days, 12 hrs., 7 min. Nov. 3, Westward passage "Lucania," 5 days, $12 \mathrm{hrs}_{\mathrm{p}}, 47 \mathrm{~min}$.
252. For completelist of arbitrators in Behring Sea case, see page 411.
349. Count Taafe, Premier of Austria, has resigned and Prince Windisgraetz has succeeded him.
350. Representative of the Dominion of Canada in France, Hon. Hector Fabre, C.M.G., 10 Rue de Rome, Paris.
371. UNITED States Elections of Nov. 7, 1893:
Colorado.-Elections were for county and judicial officers, Results in favor of Republicans. Legislature also gave_Republican majority.
Iowa.-Clected a governor, lieutenant-governor, fudge of the Supreme Court, railway commissioner, superintendent of publle instruction and a legislature, which will elect a United States senator. J. F. Jackson, Kepublican, defeated Horace F. Boles, Democrat, for Governor by about 50,000 majority. Legislature Republican as at last election.
Rentucky,-Elected a legislature, which will choose a Unitcd States senator, also minor State officials. Democrats successful as at last election.
Maryland.- Elected a legislature and five ftudges. Domoorats again successful, but with reduced majorities.
Massachusetts.-Elected a governor, lieu-tenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney-general

PAGE,
eight executive councillors and a legislature. Governor Greenhalghe, Republican, elected in place of Governor Russell, Democrat by about $35,000 \mathrm{ma}$ jority. State elections resulted generally Republican as at last election.
Missouri.-LClections for minor State officials. Democrats successful as at last election.
Nebraska.-Elections for minor otticials: some Republieang succeeded by Populists.
New Jersey.-Elected eight members of the Senate from Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Salem, Summerset, Union and Warren counties, and a $f u l l$ assembly. Republicans generally succeeded Democrats.
New York.-New York elected a secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attor-ney-general, state engineer, judge of the Court of Appeals and an entire legislature, besides delegates to the coming constitutional convention. Legislature and Senate previously Democratio went Republican. The great feature of, the contest was the defeat of Isaac $H$ Maynard, Tammany " machine " cañ2\% date for juige, by Judge Bartlett, who obtained a majority of about 80,000 .
Ohio.-Elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, Supreme Court judge, attorney-general, dairy commissioner, member of the boa d of publie works and a legislature. Governor McKinley, Republican, re-elected Governor by an increased majority equaling nearly 80,000 . State elections generally in favor of Republicans as at last election.
Pennsylvania.-Elected a state treasurer and a judge of the Supreme Court. Republicans successful as at last election.
South Dakota.-South Dakota electod three Supreme Court and eight Uireuit Cetrt judges. Republicans successful as at lastelection.
Virginia.-Elected a governor, lieutenantgovernor, attorney-general and a legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, Governor O'Farrell, Demo. crat, elected, State generally Democratic as at previous election.
United States.-Trade returns to June 30 , 1893, see page 399.
N.B. - None of the official returns of the United States Elections are available at this date (Nov. 14), and the figures givon are estimated, though the results are detinite.

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## The First English Almanack.

The earliest known English almanack is that at Trinity College, Cambridge, of the year 1347. entitled; "An Almanack 'T ranslated in Perpetitude out of Arabike into Latin." Another early one said to have br's Calendar," written at Oxford in 1380 . There is in the British Museum doubted. The earliest written by Roger Bacon in 1292, the authenticity of this is, however, under this heading, "Transcribed Verbatinu English is one of 1386, which was re-edited in 1812 containing Curious Particulars Illnstration from the Original Antique M.S. in Black Letter. Keligions Tenets, and Medicine of thative of the Astronomy, Astrology, Chronology, History, class seem to have been printed in Holland," As to printed almanacks our earliest of this de Worde in 1495. In the British Museum can the first printed in Einglish wasthat of Wynkyn twenty-five columns of which are nearly can be seen an Egyptian almanaek 300, years old unfortunate ones in res ink, quite the reverge of our modern custom are marked in black, ond

## 1894.

Being the 58th year of the reign of Queen Victoria and the 28th year of the Confederation of the Provinces into the Dominion of Canada.
firte and @qobable ffegtibatg, etc.
 Ontario, New Brunswick ant Novi
Easter Monday; Queen's Birind Nova Scotia.-New Year's day ; Good Friday ; Quebec.-New Yeabs Darmbay; Dominion Day; Chmistmas Day,
Friday; Kaster Monday ; Allisainta ; Conception ; Christy ; Annunciation ; Good day ; Dominion Day.

Also, throughout the Dominin
or Thankagiving. Dominion Day falls on Sunday this year, and Christmas Day on Tuesday,
delipgeg.
In the year 1804 there will be two Eelipses of the Sun and two of the Moon,
1.-

Eastorn Europe and the Indian Ocean. April 5th, visible throughout Asia, and partially in Begins at 13h. 16 m ., so on the ea
on the earth generally, Greenwich mean time. Greenwich mean time; ends at $\mathbf{1 8 h} . \mathbf{3 2 m}$.
Maximumi
III.-A partial Eelinse of the Moon, Sepeconds, in longitude $74^{\circ} 11^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$, and latitude $12^{\circ} \mathbf{7}^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. Magnitude of Eelipse 0.225 moon'ptember 14th, visible throughout America.
IV.-A total Eelipse of 20 moon's diameter.
on the Indian Ocean, and partially in Southern Anstralin vibe in Central and Eastern Africa, Begins on the earth generally
generally at $20 \mathrm{~h}, 1 \mathrm{~m}$. Gruenwich mean time
There will be a Transit of Mercury across the Sun's dise on November 10th
External contact at Greenwich at Ingress at 3 h .56 m, (p.m.) G. M. T.
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Internal } & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { " } & \text { " Freess at } 3 \mathrm{~h} .57 \mathrm{~m} \text {. }\end{array}$
External " " " " Ingress at $9 \mathrm{~h}, 13 \mathrm{~m}$.

## Munary $\mathbb{C p c l e}$.

We call Lunary Cycle or Metonic Cycle a period of 19 years, comprising about 235 revolutions of the moon, after the lapse of which the new and full moon returns to the same day of the year. It was discovered by Meton, a Greek astronomer of the 5th century before Christ and engraved in gold letters on the temple of Minerva; hence the custom to call the Golden umber the ordeal number of each year in the Lunar Cycle,
This year, 18.4, the Golden Number is 14, because this year is in the 14th of the lunar cycle hence, in 19 years from now, i, e. in 1913, the golden number will be the same as in this year, and the new and full moons will return to the same dates as this year, 1894.

## Solar $\mathbb{C y c}$ cle.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, at the end of which time the days of the month return to the same days of the week. As in a year there are 52 weeks and one day, it must then end on the same day on which it has begun, and the next year must begin the following day. If there were no leap year, the year would begin by the same day every seventh year, and the days of the months would return to the same days of the week; but, on account of leap year coming every four years, the solar cycle happens only every 2 sth year-id est, 4 times 7 years. For instance, the number of days, months and weeks in 1894 is the same as those of $\mathbf{1 8 0 6 6}$, and will
happen again in 1922 .

- The times above given are Greenwich Astronomical time, the zero of which is mid-day,


Septeagges

$|$| S |
| :--- |
| M |
| Tu |
| W |
| W |
| Th |
| Fr |
| Fr |
| Ba |

Sesoagesime

| 28 | S. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 29 | M. |
| 30 | Tu. |
| 31 | W. |

-a.m. $\quad \dagger$
The astr
McLeod, Ma

Venus w ber, It will it wih be ver

Mars wi
Jupiter
Saturn
The nex

The Star Almanac.
1st Month.
JANUARY, 1894.
IMoon's Phases. Day.

Sesagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 8 h. $54 \mathrm{~m} . \ddagger$
1st Eunday after Epiphany.

| Maritime | Quebec d |
| :---: | :---: |
| Provinces. | Ontario. |
| h. m. | h. m. |
| 11  <br> 8 7 <br> 9 ev  | 107 ¢v. |
| 8 <br> 11 <br> 11 <br> 18. | 79 ev . |
| 1111 mo | 1011 mo . |
| 051 ev , | 1151 mo . |

## Manttoba. <br> h. m.

07 ev.
69 ev.
911 mo.
1051 mo .

31 Days.

| Northevest | Rritish |
| :---: | :---: |
| Territories. | Columbia |
| $\mathrm{h}_{8} \mathrm{~m}$. | h. m, |
| 87 ev . | 77 ev |
| ${ }_{8}^{5} 119 \mathrm{ev}$. | 4.9 ev . |
| ${ }_{9}^{8} 111 \mathrm{El}_{1} \mathrm{mog}$ mo, | 711 mo |

Calendar for Vancouver Br.Col'mbia the N.W.T. \& Manitoba.

| Calendar for Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. |  |  |  | Calendar for Toronto, Westeru Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes, |  |  |  | Calendar for Vancouver, Br.Col'mbia the N.W.T. \& Manitoba. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 兂 | Sun | Moon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rises | sets | rises | sets | rises | sets | rises | Moon | $\underset{\text { rises }}{\text { Sun }}$ | Sun |
| 740 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{1} \mathbf{2 7}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} 3_{7}$ | H M. <br> 10 <br> 18 | ${ }^{14} \times 1$. | ${ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$. | $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{M}$. | H. м. | H. M , |  |
| 740 | 428 | 844 | 106 | ${ }^{7} 34$ | 433 | *2 34 | 1048 | 769 | 409 |
| 40 | 429 | 450 | 139 | $7{ }_{7}^{7} 3$ | 4 | 3 | 119 | 75.1 | 410 |
| 41 | 430 | 555 | 214 | 7 7 3 | 4 |  |  | 788 | 412 |
| 40 | 431 | 651 | 257 | 733 | 437 | 547 646 | ${ }_{2}^{1} 221$ | 758 | 413 |
| - | 432 | 743 | 353 | $7: 3$ | 438 | $7{ }^{6} 46$ | 305 |  | 414 |



Snd Sunday after Npiphany.
Day's Length, 9 h .05 m .


Septuagesima Sundiay.
Day's Length, 9 h .20 m .

| 21 22 | $\stackrel{\text { S. }}{\text { M. }}$ | 7 7 799 79 | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 51 \\ 455\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Tu. | 729 728 | 4 4 465 | 612 <br> $7 \quad 34$ | 843 9810 | 730 | 452 | 609 | 846 | 726 | 457 | 4 614 | 802 840 | 745 | 434 435 |
| 24 | W. | 727 | 458 | 851 | ${ }_{9} 93$ | 729 | 454 | 782 | ${ }_{9} 12$ | 725 | 4 !8 | $7: 5$ | 908 | 743 | 436 436 |
| 25 | Th. | 726 | 500 | 1004 | 952 | 72 | 45 |  | 933 | 724 | 459 | 851 | 981 | 742 | 438 |
| $\stackrel{26}{ }$ | $\mathrm{Fr}_{\text {r }}$ |  | 501 | 1114 | 1009 | 726 | 458 | 1115 | ${ }^{9} 51$ | $7{ }^{7} 2$ | 501 | 1014 | 951 | 741 | 439 |
| 27 | 8 Sa | 724 | 502 |  | 1028 | 725 | ${ }_{5}^{4} 00$ | 1115 | 1026 | 7 7 7 22 | 5 02 <br> 5 04 | 1113 | 1069 | 740 | 441 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 739 | 443 |



Day's Length, 9 h .37 m .
$\dagger$ p.m.
$\ddagger$ Day's Length

| 721 | 505 | 0 21 | 1049 |  |  | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 720 | 507 | 128 | 1114 | 737 |  |  |
| 719 | 5 C 8 | 235 | 1142 | 736 |  | 80 |
| 718 | 510 | 339 | 17018 | 735 |  | 52 |

Iontreal seetion of Calendar.
McLeod, Ma,E., Superintendent of the Star Almanac have been made by Professor C. H.

## Qforuing and ebvening Starg.

Venve will be an evening star during January and the first half of February and December. It will be a morning star from the latter part of February to the end of November, when Mars will be a morning starion with the sun.
Mupa wil be a morning star during Jannary and February.
BATURN will be an evening star during April, May and June.
保
The next transit of Venus will take place in 2004, and there will be another in 2012,

## $\mathfrak{C}$ asiter 䛈eriod.

The Council of Nicea, held in the year of our Lord 325, has decided that the feast of Easter should be celebrated the first Sunday after the first moon following the 20th of March. Accordthe 2zth of April Easter can be celebrated wivhin the space of 35 days from the 22nd of March to full moon on the 21st of March and space is called the Easter Period. Hence, if there were a is the earliest date for Easter, It happened in were a Sunday, Easter would be on that day. It and the 18th would fall on a Sunday, the following Sund there were full moon on April i8th, happened in 1886.

## Fewish $\mathbb{C a l e n d a r}$.

(A.D. 1 (894-A.M. 56J4-55). The Year 5654 commpaced September 11th, 1893.

Jan. 8 New Moon,
Feb. 7 New Moon, Meh. 9 New Moon,
(4) 21 Fast of Esther,
4.
(4 23 Shusha
April 23 Shusham Purim, Aprif New Moon

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { i6 } & 21 & \text { Passover, Ist day, } \\
\text { is } & 22 & \text { i6 } & \text { 2nd day, } \\
\text { i6 } & 27 & \text { is } & \text { 7th day, }
\end{array}
$$ ends,

May 7 New Moon, ${ }^{4} \quad 2433 \mathrm{rd}$ of Omer,
June 25 New Moon,
" 11 Pentecost.
July 5 New Moon 11 ind day,
New Moon. ${ }^{6} 22$ Fast of Tamuz,

Shebat 1
I Adar 1
II Adar 1
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 6 } & 13 \\ 6 & 14\end{array}$
(6) $1 \pm$

Nisan
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Nisan } & 1 \\ \because & 15\end{array}$
(6 $\quad 16$
" 22
ljar
Silvan 18
Silvan

Tamuz 1

Aug, 3 New Moon,

* 12 Fast of Destruction of


## Sep. 2 New Moon

Oct. 1 New Year 5655
${ }^{4 \%}$ " 2nd day Feast of Guedaliah
4 10 Day of A tonement,
" 615 Tabernacles, 1st day, 2nd day,
" 21 Hosana Raba,
"6 22 Feast of the 8th day,
" 31 Rejoicing of the Law,
Nov, 31 New Moon,
Nov, 29 New Moon,
Dec. 23 Rededication of Temple, Kislev $\quad \frac{1}{25}$ " 28 New Moon,

## ToTE " 18

1894-10igh mater at autbec-1894.

| Day. | April. | May. | June. |  | July. | August. |  | Septe'ber. |  | October. |  | Nov'ber. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M'g. Eve. | M'g. Eve. | M'g. |  | M'g. Eve. | M'g. | Eve. | M'g. | Ev | M'g. | Eve. | M' | Eve. |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 15 & 3 & 05\end{array}$ | $253-327$ | 348 |  | 356429 | 549 | 579 | 717 |  | 731 | 749 | 816 | 34 |
|  | 347422 | $35^{4} 1423$ | 439 | 502 | $\cdots$ | 646 | 710 | 749 | 818 | 806 | 824 | 851 | 909 |
|  | 53,553 | 52554 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 2 \\ 6 & 13\end{array}$ |  | 5 5 6 622 <br> 6 49 7  | 7 31 <br> 8  | $75 \times$ | $83 i$ | 856 | 841 | 900 | 926 | 946 |
| 5 | 6 10 6 2 | 6 $22{ }^{6} 21$ | 6 7 7 0 | 723 | 6 49 7 16 <br> 7 42 8 09 | 8 9 9 | 834 9 | 916 | 934 | 9 9 9 50 | ${ }^{9} 33$ | 1007 | 1030 |
|  | 642658 | 638658 | 747 | 812 | 8 31 9 | 9 9 48 | ${ }_{10}^{9} 288$ | (rr $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 21\end{array}$ | 1046 | 1032 | 1010 | 1057 | 1124 |
|  | 7 14 730 | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 18 & 7 & 38\end{array}$ | 838 | 905 | 9 26 9 01 <br> 9 9 50  | 1027 | $104^{10}$ | 11 1107 | 11 46 | 11123 | 1055 | 115 |  |
|  | 7468804 | 800821 | 933 | 958 | 10141038 | 1107 | 1127 | 1158 | 1130 | 112 | - 35 | 159 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 15 \\ 2 & 37\end{array}$ |
|  | 821840 | $\begin{array}{llll}844 & 9 & 07\end{array}$ | 1025 | 1051 | $\begin{array}{lllll}11 & 03 & 11 & 29\end{array}$ | 1151 | 1127 | 11081 | 111 |  | - 212 | $\begin{array}{ll}159 \\ 3 & 10\end{array}$ | 237 340 |
|  | 85818 | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 32 & 9 & 57\end{array}$ | 1122 | 1154 | 11 51 .6 | 11 <br> -161 | - 43 | 201 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 11 \\ 2 & 51\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}120 \\ 2 & 57\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 12 \\ 3 & 38\end{array}$ | 1 310 408 | 340 431 |
|  | 9.39 10.26 1001 | 102510 5i | 1-93 | - 27 | -15 $15-40$ | 1 <br> 15 | 154 | 2 01 <br> 3 34 | 2 4 4 1 6 | 2 4 4 0 | 338 436 | 408 451 | 431 509 |
|  | 10 26 10 53 <br> 11 24 11 59 | 1128 | 053 1 58 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 25 \\ 2 & 59\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 07 \\ 2 & 1 & 37 \\ 2 & 09 & 4 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 3 \\ 4 & \\ 4\end{array}$ | $33^{3}$ | 44 ! | 514 | 500 | 518 | 526 | 545 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 23 23 205 | 158 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 \\ 2 & 29 \\ 3 & 31\end{array}$ | 209245 | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 01 \\ 5 & 11\end{array}$ | 433 | 538 | 554 | 535 | 512 | 603 | 621 |
|  | 128220 | $\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 41 & 3 & 13\end{array}$ | 01 | 3 4 4 2 | 27158 | 11 | 536 | 513 | 650 | ${ }_{6} 18$ | 624 | 640 | 659 |
|  | 3 ('6) 345 | $\begin{array}{llllll}3 & 4 & 4 & 18\end{array}$ | 55 | 5111 | 4 27 4 58 <br> 5 2 5 49 | 5 6 6 3 7 | 655 |  | 659 | 63 7 7 | 653 | 718 | 738 |
|  | 419448 | $43950: 3$ | 542 | 6 | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 15 & 5 & 49 \\ 6 & 12 & 3\end{array}$ | 6 7 1 7 | 6 <br>  <br> 7 | $7 \begin{array}{lll}7 & 12 \\ 7 & 41\end{array}$ | 726 | 718 7 48 | 725 | 758 | 821 |
|  | $512515{ }^{5}$ | 524540 | 625 | 646 | 6 12 6 3 <br>  11   | 7 112 |  |  |  | 7 <br> 8 <br> 16 | 834 | 844 | 917 988 |
|  | 555615 | 607626 | 705 | 723 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 5 & & 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 28 & 7 & 46\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 \\ 8 & 12 \\ 8 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 66 \\ 8 & 28\end{array}$ | 8844 | 8 8 9 28 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 16 \\ 8 & 54\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 31 \\ 9 & 18\end{array}$ | 931 1025 | 956 |
|  |  | 645712 | 741 | 800 | $\begin{array}{lllll}8 & 03 & 8 & 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 12 \\ 8 & 43\end{array}$ | 8 8 8 59 | 8 <br> 9 <br> 9 <br> 15 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 28 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 9 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 54 \\ 9 & 33\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 13 \\ 9 & 57\end{array}$ | 1025 | 053 |
|  | 710726 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 19 & 7 & 37\end{array}$ | 818 | 836 | $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 3 & 8 & 53\end{array}$ | 8 9 15 | 8 9 29 | 950 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 20\end{array}$ | 1023 | 1068 | 1128 |  |
|  | 7 43 8 01 | $\begin{array}{lllll}7 & 56 & 813\end{array}$ | 854 | 911 | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 10 & 9 & 27\end{array}$ | 945 | 1001 | 1035 | 1100 | 11 <br> 11 <br> 1 | 1062 |  | - 41 |
|  | $811 / 833$ | 831 849 | 929 | 947 | 942958 | 1019 | 1039 | 1128 |  | 1126 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 19 \\ 2 & 36\end{array}$ | 201 308 |
|  | 8519308 | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 06 & 9 & 24\end{array}$ | 1007 | 9 9 | 9 16 10 36 | 11 11 11 00 | 1124 | 1128 | 1163 | -145 | -51 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 36 \\ 3 & 39\end{array}$ | 308 |
|  | 925941 | 94210 | 1048 | 1109 | $\begin{array}{llllll}10 & 55 & 11 & 16\end{array}$ | 1150 |  | 138 |  | 140 | 2 3 3 8 | 3 <br> 4 <br> 4 | 409 |
|  | 9881021 | 10251048 | 11321 | 155 |  | 11 |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \\ & 4\end{aligned}$ | 232 403 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 119 \\ 417\end{array}$ | 3 4 4 46 | 435 | 458 |
|  | 10431108 | 11141140 | 11321 | - 22 | $\begin{array}{r} 1] \\ -01 \end{array} \div 26$ |  | $-231$ | 3 439 4 | 4 08 <br> 506  | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 17 \\ 5 & 1 .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 36 \\ 5 & 24\end{array}$ | 512 605 | 542 |
| 28. | 1137 | $\cdots . . .11$ | $-49$ | 117 | $-55-129$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 40 \\ 3 & 20\end{array}$ | 2 4 4 | 4 5 51 | 506 505 | ( $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \times\end{array}$ | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5\end{aligned} 28$ | 605 644 | $6-25$ 7 7 |
| 29 | $-9-47$ | $-40112$ | 148 | 222 | 2081247 | 446 | 517 | 614 | 634 | 6.27 | 636 | 722 | 740 |
|  | 128213 | 147222 | 254 | 325 | 328410 | 544 | 611 | 652 | 711 | 704 | 723 | 759 | 819 |
|  |  | 2521321 |  |  | 488 5 | 635 | 656 | 6.5 | 111 | 740 | 757 | 759 | 819 |

## Moon's

 3)Ne
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8u
Na New
Firs
Full Last

1 st Surnd

| 11 | S. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 | M. |
| 13 | Tu. |
| 14 | W. |
| 15 | Th. |
| 16 | Fr. |
| 17 | Sa. |

9nd Sund

| 18 | S, |
| :--- | :--- |
| 19 | M, |
| 20 | Tu. |
| 21 | W. |
| 22 | Th. |
| 23 | Fr. |
| 24 | Sa. |

3ral Suevil

| 25 | S. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 26 | M. |
| 27 | Tu. |
| 28 | W. |

We call
last new mo are twelve I the Epact of a lunation, the age of 1 and the nut date, fo the it, and the 1

Suppose
Epact of thi
June $=23+$
have a balay


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

Suppose I wish to find the age of
Epact of this year, the number of mont moon on the 15th of June, 1894, I would add to 23 the June $=23+3+15=41$. Now, in 41. I have passed since the $18 t$ of March $=3$, and 15 days in have a balance of 11. 11 will be on the 15th a lunation of 30 days, so, if I subtract 30 from 41 , . 11 will be op the 15th of June, 1894, the approximate age of the mioon.

The Star Almanac.
$\mathbb{C}$ ongtellations.


Fulm Sun


chief starg,
the Pointers)
which all the
its dally revo)
every year.
every year.
In the evenin
in the north-t
mer it is in th
2. Cansto
half heing m
and the Plout
say, Cassiope balanee ereh and if the Pl one, the other

Srd Month.

| Moon's Fhases. |  | Day. | Maritime Provinces. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | New Moon | 7 | 1018 mo. |
|  | Full Moon | 21 | 2 10 10 18 |
| C | C Last Quarter | 29 | 428 mo |

## MARCH, 1894.

| Ontario. <br> h. m. | Manitoba. | Northeve Territor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{h}_{9} \mathrm{~m}$. ${ }^{8} \mathrm{mo}$. | h. | h. m . |
| 128 ev | 8 ev | 1128 |
| 911 mo | 811 mo | 711 |
| 328 mo | 228 mo | 128 |

31 Days.

## British Columbiaf.

 h. m . ${ }_{f} / 18$ mo. 1028 mo . 611 mo . 028 mo . town and Maritime Provinces.

Calendar for Montreal,
the Province of Quebec and
Eastern Ontario.

Calendar for Toronto, Western Ontario and the Region of the Great Lakes.

Calendar for Vancouver, Br.Col'mbia the N.W.I. $\&$ Manitoba

Sun |Sun Moon|Moon|

tel Aunday in Ient.
Day's Length, $11 \mathrm{~h}, 19 \mathrm{~m}$.


Sth Sunday in Lent.
Day's Length, 11 h .40 m .


| 18 |  | 606 | 610 | 237 | 508 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | M. | 604 | 611 | 358 | 534 |
| 20 | Tu. | 603 | 612 | 515 | 555 |
| 21 | W. | 601 | 613 | 629 | 608 |
| $\stackrel{22}{23}$ | Th. | 559 | 615 | 742 | 632 |
| 23 | Fr. | 557 | 616 |  | 650 |
| 24 |  | 555 | 617 | 10 c6 | 712 |

## Easter Suinday.

Day's Length, $12 \mathrm{~h}, 04 \mathrm{~m}$.


| 25 | S | 5.83 | 618 | 1115 |  | 553 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | M. | 551 | 620 | * | 807 | 551 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 20$ |  | 18 | 735 804 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}5 & 54 \\ 5 & 52\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 18 \\ 6 & 20\end{array}$ | 1111 | 741 | 550 | 621 |
| 4 | ${ }^{15}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 49 \\ 5 & 48\end{array}$ | 621 | 022 | 845 | 549 | 622 |  | 25 | 884 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 50$ | 620 | 017 | 811 | 5.48 | 629 |
| $\stackrel{88}{ }$ | $\cdots$ | 548 | 622 | 121 | 982 | 547 | 623 |  | 24 | 928 | 5. | ${ }^{6} 21$ | 017 | 850 | 546 | 624 |
| 29 | Th | 546 | 623 | 212 | 1026 | 545 | 624 | 21 | 15 | 1022 | 546 | ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6} 22$ | 115 | 937 | 544 | 625 |
| \%10 | Fr. | 54 | 624 | 256 | 1127 | 544 | 625 |  |  | 1124 | 546 | ${ }^{6} 23$ | 206 | 1030 | 542 | 628 |
| 31 | 8 A. | 543 | 625 | 330 | $032 \dagger$ | 542 | 626 |  |  | 11120 | 545 | 624 | 251 | 1131 | 540 | 628 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 | $030+1$ | 543 | 625 | 827 | $036+$ | 588 | 630 |

## - a, m. tp.m.

chief stars, The conttellatipular name "The Plough" is suggested by the arrangement of the the Pointers) point to the Pole Star whinted on opposite page. The two foremost stars (called Which all the constellations appear to turn, a very little more than once évery round a point near its dally revolutions, every star, at the same hour in thore than once every day; so that besides every year. In this country the Plough nevor in the evening, performs another revolution In the evenings of autumn it is low down directly , being too high up ever to reach the horizon, in the north-uast, with the hand turned down. In under the Pole Star. In winter evenings it is ner it is in the northwest, with the hand turned up. "Cring it is nearly over our heads, and in sum-
2. Cabsiopeta. -This beantiful constellation appears in the heavens shername given to it. half heing more flattened than the other. Its place is easily found when we know the Pole starand the Plough. The Pole Star is about half way hetween the Plound when we know the Pole Star say, Casslopela is on the other side of the Pole Statween the Plough anid Cassiopeia,- that is to balance each other. If the Plough be low down in the nopposite, so that they, as it were. and if the Plough be over our heads, Cassiopeia is in the north, In short, wharever our heads : one, the other is directly opposite. Their relative positions may be seenon page 14.


The Star Almanac.

4th Month.
Moon's Phases. Day.

APRIL, 1894.

| Quebee \& | Mandtoba. | Tomitomet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| h. m. |  | Territories. |
| $110^{0}$-ev. | ${ }_{10}{ }^{\text {h. }}$ | $\mathrm{r}_{9} \mathrm{~m}$. |
| 733 ev . | 633 ev . |  |
| 1002 ev . | 902 ev . | 802 ev . |
| 1020 ev . | $920 \mathrm{ev}$. | 820 ev . |

Love Sunalay. Calendar for Halifax St. John, Cliarlotte town and Maritime Provinces.

## Calendar for Montreal the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

Calendar for Toronto Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes,

30 Days.
British
Columbis.
$\mathrm{h}_{.} \mathrm{m}$.
8.0 ev.
433 ev.
702 ev.
720 ev.

Calendar for Vancouver, Br.Col'mbis the N.W.T, \& Manitoba.
British
Columbias.
h. m . 8. 0 er. 433 ev. 720 ev.




| Sun | Sun |
| :---: | :---: |
| rises | sets |
| H. M. | H. M, |
| 536 | 632 |
| 534 | 634 |
| 532 | 635 |
| 530 | 638 |
| 528 | 639 |
| 526 | 641 |
| 523 | 642 |

Fud Sunday after Easter.
Day's Length, $13 \mathrm{~h}, 10 \mathrm{~m}$.

| 1017 | 526 | 636 | 617 | ) 20 | 52 x | 635 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1135 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 24 \\ 5 & 23\end{array}$ | 638 | 649 | 1140 | 596 | 6 30 | 6 <br> 6 | 11130 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 21 \\ 5 & 19\end{array}$ | 644 645 |
|  | 523 | $63: 1$ | 732 | + | 525 | 637 | 741 | - | 517 | 64 |
| 149 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 21 \\ 5 & 19\end{array}$ | 640 | 829 | 052 | 523 | 638 | 839 | 042 | 515 | 648 |
| 238 | 518 | 641 | 9 10 10 10 | 154 | 521 | 639 | 9.43 | 144 | 513 | 650 |
| 311 | 516 | 644 | $\dagger{ }^{+18}$ | 311 | 518 | 641 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 07 \\ \text { t0 } 24\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 34 \\ 3 & 08\end{array}$ | 511 | 651 |

Day's Length, 13 h . 31 m .
3 ral Sicurluy after Erester.

> Maritime Provinces. h. m . 100 mo . 833 ev. 1102 ev. 1120 .ev.

New Moon
First Quarter
Full 3ioon
Last Quarter
16 The Star Almanac.
'Comgteffationg.


5th M
Moows

The Star Almanac.
5th Month.
MAY, 1894.
31 Days.


Sunday after Ascennion Day. Day's Length, $14 \mathrm{~h}, 34 \mathrm{~m}$.


Whit Sunday.
1 Day's Length, 14 h. 50 m .


## Trinity Sunday.

| 20 |  | 27 | 72 | 857 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 |  | 426 | 720 | 9 55 |  | 20 |  |
| 22 | Tur. | 425 | 729 | 1046 |  | 05 | 4 |
| 23 |  | 424 | 730 | 1126 |  | 0 ? | 4 |
| 24 | Th. | 42.3 | 78 | $115!$ |  | 06 | 4 |
| 25 |  | 422 | 732 | * |  | 11 | $\dagger$ |
| 26 | Sa. | 421 | 7331 | 024 | 10 |  |  |

## 1st Sunday after Trindty.

Day's Length, $15 \mathrm{~h}, 06 \mathrm{~m}$.


* a.m. t p.m. I 114.

5. Draco (The Dragon).-Between the Plough and the Pole Star is a beautiful line of stars forming a graceful beni beginning not far from the line that joins the Pole Star with the Polnt ers. It then runs nearly parallel with the Piovgh; nearly opposite the end of the handle, it turns round and bends towards Cassiopeia. This constellation is called Draco, or the Dragon, In rone positions, the body of the Dragon has the appearance ofa great necklace hanging round the little Bear (No.4). The line, after twice turning, terminates in two stars (not far from Vega), wittil rejpresent the liead of the Dragon.
6. CABsigpeia's Guaurs.-We now come to constellations which are not always to be seen, and will suppose that we begil abouf the pnd of autumn. Cassiopeia is high up in the heavens, nearly over our heads, while the Plongh is far down in the north. Under Cassiopela there is a line of bright stars forming a magnificert curve. The first three to the left have two atars beneith fhem so as to form a large $W$ : $\because$ The next two to the right have also two beneath them so as to form a large square :: Beyond, and on the right, there is another bright star (a sixth), turiing abruptly upw rds. Between the great $\mathbf{W}$ and the great square are three little stars, Thls row of stais is useful for guidance to che others, so we call them cassiopela's Guards.

The Star Atmanae.
sanstellationg.
Uongtelfationg.


6th
Muon'

1
2

EAGLE

The Star Almanac.

6th Month.


JUNE, 1894.


## 30 Days。




Calendar for Halifax,
St. John, Charlotte-
town and Maritime Proyinees.

Calendar for Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

Calendar for Toronito, Western Untario, and the Region of the Gireat Lakes.

Calendar for Vancouver. Br.Col'mbia the N.W.T. \& Manitoba


Sual कt intay afies Trinity.

| H.M. M. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 | $22+4$ | ise

$\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{M}$
4

4 | es | sets |
| :---: | :---: |
| M. | H M |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 41 | Day's Length, $15 \mathrm{~h}, 30 \mathrm{~m}$,



3ral Surniuy after Trinity.

| 4 | 13 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 11 |
| ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 13 | 7 | 44 | 4 | 05 | 9 | 29 |
| 4 | 12 | 7 | 45 | 5 | 08 | 10 | 31 |
| 4 | 12 | 7 | 45 | 6 | 26 | 11 | 15 |
| 4 | 12 | 7 | 46 | 7 | 50 | 11 | 48 |
| 4 | 11 | 7 | 47 | 9 | 16 |  | $*$ |
| 4 | 11 | 7 | 47 | 10 | 37 | 0 | 13 |




$\begin{array}{lll}8 & 54 \\ 3 & 54 \\ 3 & 53 \\ 3 & 53 \\ 3 & 52 \\ 3 & 52 \\ 3 & 51\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 12 \\ 802 \\ 808 \\ 8 & 04 \\ 8 & 04 \\ 8 & 05 \\ 806\end{array}$ Day's Length, 15 h .37 m .
$4.11 \mid 74811152$ [0 $033 \mid$ 81
49 049
107 107 125 145 2
2

| 4 | 17 | 7 | 41 | 11 | 53 | 0 | 31 | 3 | 51 | 8 | 07 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | 42 | 1 | 03 | + | 0 | 49 | 3 | 50 | 8 | 08 |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | 42 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 08 | 3 | 50 | 8 | 08 |  |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 22 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 50 | 8 | 09 |  |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | 43 | 4 | 30 | 1 | 47 | 3 | 49 | 8 | 10 |  |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | 41 | 5 | 38 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 49 | 8 | 10 |  |
| 4 | 17 | 7 | 44 | 6 | 44 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 49 | 8 | 10 |  |

ith Sunilay after Irinity.
Day's Length, 15 h .41 m .

| $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 8. | 4 | 13 | 7 | 47 | 7 | 48 | 8 | 17 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | $M$. | 4 | 13 | 7 | 48 | 8 | 41 | 4 | 03 |
| 19 | Tu. | 4 | 13 | 7 | 48 | 9 | 23 | 4 | 56 |
| 20 | $W$. | 4 | 13 | 7 | 49 | 10 | 00 | 5 | 5.5 |
| 21 | Th. | 4 | 13 | 7 | 49 | 10 | 28 | 7 | 01 |
| 22 | Fr. | 4 | 14 | 7 | 50 | 10 | 50 | 8 | 07 |
| 23 | Si. | 4 | 14 | 7 | 50 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 13 |

## 5th Seuniay after Ivinity.

| 4 | 10 | 7 | 51 | 7 | 51 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 10 | 7 | 52 | 8 | 44 |
| 4 | 10 | 7 | 52 | 9 | 27 |
| 4 | 10 | 7 | 52 | 10 | 03 |
| 4 | 11 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 31 |
| 4 | 11 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 52 |
| 4 | 11 | 7 | 53 | 11 | 10 |


| 313 | 417 | 744 | 43 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 359 | 417 | 744 | 835 |
| 453 | 417 | 745 | 919 |
| 553 | 417 | 745 | 956 |
| 658 | 418 | 745 | 1026 |
| 805 | 418 | 746 | 1048 |
| 912 | 418 | 746 | 11 B |


| 3 | 21 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | 08 | 3 |
| 5 | 01 | 3 |
| 6 | 00 | 3 |
| 7 | 05 | 3 |
| 8 | 10 | 3 |
| 9 | 15 | 3 | | 3 | 49 | 8 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 60 | 8 | 11 |
| 3 | 50 | 8 | 11 |
| 3 | 50 | 8 | 12 |
| 3 | 51 | 8 | 13 |
| 3 | 52 | 8 | 14 |
| 3 | 52 | 8 | 14 | Day's Length, 15 h. 42 m .


| 4 | S. | 414 | 75011 | 1127 |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 |  | 415 | 7501 | 1143 |  | 125 |
| 26 | Tu. | 415 | 7.50 | - |  | 30 |
| 27 | W. | 416 | 750 | 001 |  | 148 |
| 28 | Thi | 416 | 750 | 019 |  | 57 |
| 29 |  | 417 | 749 | 041 |  | 415 |
| 30 | ถa. | 417 | 749 | 111 |  | 539 |

7. Pegasus (The Flying Horse), -Look at p.m.
pria's Guards (No. 6). From the two right-hand stars of the called the great square of Cassios the tifth of Cassfopela's Guards begins the upper line of this equare shoot out two lines of stars; lower line (which begins with the lower right star of the shoots upwards to the right. The the right. J'egasus, ihe Flying Horse, is here repre the great square) shoots downwards also to fore-leg; the lower line is the neck. There is also a star upside down; the higher line is the the bieck. The other little stars under the upper line star at the nostril forming an angle with
8. Aquils (The Eagle).-To the right of Pegaens represent the other fore-leg.
stars of thifs constellation are three in a line, the is the consteliation of the Eagle. The chief points up to the star Yega; and from that upwards to neme tone being the brightest. The line

## Dominital $\frac{2}{2}$ etter.

The Dominical Letter of a year is one of the seven following letters:-A,B,O,D,E, $\boldsymbol{X}, \boldsymbol{G}$ serving to distinguish the Sundays in perpetual calendars-that of the $-\mathbf{B r e v i a r y}, \mathbf{i o r}$ instance Janiuary happened to be on the 7th, $B$; the 3rd C ; ete. Now this year, 1894, the first Sunday it

The Star Almanac.
$\mathbb{C o n s t e l l a t i o n s .}$


7th Month.


JULY, 1894.

| Quebpe \& Ontario. | Manitoba. |
| :---: | :---: |
| h, m. | h. m. |
| 045 mo . | $\ddagger 1145 \mathrm{ev}$. |
| 515 ev . | 415 ev. |
| 53 ev . | 43 ev . |
| 47 ev . | 37 ev |

31 Days.
Bricish. Columbits. h. m.
$\ddagger 945$ ev.
2.15 - ev.
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & 3 & \mathrm{ev} . \\ 1 & 7 & \mathrm{ev} .\end{array}$
 Calendar for Halifax,
St. John, Charlotte-
town and Maritime Provinces.

Calendar for Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario,

Calendar for Toronto Weatern Ontario,
and the Region of and the Region of the Great Lakes.

Calendar for Vancouver, Br.Col'mbia the N.W.T. 8\& Manitoba.

6ith Siendety after Trinity.
Day's Length, $15 \mathrm{~h}, 37 \mathrm{~m}$.


8th Sunday aftor Irinity.

## Day's Length, $15 \mathrm{~h}, 21 \mathrm{~m}$.



10th Sundry aftor Trinity.
Day's Length; 14 h. 52 m .


The Star Almanac.
Constellation:


8th Month.


AUGUST, 1894.


31 Days.

| British |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Columbia. |  |
| h. m. |  |
| 424 | mo. |
| 25 | mo. |
| 517 | mo. |
| 940 | ev. |
| 04 | ev. |



Calendar for Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, and the Mar, Provinces.

Jalendar for Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

Calendar for Toronto Western Ontario. and the Kegion of the Great Lakes.

Calendar for Vameouver, Br.Col'mblá the N.W.T. \& Manitolis. Sun |Sun |Moon|Moan/Sun|Sun Moon/Moon|Sun|Sun /Moon Moon

 Th

Fr. $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 41 & 725 & 5 & 48\end{array}$ | 4 | 48 | -7 | 23 | 7 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 | 12 |  |  |  |
| 4 | 4 | 22 | 8 | 32 |

831
856

 11th Sunday after Trinity.

| $\mathbf{9}$ | 16 | 4 | 46 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | 57 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$452 / 720 \mid 833+916$

## Day's Length, $\mathbf{4} \mathbf{h}, 36 \mathrm{~m}$.

| 5 | 8. | 4501 | 721 | 94 | 935 | 448 | 724 | 943 | 9.34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | M. | 451 | $\div 19$ | 1101 | 95.5 | 44 | 722 | 1103 | 9 5s | 454 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 17\end{array}$ | 947 1059 | 935 956 | 434 436 | 736 784 |
| 7 | Tı. | $45:$ | 718 | 1013 | 1017 | $4{ }^{4} 5$ | 721 | to 15 | 10 14 | 450 | 716 | to. 10 | 9 10 10 | 436 437 | 734 |
| 8 | W | 453 | 717 | 125 | 1042 | 45 | 714 | 1015 127 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 1 \\ 10 & 39\end{array}$ | 450 450 | $\begin{array}{ll}716 \\ 7 & 14\end{array}$ | to 10 1220 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1019 \\ & 1045\end{aligned}$ | 437 439 | 782 |
| 10 | Th. | 45 | 71. | 233 | 1115 | 453 | 717 | 236 | 1111 | 458 | 718 | 2.28 | 10 11 11 119 | 439 440 | 781 789 |
| 10 | Fr, | 456 | 71 | 388 | 1156 | 464 | 716 | 341 | 1152 |  | 712 | 2 <br> 3 <br> 48 | 11 <br> 11 <br> 12 <br> 19 | 440 449 | 729 |
| 11 | S . | 4571 | 712 | 434 | 11 | 45 | 7 <br> 14 | 4:7 | 115 | 5 500 | 712 710 | 332 429 | 1200 | 442 443 | 727 728 |

12th Surviay after Trinity.
Day's Length, 14 h. 17 m .

| 1 | 4 | 711 |  |  | 4 | 713 | 526 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | M. ${ }_{\text {Til }}$ | 705 | 603 | 140 | 458 | 711 | 606 | 137 | 5 | 706 | 518 559 | 14 1 1 2 | 4.45 | 722 |
| 11 | Tu. 5001 | 7 (8) | 633 | 244 | 459 | 709 | 636 | 241 | 503 | 705 | 630 | 14.48 | 4.46 4.47 | 722 721 |
| 15 | W. 5.02 | $70 \%$ | 7 (10) | 352 | 500 | 708 | 702 | 349 | 504 | 70. |  |  | 447 449 | 721 |
| 16 | Th. 508 | 7.04 | 720 | $45 \times$ | 519 | 700 | 723 | 456 | 506 | 7 l | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 58 \\ 7 & 19\end{array}$ | 355 500 | 449 451 | 719 7.17 |
| $17$ | Fr. 504 | 702 | 739 | 613 | 50 | 704 | $74 t$ | 602 | 507 | 701 | 788 | 604 | 4.51 4.52 | $\begin{aligned} & 717 \\ & 715 \end{aligned}$ |
| $18$ | Sa. 1505 | 7001 | 755 | 708 | 564 | 712 | 756 | 78.8 | 508 | 710 | 756 | 601 709 | 458 454 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.15 \\ & 713 \end{aligned}$ |

## 13th Sunduy after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13 h .56 m .

| 19 | S. 150 | 6 691812 | $\checkmark 1$. | 50 | 701 | 812 |  | 5091 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | T. 508 | 657830 | 921 | 506 | $65:$ | 8 | ${ }_{9} 92$ | 5 5 5 10 | 658 656 | 813 832 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 14 \\ 9 & 21\end{array}$ | 455 4.57 458 | 711 709 |
| 21 | Tu. 5 0\% | 6 55 8 49 | 10.80 | $50:$ | 657 | 847 | 1082 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 11 \\ 5 & 11\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 60 \\ 6 & 54\end{array}$ | 832 851 | 9 1029 | 487 458 | 709 |
| 22 | W. 5 | 6.54512 | 1143 | 508 | 6 5! | 909 | 1146 | 5 1: | ${ }^{6} 504$ | 851 914 | 11029 | 458 | 707 |
| 23 | Th. 5.11 | 652943 | $+101$ | 510 | $6{ }^{6} 5.54$ | 939 | +1 04 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 14\end{array}$ | 6 6 51 | 914 946 | 1144 | 500 502 | 705 708 |
| 24 | Fr. 512 | 6 5 10 23 | '2 17 | 511 | f. 5 | In 19 | 221 | (5) 16 | 6 6 51 | 9 1028 10 | 1057 212 | 502 508 | $\begin{aligned} & 703 \\ & 701 \end{aligned}$ |
| 25 | Sa. 514 | $64 \times 1117$ | 331 | 512 | $650 \mid$ | 1112 | 33 i | 516 | 648 | 1123 | 326 | $\begin{aligned} & 503 \\ & 505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 701 \\ & 6019 \end{aligned}$ |

14th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Jength 13 h .34 m .

11. CETUS (The Whale).-Directly under Aries and Pegasus is an irregular line of small stars stretching liorizontally. This is the constellation Pisces (the Fishrs), which is the last of the signs of the Zodias. Close beliw Pirees, but more $\rightarrow 0$ the left, is the bright constellation Cetus (the a hale). It is rhaped like a chair, with the back falling back wards. It is composed chiefly of eight bright stars in two curved lines, one long, the other short. Mira, the third star from the top, is remarkable from its being variable in.brightness-sometimes bright, sometimes not.
12. Taurus (The Bull) -The Pleiades have already been pointel out (No.9). They belong to the constellation of the Bull, the second of the signs of the Zodiac. In this constellation there are two very bright stars,-one low down among a eluster of little stars (which are called the Hyartes), is in the Bull's eye ; the other, pointing from it towards Auriga (see No. 3), is in the Bull's horn. It has been ascertained that our sun, with all the planets, is revolving round a great centre, somewhere in the direction of the Pleiades (see No. 18). The bright star in the Bull'r oye ts called AtdeDaran.

The Star Almanac.
$\mathbb{C o n s t e l l a t i o n s .}$


| 0th Month. <br> Moon's Phases. |  | SEPPTEMBER, 1894. |  |  |  | 30 D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Day. | Maritio Provin |  | Manito |  |  |
|  |  | h. m. | h. m, |  | Terri | Cote |
| Full |  |  | ${ }^{8} 1^{3}{ }^{3} \mathrm{ev}$. | ${ }^{7}{ }^{3} \mathrm{ev}$. | 63 ev . | 53 |
| Last Quarter | ${ }_{23}^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{+11}{ }_{72}^{21} \mathrm{ev}$ mo. | ${ }^{10} 210 \mathrm{ev}$. | ${ }_{32}^{21} \mathrm{ev}$. |  |
| New Moon | 29 | 144 mo . | 044 mo. | \$11 ${ }^{6} 44 \mathrm{ev}$. | 1044 |  |


| ) |  | Calendar for Halifax, St. John, Charlotte. town and Maritime Provinces. |  |  |  | Calendar for Montreal, the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. |  |  |  | Calendar for Toronto, Western Ontario, and the Region of the Great Lakes. |  |  |  | Caiend Branc Br. Co the $\& \quad \mathrm{Man}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sa. | Sun |  | noon <br> rises <br> H. A <br> $7.22 *$ |  |  | Sun <br> sets <br> H M <br> $\mathbf{H} 38$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { rises } \\ & 11.1 .1 . \\ & 3 \\ & \hline 7 \end{aligned} 22 .\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { sets } \\ & \text { II } 10 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Moon rises H. M. | ( Moon | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Sun } \\ \text { Sises } \\ \text { H. } \\ \text { i. }}}^{\text {S. }}$ | Sun |

15th Sumlay after Trinity.
Day's Length, 13 h .14 m .


16th Sunday after Trivity.

## Day's Length, 12 h .52 m .

| 10 | M | 508 | 0 | 4.37 |  | 5301 | 622 | 406 |  | 321 | 1 | 5 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | M, | 532 | 620 | 437 | 033 | 532 | 620 | 440 | 030 | 5 | 6 6 19 | 433 | 037 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 27 \\ 5 & 28\end{array}$ | 626 624 |
| 11 | Tu. | 583 | $61 \sim$ | 504 | 138 | 533 | 618 | 507 | 135 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 35$ | 617 | 501 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 \\ 1 & 42\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 28 \\ 5 & 30\end{array}$ | 624 622 |
| 12 | W. | 535 | 616 | 526 | 245 | 535 | 616 | 528 | 243 | 536 | 615 | 521 | 248 | 531 | 622 |
| 13 | ${ }^{T}$ | 536 | 614 | 546 | 351 | 536 | 614 | 547 | 349 | 537 | 614 | 545 | 354 | 533 | 611 617 |
| 15 | $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathrm{r}}$, | 537 | 613 | 604 | 4.58 | 531 | 61 | 604 | 457 | 538 | 612 | 601 | 459 | 531 | 615 |
| 15 | Na, | 538 | 611 | 620 | 606 | 538 | 611 | 619 | 606 | 534 | 610 | 621 | 606 | 5. 36 | 613 |

17\%h Sunday after Trinity.

- Day's Length, 12 h .30 m .


18th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, $12 \mathrm{~h}, 07 \mathrm{~m}$.

| 2 | S. 548 | 555112 | . 28 | 5 |  |  | 320 | 548 |  |  |  |  | 69 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | M. 5 | $554{ }^{5}$ | 403 | 550 | 554 | + | 406 | 549 | 5 | * | $3 \quad 18$ | 5 | 509 552 |
| 2 | Tu. 551 | 5520051 | 433 | 551 | 552 | 0.47 | 436 | 550 | 552 | 0.55 | 430 | 551 |  |
| 26 | W. 552 | 550 | 458 | 552 | 550 | 212 | 500 | 55. | 5 511 | 217 | 430 456 | 5 51 | 550 548 |
| $27$ | h. ${ }^{5} 554$ | 5 48 3 37 | 519 | 551 | 548 | 335 | 520 | 553 | 549 | 338 | 518 | 554 | 548 546 |
| \%9 | 555 | 5 5 464.56 | 539 | 555 |  | 455 | '539 | 584 | 547 | 456 | 539 | 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 46 \\ 5 & 44\end{array}$ |
| 29 | 556 | $544 \mid 613$ | 558 | 556 | 544 | 6.13 | 557 | 556 | 545 | 612 | 558 | b 57 | 5.42 |

19th Sundryy after Trinity.
Day's Length, it h. 45 m .
 " $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m} . \quad \dagger \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \quad \ddagger 14 \mathrm{~d} . \quad$ §28d.
13. Gemini (The Twins).-The two bright stars of Auriga-(No. 3) have two bright stars to correspond to the left, but lower down, the four stars forming a grand curve. These two latter stars belong to the constellation of the Twins. The upper one is called Castor, the under ont is called Pollucx. Gemini is the third sign of the Zodiac.

Procyon and Sirius.-A line leading from the Pole Star through Castor and Pollux would bring us, a little lower down, to a bright star, Prncyon, in Canis Minor. But lower down still, and nearer to Orion (No. 14), on the right, is the brightest and most beautiful fixed star in the lieavens, called Sirius. It is in Canis Major; but being far south, it can only be seen fn northern latitudes in the evenings of winter and soring.
14. Orion.-This is one of the most splendid onstellations in the heavens. A line passing from the Pole Star through Capella(No.3) leads us down to Orion, Capella being half-way. The Bull and the Twins are immediately above it, one on each side. The Diagram on the opposite page will give an idea of its appearance. The four bright stars at the four corners are the ehoulders and limbs of the hunter. The three little stars above the shoulders are the cheek. The three bright stars in a diagonal line in the centre are the girdle, and the strije of sfars hanging down from that are the sword.
$\mathbb{C o m g t e l l a t i o n d . ~}$
$\square$
*

## 10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1894.
31 Days.

| Moon's Pherges. | Day. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| First Quarter | 6 |
| © |  |
| Full Moon | 14 |
| Iast Quarter | 21 |
| New Moon | 28 |


| Maritime | 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Provinces | Onta |
| h. m. | h, m. |
| 3 l ev. | 21 ev |
| 241 ev . | 141 ev . |
| 256 ev . | 156 ev . |
| 157 ev . | 057 ev . |


| Manitoba. | Northeest Territories. |
| :---: | :---: |
| h, m. | h. m. |
| 11 ev . | 01 ev . |
| 041 ev . | 1141 mo. |
| ${ }_{10} 56 \mathrm{ev}$. | 1156 mo . |
| 1157 mo . | 1057 mo . |



Calendar for Halinax,
St. John, Charlottetown and Maritime Provinces.

Calendar for Montreal,
the Province of Quebec and: Eastern Ontario

Calendar for Toronto,
Western Untario, and the Region of the Great Lakes.
|Sun $\mid$ Sun $\mid$ Moon $\mid$ Moon $\mid$ Sun $\mid$ Sun $\mid$ Moon $\mid$ Moon $\mid$ Sun $\mid$ Sun $\mid$ Moon |Moon

| British Colwmbia. <br> h. m. <br> 111 mo, <br> 1041 mo. <br> 1056 mo 。 |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Sun 1 Sun rises sets rise


Day's Length, 11 h .21 m .
20th Sunday after Trinity.


## 21st Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11 h .01 m .

| 14 | 615 | 517 | 500 | 6 17 | 17 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 616 | 515 | 521 | 720 | 617 | 514 | 519 | 608 7 8 | 614 | 516 | 524 | 646 | 21 | 511 |
| 17 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 11 \\ 5 & 12\end{array}$ | 547 | 837 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 18$ | 513 | 541 | 840 | 615 | 515 | 5 51 | 813 | 623 625 | 508 506 |
| 18 | Th. ${ }_{\text {W, }} 619$ | 512 | 6 7 8 | 9 11 110 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 19 \\ 6 & 90\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 11 \\ 5 & 09\end{array}$ | 617 | 95 | 616 | 513 | 625 | 950 | 627 | 5 |
| 19 | Fr. 621 | 509 | 805 | $\begin{array}{rrr}11 & 10 \\ 0 & 20 ¢\end{array}$ | 620 6.22 | 5 | 701 800 | $\begin{array}{rrr}11 & 14 \\ 0 & 95\end{array}$ | 618 | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 11 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 711 | 1104 | 628 | 502 |
| 20 | Sa, 6 22 | 5. 07 | 817 917 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 20 \\ 1 & 18\end{array}$ | 6 6 6 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 18 \\ 5 & 06\end{array}$ | 800 | 025 | 619 | 510 | 810 | 0 14ヶ | 630 | 510 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 922 | 114 | 632 | 458 |

29nd Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 10 h .40 m .

| $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{S} . \\ & \mathrm{M} . \end{aligned}$ | 624 | 505 | 1038 | 203 | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 625 | 503 | 1159 | 237 | 626 | 502 | 1156 | 240 | 623 6 | $\begin{array}{ll}507 \\ 5 & 06\end{array}$ | 41 | 159 2 34 | 633 | 56 |
| 2 | Tu. | 627 | 502 | * | 302 | 628 | 501 | * | 304 | 624 | 504 |  | 234 | 635 | 454 |
|  | W. | 628 | 500 | 119 | 323 | 629 | 459 | 117 | 824 | 626 | 503 |  | 309 | 637 | 452 |
| 25 | Th | 629 | 459 | 236 | 343 | 630 | 458 | 235 | 3 3 4 4 | 6 6 6 | 5 503 | 121 | 3 3 3 | 638 | 450 |
| 26 | Fr. | ${ }_{6}^{6} 31$ | $45 i$ | $353^{\circ}$ | 401 | 632 | 456 | 352 | 401 401 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 27 \\ 6 & 28\end{array}$ | 5 5 5 5 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 3 & 37\end{array}$ | 342 4 | 640 | 448 |
| 27 | Sa. | 632 | 456 | 507 | 421 | 633 | 451 | 5.08 | 4 4 | 628 | 500 458 | 352 | 402 | 642 | 446 |
| 33rat Suralare after. Trionity. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

23rd Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 10 h .19 m .


* a.m. f p.m.

15. Leo (The Lion).-The winter season, or rather the spring, being supposed to be now far advanced; and the Plough having travelled to the east, we must now take it for our guide, A straight line from the Pole Star passing through the pointers in the Plough (No. 1) will bring us to the constellation of the (ireat Lion. The front of the Lipn is shaped like a reaping-hook. presents the tail. The one above the otlier, represent the loins, and one star behind them represents Lhe tail. The hind paws of the Great Bear (No. 4) come down near to the back of the we have passed over it.
16. Virgo (The Virgin)-Behind the Lion (No. 15) is the constellation called the Virgin, the principal stars of which have the appearance of the letter $\mathbf{Y}$. The part next the Lion is composed of five stars, which form nearly a right angle. At the foot of the $Y$ is the very bright star
called Splea (an ear of corn).


## 11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1894.
30 Days.

| Moow' Phases, | Day. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. First Quarter | 5 |
| Full Miont | 13 |
| \&. |  |
| Labt Quarter | 19 |
| New Moon | 27 |



| Quebec \& Ontario. <br> h. m. <br> 1016 mo . <br> ${ }_{2} 249 \mathrm{mo}$. <br> $\mathbf{9}$ 8 ev. <br> 3 54 mo <br> 354 mo . |
| :---: |
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DSth Sunday ufter Trinety.
Day's Length, $9 \mathrm{~h}, 41 \mathrm{~m}$.

| 12 |  | I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 |  | 653 |  |  | 614 |  |  | 345 | 616 | 651 | 437 | 3 3 3 51 | 11 | $7{ }^{7} 05$ | 422 |
| 13 | Tu. | 654 | 434 | 419 | 733 | 6 L6 | 432 | 415 | 737 | 652 | 436 | 423 |  | 709 |  |
| 14 |  | 56 | 483 | 501 | 8 E4 | 6 E 8 | 431 | 456 | 8 58 | 653 | 435 | $5 \cup 6$ | 8 to | 711 | 418 |
| 15 |  | ${ }_{6}^{65 i}$ | 432 | 556 | 10 | ${ }^{6} 59$ | 430 | 551 | 1013 | 65 | 434 | 601 | 1004 | 713 | 416 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1112 | 701 | 429 | 701 | 1116 |  |  | 711 | 1106 | 714 |  |
|  |  | 710 |  |  | 10 | 7 (2) |  | 821 | 006 | 8 | 433 | 829 | 1157 |  |  |

96th Sunday after Trinity.
Day's Length, 9 h .24 m .

| 18 | N | 701 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2919 | M | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 03 \\ 7 & 01\end{array}$ | 4 | 09 | 106 | 7 | 426 | 1107 | 10 s |  |  | 1112 | 104 | 719 | 412 |
| 21 | W | 705 <br> 705 <br> 0 |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{7} 06$ | 425 |  | 129 | 701 | 431 |  | 127 | 720 | 4 |
| 22 | Tli. | 707 | 425 | 140 |  | 07 | 424 | 024 | 149 | 702 | 430 | 027 | 148 | 722 | 4 |
| ${ }^{23}$ |  | 768 | 42 | 253 | 2 26 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 09 \\ 7 & 10\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{423} 4$ | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 07 \\ 2 & 25\end{array}$ |  | 4 | 140 | 208 | 7 | 4 |
| 21 | Sa, | 709 | 424 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

87th Sunday after 7 rinity.
Day's Length, 9 h .99 m .

| 25 |  | 710 | 423,519 | 312 | 712 | 421 | 521 | 310 | $7 \mathrm{U7}$ | 427 | 516 | 315 | 728 | 405 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 |  | 711 | 423632 | 341 | 713 | 421 | 631 | 339 | 708 | 427 | ${ }_{6} 28$ | 346 | 729 | 404 |
| 27 | Tu: | 712 | 422743 | 416 | 715 | 42 | 746 | 413 | 709 | 426 | 738 | 421 | 731 | 408 |
| 28 29 |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}4 & 22 & 8 \\ 4 & 22 & 98 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 501 | 716 | 419 | 851 | 418 | 710 | 426 | 843 | 506 | 732 | 402 |
| 30 |  | 715 7161 | 422 <br> 421 <br> 4 | 556 | ${ }^{7} 17$ | 415 | 946 | 553 | 711 | 425 | 9.37 | 602 | 734 | 402 |
| 0 |  |  | 1027 | 658 | 718 | 418 | 1031 | 654 | 713 | 425 | 1022 | 702 | 735 | 401 |

* a.m. $\ddagger$ p.m. $\ddagger 12 \mathrm{~d}$.

17. Bootes and CoronA (The Crown).-We must again look at the Great Bear, to guide us to the next constellation. The tail of the Bear (or we may call it the handle of the Plough) points to a magnificent triangle of stars, with some pmall stars near the centre. of the three stars that make the triangle, the brightest is the lowest on the right hand. This brilliant star is called Arcturus, which, with the upper star of the triangle and other small stars near them, form the constellation Bootes. The third star of the triangle on the left belongs to the constellation called the Northern Crown (Corona Borealis), and in a clear evening it will be found to be the centre of a beautiful kemicircle of stars which form the Crown.
18. Herculrs.-Between Vega and the Crown lies the constellation H. rcules. It has the form of a great lily with its stalk beuding under the Crown. It slopes upwards to the left, and opens its cup toward Vega. In the diagram opposite, the two lowest stars belong to another constellation, the Serpent. It is towards this constellation, or rather it is in this direction that the Sun is at prevent slowly travelling in her great orbit, probably round the Pleiades (see No.

Tonstellation!.


2nd Sun

| 9 | S |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | M |
| 11 | Tu |
| 14 | W |
| 13 | Tu |
| 11 | Fr |
| 15 | Sa |

3rd Sum

| 16 | S. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17 | M. |
| 18 | Tu |
| 19 | W. |
| 20 | Th |
| 21 | Fr. |
| 22 | Sa. |

4th Sund

| 23 | $\mathbf{S .}$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 24 | M. |
| 25 | Tu. |
| 26 | W. |
| 27 | Th |
| 28 | Fr. |
| 29 | Sa. |

Sumiay a

| 30 | S. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 31 | M. |

19. $\mathbf{C y g}$ Vega, in th pretty cons stars round dow. At th lar semi-cir right extren

EAS!
1894-March 1895-April 1898-April

|  |  | Day. | Mariti Prorin h. m. | h. | Manitoba. <br> h. m. | Northwest Tervitories. h. m | Colum <br> h. $m$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | First Qua Full Mivo | 12 | 15 in | ${ }_{7} 15 \mathrm{mo}$. |  | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{m}$ mo. | h. m. |
|  | 1, ast (jua | 19 | ${ }_{7} 16 \mathrm{ll}$ ev. | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 46 \\ 6 & 16\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 46 \\ 5 & 16\end{array}$ | 46 | 4 |
|  | New lioon | 26 | 1020 ev . | ${ }_{9}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 16 \\ 8 & 20\end{array}$ | 16 | ${ }^{3} 16 \mathrm{mo}$, |



## Advent Sunday

Day's Length, $8 \mathrm{~h}, 57 \mathrm{~m}$.

| 2 | S. | ? 18 | 4 | 1135 | 09 | 721 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | M. | ; 13 | 421 | 1156 | 1011 | 722 | 418 | 1158 | 10 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 \\ 7 & 16\end{array}$ | 421 | 1153 | 1.1) 1 ; |  | 401 |
| 4 | Tu. | 720 | 420 | 0151 | 11.19 | 72 | 418 417 | +0 17 | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 13 \\ 11 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}7 & 16 \\ 7 & 17\end{array}$ | 4 4 4 4 4 | 11 115 | (1) 111 | 740 | 400 |
| 5 | W. | 721 | 420 | 033 | - | 721 | 417 | 034 | 11-17 | 7 7 7 18 | 4 4 4 4 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 11 \\ 0 & 3\end{array}$ | 1120 | 741 | 100 |
| 6 | Th. | 722 | 42 | 049 | $0.2: 3$ | 725 | 417 | (1) | 0 2\% | $\begin{array}{ll}7 \\ 7 & 19\end{array}$ | 4 4 4 4 4 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 32 \\ 0 & 49\end{array}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | 742 | 4160 |
| 7 | Fr. | 72 | 420 | 10 | 128 | 1 26 | 411 | 165 | 188 | 7 7 7 2 7 | 4 4 4 4 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 49 \\ 1 & 07 \\ 1 & 2\end{array}$ | 023 $1: 8$ | 744 | 359 359 |
| 8 | 8 | 72 | 411 | 124 | 236 | 727 | 4161 | $12: 3$ | 237 | 721 | 423 | 120 | 1:8 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 45 \\ 7 & 415\end{array}$ | 359 354 |

2nd Sienday in Advent.
Day's Length, 8 h. 48 m .


## 4th Sunday in Advent.

Day's Length 8 h .42 m .

|  |  | , |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 |  | 736 | 424 | 531 | 214 | 739 | 421 | 534 |  | 731 |  |  |  | 757 | 402 |
| 25 | Tu. | 736 | 425 | 638 | 258 | 739 | 422 | 641 | 211 254 | 732 732 |  | 527 | 218 | 757 | 3 |
| 26 | W. | 737 | 425 | 735 | 348 | 740 | 422 | 739 | ${ }^{2} 45$ | 732 |  |  |  | 757 | 08 |
| 27 | , | 737 | 426 | 823 | 448 | 740 | 423 | 828 | 345 445 | 733 |  |  | 3 4 4 | 7.58 758 | 104 |
| 28 |  | 737 | 427 | 901 | 551 | 740 | 424 | 8108 9 | 4 5 5 | 73.3 | 430 | 819 | 453 | 758 | 405 |
| 29 | S8 | $787 \mid$ | 427 | 934 | 656 | 740 | 425 | 938 | 654 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 33\end{array}$ | 43 | 932 |  |  | 405 |

## Sumday after Christmas Day.

Day's Length, 8 h .46 m .


## * a.m. $\dagger$ p.m.

19. Cygnus (The Swan.--To find the constellation of the Swan, we must turn to the star Vega, in the constellation Lyra (No, 3). To the left of Vega, but a little higher, there is a very pretty constellation, shaped like the half of a wheel. One star in the centre has a half circle of stars round it, and in some positions it has the appearance of the upper part of an arched win. dow. At the left side of the semi-circle is another star, which commences another but less regular semi-circle of paler stars, having the lowest star of the first semi-circle for its centre; and its
right extremity formed by the centre of the first.

## EASTER SUNDAYS TO THE END OF THE NYNENEENTH CENTURT,

1894-March 25,
1895-April 14,
1897-April 18.
1899-April 2.
1898-April 10.
1900-Aprii 15,

## Che ©uten．

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was the only child of Edward，Duke of Kent，fourth son of George III，by his marriage with Victoria，daughter of the Iuke of Saxe Cobourg．HerMajesty was born in London，at Kensington Palace，on $24 t \mathrm{~h}$ May，1819，and christened Alexandrina Vic－ to which upon the death of her uncle Williang，and she was not the direct heir to the Throne onation ceremonies took place in Westminst wi， $\begin{aligned} & \text { une } 20,1837 \text { ，shesucceeded．The formal cor－}\end{aligned}$ ruary，1840，at the Chapel Loyal Westminster Abbey on June 28th，1838，and on the 10th Feb－ cousin Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel，of Saxe Cor Majesty was married to het ony，three months her junior，afterwards on 25th J， Consort，who died on 14th December， 1861 Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India，and her full title is 1st January，1877，at Delhi by the Grace of God，of the United Kingdom of Great Britaine is now Her Majesty Victoria． the Faith，Empress of India（known in India as Kaisar－i－Hind）．

## The 班加界ineage．

Tracing Her Majesty＇s claim to the Throne back to her descent from the Tudors，it is seen that it arises from the marriage of Margaret Tudor，eldest daughter of Henry VII．，with Jamee IV．，King of Scotland：their son became James V．，of Scotland，who left an only child，Mary， land and first of England Upon the Lord Darnley resulted in the birth of James YI．，of 8cot the succession to the Crown pon the death of Queen Anne，daughter of James II．，without issue George I．Elector of Hanover wed upon the House of Hanover．
marriage with Ernest Augustus，Duke of Brunswick，Lunenburg，daughter of James I．，by hei George I．was succeeded by his eldest son as George II．
George II．was succeeded by his grandson，the elde II．
31st March， $1 \overline{1} 51$ ，in his father＇s lifetime）． George III．reigned from 25th October annals of England．He was succeeded by his elf0，to 29 th January，1820，the longest reign in the the royal authority．

George IV，was the first English King since Edward III who at his the title of King of France．His only child was the much who at his succession discontinued ried Prince Leopold George Frederick，afterwards King beloved Princess Charlotte，who mar－ birth caused the succession to devolve upon her Uncle Williame Belgians．Her death in child－ son of George III．，and next surviving brother of George IV．

William IV．succeeded on 26th Jume，1830．His only two children died in infaney，and at his death the Crown went to our present Queen，who was the only daughter of Edward＇Duke of Kent，fourth son of George III．，younger brother to George IV．and William IV．The Duke of Kess Victoria Maud Louid the English troops in Nova Scotia．He married her Serene High－ widow of H．S．H．Emich Charles，reigning Prince of Lein Duke of Saxe Cobourg Saalfield，and widow of H．S．H．Emich Charles，reigning Prince of Leiningen，their only child being Alexaur－
drina Victoria，the Queen．

## The Children of Her Majesty Queen Victoria．

I．Princess Victoria（Empress Dowager of Germany），born Nov．21， 1840 ；married Jan， 25, 1858，to Prince Frederick Wilhelm（Frederick III，Enperor of Germany），eldest son of Wilhelm 1．，German Emperor and King of Prussia；widow June 15， $18 \pm 8$ ．

II．Albert Edward，Prince of Wales，Born Nov．9，1841．See Prince of Walep，
IV．，Grand Duke of Hesse．Five children April 25， 1843 ；married July 1，1862，to H．R．H，Louis Nov．1，1864；Irene，born July 11，1866；Ernest Louis，born＇Nov Apri1 5，1863；Elizabeth，born June 6，18i2．Princess Alice died Dec．14， 1878.

IV．＇Prince Alfred，Duke of Edinburgh，born Aug．6，1844 ；married Jan．21，1874 to Grand Duchess Marie of Russia，only daughter of Emperor Alexander II．Five children ：Alfred，born Oct．15， 1874 ；Marie，born Oct．29，1875；Victoria，born Nov．25， 1876 ；Alexandra，born Sept．1， 1878；Beatrice，born April 30，1884．In August，1893，upon the death＇of his uncle Duke Ernest， brother to the Prince Consort，the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded to the title and estates of the Hereditary Dukedom of Cobourg and Gotha，and is now known as H．R．H．Duke Alfred of Co－
bourg－Gothe． V Princ
wig Holstein，Four children ：Christian，born April 14，1867，1866，to Prince Christian of Schles－ Victoria born Mour children：Christian，born April 14， 866 ；Albert John，born Feb．26，1869；

VI．Princess I 3,1870 ；Louise，born Aug．12， 1872.
Lorne，eldest son of the Duke of Argyll，1818；married March 21，1871，to John，Marquis of
VII．Prince Arthur，Duke of Conn
cess Louise of Prussia，born July ${ }^{5}$ ，1860 1882；Arthur，born Jan．13， 1883 ；Victoria，born March 17 ：Margaret Victoria，born Jan．15，

VIII，Prince Leopold，Duke ；Victoria，born March 17， 1886.
Helen，daughter of the Prince of Albany，born April 7， 1853 ；married April 27，1882，to Princess pold Charles Edward George，Duke of Albany，posthumous，Alice Mary，born Feb．25， 1883 ；Leo－ died March 28th， 1884

IX．Princess Beatrice，born A pril 14， 1857 ；married July 29 1885，to Prince Hen fir of Prince Alexander of Battenberg，uncle of Ludwig IV Grand 1885，to Prince Henry，third son Alexander Albert，born Nov．23．1886；Victoria wig IV．，Grand Duke of Hesse．Four children ： Louis，born May 21， 1889 ；Maurice Vietor Donald，born Oct，3，1891． 24,1887 ；Leopold Arthur

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The Pr $\frac{a r i s i n g ~ f r o m ~}{W}$ Wales recei

In view 1889 a Comm claim they w the Queen w finally arran payment of Queen and $t$ powered to should see fi result of acc estate at Sa Marlborougl

The Prin of York，bor ith July， 186 second cousi

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## The Queen's near Relatives.

George, second Duke of Cambridge, now Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, grandson of
orge III., born March 26, 1819. orge IIII., born March 26, 1819.
Augusta Caroline, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, born July 19, 1822, sister to the Mary ue or Cambridge.
Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born Nov. 27, 1833, sister to the present Duke of Camdge, and has four children, the youngest being Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga auline Claudine Agnes, formerly known as the Princess May of Teek, born May 27, 1867, and Duchess of York.
Ernest Augustus Ernest, third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845; married Dec. 21,

## The Royal Revenue and Houschold.

Under George I, the civil list of the Sovereign amounted to $£ 1,000,000$ per annum. In 1777 the sum was fixed at $£ 900,000$, all sums derived from the hereditary Crown Lands over that amount being passed to the public treasury. In Williain IV.'s reign a rearrangenent was made, the King'sincome being fixed at $£ 510,000$. At the commencement of the reign of our present Queen, it was arranged with Parliament that all the revenues previously received from heredit ance of $£ 385, n 00$ was made to Her Majesty, which theasury, in return for which an annual allowance of $£ 385,00$ was made to Her Majesty, which the Lords of the Treasury are directel to pay
in the fowing proportions :-

> For the Queen's Privy Purse
> £ 60,000
> $\begin{aligned} & \text { For salaries of the various members of the Queen's Houseliold.... } 231,260 \\ & \text { For pensions and retiring allowances to members of the Queen's }\end{aligned}$
> personal household
> 44,240
> For Roval bounty and alms, ete
> 13,200
> 36,300
£385,000
Her Majesty also retains the hereditary revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the net amount of which now amounts to about $£ 50,000$.

## Che forince of ADales.

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

He is the Queen's second child, the first being the, etc. Princess Royal of Great Britain. He was born at Buckresent Empress Dowager of Germany, Buckingham Palace, on the 9th November
On the 10th March, 1863, at St. George's Chapel. Windsor, he married Her Royal Highness Alexandra-Caroline-Maria-Charlotte-Louisa-Julia, Princess of Denmark, eldest daughter Clarence and Avondale, K. G. born at Frogmore, Sth Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Slarence and Avondale, K. G., born at Frogmore, Sth January, 1864 ; died 14th Jan., 1892, at
2. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, K. G, born at Marlborough House, 3rd June, 1865
3. Alexander John Charles Albert, born at Sandringham, 6th A pril, died 7th April, 1871 on 27th July, 1889, at Buckingham Palace, born at Matıborough House, 20th Feb., 1867 ; married Viscount Macduff and Baron Braes of Kilbryde, Co Cave William George Duff, Duke of Fife, ters, the eldest being Alexandrina-Victoria-Alberta Edwina, by whom she has issue two daugh-
5. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born at Marlborough born 17th May, 1891.
6. Maud Charlotte Mary Vietoria,

The Prince of Wales receives an amnual grant of $£ 40,000$ and 26 th November, $1=60$ arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, which average about $£ 65,000$ per annum ; the Princess of Wales receives an annual grant of $£ 10,000$.

In view of the number of the Queen's grand 1889 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointen who were approaching maturity in claim they would have upon the liberality of Pappointed to consider the question as to what the Queen waived any claim, except as regards the fomily This committee was informed that finally arranged, in order to avoid in this case repeated appeals to Heir apparent, and it was payment of $£ 9.000$ be paid to the Prince of Wales, out of which subject to the assont of the Queen and the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being, hont was cmpowered to make such assignments and in such manner to his children as he in his discretion should ree fit. The Prince of Wales came into about $£ 600,000$ on attaining his majority, the result of accumulated revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority. His country estate at Sandringham, Norfolk, was purchased out of this sum. His London residence is The Prin House
of York, born at Marlbs has only one surviving son, George Frederick Ernest Albert, now Inke ith July, 1865, and maried second cousin, the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. James', London, on July 6th, 1893, to his

At present the next heir to the Throne, after
Duchess of Fife.

## The $b$ buernar $\mathbb{G e n e r a k}$.

## His Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, Sir John Campbell-

 peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordone; Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis and Kellie in the virtue of which title he sits in the House of Ieen in the peerage of the United Kingdom (by Aberdeen, P.C., Lle,D., etc., ete. Was born of Lugds), and a Baronet of Nova Scotiag Earl of Oxford, taking the degree of B,A, in 1871. He August 3, 1847. He completed his education at 27, 1870. On November 7, 1877, he married Isabel Maris brother as seventh earl on January Coutts-Marjoribanks, first Lord Tweedmouth. He entered youngest daughter of Sir Dudley but in 1876, he disagreed with the policy of Lord Bentered the House of Lords as a Conservative with the Liberal Party. His Lordship or but has been constantly before the nation as a sur taken a prominent part in political warfare, tend to promote the social welfare of the a supporter of all measures and institutions which by the Countess. Mr. Gladstone selected him to fill the in which he has been greatly assisted and during his brief tenure of the selected him to fill the office of Viceroy of Ireland in 1886, the increased confidence of the Liberal Party ance he showed great tact and discretion, gaining, retiring from the vice-royalty, he and the Counthe respect of his political opponents, Upon advancing social reforms; they visited this continess took a more active part than ever in tours throughout Canada and the United States General at Quebec on the 25th of September 109. His Excellency was sworn in as Governor ( $\$ 48,666.66$ ), paid by the Dominion with an Ottawa. The family motto of the Earl of A berdeen is . F 解 called Government House at sons and one daughter, viz.: George, Lord Haddeen is "Fortuna Sequatur." He has three born December 7, 1880; Dudley-Gladstone-Hamilton, born May 6 , 1883; 189 ; Marjorie-Adeline, October 4, 1884.
## Staff.

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

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

Extra Aides-de-Camp.-Robert Munro Fergu son, Esq.. Royal Scottish Archers. David Hon. Aide-de-Camp Hon. Aide-rle-Camp.-Hon. Lt.-Col. J. M, M,
Gibson, 13th Battalion Canadian Infantry,

## Deputy Governors.

Sir S. H. Strong, Knight, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Canada; John J. McGee, Esq., Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council.
The general officer commanding the Imperial forces in Canada, Lt,-General A. G.
The Admiral commanding the Imperial
Governors General of Can
Fleet on the North America and West India Stations, Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, K.C.B., H. M.S. Blake, Flagship, Ḣalifax.

General officer commanding the Militia of Canada, Major General George Ivor John Caradoc Herbert, с.b.
Aide-de-Camp.-Captain Eric Streatfield.
1540. Jean F, de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval. 1598. Marquis de la Roche,
1612. Samuel de Champlain.
1635. Mare Ant. de Bras de fer de Chateaufort 1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.
1648. Chevalier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1651. Jean de Jauzon.
1656. Charles de Lauzon Charny.
1657. D'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.
1661. Baron du Bois d'A vaugour.
1663. Chevalier de Saffray Mésy.
1663. Alex, de Prouville Tracy (acting).
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1672. Count de Frontenac.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1689. Count de Frontenac.
1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1725. Baron de Longueuil (acting).
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1747. Count de Galissonnière.
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1752. Marquis Duquesne de Menneville.

## Governors General 1801, Lord Monck.

1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.
1756. Gen, James Murray.
1757. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester). 1778. Gen, Frederick Haldimand. 1786. Lord Dorchester.
1758. Major General Prescott,
1759. Sir James Craig.
1760. Sir George Prevost. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
1761. Sir Gordon Drummond (acting).
1762. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
1763. Duke of Richmond.
1764. Sir Peregrine Maitiand (acting).
1765. Earl of Walhousi.
1766. Earl of Dalhousie.
1767. Sir James Kempt.
1768. Lord Aylmer.
1769. Lord Gosford.
1770. Earl of Durlaam.
1771. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1772. Hon, C. P. Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1773. Sir Charles Bagot.
1774. Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1775. Earl Cathcart.
1776. Earl of Elgin.
1777. Sir Edmond Walker Head.

1861, Lord Monck.
nee Confederation.

## 1. Rt.-Hoń. Viscount Monck, G.c.m.g., June 1, 1867.

2. Rt.-Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young), December 29, 1868 ,
3. Rt.-Hon, the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.c.M.G., May 22, 1872 ,
4. Rt.-Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., \&c., October 5, 1878 ,
5. Rt.-Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, * G.C. B, May, M.G., \&c., August 18, 1883.
6. Rt.-Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston,* G.C.B.,May 1, 1888 .

* Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his br

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## Che Dominion of $\mathbb{C}$ anada.

n Campbell. Sellie in the Kingdom (by tia; Earl of education at on January Sir Dudley onservative re identified cal warfare ations which atly assisted and in 1886, ion, gaining ents. Upon nan ever in e extensive as Governor ce is £10,000 t House at e has three rie-Adeline, ibald, born
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ol. J. M
Infantry.
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It is probable that Cabot was the first European to set foot on Canadian soil, in 1497, but the first attempt to form a Colony dates from the expeditions of Jacques Cartier in 1534 and 1535. Roberval, Champlain, Maisonneuve and others, are names which will be forever identified with the infancy of the Colony. In 1620 the population of Quebec was only 60 persons, and in 1667 the entire white population of the Colony, then known as New France, was 3,918, which in 1720 had risen to 42,701 .

By 1687 a dangerous rivalry had arisen between the inhabitants of the French and English Colonies in North America, and there were many conflicts between them in which the various Indian tribes took sides ; but the Treaty of Utrecht left the French in peaceable possession of Canada for some years.

In 1755, however, hostilities again broke out, and the following year the Marquis of Montcalm arrived from France with a large and well-equipped army. He achieved many successes and aroused the English Government to make a determined effort to acquire the Colony. Early in 1759 commenced those military and naval operations which culminated in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, on 13th September in that year ; the victory which General James Wo'fe did not live to see the fruits of, being consummated in the following year, by Montreal capitulating on the 8th September, 1760.

By the treaty of Paris signed on February 10, 1763, France ceded to Great Britain "Canada with all its dependencies," The white population was then about 75,000 ,

General Murray and General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, were the first English Governors-General, and in 1774 the Imperial Parliament passed the Quebec Act, which is the charter which secures to the Catholic population the "free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of equal civil rights and the protection of their own civil laws and customs." Hence the difference between the laws of Quebec and the other Provinces.

The Constitution as it exists to-day is founded upon the "British North America Act, 1867," which is so important that we give a full synopsis of its existing provisions at page 289 .

Prior to that date, the colonies in British North America led a separate existence, the present provinces of Ontario and Quebec only being united as the "Two Canadas." A movement for the union of the Maritime Provinces springing up at a moment when the Government of the "Canadas" had reached a deadlock, the larger idea recommended itself to our statesmen that the British Colonies on this continent should come together. Delegates from the Canadian Parliament met a Conference of Maritime representatives in Prince Edward Island, and the famous gathering at Quebec followed, when resolutions were passed upon which the B.N. A. Act-the Federal Constitution-was drafted. This came into force on July 1st, 1867, when the Dominion was composed of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Manitoba and the Northwest Territories were added on July 15th, 1870 ; British Columbia on July 20th, 1871; and Prince Edward Island on July 1st, 1873.

The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion, according to the Statisfical Year Book:

| Provinces and Districts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Land } \\ & \text { Square } \\ & \text { Miles. } \end{aligned}$ | Water. Square Miles. | Total. Square Miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 219,650 | 2,350 | 222,000 |
| Quebec.... | 227,500 | 1,400 | 228,900 |
| Nova Scotia. | 20,550 | 50 | 20,600 |
| New Brunswick | 28,100 | 100 | 28,200 |
| Manitoba...... | 64,066 | 9,890 | 73,956 |
| British Columbia.. | 382,300 | 1,000 | 383,300 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,000 | 1,.... | 2,000 |
| District of Keewatin. | 267,000 | 15,000 | 282,000 |
| do Alberta. | 105,355 | 15,745 | 106,100 |
| do Assiniboia. | 88,534 | 1,001 | 89,535 |
| do Athabasca... <br> do Saskatchewan | 103,300 | 1,200 | 104,500 |
| do Saskatchewan North-west Territories.. | 101,092 | 6,000 | 107,092 |
| Territory east of Keewatin and | 859,600 | 46,400 | 906,000 |
| Territory east of Hudson's Bay. | 1352,300 | 2,500 5,700 | 196,800 358,000 |
| Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay............ | 300,000 |  | 358,000 300,000 |
| Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude $66^{\circ}$, not included in above areas. | . . . . . . | , 47,400 | 47,400 |
| Total. .... . ................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,315,647 | 140,736 | 3,456,383 |

Such an enormous territory, possessing such vast agricultural and mineral resources, and being the most accessible of all her Colonies, has had ever-increasing attractions for the emigrant from the United Kingdom.

Under the headings, Minerals (page 166), Agricultural (page 183), Trade and Commerce (page 118), Fisheries (page 165), will be found details of the vast resources of the Dominion, which provide undeniable proof that a great future is before a country which with such natural advantages at present contains throughout its entire area a population scarcely exceeding that of the Capital City of the Empire.

Extending over 20 degrees of latitude there is great variety in the temperature, and the climate of Canada has suffered greatly in reputation in the past from the mistaken notions of the world. In the first place, it is proper to speak of the climates of Canada, for we are too big
to have our weather in the singular. On the prairles, the temperature goes down in the winter to a low figure, but the dryners of the atmosphere prevents severe cold from being felt. In many parts cattle graze out all winter, and on the British Columbia coast, the mean winter temperature runs from 40.4 at Esquimalt to 33.8 at Vancouver. The winters in Old Canada are page 253

What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion agriculture, fishing and ship-building : in Nova Scotia, culture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this province bold mining, ship-building, agriductive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building value of these fisheries being second only to that of fova lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the building, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, Quebec, agriculture, shipManitoba and the Territories, agriculture and orio, agriculture, lumbering and mining ; in a very important industry in these regions, it being eraising-coal mining is expected to become miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains ; and in British Columbi, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

There is a very large area of land throughout Canada, available for settlement, either for agricultural or mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Gov-e ernment and of the several Provincial Governments, according to situation. These lands are
known generally as "Crown Lands."

The Crown Lands of the
toba, the Territories, and in what is prise some of the finest agricultural known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comfor information to immigrants and settlers, the Continent. In order to provide every facility in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the Dominion Lands has his office the fullest details can be obtained.

The Governor-General is appoint years, He takes no active part in legislation the Imperial Government for a nominal term of five Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all governs through a council, known as the Queen's Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council are or have been advisers of the Dominion Parliament who are, for the time Privy Council consists of those members of the the various administrative departments, or being, Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of who form the Government of the day, Members of the Privy Cobinet without portfolio, and and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry of the Privy Council are styled Honorable cil, lies with the Governor-General.

The Dominion Parliament cons.
Senate, and the House of Commons, The the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, the on the advice of the Executive Council. The Comp nominated for life by the Governor-Genern Dominion franchise distinct from those in force for the Provincial Assemblies. The procedure is very much the same as in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, the Ministers being dependent on the confidence of the people's representatives for their tenure of office. At the head of each of the provinces is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by tho Governor-General, and paid by the Dominion, who is the medium of communication between the provinces and the Federal Governwick. Prince Edward Islaud and Bre are two branches, but in Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunsis a matter entirely within the controlish Columbia, there are only single Houses. This, however, franchise qualifications, and alteration of theal authorities, as are also the election of members, but the duration of the Local Assemblies is fixed ectoral districts for the Provincial Legislatures, liament, the Provincial Legislatures and thxed at four years. The powers of the Dominion Parthe Dominion Treasury, are defined by the British North to the revenues of the latter from under it. Legislation upon local matters is British North America Act and the Acts passed is generally a perfect system of municipal governmens a general rule, to the provinces. There minion. Both the counties and townships have their lo the provinces constituting the Dotion for roads and other local purposes, Free education is furnished in regulate the taxaCanada. The details differsomewhat in the various provinces, but, generally speaking, the system may be described as follows:-Every township is divided into sections surticiently large for a school. Trustees or Commissioners are elected to manage the affairs, and the expenses are dedivided in their res and Provincial Government grants, In districts where the inhabitants are schools to be provided. Teachers, are trained schools are not possible, the law enables separate those who can afford it-and the cost is very small-there schools at the public expense. For aged also by trustees. At these, as well as at many-there are schools of a higher grade, maneducation is given, and pupils are prepared for excellent private establishments, a classical and colleges which conferdegreesin Divinity, Arts professions. There are eleven universities several that only confer degrees in Diivnity - Arts, Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering, etc., besides terians, Methodists and Baptists all having special theological colleges. There were upwards of 7,000 students in attendance at the various colleges in 1890, and more than one million receiving direct education in the schools of the country. For the higher education of girls there is also a number of colleges and schools. In no country in the world is good education more generally diffused t

The police force throughout the Dominion forms part of the municipal system, and is paid from local or municipal taxes, with the exception of a very small force maintained by the Dominion in connection with the Parliament buildings, and of the Northwest Mounted Police.

As to sccial conditions, it may be stated that the distinctions of caste do not exist to the same extent as in Europe. There is a careful preservation of those traditions which give the general features to English society, but there is no feudal nobility in Canada; almost
to do a produc traftic, a decea althoug under t Altoget position industr agricult aftords greater tion of ence.
wn in the winter a being felt. In he mean winter Old Canada are tics are given on

Edward Island, p-building, agriluable and proand fishing, the griculture, shipand mining ; in ected to become ut 65,000 square lumbitt, mining,
nent, either for Dominion GovChese lands are
tuated ia Manimbia, and come every facility $s$ has his office points, wbere al term of five 1as the Queen's dvisers of the embers of the er as heads uf portfolio, and ed Honorable, he Privy Couri-
or-General, the ernor-General 8. There is a ie procedure is ing dependent e head of each ad paid by the ederal Govern, New BrunsChis, however, n of members, Legislatures, Dominion Pare latter from Acts passed vinces. There ating the Doate the taxaprovinces of gg, the system y large for a enses are dehabitants are bles separate xpense, For grade, mants, a classical universities ,etc., besides plics, Presbyere upwards illion receivgirls there is cation more open to all,
and is paid 1 by the Doed Police. exist to the which give ada ; almost ad he is free
to do as he wills. This sense and state of independence permeates the whole social system, and produces a condition of social freedom unknown in older countries. With regard to the liquor traffic, local option generally prevails. By an Act of the Dominion Parliament marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized in 1882. There is no system for legalizing pauperism, although orphans and the helpiess and aged of both sexes are not neglected, being cared for under the municipal system before referred to, and by churches and charitable institutions. Altogether, a Canadian is able to look with pride and satisfaction upon the free and independent position which he enjoys, and the marked development which has taken place in the number of industrial establishments since 1878, and in the last three years of the produce of the mine and agricultural cultivation, especially as regards the increasing exportation of dairy products, affords ground for confident assertion that in no other possession of the British Crown are greater advantages given to its citizens by birth, or inducements offered to the teeming population of the Mother Country, which seeks a larger field in which to fight the struggle for exist-
ence.

## The $\mathbb{F o b}$ ormment of Camada.

Governor General, His Excellency The rt. Hon. Earl of Aberdeen, p.c., ll.d., \&c.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-OTIAWA.

THE PRESENT CABINET.*
Formed 6th December, 1892.
Premier, Minister of Justice and Attorney
General.
Minister of Trade and Commerce
Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.c.M.G....... $\$ 8,000$
Postmaster General...
" Mackenzie Bowell
7,000
Secretary of State .............. ..................
Minister of Finance
$\operatorname{Sir}$ A. P. Caron, к.C.M.G.................. 7,000
"John Costigan......................... 7,000
". Marine and Fisheries........................
George E. Foster. .......................... . . 7,000
Marine and Fisheries................... "t ©. H, Tupper ................................... 7,000
Public Works .......................... "، John Haggart .
" $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public Works } \\ & \text { Militia and Defence.................................... }\end{aligned}$ Interior.
Agriculture
President of the Privy Council
Without Portfolio .......................................
" J. A. Ouimet. . 7,000
،/ J. C. Patterson........................... 7,000
" T. M. Daly......................................... 7,000
" A. R. Angers........................... 7,000

In the Ministry but not in the Cabinet.
Solicitor General
J. J. Curran.
" W. B. Ives.................................. ... . . . 7,000
"/ Sir John Carling, K.C.M,0............... Nil Nil
J. J. Curran.

Nil

Comptroller of Customs

Upon the lamented death of Sir John A. Macdonald, G,C,B, P. . . . . .................... 5,000 J. J. C. Abbott was called upon to form a Cabinet by His Excellency the Git June, 1891, the Hon. on 16th June, 1892, he was sworn in as President of the Council. Owing to failing heal, and resigned the office on 25 th November, 1892, and died 30th October, 1893 ing to failing health he

HoN. SIR John Thompson was born in Halifax N October, 1893.
in that city. He adopted the legal profession, and was called to November, 1844, and educated becoming Q. C. in 1879. In 1870 he married a daughter of Captain Nova Scotia Bar in 1865. Thompson gained considerable reputation as a counsel Hap of Captain Affleck, of Halifax. Mr. Premier of Nova Scotia, but afterwards acec pted a judgeship. This position life and became 1885 to enter the House of Commons, when he was judgeship. This position he resigned in 1887 he acted upon the Fishery Commission, and his services wately made Attorney-General. In K.C.M.G. being conferred upon him by Her Majesty in 1888, Since Sir dged by the title of death he has been leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and upon Sir John Abbott's resignation on November 25,1892, was entrusted with the formen, and upon Sir John

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was born in Suffolk Engla the formation of a Ministry. ten years of age came to Canada with his parents. He became connected with newspaper and literary work, and also interested himself in large commercal undertakings. In newspaper and a daughter of the late J. G. Moore, Esq., of Belleville, Ontario. He has been on active service with the Militia, attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1867 he entered Parliament, and became Minister of Customs in 1878. Upon the reorganization of the Cabinet in 1892 he was ppointed Minister of Militia, taking his present portfolio in December.
HoN. SIr Adolphe P CAROy is city of Quebec in 1846, where he was educated, afterwards graduating earon, and was born in the 1865 he was called to the Bar, and in 1867 married the only daughter at MeGill University. In Was made a Q.C. in 1879 . He first entered the House of Comghter of the late Hon, F. Baby. appointed Minister of Militia; was created K.C.M.G. after the suppression of and in 1880 was Rebellion in 1885 . Upon the reorganization of the Cabinet he became Postmaster- North-West

Hon. John Costigan was born at St. Nicholas in the Province of Postmaster-General. 1835, He adopted the legal profession. In 1850 he married Miss Ryan, of Gist February, N. B., and became a Judge in that Province. At the time of Miss Ryan, of Grand Falls, House of Commots, and in $188^{2}$ was appointed Minister of Confederation he entered the present Cabinet becomes Secretary of State.

* Corrected to November 6, 1893.

Hon. G. E. Foster was born in Carleton County, N.B., 3rd September, 1847. He conneoted himself with educational work, and held the Professorship of Classics and History in the University of New Brunswick from 1872 to 1879 . He then turned his attention to politics, and entered the House of Commons in 1882. In $1 \times 85$ he became Minister of Marine, and in May, 1888, was appointed to the portfolio he still holds

Hon Sir charles Hibeert Tupper, K.C.M.G., second son of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., K.C.M.G., is the youngest member of the Cabinet. He was born at Amherst, N.S., Brd August, 1855, and was educated at McGill College and Harvard University. He adopted the legal profession. In 1879 he married a daughter of Hon. James Mebonald, of Nova Scotja, and in 1882 entered the House of Commons. In May, 1888, he was appointed to the office which he still holds.

Hon, John Haggart was born in Perth, Ont., 14th Nov., 1836. He engaged in trade, and took part in municipal affairs, acting as Mayor of l'erth for several years. He entered the House of Commons in 1872, and became Postmaster General in 1-88, a portfolio changed for his present one at the reconstruction of the Cabinet. He resides at Perth, Unt.

Hon. J. A. Ouimet was born at St. Rose, in the Province of Quebec, 29 th May, 1813, and was educated at the Seminary of St . Therèse de Blainville. He adopted the legal profession, and became Q.C. in 1886. In 1874 he married a danghter of A. La Rocque, Esq., of Montreal. He went on active service with the Militia during the troubles in the Northwest in 1885, as Lieut.Colonel of the 65th Battalion. In $1 \times 73$ he entered the House of Commons, and was Speaker from 1887 to 1891, when he received his present portfolio.

HoN. J. C. l'ATTERSoN was born at Armagh, Ireland, 1830. He adopted the legal profession, being called to the Bar of Ontario. He first entered the House of Commons in $1 \times 78$, and in Dec., 1592 , upon the reconstruction of the Cabinet, was appointed Minister of Militia. He resides at Windsor, Ont.

Hon. 'T. M. Daly was born at Stratford, Ont., in August, 1852, and was educated at Toronto. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1876, but a few years later commenced to practise in Brandon, Manitoba, identifying himself with the public life of the new Province. 1n 1879 he married Miss Jarvis, of Stratford, Ont. In $18 * 7$ he entered the Hou-e of Commons. In October, 1892, he was made Minister of the Interior, being re-elected M.P. for Selkirk without opposition.

Hon. Auguste Real Angers was born in October, 1×38, in Quebee, and educated at Nicolet College and Quebec Seminary. He studied law, and was called to the Bar of L.C. in 1860, and appointed a Q.C. in 1874. He entered the Legislative Assembly of Quebee in 1874, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council, $22 n d$ Sept., 1854, and held the office of Solicitor-General up to 1876, and from that date up to $1 \approx 78$ Attorney-General, when the Ministry was dismissed by the late lieut.-(iovernor Letellier de St. Just He was the leader of the Conservatives in the Assembly for three years. Was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of P. Q. in November, 1880, and resigned this otfice 25 th October, 1887, on being appointed Lieut.Governor of the Province of Quebec. He has been twice married, first to a daughter of the late Senator Chinic, and secondly to Mdme. Hamel, widow of a former Quebec merchant.

Hon. Wiljiam Bullock Iyes was born in the County of Compton, 17th Nov, 1841. He is mainly self-educated, only taking a short course in the Compton Academy. He gave his attention in early life to agricultural pursuits, thongh he studied law, being called to the Bar of
Quebec in 1867 and appointed a Q. U. in 1880 . He married in 189 the only daughter of the late Quebec in 1867 and appointed a Q. U. in 1880 . He married in 189 the only daughter of the late
Hon. John H. Pope. He entered the House of Commons for Richmond ang Wolf in l878 Hon. John H. Pope. He entered the House of Commons for Richmond and Wolfe in 1878, which he represented up to the general election in 1891 , when he was returned for his present seat, Sherbrooke.

Hon. Frank Smith was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1822, and came out here in 1832, his family settling in Ontario. He engaged in commercial operations, and took an active part in the municipal yolitics of London, Unt. He was appointed a Senator in 1871, and in July, 1892,
became a Privy Councilior.

Hon. Sir Join Carling, K.C.M.G., was born in London, Ont., 23rd January, 1828, and educated there; he engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming a member of the well-known firm of Carling \& Co., Brewers. In 1867 he entered the House of Commons, and also did political service in the Provincial Legislature. In May, 18.2, be became 'ostmaster-General changing to Minister of Agriculture in 1885. In 1891, he was called to the Senate, but resigned that position and re-entered the House of Commons. Oreate. $1 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{G}^{2}$. Queen's Birthday, 1893 .
N. Clarke Wallace was born in Woodibridge, county of York, in 1844 , and was educated at the public schools. From 1.64 to 1869 , he was a Master in the Public Schools, and then went into business as merchant and flour miller. He has held all the highest municipal honors, and is a prominent Orangeman, Leing at present the Grand Master of the order in British North America. He tirst entered the Commons in 1878, and has represented his present constituency, West York, ever since. He married, in 1877, a daughter of the late James Gilmour, of Ottawa.

John Joserf Curran, Q.C., B.C.L. LL.D., is a son of the late Charles Curran, a native of Connty Down, Ireland, who came to Canada early in the present century. The hon. member for Montreal Centre was born in Montreal on the 22nd of February, 1842, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and at the Ottawa University. He graduated as a B.C.L. from McGill College in 1862; and was called to the Bar of (quebec province one year later. He was appointed a Qneen's Counsel by the Dominion Government in 1882. The Manhattan College, New York, under the presidency of the late Cardinal McCloskey, conferred the degree of LL.D. on him in 1881. Mr. Curran first entered Parliament in 18:2, and was re-elected at each subsequent election.

John Fisher Wood, Q.C., waz born at Elizabethtown, Ontario, and is of Scotch descent, He adopted the legal profession, and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1876, becoming a Q.C. in 1890. He first entered the tiouse of Commons in $18 * 2$, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1887 and 1891. He resides at Brockville, Ont,

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William
Peter Mi
Hector L
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Bolduc, Jo
Botsford, A1
Bouchervill
Boucher Boulton, Ch Bowell, Ma Casgrain, Cl Chaffers, w Clemow, F Cochrane, I De Blois, P . Desjardins, Dever, Jam Dickey, Rob Dobson, Jo
Drummond

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA ACCORDING TO
SENIORITY.

Samuel Leonard Tilley.
William McDougall.
William Pearce Howland, Peter Mitchell.
Hector Louis Langevin.
James Cox Aikins.
Charles Tupper.
Theodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald.
Edward Blake.
Richard Jchn Cartwight.
David Laird.
Donald Alcxander Macdonald.
Telesphore Fournier.
William Ross.
Richard William Scott.
Felix Geotfrion.
William Berrian Vail. David Mills.
Rodolphe Laflamme.
C A. Pantaleon Pelletier.
Wilfrid Laurier.
Alfred Gilpin Jones, James McDonald.
Louis François Rodrigue Masson.
Those marked * are now Cabinet Ministers.
extract from queen's regillitions as to titles.
The Governor General of Canada to be styled "'His Excellency."
The Lieutenant Governor of the Province to be styled "His Honor."
The Privy Councillors of Canada to be styled "Honorable," and for life.
Senators of Cauada are to be styled "Honorable," but only during office, and the title not to be continued afterwards.

Executive Councillors of the Provinces to be styled "Honorable," but only while in office, and the title not to be continued afterwards.

Legislative Councillors in the Provinces not in future to have that title ; but gentlemen who were Legislative Councillors at the time of the Union (1st July, 1867) to retain their title of "Honorable" for life.

The President of the Legislative Council fin the Provinces to be styled "Honorable" during office.

Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons are to be styled "Honorable."

Corrected to November 6, 1893.
Speaker: The Honorable John Jones Ross
Senators.
Post Office Addresses.
The Honorable.
Allan, George William,Toronto, O.
Almon, William J.....Halifax, N.S.
Angers, A. R..........Ottawa, O
Armand, Josep. F . . . . Riviere des Prairıcs, Q.
Bellerose, Joseph Hya-
cinthe $\ldots \ldots$........ St. Vincent de Paul, Q.
Bernier, 'T. A ......... St. Boniface, Man.
Bolduc, Joseph........St. Victor de Tring, Q.
Botsford,Amos Edwin. Westeock, Westmoreland, N.B.
Boucherville, C. E.
Boucher de............Boucherville, Q.
Boulton, Charles A.....Shell Mouth, Man.
Bowell, Mackenzie....Ottawa, O.
Casgrain, Charles F... Windsor, O.
Chaffers, William Hry.St. Cesaire, Q.
Clemow, Francis ..... Ottawa, 0 .
Cochrane, M. H. . ..... Compton, Q.
De Blois, P. A.........Quebec, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Desjardins, Alphonse. Montreal, Q.
Dever, James .........St. John, N.B.
Dickey, Robert B......Amherst, N.S.
Dobson, John......... Lindsay, O.
Drummond, George A, Montreal, $\mathbf{Q}$.

Senators.
Ferguson, Donald. - Jst Offlee Addresses.
Fergu on, John........ Marshfield, P.E.I.
Flint, Billa..... ....... Bridgewater, $\mathbf{O}$.
Glasier, Johin. ......... Fredericton, N. B.
Gowan, James Robert. Barrie, 0.
Guevremont, Jean Bte Sorel, Q.
Howlan, George W. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Kaulbach, Henry A. NLunenburg, N.S.
Kirchoffer, J. A.
Landry, Auguste Char-
les Philippe Robert Quebec, Q.
Lewin, James D...... St. John, N.B.
Lougheed, James Alex-
ander.................Calgary, N.W.T.
Macdonald, W. John Victoria, B.C.
Macdonald, Andrew A.Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Macfarlane, A......... Wallace, N.S.
MacInnes, Donald......Hamilton, O.
Macpherson, Sir David
Lewis, K.e.m.G......Toronto, O.
Masson, Louis Francois
Rodrique..............Terrebonne, Q.
McCallum, Lachlan...Stromness, $\dot{O}$.
McClelan, Abner Reid,Riverside, Albert Co, $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{p}}$

Senators The Honorable. McDonald, William McInnes, Thomas R McKay, Thomas Truro, N.S
McLaren, Peter. .... Perth, $O$ MeMillan, Donald.....Alexandria, 0 Merner, Samuel. ..... New Hamburg, 0 .
Miller, William
Montplaisir, Hypolite Cap de la Madeleine, Q. . Arichat, N.S.

Murphy, Edward ..... Montreal, Q
O'Donohoe, John . . . . Toronto, O.
Ogilvie, Alexander ${ }^{W}$...Montreal, $Q$.
Pelletier, C. A. Panta-
leon, C.M.G........Quebec, $Q$
Perley, William D.... Wolf Creek, Wolsely,
Poirier, Pascal N.W.T.

Power, G Gffrey ....Shediac, N. B
Senal N.S.
Senators are appointed for life, and age to and from the Seat of Government

Senators.
Price, Evan John
Primrose, Clarence
Prowse, Samuel
Read Robert
Reesor, David

## id.

$\qquad$
Reid, James $\qquad$
......

Robitaille, Theodore
Ross, J. J. (Speaker) New Carlisle, Q
Sanford, William E Hamilton, $\mathbf{O}$
Scott, Richard Williamottawa, O.
Smith, Frank. $\qquad$ Toronto, 0.
Snowball, Jabez Bunt-
ing ....
Sullivan, Michael......Kingston, $\mathbf{O}$.
Sutherland, John.... Winnipeg, Man.
Tassé, Joseph . .... Montreal,' Q.
Thibaudean, Jos. R...Montreal, Q.
Vidal, Alexander . .. Sarnia, 0 .
Wark, David......... Fredericton, N.B.

## Che senators of Canada.

## Arranged according to Provinces. Quebec, 24.

## Electoral Division

Alma.
Bedford...
........
De la Durantaye ...... Hon, John Jones Ross
De Lanaudière .........
De Lorimier
De Salaberry
Gulf.
Grandville.............. "Theo. Robitaille.
Inkerman
Kennebec
Laurentides
LaSalle...........
"....... P A DeBlois
Lauzon................ " Joseph Bolduc.
La Vallière.

Electoral Division.
Montarville...
Mille Isles ......................
Repentigny $\qquad$
Rigand
Rougemont
Shawinegan
Sorel.
Stadacona
Victoria
Wellington

Senator.
Hon. C. E. Boucher de Boucherville.
" Louis François Rodrique Masson. " Joseph F.Armand
" J,R.Thibaudeau.
"Wm. H. Chaffers
" H. Montplaisir.
" Jean Baptiste Guévremont.
" A. C, P. Landry.
" Edward Murphy.
" M. H. Cochrane.

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

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

Gulf.-The Counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure and Rimouski.
Grandyilies,-The Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska, ihe Parishes of St. Roch des Aulnaies, St. Jean Port Joli, and the prolongation thereof in a straight line to the province line in the County of L'Islet.
De la Durantaye.-The remainder of the County of L'Islet, the Counties of Montmagny and Bellechasse, and the Parishes of St. Joseph, St. Henri and Notre Dame de la Victoirs in the County of Levi.
Lauzon.-The remainder of the County of Levi, and the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce.
Kennebec.-The Counties of Lotbiniere, Megantic and Arthabaska.
De la Valliere - The Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska, the Townships of Wendover, Grantham, and that part of Upton which lies in the County of Drummond.
Wellington. - The remainder of the County of Drummond, the Comnty of Richmond, the City of Sherbrooke, the Counties of Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead.
Sorel.-The Counties of Richelieu and Bagot, the Parishes of St, Denis, La Presenta-
tion, St. Barnabé and St. Jude, in the County of St, Hyacinthe.
BEDFORD.-The Counties of Missisquol, Brome and Shefford.
ROUGEMONT.-The rem inder of the County of St. Hyacinthe, the Counties of Rouville and Iberville.

Montarville.-The Counties of Verchères, Chambly and Laprairie.
De Lorimier.-The Counties of St. Johns and Napierviile ; St. Jean Chrysostome and Russelltown, in the County of Chateauguay ; Hemmingford, in the County of Huntingdon,
The Laurentides. - The Counties of Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Montmorency; the Seigniory of Beauport, the Parish of Charlesbourg, the Township of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, in the County of Quebec.
La Salle.-The remainder of the County of Quebec, the County of Portneuf, and all that part of the Banlieu of Quebee which lies within the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec.
STADACONA.-The remainder of the city and Banlieu of Quebec.
Shawinegan. - The Counties of Champlain and St, Maurice, the City of Three Rivers, the

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Hopewell.
St, John

Alberton.
Charlottet

Cariboo
New West

Kildonan.
Marquette

Calgary
Senator
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Hon: Josep
Hon. P.J
Hon, David
Hon. R. D.
Hon, Sir D.

* Sir D.

Botsfore w Q.

Harbor, P.E.I.
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n Baptiste
évremont
C. P. Landry. ward Murphy.
H. Cochrane.
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## in the County

Missisquoi, of the County $s$ of Rouville of Verchères, of St. Johns ysostome and Chateauguay ; Huntingdon. unties of Chi y and Monteauport, the Township of he County of
the County of , and all that ch lies within bec.
f the city and
of Champlain eeRivers, the

Alma.-The Parishes of Longue Pointe, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Kivière des Prairies, Sault-aux Recollets, in the County of Hochelaga, and that part of the Parish of Montreal which lies to the east of the prolongation of St. Denis str et ; the County of Laval, that part of the City of Montreal which lies to the east of Bonsecours and St. Denis streets, and their prolongation.

Victoria.-The remainder of the City of Montreal, exclusive of the Parish.
Rigaud.-.The remainder of the Parish of Montreal and the Counties of Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil and Soulanges.
DE SALABERRY, -The remainder of the County of Chateauguay, the remainder of the County of Huntingdon and the County of Beauharnois.

Ontario, 24.

| Designation. <br> Alexandria...... Hon | Senator <br> , Dona!d McMillan. | Designatio | Senator. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barrie .......... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | James Robert Gowan, | Ottawa. | ard William Scott. |
| Burlington | Donald MacInnes. | Perth.. | Robert Read. |
| Hamburg. ...... " | Sohn O'Donohoe. | Rideau | Francis Clemon. |
| Hamilton......... ." | William E, Sanford. | Sarnia | " Alexander Vidal. |
| Hastings..... ... | Mackenzie Bowell, | Toronto | Frank Smith. |
| Kings............ " | David Reesor. | Saugeen.... ..... | Sir David Lewis Mac- |
| Kingston | Michael Sullivan. | Trent | Billa Flint |
| Milton. | George C. McKindse | Welland | " John Ferguson, |
| Monck............ " | Lachlan McCallum. | Windsor <br> York.... | " Charles E. Casgrain. <br> " George William Allan. |
| Nova Scotia, 10. |  |  |  |
| Cape Bret | William B. Dtckey. | Pictou.. | Hon. Clarence Primrose |
| Halifax .......... ", | Lawrence G. Powe | Richmond |  |
| " | William Almon. | Truro. Wallace | " Thomas McKay, |
| Lunenburg | Heury A. N. Kaulbach. | Wallac | " Alexander Macfarlane |
| New Rrunswick, 10. |  |  |  |
| Chatham......... Alon. | Pascal Poirier. | St, John | Hon, James D. Lewin. |
| Fredericton..... " | David Wark. |  | V Vacant. |
| Hopewell....... " A | Abner Reid Mc | Sa | Amos Edwin Botsford. |
| St, John ......... " J | James עever. | sunbury..... | John Glasier. |

## Prince Edward Fsland, 4.

Alberton........Hon, George Wm. Howlan, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kings ............ Hon. Samuel Prowse. } \\ & \text { Charlotletown... } \% \text { Andrew A. Maedonald, } \\ & \text { Park Corner...... " Donald Ferguson. }\end{aligned}$
Cariboo.....Hon James Reid British Columbia, 3.
New Westminster. "J Thomas R. McInnes Victoria ........ Hon. William J. Macdonald,

## Manitoba, 4

 Selkirk.........." J. Nesbitt Kirchoffer.
## North West Territories.

Calgary
Charles Arkel Boulton
St. Boniface
Selkirk.....

Calgary..........Hon. J. Alexander Lougheed Wolseley .... ....Hon, William Dell Perley
Senators are appointed for life, and receive $\$ 1,000$ per annum indemnity and 10 cents mile
ge to and from the Seat of Goverment . $\$ 1,000$ per annum indemnity and 10 cents mile-

## Previous Spenkers of the Senate of Canada.

Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon, appointed 6 Nov., 1867 Hon. Wm. Miller, Q.c. appnt'd 17 Oct, 1883
Hon. P. J O. Chauveau, Q.C. " 21 Feb., 1873 Hon. J. B. Plumb, Q.C. appnt'd 17 Oct. 1883
Hon. David Christie, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, " 10 Jan., 1874 Hon. G. W. Allan, " 17 Mar, 1888 Hon. Sir D.L. Macpherson,* " 10 Feb., 1880 Hon, Alex. Lacoste, " 25 Apr., 1891
*Sir D. L. Macpherson being taken ill immediately after his appointment, the Hon. A, IC Botsford was elected Speaker pro tem., holding the office from 16th February to 19th April, 1880,

Officers of the Senate.
Name.
Langevin, Edouard Joseph, N, 1'.. .......... Ureighton, James George A., B. A., B.c. L Lauder, Venerable J. S., D.c.L Boucher, Antoine Alphonse.
Stephen, Robert William.
Soutter, Alexander Robert
$\qquad$ Young, John Charles
$\qquad$

Garneau, Alfred
$\qquad$
Lemoine, J. de St. Denis
Garneau, Alfred L
Gibbs, Charles Theophilus
Adamson, Agar Stewart
Kimber, Réne Edouard
Myrand, Jean-Baptiste
Dunne, Peter.
Rattey, Pierre.

Present Rank,
......
Clerk of the Senate, Master in Chanc'y, Caslier and Accountant
Law Cleri, Master in Chancery, Clerk of Uommittees and Eng. Translator Chaplain
Clerk Assistant, Master in Chancery and Chief F'rench Translator
1st English Clerk and Clerk of English Journals
2nd English Clerk and Clerk of Private Bills
3d English Clerk and Clerk of Routine and Proceedings, etc
1st French Translator
Sergeant at Arms and Clerk of French Journals
Assistant Clerk of French Journa's
Assistant Accountant
Junior Clerk
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod
Postmaster
Housekeeper
Doorkeeper

Present Salary.
$\$ 3,40000$
2,500 00 40000

2,500 00
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1,500 00
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1,350 00

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1,300 00
1,300 0)
90000

## fouge of commons of canada.

Corrected to 6th November, 1893.
Speaker: The Honorable Peter White, salary $\$ 4,0^{\circ} 0$.
O., Ontario ; Q., Quebec ; N.S., Nova Scotia; N B., New Brunswick; R.C., British Columbia; M., Manitoba; P.E.1., Prince Etward Island; N. W. T., North West Territories.

Names.
Adams, Michael
Allan, Henry W
Amyot, Guillaume
Bain, James William
Bain, Thomas
Baird, Geo. Frederick
Baker, George Barnard .......
Barnard, Frank S
Beausoleil, Cleophas
Bechard, Francois .........
Beith, Robert
Belley, L. G ....................Durham, W. Riding
Bennett, Wm, H
Bergeron, Joseph G. F
Bergin, Darby
Bernier, Michaei $\dddot{\mathbf{E}}$............... St. Hyacinthe Stormont

Bourassa, Francois
Bowers, Edward Charles ....... St, Johns (Q.)
Bowman, Isaac Erb
Boyd, N
Boyle, Arthur
Brodeur, Louis Philippe ........
Brown, James Pollock
Bryson, John.
Bruneau, Arthur Aime
Burnham, John
Burns, Kennedy F .............Peterborough, E. Riding
F F .................. Gloucester
Cameron, Hugh $\ldots$..................... Inverness.
Campbell, Archibald
Cargill, Henry
Carrigan, Onesime
Carling, Hon. Sir John, K.C.M......
Carpenter, Franklin M
Caron, Hon. Sir Adolphe P.
к.c.м.G .........................Rimouski

Rimouski
Hastings, N, Riding ........... Quebec, Q.

Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard J.,
K,C.M.G.............................Oxford, S. Riding $\qquad$ Kin_ston, $\mathbf{O}$.

Casey, G
Charlton
Chesley,
Choquet
Christie,
Clevelan
Coatswor
Cochrane
Cockbur
Colter, N
Corbould
Corby, H
Costigan
Craig, Tl
Curran,
Daly, H
Davies, L
Davin, N
Davis, Do
Dawson,
Delisle,
Denison,
Desaulni
Lesieur
Devlin,
Dickey,
Dugas, L
Dupont,
Dyer, Eu!
Earle, Th
Edgar, J
Edwards,
Fairbairn
Fauvel,
Featherst
Ferguson
Ferguson
Flint, Tn
Forbes, F
Foster, 11
Fraser, D
Fréchette
Fremont
Geoffrion
Gibson, 1
Gillies, J
Gilmour
Girouard,
Girouard Godbout, Grandbois
Grieve, Ja
Guay, Pie Guillet, G Haggart,
Harwood
Haslam,
Hazen, $\mathbf{J}$
Hearn,Jo
Henderson
Hodgins,
Hughes, S
Hutchins
Ingram, A
Innes, Jan
Ives, Willi
Jeannotte,
Joncas, L
Kaulbach
Kenny, Tl
La Chapel
Landerki
Langelier,
Langevin,
к.е.м.G

La Rivière
Laurier, H

| Present Salary. |
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## The Star Almanac.



Steven Suther Tarte, Taylor, Temple Thomps Tisdale Tupper
к.c.,

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Vaillan
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Algoma,
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Assinibo
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Beauce,
Beauhar
Bellecha
Berthier
Bonaven
Bothwel
Brant N
Brant So
Brockvil
Brome, ${ }^{2}$
Bruce E
Bruce N
Bruce,
Cape Bri
Cardwell
Cariboo,
Carleton,
Carleton
Chambly
Champla
Charlevo
Charlotte
Chateaug
Chicoutir
Colcheste
Compton
Cornwall
Cumberls
Digby, N
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Dundas,
Durham
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ston, Q.

Brant South, Ont.
Brockville, Ont.
Brome, Q .
Bruce East, Ont.
Bruce North, Ont.
Bruce, West, Ont.
Cape Breton, N. S.
Cardwell, Ont.
Cariboo, B.C.
Carleton, N.B.
Carleton, Ont.
Chambly, Q.
Champlain, Q.
Charlevoix, $Q$.
Charlotte, N. B.
Chateauguay, $\mathbf{Q}$.
J. P. Brown

Chicoutimi \& Saguenay, Q. L. G. Belley
Colchester, N.S.
W. A. Patterson

Compton, Q.
R. H. Pope

Cornwall \& Stormont, Ont. Dr. Bergin
Cumberland, N.S.
A. R, Dickey

Digby, N.S.
E, C. Bowers
Dorchester, Q.
Dr, Vaillancourt
Drummond \& Arthabaska, Q.Jos, Lavergne
Dundas, Ont.
H. H. Ross

Durham East, Ont.
Durham West, Ont.
T.

Elgin West, Ont.
R. Beith

Elgin East, Ont.
G. E. Casey
A. B, Ingram

George W. Dawson
R. C. Weldon
D. W. Davis

Addington, Ont.
Alberta,
Algoma,
Annapolis, N.S.
Antigonisi, N.S.
Agonicuin,
Assiniboia East, N.W.T. W. W. Macdonald
Assiniboia West, N.W.T. N. F. Davin
Beauce, Q .
Beauharnois, Q.
Bellechasse, Q.
Berthier, Q.
Bonaventure, Q.
Bothwell, Ont.
F. Dupont
J. Godbout
J. G A. Bergeron
G. Amyot
C. Beausoleil
W. L. Fauvel

Hon, D, Mills
Jas. Somerville
W. Paterson
J. F. Wood
E. A. Dyer

Henry Cargill
Alex. McNeil
.Jas. Rowand
David McKeen
H. F. McDougall
11. S. White
F. S. Barnard
N. R. Colter
W. T. Hodgins
R. A. Préfontaine
O. Carignan

Henry Simard
A, H, Gillmor

Constituencies.
Peterborough, W. Riding .Oxford, N. Riding. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Peterborough A
Woodstock, $\mathbf{O}$.
Quebec, Q.
Gananoque, 0 .
Fredericton, N.B.
. . Ottawa, 0.
...Stimeoe, O.

## . Ottawa, O .

Quebec, Q.
Bradford,
St, Anselme, Q.
.Ottawa, O.
Halifax, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I
Shelburne, N.S.
... Pembroke, 0.
Monbroke, O .
....Burton, Sunbury, N.B.
....Napanee, 0.
...Ottawa, 0
.Sackville, N.B.
Port Hill, P.E.I.

## Alphubetical List of Constituencies of the House of Commons of Canada, 189\%, shewing

 the vote for each candidate in the last election.
## Member Elected. Party.

Defeated Candidate.

| L | 2307 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | 1096 |
| C | 2742 |
| C | 2251 |
| C | 1835 |
| C | 1346 |
| L | 1050 |

John W. Bell
H.P. Emmerson
-
D. F. Burke
W. B. Chipman 1346 Angus McGillivray
C by acclam.

## C 1111 T. Tweed

1582 I. Pilon
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2313 & \text { J. Morency }\end{array}$
$14 \div 8 \quad$ L. X. Seers
1271 F. de St. Maurice
1522 V. Allard
1707 A. A. Laferrier
G. R. Langford A. M. MeLarty

1729 R. Hamilton
1963 P. Cox
1815 Derbyshire
$1456 \quad$ S. A. Fisher
2151 R. Truax
1862 Dr, Bonnar
2015 Morrison
2289 G. H. Murray
2681 A.J. McPherson
1628 E. Myers
${ }_{2016}^{223}$ Dr. Watt
2016 Vince
$1494 \quad$ G. L. Dickenson
1202 Lamarre
$19: 6$ P. O. Trudel
$15+2$ S. X. Cimon
1934 G. J. Clarke
$1: 46 \quad$ I. N. Walsh
1947 Savard
$2588 \quad$ P. M, Arehibald A. R. Fletcher
$\begin{array}{ll}2004 & \text { T. P. Leet } \\ 2152 & \text { J. E. Snetsinger } \\ 3167 & \text { Howard }\end{array}$
1707 Howard
y acclam.

| 8159 | Crepeault | C | 2197 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 \cdot 86$ | A. Johaston | L | 2026 |
| 1746 | S. Grandby | E R | 1685 |
| 1962 | G. T. Blackstock | C | 1794 |
| 2355 | D. McLean | C | 1653 |
| 2740 | Wilson | L | 2694 |

Constituency
Essex North, Ont
Essex South, Ont
Frontenac, Ont
Gaspé, Que.
Glengarry, Ont.
Gloucester, N. $\dot{B}$. Grenville South, Ont.
Grey East, Ont,
Grey North, Ont.
Grey South, Ont.
Guysboro, N.S.
Haldimand, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.
Halton, Ont,
Hamilton, Ont.
Hants, N.S.
Hastings, East, Ont.
Hastings North, Ont
Hastings West, Ont.
Hochelaga, Q.
Huntingdon, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Huron East, Ont.
Huron South, Ont.
Huron West, Ont. Iberville, Q.
Inverness, N.S.
Jacques Cartier, Q.
Joliette, Q.
Kamouraska, Q.
Kent, N.B.
Kent, Ont.
Kings, N.B.
Kings, N.S.
Kings, P.E.I.
Kingston, Ont,
Lambton East, Ont,
Lambton West, Ont,
Lanark North, Ont.
Lanark South, Ont.
Laprairie, $\mathbf{Q}$.
L'Assomption, Q.
Laval, Q.
Leeds \& Grenville, 0.
Leeds South, 0.
Lennox, Ont.
Levis, $\mathrm{Q}^{2}$.
Lincoln, Niagara, O.
Lisgar, Man.
L'lslet, Q.
London, Ont.
Lotbinière, Q.
Lunenburg, N S.
Marquette, Man.
Maskinonge, Q.
Megantic, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Middlesex East, O.
Middlesex North, 0 .
Middlesex South, 0 .
Middlesex West, $\mathbf{O}$.
Missisquoi, Q.
Monck, Ont.
Montcalm, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Montmagny, Q.
Montmorency, Q.
Montreal Centre, Q.
Montreal East, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Montreal West, $\dot{Q}$.
Muskoka, O .
Napierville, Q.
New Westminster, B, C.
Nicolet, Que.


Con. Norfo Norfo North North North Ontari Ontar Ontari Ottaw

Ottaw Oxford Oxford Peel, 0 Perth Perth Peterb Peterb Pictou,

Pontia
Portne
Prescot

## Prince,

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Richelie
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Rimousl
Rouvill
Russell,
St. Hya
St, Joh
St.John
St. John
St. Mau
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Shefford
Shelbur
Sherbro
Simcoe
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Simcoe
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Stanstea
Sunbury
Terreboı
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2043 2333

Constituency. Norfolk North, e
Norfolk South, Norfolk South, $O$. Northumberland, N. B. M. Adams Northumberland East, O.E. Cochrane Northumberland West,O.Geo. Guillet Ontario North, O. F. Madill Ontario South, O. Wm. Smith Ontario West, O. Ottawa City, 0 .

Ottawa Co., Q.
Oxford North, 0 .
Oxford South, $O$ Peel, 0 .
Perth North, 0 .
Perth South, 0
Peterborough East. O.
Peterborough West, 0 .
Pictou, N. S

Pontiac, Q.
Portneuf, Q.
Prescott, Ont.
Prince, P. E. I.
Prince Edward, 0 ,
Provencher, M.
Quebec Centre, Q.
Quebec East, Q.
Quebec West, ( Q .
Quebec County, Q.
Queens, N. B.
Queens, N.S.
Queens, P. E.
Queens, P. E. I.
Renfrew North, 0 .
Renfrew South, 0 .
Restigouche, N. B.
Richelieu, Q.
Richmond, N. S.
Richmond \& Wolfe, Q.
Rimouski, Q.
Rouville, Q.
Russell, 0 .
St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. John, N.B.
St.John City and Co.N.B
St. Johns, Q.
St. Maurice, Q.
Saskatchewan
Selkirk, Man.
Shefford, Q.
Shelburne, N.S.
Sherbrooke, Q .
Simcoe East, O .
Simcoe North, $\dot{0}$.
Simeoe South, 0 .
Soulanges, Q .
Stanstead, Q.
Sunbury, i. B .
Temiscouata, $Q$.
Terrebonne, Q ?
Three Rivers, Q .
Toronto Centre, 0
Toronto East, 0 .
Toronto West, 0 .
Two Mountains, $Q$.
Vancouver, B.C.
Vaudreuil, Q.
Verchères,',.
Victoria, $\mathbf{B} . \mathrm{C}$.
F. H. Forbes W. Welsh

Hon. Peter White
J. Ferguson

Jas. McAlister
A. A. Bruneau
J. A. Gillies
C. C. Cleveland

Sir A. P. Caron
L. P. Brodeur
W. C. Edwards
M. E. Bernier
E. McLeod
.J. A. Chesley
J. D. Hazen
F. Bourassa
F. L. Desaulniers
D. H. Macdowall

Hon. T. M. Daly
J. R. Sanborn

N, W. White
Hon. W, B. Ives
W. H. Bennett
D. MeCartliy

Col, Tyrwhitt
J. W, Bain
T. B. Rider
R. D. Wilmot
P. E. Grandbois
P. Leclair

Sir H. L. Langevin
G. R. R. Cockburn
E. Coatsworth

Col, Denison
Joseph Girouard
Andrew Haslam
Harwood
Hon, F. Geoffrion
E. G. Prior

## 2236 <br> 5015 <br> 880 1768 <br> 799 <br> 1501 <br> 813.

Col. Tiedale

Member Elected. John Carlton J. D. Edgar Vacant Nov. 6 H. Robillard

Chas. R Devli
Jas. Sutherland Sir R. Cartwright A. M. Featherson
$J_{\dot{W}}$ N. Grieve
W. Pridham,

John Burnham
Jas. Stevenson
Hon. Sir C. H. Tupper, K.c.m.g.

John McDougald
John Bryson
A. I, Delisle
J. Proulx

John Yeo
S. F. Perry
A. $\mathcal{C}$. Miller
A. C. Larivière
F. G. Langelier

Hon. W. Laurier
John Hearn
J. J. Fremont
G. F. Baird
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Parly. } & \\ \text { L } & 23: 0 \\ \text { C } & 2051 \\ \text { C } & 2192 \\ \text { C } & 2495 \\ \text { C } & 1711 \\ \text { C } & 22106 \\ \text { C } & 2241 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 1867 \\ \text { C } & 3029 \\ \text { C } & 2963\end{array}$
Defeated. C
Dr. Sinclair
Ellis
Hon. P. Mitchell
M. P. Ketchum

Hargraft
A. P.Cockburn

Davidson
T. White
N. Belcourt
J. W. Patterson
W. H. Lewis Richard Nagle
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { L } & 2993 & \text { J. M. McDougal }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{L} & 2544 & \text { D W. Karn }\end{array}$
L 2021 Walsh
1667 W. A. McNeil
2845 Scrimgeour
2329 Trow
1832 T. Rork
1477 Hall
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{C} & 3433 & \text { J. A. Fraser }\end{array}$
F. G. Forbes


| late. |  |
| :---: | ---: |
| C | 1902 |
| L | 1639 |
| L | 1719 |
| L | 2259 |
| L | 1656 |
| L | 1952 |
| L | 2080 |
| C | 868 |
| L | 1946 |
| L | 1287 |
| L | R |
| L | 770 |
| C | 2579 |
| C | 1010 |
| C | 1287 |
| C | 1613 |
| C | 2754 |
| L | 2307 |
| L | 1808 |
| L | 1215 |
| L | 2708 |
| L | 2594 |
| L | 1443 |
| C | 1756 |
| L | $12: 3$ |
| I | 9 |
| C | 2661 |
| C | 2903 |
| L | 2219 |
| C | 1002 |
| L | 753 |
| C | 1352 |
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The Star Almanac.

## Constituency

Victoria, B. C.
Vietoria, N. B.
Victoria, N.S.
Vietoria North, 0
Victoria South, O.
Waterloo North, $\dot{O}$.
Waterloo South, O.
Welland, o.
Welling ion Centre, 0
Wellington North, $O$.
Wellington South, O.
Wentworth North, $\dot{O}$.
Wentworth South, 0
Westmoreland, N.B
Winnipeg City, Man.
Yale, B.C.
Yamaska, Q.
Yarmouth, N.S
York, N. B.
York East, 0 .
York North, $\mathbf{O}$.
York West, 0 .
Members of the Conm. Wallace

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thos. Earle <br> Hon, John Costi | $\mathrm{C}^{\text {c }} 1061$ | Defeaterl Candidate. |  |  |
| John A. McDonald | C 1427 | Lawson | L | 41 |
| S. Hughes | C <br> C <br> 822 | Ross | ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | 73 |
| Chas, Fairbairn | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { C } & 1870 \\ \text { C }\end{array}$ | Barrow | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 770 |
| J. E. Bowman | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { C } & 2402 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 2080\end{array}$ | Watters | $\mathrm{I}_{1}$ | 2174 |
| Jas. Livingston | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 2289 \\ \mathrm{~L} & 2228\end{array}$ | Clare ${ }^{\text {Hrantz }}$ | , | 2204 |
| J. A, Lowell | L 26.8 | Llawe | C | 1916 |
| Jas, McMule | L 2455 | Hawson | C | 2391 |
| Jas. Innes | L. 2486 | Clark | C | 22 |
| Thos, Bain | ${ }_{L} \quad 2510$ | Jos. Goldie | C | 21 |
| F. M. Carpe | 1 | Wardell | C | 2134 |
| Josiah Wood | C 1773 | J. T. Middleton | $\mathrm{L}_{1}$ | ${ }_{1772}$ |
| Vacant | Vacant | George | 1 | 1772 2057 |
| J. A. Mara | acant |  |  | 2057 |
| Dr. Mignault | C by acclam <br> L 1399 |  |  |  |
| T. B. Flint | L 1399 <br> L 1732 | F. Vertefeuille | C | 1229 |
| W. MacLean | C 2048 | F. Thompson | C | 1157 |
|  | C 3663 | Leslie ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{L}$ | 1821 |
| N. C. Wallace | L. 2331 | W. W. Pegg | ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 3197 |
|  | C 3134 | Clement | ${ }_{L}^{L}$ | 1958 2628 |

## Previous Speakers of the House of Commons for Canada.

 re-elected 7 Feby., 1878G. A. Kirkpatrick
J. A. Ouimet, Q.C.,

13 April, 1887

## Officers of the House of Commons.

Present Rank.
Present
Bourinot, J. George C.m.g., D.C.L., LL.D., D. L. Clerk of the House
Rouleau, Francois Fortunat....... .Assistant Clerk.... Salary.
Smith, Lieut.-Col. Henry R
Bowie, H. W
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Dept'y Sergeant-at- Chief Branch.
Bowles, William Cochrane
Taylor, Alexander George D $\quad$ to the Clerk anl Proceedings and Secy.
Chapleau, Joseph Raoul E.
MacGillivray, Farquhar.


2,400 00
Ouimet, Treffié.........
Tassé, Elie....................
Polkinghorne, John $A$
Todd, Walter............
Moffat, Robert McGowan
Moffat, Robert McGow
Panet, Louis Charles.
King, Robert Powney
MeLeod, John Hugh..

Oumet, Tretté................................Clerk of French Record

$\qquad$. Asst. Clerk Votes and ProcClerk of Petitions.Asst. French Journal ClerkClerk of Sessional Papers.Examiner Private Bills.
$\qquad$.Clerk Privilege \& Election Committee.do of Rys. Banking \& Commerce Com.Asst. Clerk.................. 2,400 002,35000
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McCord, Frederick Augustus. Coursolles, Toussaint Gedeon.
$\boldsymbol{L}$ aw and Translation Branch. ............. ${ }_{\text {Law }}$ dor
Genand, Joseph Auguste. .


Asst, French Translator.


1 aframboise, Louis.... ... do do
$\qquad$Demers, Francois-Xavier. .do 1,000 00

Perrin, Emery
do
Asst. English Translator
or, Col.Commitee...

Wicksteed, Rich. Johin, LL. D
Loucks, H. H

Chamberlain, D.
Cameron, D, W
Clarke, Charles Edward

## Miscellaneous Branch.

Scott, Loekburn B

Accountant.
Asst
.Clerk of Stationery......................... 1,100 00
Asst, Clerk of Stationery.

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Botterell

* DeCell

Griftin, $N$
Todd, A1
Sylvain,
MacCorn
Thayne,
Smith, J
Martin,
Thomas,

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| I | 732 |
| C | 770 |
| I | 1631 |
| I | 2174 |
| C | 2201 |
| C | 1916 |
| C | 2391 |
| C | 2299 |
| C | 2300 |
| C | 2134 |
| C | 1317 |
| L | 1772 |
| L. | 2057 |
| C | 1229 |
| C | 1157 |
| L | 1821 |
| L | 3417 |
| L | 1958 |
| L | 2628 |

d 13 Feby., 1879
ted 8 Feby.,1883
13 April, 1887

Present Salary. 83,400 ©0 2,800 00 2,400 00 Secy 1,150 00

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Name.
Cairns, William
Dubé, Wilfred.
Macdonell, Harry Percy
Robidoux, Narcisse.
Stansfeld, Joshua
Pelletier, Alphonse Edouard
Lemieux, Francois-Xavier L.
Deacon, J. L
Polkinghorne, John A.
Botterell, Edward
Botterell, Henry Alfred.

$\qquad$
The Library of Parliament.

* DeCelles, Alfred Duclos

Griftin, Martin Joseph
Todd, Alfred Hamlyn
s.................. General Librarian.

Parliamentary Librarian
1st Class Clerk
do
.2nd Class Clerk.
3rd Class Clerk
3rd Class Clerk.
do
do

Present Rank.
Junior Clerk.
do
do
Postmaster
Asst, do.
do
Curator of Reading Room
Clerk Joint Print. Com.
Distributor of Printed ................... . . .
Distributor of Printed Documents.
Asst. Distributor.

Present
Salary
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Sylvain, Louis Philippe.
MacCormac, Michael Connolly
Thayne, E. Stewart. .
Smith, John.
. . . . . . . . . .................. 1,55000

Martin, Charles Alphonse. $\qquad$

* Is also a Civil Service Examiner.


## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE,

The Governor in Council.-This phrase means the Cabinet in Corineil with the Governol General.

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

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

Deputy Speaker,-Is really the Chairman of Committees. He presides at all committees
the whole House, and in the absence of the Speaker when Parliamer is in session the whole House, and in the absence of the Speaker when Parliament is in session.
his duty to make minutes of all the res appointed by Commission under the Great Seal. It is his duty to make minutes of all the res gesta or procepdings of the House, and to act as preat the head of the table with one or more assistants.

The Gentleman Usher of The Black Rod.
the Commons to meet the Governor, and conducts all an official of the Senate who summons
Question of Privilege. - When any of the privileges of a Membertance. been infringed, he may bring it up as a " Question of Privilege" withor of Parliament have time. It is usually done before proceeding to the business of the day without notice and at any

Government Days,-Government business is given the preceden.
and private business on Private Members Days. Members are frequently Government Days; tions to Ministers early in the sitting on Government Days.

Motions And Amendments.-A motion that is not sect
the chair or debated, and no entry thereof is made in the votes.
When a motion has been made and seconded, it is proposed
as a question to be debated, and disposed of by the House as it may House by Mr. Speaker,
A reply is allowed to a Member who has made a substantive Motion to the the
not to a Member who has moved an Order of the Day, an Antive Motion to the House, but tion," an Adjournment during a Debate, a motion on the consideration of Lords' Amendmentsnor an Instruction to a Committee.

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

An Amendment must be relevant to the question to which it is proposed to be made. "Ay" or "No."

Questions put by Members,--A question may not contain imputationg, epithets, ironical expressions and hypothecal cases; nor may a question refer to debates, or answers to questions in the same session. A question cannot be placed upon the notice paper which publishes the names of persons, or statements not strictly necessary to render the question intelligible, or containing charges, which the member, who asks the question, is not prepared to substantiate. Nor can the expression of an opinion be sought for by a question, nor the solution of an abstract legal case, or of a hypothetical proposition. A question cannot be made the pretext for a debate, and when a question has been fully answered it cannot be renewed.
Order,-Order is maintained in the House by Mr. Speaker, and in Committee of the Whole House by the Chairman of the Committee; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured
by the House on receiving a Report thereof.

That to the end that all the Debates in.
all interruption should be prevented ; no the House should be grave and orderly, and that noise or disturbance whilst any Member shall be orderly debating, or whill presume to make any

## The Star Almanac.

other matter is being read or opened ; and in case of such noise or disturbance, Mr. Speaker
incur thll upon the Member, by name, making such disturbance ; and every such person shall Come displeasure and censure of the House.
solution. "That The Whole.-A Committee of the Whole House is appointed by a into a Committee of the whole House." either immediately, or on a future day, resolve itself So soon as Mr. Speaker has left the
Chairman takes the Chair of the Comme Chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the The Chair is ordinarily taken by the Chait the table.
In Committee, Members may speak more than of the to thmittee of Ways and Means.
A Committee may consider such mattere nan once to the same question.
Every question in Committee is decided by a majority of voicerred to them by the House. In case of an equality of voices, the Chairman gives a casting
SELECT Committees, - Select Committees to gives a casting voice.
the House are appointed on motion duly made and agreed certain matters referred to them by pointed to compose a Committee, a majority of the same shall be the number of Members aphas otherwise ordered.

Petitions.-A pet
must be free from erasures or interlineation in French or English. It may be printed, but it pasted upon, or otherwise transferred. It and the signatures must be written, not printed, whether in the shape of letters, affidavits, certificates, statistical appendices attached thereto, of any character. A member may, however, receive permatistical statements, or documents the appendix when it is desirable that the petition, especially if it should be received with as little delay as possiblen, especially if it be one for a private bill, member has no alternative except to present a new But in case the appendix is objected to, the No application may be made bya present a new petition
pounding sums of money due to the Crown, for the sum relating to Public Service, for comnor for a charge upon the Revenues of India, for the remission of duties payable by any person,

No reference may be made in a Petition to unless the Petition be recommended by the Crown. motion, unless a notice of such motionstands any Debate in Parliament, nor to any intended

The recommendation or consentof Her Majesty to Notice Paper of the House.
charge, or affecting the interests of the Crown, is to any Petition, Motion or Bill involving a Crown, or by a Privy Councilior, being Members of the House to the House by a Minisier of the Petitions of Corporations aggregate must be under their Co.
Bills.-There are three kinds of bills. Privader their Common Seal.
deal with questions touching individual citizens, bills are introduced by private members to Public bills are intended to be laws atfo citizens, such as railway incorporation, divorce, etc. introduced by a Minister of the Crown wing the whole people. Government bills are each three times in each House, and considered in Comminsent of his colleagues. All bills are read before the appropriate Standing Committee of tee of the Whole. Private bills golikewise Bourinot's Parliamentary Procedure, for rules in full each House. See chapters XVIII to XXII

Adjournment.-Is the rising of the House from day to day and Public Bills. session, and dissolution is the tinal civil death of a Parliay day. Prorogation is the closing of a elected, TheSpeaker leaves the chair every day of the session for which a new one must be during which time the House takes recess.

Treasury Boahd.-A committee of
Customs, Inland Revenue, Justice and one other nominatensisting of the Ministers of Finance, to do with all matters of finance. The Minister of Finated by the Governor-in Council, having tary.

THE Budget.- Is the annual fivancial statement of the Finance Minister.
Parliament by the Minister of Finance. SUPPLY.-When the House resole.
estimates, it is said to be " in supply."
Ways and Means. All measure
for paying the expenses of Government, are conside the revenue, i.e., providing ways or means called the Committee of Ways and Means.

Concurrence.-After the House has
Commons "concurs" in each item with the Speaker in estimates in Committee of Supply, the the House can be divided upon an item. Division.-The Commons vote by
each member in his place until his name is the record. In the Senate, they are recorded as "Contents" and "Non-Contents." keeping

Property Qualification-None for Commonts and "Non-Contents."
${ }^{4}$ Senators.
personal estate for galleries. The House can now clear the old fiction is that no strangers are allowed in the could do so by calling the attention tion galleries by majority vote, $b$ t once a single member

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

There have been only two changes of Government and five Mi and with the exception of from 17th November donald was at the head of the Government from the ist July, 1867, to the dir, Sir John A. Mac. the 6th June, 1891,
e, Mr. Speaker $h$ person shall pointed by a resolve itself able, and the Means.
by the House.
do them by Members apess the House
rinted, but it not printed, hed thereto, or documents to withdraw private bill, jected to, the
ice, for comy any person, y the Crown. any intended
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members to divorce, etc. 11 s are each ills are read Is go likewise III to XXII
e closing of a ne must be il 7.30 p.m., of Finance, ncil, having puty, Secre-
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ved in the le member ' there. and Hon. ed Laurier federation, An A. Mac. 3 death, on

## Departments of the ©oberument. <br> DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

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

The Minister of Justice is ex-officio Attorney General of Canada; he is the legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of the Privy Council It is his duty to see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law. He has the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities. He advises upon the Legislative Acts and proceedings of the various provincial Legislatures, and generally on all matters referred to him by the Crown,
As Attorney General of Canada, in addition to performing the duties belonging to that office in England so far as the same apply to Canada, and those belonging to the Attorneys General of the several provinces up to the date of Confederation in so far as they relate to matters within Dominion jurisdiction, the Minister of Justice advises the heads of the several Departments of Government on all matters of Law connected with such Departments; he is also charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments under the Great Seal of Canada. He is entrusted with the conduct of all litigation for or against Canada, He advises on the exercise of the prerogative of clemency.

The Minister of Justice Las also the superintendence of the Penitentiaries of the Dominion. This branch of the Jepartment is under the Inspector of Penitentiarjes,

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

The Penitentiary Branch consists of the Inspector and his clerk, and the Accountant, with of course the Wardens and officers of the various Penitentiaries.
Prime Minister, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, The Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. M. G., Q.C., $\$ 8,000$ and sessional indemnity of $\$ 1,000$.
Solicitor General, J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., $\$ 6,000$ and sessional indemnity of $\$ 1,000$. Deputy Minister, Edmund Leslie Newcombe, B.A., \$4,000.

Chief Clerks, Augustus Power, Q.C., \$2,400, and G. L. B. Fraser, B.A., Barrister, \$1,950. Minister's Private Sec'y, D. Stewart, $\$ 2,400$. Deputy Minister's Private Secretary, John Leslie, $\$ 1,800$.
Insp'r of Penitentiaries, J. G. Moylan, \$3,200. Accountant of Penitentiaries, Geo. L. Foster, 81,800.
Commis'r of Police, A. P. Sherwood, $\$ 1,950$.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

This Department was authorized by Act of Parliament and assented to June 23, 1887, but the Act was not put in force until 1892, when by order-in-Council, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, then Minister of Customs, was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce, the portfolios of Customs and of Inland Revenue were abolished, and these Departments made subsidiary divisions of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and placed under Controllers.
"The duties and powers of the Minister of Trade and Commerce," says the Act," extend to the execution of laws relating to such matters, connected with Trade and Commerce generally as are not by law assigned to any other Department of the Government, as well as to the direction of all public bodies, officers and servants employed in the execution of such laws."
Minister, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, $\$ 7,000$ (and Secretary and Private Secretary to Minister, Sessional indemnity of $\$ 1,000$ ).
Deputy Minister and Controller of Chinese
Immigration, W. G. Parmelee, $\$ 4,000$.

## CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The Customs Department is a branch of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, of which the portfolio is held by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. The department is controlled by Mr. N. Clarke
Wallace, M.P allace, M.P.
This is the chief revenue-producing department of the Government ; called into existence or this purpose, for the protection of the honest trader and the prevention of smuggling. Here e "Trade and Navigation Tables" are yearly compiled from monthly statements furnished by
The figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were :-
Total imports, 1892-'93 $\qquad$
There are 27 officers in the Öttawa, or "................................................... $21,161,710$
de" service, which, of course, includes all customs officers throughout than 1,296 in the " outThe principal officers are :
ontroller of Customs, N. Clarke Wallace, $\$ 5,600$ (also Parliamentary Sessional indemnity of $\$ 1,000$.)
eting Commissioner, T. J. Watters, $\$ 2,800$.
ccountant, A. C. Bleakney, $\$ 1,600$.
Appraiser, T. J. Watters, Acting Chairman Board of Customs, $\$ 400$; Geo. W. Jessop, Assistant Dominion Appraiser, $\$ 1,200$.
Statistics, G. V. Ince, $\$ 1,600$; and F. G. Bennet, \$1,600.
Private Secretary, J. R, K. Bristol, \$1,200.

## Return of Customs Collectors.

City. Pop. by last Census. Collector of Customs.
oronto.......... 181,220.
..............John Small, $\$ 4,000$.
©. Remi Boyer, Surveyor, $\$ 1,600$
(Chief Clerk, W. J. O'Hara, $\$ 2,000$ )
..John Douglas, Surveyor, $\$ 2,250$

Quebec

## Hamilton.

Ottawa St. John, N. B.
Halifax $\qquad$

63,090..
48,980. 44,1:4 39,179 ............. B. E. Forsyth, $\$ 3,000$ F. Wi Kilvert, $\$ 3,000$ .Z. Wilson, $\$ 2,000$. ........... J. R. Ruel, $\$ 3,000 .$. . 38,556 $\qquad$ W. D. Harrington, $\$ 3,0$
.W. H. Carter Surveyor, $\$ 1,600$ A. J. Mackenzie, Surveyor, $\$ 1,500$ ..J.'T. Bartram, Surveyor, $\$ 1,400$ .(No Surveyor.)
(G. F. Matthew, Chief Clerk, \$1,50) (C. M. A. Almun, Clis Surveyor, $\$ 1,400$ (C. M. Almon, Chief Clerk and Robert Reid, $\$ 2,000$. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Registrar, 81,400 Thos. Scott, $\$ 3,000 \ldots$.........E. S. So Surveyor, Surveyor, $\$ 1,400$
Winnipeg.
81,977
.. Thos. Scott, $\$ 3,000 \ldots$......(No Surveyor.)

| Kingston.... |
| :--- |
| Victoria, $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C} .$. |

Vancouver
25,642
19,264. $\qquad$ .Clarke Hamilton, $\$ 1,800$
(Thos. Cliark, A ppraiser, 81,700 ) A braham Shaw, Surveyor, $\$ 1,200$ o Surveyor.)
(W. Shears, Appraiser, $\$ 1,800$. ) (Curveyor.)
(C. A. Worsnop, Clerk, $\$ 1,200$ )

## department of the secretary of state.

Honorable John Costigan, Secretary of State (\$7000), and Parliamentary sessional indem-
y of $\$ 1000$. nity of $\$ 1000$.

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

The correspondence of the Record Office of the Dominion of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Gove Secretary of State is the channel in the first instance all Petitions of right, Petitions for executivents, and to him also are sent addressed to the Governor General in Council. He is char executive clemency to convicts, etc., Canada Temperance Act," "The Companies Act", "Thed wit the administration of "The specting Commissions to public officers,"."The Tret," The Civil Service Act," "The Act reAct," the last named involving constant communication Anith " and "The Electoral Franchise The collection of infornation for purposes of Returns called for by either the revising officers. of Commons is also under his charge.

The Records branch of the Department contains a yast ane documents, many of which date back to the days of the French Regime, and which are now in course of elassification.

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

## The Principal Officers.

Under Secretary'of State and Deputy Regis-
trar General, Li. A. Catellier, $\$ 3200$.
Chief Clerk of the Correspondence Branch,
P. Pelletier, $\$ 2050$

Chief Clerk and Keeper of the Records, A.
Audet, $\$ 2400$.

## Board of Civil Service Examiners.

The Board of Civil Service Examiners is also under the supervision of the Secretary. of State,
members of the Board are the following : The members of the Board are the following :

Accountant F. Colson, $\$ 1700$.
Private Secretary to the Minister, M. F.
Walsh, $\$ 2000$. Senior Officer of seau, $\$ 1800$.

Chairman, I. Thorburn, LL.D., $\$ 400$. A. D. DeCelies, $\$ 400$. Secretary, P. Lesueur, $\$ 1100$.

Clerk in the office of the Board, J. A. Keays,
$\$ 350$.

## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The Department of Finance has 39 employees, inside service, and 21 employees, outside service. Hon. George Eulas Foster is minister, salary $\$ 7,000$, besides Parliamentary sessional allowance of $\$ 1,000$

As its name implies, this department has control of the financial transactions of the Dominion, the issue and redemption of loans, including currency, the superintendence of Insurance ment, and the relations of the Chartered Banks and Building Societies to Pe Gost Office Departthe general public.

## The Principal Offecrs. <br> INSIDE SERVICE.

Deputy of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and Secretary of the Treasury Board, J. M. Courtney, $\$ 4,200$.
Asst. D, M. F. and Rec, Gen'l. and Supt, of
Insurance, $\dot{W}$. Fitzgerald, $\$ 3,200$,
Comptroller of Currency, F. Toller, $\$ 2,600$.

Superintendent of Savings Banks, C. J. Anderson, \$2,400.
Accountant, M. G. Dickieson, \$2,350
Secretary, C. W. Treadwell, $\$ 1,850$
Assistant Superintendent of Insura
Blackader, $\$ 1,800$.

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Surveyor, \$1,400 ef Clerk and Registrar, 81,400 ) rveyor, $\$ 1,400$
ppraiser, $\$ 1,700$ ) Surveyor, \$1,200
ppraiser, \$1,800.)
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OUTEIDE SERVIOE.
Assistant Receiver General, Montreal, E. J. Barbeau.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Toronto, C. J. Campbell, $\$ 3,000$.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, St. John, H. D. McLeod, \$1,80\%.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Halifax, J. R. Wallace, $\$ 2,200$.

Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Winnipeg, H, M. Drummond, $\$ 2,250$.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Victoria, J. H, McLaughlin, $81,800$.
Assistant Receiver General and Savings Bank agent, Charlottetown, P. Pope, $\$ 1,800$.

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The affairs of this Department are administered by a member of the Government known as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, his staff at present time consisting of a Deputy and 36 Officers at the Capital, and 1,968 outside employes.

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

1. Pilots and Pilotage, and Decayed Pilots' Fund.
2. The construction and maintenance of lighthouses, light-ships, fog-alarms, buoys and beacons,
3. Ports and harbors, harbor commissioners, harbor masters and port wardens,
4. Piers, wharves and breakwaters, and the collection of tolls in connection therewith, and
ininor repairs on such properties. e minor repairs on such properties.
5. Steamships and vessels belonging to the Government of Canada engaged in connection th services administered by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
6. Sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and maintenance of Marine nd seamen's hospitals.
7. Signal service.
8. Humane establishments.
9. Lifeboat service and rewards for saving life.
10. Inquiries into causes of shipswrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck tatistics.
11. Inspection of steamboats and examination of engineers; and inquiry into accidents to teamers and the conduct of engineers,
12. Examination of masters and mates,
13. Registration and measurement of shipping, and preparation of returns of registered hipping of Canada.
14. Meteorogical and magnetic services.
15. Tidal observations on the coasts of Canada.
16. Climatology of Canada.
17. Inspection of vessels carrying live stock from Canada to Europe.
18. Shipping of seamen, shipping masters, and shipping offices.
19. Winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland by steamer nd ice-boats.
20. Hydrographic surveys.
21. Administration of deck-load law, and the subject of deck and load lines and coasting rade.
22. Removal of wrecks and other obstructions in navigable waters.
23. Sea, coast and inland fisheries, and the management, regulation and protection, thereof, devery thing relating thereto, and the payment of tishing bounties.

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

As an evidence of the progress made by this Department since Confederation, and which is ical of the history of the Dominion, the following comparison relating to lighthouses may of interest. The figures are from the first departmental report in 1868 and that for 1892 :In 1868 Light Stations, Lighthouses, Fog Whistles, Fog Horns.
In 1892
617
227
2
23
$\overline{34}$
There were thirteen fish hatcheries in operation in 1892, three in Nova Scotia, two in New runswick, four in Quebec, three in Ontario, and one in British Columbia. Another has just en completed in Manitoba and will be in operation this season. The total number of fry stributed last year was $13.3,959,50$ ) chiefly salmon, whitefish and lobsters.
To encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, prosion has been made by Act of Parliament for the payment annually, as fishing bounties, a sum money voted for that purpose, under certain regulations, For the year 1891-92 the total nount expended in this manner was $\$ 156,891.85$ amongst 18,506 claims, on the basis of $\$ 1$ per at, $\$ 3$ per fisherman, and $\$ 1.50$ per ton on the tonnage of fishing vessels.
duty of two cents per ton register on mariners provision has been made by Statute for levying duty of two cents per ton register on every vessel arriving in any port in the Provinces of uebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, the money ius collected forming what is known as the "Sick Mariners' Fund," Vessels of 100 tons and ss pay the duty once in each calendar year, and vessels over 100 tons, three times each year, ut vessels not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing or on a fishing voyge are exempt. The receipts for fiscal year ended June 30,1892 , amounted to $\$ 45,381$ and the
xpenditure to $\$ 33,498$.

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

For the year 1892, 1124 Steamers were inspected and 116 certificates were granted Steamboat Engineers.

During 1832 certificates were granted Masters and Mates as follows:-203 Masters, 130 Mates.

## The Principal Officers.

Minister, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, k.c. M. G ,
$\$ i 000$ and sessional allowance of $\$ 1000$.
Deputy Minister, William Smith, $\$ 3,600$.
Chief Clerk, John Hardie, \$2,400.
Chief Accountant, F. F. Gourdeau, $\$ 2,200$.

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

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

The work is comprised in the maintenance, conduct and operation of the Government Railways 1,397 miles, namely, the Intercolonial Railway and the Prince Edward Island Rail-way;-the supervision and inspection of railways in course of construction under Government subsidy, and the administration of the several provisions of the Railway Act in regard to railways generally,-the compilation and publication of Railway statistics, -the construction, maintenance and operation of the canals of the Dominion. These comprise the series of canals extending from Montreal to Lake Superior,-the aggregate length of the series up to Lake Erie being $70 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, to which the Sault Ste. Marie Canal will add a little over half a mile. The Trent Navigation, the Rideau Navigation, the Ottawa Navigation, the Chambly Canal and Richelieu Navigation and the St. Peter's Canal, C. B. All waters canalized or made available through locks, dams and dredging, are also part of the works controlled by the Department, making a total of about $5 \%$ miles of canalized communication. The Department also collects the revenues derived from the canals, both tolls and rents of lands and water powers. Works of canal construction are in progress at the Sault Ste. Marie and Soulanges Canals, and of enlargement, on the Cornwall and Galops Canals and certain sections on the River St. Lawrence, in order to afford the navigable depth of 14 feet throughout contemplated for the main line.

The Department expended for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1892, the sum of $\$ 1,637,819.40$ on canal construction, and $\$ 589,279.19$ on canal maintenance and operation. For railway purposes it exp nded on construction, $\$ 1,531,539.115$, including the sum of $\$ 1,061,615.93$, paid as railway subsidies, and on maintenance and operation $\$ 3,748,597.77$. The earnings of the year were-from railways $\$ 3,136,393.51$, for Canals $\$ 324,475.24$

The operations of the Department are conducted at Ottawa by a permanent staff numbering 29 .
Minister, Hon. John Haggart, \$7000, (and Parliamentary sessional indemnity of $\$ 1000$ ).
Deputy of the Minister, Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Secretary of the Railway Committee, P.C., Collingwood Schreiber, C.E., C.M.G., $\$ 6000$

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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

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

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

Hon. J. Aldric Ouimet, $\$ 7,000$ and sessional indemnity of $\$ 1,000$.
The Principal Offcers.

Deputy Minister, A. Gobeil, $\$ 3,200$
Secretary, E. F. E. Roy, $\$ 1,950$.
Chief Architect, Thos. Fuller, $\$ 3,200$.
Chief Engineer, Louis Coste, $\$ 3,200$.

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA.

Minister, the Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson, $\$ 7,000$ (with Sessional indemnity of $\$ 1000$ ). Up to Confederation there was no Canadian volunteer force pioperly organized, the British Government maintaining detachments of Imperial troops throughout the various Provinces and controlling all fortifications and military matters.

At Confederation, Canada accepted the responsibility of organizing a military system, and Sir George Cartier drew up the "Militia and Defence Act of 1868," which forms the basis of the system.

Chief Clerk, S. P. Beauset, \$2,400.
Chief Engineer, W. P. Anderson, $\$ 2,400$.
Superintendent Fish Culture, Samuel Wilmot, 82,400.
Chief Clerk, W L. Magee, $\$ 1,850$.

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Secretary, John H. Balderson, $\$ 2,200$.
Law Clerk and Chief Clerk, Hypolite Fis siault, $\$ 2400$.
General Manager Government Railways, David Pottinger, $\$ 6000$.

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ary system, and ms the basis of

## The Principat Officers.

Deputy Minister, C. E. Panet, $\$ 3,200$
Chief Clerk, Benjamin Sulte, $\$ 1,800$. secretary, Capt. A. Benoit, \$1,550. Accountant, ©. H. O'Meara, $\$ 2,400$.

Director of Stores, Lt.-Col. John Macpherzon, 83,000.
First-Class Clerks, Lt.-Col. D. A Macdonald, \$1,800; Lt.-C.ol. Thos, Bacon, $\$ 1,800$,

## DFPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

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

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

## The Principal Offeers.

Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Thos. Mayne Daly, 87,000 (exclusive of Parliamentary sessional indemnity of $\$ 1,000$ ).
Deputy of Minister of the Interior, A. M. Burgess, $\$ 3,2,0$.
rivate Secretary to Minister, A. Chisholm,
$\$ 1,400$,

## Secretary's Branch.

Secretary, John R. Hall, \$2,800.
Assistant Secretary, L. C, Pereira, $\$ 1,800$.
Clerk in Charge of limber and Mines, $\dot{G}$. U. Ryley, $\$ 1,800$.
Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, Wm, Mills, \$1,860.
Inspector Eominion Lands Agencies, J, M.
Gordon, Ottawa, $\$ 2,200$.

## Patents Branch.

Chief Clerk, W. M. Goodeve, $\$ 2,150$.

## Accounts Branch.

Accountant, Chief Clerk, J. A. Pinard, $\$ 2,150$. Assistant Accountant, C. H. Beddoe, $\$ 1,750$.

## Surveys Branch.

Surveyor General, E. Deville, $\$ 2,600$.
Geographer, J. Johnston $\$ 1,900$.
Astronomer, W. F. King, $\$ 1,900$.
Clerk in Charge of Survey Records, F. Clay-
Chief Inspector of Surveys, J. S. Dennis. \$1,800
Law Clerk, T. G. Rothwell, $\$ 1,550$. outside service.

## Land Board, Winnipeg.

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

## Dominion Lands Agents.

Wetaskiwin, T. B. Ferguson, $\$ 1,200$.
Winnipeg, E. . . Stephenson, $\$ 2,000$.
Brandon, W. H. Hiam, $\$ 1,500$.
Minnedosa, John Flesher, $\$ 1,200$
Regina, W.H. Stevenson, $\$ 1,500$.
Calgary, Amos Rowe, $\$ 1,200$.
Prince Albert, John McTaggart, \$1,200.
Edmonton, 'T. Anderson, $\$ 1,200$.
Estevan, C. E. Phipps, $\$ 1,200$.
Battleford, E. Brokovski, \$1,200.
Lethbridge, Wm. Henry cottingham, $\$ 1,000$.
Yorkton, T. B. Ferguson, $\$ 1,095$.
New Westminster, B.C., Jno. McKenzie, $\$ 1,500$.
Kamloops, B.C., E. A. Nash, $\$ 1,200$.

## Crown Timber Agents.

Winnipeg, E. F. Stephenson, $\$ 2.000$.
Edmonton, Thomas Anderson, $\$ 1,2.0$.
Calgary, Amos Rowe, $\$ 1,200$
Prince Albert, John MeTaggart, $\$ 1,200$.
New Westminster, B.C.,T. S. Higginson, $\$ 1,500$
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, N. W.T., and Secretary to Lt-Governor, R. B. Gordon, \$2,400.
Secretary to the Lt.-Governor of the District of Keewatin, Hon. Walter Robert Bown, \$600.

## Registrars of the N. W. Territories.

Inspector of Land Titles Offices, P. M. Barker, $\$ 2,000$.
West Saskatchewan Dist., W. J. Scott, $\$ 2,(00$,
East Saskatchewan Dist.'. S. Brewster, $\$ 1,200$.
District of S'th. Alberta, T'A. McLean, $\$ 1,600$.
District of North Alberta, Georges Roy, $\$ 1,600$.
District of Assiniboia,G.A. Montgomery, $\$ 1,600$.
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, Banif, N. W.
T., Geo. A. Stewart, Superintendent, \$1,800.

## Caretaker's of Ordnance Lands.

Chambly, Q., J. O. Dion, \$50.
Lrand Falls, New Brunswick, Bertram Currier, \$:0.
Leamington, Ont., Peter Conover, $\$ 75$.
Blenheim, Ont., W. K. Fellows, jun., $\$ 50$
Queenston, Ont., Joseph Walker, $\$ 50$.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
The attributes of the Department as defined by the Act are :-

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

Date when called into existence-1868.
tions authorized by Order-in-Council, Its plant and revised and re-equipped and new regulaextant.
ment are now the most perfect other contagions disease from being imporsfy prevented the entry of pleuro-pneumonia or any

The Census of the Dominio
having been effected in less time than be completed during the present year, the compilation
The Experimentat Farms, and in former Censuses,
dairying and agricultural operations in the Dominion, Dairy Branches, have largely promoted

## QUARANTINE

The Quarantine Stations are : Grosse Isle, P. O. F
W. S. Harding, M.D. ; Chatham, N B , J. MeDonald, M. Montizambert, M.D.; St. John, N.B., M.D. ; Sydney, N. S., W. McK. McLeod, M.D. ; Pt. Hawk. ; Halifax, N. S., W. N. Wickwire, Charlottetown, P.E.I., P. Conroy, M.D.; Victoria B C Wk which there are no regular Quarantine Stations, the Colloctore Jones. At all other ports at as Quarantine Oflicer if necessity requires.

## CATTLE QUARANTINE,

The Chief Veterinary Inspectors are :-
For Quebee and the Maritime Provinces, Prof. MeEachran, v. S., Montreal.
For Ontario, Prof. A. Smith, Toronto.
The principal Cattle Quarantine Stations are :-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Pt. Levis, P.Q. } & \text { J. A Couture, v.s. } \\
\text { St. John, N.B. } & \text { J. H. Frink, V.s. } \\
\text { Halifax, N.S. } & \text { W. Jakeman, V.S. } \\
\text { Sarnia, Ont. } & \text { E. P. Westell, v.s. } \\
\text { Emerson, Manitoba. } & \text { D. H. MeFadden, V.s. } \\
\text { Manitou, } \\
\text { Deloraine, N.W.T. } & \text { M. Young, v.s. } \\
\text { Ft. MeLeod. } & \text { R. Dann, V.s. } \\
\text { W. } & \text { R. Evans. }
\end{array}
$$

Estevan, with other N.W.T. Reservations R. Evans.
charge of the Northwest Mounted Police
Victoria, B. C., M. G. Blanchard, Y . District below Nelson, B.C. In addition to dealing with
of the inspection of Live Stock for disease among animals, when reported.

## The Statistical Branch is constitutatistics.

the seeond providing for the collection of "Vithree Acts, the first relating to the Census other Statistics," and the third providing for thital, Agricultural, Commercial, Criminal, and

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

## ARCHIVES.

This branch of the Department has, since 1871,
the history of the Provinces of British North American collecting together papers bearing on and has taken every measure possible to arrange, preservew forming the Dominion of Canada, which records. Frequent references are now made for informationder accessible to the public the informe to be supplied by documentary evidence, and, the

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Statistic
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Postmast
Minister o or in the United States by the A rchives States which does not contain evidence of the recently published in Canada and examined it ofticially The President of the American Historical Arendered to the writer seripts for historicticially reported that it formed "the most valuable collection who visited

There are now consideras to be found on this continent." ready for reference. The considy over half a million of manuscripts, chiefly those of State preat bulk of these consists of original of pamphlets of an papers, land titles, and similar works. There aments and copies, being engaged in biographical, ongaged in biographical, historical or political research the archivestorical. To those who are

## PATENTS.

Detailed information respecting Patents of Invention, Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., can be obtained on application made to the Deputy Commissionepyrights, Trade Marks, etc., can on the same will be found on page 319 of the STAR ALMANAC. An abstrat of the regulations bearing

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to the Census, Criminal, and

abstract of the is under the

Minister, Hon. A, R. Angers.
Deputy Minister, Mr. John Lowe.
Deputy Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Richard Pope,
Secretary of the Department, Mr. H. B. Small.
Statistician, Mr, George Johnson.
Minister's Private Secretary, Mr. Léon Gérin.

## The Principal Officers.

Registrar of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc. Mr. J. B. Jackson.
Dominion Archivist, Mr. Douglas Braymner.
Accountant of the Department, Mr. J. B. 1.ynch.

Patent Examiners, Mr. Thomas McCabe, Mr. H, H. Bailey, Mr. A. E. Caron.

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

The work of the Privy Council Oftice is hard to define.
It is not administrative as the other tepartments are, its province rather being to provide
the ordinances or rules, etc., afterwards applied or put in execution by the several departments.
It may also be said to carry out in fuller detail the intentionis of Parliament.
Since Confederation the work in this office has increased enormously. This may be seen by an exiract from the evidence of Mr. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council before the C. Seen by
mission :-

## Comparative Statement of Wors, Privy Council Office.

| Entries in Register and Despatch | 1871. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Orders in Council passed. |  | 4,067 |
| Total folios copied | 11,000 | 86,655 |

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

## Wm. Gregory, Samuel Holland.

Paulus Emilius Irving,
Hector Theophilus Cramahe.
Thomas Dana.
Walker Murray,
Francis Mounier
Adam Mabane.
The records in the P. C. Office extend back
form the most valuable collection of riginal to the transfer of the country by France, and
They are now in process of being classified.
Jinder varying systems of admmistratio
advisory or executive councils since then, there has been, of course, an unbroken chain of advisory or executive councils since then, the council at first being styled "The Privy Council," after 1841 it was named "The Executive Council," until at Confederation the present form was established, the designation since being "The Queen's Privy Council for Canada."

The following were the memhers composing the first Council at Confederation :-

President, Hon. A. J. Blair.
Minister of Justice, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Secretary of State of Canada, Hon. L. Langevin.
Finance Minister, Hon. A. T. Galt.
Minister Public Works, Hon. Wm. MacDougall.
Postmaster General, Hon. Alex, Campbell.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon, J. (:. Chapais.

Receiver General, Hon. E. Kenny.
Minister of Militia, Hon. Sir Geo. E. Cartier.
Minister of Customs, Hon. S. L. Tilley.
Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. W. H. Howland.
Minister Marine and Fisheries, Hon, P. Mitchell.
Secretary of State for the Provinces, Hon, A. G. Archibald.

## Leading Officers of Department,

resident of the Council, Hon. W. B. Ines,
$\$ 7000$ and $\$ 1,000$ sessiona $\$ 7,000$, and $\$ 1,000$ sessional indemnity. lerk of the Privy Council, J. J. McGee,
$\$ 3,200$.

Assistant Clerk, Joseph Pope, $\$ 2,400$.
First Class Clerks, W. H. Lee, $\$ 1,800$, F. K. Bennetts, $\$ 1,450$, J. G. Foley, $\$ 1,400$.

## DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

The Department of Inland Revenue has the control and management-
(a). Of the collection of all duties of Excise.
(b). Of internal taxes.
(c). Of standard weights and measures.
(d). Of the administration of the laws affecting the culling and measurement of timber, asts, spars, deals and staves, and other articles of a like nature.
(e). Of the collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents.
(f). Of the inspection of petroleum.
(g). Of the inspection of gas and gas meters.
(h). Of the administration of the laws affecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce, viz. :- (1) Flour and meal, (2, wheat and other grain, (3) beef and pork, (4) pot ashes and pearl ashes, (5) pickled fish and fish oil, (6) butter, (7) leather and raw hides, (8)
ipples and (9) cheese.
(i). Of the admifuistration of the laws respecting the adulteration of food, drugs and agri-
altural fertilizers,
rks, etc., ean Registrar of ions bearing

The Department was called into existence July 1st, 18\%7, prior to that date being a joint department with that of Customs. Staff, November 1st, 1893-Inside, 24 ; outside, 420

## The Principal Officers.

Controller, Ottawa, John F. Wood, Q.c,, m.P.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue and Commissioner of Standards, Oitawa, Edward
Miall.
Assistant Commissicner and Inspector To-
bacco Factories
bacco Factories, Ottawa, W.J. Gerald.
Accountant, Ottawa, P. M. Robins.
Secretary, Ottawa, W. Himsworth,
Chief Inspector, 'Joronto, Henry Godson.
Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Windsor, John
Davis.
Chief Inspector of Standards, Ottawa, W. J. Johnstone,

Chief Analyst, Ottawa, Thomas Macfarlane, District Inspector, Windsor, Jas. Gow. District Inspector and Inspector Bonded Manufactories, Toronto. John Morrow.
istrict Inspector, Belleville, W. L. Hamilfors.
District Inspector, Montreal, J L. Vincent. Di-trict Inspector, Quebec, J. M. Lemoine. District Inspector, St. John, N. B., T. Bucke District Inspector, Halifax, N.S., R. Borıa-
daile.
Inistrict Inspector, Winnipeg, J. R. Barrett. District Inspector, Victoria, B.C., Wm. Gill.
Statement showing the quantities of the various articles subject to Excise entered for con-
sumption during the fiscal year ending $30 t \mathrm{th}$ June, $18 \% 3$ :Spirits

Malt
Tobacco $\qquad$ $.50,082,751 \mathrm{lbs}$
Cigars $\qquad$ .4,052,487
$114,668,809$

## Che dobermment of the forobintes.

## PROVINCE OF OUEBEC.

## Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Chapleau was bor, 1867.
November, 1840 ; studied at the colleges of Terreboun was born at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, 9 th 1861; appointed a Q.C. in 1875; married Miss Maryonne and of St. Hyacinthe. Called to the Bar in the 25th November, 1874. Commander St, Gregory the daughter of Col. King of Shirbrooke, Professor of criminal law at Laval University gory the Great, Commander Legion of Honor, Foncier Franco-Canadien, (ieneral Solicitor of tirector of several railways and of the Creditto the 8th of September, 1874 ; Provincial Searathe Provinc of Quebec from the 27th February Leader of the Opposition. Was Prime Minister, Mind the 27th of January, 1876, up to 1878 Agriculture, 30th October, 1879 ; member of the Priny 28th July, 1882; Minister of Customs, 25th January, Council and Secretary of State, Ottawa, December, 1892. Salary, $\$ 10,000$.

The Staff consists of
L. H. Taché, Esq. Private Secretary, Alex Clément, Esq. $\$ 1,200$, $\$ 1,000$. Extra Aide-de-Camp,

Present Cabinet formed 21 st December, 1892.
Premier and President of Council,

Commissioner of Agriculture Provincial Secretary, Provincial Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Attorney General,
Without Portfolio,

Hon, L. O. Taillon ( $\$ 5,000$ )
Hon, Louis Beaubien ( $\$ 4,000$ ).
Hon. L. P. Pelletier ( $\$ 4,000$ ).
Hon. J. S. Hall $(\$ 4,000)$.
Hon. G. A. Nantel ( $\$ 4,000$ ).
Hon, E. J, Flynn ( $8 t$, (00)
Hon. T. C. Casgrain ( 84,000 ).
$\{$ Hon. Thos. Chapais.
Hon. John McIntosh.

## Legislative Councit.

Sessional allowance $\$ 800$ and mileage. Hon. Pierre Boucher de la Bruère, Speaker, $\$ 2,000$.

Alma, Hon, Louis Tourville, Montreal, L.
Bedford, Hon. T. Wood, Dunham Flats, C.
DeLanaudière, Hon. L, Sylvestre, Isle du Pads, L.
DeLaDurantaye, Hon. P. Garneau, Quebec, L.
DeLaVallière, Hon. F. X. O. Methot, Ste. Pierres les Becquets, $\dot{\text { C }}$.
DeLorimier, Hoal. J. G. Laviolette, Mon-
treal, C. treal, $\mathbf{C}$.
DeSalaberry, Hon. H. Starnes, Montreal, L. C.
Golfe, Hon. D, Ross, Quehee , Golfe, Hon. D. Ross, Quebec, L.
Grandville, Hon. T. Pelletier, Trois Pistoles,
C.

Inkerman, Hon. G. Bryson, jun., Fort Coulonge, L .
Kennebec, Hon. N. C. Cormier, Plessisville, L, gustin, Hon, F. X. Praxède Larue, St. AuLaurentides, Hon. Thos, Chapais, Quebee. Lauzon, Nicodeme Audet, St. Anselme, C, Mille Isles, Hon. David Marsil, St. Eustache, Montarville, Hon. C. B. de Boucherville, Bou-
cherville, C.
Repentigny, Hon, H. Archambault, Montreal,
L.

Rigaud,
Rougem cinthe
Shawine
la Pér:
Sorel, H
Stadaco
Victoria

Argente
Arthaba
Bagot, M Beauce,
Beauce Beauhar Bellecha: de Lévi Berthier Bonaven
Brome, 1
Chambly
Champla
Charlevo
Chateaug
d'Orms
Chicouti
coutim
Compton
Dorchest Drunmo Gaspé, H Hochelag Huntingd Iberville, Jacques Joliette,
Kamouras
Kamou
Lake St.
Laprairie
L'Assomp
Laval, P.
Levis, Ign
L'Islet, $\mathbf{F}$
Lotbinière
Maskinon!
Matane, L
Megantic,
Missisquo
Montcalm
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Montmore
Montreal,
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Montreal,'
Napiervill
Nicolet, H
Ottawa, N
Pontiac, D
Portneuf,
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Quebec, St.
veur, L.
Richmond
Richelieu,
Rimouski,
Rouville, A
te being a joint
s Macfarlane. As. Gow $r$ Bonded Manurow W. L. Hamil-
I. Vincent,
M. Lemoine.
B., T. Burke.
S.S., R. Boria-

## I. R. Barrett.

C., Wm. Gill.
atered for con-
lbs.

Blainville, 9th to the Bar in f Shrbrooke, on of Honor. of the Credit7th February 6, up to 1878 ; Vorks and of tate, Ottawa, ernor on 5th
ide-de-Camp,
er, $\$ 2,000$.
Fort Conessisville. L, ue, St. Au-
uebec.
Ime, C .
Eustache,
rville, Bou-
, Montreal,

Rigaud, Hon. W. Prévost, St. Eustache, I. Rougemont, Hon, P. B. de LaBruère, St. Hyacinthe, C.
Shawinegan, Hon. J, Jones Ross, Ste, Anne de la Pérade, $:$
Sorel, Hon. Jos. A. Dorion, St. Ours, C.
Stadacona, Hon, John A. Sharples, C.
Victoria, Hon. J. K. Ward, Montreal, L.
Weliington, IIon, F. E. Gilman, Montreal, L. Officeits of the Legi-lative Council.Louis Fréchette, clerk ; R. Campbell, assist, clerk: Samuel Staunton IIatt, gontleman usher of the black rod; N. Legendre, clerk of French journals and translator; J. E. Barbeau, clerk of committees.

## Lefistativa Assembly.

Sessional allowance $\$ 800$ and mileage. Hon. P. E. Leblanc, Speaker.
The last Provincial Election took place 8th March, 1892.

Argenteuil, Wm. J. Simpson, Lachute, C.
Arthabaska, J.E.Girouard, Drummondville, I.
Bagot, Milton McDonald,St. André d'Acton, C . Beauce, Joseph Poirier, St. Joseph de la Beauce, C.
Beauharnois, E, H. Bisson, L.
Bellechasse, Adelard Turgeon, Notre Dame de Lévis, L. .
Berthier, Victor Allard, Berthierville, C.
Bonaventure, Hon. H. Mercier, Montreal, L. Brome, R. N,'England, Kinowlton, C.
Chambly, Hon.L. U. Taillon, Montreal, C.
Champlain, Dr.P. Girenier, St. Maurice, C .
Charlevoix, Jus. Morin, Baie St. Paul, L,
Chateauguay, Wm. Greig, Ste. Malachie d'Ormstown, C
Chicoutimi \&'Saguenay, Honoré Petit, Chicoutimi,C.
Compton, Hon. John McIntosh, Waterville, C. Dorchester, Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Quebec, C. Drummond, J. P. Cooke, Montreal. C.
Gaspé, Hon, E. J. Flynn,Quebre, C.
Hochelaga, J. O. Villeneuve, Montreal, C.
Huntingdon, Geo. W. Stephens, Montreal, L.
Iberville, $F$. Gosselin, jun,, st. Alexandre, if.
Jacques Cartier, J. A. Descarries, Lachine, C. Joliette, Jos. M.'Tellier, Joliette, C.
Kamouraska, C. A. Desjardins, St. André de Kamouraska, C.
Lake St. John, Jos. Girard, St. Gédéon, C.
Laprairie, Cyrille 1oyon, St. Isidore, ©'.
L'Assomption, J. Marion, St.Panl l'Ermite, C.
Laval, P. E. Leblane, Montreal, C.
Levis, Ignace A. Baker, St. Nicholas, C.
L'Islet, F. G. M. Dechène, Quebec, L.
Lotbinière, Ed, H. Laliberte, Warwick, L. Maskinongé, Hector Caron, St. Léon, CJ. Matane, L. F. Pinault, L.
Megantic, James King, Quebec, C.
Missisquoi, E. E. Spencer, Frelighsburg, C.
Montcalm, Octave Magnan, St. Alexis, ©.
Montmagny, N, Bernatchez, St. Thomas, L.
Montmorency, Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Quebec, C. Montreal, Frs. Martineau. Montreal, C. Montreal, Olivier M. Augé, Montreal, $\dot{\text { C. }}$.
Montreal, Damase Parizeau, Montreal, $\dot{\mathrm{C}}$.
Montreal, A. W. Morris, Montreal, C.
Montreal, J. S. Hall, Montreal, C.
Montreal, P. Kennedy, Montreal, C.
Napierville, Louis Ste.' Marie, St. Rémi, L.
Nicolet, Hon. L. Beaubien
Nicolet, Hon. L. Beaubien, Montreal, C.
Ottawa, Nerée Tétreau, Hull, C.
Pontiac, David Gillies,'Braeside, L.
Portneuf, Jules Tessier
Portneuf, Jules Tessier, Quebec, L.
Quebec Centre, Victor Chateauvert, Quebec,C. Quebec East, Hon. Joseph Shehyn, Quebec,L. Quebec West, Felix Carbray, Quebec, C. Quebec (Co.), Chas. Fitzpatrick, Quebec, L. Quebec, St. Sauveur, S. N. Parent, St. Sau-
veur, L veur, L.
Richmond Jos, Bedard, Richmond, C.
Richelieu, Louis Lacouture, Sorel, C.
Rimouski, Auguste Tessier, Rimouski, L.
Rouville, A. Girard, Marieville, $L_{\text {。 }}$

St. Hyacinthe, Dr. A. P. Cartier, St. Made
leine, U. leine, U.
St. Johns, Hon. F. (. Marchand, St. John of
Iberville, L. Iberville, L.
St. Maurice, L. T. N. L. Duplessis, Three Rivers, $\mathbf{C}$.
Shefford, A. F. Savaria, Waterloo, C.
Sherbrooke, I،. E. Panneton, Sherbrooke, C.
Soulanges, A. G. Bourbonnais, Coteau Land-
ing ing, L.
Stanstead, M. F Hackett, Stanstead, C.
Temiscouata, Nap. Rioux, Trois Pistoles, C.
Terrebonne, Hon. G. A. Nantel, Montreal, C.
Three Rivers, T. E. Normand, C.
Two Mountains, B. Beauchamp, St. Hermas, C.
Vaudreuil, Hilaire Cholette, Ste. Justine de Newton, C .
Verchères, A. A. E. E, Lussier, Varennes, L.
Wolfe, J. A. Chicoyne, Sherbrooke, C.
Yamaska, V. Gladu, St. Francois du Lac, L.
L. G. Desjardins, clerk of the legislative assembly ; Chs. Guilbault, assistant clerk ; M kouillard, clerk in chancery; L. Simoneau, accountant; A. E. Demers, clerk printing, stationery and records; C Delagrave, clerk of private bills committee; Edouard Le Moine, clerk of private bills committee ; Le Ledieu, chief French translator; E. Tremblay, assistant French translator; Honoré Joanette, assistant French translator ; Crawford Lindsay, chief English translator; E. R. Alleyn, first assistant translator; J. E, Treffry, assistant English translator ; Paul Ern. Smith, deputy clerk, and clerk of English journals and records; Alfred Austin, assistant deputy clerk and clerk of English journals and records ; N. Faucher de st. Maurice, clerk of votes and proceedings ; G. Villeneuve, assistant clerk of votes and proceedings ; Louis Fortier, clerk of French journals and petitions ; A. J. McDonald, assistant ; $\mathbf{P} . \mathbf{P}$. Daunais, chief copying clerk; Dr. Gédéón LaRocque, sergeant-at-arms; Joseph LaRocque, assistant sergeant-at-arms ; Z. Lahamel, postmaster ; Victor Lacroix, assistant postmaster.

Library Department.-Dr. Dionne, librarian ; Jos. Trudel, ,los, Desjardins, clerks.
Law Cli rh's office. - L. J. Cannon, law clerk; Thos. H. Oliver and Chas. Lanctot, assistant law clerks.

Department of Agriculture and Col-onization.-Hon, Louis Beaubien commissioner ; G. A. Gigault, assistant commissioner; H. A. Turgeon, director of colonization ; S Sylvestre, secretary of the department ; S. Dufault, assistant secretary ; A.M.F. d'Esehambault, accountant; E,d. A. A. Barnard, secretary of the Council of Agriculture.
Department of Public Works,-Hon. G. A. Nantel, commissioner ; S, Lesage, assistant Commissioner ; Ernest Gagnon, Secretary;

Crown Lands.-Hon, E, 1. Flynn, commissioner E. E. Taché, assistant commissioner ; Provincial Secintant.
Provincial Secretary.-Hon. L. P. Pelsecretary ; Feliy ; Joseph Boivin, assistant secretary; Felix Ćampeau, accountant

Attorney General,-Hon. T. Chase Cas grain, attorney general ; I. J. Cannon, assis.
tant.
Treasury.-Hon. J. S. Hall, treasurer ; H.
Machfn, assistant treasurer ; A, H. Verret T. Machifn, assistant treasurer ; A. H. Verret,
provincial auditor.

Registrars Province of Quebec,
Name.
Argenteuil
Arthabaska
Bagot.
Beauce
Beauharnois
Bellechasse. Berthier.
Bonaventure, No.
do $\quad$ No. 2
Chambly .
Champlain
Charlevoix, No. 1
do No. 2
do
do No. 2
Chateauguay
Coaticook
Compton
Drorchester
Gaspé.
Hochelaga \& Jacques Cartier
Huntingdon
Iberville
Magdalen Islands
Joliette.
Kamouraska
Lake St. John
L'Arssomption
Laval.
L'Islet
Lotbiniere...
Maskinongé
Megantic $\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. . Wlovis Caron. W. Lambly
Montcalm
Montmagny....................... A. E. Thibodean
Montreal, East
" West
Montmorency, No. i
do No. 2
Napierville
Nicolet
Ottawa............................Jos. A. Blondin
Portneuf..... ..... ...............Louis Duhamel

Richelieu
Richmond
Rimonski, No. 1
do No. 2.
Rouvilie
Shefford
Sherbrooke
Soulanges
Stanstead.
Ste, Anne des Monts
St. Hyacinthe.
St. Jean.
Temiscouata.
Terrebome.
Three Rivers and St M.......... Ls de G. Lachaise

Ed. Lavergnean. ................ Ste. Julienne,
J, C. Auger ....................................... Montmagny,
W. H, Ryland
G. Dick ..... . . . . . . . . . . . Montreal.
F. X Lachance. .................. Chateau Richer.

Napierville, Island of Orleans. Commissio
Becancour.
Hull.
Cap Santé.
Bryson.
Quebec.
Sorel.
Richmond.
St. Jerome de Matane.
Rimouski.
Tadousac.
Marieville.
Waterloo.
Sherbrooke.
Coteau Landing.
Stanstead Plain.
Ste. Anne des Monts.
St. Hyacinthe.
St. Jean.
Fraserville.
St. Jerome.
Three Rivers.

Two M
Vaudre
Verche
Wolfe.
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Hon, G
Paul de
Geo. W
Depar
Joseph
D. N. S

John St
F. X.

Clerk
Louis Jc
Prot
D.C.L., I

Dawson,
Rev. ${ }^{W}$,
A. T. Lo

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Hon, L.
Hon. Ed Mr. Paul

Lieut
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Sept., 18
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Officia
Vernon.

Premier al Provincial Provincial Minister of Minister of
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Addington, Brockville, Cardwell, Carleton, Centre Bru Centre Gre Centre Sim Dufferin, J Dundas, J.
East Algom
Durha
n. T. Chase CasJ. Cannon, assis.
ll, treasurer ; H. r ; A. H. Verret,

## Registration Division.

Two Mountains
Vaudreuil
Vercheres
Wolfe ........................... de Sales Bastion Frs. de Sales Bastien

## Residence.


Yamaska. ............................ Lamoureux .......................Ham-Sud.
Jules Allard ......................... St. François.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Hon, Gédéon Ouimet, Superintendent,
Paul de Cazes, French ecretary of the Dept.
Geo. W. Parmelee, English Secretary of the
Department
Department.
Joseph N. Miller, Special Officer
J. N. Saint-Cyr, Curator of the Museum.

John Strang. Accountant.
F. X. Couillard, Assistant Accountant and

Clerk of Statistics.
Louis Joseph Prégen, Recording Clerk.

Gustave Ouimet, Librarian and Clerk of French Correspondence.

## Louis Lefebvre, Clerk of Accounts

W. G. L. Paxman, Clerk of English Correspondence.
Charles Blanchet, Assistant Bookkeeper.
A. Dessane, Cyprien Lévesque, P. Prévost,
A. Doré, D. Bittner, J. Blouin, Messengers.

## Council of Public Instruction.

Protestant Committec.-The Honorable Gédéon Ouimet (ex-opficio) ; F. W. Heneker, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., President ; The Right Rev. A. H. Dunn, D.D., Bishop of Quebec. Sir William., Dawson, C.M.G., LL,D.; The Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay, M.A.; George L. Masten, Esq. ;
Rev. W. I. Shaw, LL,D. ; A. Cameron, Esq. M. ; A. T. Love, B.A.;'Samnel Finley, Esq. Associate Members.- Kneeland, Lisq., M.A.; The Rev. The Very Rev. Dean Norman, D.D ; Rev Prof Members:-E. J. Hemming, Esq., Q.c., d.c.L. ; E. I. Rexford, B.A.; S. P. Robins, Esq., LL.D.; George W. Parmeleter McArthur, Esq. ; Rev.

Roman Catho ic Committee.-Hon. G. Ouimet (ex-officio), President, Secretary
Quebec; The Archbishop of Montreal; The Archbishopof ofio), President; The Archbishop of The Bishop of Rimouski; The Bishop of Sherbrooke ; The Bishop of St of Three Rivers ; Bishop of Nicolet; The Bishop of Chicoutimi; The Bishop of Balleyop of St. Hyacinthe ; The Bishop of Cythère, Vicaire A postolique of Pontiac ; Sir N. F. Belleauld ; Mgr. N. Z. Lorrain,
Hon, Hon. L. A. Jetté ; Hon. F. Langelier, m. Po ; Hon. H. Archambault ; Hon, L. F. R. Masson; Hon. Edward Murphy ; Mr. Eugene Crépeau, Hon. H. Archambault; Hon. Thomas Chapais; Mr. Paul de Cazes, Secretary. Eugene Crépeau, Q.c. ; Mr. H. R. Gray ; J. L. Leprohon, m.d.;

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

## Entered Confederation July 1st, 1867.

Lieutenant Governor the Honorable George Airey Kirkpatrick
late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., a native of Jublin Co., Ireland He is the fourth son of the Sept., $184!$; educated at the Grammar School there, afterwards He was born in Kingston, 13th Dublin. Became LL, D. June, 1883. On the 1st October, 1865 , he married trate at Trinity College, of the late Hon. John Macaulay, but she died in 1877 , 1865 , he married Frances Jane, daughter Louise, youngest daughter of Sir D. L. Macpherson. He was called., to the he married Isabel appointed a Q.C. October, 1880 ; is Lieut-Col on the Militin was called to the Bar in 1865, and Parliament as member for Frontenacin April, 1870 , succeediag retired active list. First entered of the House of Common* bth February, 1883, and held the his father. Was elected Speaker Parliament. Appointed Lieutenant Governor, May 30th, 1892, Residence, Closeburn of the fifth O. Official Residence, Government House. Toronto. Salary, \$10,0 0. Official Secretary, Commander Law, R. N. Salary $\$ 1.00,00$.
Vernon. Salary, $\$ 800$.

## Present Cabinet formed 31st October, 1872.

Premier and A ttorney General,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Commissioner of Public Works,
Provincial Secretary,
Provincial Treasurer,
Minister of Education,
Minister of Agriculture,
Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Q.c., K.c.M.G. $(\$ 7,000)$. Since $1872, ~$
Hon. A.S. Hardy, Q.c. (\$4,000). Enterea 1877.
Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.c. ( $\$ 4,000$ ). Entered 1873.
Hon. John M, Gibson, Q.c. ( $\$ \mathbf{i}, 000$ ). Entered 1889
Hon. Richard Harcourt, Q.c. ( $\$ \mathbf{1}, 000$ ). Entered 1890.
Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D. ( 84,000$)$. Entered 1883.
Hon. John Dryden ( $\$ 4,000$ ). Entered 1890.

## Hon, E. H. Bronson, Entered 1890. <br> Legislative Assembly. Elected June 6th, 185v. <br> Members' sessional allowance, $\$ 600$ and mileage.

Speaker : The Hon Thos. Ballantyne ( $\$ 1,500$ ).
Brockville, Hon C Reid, Centreville, C.
Brockville, Hon, C. F. Fraser, Brockville, I
Cardwell, Wm.
Cardwell, Wm. H. Hammell, Beeton, C.
Centre Bruce, W. M. Dack, Kincardine, L.
Centre Grey, Maj. Jos. Rorke Clarksburg.
Centre Grey, Maj. Jos, Rorke, Clarksburg, C.
Centre Simcoe, Robt. Paton, New Lowell, L.
Dufferin, John Barr, Shelburne, C,
Dundas, J. P. Whitney, Morrisburg
East Algoma, A. F. Campbell Brang, C.
Durham, Geo. Campbell, Millbrook,, C.

East Elgin, H. T. Goodwin, Bayham, C.
" Huron, Thos. Gibson, Wroxeter, L
" Hastings, W. Pocker'Hudson, Rosin, O.
" Kent, R. Ferguson, Thamesville, L.
"" Lambton, Election pending.
" Middlesex, R. Tooley, Harrietsville, C .
" Northumberland, Wm, Armson Wil.
" Peterboro, Colborne, C.
" Peterboro', Thos, Blezard, Villiers, L.
" Simcoe, A. Miscampoell, Midland, C.

East Wellington, Jas. Kirkwood, Ospringe, L,
York, (i. B. Smith, Toronto, L.
Frontenac, H. Smith, Murvale, C,
Glengary, Jas. Rayside, South Lancaster, L.
Grenville, Orlando Bush, Kemptville, C
Hamilton, Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, L.
Halton, Lieut. Col. Kerns, Burlington, C. Haldimand, J. Baxter. Cayuga, L. Kingston, $\mathbf{W}$. Harty, Kingston, L. Leeds, R.'H. Preston, m.D., Newborough, L. Lennox, W. W. Meacham, M.D., Odessa, C. Lincoln, James Hiscott, Virgil, C.
London, Wm. R. Meredith, Toronto, C.
Monck, Hon. R. Harcourt, Welland,'L.
Muskoka, Geo. F. Marter, Toronto, C.
Nipissing, J. Loughrin, Mattawa, L.
North Brant, Wm. B. Wood, St. George, L.
" Bruce, Election pending.
" Essex, S. White, Windsor, C.
". Grey, Jas, Cleland, Meaford, I.
"، Hastings, Alpheus F. Wood, Madoc, C.
" Lanark, W. C. Caldwell, Lanark, L.
"A Middlesex, J. Waters, Springbank, I
" Norfolk, E. C. Carpenter, Simeoe, L.
" Ontario, Jas. Glendinning, Vroomanton, C.
". Oxford, Hon. O. Mowat, Toronto, L.
" Perth, T. Magwood, Poole, C.
" Renfrew, Henry Barr, Donglas, 1 。
Waterloo, E. W. B. Snyder, St. Jacob's, L.
" Wentworth, J. McMahon, Dundas, L.
" York, E. J. Davis, King, L.
Northumb'l'd. West, C, C. Field, Cobourg, L,
Ottawa, Hon. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa. I
Parry Sound, Jas, Sharpe, Burk's Falls, L.
Peel, John Smith, Brampton, L.
Prescott, A. Evantureli, Alfred, L.
P. Edward, J. A. Sprague, Demorestville, L.

Russell, A. Robillard, Ottawa, L
Simcoe West, Thos. Wylie, M.D., Toronto, C
South Brant, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Braniford, L.
" Bruce, H. P. O'Connor, Walkerton, L
" Essex, Wm. D. Balfour, Amherstburg, L
" Grey;G. McKechnie, Durham, L.
${ }_{i t}$ Huron, A. Bishop, Exeter, L.

* Lanark, N. McLenaghan, Perth, C
" Norfolk, W. A. Charlton, Lynedoch, L
" Ontario, Hon. J Dryden, Brooklin, L
" Oxford, A. MicKay, M.D., Ingersoll, L.
" Perth, Hon. T. Ballantyne, Stratford, L
" Renfrew, J. F. Dowling, m. D., Eganville, L.
" Waterloo, J. D. Moore, Galt, L.
" Wellington, D. Guthrie, Guelph, L.
" Wentworth, N. Awrey, Binbrook L
Stormont, Wm, Mack, J.P., Cornwall, L, Toronto, E. F. Clarke, Toronto, C.
" G. S. Ryerson, m.D., C.
Jos. Tait, Toronto, 1
Welland, Wm. McCleary, Thorold. O.
West Algoma, Jas, Conmee, Port Arthur, L.
" Durham, W. T. Lockhart, Neweastle, L.
" Elgin, Dugald Mecall, St. Thomas, C.
* Hastings, W. H. Biggar, Belleville, L.
${ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ Huron, Jas. T. Garrow, Q C., Goderich, L.

West Kent, Jas. Clancy, Wallaceburg, C.
" Lambton, C. Mackenzie, Sarnia, L.
" Middlesex, Hon. G. W. Ross, Toronto, L.
"" Peterboro', J. R. Stratton, Peterboro, L.
"، Victoria, J. McKay, M.D., Woodville, L.
"Wellington, A. S. Allan,' Clifford, L. York, J. T. Gilmour, M.D., Toronto Junc-
tion, L. Cion, $L$
Clerk of the House, Charles Clarke, $\$ 1,800$
Clerk Assistant, Arthur H. Sydere, $\$ 1,500$
Postmaster, J. M. Delamere, $\$ 1.000^{\prime}$.
Librarian, W. T R. Preston, $\$ 1,600$.
Sergeant at Arms, F. J. Glackmeyer. \$600.
Deputy Attorney General and Clerk of Executive Council, J. R. Cartwright, $\$ 3,{ }^{\circ} 00$.
Asst. Clerk Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capreol, $\$ 1,600$.
Deputy Minister of Education, John Millar B. A., $\$ 2,300$.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. J. Taylor,
$\$ 1,600$.
Superintendent of Mechanics Institute and
Art Schools, Dr. S. P. May, $\$ 1,700$.
White, $\$ 2,800$.
Land Sales and wood, $\$ 1,970$.
Director of Surveys, G. B. Kirkpatrick, $82,000$.
Woods and Forests Branch, J. A. G. Crozier, $\$ 1,750$.
 $\$ 1,800$
Director of Mines, A. Blue, $\$ 2, r 00$
Architect of Public Works, Kivas i'ully, 82,507
Engineer of Public Works, R. McCallum,
$\$ 2,100$.
Secretary of Public Works, W. Edwards, $\$ 2,200$.
Asst. Treasurer, Treasury Department, D. E Cameron, $\$ 2,300$.
Auditor, C. H. Sproule, \$2,400
Principal Licensing Officer, Henry Totten,
$\$ 2,100$,
Asst. Provincial Secretary, G. E. Lumsden, $\$ 2,300$.
Deputy Registrar, J. F. C. Ussher, \$1,400.
Inspector of Asylums, R. Christie,' $\$ 2,600$
Inspector of Prisons and Charities, T. F.
Chamberlain
Chamberlain, $\$ 2,500$.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Secretary
Bureat of Industries, C. C. James, $\$ 2,20.1$.
Agricultural College, Guelph, James Mills,
President.
Secretary Board of Health and Deputy Registrar General, Dr. P. H. Bryce, $\$ 2,500$.
Secretary and Intelligence Officer, Immigra-
tion Department, David Spence, $\$ 1,500$.
Queen's Printer, Lud. K. Cameron, $\$ 1,400$
Inspector of Insurance, J. Howard Hunter, м A., $\$ 2,800$.
Inspector of Division Courts, J. Dickey, $\$ 1,800$.
Master of Titles, J. G. Scott, $\$ 3,800$.
Drainage Act Referee, B. M. Britton, $\$ 3,500$
Jas. Noxon, Inspector of Industries, Offic
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Salary
$\$ 2,400$.

## Registrar's of Deeds, Ontario.

Inspector of Registry Offices, E. F. B, Johnston, Toronto
Algoma East, R. A. Lyon, Michael's Bay
Brant, T. S. Shenston, Brantford.
Bruce, D. Sinclair, Walkerton.
Carleton, P. J. Coffey, Ottawa,
Dufferin, Wm. McKim, Orangeville.
Dundas, T, McDonald, Morrisburg.

Durham, e. r., Geo. C. Ward, Port Hope. Elgin, James. H. W. Mclaughlan, Bow'v'le Elgin, James H. Coyne, St. Thomas, Essex, J. W. Askin, Sandwich.
Frontenac, J. D. Thompson, Kingsiton. Glengarry, A. McDonald, Aležandria.
Grenville, Patrick McCrea, Prescott.
Grey, n. r, R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

Grey, s.
Haldima
Haliburt
Halton, I
Hastings
Turon, J
Khingston
Ment, P.
Lambton
Lanark,
Lanark, s
Leeds, W
Tennox
Lincoln,
London' (C
Manitoul
Middlesex
Middlesex
Muskoka
Nipissing
Norfolk,
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Master
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Clerks

Lieuter
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H. Fuller
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H. Owen,
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H. Gouge,
ohn MeNeil,

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laceburg, C. Sarnia, L. Ross, Toronto, L, on, Peterboro, L. ., Woodville, L, Clifford, L. ., Toronto Junc-
larke, $\$ 1,800$. dere, $\$ 1,500$.
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meyer. $\$ 600$. and Clerk of twright, $\$ 3,{ }^{\wedge} 00$. il, J. Lonsdale

## n, John Millar,

F. J. Taylor,

Institute and 1,700.
Lands, Aubrey
anch, A. Kirk-
patrick, \$2,000. A. G. Crozier,
D. G. Ross,

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8 Cuily, 82,50 ). R. McCallum,

## W. Edwards,

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Ienry Totten,
E. Lumsden,
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James Mills,
Deputy Regis\$2,500.
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Oxford, G. R. Pattullo, Woodstock.
Parry Sound Dis., T. Kennedy, Parry Sound, Peel, X. Chisholm, Brampton.
Perth, n. r., D. D. Hay, Stratford.
Perth, s, r., P. Whelehan, St. Mary's.
Poterboro', B. Morrow, Peterboro'
Prescott, J. Higginson, L'Orignal.
Prince Edward, W. McKenzie, Picton.
Rainy River Dist., F. J. Apjohn, Rat Portage.
Renfrew, A. Irving, Pembroke.
Russell, Jas. Keays, Duncanville.
Simcoe, Samuel Lount, Barrie,
Stormont, J. Copeland, Coruwall.
Thunder Bay Dist., J. M, Munro, Port Arthur.
Toronto E., Peter Ryan, Toronto.
Toronto West, C. Lindsay, Toronto.
Victoria, Chias, D. Barr, Lindsay
Waterloo, Isaac Master, Berlin.
Welland, Jas. E. Morin. Welland,
Wellington, n. r., J. Andervon, Fergus
Wellington, s. r., N. Higinbotham, Guelph.
Wentworth, L. Springer, Hamilton,
York, E. \& W. R., J. Ridout, Toronto,
York, n. r., J. J. Pearson, Newmarket.

## Land Titles Office.

Master of Titles-J. G. Scott, $\$ 3,800$.
Chief Clerk-H. D. Sinclair, $\$ 1,000$.
Clerks-W. McTavish, R. H. Essex and F. Robinson.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## Entered Confederation 1st July, 1867.

Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable Malachy Bowes Daly, Q. $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{e}}$, is the son of Sir Dominic Daly, formerly Colonial Secretary in the old Province of Canada, and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island and several other provinces. He was born at Marchmount, P.Q., 6th February, 1836, and was educated at the Catholic College of Oscott, near Birmingham, England. He married the July, 1859, Joanna, daughter of the late Sir Edward Kenny, Knight of Halifax He adopted the Bar as a profession, and acted as private secretary to his father when Governor of P.E.1., and afterwards filled the same position under Sir R. G. Macdonnell and Sir Hastings
Doyle, in Nova Scotia. In 1878 he was elected to the House of Conner and was re-elected in 1882 . Appointed Lieut to the House of Commons as M.P. for Halifax, ment House, Halifax. Private Secretary,
de-Camp, Major John Menger, Lt H. St. C. Silver. A.D.C., salary \$1,25J. Provincial Aides-

## Present Cabinet.

Premier and President of the Council
and Provincial Secretary,
Attorney General,
Commissioner of Works and Mines,
Without Portfolio,
Dommissioner of Works and Mines,
Without Portfolio,
Hon. J. W Lenaley, $\$ 1,000$.
Hon, Chas. E, Church, $\$ 3,200$
Hon. Thos. Johnson.
Hon. Daniel McNeil.
Hon. C. F, McIsaac.
Hon, G. H. Murray.
Croskill, Clerk of Executive Council and
E. Gilpin, jr., Inspector of Mines and Deputy

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.

## Legislative Council.

Sessional allowance, $\$ 500$.

## Hon. Robert Boak, President.

on. D. McN. Parker, Dartmouth, C.
E. Baker, Yarmouth, L.

Thos. L. Dodge, Kentville, L.*
H. Fuller, Halifax, L.
M. Francheville, Guysboro', L.
vid McCurdy, Baddeck, L.
H. Owen, Bridgewater, C .
iram Black, Amherst, C.
eorge Whitman, Round Hill, Annapolis, C,
H. Gouge, Windsor, L.
ohn McNeil, Mabou, L.

* Died November 2. Election pending.

Wm. Hallett, Ray, Clementsport, L
Angus MacGillivray, Antigonish, L. Robert Drummond, Stellarton, L. G. H. Murray, North Sydney, L. Jason M. Mack, Liverpool, L. Isidore LeBlane, Arichat, L,
T. Robichau, Digby, L.

Chas. N. Cummings, Londonderry,
A. G. Troop, clerk,

## Legislative Assembly. Sessional allowance, $\$ 500$ and mileage, Hon. M. J. Power, Speaker, $\$ 800$.

Annapolis, Hon, J. W. Longley, Halifax, L. Henry Munro, Wilmot.
Anti gonish, C. P. Chisholm, Antigonish, L C. F. McIsaac, Antigonish, L. Colchester, Geo, Clark, Tatamagouche, L. F. A. Lawrence, Truro, L.

Cumberland, Geo. W. Forest, Amherst, C.
Wm. Oxley, Oxford, C.
Cape Breton, A. J. McDonald, Sydney, L. J. AtcPberson, N. Sydney, L.

Digby, Eliakim E. Tupper, Bear River, L
A. M. Comean, Meteghan River, L.

Guysboro, A. F. Cameron, Sherbrooke, C. Hamilton Morrow, Boylston, C.
Halifax, Hon. M. J. Power, Halifax, L.
" Hon. Wm. S. Fielding, Halifax, L.
"Hon. Wm, Roche, Halifax, L.
Hants, Arthur Drysdale, Halifax, L
© Thos. B. Smith, Windsor, C. John W. Ouseley, Clerk; G. W. Kyte, Assistant Clerk. A. F. Haliburton, Sergeant-a Ireland, in 1828. He came to St. John when a mere boy, and in 1839 entered the wholesale warewas appointed Lieutenant-Governor. Residence, St, John. Salary $\$ 9,000$. Aide-de-Camp, Major W. D. Gordon, R. C. I,

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Andrew G. Blair,
Provincial Secretary, " James Mitchell,
Minister of Public Works,
Surveyor General
Solicitor General,
Without Portfolio,

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Entered Confederation, July ist, 1867.
Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable John Boyd was born at Magherafelt, County Derry house of Messrs. Holdsworth \& Daniel. In 1856, he became a partner in the firm under the style of Daniel \& Boyc. He was married in 1852 to Amie, daughter of Cereno S. Jones, of Weymouth, N. S. Was called to the senate of Canada in February, 1879, and in September, 1893,

## Present Cabinet, formed 3 rd March, 1883

Inverness, Hon. D. MeNeil, Port Hood, L.
" J. John McKinnon, Whycocomagh, L.
Kings, A. P. Welton, Aylesford, L. Barclay Webster, Kentville, C.
Lunenburg, Hon. C. E. Church, Halifax, L.
Pictou, James D. McGregor N. Glasgow, L
" Wm. Cameron, Pine Tree, C.
" Alex. Grant, Stellarton, C.
Queen's, Richard Hunt, Brookfield, L.
A M. Hemeon, Liverpool, L,
Richmond, Cap. A. L. LeBlanc, Arichat, L
J. Matheson, Lower L'Ardoise, L.

Shelburne, Hon. 'T. Johnson, Lockeport, L.
Chs. H. Cahan, Halifax, C .
Victoria, John L. Bethune, M.D., Baddeck, C. John A. Fraser, Baddeck L.
urmouth, Wm. Law Yarmouth
A. F. Haliburton, Sergeant-a t-arms
H. R. Emmerson,
" L. J. Tweedie,
" A. S. White,
" C. H. Labillois,
" H. A. Gennett,
Speaker Hon, J. P. Burchill.

March, 1883, \$2,100 February, 1891, \$2,100. March, 18*3, \$1,700. 3rd February, 1891, $\$ 1,700$. 3rd February, 1893, \$1,200. May, 1891.
May, 1891.

## Legislative Assembly.

Elected October, 1892.
Sessional allowance, $\$ 300$ and mileage.

Albert, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Govt.
" W. J. Lewis, M.D., Opp.
Carleton, Hon, H. A. Connell, Govt.
" J. T. A. Dibblee, Govt.
Charlotte, Hon. Jas. Mitchell, Govt.
" Hon, Geo. Hill, Govt.
" D. O'Brien, Govt.
" Jas. Russell, Govt.
Gloucester, John Sivewright, Govt.
Kent, J. D. Phinney, Opp.
Kings, Hon. A. S. White, Govt.
" G. G. G. Scovell, Govt.
"Hon. Hudson Flewelling, Govt.
Madawaska, L. Theriault, Govt.
Northumberlaid, Hon, L, J. Tweedie, Govt.
" Hon. J. P. Burchell, Govt,
"
"
John O'Brien, Govt
"
L. P. Ferris, Govt.

Henry B. Rainsford, Clerk; John Richards, Assistant Clerk; Rev. Richard W. Weddall, Chaplain; John B. Grieves, Sergeant-at-Arms ; Geo. A. Hughes, Engrossing Clerk.

Provinclal Governments of British Columbia, Manitoba, North West Territories and Prince Edward Island will be found on other pages; for which see Index, and Prince Edward Island

Restigouche, Hon. C. H. Labillois, Govt.
W. A. Mott, Govt.

St. John City, Wm. Shaw, Opp.
" A. A. Stockton, Opp.
" Silas Alward, Opp.
St. J. C. Smith, Opp.
St. John County, John McLeod, Govt, Albert Dunn, Govt.
Sunbury, W. E. Perley, Opp.
Charles Harrison, Govt.
Victoria, Geo. T. Baird, Govt.
Westmoreland, H. A. Powell, Opp.
" A. E. Killam, Govt.
" W. Woodbury Wells, Govt.
York, H H Jitts W. Y. Smith, Govt,
Pitts, Opp.
© W. K. Allen, Opp.
"/ J. K. Pinder, Opp.
" W. T. Howe, Opp.

The gr Index to t will be fou of the Pos after Conf Office Act In 1875 of postage

On the which now Ing:-The Persia, Br (-nadur), J British, Fir Egypt, $\mathrm{Al}_{8}$ establishm colonies, so tectorate o tralasia and tish and Gc colonies.

The un eddress : 0

## Joagt (1)ftice.

The growth of the business of the Post Office Department of a Government is always a true Index to the country's increasing volume of trade, and a comparison of the figures as given will be found interesting. In 18j1, an Act of the Imperial Parliament transferred the control of the Post Office system in British North America to the various provincial authorities, and after Confederation, in 1867, there was no uniform system until 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act came into force, establishing uniform rates and regulations throughout the Dominion.

In 1875 an arrangement was concluded with the United States providing for a common rate of postage between the two countries, and confirmed in 1888.

On the 1st July, 1878, Canata was admitted a momber of the International Postal Union, which now includes almost every civilized country in the world, being composed of the follow-fing:-The whole of Europe; the whole of America; in Asia-Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia Persia, British India (Hindustan, Burmah and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascat and Guadur), Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In AfricaPgypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanisk colonies, some of the Briti-h colonies, the Orange Free State, all the territories under the prg tectorate of Germany and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Aus tralasia and Oceania-the British colonies on the continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Bri tish and German New Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands and the French, Dutch and Spanish

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

Postmaster General
Private Secretary to Postmaster General
Deputy Postmaster General
Accountant
Secretary
Superintendent Money Order Branch
Savings Bank
Printing \& Supply Branch
Dead Letter Branch
Mail Service "
Postage Stamp "

Chief Post Office Inspector
Barrie Division
British Columbia Division
Kingston " london
Montreal
Manitoba and N. W. Territories Div.
Nova Scotia Division
New Brunswick "
Ottawa
Prince Edward Island Division Quebec
"
Sherbrooke
Stratford
Three Rivers
Toronto

Hon. Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G.,Q.C. G. G. V. Ardouin

Lt.-Col. William White
William Henry Smithson
William Dawson LeSueur, B.A.
George Frederick Everett
David Matheson
Sidney Smith
Sidney Smith
Major John Walsh
Arthur Lindsay
James Plunkett

## Inspectors.

Matthew Sweetnam, Ottawa
Daniel Spry, Barrie
Everard Hyde Fletcher, Victoria, B.C.
Allan Jones, Kingston
liobert William Barker, London
(Vacant). See Addenda.
William Wallace McLeod, Winnipeg
Charles John Macdonald, Halifax
Stephen James King
Frank Hawken, Ottawa
Frdk, de St, Croix Brecken, Charlottetown, Archelas Bolduc, Quebec
Francis C. Thompzon (asst.) Sherbrooke, Que.
Henry Glassford Hopkirk, Stratford
Gédéon Desilets, Three Rivers
Frederick Drew'Barwick, Toronto

Alphabetical list of principal articles which can be transmitted by Mail, and rates of postage.on same.

Bank Pass Books
Blank Forms
Books.

writing or hand writing. ..........
Botanical and Entomologicai 1 Specimens.
Bulbs.

Circulars, printed ......................
Circulars produced by Cyclostyle or multiplying process, except type
writing and imitations thereof....

Canada Rates.
$6 c$
1

Great Britain and all other countries in the Postal Union

| per | 424 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ozs. } \\ \text { " } \end{gathered}$ | States, |  |  | in the Postal Union |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ | per | 2 | 0zs.* | 1 c | per 2 | 0zs,* |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  | 10 | per 2 | ozs. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 | " | 1 c | per 2 | 2 ozs. |
| * | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | 1 c | per 2 | 2 ozs.* |
| " | 2 | * | 1 | " |  | \% |  |  |  |
| " | 4 | " | 1 | " | 1 | 6 |  |  | ost. |
| " | 2 | " | 1 | " | 2 | " |  |  |  |
| 6 | 4 | " | 1 | 6 | 2 | " | do |  | do |
| 6 | 2 | * | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | 6 | do |  | do |

## Canada Rates. <br> $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Rates to United } \\ \text { States. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Great Britain and } \\ \text { all other countries } \\ \text { in the Postal Union }\end{array}\end{array}$



| Canada Rates. |  |  |  | States. |  |  |  | all other countrit in the Postal Union |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2c | per | 1 | oz. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | " | $\stackrel{\text { or }}{1}$ |  | 1 c | per | 2 | ozs,* | 1c per 2 ozs, |
| 1 | " | 2 | " |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | " | 4 | " | 1 | ' | 1 | " | Parcel Post. |
| 1 | '6 | 2 | " | 1 | " | 2 | " | 1 c per 20 ozs, |
| 1 | " | 2 | " | 1 | " | 2 | " | 1 c per 2 ozs. |
| 1 | " | 1 | " |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | " | 2 | " | 1c | per | 2 | ozs. | lc 1 er 2 ozs, |
| 1 | " | 2 | " |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | ' | 2 | " |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | " | 1 | " | 1 c | per |  |  | Parcel Po |
| 1 | " | 1 | * | 1 | ، | 1 | " | do |
| 1 | " | 4 | " | 1 | " | 1 | " | do |
| 1 | " | 4 | " | 1 | " | 2 | " | 1c per 2 |
| 1 | " | 2 | " | 1 | " | 2 | " | do do |
| ${ }^{6}$ | " | 4 | " |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | or |  | 1 | " | 2 | * | do* do* |
| 3 | ، | 1 | " | 3 | " | 1 | " | 5 c per $\frac{1}{6}$ or |

Regis
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## United Kin

Austria, Be
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## Other Posta <br> cluding

Parcel in size, an cents. Parcel ountries an apan must om and mo width or $d$ A custon ender, and ain places
PaCKETS
te and regu ate and regy
Letters paster, clerk etter, parce ain any cont evenue law t rohibited, a taluse the sai ddressed, or he proper am o be payable hom it is ad ostage, if au nd be forwar other artic on of which rects.
Dutiable $n$ om, Newfou ntion with $t$ untry, is to General Hi ny occasion f aluables.
Transmit $n$ All letters delivered,

Great Britain an all other countrie in the Postal Union

1c per 2 ozs,

Parcel Post.
1c per 2 oz

1c per 2 ozs.
1c 1 er 2 ozs

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Parcel Post. 1e per 2 ozs do do

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Rates vary. heading Parcel Post below.
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do ${ }^{\text {do }}$
do
do
do do do*
2c each.
5 c per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.
1c per 2 ozs.
1c per 2 ozs . Parcel Post. 1c per 2 ozs. $\dagger$ Parcel Post.
1c per 2 ozs.
blic :-
ign Post Cards, 2
masters and Stam Envelopes. cents for two. cents for two. cents for two. (except the U. S jead Letter office very.
is 3 c per oz.

Registered Letters must be fully prepaid and handed in to the Post Office Ottial, who Will give a receipt which ensures a special degree of security for such letters, but does not make Post Oftice pecuniarily liable for loss.
The extra fee beyond ordinary postage is 5 cents to Canada and every other country included
he Postal Union.
Free Letters.-Letters addressed to the Imperial, Civil, Military or Naval Departments or to the Postmaster General, Superintendents or Inspectors of the Post Office upon matters to a m-mber of Parliament at Ottawa 10 day be mailed without stamps, also those addressed Newspapers and Periodicals are not prior to ald during a session,
BOoK PACKETS must be made up so as to be easily unless at least partially prepaid
ain no communication of the nature of a letter. The weigh for examination, and must conagle book or 5 lbs . for one parcel containing more than weight must not exceed 7 lbs . for one 1 foot wide or deep. Great Britain and Postal Union Countries.-Weight must not exceed 4 lbs ., size same
Pattern and Sample Post.-Bona fide trade samples or patterns of any merchandise of nail bags or to persons handling them, and not exceeding possible injury to other contents of any place in the Dominion for 1 cent per 4 ounces.

Sample Packets-For other countries.-The rate is 10 per payment of 2 c , covering a weight of 4 ozs . The limit of size and weight are as showinimum pretable :-

Destination.

United Kingdom
Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Hawaii, Italy, l'ortugal, Roumania and Switzerland.
ther Postal Union Countries, including the United States.

Limit of Weight.

5 lbs.
12 oz . $\qquad$

$$
\ldots
$$

8 ozs

## Limit of Size.

2 feet in length by 1 in breadth or
1 foot in length by 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth. If in form of a roll, it may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

Parcel Post (Dominion),-Each parcel must not exceed 5 lbs. weight or 2 feet by 1 foot by in size, and must be marked "Parcel Post." The rate is, for each 4 ounces or portion thereof,
ountries and Colonies with Kingdom, Newfoundland, Japan, British West Indies and those apan must not exceed 5 lbs , fhich the United Kingdom maintains a Parcel Post. Parcels fcr im and most other countries, 11 lbs , The width or depth. A customs ded
ender, and attached by mucilage or paste to the of earch parcel must be filled.up and signed by in places, Rates vary. See list, in Post Office.
te and regulations as for the OPEN TO INspection (5th class) (United States).-The same
1 arrival and to the collection of duty for whe matter being subject to Customs examination
Letters or Packages contait for which liable.
paster, clerk or other person employed in Contraband or Dutiable Goods.-Every Post-
etter, parcel, package or other article if the postal service of Canada shall detain any post ain any contraband goods, or any goods, article or object subject under is suspected to conevpnue law to duty on being imported into Canada object subject under any customs or other rohibited, and shall deliver the same to a collector or the importation of which into Canada is anse the same to be opened in his presence and for his inspection by the of Customs, who may ddressed, or someone by h1m thereto authorized, for thin pection by the person to whom it is he proper amount of duty, if any, payable thereon for the puipose of ascertaining and exacting o be payable, the letter, parcel, package or oreon ; and after payment of duty, if any is found hom it is addressed or his authorized agent is present be handel matter shall, if the person to ostage, if auy, charged thereon; or if he is not present, be handed over to hivi on his paying the nd be forwarded to the place to which it is add present, it shall be returned to the Post (Iftice other article of mail matter is found it is addressed ; but if such post letter, parcel, package on of which is by law prohibited, the same shall be forfeited goods or any article, the importarects.

Dutiable matter received by mail under the Parcel
om, Newfoundland or any oy mail under the Parcel Post arrangement with the United Kingention with the United States for the admission or Foreign Country, and under the postal conountry, is to be treated in accordance with the of 5th class matter to the mails from that General Hints.-Address the Postmaster-Generafic regulations applying thereto,
ny occasion for complaint arises, and give details fully. Always repector of Division, when aluables.
Transmit money by Mnney Order only.
Adelivered.

## The Star Almanac.

## Postmasters are not compelled to give change

A letter once posted cannot be handed back to the sender.
Letters imperfectly or improperly addressed, or upon whic been paid, go to the Dead Letter Office Add County, Provin the necessary postage has not address, otherwise, for instance, a letter intended for London or Country after the ordinary Ontario, or vice versa.

Letters, etc., for foreign Countries intended to go via New York should be so marked on left hand corner of the ervelope

Always affix stamps on right hand corner of the envelope.

## Money Orders.

Within Tire Dominion.-Money orders not exceeding $\$ 100$ each in value can be obtained at any Money Order Post Office payable to any other Money Order Post Office at the following
rates :-

| Sums not exceeding |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 41 | 1 | - | 10 |
|  | 10 | " |  | 20 |
| " | 20 | " | " | 40 |
| " | 40 | " | " | 60 |
|  | 60 | " | " | 80 |
| " | 80 | " | " | 100 |


| 2 cents. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 |  |
| 10 | " |
| 20 | " |
| 30 | " |
| 40 | * |
| 50 | " |

In 18 mission of mails newspap ried of al at the old revenue

The printed form of application supplied at the Post Office should always be carefully filled up, and, as there are many places of the same name, the County, Province, or State must be

## Cnited Kingdom, United States, Newfoundland and other Countries.

Money orders not exceeding $\$ 50$ each in value can be obtained, payable in almost any Foreign Country or British possessical included in the Postal Union (and some Countries not so included.) The charge for such orders is :

| Sums not excecinngExceeding 810 but under |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 10 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | 10 cents. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | , |
| ${ }^{4}$ | 2.$)$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 30 |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 4 | 30 | 4 | 40 | 40 | 4 |
| 4 | 40 | " | 50 |  | 4 |

The amounts are payable in the currency of the Countries to which sent at the standard rate Exchange, which for the United Kingdom and Colonies is now $\$ 4.87=£ 1$ sterling.
British Newspapers and Periodicals Reposted in Canada.-British newspapers and periodical publications reposted to subscribers in Cauada by Canadian news agents, have since he 1st April, 1893, been subject to a bulk rate of 1 cent per lb.

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

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

Request Letters - Request letters are letters which the sender "requests" may be returned to him if not delivered within a specified time. Such requests on letters originating in Canada must be printed on the front of the envelope, and should be made distinct and prominent so as to be readily observed. In the case of a letter bearing such a request it is the duty of the Postmaster at the office of delivery to comply with the request, and care should be taken not to detain such letters unduly. No additional postage is charged on the return of a fully prepaid request letter.

Postal Operations in Canada Compared, 1868 and 1892.

| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Oflices. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Order } \\ \text { Offices. } \end{array}$ |  | Miles Travelled. | Amount paid for converance of Mails. |  | Number <br> News- <br> papers, \&c. | Total Cost per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868... | 3,638 | 515 | 27,674 | 10,622,216 | 543,109 | 18,100,000 | 18,884,800 | $\$ \mathrm{ets}$ |
| 1891.... | 8,061 | 1,080 | 53,905 | 27,152,543 | 1,918,198 | 118,275,000 | 90,425,346 | 083 |
| 1892. .. | 8,288 | 1,120 | 59,519 | 28,462,384 | 2,031,740 | 123,665,000 | 100,764,911 | 086 |

The nun June, 1893.

Even sur any such offi the 30th Jun

Interest
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On the a passbook to the insertion

Forms fo
Offlces, Rules
The follo and the prope to Post Office

## Post Office Suvings Banks.

y postage has not ifter the ordinary ght go to London,
be so marked on
ean be obtained at the following
e carefully fllled or State must be
tries.
almost any Forntries not so in-
he standard rate rling. newspapers and ents, have since
nal postage, if y or as soon as the letter to be
Thus a drop ate and the difivery. anless addition-
lests " may be ers originating tinet and promst it is the duty hould be taken turn of a fully

## umber of Newsapers, $\&$

Total
Cost per Head.

In 1868 the conveyance of mails over $10,622,216$ miles cost per mile $51-10$ cents, and the transmission of $36,984,800$ letters, newspapers, etc., cost $14-10$ cents apiece : in 1892 the conveyance of mails over $28,462,384$ miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of $224,429,911$ letters, newspapers, ete., $9-10$ of 1 cent apiece ; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent ; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now revenue each year.

Postal Revenue and Expenditure of Canada from 1868 to 1899.

|  | Year ended 30TH TUNE | Revenue. | Expendi-ture. | Expenditure in excess of Revenue. | AMOUNT PER Head. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| 1868 |  | 1,024710 | \$ | \$ | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1869 |  | 1,024,710 | 1,001,142 | 28,859 | 030 | 031 |
| 1870. |  | 973,056 $1,010,767$ | 1,479,828 | 106,772 | 029 | 032 |
| 1871 |  | $1,010,767$ 1,479767 | 1,155,261 | 144,493 | 029 | 033 |
| 1872. |  | 1,079,767 | 1,271,006 | 191,2;3 | 031 | 036 |
| 1873. |  | 1,193,062 | $1,369,163$ $1,5 \times 3,604$ | 176,100 | 033 | 038 |
| 1874. |  | 1,406,984 | $1,5: 3,604$ $1,695,480$ | 146,619 | 038 | 042 |
| 1875. |  | 1,6,6,207 | $1,695,480$ $1,873,241$ | 219,272 | 089 | 044 |
| 1876. 1877. |  | 1,484, 886 | 1,873,241 | 336,731 | 040 | 048 |
| 1877. 1878. |  | 1,501,134 | 2,959,758 | 474,871 | 038 | 050 |
| 1878. 1879. |  | 1,620,022 | 2,110,365 | 574,483 490,343 | 037 | 052 |
| 1880. |  | 1,534,363 | 2,167,266 | 630,343 | 040 0 | 052 |
| 1881. |  | 1,648,007 | 2,286,611 | 605,045 | 083 0 | 052 |
| 1882. |  | $1,767,953$ $2,022,098$ | 2,332,398 | 56i5,236 | 041 | 051 051 |
| 1883. |  | 2,022,098 | 4,459,356 | 437,258 | 046 | 055 0 065 |
| 1884. |  | $2,264,381$ $2,330,741$ | 2,687,394 | 423,003 | 0 ¢1 | 061 |
| $1 \times 85$ |  | $2,330,741$ $2,100,062$ | 2,981,387 | 600, 646 | 052 | 065 |
| 1886. |  | 2,400,062 | $3,097,882$ $3,380,410$ | 697,820 | 053 | $0 \mathrm{C8}$ |
| 1887 |  | $2,469,379$ $2,603,255$ | $3,380,410$ $3,458,100$ | 911,031 | 054 | 074 |
| 1888. |  | $2,603,255$ $2,751,139$ | $3,558,100$ $3,533,397$ | 854, 815 | 056 | 075 |
| 1889. |  | $2,751,139$ $2,984,222$ | $3,533,397$ $3,746,040$ | 782,258 | 059 | $0 \% 5$ |
| 1890. |  | $2,984,222$ $8,223,615$ | 3,746,040 | 761,817 | 063 | 079 |
| 1891 |  | $3,223,615$ $3,374,888$ | $3,940,696$ 4,020740 | 717,081 | 067 | 082 |
| 1892. |  | 3,374,888 | $4,020,740$ $4,205,985$ | 645,852 | 070 | 083 |
|  |  | 3,542,611 | 4,205,985 | 663,37. 4 | 072 | 086 |

The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-five years,
but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years.

## Foost ©ffice §awing 2 Banky.

The number of Post Offices authorized to transact Savings Bank business was 673 on the 30th June, 1893 .

Even sums of one or more dollars can be deposited, and withdrawals may be effected through 2ny such office, but not more than $\$ 1000$ may be deposited during the fiscal year (which ends on the 30th June), and deposits must not at any time exceed $\$ 3,000$, exclusive of interest,
Interest at the rate $o_{1} 3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, is allowed and calculated yearly, to the 30th June, when it is credited in the Depositor's Account.

On the anniversary of the day upon which the depositor opens an account, he must send his passbook to the Postmaster General for comparison with the books of the Department, and for

Forms in in previous 30th June.
Forms for demanding repayment, covers for mailing passbooks, and full information as to
Offles, Rules, eıc., may be obtained at any Savings Bank Post Oftice The following Bank Post Oftice.
and the following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit to Post Office savings banks only.

Post Office Savings Banks, 1892.

| Provincrs. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Number } \\ \text { off } \\ \text { Offices. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Depositors. } \end{gathered}$ | A mount Deposit. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Average } \\ \text { Amount to } \\ \text { eeph } \\ \text { Depositor. } \end{array}$ | Average Amount per Head of Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario <br> Quebec <br> Nova Scotia <br> New Brunswick <br> Manitoba <br> British Columbia. <br> P. E. Island <br> The Territories | 4011144323191271515 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,9399 \\ 16,350 \\ 4,860 \\ 3,933 \\ 1,482 \\ 1,708 \\ 48 \\ 365 \end{array}$ | 16,114,336 | $\underset{192}{8 . c t s}$ | \$ cts. |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{3}^{1}, 8,118,433$ | ${ }_{232} 87$ | + ${ }_{2}^{53}$ |
|  |  |  | 1,117,135 | 22986 | - 240 |
|  |  |  | -14,74 | 22918 | 254 |
|  |  |  | 343,127 | 20989 | - ${ }^{0} 418$ |
|  |  |  | 5,764 | 12003 | ${ }_{0} 05$ |
| Total | 642 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 110,805 | 22,293,401 | 201 2t | 450 |

There was an increase in the amount on deposit in the Post Office savings banks on 30 th June, 1892, of \$559,753, as compared with 30th June, 1891.

## 

## WITH THEIR ELECTORAI, DISTRICTR.

The Offices printed in Italics are anthorized to grant and pay Money Orders
The Ofices marked * are Savings Bank Offices.
The Capital letters after the Electoral District indicate the several Provinces of the O. Ontario :
O. Ontario; Q. Quebec ; N. S. Nova Scotia; N. B. New Brunswick; P. E. I. Prince Atha. Athabaska; Sask. Saskatchewan.

Aaskana, Sask.
Abbott's Corners, Missisquoi, Q.

Abbotsford, Rouville, $Q$.
Abbotsford,New Westminster, B C.
Abenakis, Dorchester, Q.
Abenakis'Springs, Yamaska, Q.
Aberarder, Lambton, W.K., ©.
Abercorn, Brome, $\mathbf{Q}$.
A bercrombie, Pictot, N. S.
Aberdeen, Grey, S. R., O.
Arerdour, Brace, W. R, O.
Aberfeldy, Lambton, E.R., O.
Aberfoyle, W ellington, S. R., $\omega$.
Abernethy, Assa,
Abigail, Selkirk, M.
Abingdon, Wentw rth, S.R., O. Abougoggin Road, Westmoreland, N. B
Abrams Village, Prince, P.E.I.
Acacia, Norfolk, N. R, O
Acadia Mrnes, Colchestur, N.S.
Acadie, Kent, N. B.
Acadie Siding. Keht, N B.
*Acton, Halton, $\mathbf{O}$.
*Acton'Vale, Bagot, Q.
Adamsville, Bruce, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R} ., \mathrm{O}$
Adamsville, Brome, Q.
Adamsville, Kent, N , is.
Adderley, Megantic,
Addington Forks, Antigonishe, N. S.

Addison, Brockville, O .
Adelaide, Midules x, $\dot{W}$ R., $O$.
Admaston, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Admiral Rock, Hants, N. S.
Adolphe, Middlesex, W. R., O.
Adolphustown, Lennox, O .

Adstock, Beauce, Q.
Advocate Harbor, land, N.S.
Afton St'n, Antigonishe, N. S.
Agassiz, Yale and Kootenay, B. C.

Agerton, Halton, 0 .
A gincourt, York, E. R., O.
*ignes, Beauce, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Agricola, Alta,
Alumic Harbor, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
Ah i.ic Lake, Muskoka and Parry Sound, o.
Aikensiue, Selkirk. M.
*Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, 0
Ainsworth, Yale \& Fivotenay, B. C.

Aird, Missisquoi, Q.
Airlie, Simcoe, S. R., o
Air Line Junct., Welland, O.
Aitkin's Ferry, King's, P. E.I.
Akerly, Queen's, N. B.
Alameda, As-a.
Alba, Inverness, N. S.
Albanel, Chicontimi, Q .
Albany, Prince, P. E. I.
Alberni, vancouver. B. C
Alberry Plains,Queens, P. E. I
Albert, Hastings, E. R., O.
Albert, Albert, N. B.
Albert Bridge, C. B., N. S.
Ilbertine, Victoria, N. B. Albert Mines, Aibert, N. B. Alberton, Brant, N. R, O. *Alberton, Prince, P. E. I. Albion, Kings, P.' E, I. Albuna, Essex, S. R., O. Albury, Prince Edward, 0.

Alcester, Selkirk, M. Aldboro, Elgin, W. R., 0 .
Aldergrove, N. W., シ̈ C
Alderuey, R chmond, N. S.
Alder Point, Cape Breton, N.S. Alder River, Guysboro, N. S. Aldershot, Wentworth. N.R.,o. Alderville, Northumberland, W. R., O.

Aldina, Sask.
Aldouane, Kent, N. B.
Alert Bay, N W., B. C.
Alexander's Point, Gloucester, N. B.

Alexander, Selkirk, M.
Alexandra, Queen's, P. E. I.
A lexandria, Cariboo, B. C. *Alexandria, Glengarry, $\mathbf{0}$. Alexandrina, Kent, N. B.
Alfred, Prescott, 0 .
*Algoma Mills, Algoma, 0. Algonquin, Grenville, S. R., O. Alice, Renfrew, N. R, $\mathbf{O}$.
Alison, Westmoreland, N B.
Alkali Lake, Cariboo, B. C.
Allanburg, Welland, 0 .

* Allandale, Simcoe, S. R., O

Allandale, York, N. B
Allan Park, Grey, S. I., O. Allan's Corners, Chateaug., Q. Allan's Mills, Lanark, S. R.,U. Allenforl, Bruce, N. R., O.
-ilensvil' $\rho$, Muskoka \& Parry
Sound, O.
Allen, Frontenac, $\mathbf{O}$.
Allen's Mills, Portueuf, Q.
Allenwond, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Allisonville, Prince Ed., $\mathbf{O}$.

Alloa, $\mathbf{P}$
Allsaw.
Allumet
Alma, W
$A / m a, A$
Alıa, P
Alma, $\mathbf{P}$
Almasip
Almira,
*Almonte
Alport,
Alsace,
Sound,
Alsfeldt,
Althorpe
Alta, Sel

- Alton,

Alton, C
Altona,
Alvanley
Alvena, S
*Alv.nsto
Amaguad
Amarant
ton, N .
Amber $\mathbf{Y}$
Amberley
Ameliasb
Amh rst ,
*Amherst
Amherst
N. S.

Amiens, M
Amig.ari,
Ammon,
Amqui, Ri
Amulree,
Anagance,
Anagance
*Ancaster
Ancienne
Anderson,
Anderson,
Anderson
don, Q.

- Andover,

Andrewsvi
Ange Gard
Q.

Ange Gar
Rouville,
Angeline,
Angers, Ot
*Anyus, Sin
Annan, Gre
Annapolis,
Annarowe
Annesley, F
Annidale, Q Anson, Has
Anten Mills
Anthracite,
*Antigonish
Antigonishe
nishe, N .
Antigonish
side, Anti
Antioch, M
Sound, 0 .
Antler, Ass
Antoinette,
Antrim, Ha
Antrim, La
Apohaqui, K
-Appin, Mid
Appin, Anti

## Post Ofices in Canada.

Average Amount per Head of Population.
N. B , B. C. at, iloucester
rk, M.
n's, P. E. I. iboo, B. C. engarry, 0 $\mathrm{nt}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}$. ,
Algoma, 0 ville, S. R., O N, R, $\mathbf{O}$. celand, N B. iboo, B. C and, 0 . coe, S. R., O. N. $B$
, S. R., O. Chateaug., Q. nark, S, R.,U. , N. R., O. oka \& Parry

## 0

rtmenf, Q,
$\mathrm{oe}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{O}$
ce Ed., O. S. R., O.

Appin Road, Queen's, P. E. I. Ippleby, Halton, 0
Appledore, Bothweil, o.
A pple Grove, stanstead. Q
tpple Hill, Glengarry, 0 .
Apple kıver, Cumberland, N.S
Appleton, Lanark, N. K., O.
Ipsley, P'eterboro, E. R., O.
Apto, Simcoe, N. R., O
Areailia, Yarmouth, N. S.
Areher, Dundas 0 .
Archiba'd, Colchenter, N. S. Archibald S ttlement, Restigouche, N. B.
Arcola, Assa,
Arden, Addington, 0.
Arden Station, Marquette, M. Ardness, Pictou, N. S.
Ardoch, Addington, $\mathbf{O}$ Ardtrea, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Argyle, Victoria, N. R., O.
Argyle, Carleton, N. B.
Argyle, Yarmouth, N. S.
Argyle, Lisgar, M.
Argyle Head, Yarmonth, N.S argyle Shore, Queen's, P. E. I.
Argyle Sound, Yarmouth, N.S Arichat, Richmond, N. S. Arisaig, Antigonishe, N. S. Arizona, Marquette, M
Arkell, Wellington, S. R., O. *Arkona, Lambton, E. R., O. Arkwright, Bruce, N. R., O.
Arlington, Cardwell, O
Arlington, King's, N. S.
Armadale, York, E. R., O
trmadale, King's, P. E. I.
Armagh, Bellechasse, Q.
Armand, Temiscouata, Q.
Armow, Bruce W. R., O.
Armstrong, Yale and Kootenay, B. ©.
Armstrong, Beauce, Q.
Armstrong, King's, N. B
Armstrong's Brook, Restigouche, N. B.
Armstrong's Corner, Queen's, N. B.

Armstrong Lake, Assa
Armstrong's Mills, Wellington, S. R., O.

Arnaud, Provencher, M.
Arner, Essex, S. R., 0.
Arnes, Lisgar, M
Arnott, Grey, N. R., 0
:Arnprior, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Arnstein, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0
Aroostook Junction, Victoria, N. B.

Aroostook Portage, Vietoria, N, B.
Arrochar, Assa.
Arrow River, Marquette, M. Arrowton, Marquette, M.

* Arthabaskaville, Athab'ka, Q *Arthur, Wellington, N. J., U. Arthurette, Victoria, N. B. Arthurville, Bellechasse, Q.
Arundel, Argenteuil, Q.
Arva, Míddlesex, E. R., O. Asbestos, Richmond, Q. Ascot Corner, Sherbrooke, Q. Asessippi, Marquette, M.
Ash, Halton, 0 .
A hhburn, Ontario, S. R., O.
Asheroft, Yale, B. C.
*Ashoroft Station, Yale and Kootenay, B. C.
Aslidad, Renfrew, S. R., O.
I shitale, Antigonishe, N. S.
Ashdown, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Ashfield, Inverness, N. S.
Ashgrove, Haltou, $\dot{O}$
Ashland, Carleton, N. B.
Ashley, Grey, N. R., 0.
Ashton, Carleton, 0.
*. Sshworth,Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Askilton, Inverness, N. S
Askin, Middlesex, S. K., O.
Aspen, Guysborougli, N. S.
Aspdin, Muskoka and Parry sound, 0
Asseistine, Lennox, 0 .
Assiniboine, Marquette, M.
Aston Station, Nicolet, Q.
Atha, Ontario, W. K., O.
Athelstan, Huntingdon, Q.
*Athens, Leeds, S. R., 0.
Atherley, Ontario, N. R., O. Atherton, Norfolk, N. R., ©. A hlone, Cardwell, O.
Athole, Glengarry, $\mathbf{O}$.
Athol, Cumberland, N. S.
Atkinson, Frontenac, O .
Attercliffe, Wentworth, S. R., 0 .

Attercliffe Station, Monck, 0
Atwell, Lisgar, M.
Atwood, Perth, N. R., O.
Atwood's Brook, Shelburne, N. S.

Aubert Gallion, Beauce, Q. Aubigny, Provencher, M.
Aubrey, Chateauguay, Q.
Auburn, Huron, S. R., 0.
Auburn, King's, N. S.
Auburn, Queen's, P. E. I.
Audley, Ontario, W. R., O
Aughrim, Lambton, E. R., O.
Augsburg, Renfrew, N. R., $\dot{0}$ Augustine Cove, Prince,P.E.I. Auguston, Grey, E. R., $\}$
Auld's Cove, Guysboro', N.S.
*Aultsville, Stormont, O.
Aurora, York, N. R., O.
Austin, Marquette, $M$.
Avening, Simcoe, N. R., O. Avery's Portage, York, N. B. Avignon, Bonaventure, $Q$.
Avoca, Argenteuil, Q.
Avon, Middlesex, E. R., O
Avonbank, Perth, S. R., O.
Avondale, Carleton, N, B.
Avondale, Pictou, N. S.
Avondale Station, Pictou, N.S.
Avonmore, Stormont, 0 .
Avonport, King's, N.'S.
Avonport Station, King's, N.S.
Avonroy, Bothwell, 0 .
Avonton, Perth, S. R., O.
Aweme, Selkirk, M.
I xe Lake, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Ajer's Flat, Stanstead, Q.
"Aylesford, King's, N. S.
*Aylmer (East), Uttawa, Q.
*Aylmer (West), Elgin, E. R.,0
Aylwin, Ottawa, Q.
*Ayr, Waterloo, S. R., O.
*Ayton, Grey, S. R., 0
Babington, Queen's N. B.

Baccaro, Shelburne, N. S.
Back Bay, Charlotte, N. B
Back Lands, Antigonishe, N.S.
Back Meadows, l'ictou, N. S.
*Baddeck, Victoria, N.S.
Baddeck Bay, Victoria, N. S.
Baddeck Bridge, Victoria,N.S.
Baddeck River, North Branch,
Victoria, N. S.
Baddow, Victoria, N. R., O.
*Baden, Waterloo, S. R., O.
Badenoch, Bruce, E. R., O.
Badjeros, Grey, E. R., O.
13agot, Marquette, M.
Bagotville, CLhicoutimi, Q.
Baie de la'Tinité, Sag'nay, Q.
Baie dos Bacons, Saguenay, Q.
Baie des Pères, Pontiac, Q.
Laie des Rochers, Charlev'x,Q.
Baie d'Urfé, summer oftice, Jacques Cartier, Q.
Baie Verte, Westmorel'd, N.B.
Baie Verte Road, Westmureland, N. B.
Bailey's brook, Pictou, N. S.
Bailieboro', Peterborougu, 0.
Baillargeon, Lévis, Q.
Baillie, Charlotte, N. B.
Bainsville, Glengarry $\dot{O}$
Bairdsville, Vietoria, N. B.
Baker Brook, Victoria, N. B.
Baker seitlement, Luneuburg, N. S.

Bala, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Balaclava, Grey, N.'1., O.
Balca:res, Assa,
Balderson, Lanark, S. R, O.
Balduon, Kent, 0 .
Baldur, Selkirk, M.
Baldwin, York, N. R., O.
Baldwin's Mills, Stanstead, Q.
Baldwin's Roau, King's,P.E.1.
Balfour, Prince Edward, O.
Balefour, Yale and Kootenay, B. C.

Balfron, King's, N.B.
Balgonie, Assa.
Baljennie, Sask.
Ballantrae, Ontario, W. R., O.
Ballantyne's Station, Irontenac, 0 .
Ballinafad, Wellington, S.R.O.
Ballycroy, Cardwell, 0 .
Ballydutf, Durham, E. R., O.
Ballymote, Middlesex, E,R.,O.
Balmerino, Marquette, M.
Balmoral, Haldimand, 0 .
Balmoral, Restigouche, N. B.
Balmoral, Lisgar, M.
Balmoral, Richmond, N. S.
Balmoral Mills, Colches., N. S.
Balsam, Ontario W.R., O.
Balsam Bay, Lisgar, M.
Balsam Grove, Vict., N, R., $\cap$.
Balsam Hill, Renfrew, S.1., O.
Balsam Lake, Victoria, N.R., O.
Baltic, Prince, P. E. I.'
Baltimore, Northumberland. W. R., 0 .

Balvenie, Renfrew, S. R., 0 .
Bamberg, Waterloo, N.R., O.
Banbury, Muskoka and Parry sound, 0 .
*Bancroft, Hastings, N. R., O.
Banda, Simcoe, S. R., O.
*Baiff, Alta.
Bangor, King's, P, E, I.

Banks, Grey, E. R., 0 .
Banks of Broad Cove, Inverness, N. S.
Banner, Oxford, S. R., O.
Bannister, Albert, N. B.
Bannockburn, Hastings, O .
Barachois, Westmorel'd, N.B. Barachois de Malbaie,Gaspé, Q Barachois Harbor, C. B., N.'s. Barachois St. Louis, Richmond, N. S.
Barb, Prescott, 0.
Barclay, Algoma. O.
Bardolph, Lennox, O.
Bardsville, Simeoe, E. R,, O. Barkerville, Cariboo, B. ©". Bark Lake, Jenfrew, S. R., O. Barkway, Ontario, N. R., O. Barnaby 'kiver, Northumberland, N. B,
Barnesville, King's, N. B. Barnett, Well ngton, C. R, O. Barney River St'n, Pictou,N.S. Barney's River, Pictou, N.s. Barnsley, Lisgar, M.
Barnston, Stanstead. Q.
Barra Gl'n, Victoria, N. S.
Barra Head, Richmond, N. S. Bar liver, Algoma, O.
Barrett, Muskoka and Parry
Sound, 0 .
Barrettsholme, Albert, N. B.
*Barrie, Simcoe, N. R.,O.
Barriefield, Frontenac, 0.
Barrie Island, Algoma, 0.
Barrington, Huntingdon, $Q$.
Barrington, Shelburne, N. S.
Barrington Passage, Shel-
burne, N. S
Barrington West, Shelb., N. S.
Barrio's Beach, Antigonishe,
N. S.

Barronsfield, Cumberl'd, N.S. Barrow Bay, Bruce, N, R., O. Barry's Bay, Renfrew,N.R.,O. Barry's Corner, Lunenburg, N. S.

Barryvale, Renfrew, S. R, O. Barr Settlement, Hants, N.S. Barss' Corners, Lunenb'g. N.s. Bartibeg, Northumberl'd,N.B. Bartibog Bridge, Northumberlant, N. B.
Bartlett Mills, Charlotte, N.B. Barton, Digby, N. S.
Bartonville, Wentworth, O. Barwick, Algoma, O. Bas de l'Anse, Charlevoix, $Q$ Bas de la Baie, Charlevoix, Q. Base Line Road, King's, N. B. Basin Depot, District of Nipissing, 0 .
Basin of River Inhabitants, Richmond, N. S.
Basingstoke, Wentworth, S. R., 0 .
*Bass River, Colchester, N. S.
Bass River, Kent, N. 13 .
Bassin du Lievre, Ottawa, Q.
Basswood Ridge, Charlotte, N. B.

Bates, Selkirk, M.
Bateston, Cape Breton, N. S.
*Bath, Lennox, O.
Bath, Carleton, N. B.
Bathurst, Gloucester, N. B.
*Bathurst St., Toronto West,O.

Bathurst Village, Gloucester, N. B.

Batiscan, Champlain, Q. Batoche, Sa.k.
Batteau, Simcoe, N. R , O.
Battersea, Frontenac, O. Battery Hill, Pictou, N. S. battleford, Sask.
Baxter, simeoe, S. R., O.
Baxter's Harbor, King's, N. B. Bay du Vin, Northumb'd, N.s Bay du Vin Mills, Northumberland, N. B.

* Bayfield, Huron, S. R., O.

Bayjtield, Westmoreland, N. B. Bayfield, Antigonishe, N. s. Bayfield, Kingis P. E. I. Bay Fortune, King's, P'E.I. Bayham, Elgin, E. R.,O. Bayside, Hastings, W. R., O. Bayside, Northumb'and, N. B. Bayside, Charlotte, N. B. Bayside, Halifax, N. S. Bay St, Lawrence, Vıct'a.,N.S Baysville, Ontario, N. R., U. Bayswater, King's, N. B' Bay Yiew, St. John, N. B. Bayview, Queen's, P. E. 1. Bayview, Grey, E. R., O. Bay View, Digby, N. S. Beachburg, Renfrew, N. R., O. Beach Point, King's, P.E.I. Beaconstield, Oxford, S. R., 0 . Beaconstield, Selkirk, M. Beaconsfield, Victoria, N. B. Beach Meadows, Queen's, N.S. ${ }^{*}$ Beachville, Oxtord, S. R., O. Bealton, Norfolk, N. R., U. * Beamsville, Lincoln, 0 . Bear Brook, Ru sell, O. Bear Cave, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Bear Cove, Cheticamp, Digby, N. S.

Bear Island, York, N.B.
Bear Island, Kichmond. N. S.
Bear Point, S.elburne, N.S.
Bear River, Digby, N. S.
Bear River, King's, P, E. I.
Bears Hill, Alta.
Beatonville, Inverness, N. S. Beaton's Mills, Queen's, P.E.I. Beatrice, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Beaubien, Montmagny, Q.
Beance Junction, Beauce, Q. Beaudet, Portneuf, Q.
Beaudoin, Megantic, Q.
*Beauharnois, BeauLarnois, Q. Beaufort, Carleton, N. B. Beaulac, Montcalm, Q. Beaulieu, Montmorency, Q. Beaulay, Antigonishe, N.S. Beaumont, Bellechasse, Q. Beauport, Quebec, Q.
Beaupré, Montmorency, Q. Beaunarais, Simcoe, E. I., 0. Beaurivage, Lotbiniere, Q. Beauséjour, Lisgar, M, Beauvoir, Vaudreuil, $\mathbf{Q}$. Beaver, Yale \& Kootenay,B.C. Beaver Bank, Halifas, N.S. Beaver Brook, Albert, N, B. Beaver Brook, Colchester, N.S. Beaver Cove, C, B., N. S. Beaver Creek, Marquette, M. Beaver Creek, Vancouver,B,C.

Beaver D
Beaver D
Beaver H
Beaver H
Beaver
Beaver M
Beaver P
Beaver R
Beaver Ri
Beaver R
N.S.

Beaverto

- Becancol

Becher,
Beckstea
Bedeque,
Bedford,
Bedford'
Bedford M
Bedford P
Beebe Pla
Beech Gr
Beech Hil
Beech Hil
Beech Hil
Beech Lan
Beechmou
Beechmou
Beech Rid
Beechville
Beechwoo
Beechwoo
Beeton, Sin
Belair, Por
Belcourt,
Belfast, H
Belfast, Qu
Belfountair
Belgrave, 1
*Beihaven,
Bellamy's,
Belle Anse
Belle Côte,
Belledune,
Belledune N. B.

Bell Ewart
Belle Creek
Bellefleur,
Belleisle, A
Belleisle, K
Belleisle Ba
Belleisle Cr
Bellenden,
Bellerive,
Bellerive,
*Belle Rive
Belle Riviè
Belle Vallé
Belleview,
*Belleville,
Belleville,
Believille,
Belleville
Bellingham
Belliveaux
Belliveaux
land, N.
Bell Mount
Bellrock, A
Bell's Corne
Belmina, $\mathbf{W}$
Belmont, $\mathbf{P}_{1}$
Belmont, Mi
Belmont, S
Belmont, C
Belmore, B
Beloell Stati
age, Gloucester, mplain, Q. oe, N. R, 0 . ontenac, $\mathbf{O}$
Pictou, $\mathbf{N}$.
S. 8 k.
e, S. R., O. or, King's, N. B. orthumb'd, N.s. 118, Northumber-
on, S. R. O. moreland, N. B. gonishe, N. s P, E.I. King's, P'E.I 1, E. K. O. ngs, W.'R., O. numb'and, N. B. lotte, N. $\mathbf{1}$. ax, N. S. nee, Vict'a, N.S. ario, N. R., U. $\mathrm{mg}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}, \mathrm{N}, 13$ John, N. B. n's, P. E. I. , E. R., O. by, N. S. nfrew, N. R., O. King's, P.E.I. oxford, S. $\mathrm{R}_{\bullet,}$ O. Selkirk, M,
Victoria, N. B.
Vs, Queen's, N.S. xiord, S. R., O.
olk, N. R., U. incoln, 0 .
u sell, O
skokaand Parry
eticamp, Digby,
ork, N.B.
ichmond. N. S. elburne, N.S. gby, N. S. ng's $^{\prime}$ P, E. I.
verness, $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{S}$.
Queen's, P,E.I.
roкa and Parry
tmagny, Q.
on, Beauce, Q.
aeuf, $\mathbf{Q}$.
antic, Q.
Beauharnois, Q.
eton, N. B.
calm, Q.
tmorency, $Q$. gonishe, N. S.
llechasse, $Q$. bec, $Q$.
tmorency, $Q$.
imcoe, E., R., O. otbiniere, $Q$. isgar, M,
dreuil, Q.
Kootenay,B.C. Halifas, N. S Albert, N. B Colchester, N.S. C, B., N, S. Marquette, M. Vancouver,B,C.

Beaver Dam, Shelburne, N. S
Beaver Dam, York, N. B
Beaver Harbor,Charlotte, N. B.
Beaver Harbor, Halifax, N.S.
Beaver Lake, Alta.
Beaver Mine, Algoma, O.
Beaver Point, Vancouver, B.C. Beaver Rapids, Marquette, M.
Beaver River, Digby, N. S.
Beaver River Corner, Digby, N.S.
-Beaverton, Ontario, N. R., O.

- Becancour, Nicolet, Q.

Becher, Bothwell, 0
Beckstead, Dundas, O
Bedeque, Prince, P. E. I.
Bedford,' Missisquoi, Q.
Bedford Basin, Halifax, N.S.
Bedford Mills, Frontenac, O.
Bedford Park, York, W. K., O.
Beebe Plain, Stanstead, Q.
Beech Grove, Pontiac, Q.
Beech Hill, Albert, N. B.
Beech Hill, Lunenburg, N. S.
Beech Hill, King's, N. S.
Beech Lane. Norfolk, S. R., O.
Beechmount, Hastings,N R.,O.
Beechmont, Cape Breton, N.S.
Beech Ridge, Argenteuil, Q.
Beechville, Halifax, N. S.
Beechwood, Huron, S, R., O.
Beechwood, Megantic, N. S.
Beefon, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Belair, Portneuf, Q.
Belcourt, Lisgar, M.
Belfast, Huron, W. R., O.
Belfast, Queen'g, P. E, I.
Belfountain, Cardwell, 0.
Belgrave, Huron, W. R., O.
*Belhaven, York, N. R., O.
Bellamy's, Brockville, O.
Belle Anse, Gaspé, Q.
Belle Côte, Inverness, N. S.
Belledune, Gloucester, N.B.
Belledune River, Gloucester, N. B.

Bell Ewart, Simcoe, S. R., O,
Belle Creek, Queen's, P. E. I.
Bellefleur, Victoria, N.B.
Belleisle, Annapolis, N.S.
Belleisle, King's, N. B.
Belleisle Bay, King's, N. B.
Belleisle Creek, King's, N. B.
Bellenden, Queen's, N.' $\mathbf{B}$.
Bellerive, Beauharnois, Q.
Bellerive, Montreal East, Q.
*Belle River, Essex, N. I., O
Belle Rivière, Two Mount's, Q Belle Vallée, St. John's, Q.
Belleview, Selkirk, M,
*Belleville, Hastings, E.R., O. Belleville, Carleton, N, B.
Believille, Yarmouth, N. S.
Belleville Station, Hastings, 0 .
Bellingham, Algoma, O.
Belliveaux Cove, Digby, N. S.
Belliveaux Village, Westmore-
land, N, B.
Bell Mount, Pontiac, Q.
Bellrock, Addington, O.
Bell's Corners, Carleton, O.
Belmina, Wolfe, Q.
Belmont, Prince, P. E. I.
Belmont, Middlesex, S. R., O. Belmont, Selkirk, M,
Belmont, Colchester, N. S.
Belmore, Bruce, E, R. ©
Belooil Station, Fercheres, Q.

Belmil Village, Verchères, Q.
Belses, Selkirk, M.
Belton, Middlesex, E, R, O.
*Belwood, Wellington, C,R., O. Belyea's Cove, Queen's, $\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{i}$. Benacadie, Cape Breton, N.S. Benbecula, Assa,
Bendale, York, E. R., O
Ben Lomond, St, Jolin, N. B. Benmiller, Huron, W. R., O. Bennett, Megantic, Q.
Bennington, Oxford, N. R., O. Bensfort, Peterboro, W.R., O. Benton, Carleton, N. B.
Bentpath, Bothwell, O.
Beranger, Missisquoi, $\dot{Q}$.
Beresford, Selkirk, M,
Beresford, Gloucester, N. B.
Bergerville, Quebec, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Berkeley, Grey, N.R., O.
Berlin, Waterloo, N. R., O.
Bernier, Megantic, Q.
Berriedale, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, O.
Berry Mill Station, Westmoreland, N. B.
Berryton, Albert, N, B.
Berryton, Leeds,'S. IR., O. Bersimis, Saguenay, Q. Bertha, Selkirk, M
Berthier (en bas), Montmagny

* Lerthier (en hant), Berthier, Q.

Berthier Junction, I erthier, Q. Bertrand, Gloucester, N. B. Bervie, Bruce, W. R., O.
Berwick, Stormont, Ö.
*Berwick, King's, N. S.
Bethany, Durham, E. I., O. Bethel, Shefford, Q.
Bethel, Princo Edward $O$.
Bethesda, Ontario, W.R., O.
Beulah, Marquette, M.
Bewdley, Northumberland, O.
Bexley, Victoria, N. R., O.
Bic, Rimouski, Q.
Bickford, Bothwell, O.
Bienfait, A*sa,
Bienville, Lévis, Q
Big Bank, Victoria, N. S.
Big Bar Creek, Cariboo, B. C. Big Bras d'Or, Victoria, N. S.
Big Brook, Inverness, N. S
Big Cove, Queen's, N. B.
Big Fork, Algoma, O.
Biggar Ridge, Carleton, N. B.
Big Glen, Cape Breton, N.S.
Big Harbor, Victoria, N. S.
Big Harbor Island, Inverness, $\xrightarrow[\text { Nig.S. }]{\text { Hi }}$
Bictoria, N, S.
Big Intervale, Margaree, In-
verness, N. S.
Big Intervale, C. N., Victoria,
N.S.

Big Island, Pictou, N. S.
Big Island, Prince Edward, O.
Big Lake, Algoma, O.
Big Loraine, Cape Breton, N.S.
Big Marsh, Antigonishe, N, S.
Big Point, Kent, O.
Big Pond, Cape Breton, N. S.
Big Port le Bear, Shelburne,
N.

Big Ridge, Cape Breton, N.S.
Big Springs, Hastings, N.R., $\dot{\text {. }}$
Big Tracadie, A ntigunishe ${ }_{9}$ N.S.
Billerica, Pontiac, Q.

Billings Bridge, Russell, O.
Bill Town, King's, N. S.
Binbrook, Wentworth, S.R., O.
Bingham Road, Monck, O.
Binkham, Wellington, S.R., O. Binscarth, Marquette, M.
Birch Grove, Cape Breton, N.S.
Birch Ridge, Victoria, N. B.
Birchton, Compton, Q.
Bird's Hill, Lisgar, M.
Birchtown, Shelburne, N. S.
Bird's Creek, Hast'gs.,N.R.,O.
Birdton, York, N.B.
Birdsalls, Peterboro, E. R., O.
Birnam, Lambton, E.R., O.
Birr, Middlesex, E. R., U.

* Birile, Marquette, M.,

Biscotasing, Algoma, O.
*Bishop's Mills, Grenville, 0. Bishop's Crossing, Wolfe, $\mathbb{Q}$. Bishopville, Kings, N. S. Bismark, Monck, O.
Bissett Creek, Renfrew, O.
Bisson, Beauce, Q.
Black Bank, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Black Branch, Pictou, N. S.
Black Brook, Northumberland, N.B.
Black Brook, C. B., N. S.
Black burn, Russell, $\mathbf{O}$.
Black Cape, Bonaventure, Q.
Black Creek, Welland, O.
Black's Corners, Wellington,
N. R. O.

Black Heath, Wentworth, O.
Black Lake, Megantic, N.'S.
Black Land, Restigouche, N.B.
Black Point, Restigouche,N.B.
Black Point, Halifax, N. S.
Black Point, Queen's, N. S.
Black River, Northumberland, N. B.

Black River, St John, N, B.
Black River Bridge, Prince
Edward, O.
Black River Bridge, Northumberland, N. B.
Black Rock, Cumberland N. S.
Black Rock, Gloucester, N. B.
Black Rock, Victoria, N. 15.
Black Rock, Victoria, N. S.
13lackstock, Durham, W.R., O.
Black's Harbor, Charlot, N. Is.
Blackville, Northumberland,
N. B.

Blackwater, Ontario, N. R., 0 .
Blackwell station, Lambton,O.
Blackwood, Assa.
Blair, Waterloo, S. R., O.
Blair Athol, Restigouche N.B.
Blairhampton, Vict., N. Ii., ')
Blairton, Peterboro, E. R., $U_{\text {. }}$
Blake, Huron, S. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Blake, Marquette, M.
Blakeley, Queen's, N. B.
Blakeney, Lanark, N. 1:., O.
Blanchard Road, Pictou,', N.'S.
Blanchard Settlement, Glou-
cester, N. B.
Blanche, Ottawa, Q.
Blanche, Shelburne, N. S.
Blanchet, Lévis, Q.
Blandford, Arthabaska, Q.
Blandford, Lunenburg, N. S.
Blandford'Station, Oxford, $\mathbf{O}$.
Blantyre, Grey, E. R., O.
Blayney Ridge, York, N. B.
${ }^{*}$ Bleeker Street, Toronto, ${ }_{0}$.

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[^2]$\qquad$ 4 ,
$\qquad$

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[^5]*Blen heim, Ken t, O,
Blessington, hastings E.R., O. Blind River, Algoma, O.
Blissville, Sunbury, N. B
Blissfield, North'berl'd, N. B
Block Hous., Lunenburg, N.S.
Blomodin, King's, N. S.
Bloomfield, Prince Edward, O.
Bioomfield, Prince, P. F. I.
Bloomfield, Carleton, N.B.
Bloomfield, Digby, N. S.
Bloom field, King's, N. B.
Bioomfield Ridдe, York, N. R.
Bloomfield Stat., Kings, N. B.
Bloomfield Stat., Prince, P.E.I
Bloomingdale, Waterloo, O.
Blooming Point, Q'n's, P. E. I.
Bloomington, Ont., W. R., ().
Bloomsburg, Norfolk, N.R., O.
*Bloor Street, Toronto West, 0
Blount, Cardwell, 0.
Blue Bell, Victoria, N.B.
Blue Bonnets, IIochelaga, Q.
Blue Cove, Gloucester, N.B.
Blue Mountain, Pictou, JN.S.
Blue's Mill, Inverness, N.S.
Blue Rock, Lumenburg, N.S.
Blue Springs, Yale and Koote-
nay, B. C.
Bluevale, Huron, E. T., O.
*Blyth, Huron, E. R., O
Blythfield, Lisgar, M
Blytheswood, Essex, S. R , 0.
*Bobcaygeon, Victoria, S.R', O.
Bocabec, Charlotte, N. B.
Bogart, Hastings, E. R., O.
Bognor, Grey, N, R., O.
Bolarm, Assa.
Boiestown, North'berl'd, N B,
Boilear, Ottawa, Q.
Boisdale Barachois, C.B., N.S.
Boisdale C' apel, C. B., N. S.
Bois de Filion, Terrebonne, Q.
Bois Frane, Pontiac, Q.
*Boissevain, Selkirk, M.
Bolduc, Beauce, Q.
Bolingbroke, Lanark, S R., O.
Bolsover, Victoria, N. R., O.
*Bolton, Cardwell, O.
Bolton Centre, Brome, Q.
Bolton Forest, Brome, Q .
Bolton Glen, Brome, Q
Bomanton, Northumberland, W. R., $\mathbf{0}$.

Bon Accord, Victoria, N. B.
Bonaventure Islan I, Gaspé, Q.
Bonaventure River, Bonaventure, Q.
Bon Désir, Saguenay, Q.
*Bondhead, York, N. R., O.
Bongard's Corners, P. Ed., O.
Bonnechère, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Bonne Espérance, Sag'nay, Q.
Bonney River Station, Charlotte, N.B.
Bonnie Doon, Lisgar, M.
Bonshaw, Queeu's, P. E. I.
Bonville, Cornwall, O.
Bonevell, Queen's, P. E. I.
Bookton, Norfolk, N. R., O.
Booth, Pontiac, Q.
Bord á Plouffe, Laval, Q.
Bordeaux, Hochelaga, ©.
Bornholm, Perth, N. R., O.
Borromée, Russell, o.
Boscobel, Shefford, Q.
Boscurvis, Assa.
Boskung, Victoria, N.R., O.

Boston, Norfolk, N. R , O.
Borneish, Inverness, N. S. Boston Mills, Peel, 0.
Bosworth, Wellington, C.R.,O. Boaany, Elgin. W. R., O
*Bothivell, Bothwell, O.
Bothwell,'King's, P. E. I.
Botreaux, Chateauguay, Q.
Botsford Portage, Westmoreland, N. B.
Boucher, Sisks.
Boucherville, Chambly, Q. Bouchette, Ot Cawa, Q.
Bouck's Hill, Dundas, O.
Boudreau Village, Westmore-
land, N. B.
Boudreau, W'estmorl'd, N. B. Bougie, Jacques Cartier, Q. Boulogne, Drummond, Q.
Bourdeau, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Boulardarie, Victoria, N. S. Boulardarie, Centre, Vict., N.S. Boulardarie East, Vict., N. S. Boulardarie West, C. B., N. S. Boulter, Ha-tings, N. R., O. Boundary Creek, Westmoreland, N. B.
Boundary, Presqu'lle, Carleton, N. B.
Bourgeois, Kent, N. B.
Bourg Louis, Portneuf, Q. Bowden, Alta.
Bowesville, liussell, O .
Bowling Green, Wellington, 0 .
*Bowmanville, Durham, 0.
Box Grove, York, I. R., O.
Boxall, Elgin, W. R., O.
Boyle, Monck, O.
Boylston, Guysborough, N. S.
Boyne, Halton, 0.
Boynton, Stanstead, Q.

* Bracebridge, Ontario, N.R.,O Brackenrig, Muskoka and

Parry Sound, O.
Brackley Point,Queen's, P.E.I Brackley Point Koad, Queen's, P. E. I.

Brackley Beach,Queen's,P.E.I. Bracondale, York, W.R., O.
${ }^{*}$ Bradford, York, N. R., O.
Bradley, Bruce, E. R., O.
Bradshaw, Bothwell, O.
Bradwardine, Selkirk, M.
Brae, Prince, P. E. I.
Brae Lake, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Braemar, Oxford, N. R., O.
Braeside, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Bramley, Simcoe, S. R.,
${ }^{*}$ Brampton, Peel, O .
Branch la Have, Lunenburg,
N. S.

Brancepeth, Sask.
Branchton, Waterloo, S. R., O.
*Brandon, Selkirk, M.
Brandon Hills, Selkirk, M.
Brandy Creek, Norfolk, O.
Brans ield, Northumberland, N. B.
${ }^{*}$ Brantford, Brant, S. R., O.
Brass Hill, Suelburne, N. S.
Bray's Crossing, Russell, 0 . Brazil Lake, Yarmouth, N. S, Breadalbane, Glengarry, 0. Breadalbane, Restig'che, N. B. Breadalbane, Queen's, P. E. I. Brechin, Ontario, N. R., O.

Bredenbury, Assa.
Brenton, Yarmouth, N. S.
Brentwood, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Bresaylor, Sask.
Breslau, Waterloo, S. R., O,
Brewer's Mills, Frontenac, 0.
Brewster, Middlesex, N. R., O Brice, Alta.
Brickley, North'berl'd, E.R.,O
Brichton, Annapoliv, N. S. Bridge Creek, Marquette, M, Bridgedale, Albert, N. B. Bri ge End, Glengarry, ${ }^{\circ}$. Bridgenorth, Peterboro, 0 . Bridgeport, Waterloo, N.R., 0 Bridgeport, Cape Breton, N. S *Bridgetown, Ânnapolis, N.S. Bridgeville, Pictou, N. S.
*Bridgewater, Hastings, $\mathbf{O}$
Bridgewater, Lunenburg, N. S. Brierwood, S lkirk, M.

- Brigden, Lambton, W. R., O. Brigg's Corner, Queen's N. B Brigham, Brome, Q.
*Briuht, Oxford, N. R., 0. Brighton, Digby, N. S. *Brighton, Northumberland, 0. Bright-ide, Lanark, N. R., U. Briley's Brook, Antig, N. S. Brinsley, Middlesex, N. IR., 0 . Brinston's Corners, Dundas, O. Brisbane, Wellington, S R., O. *Bristol, Carleton, N. 1. Bristol, Pontiac, Q.
Bristol'Mines, Pontiac, Q. Britainville, Algoma, 0 . Britannia, Peel, O.
Britannia Bay, Carleton, 0 .
Britannia Mills, Bagot, ©. Britton, Perth, N. R., O.
Britonville, Terrebome, Q.
Broadbent, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0.
Broad Cove Chapel, Inverness, N. S.

Broad Cove, Lumenburg, N. S Broad Cove Mines, Inverness, N. S.

Broadlands, Bonaventure, Q.

* Broadview, Assa.

Broadway, Pictou, N, S.
Brock Road, Ontario, W.R., O. Brockton, Prince, P. E. 1 .
*Brockton, York, W, R., O.
*Brockville, Brockville 0.
Broadhagan, Perth, N. R., O.
Brodie, Glengarry, 0
Brokenhead, Lisgar, M.
Brome, Brome, Q.
Brome Centre, Brome, Q.
Brompton, Richmond, Q. Brompton Falls, Richmond. Q. Bronson, Hastings, N. R., O.

* Bronte, Halton, $\mathbf{0}$.

Brookbury, Compton, Q.
Brooke, Lanark, S. R., U.
Brookdale, Ottawa, Q
Brookdale, Selkirk, M.
Brookdale, Cumberland, N. S. Brookfield, Colchester, N. S. Brookfield, Queen's, N. S Brookfield'Station, Welland,(). B o kholm, Grey, N. 1., O. Brookland, Pictou, N. S. * Brooklin, Ontario, S. R., O Brooklyn, King's, P. E. I. Brooklyn, Queen's, N. S.
Brooklyn, Yarmouth, N. S.

Brooklyn Brooksdiale Brookside, Brookvale, Brookvale, Brook Villa Brookville, Brookville, Brookville, Broomhill, Brophy's, A Brosseau St Brotherstor *Brougham, Broughton Brown Hill Brown's Br Brownsbur Brown'sCor Brown's M
ishe, N. S Brownsvilie Brownsville Brownsville Brownsville Brucefield, Bruce Mine Bru, Selkir Brudenell, Brule, Colc Brunner, $\mathbf{P}$ Brunswick *Brussets, 1 Bruxelles, Bryanston, Bryerton, * brysom, Po Bucktield,
*Buckingh Buckland, Bucklaw, V Buckley, A *Buctouche, Bulger, Re Bull Moose Bull'~ Creel Bullock's C
N. R., $\mathbf{0}$.

Bulstrode St
Bulwer, Cel Bumfrau, C Buness on, Bunyan, La Buruen, 10 *Burford, Burgessvill Burgoyne, 1 Burgoyne Burketon S *Burk's Fa

Parry Sol
Burleigh, P
Burleigh F

* Burlington Burlington Burlington Burnaby, M Burnbank, Burnbrae, Burnhamth Burnley, N Burns, Pert Burnside, 3 BurnsideSt: Burnside, F Burnstown Burnsville,
Burnt Chy
land, N.
th, N. S. S rontenac, 0 sex, N. R.s 0
erl'd, E.R.,O. olis, N. S. trquette, $\mathbf{M}$. $\mathrm{rt}, \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$ garry, 0 erboro, 0 . rloo, N.R., , Breton, N. S. napolis, N.S. pu, N. S.
stings, O .
enburg, N. S. k, M. on, W. R., O. ueen's N. B. Q.
$\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{O}$.
N. S.
imberland, 0 . $\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{0}$. ex, N. I.., O. s, Dundas, 0 . gton, S R., O. 1, N. 13.
ntiac, Q. ma, 0 .
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arleton, 0 .
Bagot, (2.
. R., O.
ebomme, Q.
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el, Inverness,
enburg, N. S. es, Inverness,


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$\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{N}, \mathbf{S}$.
ario, W.R., O. , P. E. 1 'W, R., O. kville 0 . th, N. R., O. $\mathrm{y}, \mathrm{O}$.
gar, M.
rome, $Q$
nond, Q.
Richmond, Q. s, N. R., O.
.
pton, Q.
S. IR., 0
$\mathrm{ra}, \mathrm{M}$
berland, N. S. ester, N. S. n's, N. S. n, Welland,o.
$\mathrm{y}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{IL} ., \mathrm{O}$. un, N. S. s, P. E. I. 's, N. S. outh, N. S.

Burntenat, Hants, N. S.
Burnt Land Brook, Vict., N.B. Burnt River, Victoria, N.R., O. Burrard inlet, N. W., B. C. Burritt's Rapids, Grenvilie, O. Burtch, Brant, S. R., () Burton, Durham, E, R., O. Burton, Sunbury, N. B. Burwell Rad, Mitdlesex, O. Burton, Prince, P. E. I. Burtt's Corner, York, N. B. Bury's Green, Vict., N. R., O. Bush Glen, S'ommont, O. Bute, Megantic, Q. Butterfield, Selkirk, M Butternut Ridge, King's, N. B. Buttonville, York, E. R., O. Buxton, Kent, O. Byng, Monck, 0 .
Byng Inlet, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 6.
*Byng Inlet North, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
Byrnedale, Essex, N. R., O, Byrne's Road, King's, P', E. I. Byron, Middlesex, S. R, O. Cable Head, King's, P. E. I. *Cache Bay, Nipissing, O. Cache Creek, Yale, IB. C. *Cacouna. Temiscouata, Q. Cadıus, D ırham, W. R., O. Cæsarea, Durham, W. R., O. Cahore, Stormont. O.
Cain's Mountain, Victorix,N.S, Cain's River, Northumberland, N, B.
Cainsville, Brant, N. R., O. Caintown, Leeds, S. R., O. Cairngorm, Middlesex,W.R.,O. Cairnside, Chateauguay, Q. Caistor Centre, Wentworth, O. Caistorville, Wentworth, O . Calabogic, Renfrew, S. R , O. Calder, Middlesex, S. R., O. Calderwoud, Grey, S. I., O. Caldwell, Curdwell O. Caldwell, Pontiac, Q. Caldwell's Mills, Lanark, 0. Caledon, Ca dwell, O. Caledon East, Cardwell, O. Caledonia, Haldimand, O. Caledonia, Qu en's, P. E. I. * Caledonia Corner, Q'n's, N. S. Caledonia Mills, Antig., N S. Caledonia Mines, C. B., N. S. Caledonia Settlement, Albert, N. B.

Caledunia Springs, Prescott, O. * Calgary, Alta.

Calf Mountain, Selkirk, M. Calhoun, Westmoreland, N, B. California, Vietoria, N. 1 . Callender, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
Calton, Elgin, E. R., O. Calumet, Argenteuil, Q. Calumet Island, Pontiac, Q. Camborne, Northumberl'd, 0 . "Cambray, Victoria, N. R., O. ('ambria, Argenteuil, Q. Cambridge, Queen's, N. B. Cambridge, Hants, N. S. Cambridge Rd, King s, $\mathbf{P}$. E. I. CambridgeStation, King's,N.S. Camden, Colchester, N. S. Camden East. Addingtun, O. Camelot, Nipissing, $U$.
Cameron, Victoria, N, R., O. Cameron's Mills, Kent, N. B.

Cameron Settlement, Guysboro, N. S.
Camilla, Cardwell, O.
Camille, Marquette, M.
Camlachie, Lambton, W. R., O. Campbell, Inverness, N. S. Campbelleroft, Durham, O. *Campbellford, Northumberland, E. R., O.
Campbell's Bay, Pontiac, Q. Campbell's Cor., Megantic, $\mathbf{Q}$. Campbell's Cross, Peel, O. Campbell Mountain, Inverness, N. S.
Campbell Settlement, King's, N. B.

Campbell Settlement, York, N. B.

Campbellton, Elgin, W.R., O.
*Camp vellton, Restig'che, N.B. (ampbellville, Halton, O. Campbellville, Selkirk, M. Campden, Lincoln, (). Camperdown, Grey, $\mathrm{E}:$ R., O . Campo Bello, Charlotte, N. B. Canaan, Russell, O.
Canaan, Yarmouth, N. S. Canaan, King's, N. S.
Canaan Rapids, Queen's, N. B. Canaan Station, Westmoreland, N. B.
Canada Creek, King's, N. S. Canard, King's, N. S.
Canard River, Essex,N,R., O. Canboro', Monck, O. Candasville, Monck, O. *Canfield, Haldimand, O. Canmore, Alta,
Cannamore, Stormont, O, Cannifton, Hastings, E, R., O. Canning, Brant, N. $\mathbf{R}_{0}$ O. *Canиing, King's, N. S. *Cannington, Ontario, N. R.,O. Cannington Manor, Assa. Canoboie, Gloucester, N. B. Canoe Cove, Queen's, P. E. I. Canoe Lake, C. B., N. S.

* Can o, Guysborough, N. S. Canterbury, Compton, $\ell$. Canterbury, York, N. B. Cantribury station, York, N.B. Cantley, Uttawa, Q.
Canton, Durhain, E. R., O.
Canut:, Two Mountains, Q. Cap a la Baleine, Rimonski, Q. Cap à l'sigle, Charlevoix, Q, Cap Chat, Gaspé, Q.
Cap des Rosiers, Gaspé, Q.
Cape Bald, Westmoreland,N.B. Cape Cove, Gaspé, Q.
Cape Chin, Bruce, N. R., O Cape Croker, Bruce, N. ..., O.
Cape Dauphin, Victoria, N. S. Cape Egmont, Prince, P. E. I. Cape George, Antigonishe, N.S. Cape George Harbor, Kichmond, N. S.
Cape John, Pictou, N. S. *Crpelton, Sherbrooke, Q. Cape Mabou, Inverness, N. S. Cape North, Victoria, N, S. Cape Negro, Shelburne. N. S. Cape Negro Istand, Shelburne, N. S.

Cape Ozo, Gaspé, Q.
Cape Rich, Grey, E. R., 0.
Cape Sable Island, south side,
shelburne, N. S.

Cape Sable Island, Shelburne, N. S.

Cape de Moiselle Creek, Albert, N, B
Cap la Ronde, Richmond. N.S.
Cap Mugdeleine, Champlain,Q.
Cap Kouge, Quebec, $Q$
${ }^{*}$ Cap Santé, Portneuf, Q.
Cap Spear, Westmorel'd, N.B Cape Station, Albert, N. B. Cape Wolfe, Prince, P. E. I. Caplin River, Bonaventure, $\mathbf{Q}$. Cap St. Ignace, Moutmagny, Q. Cape Tormentine, Northumberland, N. B.
Capucin, Rimouski, Q.
*Caraquet, Gloucester, N. B.
Carberry, Marquette, M. Carden, Victoria, N, R., O.
Cardigan Bridge, K'gs, P. E.I.
Cardinal, Grenville, S. L., U. Cardston, Alta,
Cardwell, Cardwell, O.
${ }^{*}$ Cargill,' Bruce, E. R., O.
Carholme, Norfolk, S. 1.., O. Carievale, Assa.
Carillon, Argenteuil, Q.
Carleton, Bonaventure, Q.
*Carleton, St, John, N. B.
Carleton, Prince, P. E. I.
Carleton, Yarmouth, N.s.
Carleton Place, Lanark, 0.
Carleton West, Bonav'ture, Q.
Carlton, Sask.
Carlton, West, York, W. R., O.
Carling, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Carlingford, Perth, S. R., O,
Carlingford, Victoria, N. B.
Carlingville, Marquette, M.
Carlisle, Wentworth, N.'R., O.
Carlisle, Carleton, N. B.
Carlow, Huron, W.R., O.
Carlow, Carleton, N B.
Carlsruhe, Bruce, E. R., O.
Carluke, Brant, N. R., U.
Carlyle, Assa.
*Carman, Selkirk, M.
Carmanville, Addington, 0 .
Carmel, Drummond, Q.
Carmunnock, Perth, N. R., 0.
Carnarvon, Victoria, N. R., O.
Carnduff, Assa.
Caron, Assa.
Caron Brook, Victoria, N. B.
Carp, Lanark, N. R., O
Carpenter, Queen's, N. B.
Carriboo Island, Pictou, N. S.
Carriboo Marsh, C. B., N.S.
Carriboo River, Pictou, N. S.
Carriboo Gold Mines, Halifax, N. S.

Carrigan, Antigonishe, N. S. Carroll's Corners,Halifax , N.S.
Carroll's Crossing, Northumberland, N. $\mathbf{B}$.
Carrol, Selkirk, M.
Carr's Brook, Colehester, N. S.
Carrville, York, W. R., OU.
Carsonby, Carleton, O.
Carsonville, King's, N. B.
Carssdale, Assa.
Carswell, Renfrew, S. R., O
I arthage, Perth, N.R., O.
Carter's Point, King's, N, B.
Carterton, Algoma, 0 .
Cartier, Algoma, 0 .
Cartier, Beauharnois, Q.

Cartierville, Jacq. Cartier, Q. Cartwright, Selkirk, M. Casanlt, Montmagny, Q. Cascades, Ottawa, Q.' Cascades Point, Soulanges, Q. Case Settlement, King's, N. B. Cashel, York, E,'R., O. Cashion's Glen, Glengarry, O. Cashmere, Middlesex, W.R., O. Cashtown, Simcoe. N. R., O. Cass Bridge, Dundas, $O$. Cassburn, Prescott, O.
Cassel, Oxford, N. R., O. Casselman, Russell, ó. Cassilis, Northumberland,N.B. Cassville, Stanstead, Q.
Castalia, Charlotte, N. ${ }^{\mathbf{B}}$.
Castile, Renfrew, N. R., O.
Castleavery, Marquette, M.
Castlebar, lichmond, Q.
Castlederg, Cardwell, 0 Castleford, Kenfrew, S iR. Castleford Station, kenfrew, 0 . Castlemore, Peel, 0.
Castleton. North'beri'd,E.R.,O. Catalone, Cape Breton, N. S. Catalone Gut, C. B., N.S. Catalone Road, C. B., N. S. Cataract, Cardwell, O. Cataraqui, Frontenac, 0. Catheart, Oxford, S. K., O. Caughnawaga, Laprairie, Q. Causapscal, Rimouski, Q. Cavignac, Bagot, Q.
Cavan, Durham, E. R., O. Cavendish, Queen's, P.E. I. Cavendish Road, Q'n's, P.E.I. Cawood, Pontiac, Q .
*Cayuga, Haldimand, 0.
Cazaville, Huntingdon, $Q$.
Cecebe, MIUskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Cedar, Vancouver, B. C
Cedar Camp, King's, N. B.
Cedar Dale, Ontario, S. R., O. Cedar Grove, York, E. R., $O$. Cedar Hill, Lanark, N. R., O. Cedar Hall, Rimouski, Q. Cedar Lake, Digby, N. S Cedar Mills, Cardwell, 0 , Cedar Springs, Kent, 0 . Cedars, Soulanges, $Q$. Cedarville, Grey, E. R., O. Centennial, Inverness, N. S. Central Argyle, Yarmouth, N.S.

Central Bedeque, Prince,P.E.I, Central Blissville, Sunbury, N. B.

Central Clarence, Amnapolis, N. S.

Central Cambridge, Q's., N. B. Central Chebogue, Yarmouth, N.S.

Centralia, Middlesex, N R., O. Central Grove, Digby, N. S. Central Hampstead, Q's, N. B. Central Haynesyile, York, N. B.

Central Keswick Rilge, York, N. B.

Central Kingselear, York, N.B. Central New Aunan, Colchester, N. S.
Central Norton, King's, N. B. Central Onslow, Col, N.S.
Central Waterville, York, N.B.
Centre Acadie, Kent, N. S.

Centredale, Pictou, N. S.
Centreton, Northumberl'd, 0 . Centreton, King's, N. B. Centre Village, Westmoreland N. B.

Centreville, Addington, 0 .
*Centreville, Carleton, N. B.
Centreville, King's, N'. S.
Centreville, Digby, N.S.
Centreville East, Inverness, N. S.

Chaffey's Locks, Leeds, S.R.,O. Chalk River, Renfrew, 0. Chambers, Iennox, 0 . Chambers Settlement, King's,
N. B.
Chambly Basin, Chambly, Q.
*Chambly Canton, Chambly, Q. Chambord, Victoria, N. B. Chambord, Chicontimi, Q.
Champigny, Quebec, Q.
Champlain, Champlain, Q.
Chance Harbor, St. John, N.B.
Chance Harbor, Pictou, N.S.
Chandos, Peterboro, E. R.,
Chandos, Peterboro, E. R., O Chamnay, Beauce, Q. Channell, Brome, Q.
Chantelle, Montcalm, Q.
Chantry, Leeds, S. R., O.
Chupeau, Pontiac, Q.
*Chapleau, Algoma,
Chapman, Hastings, E. R., O.
Chapman, Westmoreland, N B.
Chapman Settlement, Cumberland, N. S.
Chappell's'Mills, C'berl'd, N.S. Chard, Prescott, 0 .
${ }^{*}$ Charing Cross, Kent, $\mathbf{O}$.
Charlecote, Durham, E. R., O. Charlemagne, l'Assomption, $\mathbf{Q}^{\text {Q }}$ Charlemont, Bothwell, 0 .
Charlinch, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Charlesbourg, Quebec, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Charlesbourg West, Quebec, Q
Charleston, Leeds, S. R., O.
Charleston, Carleton, N', B.
Charleville, Grenville, S. R., O.
Charlo's Cove, Guysboro', N. S.
Charlo Station, Restigouche,
N. B.
Charlottetown, Queen's, P.E.I.
Charrington, Compton, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Charteris, Pontiac, Q.
Chartierville, Compton, Q.
Chatboro', Argenteuil, Q.
Chateauguay, ©hateauguay, Q.
Chateauguay Basin, Chateauguay, Q.
Chateau Richer, Mont., Q. Chater, Selkirk, M.
*Chatham, Kent, 0.
Chatham, North'berl'd, N. B.
Chatillon, Yamaska, Q.
Chatsworth, Grey, N. R., O.
Chatterton, Hastings, W.R., O.
Chaudière Curve, Levis, Q. Chaudiere Mills, Levis, Q. Chaudiere Station, Levis, Q. Chaumont, Lotbinière, Q. Cheam,New Westminster, B.C. Cheapside, Haldimand, 0 . Chebogue Point, Yarm'th, N.S. Cheddar, Peterboro', E. R., 0. Chedoke, Wentworth, S. R,O. Chegoggin, Yarmouth, N. S. Chelmstord, Algoma, 0. Chelmsford, North'berl'd,N.B.
*Chelseo
Chelsea,
Chelten
Chemain
Chemica
Chemin
Chenevi
Cheney
Sound
Cheney
Chepstoy
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Cherryfi
Cherry
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Cberry
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Cherry
Chertey'
N. S.
*Chesley
*Chester,
Chester,
Chester B
Chesterfie
Chester G
*Chesterv
Cheticam
Cheticam
N.S.

Chetwynd
Sound,
Chevalier
Cheverie,
Cheviot, B
Chicheste
Chickney,
*Chicouti?
Chignecto
Chilcoten,
*Chilliwac
Chilton, M
Chimney China Poir Chipman, Chipman's Chipman's *Chippawa Chippawa Chiselhurs Chisholm, Chlorydorı Chortitz, P Christie, Christina,
Christian I
Christmas
Christy's L
Chumah, M Churchbrid Churchill, Church Hil Church Ov Church P
land, N.
Church Poi
Church Str
Churchville
Churchville
Chute à Blo
Chuto aux I
Chutes Cove
City View,
Clachan, El
Clair, Victo

Pictou, N.S. Northumberl'd, 0 . cing's, N. B . ge, Westmoreland

## Addington, 0

Carleton, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$.
King's, N.'s.
Dighy, N.S.
East, Inverness,
ks, Leeds, S.R., O. Renfrew, 0. nnox, 0 ttlement, King's,
in, Chambly Q . aton, Chanbly, Q ctoria, N. B. icoutimi, $Q$. uebec, Q. hamplain, Q. r, St. John, N. B r, Pictoln, N. S. rboro, E. R., O. uce, Q . ne,
ntealm, $Q$.
, S. R.,
iac, $Q$.
soma, o.
tings, E. R., O. tmoreland, N B ement, Cumber-
8, C'berl'd, N.S.
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, Kent, O
ham, E. i., o. Assomption, Q. thwell, 0. soka and Parry
uebec, $\mathbf{Q}$. est, Quebec, Q Is, S. R., O. leton, N. B. nville, S. R., 0 uy*boro', N. S. Restigouche,
ueen's, P.E.I. npton, $Q$.
ac, Q.
mpton, $\mathbf{Q}$. iteuil, Q . ateauguay, Q . sin, Chateau-
Mont., Q. $\stackrel{1}{1}$
oer
erl'd, N. B. ka, Q . y, N. R., ngs, W.R., O. Levis, Q. devis, Q . Levis, Q. fière, $\mathbf{Q}$. minster, B.C. naud, O arm'th, N.S. 'o, E. 1., 0 . rth, S. R, uth, N.S. na, ó
'berl'd,N,B.

Clairvaux de Bagot, Bagot, Q Clairvaux de Charlevoix, 0 Clan Harbor, Halifax, N.S. Clanbrassil, Haldimand, 0. Clandeboye, Lisgar, M
Clandeboye,Middlesex, N.R.,O.
Clandeboye Bay,Marquette, M. Clanricarde, Peterboro, 0 . Clan William, Marquette, M. Clapham, Megantic, Q.
Clappison's Corners, Wentworth, N. R., 0 .
Clare, Assa.
*Claremont, Ontario, W. R., O. Claremont, Cumberland, $\dot{\mathrm{N}}$. $\dot{\mathrm{s}}$. *Clarence, Russell, 0.
Clarence, Annapolis, N.S. Clarcnee Creek, Russeli, ó *Clarenceville, Missisquoi, $\mathbf{Q}$. Clarendon, Charlotte N.B. Clarendon'Stan,, Addington, 0. Clarendon Stan.,Queen's, N.B. Clareview, Addington, $\mathbf{0}$. Clarke, Durham, W. R., $\mathbf{0}$. Clarke's Harbor, Shelb'ne, N.S. Clarke's Mills, Prince, P.E. I. Clarkleigh, Lisgar, M.
-Clarksburg, Grey, E. R., 0.
Clark's Corners, Oueen's. N. B. Clark's Road, C. B., N. S. Clarkson, Peel, o.
Clarktown, Queen's, P. E. I. Claude, Peel, 0 .
Clavering, Grey, N. R., O. Claxton, N, W., B. C. Clay Bank, Renfrew, S. R., O . Clayoquot, Vancouver, B. C. Clayton, Lanark, N. R., O. Clayton, N. W., B.C.
Clear Creek, Norfolk, S. R., 0 Clear Lake, Ontario, N. R., o. Clear Springs, King's, P. E.' 1 . Clear Springs, Provencher, M. Clearview, Carleton, N. B. *Clearville, Elgin, $\mathbf{\text { w. }}$. R., 0. Clearwater, Selkirk, M.
Clementsport, Annapolis, N. S. Clementsvale, Annapolis, N.S. Clermont, Prince, P.E.I.
Cleveland, Richmond, N. S. Clevelands, King's, N. B. Clevelands, Simcoe, E. R., O. Cley, Muskoka \& Parry Sd, 0. *Clifford, Wellington, N. R.,O Clifton, Gloucester, N. B. Clifton, King'r, N. 'B.
Clifton, Colchester, N. S
Clinch's Mills, St. John, N. B.
Clinton, Cariboo, B. C.
*Clinton, Huron, S. R., 0. Clinton, Queen's, P.E.I. Clones, Queen's, N. B.
Clontarf, Renfrew, S. R., O. Cloudslee, Algoma, 0 . Clover Bar, Alta.
Cloverdale, Colchester, N.S.
Cloverdale, N. W., B. C.
Cloverdale, Carleton, N. B. Clover Hill, King's, N. B. Clover Valley, N. W., B. C Cloverville, Antigonishe, N.S. Cloyne, Addington, 0. Clumber, Assa.
Clyde, Wentworth, N. R. 0 C'yde River, Shelburne, N. S. Clyde River, Queen's, P. E.I. Clydesdale, Peterboro, E.R., ${ }^{\circ}$.

Clyde Station, Queen's, P. E. I.
Coal Branch Sta., Kent, N.B.
Coal Creek, Queen's, N. B.
Coal Mines, Queen's, N, B.
Coalfields, Assa
Coates' Mills, Kent, N, B. *Coaticook, Stanstead, Q Coatsworth Station, Kent, O. Cobbie Hill,Middlesex, E.R.,O. Cobble Hill, Vancouver, B. C. Coboconk, Victoria, N. R., O.

* Cobden, Renfrew, N. R., 0 . *Cobourg, Northumberland, 0. Cocagne, Kent, N, B.
Cocagne River, Kent, N. B. Cocagne Cape, Kent, N. B. Cochrane, Alta.
Cochran's Lake, C. B., N. S. Cockburn Island, Algoma, 0. Coddle's Harbor, Guysboro', N. S.

Codrington, Northumberland, E. R., 0 .

Cody's, Queen's, N. B.
Coe Hill Mines, Hastings, 0 .
Coffinscroft, Shelburne, N. S
Cogmagun River, Hants, N. S.
Colbeck, Wellington, N. R., $\mathbf{0}$.
*Colborne, Northumb'land, 0. Colchester, Essex, S. R., O. Cold Brook, St. John, N. B. Cold Brook Sta., King's, N. S. Cold Springs, Northumb'land, W. R., 0 .

Cold Springs, Lisgar, M.
Coldstream, Middlesex, 0
Coldstream, Carleton, N. B.
Coldstream, Colchester, N.S. Coldstream East, Carleton, N. B.
*Coldwater, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Colebrook, Addington, 0. Cole Harbor, Guysboro', N. S. Cole Lake, Addington, U.
*Coleman, York, E. R., O.
Coleman, Prince, P. E. I.
Coleraine, Peel, 0 .
Coleraine'Stn., Megantic, Q.
Cole's Island, Queen's, N. B.
Colenso, Grey, E. R., O.
Colinville, Lambton, W. R., O. Colgan Simcoe, S. R., O.
College,Bridge,Westmoreland, N. B.

College Grant, Antig., N. S.
Collegeville, Antigonishe, N.S.
Colleston, Sask.
Collfield, Pontiac, Q.
Collina, King's, N. B.
*Collingwood, Simcoe, N.R., O.
Collingwood Corner, Cumberland, N. S.
Collin's Bay, Frontenac, 0.
Collin's Inlet, Algoma, $\mathbf{0}$.
Colpoy's Bay, Bruce, N. R., 0
Colquhoun, Dundas, 0 .
Columbus, Ontario, S. R., O.
Colwell, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Colwood, Victoria, B. C.
Comber, Essex, N. R., O.
Combermere, Renfrew, S.R.,O. Comet, Essex, S. R., O.
Comeauville, Digby, N. S.
Commercial Cross, Kg's, P.E.I.
Commanda, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
Comeau's Hill, Yarmouth, N.S.

Como, Vaudreuil, Q.
*Comox, Vancouver, B. C.
Compton, Compton, Q.
Compton Stat.on, Compton, Q.
Conboyville, Brant, S. R., O.,
Concord Pictou, N. S.
Concord, Pictou, N. S.
Concord, Yurk, W. R., O
Condon Settlement, K,'s, N.S
Constogo, Waterloo. N. R., O.
Coningsby, Wellington,S.R., O.
Conn, Wellington, N. 1., O.
Connaught, 1 iundas, 0 .
Connell, Carleton, N. B.
Connor, Vietoria, N. B.
Connor, Cardwell, 0 .
Conn's Mills, Cumb riland, N.S.
Conquerall Bank, Lunenburg, N.

Conquerall Mills, Lunenburg,
N.
Conroy, Perth, S. R., 0 .
Constance Prince Edward, 0.
Constance, Huron, s. R., O .
Contreccur, Verchères, Q .
Conway, Lenncx 0
Conway Station, Prince, P.E.I.
Cook's Brache, Champlain, Halifax ,
Cook's Cove, Gulifax, N. S.
Cook's Creek Guysboro', N. S.
*Cooks'shire Crek, Lisgar, $M_{\text {, }}$
Cook's Mills, Algoma $Q$.
"Cookstoven, Simigoma 0
Cooksville, Peel, 0 .
Cookville Westmo
Cooper, Hastings, 1 ,
Cooper's Falls, On, N. R. O
Copenhagen, Elcin, E, N.R., O.
Copetown, Wentworth, N., R.,.O.
Copleston, Lambton, E. R., U.
Copper Cliff, Algoma. 0 .
Copper Lake, Antigonishe,N.S.
Coquitlam, New Westminster,
B. C. Co
Corbetton, Digby, N. S.
Corbett, Middleser. R,
Corbett, Middlesex, N. $\mathrm{Fi} ., \mathrm{O}$
Corbin, Huntingdon.
Corbin, Huntingdon, Q
Corfield ${ }^{\text {Cor }}$, Hasting ${ }^{\text {a }}$, E. R., 0
Corrield, Vancouver, B. C.
Corinth, Elgin, E. R' O .
Corkiss, Stansterk, N. B.
Corliss, Stanstear, Q ,
Cormier's Cove, Westmorel'd,
N.. B.
N. B.

Cormier Village, Westmore-
Comi, wis.
Cornell Oxe, Kent, N. B.
Cornell, Oxford, S. R., 0.
Corner of the Beach, Gaspé, Q. Corn Hill, King's, N. B.
*Cornewall Cornt King's, N.B.
Cornwall, Cornwall, 0
Cornwall'Centre, Corn. E. I
Corraville, King Cornwali, 0.
Corris, Richmond C . E.I.
Corris, Richmond, $Q$.
Cortez Island, N. W. Wictoria, O .
Corunnn, Lambton, Wै ${ }^{\text {B }}$. C .
Corwhir, Wellington, S. . ., O. Costigan, Vietoria, N. $\mathbf{B}$.
Coteau du Lae, Soulanges, Q .
Coteau Landing, Soulanges, Q.
Cotpau Station, Soulanges, $Q$.
Cote des Neiges, Hochelaga, Q .
Côte des Neiges Ouest, $Q$.

Cote St. Antoine, Hochelaga, Q.
Côte st. Louis
Côte st. Louis, Hochelaca, U. Cote St. Michel, Hochelaga, Q. Cote St. Paul, Hochelaga, $\dot{Q}$
Cote St. Pierre, Ottawa, Cote St. Pierre, Ottawa, Q . Cote, Assa. Cote, Assa.
Cotham, Assa.
Cotswold, Wellington, N.R., O Cottam, Essex, , 1R., O. Cotterio, Peterbor,
Coughlan , E. R.,
O. Coughlan, North'berr'nd, N.B. Coulson, Simcoe, E. R., $\dot{U}$.
Country Harbor Mines, Guys-
boro, N. S. Court, N.
Courtenay, Vancouver, B, C.
Courtice, Durlam, W.R., 0 .
Courtland, Norfolk, N. . R.,
*Courtright
${ }^{*}$ Courtright, Lambton, 0
Coutlee, Yale-Kiotenay, B, C. Coutts, Alta, B. C
Covehead Road, Qn's, P.E.I. Coventry, Cardivell, 0 . Coverdale, Albert, N. B Covey Ilil, Huntingdoi, Q Cowal, Elgin, W. R., 0 .
*Cowansville, Missisquoi, Q ${ }^{*}$ Cow Bay, Cape Breton, ${ }^{\text {Cow }}$. Cowichan, Vancouver, B. C Cowichan Lake, Vancouver,
B. C. Coxby, Sask
Coxheath, Cape Breton, N. S. Cox's Point, Queen's, N. B Craighurst, Smmoo, N. R., 0 . Cragio Lea, Simcoe, E. R., O. Craigleith, Grey, E. R., O .,
Craigsholme Craigsholme, Wellington, 0 ,
Craig load Station Craigmore Station, Lévis, Q. Craigmore, luverness, N.s. Craigvale, Simcoe, S. R.,o Crampton, Middlesex, E.R., O Cranbourne, Dorchester, $Q$. Cranbrook, Huron, E. R.,' $\dot{0}$. Cranston, Haldimand, 0 . Cranton Sect., Invernuess, N.
Cranworth, Leeds, S. . Cranworth, Leeds, S. R.,
Crapaud, Queen's, P. E. I. Crathie, Middlesex, W. I., 0 Craven, Assa.
Crawford, Grey, S. R., o
Credit Forks, Cardweil, 0

- Crediton, Middlesex, N. R., Creeford, Marquette, M *reek Bank, We llington, 0 . *Creemo e, Simcoe, N. 1., 0 . Creemorne, Pontiac, $Q$. Creighton, Simcoe, E. R. R . Creignish limeor, Inverness,
N.S.
C.
Crescent Lake, Assa.
Cressy, Prince Edward, 0.
Cresswell, Victoria, S. R., O , Crewe, Marquette, M.
Crewe, Huron, W.'R., o. Crieff, Wellington, S.'R., O Crinan, Elgin, W. R., 0 Crofton, Prince Edward, 0 , Crort, Antigonishe, N.S.
Cromarty, Perth, S. R., O
Cromwell, Lisgar, il
Crossbury, Compton, Q.
Cross Creek, York, N. B Crosshill, Waterloo ${ }^{2}$ N. i., 0 Crossland, Simcoe, N. .I., O .
Crosspoint, Bonayenture Crosspoint, Bonaventure, Q
Cross
Roafls Cross Roarls Country Harbor,
Guysborough, N. S.

Cross Roads, Leitche's Creek Cape Breton, N. S.
Cross Roads, Middle Melfor Guysborough, N. S.

## Cross Roads, Ohio, Antigo n:She, N.S.

Cross i.oads, St. George Channel, Richmond, N. S.
Croton, Bothwell, 0 .
Crouse Town, Lunenburg, N.S. Crowel, Shelburne, N. s. Crowe's Mills, Colchester, N.S Crow Harbor, Guysboro', N. s. Crowland, Welland, $\mathbf{0}$. Crown Hill, Simcoe, E. R., 0 , Croydon, Addington, O Crumickshank, Grey, N. R., o. Crymin, Middlesex, E. L., U. Cry, -er, stormont, 0 .
Crystal City, Selkirk, M. Culdaff, Dorchester, Q . Culloden, Norfolk, N. R., Culloden, Digby, N.S.
Cullton, Renfrew, , , R., $\mathbf{O}$
*Cumberlauld liusseli,
Cumberland, Russell, 0
Cumberland Bay, Q'n's, N. B, Cumberland House, Sask. Cumberland Mills, Beauce, $Q$ Cumberland Point, Q'n's, N. B . Cummings' Bridge, Russell, O
Cummings'
Cove, N. B. ${ }^{2}$. Cove, Charlotte,

## Cummings' Mountain, Pictou,

Cumnock, Wellington, C.R., o, Curran, Prescott, $\cup$.
Currie's Crossing, Oxford, 0
Curry Hill, Gilengarry, 0
Curyville, Albert, N. B.
Cushendall, Frontenac, 0 , Cushing, Argenteuil, $Q$.
Cypress River, Marquette, M. Cyrille, Russell, o.
Dacre, Renfrew, S. R., O. Dablon, Chicoutimi, ©. Dalesboro', Assa.
Dalesville, Argenteuil, Q. Dalhousie, Restigouche, N. B. Dalhousie East, King's, N. S. Dalhousie Junction, Restigou-
che, N. B. che, N. B.
Dalhousie Mills, Glengarry, 0 . Daihousie Load, Lunenburg, Dalhousie Settlement, Pictou,

## N. S.

Dalhousie Stat, Soulanges, Q
Dalhousie West, Annap., N. S.
Dalibaire, Rimouski, Q.
Dalkeith, Glengarry, O.
Dalling, Shetford, Q.
Dalmeny, Russell, 0
Dalrymple, Victoria, N. R., O. Dalston, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Daly Selkirk Daly, Selkirk, M.
Damascus, Wellington, 0 .
Danby, Drummond, Q.
Danford Lake, Pontiac
Danford Lake, Pontiac, Q.
Danforth, York, E.R.,
Daniel, Queen's, N. B. Daniston, Russell, O. Dante, Bothwell, O.
${ }^{\text {*Danville, Richmond, }} \mathbf{Q}$.
D'Arcy, Frontenac, 0 .
Darlington. Queen's, P. E. I.
Darling Road, Monck, O.
Darnley, Prince, P. E. I.

Darrell, Bo hwe artford, Nort artmoor, Vict l)artmouth, Ha Dartville, Colch arveau, Levis, ashwood, Hur 'Auteuil', Artl Davenport, Yor Davin, Assa
Davisburg, Alta Davis Mills, ke1 Davison Street, Davisville, York Dawn Milis, Bo Dawson, kussel Dawson Settlem awsonville, Re Day Mills, Algo Day's Corner, K Dayspring. Lun Dayton, Algoma Deacon, Renfre Dead Creek, Ad Dealtown, Kent Dean, Malifax, Deans, Haldima Debec, Carleton, Debert Stan., C DeBlois Stn., P1 DeCewsville, H De Clare, Marqu Deebank, Musk Sound, $\mathbf{O}$
Deemerton, Bru Deep Brook, An Deerfield, Yarm Deerhurst, Yor Deer Lake, Pet * Deer Park, Yo Dee Side, Bonav DeGrassi' Point, De Gros Marsh, Delap's Cove, A *Delaware, Midd Delhaven, King * Delhi, Norfolk Delisle, Chicouti Dell, ( ompton, Delmer, Norfolk Deloraine, Selki De Lorimier, H Deloro, Hasting * Delta, Leeds, S. Demorestville, Dempsey,Selkir Dempsey's Corn Denbigh, Adding Denfieid, Middl Denison's Mills, Denman Island, Denmark Road, Dennington, A Dennistown, Inv Densmore's Mill Denville, Musko Sound, 0
Departure Bay, Dequen, Chicout De Ramsay, Joli Derby, Northum Derby Mills, Gre Dereham C'entre De Roche, N. W Derrynane, Wel Derry, West, Pe Derryville, Onta Derwent, Middle

## itche's Creek N. S. ddle Melford N. S. lio, Antigo-

 St.George's nond, N. S. 1, 0
nenburg, N.S. $\mathrm{e}, \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{s}$.
lehester, N.S. ysboro', N. s. nd, 0. oe, E. R., 0 . on, O, y, N. R., o. Ex, E. R., U. o. irk, M. $\mathrm{ra}^{\mathrm{Q}} \mathrm{Q}$. N. R., 0 . $\dot{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{S}$
$\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{R} ., \mathbf{0}$.
R., elli, $e^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ s, N, B Sask. Beauce, $Q$. Q'n's, N.B. Kussell, O Charlotte,

## in, Pictou,

n, C.R., 0 .
xford, 0 . N. B .
$\mathrm{ac}, \mathrm{o}$
Q.
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## 0.

Darrell, Bo hwell. o .
Partford, Northumb'land, O .
Partmoor, Victoria, N. R., O.
Dartmouth, Halifax, N. S.
Dartville, Colchester, N. S.
Darveau, Lévis, Q.
Dashwood, Huron, S. R., O.
'Auteuil, Arthabaska, ©.
Davenport, York, W.i., O.
Davin, Assa.
Pavisburg, Alta.
Pavis Mills, kenfrew, N. R., O. Davison Street, King's, N. S. Davisville, York, W.R., O.
Dawn Miils, Bothweli,'0.
Dawson, Russell, O .
Dawson Settlement, Alb., N.B. Dawsonville, Restigouche, N.B. Day Mills, Algoma, 0 .
Day's Corner, King's, N. B.
Dayspring. Lunenburg, N. S.
Dayton, Algoma, 0.
Deacon, Renfrew, N. R., O. Dead Creek, Addington, 0 . Dealtown, Kent, O .
Dean, Halifax, A . S. Deans, Haldimand. $\mathbf{O}$. Debec, Carleton, N. B. Debert Stan., Colchester. N.S. Dellois Stn., Prince, P.E.I. DeCewsville, Haldimand, 0 . De Clare, Marquette, M. Deebank, Muskoka and Parry Sound, $\mathbf{o}$
Deemerton, Bruce, E. R., O. Jeep Brook, Annapolis, N. S. Deerfield, Yarmouth, N. S. Deerhurst, York, N. $\mathbf{R} ., \mathbf{0}$. Deer Lake, Peterboro',' 0 . *Deer Parl, York, E. ‥, o. Dee Side, Bonaventure, $Q$. DeGrassi Point, Simcoe, O . De Gros Marsh, Tiing's, P. E. I. Delap's Cove, Annapolis, N. S. * Delaware, Middlesex, S. R.,0. Delhaven, King's. N. S.
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Delisle, Chicoutimi, Q. Dell, Compton, Q. Delmer, Norfolk, N. R., O. Deloraine, Selkirk, M. De Lorimier, Hochelaga, $\mathbf{Q}$. Deloro, Hastings, N. R., $\mathbf{O}$. *Delta, Leeds, S.' R., $\mathbf{0}$. Demorestville, 「rinice Ed., o, Dempsey, Selkirk, M. Dempsey's Corner, King's,N.S. Denbigh, Addington, 0. Denfield, Middlesex, E. R., O. Denison's Mills, Richmond,' Q . Denman Island, Vanc., B. C. Demmark Road, Col., i. . S. Dennington, A*sa.
Dennistown, Inverness, N. S. Densmore's Mills, Hants, N. S. Denville, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O .
Departure Bay, Vanc., B. C. Dequen, Chicoutimi, Q. De Ramisay, Joliette, Q. Derby, Northumberland, N. B. Derby Mills, Grey, N. R., O . Dereham Centre, Norfolk, $\mathbf{0}$. De lioche, N. W., B. C. Derrynane, Wellingion, 0. Derry, West, Peel, O .
Derryville, Ontario, $\dot{\text {. }}$. ., 0 .
Derwent, Middlesex, S. R., O .

De Sable, Qucen's, P. E. I.
Desboro', Grey, N. R., O.
${ }^{*}$ Deschambault, Portneuf, $Q$.
Deschambeault Station, Port-

## neuf, O .

Descouse, Richmond, N. S.
※Deseronio, Hastings, N. . .., O. Desert, Algoma, 0 .
Desert Lake, Addington, O. Desford, Selkirk, M,
Desmond, Addiņ̧ton, 0 .
Jeux Riveres, Renfrew, 0 .
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Devon, Halifax, N.'S.
Devon, Perth,S. R., O.
Dewdney, N. W., B. C.
Dewdney, Alta.
Dewé, Nuskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
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DeWolfe, Chariotte, N. B.
Dexter, Elgin, E. R., O.
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Diamond, Pictou, N. S.
Dic. enson, Russell, 0 .
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Diligent River, Cumb., N. S. Dillonton, Brome, Q.
Dingwall,'V otoria, N. 8 .
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Dirleton, Carieton, 0.
D'Israel, Wolfe, $\dot{Q}$.
Dixie, Peel, O.
Dixon, Stormont, 0.
Dixon's Corners, Dundas, O. Dixville, Stanstead, Q.
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Donegal, King's, N. B.
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Donore, Lisgar, M.
Doon, Waterloo, S. R., O.
Dorchester, Westmorel'd, N. B.
DorchesterCrossing, W estmoreland, N. 1 .
Dorchester Station, Middlesex, E. R., O.

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Dorland, Lemox, O.
Dornoch, Grey, N. R., O.
Dorn Ridge, York, N. B.
Dorset, Ontario, N. R., O.
Dorval, Jaeques Cartier, Q.

Douglas, Renfrew, N. R., O.
Duuglas, York, N. B.
Douglasburg, Napierville,Q.
Douglasfielu, Northumberiand, N, B.
Douglas Harbor, Que ${ }^{n}$ 's, N. B, Douglas Lake, Yale-Kootenay, B. U.

Douglas Station, Selkirk, M.
Douglastown, Gasṕs, Q.
Douglastown, Northumberla: d, N. B.
Douro, Yeterborongh, E. R,O.
Dover, Westhoreland, N. B.
Dover Centre, Ken O.
Dovercourt, York, W. R., O.
Dover Hill, Victoria, N. B.
Dover, South, Kent, O.
Dover, West, Halifax, N. S.
Downiyville, Victoria, S. R., O.
Downeyville, King's, N. B.,
Downsview, York, W. R., O.
Doyle, Poniiac, Q.
Doyles, Kent, 0 .
Doyles Brook, Northumberland, N. B.
Doyle Settlement, Restigouche, N. B.
Dracon, Wellington, C. R., O.
*Drayton, Wellington, C.K., O.
${ }^{*}$ Dresden, Bothwell, 0.
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Dromore, Queen's, P.E. I.
*Drumbo, Brant, N. R., O.
Drumconnor, Marquette, M.
Drummond, Lanark, S. K., O.
Drummond, Victoria, N. B.
*Drummondville, Last, Drummond, $Q$.
Dtumquin, Halton, 0 .
Dry River, Selkirk, M.
Drysdale, Huron, S. R., O.
Duart, Llgin, W.R., U.
Dublin, Perth, S. R., O.
Dublin Shore, Lunenburg, N.S. Dubreuil, Renf ew, S. R., O. Dubuc, Provencher, M.
Duck and Yringle, Yale-Koo-
tenay, B. C.
Duck Creek, Queen's, N. B.
Duclos, Ottawa, U.
Dudswell Centre, Wolfe, Q.
Dufferin, Frontenac, U.
Dufferin bridge, Muscoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
Dufferin Mines, Halifax, N. S.
Dufour, Charlevoix, Q.
Dugald, Lisgar, M.
Duhamel, ©ttawa, $Q$.
Dumbartonstation, Charlotte, N. B.

Dumblane, Bruce, W. R., O.
Dumfries, York, N. B.
Dumoine, Pontiac, $Q$.
Dunallen, Selkirk, M.
Dunany, Argenteuil, Q.
Dunara, Lisgar, M.
Dunbar, Dundas, 0.
*Dunbarton, Ontario, W. R., 0. Dunboro, Missisquoi, Q.
Dunbow, Alta.
Dunboyne, Elgin, E. R., O.
Duncan, Grey, E. K., U.
Duncan, Lunenburg, N. S.

- Duncan's Station, Vanc., B. C.

Dunchurch, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0.

The Star Almanac.

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Dundalk,' Grey, E. R., O.
Dundas, Wentworth, N.R., O
Dundas, King's, P. E. J.
*Dundas Street, Toronto, 0 .
Dundee, Huntingdon, Q
Dundee, Restigouche, N.B.
Dundee, Lisgar, M.
Dundee, Richmond, N. S
Dundela, Dundas, $O$.
Dundonald, North'berland, $O$.
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Dunedin, Queen's, P. E.I.
*Dungannon, Huron, W. R., 0 .
Dungiven, Westmoreland, N.B.
*Dunham, Missisquoi, Q.
Dunkeld, Bruce, E. R., ©
Dunkerron, York, N. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Dunlop, Huron, C. R., U.
Dunlop, Gloucester, N. B
Dunmaglass, Antigonishe, N.S.
Dunmore, Antigonishe, N. S.
Dunmore, Renfrew, N. R., O.
Dunmore Junction, Assa.
*Dunnville, Monck, 0 .
Dunphy, Northumberland,N.B.
Dunraven, Pontiac, Q.
Dunrobin, Carleton, ${ }^{0}$.
Dunsford, Victoria, S. R.; O
Duntroon, Simcoe, N. R., O
Dunvegan, Glengarry, 0 .
Dunvegan, Inverness, N. S.
Dupey's Corner, Westmore land, N. B.
Durell, King's, P. E. I.
*Durham, Grey, S. . R., 0.
Durham, Pictou, N. S.
Durham Bridge, York, N. B.
*Durhamville, Restig che, N.B
Durland, Lunenburg, N. S. Dutch Brook, U. B., N. S.
Dutch Settlement,Halifax, N S
Dutch Village, Halifax, N. S.
*Dutton, Elgin, W. 12.,'O.
Dwight, Muskoka aud Parry Sound, 0 .
Dwyer Hill, Carleton, 0.
Dyer's Bay, Bruce, N. . . ., O.
Eady, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Eagle, Elgin, W. R., O.
Eagle Head,' (queen's, N. S.
Eagle's Nest, Brant, N. R., O.
Ealing, Middlesex, E. R., O.
Eamer's Corners, ©ornwall, O.
Eardley, Ottawa, Q.
Earlswood, Assa.
Earltown, Colchester, N. S.
Earnscliffe, Simeoe, S. R., $\dot{\text { O }}$
East Aldfield, Pontiac, Q.
East Amherst, Cumberl'd, N.S.
*East Angus, Compton, Q.
East Apple River,Cumberland, N. S.

East Arthabaska, Arthabaska, Q.

## East Baltic, King's, P. E. I.

East Bay, Cape Breton, N. S.
East Bay, North Side, Cape Breton, N. S.
East Bolton, Brome, Q.
East Broughton, Beauce, Q
East Chebogue, Yarmouth, N.S.
East Chezzetcook,Halifax,N.S.
East Clifton, Compton, Q.
East Dale, King's, N. S.
East Dover, Halifax, N. S.
East Dudswell, Wolfe, Q.
East Dunham, Missisquoi, ©.

East Earltown, Col., N. S
Eastern Harbor,Inverness,N.S. East Farnham, Brome, Q. East Ferry, Digby, N. S. East Folly Mountain, Col., N.S East Hall's Harbor Road, King's, N. S.
East Hereford, Compton, Q. East Jeddore, Halifax, N. S East Leicester, Cumberland, N.S.

East Linton, Grey, N. R., O. East Magdala, Megantic, Q. - Eastman, Brome, Q

Eastman's Springs, Russell, 0. East Mapleton, Cum., N. S. East Margaree, Inverness,N.S East Margaretsville,Annapolis, N. s.

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East Rogerville, Northumberland, N. B.
East Sable River, Shelburne N. S.

East Scotch Settlement, N. B. East Selkirk, Lisgar, M,
East Sherbrooke, Sherbr'ke, Q. East Side of Pubnico Harbor, Yarmouth, N. S.
East Side of Ragged Island, Shelburne, N. S.
East Sooke, Vancouver, B. C. East Southampton, Cumberland, N. S.
East Templeton, Ottawa, Q.
East Toronto, York, E. R., O.
Eastville, Colchester, N. S.
East Wallace, Cumbe'ld N. S. East Wellington, Vanc., B, C. EastWentworth,Cumbel'd,N.S. East Williamsburg, Dundas, O. Eastwood, Oxford, S. R., O. Eaton Compton, (Q.
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Eberts, Bothwell, O.
Ebor, Selkirk, M.
Eburne, New Westminster, B.C. Echo Bay, Algoma, o.
Echo Place, Brant, N. R., O. Echo River, Algoma, 0. Echo Vale, Compton, Q.
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Edgeley, York, W.
R.,
O.

Edgeley Farm, Assa.
Edgett's Landing, Albert, N.B.
Edgington, Muskoka and Parry
sound, 0 .
Edina, Argenteuil, Q.
Edmonton, Peel, 0.
Edmonton, Alta.
Edmundston, Victoria, N, B.
Edy's Mills, Bothwell, $\mathbf{0}$.
Eel Brook, Yarmouth, N. S. Eel Cove, Victoria, N. S. Eel Creek, Cumberland, N. S Eel River Crossing, Restigouche, N. B.
Eel River Lake, York, N. B.
Effingham, Monck, O.
Egan Crcek, Hastings, N. R., O,
${ }^{*}$ Eganville, Renfrew, S. 1., 0.
Egbert, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Egerton, Wellington, N. R., O. Egg Island, Saguenay, Q.
Eglington, York, E. K., U. U.
Egmondville, Huron, S. R., O. Egmont Bay, Prince, P. L. I. Egypte, Shefford, Q.
Eight Isl. Lake, Guysbo, N. S. Elba, Cardwell, 0.
Elb Mills, Leeds, S. R., O.
Eleho, Monck, 0
Edder Cardwell, O
Elder's Mills, York, W. R., o. Eldon Station, Victoria, N.i., O. Eldorado, Hastings, N. R, O. Elford, Essex, S. R., O. Elfrida, Wentworth, S. R., O. Elgin, Leeds, S. R., O. Elgin, Pictou, N.S.
Elgin, Albert, N. B.
Elgin, New Westminster, B.C Elginburg, Frontenac, 0.
Elginfield, Middlesex, E. R., O.
Elgin Road, L'Islet, Q.
Elia, York, W. R., © .
Elimville, Perth, S. R., O.
Elizabethville, Durham, O.
*Elkhorm, Selkirk, M
Ellaton, Norfolk, N. R., O.
Ellen's Town, Northumber-
land, N, B.
Ellershouse, Hants, N. S.
Ellesmere, York, E. R., ©
Elliott, Lanark,'S. R., O.
Elliott's Corners, Simcoe, O .
Elliott's Mills, Queen's, P. E. I
Elliott Vale, King's, P.'E. I
Ellisboro', Assa.
Ellisville, Leeds, S. R., O.
Elm, Lanark, N. R., Ü.
Elma, Dundas, 0
Elmbank, Peel, $\dot{\text { O. }}$
Elmeroft, Chariotic, N. IB.
Elmfield, Pictou, N. S.
Elmgrove, Simcoe, S. R. O.
Elmhedge, Grey, E. R. © .
Elmhurst, King's, N. B.
-Elmira, Waterloo, N. R., 0. Elmira, King's, P. E. I.
Elmore, Assa
Elmsdale, Hants, N. S.
Elmsdale, Prince, P.E. I.
Elmside, Pontiac, Q.
Elmstead, Essex, N. R., O
Elm River, Marquette, M.
Elmsvale, Halifax, N. 'S.
Elmsville, Charlotte, N. B.
Elm Tree, Addington, 0 .

* Elmvale, simcoe, N. R., O.

Elm Valley, Selkirk, M.
*Elmwood, I Elmwood, K
*Elora, Wel Elphin, Lan Elphinstone Elsie, Victori Elsinore, Bru Elton, Selkir Elva, Selkirk Emberson, M
Sound, 0 .
*Embro, Oxfo Embrun, Rus Emerald, Len Emerald, lnv Emerald, Que Emerald Hill, *Emerson, Pr Emery, York. Emigrant R land, N. B
Emileville. Ba
Emmett, Renf
Emo River, A
Empey, Hastin
Empire, Hald
Empire Valley
*Emsdale, Mus Sound, $O$.
Emyvale, Quee Enderby, YaleEnfield, Durha Enfield, Hants, English Bay, G English Corner English Settlen Finglish Town, Ennis, Cardwel Ennishore, Vict Enniskillen, Du Enniskillen Stat Ennismore, Pete Enon, Cape Bret Enterprise, Add Epping, Grey, E Epsom, Ontario Eramosa, Wellin Erb, King's, N. I Erbsville, Water Eric, Frontenac, Erie, Haldimand *Erin, Wellingto Erinsville, Addin Erinview, Lisgar Erinville, Guysb Erle, Wolfe, Q. Ernestown Statio Errington, Vance Erskine, Grey, E. Escott, Leeds,'S. Escuminac, Bona Escuminac, Nortl Esdraelon, Carlet Eskasoni, Cape Br Eskdale, Bruce, W Esmonde, Renfre Esquesing, Halton Esquimalt, Victo Esquimaux Point ${ }^{*}$ Essex, Essex, S. Essex, Inverness, Essonville, Peterb Esterhaz, Assa
Estevan, Assa
Estmere, Victoria,
Etang du Nord, Ga Etchemin, Lévis, 0

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imcoe, 0 . 's, P. E. I. . E. I.
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Elva, Selkirk, M.
Emberson, Muskoka and Parry
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Empire Valley, Cariboo, B, C.
*Emsdale, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
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*Erin, Wellington, S. R., O.
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Everett, Victoria, N. B.
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Everton, Wellington,'S. R., O.
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Fairlight, Assa,
Fairmede, Assa.
Fairmont, Antigonishe, N. S.
Fairmont'Springs, Yale-Koot-
enay, B, C.
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Fairview, Westmoreland, N.B.
Fairview, Queen's, P. E. I.
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Ferryville, Carleton, N B
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Sound, 0 . Found, 0 .
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Fintona, Cardwell, O.
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Fisherman's Harbor, Guys-
Fishervil.
Fish Lake, Handmand, 0 .
Fitch Be, Prince Edward, O
Fitzgerald, Stanstead, Q.
Fitzroy Harb., Prince, P. E. I.
Fitzroy Harbor, Lanark, O.
Five Istands, Colchester, N. S.
Five Mile River, Hants, N. S.
Flamboro' Centre, Went., 0 .
Flanders, Compton, Q.
Flatlands, Restigouche, N. B.
Flat River, Queen's, P. E. I.
Flee Island, Marquette, M.
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Fleming, Assa.
Flesherton, Grey, S. R.. O
Flesherton Station, Grey, 0.
Fletcher, Kent, O.
Fletcher's Sta., Halifax, N. S.
Fleurant, Bonaventure, Q.
Fleuriau, Rimouski, Q.
Flinton, Addington, 0 .
Flodden, Richmond, $Q$
Floradale, Waterloo, N. R., O
Florence, Middlesex, W. R.,O.
Florenceville, Carleton, N. B
Florenceville, East, Carleton,
N. B.

Florenta, Marquettn, M
Flowers' Cove, Queen's, N. B.
Flower Station, Lanark, $O$.
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Forest Hill, King's, P. E. I.
Forest Mills, Lennox, 0
Forest Station, Selkirk, M.
Forester's Falls, Renfrew, O.
Foreston, Carleton, N. B.
Forestville, Norfolk, S. R., O.
Forfar, Leeds, S. R., O.
Forks, Queen's, N. B.
Forks, Baddeck, Victoria, N S.
Forks Road, Monck, 0
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Fort a la Corne, Sask.
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Fort Coulonge, Pontiac, Q.
Fort Ellice, Marquette, M.
*Fort Erie, Welland, 0.
Fortescue, Victoria, N. R., O.
Fort Frances, Algoma, 0.
Fortierville, Lotbinière, Q
Forties Settlement, Lunenburg, N. S.
Fortin, Rimouski, Q.
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Four Falls, Vietoria, N. B.
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Fournier, Pre-cott, 0 .
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Fox Island 'Main, Guysboro', N. S.

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Foxton, Lisgar, M.
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*Guelph, Wellington, S. R., O. Guilds, Kent, 0 .
Gulf Shore, Cumberland, N. S. Gull cove, Cape Breton, N. S. Gull Creek, Addington, 0. Gull Lake, Assa.
Gunning Cove, Shelburne, N.S Gunter, Hastings, N. R., O.
Guthrie, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Guysborough, Norfolk, N.R.,O Guysborough, Guysboro, N. S. Guysborough Intervale, Guys-
borough, N S.
Gypsum Mines, Haldimand, O. Hackett's Cove, Halifax, N. S. Hadlow Cove, Levis, $\mathbf{Q}$. Hagan, Vancouver, B. C. *Hagersv lle, Haldimand, O . Hagerman's Corners, York, O. Haileybury, Nipissing, O . Hainsville, Dundas, U. Halcro, Sask.
Haley Station, Renfrew, O.
Halcomb, Northumb'land, N.B Haldane Hill, Muskoka and Parry Sound, o.
Halfway Cove, Guysboro, N.S. Halfway Brook, Col'ster, N. S. Halfway River'Station, Cumberland, N. S.

* Haliburton, Peterboro,E.R.,O.
*Halifax, Halifax, N. S.
Hallerton, Huntingdon, Q .
Halloway, Hastings, f., R., 0. Hall's Bridge, Peterborough, O. Hall's Glen, Peterborough, 0 . Hall's Harbor, King's N. S. Hall's Mills, Lanark, N. R., O. Hall's Prairie, N. W., B. C. Hall's Stream, Compton, Q. Hallville, Dundas, O.
Halpenny, Lanark, N. R., O. Halston, Hastings, E. R., O. Halverson, Pontiac, Q. Hameil's 'roint, Simcoe, O. *Hamilton, Hamilton, 0 .
*James St., Hamilton, O.
*Pearl st., Hamilton, $\mathbf{O}$.
*Steven St., Hamilton, O.
Hamilton Beach, Wentw'th, 0. Hamilton, Prince, P E. I.
Hamilton Cove, Saguenay, Q. Hamilton Mountain, Queen's, N B.


## Hamiota, Marquette, M.

Hammondvale, King's, N. B. Hampshire Mills, Simcoe, 0. Hampstead, Oxford, N. R., O. Hampstead,' Queen's, N. B.
Hampden, Grey, S.K., O.
*Hampton, Durham, W. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Hampton, Queen's, P. E. I.'

* Hampton, King's, N. B.

Hamtown, York, N. B. Hanceville, Lariboo-Lillooet, B. C.

## Hanlan, Peel, 0.

Hanlan, Lisgar, M.
Hannon, Wentworth, S. R., O.
*Hanover, Grey, S. li., 0.
Hansford, Cumberland, N. S. *Hantsport, Hants, N. S. Hanwell, York, N. B.
Harhor au bouche, Antigonishe, N.S.
Harbord, Carleton, 0. Harbor koad, Antig., N. S. Harborville, King's, N. S. Hardinge, Addington, $\mathbf{O}$. Hardingville, St. John, N. B. Hardwicke, North'berl'd, N.B. Hardwood Flat, Compton, Q. Hardwood Land, Hants, N. S. Hardy, Westmoreland, N. B. Harewood, Westmoreland, N.B. Hargrave, Selkirk, M.
Harkaway, Grey, E. R., O. Harlem, Leeds, S. R., O. Harley, Oxford, S. R., O. Harley hoad, (Queen's, N. B. Harlock, Huron, S. R., O. Harlowe, Addington, 0 . Harmony, King's, N.'s. Harmony Mills, Qucen's, N. S. Harold, Hastings, N. R., O. Harper, Lanark, S. R.,O. Harperville, Lisgar, M. Harpley, Middlesex, N. R., O. Harrietsville, Middlesex, 0. Harrigan Cove, Halifax, N. S. Harrington, Queen's, L'. E. 1. Harrington, Saguenay, Q.
Harrington, East, Argenteuil, Q Harrington, West, Oxford. 0. Harrisburg, Brant, N. R., O. Harrisboro, Alta.
Harrison's Cor., Cornwall, O. Harrison River, N. W., B. C. Harrison Hot Springs, New

Westminster, B. C.
Harrison Road, Cumberland, N. S .

Harrison Settlement, Cumberland, N. S.
*Harriston, Wellington, O . Harrisville, Westmorel'd, N.B. Harrow, Essex, S. R., O Harrowby, Marquette, M. Harrowsmith, Addington, $\mathbf{O}$. Hartfield, York, N. B. Hartfell, Muskoka and Parry sound, 0.
Hartford, Norfolk, N. R., O. Hartford, Cumberland, N. S. Hartford, Carleton, N. B. Hartington, Addingon, $\mathbf{O}$. Hartland, Carleton, N. B. Hartley, Victoria, N. R., O. Hartney, Selkirk, M.
Hartsmere, Addington, $\mathbf{O}$. Hartsville, Queen's, P. E. I. Harvey, Albert, N. B.
Harvey, Kenfrew, S. R., O. Harvey Bank, Albert, N. B. Harvey Station, York, N. B. Harwich, Kent, O.
Harwood, Northumberland, 0. Harwood' Plains, Carleton, O. Haseville, Missisquoi, Q.
Hassett, Digby, N. S.

Hastings, Northur lastings, Cumberl astings, Albert, atchley Station, atfield Point, Ki atley, Stanstead, athaway, Pontiac atherton, Grey, E atzic, N. Westmir atzic Prairie, N. aultain, Peterbor avelock, Peterbor avelock, Digby, N avergal, Hastings lawkesbury, Pres awkestone, Simeo awkesville, Water awley, Lennox, 0 awthorne, Russell awtrey, Oxford, S
ay, Middlesex, N .
ay Bay, Lennox, ayburn, Lennox, ay Cove, Richmon aydon, Durham, ayesland, Wentwo ayesville, York, N ayfield, Selkirk, M ay's River, Inver aysville, Waterloo ayward, Assa.
azel Cliffe, Assa.
azeldean, Carleton azel Grove, Queen azel Hill, Guysbor azelmere, N. W., 1 azzard's Corners, H eadford, York, E. eadingly, Lisgar, 1 ead Lake, Victoria ead of Amherst, land, N. S.
ead of Cardigan
P, E, I,
cad of Chezzetcook N. S.
ead of Hillsborous
P.E.I.
ead of Indian Har
Guysborough, N. S
ead of Jeddore, Hal
ead of Jordan Ri
burne, N. S.
ead of Millstream N. B.
ad of River Heb verland, N. S.
ad of St, Margar Ialifax, N. S.
ad of St. Peter's B E. I.
d of South Riv uysborough, N. S did of Tatamagou olchester, N. S. ad of Tide, Res . B.
ad of Wallace Bay, and, N, S.
ad of Wallace $B$
de, Cumberland,
al, Vancouver, B. aslip, Selkirk, M.
athbell, Pictou, N
ather, Lambton, $\mathbf{E}$
atherdale, King's,
atherton, Antigoni
athcote, Grey, E. R

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el'd, N. , 0 e, M. gton, 0. nd

Parry

Hastings, Northumberland, 0 astings, Cumberland, N. S. astings, Albert, N. B.
atchley Station, Oxford, 0 atfield Point, King's, N. B. attey, Stanstead, Q.
athaway, Pontiac, $Q$.
atherton, Grey, E. 1., O.
atzic, N. Westminster, B. C. atzic Prairie, N. W., B. C. aultain, Peterborough, O . (welock;, Peterborough, 0. avelock, Digby, N. S.
avergal, Hastings, N. R., O. lawkesbury, Prescott, O . awkestone, Simcoe, E. R., O. aukiesville, Waterloo, 0.
awley, Lennox, 0 .
awthorne, Russell, 0 .
awtrey, Oxford, S. R., $\mathbf{0}$.
ay, Middlesex, N. R., O.
ay Bay, Lemnox, 0 .
ayburn, Lennox, 0 .
ay Cove, Richmond, N. S. aydon, vurham, W. R., O. ayesland, Wentworth, 0 . ayesville, York, N. B.
ayfield, Selkirk, M.
ay's River, Inverness, N. S. aysville, Waterloo, S. Li., o. ayward, Assa.
azel Cliffe, Assa.
azeldean, Carleton, 0.
izel Grove, Queen's, P. E. I. azel Hill, Guysborough, N.s. azelmere, N. W., B. C.
azzard's Corners, Hastings, 0 . eadford, York, E. R., O. eadingly, Lisgar, M.
ead Lake, Victoria, N. R., O. ead of Amherst, Cumberand, N. S.
ead of Cardigan, King's, P. E.I.
cad of Chezzotcook, Halifax, N. S.

Ead of Hillsborough, King's P. E. I.
eal of Indian Harbor Lake, Guysborough, N. S.
ead of Jeddore, Halifax, N.S.
ead of Jordan River, Shelburne, N. S.
ead of Millstream, King's. N. B.
ad of River Hebert, Cumerland, N. S.
ad of St. Margaret's Bay, Ialifax, N. S .
Ed of St. Peter's Bay,King's E. I.
${ }^{11}$ of South River Lake,
uysborough, N. S.
${ }^{d}$ of Tatamagouche Bay, olchester, N. S.
ad of Tide, Restigouche, B.
ad of Wallace Bay, Cumberand, N. S.
ad of Wallace Bay, north
ide, Cumberland, N . s .
al, Vancouver, B. C.
aslip, Selkirk, M.
athbell, Pictou, N S.
ather, Lambton, E. R. ., o.
atherdale, King's, P. E. J
atherton, Antigonishe, N.s.
atheote, Grey, E. R., 0 .

Heathton, Stanstead, O. Hebertcille, Chicoutimi, Q. Hebron, Albert, N. B. Hebron, Yarmouth, N. S.
Hecla, Lisgar, M.
Heckston, Grenville, N. R., O.
Hectanooga, Digby, N. S.
Hedgeville, Pictou, N. S.
Hedleyville, Quebec, Q.
Hednesford, Assa.
Heidelburg, Waterloo, N.R.,O,
Hekkla, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Helena, Huntingdon, $Q$. Hemford, Lunenburg, N. S.
Hemison, Dorchester, Q. Hemlock, Norfolk, S. R., O. *Hemmingford, Hunt'g'n, Q. Henderson Settle., Qn's, N.B. Henderson Settlement, Cumberland, N. S.
Henderson's Grove, Megantic, Q.

Henesy, Pontiac, Q.
Henfryn, Huron, E. R., O.
Hennigar, Hants, N. S.
Henry, Prescott, O.
Henrysburg, St. Johns, Q.
IIenryville, 1berville, Q .
*Hensall, Huron, S. K., O . Hepvorth, Bruce, N. R., O Hepworth Station, Bruce, 0 . Herdman, Huntingdon, Q . Hereford, Compton, 0 . Hereward, Wellington, 0 . Hermon, Hastings, N. 1 ., o. Hermanville, King's, P . E. I. Hernando Island, N. W, B. C. Hernefield, Selkirk, M. Heron Island, Restig., N. B. Heron Bay, Algoma, O. Herring Cove, Halifax, N. S. Herron's Mills, Lanark, 0 . ${ }^{* H \text { Hespeler, Waterloo, S. R , }}$. Hesson, Perth, N. R, ${ }^{\prime}$. Heyworth, Ottawa, Q. Hewitt, Monck, O.
Hiawatha, Peterboro', E. R.,O. Hibernia, Queen's, N. 13. Hickson, Oxford, N. R... 0
Higgin's Road, Prince, P. E. I. High Bank, King's, P. E. I. High Bluff, Marquette, M. Highbury, King's, N. S. High Falls, Renfrew, S. R., 0 . Hightield, York, W. R., 0. Highfield, Hants, N. S.
*Highgate, Elgin, W. ${ }^{\text {R., }}$ ). Highland, Guysboro', N. S. Highland Creek, York, 0 . Highland Village, Colchester, N. S.

Highlands, Carleton, N. B. High River, Alta,
High Rock, Ottawa, Q
Hillaton, King's, N. S.
Hillburn, Assa.
Hillesden, Assa,
Hill Farm, Assa.
Hill Grove, Digby, N. S.
Hill Head, Argenteuil, Q. Hillhurst, Compton, Q. Hillier, Prince Edward, o. Hillman, Essex, S. R. ${ }^{0}$. Hillsboro, Lambton, W. R., o *illsborough, Inverness, N.' S. *Hillsborough, Albert, N. B. Hillsburgh, Wellington, 0.

Hillsburn, Annapolis, N. S.
*Hillstale, Simcoe, E. R., O. Hillesden, Assa.
Hillsdale, Inverness, N. S. Hillsdale, King's, N. B.
Hill's Green, Huron, S. R., O. Hillside, Cape Breton, N. S. Hillside, Albert, N. B. Hillview, Selkirk, M.
Hilly Grove, Algoma, O.
Hilton, Northumberl'd, o.
Hilton, Selkirk, M.
Hinch, Addington, 0 .
Hintonburg, Carleton, 0 .
Hiram, Albert, N. B.
Hnausa, Lisgar, M.
Hoard's Station, Northumber.
land, E. R., O.
Hoasic, Dundas, 0 .
Hoath Head, Grey, N. R., O.
Hobart, Simcoe, E. R., O.
*Hochelaga, Hochelaga, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Hochstadt, Provenclier, M.
Hockley, Cardwell, o.
Hodgins, Pontiac, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Hodson, Pictou, N. S
Holbrook, Oxford, S. R., O.
Holderville, King's, N. B.
Holland Centre, Grey, 0 .
Holland Landing, York, O.
Holland, Marquette, M.
Holland's Mills, Ottawa, Q.
Hollbroke, Alta.
Hollen, Wellington, N. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Holly, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Holly Park, York, N. R., O.
Holmesville, Carleton, N. B.
Holmesville, Huron, S. R., O.
Holmfield, Selkirk, M.
Holstein, Grey, S. R., O.
Holt, York, N. R., O.
Holton, Chateauguay, Q.
Holyrood, Bruce, W. R., O.
Homer, Lincoln, 0 .
Homeville, Cape Breton, N.S.
Honeywood, Simcoe, S. R., 0 .
Honora, Algoma, 0 .
Hope, Yale, B. C.
Hope Bay, Bruce, N. R., O.
Hopefield, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Hopefield, King's, P. E. 1.
Hope River, Queen's, P.E.I.
Hopetown, Bonaventure, Q.
Hopetown, Lanark, N. R., O.
Hopeville, Grey, E. R., O.
Hopewell, Albert, N. B.
*Hopewell, Pictou, N. S.
Hopewell Cape, Albert, N. B.
Hopewell Hill, Albert, N. B.
Hopper, Albert, N. B.
Hornby, Halton, O .
Hornby Island, Vanc., B. C.
Horncastle, Victoria, N. R., O.
Horning's Millls, Grey, E. i.,o.
Horn's Road, C. B., N. S.
Horton Landing, King's, N. S.
Hotham, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Hotspur, Peterboro, E. R., O.
Houghton, Norfolk, S. R, O.
House Harbor, Gaspé, Q.
Housey's Rapids, Ontario, O.
Howe Island, Frontenac, O.
Howe Sound, N. W., B. C.
*fowick, Chateauguay, Q.
Hoyt Station, Sunbury, N. B.
Hubrey, Middlesex, S, R., O.
Hubbard's Cove, Halifax, N. S.

Hudson, Vaudreuil. Q.
Huestis'Landing, Q'n's, N. B. Hulbert, Dundas, $O$.
*/full, Uttawa, Q.
Humber, York, W. R., O.
Humber Bay, York, W, R., O.
*Humberstone. Welland, $U$.
Hun's Valley, Marquetle, M.
Hunter's Home, Queen's, N. B
Hunter's Moun., Vict'a, N. S. Hunter's Point, Pontiac, Q.
Hunter's River, Q'n's, 1'. E. I.
Hunterstown, Maskinonge, Q
*IIuntingdon, Huntingdon, ©.
Huntingion, N. W., B. C
Huntingfield, Huron, E. R., O Huntington, C. B., N. S.
Huntingville, Sherbrooke, Q.
Huntley, Lanark, N. R, O.
Hunt's Point Queen's, N. S.
*Huntsville, Muskoka \& P'arry Sound, O
Hurdville, Muskoka \& Parry Sound, 0 .
Hurdman's Bridge, Russell, O. Hurtubise, Russell, O.
Husavick, Lisgar, M.
Hutchinson Settlement, Halifax, N. S.
Hutton House, Simcoe, O.
Huttonsville, Peel, O.
Hybla, Hastings, N. R., O. Hyde, Assa.
Hyde'Park Cor., Middlesex, O. Hyndford, Renfrew, S. R., U.
Hyndman, Grenville, 0 .
Icelandie River, Lisgar, M.
Ida, Durham, E. R., O.
Ida, Queen's, N. B.
Ignace, Algoma, 0 .
lifracombe, Muskoka \& Parry Sound, O .
Ilderton, Middlesex, E. R., O.
Illicfflewaet, Yale-Kootenay, B. C.

Imlah, King's, N. B.
Inchby, Queen's. N. B.
Indian Brook, Victoria, N. S.
Indian Ford, Marquette, M.
Indian Harbor, Halifax, N. S.
Indian Head, Assa.
Indian Island, Charlotte, N.B. Indian Lorette, Quebec, Q.
Indian Mountain, Westmoreland, N. B.
Indian' Point, Lunenburg, N.S. Indian River, P'eterborough, 0 . Indian River, Prince, P E. I.
Indian River'Station, Peterborough, E. R., O.
Indian Road, Hants, N. S.
*Indian Town, St. John, N. B.
*Ingersoll, Oxford, $\mathbf{S} . \mathrm{R} ., \mathrm{O}$.
Ingle ide, Lisgar, M.
Inglewood, Cardwell, o.
Inglisville, Annapolis, $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{R}}$ S.
Ingoldsby, Victoria, N. R., O.
Ingonish, Victoria, N. S.
Ingram River, Halifax, N. S.
Inholmes, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Inistioge, Grey, E. R., O.
Inkerman, Dundas, O.
Inkerman, Gloucester, N. B.
Innerkip, Oxford, N, R., O.
Innisfail, Alta.
Innisfil, Simcoe, S. R., O,
Innisville, Lanark, S. R., O.
*International Bridge, Welland, 0 .
Intervale, Westmoreland,N.B. Inverary, Frontenac, 0. Inverhuron, Bruce, W. R., O. Invermay, Bruce, N. R., O. *Inverness, Megantic, Q. Inverness, Prince, P E. I. Inwood, Lambton, E. R., O. Iona, Elgin, W. R., O. Iona, Victoria, N. S. Ioma'Station, Elgin, W. R., O. Ireland, Antigonishe, N. S. Irena, Dundas, O.
Ireton, Yarmouth, N. S. Irish Cove, Cape Breton, N.s. Iris, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Iris, Queen's, P. E.' I.
Irish Lake, Grey, S. R., O. Irishtown, Westmoreland,N.B. Iron Bridge, Algoma, $O$. Iron Dale, Victoria, N. R., O. Iron Hill, Brome, Q.
Iron Mines, Inverness, N. S. Iron Ore, Picton, N. S. Iron Rock, licton, N. S. Itronside, Ottawa, Q.
*Iroquois, Dundas, 0.
Irvine, Megantic, Q .
Irving Settlement,Albert,N.B. Isaac's IIarbor, Guysboro,N.s. Isaac's Harhor, East side, Guys-
borough, N. S.
Isherwood, Algoma, 0.
Island Brook, Compton, Q. Islay, Victoria, N. R., U. Isle aux Coudres, Charlevoix,Q. Isle aux Grues, Montmagny,'民. Isle Bizard, Jacques Cartier,Q. Isle des Chênes, Provencher, M. Isle Dupas, Berthier, Q. Isle P'errot, Vaudreuil, Q. Isle Perrot, north, Vaudreuil,Q. Isle Verte, Temiscouata, Q. Islington, York, W. R., O, Italy Cross, Lunenburg, N. S. Ivan, Middlesex, S. R., O. Ivanhoe, Hastings, S. R., O. Ives, Wolfe, Q.
Ivry, Temiscouata, Q. lvy, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Ivy Lea, Leeds, S. R., O. Jackfish Bay, Algoma, O. Jack's Lake, Simcoe, N. R., O. Jackson, Cumberland, N. S. Jackson, Grey, N. R., O. Jacksontown, Carleton, N. B. Jacksonville, Carleton, N. B. Jacksonville, C. B., N. S. Jacquet River, Restigouche, N. B.

Jaffa, Elgin, E. R., O.
James River, Antigonishe, N.S. James River'Sta., Antig., N.S. *James Street, Hamilton, 0. Jamestown, Huron, E. R., O. Jamesville, Victoria, N. S. Jamieson, Lınark, N, R., O. Janetville, Durham, E. R., O. Janeville, Gloucester, N. B. Jarlsberg, Musk.\& Parry Sd.,O. Jarret's Uorners, Simcoe, O. *Tarvis, Haldimand, $\mathbf{O}$.
Jasper, Grenville, N. $\dot{R}$, $\mathbf{O}$.
Jauvrin's Harbor, Richmond,
N. S.

Jeannette's Creek, Kent, O. Jefierson, York, W, R., O.

Jeddore Oyster Ponds, Halif'x N. S.

Jeffry, King's, N. B.
Jellyby, 1,rockville, 0 .
Jemseg, Queen's, N. B
Jenkins, Qucen's, N. B.
Jericho, 1 ambton, E. R., O Jemyn, Peterborough, E. R., O. Jersey Mills, Beauce, Q. Jerseyville, Brant, N. R., O.
Jessopville, Grey, E. R., O. Jewett's Mills, York, N. B. Jocelyn, Algoma, O.
Jock Vale, Carleton, 0.
Joggin Bridge, Digby, N. S. Joggin Mines, Cumb'nd, N. S. Johnson, Grey, N. R., 0 . Johnson Crossing, Cole., N. S. Johnson's Croft, King's, N. B. Johnson's Mills, Huron, O . Johnson's Mills, Westmorel'd, N. B.

Johnston's River, Q'n's, P.E.I. Johnston, Queen's, N B.
Johnstown, Richmond, N. S. Johuville, Compton, Q.
Johnville, Carleton, N. B.
Jolicure, Westmoreland, N.B. ",Joliette, Joliette, Q.
Joly, Provencher, M.
Jones' Corner, King's, N. B. Jones' Falls, Leeds, S. R., O. Jonquieres, Chicoutimi, Q. Jordan, Lincoln, 0 .
Jordan Bay, Shelburne, N. S.
Jordan Bay, east side, Shel-
burne, N. S.
Jordan Branch, Shelb'ne, N.S.
Jordan Ferry, Shelburne, N.S.
Jordan Mountain, King's,N.B. Jordan Station, Lincoln, 0.
Josephine, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Josephsburg, Waterloo,s.R.,o. Josephsburg, Assa.
Joyceville, Frontenac, O.
Joynt, Ottawa, \&.
Juddhaven, Simcoe, E. R., O. Judique, Inverness, N. S. Jumping Pond, Alta.
Juniper Island, summer office,
Peterborough, E. R., O.
Juniper Mount, C. B., N. S. Jura, Lambton, E. R., O. Juvenile Settle, Sunbury, N.B Kagawong, Algoma, O. Kaladar Station, Addington, 0 Kaleida, Selkirk, M.
Kaministiqua, Algoma, 0 .
*Kamloops, Yale, 13. C.
Kamouraska, Kamouraska, Q. Kamsack, Assa., E.
Kananaskis, Alta.
Kaposvar, Assa.
Kars, Carleton, O.
Kars, King's, N. B.
Karsdale, Annapolis, N. S
Kaslo, Yale \& Kontenay, B. C. Katepwe, Assa.
Katevale, Stanstead, Q.
Katrine, Muskoka and Parr
Sound, 0 .
Kay Settlement, West'l'd, N.B Kazubazua, Ottawa, Q.
Keady, Grey, N. R., O.
Kearney, Muskoka and Parr sound, 0 .
Keats, Westmoreland, N. B.
Keenansville, Cardwell, 0.
*Keene, Peterbor Keewatin, Algom Keith, Bothwell, Keith, King's, N. Keith, Compton, Keithley Creek,' Keldon, Welling Kelowna, Yale, Kelloe Station, M Kells, Muskoka \& Kelly's Cross, Qu Kelly's Cove, Yar Kelso, Huntingdo Kelso, Halton, U. Kelvin, Norfolk,
Kemble, Grey, N.
Kemnay, Selkirk,
Kempt, (Queen's,
Kempt Head, Vict Kempt Shore, Hal Kempt Town, Col *Kemptville, (iren Kemptville, Yarm Kendal, Durham, Kenilworth, Well Kennaway, Peterb Kenlis, Assa.
Kenmore, Russell Kennell, Assa. Kennetcook, Hants KennetcookCorne Kennington Cove, Kenneyville, Pert Kensington, Hunt Kensington, Midd Kensington, Prine Kent, Halifax, N . Kent Bridge, Both Kentville, King's, ieohan, King's, N Kepler, Frontenac Keremeos, Yale-Ko Kerrowgare, licto Kerrwood, Middles Kerry, Albert, N. I Kertch, Lambton, Keswick, York, N. Keswick Ridge, Yo Ketch Harbor, Hal Kettleby, York, N Kettle River, Yale nay, B. C.
Kewstoke, Inverne Khiva, Middlesex, Kilbain, Huntingd kilbride, Halton, Kilburn, Victoria, Kildare, Joliette, Q Kildare, Prince, P. Kildare Capes, Prin Kildare St'n, Prine Kildonan, Lisgar, Kilfoil, Carleton, $\mathbf{N}$ Kilgorie, Simeoe, s. Kilkenny Lake, C.
Killaloe, Renfrew,
Killam's Mills, Wes

## N, B.

Killarney, Algoma,
Killarney, Sclkirk,
Killean, Wellington
Killyleagh, Simcoe,
Kilmanagh, Peel, O
Kilmarnoek, Lanar
Kilmartin, Middlese
filmaurs, Carleton,
Kilsyth, Grey, N. R.

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h, E. R., 0 e . Q . R., 0 . $\mathrm{k}, \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$.

## 1,0 .

Y, N.
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Cole., N. S. ng's, N. B.
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N $B$.
nd, N. S. , Q. N. $B$.
land, N.B.
's, N. B S. R., O. imi, Q.
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lb'ne, N.S
ourne, N.S
King's,N.B
coln, 0.
N. R., O.
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B., N. S.
bury, N.B
O.
dington, 0
ma, 0 .
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uraska, Q
s, N. S.
enay, B. C.
and Parry
st'l' $d, N, B$ Q.
, 0.
and Parr
d, N. B.
vell, 0.
*Keene, Peterboro, E. R., O. Keewatin, Algoma, $\mathbf{O}$.
Keith, Bothwell, 0.
Keith, King's, N, B.
Keith, Compton, Q.
Keithley Creek, Cariboo, B. C. Keldon, Wellington, N. R., o. Kelowna, Yale, B C.'
Kelloe Station, Marquette, M Kells, Muskoka \& Parry Sd.,O. Kelly's Cross, Queen's, P. E. I. Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth, N. S. Kelso, Huntingdon, Q. Kelso, Halton, U.
Kelvin, Norfolk, N. R., O.
Kemble, Grey, N. R., ${ }^{\circ}$.
Kemnay, Selkirk, M.
Kempt, Queen's, N. S.
Kempt Head, Victoria, N. S. Kempt Shore, Hants, N. S. Kempt Town, Colchester, N.S. TKemptville, (irenville, 0 . Kemptville, Yarmouth, N. s. Kendal, Durham, W. R., O. Kenilworth, Wellington, 0 . Kennaway, Peterboro, E. R., O. Kenlis, Assa.
Kenmore, Russell, O.
Kennell, Assa.
Kemnetcook, Hants, N. S KennetcookCorner,Hants,N.S. Kennington Cove, ©. B., N. S. Kenneyville, Perth, N. R., O. Kensington, Huntingdon, Q. Kensington, Middlesex, 0 . "Kensington, Prince, P. E. I. Kent, Halifax, N. S. Kent Bridge, Bothwell, 0 . Kentville, King's, N. S. Keohan, King's, N. B. Kepler, Frontenac, O. Keremeos, Yale-Kootenay,B.C. Kerrowgare, I ictou, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$ Kerrwood, Middlesex, W.R.,O. Kerry, Albert, N. 1 . Kertch, Lambton, W. R., O. Keswick, York, N. R., O. Keswick Ridge, York,' N. B. Ketch Harbor, Halifax, N. S. Kettleby, York, N. R., $\mathbf{U}$. Kettle River, Yale and Kootenay, B. C.
Kewstoke, Inverness, N. S.
Khiva, Middlesex, N. R., O.
Kilbain, Huntingdon, Q.
Kilbride, Halton, 0.
Kilburn, Victoria, N. B,
Kildare, Joliette, Q.
Kildare, Prince, P. E. I.
Kildare Capes, Prince, P.E.I.
Kildare St'n, Prince, P. E. I.
Kildonan, Lisgar, M.
Kilfoil, Carleton, N. B.
Kilgorie, Simcoe, s. R., O.
Kilkenny Lake, C. B., N. S.
Killaloe, Renfrew, S.'R., O. Killam's Mills, Westmoreland, N. B.

Killarney, Algoma, 0.
Rillarney, Selkirk, M.
Killean, Wellington, S. R., O. Killyleagh, Simcoe, S. R., O. Kilmanagh, Peel, O.
Kilmarnock, Lanark, S. R., 0.
Kilmartin, Middlesex, W. R.,O. iilmaurs, Carleton, 0.
Kilsyth, Grey, N. R., O.

Kilworthy, Ontario, N. R., O.
Kimball, L mbton, W. R., O. Kimberley, Grey, E, R., O ., Kimbo, Wentworth, S. R., O. Kinbrae, Assa.
Kinburn, Lanark, N. R., O.
*Kincardine, Bruce, W.R., O.
Kineardine, Victoria, N, B.
*King, York, N. R., O.
Kingarf Bruce, W. R., O
Kingsborough, King's, P. E. I. King Creek, York, N. R., O. Kingarth, York, N. B.
Kinghurst, Grey, N. R., O. Kinglake, Norfolk, S. R., O. Kingross, Inverness, N. S. Kingsbridge, Huron, W, R., O. Kingsbury, Richmond, $\dot{\mathbf{Q}}$.
Kingsbury, Lunenburg, N. S. Kingsclear, York, N. B'.
Kingscote, Grey, E. R., O.
Kingscourt, Lambton, E. R.,O. Kingscroft, Stanstead, $\mathbf{Q}$. Kingsey, Drummond, Q. ${ }^{*}$ Kingsey Falls, Drummond, Q. Kingsford, Hastin s, E. R., O. Kingsley, Selkirk, M.
Kingsley, York, N. B .
Kingsmill, Elgin, E R , O. Kingsport, Kıng's, N. S. *Kingston, Kingston, 0 . *Kingston, King's, N, B. Kingston, Kent, N. B. King ton Mills, Frontenac, O. Kingston Station, King's, N. S. Kingston Station, Kingston, 0 . Kingston Village, King's, N. S. ${ }^{*}$ Kingsville, Essex, S. R., O . Kingsville, Inverness, N. S. King'sWharf, Victoria, S, R.,O. Kinistino, Sask.
Kinkora, Perth, N. R., O.
Kinkora, Prince, P. E. I.
Kinloss, Bruce, W. R., O.
Kinlough, Bruce, W. R., 0 .
${ }^{*}$ Kinmount, Victoria, N., R., O.
*Kinnear's Mills, Megantic, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Kinosota, Marquette, M.
Kinross, Queen's, P. E. I.
Kinsale, Ontario, W. R., O.
Kinsman's Corners, King's,N.S
Kintail, Huron, W'. R., O.
Kintore, Oxfrrd, N. R., ©.
*Kint)re, Victoria, N. B.
*Kippen, Huron, S. R., O.
Kippewa, Pontiac, Q.
Kirby, Durham, W. R., O.
Kirkdale, Drummond, $Q$.
*Kirlfield, Victoria, N. R., O.
Kirkhill, Glengarry, O.
Kirkhill, Cumberland, N. S. Kirkland, Carleton, N. B. Kirk's Ferry, Ottawa, Q. Kirkton, Perth, S. R., O. Kirkpatiick, Sask.
Kirkwall, Wentworth, N. R., O. Kirkwood, Inverness, N. S. Kiskisink, Portneuf, Q.
-Kleinburg, York, W. R., O.
Klock's Mills, District of Nipissing, $O$.
Knapda e, Middlesex, W. R., O.
Knatchbull, Halton, O .
Knowlesville, Carleton, N. B.
*Knowl on, Brome, Q.
Knozford, Carleton, N, B.
Knoydart, Pictou, N. S.

Koksilah, Vancouver, B. C. Kola, Selkirk, M.
Kolapore, Grey, E. R., O. Kolbeck, Cumberlaıd,'N. S. Kohler, Haldimand, $\mathbf{O}$.
Komoka, Middlesex, S. R., O. Kootenay, Yale, B. C. Korah, Algoma, o.
Kossuth, Waterjoo, S. R., O.
Kouchibouguae, Kent, N, B.
Kouchibouguac Beach Kent, N, B.
Kuper Island, Vancouver, B. C. Kurtzvine, Wellington, N.K., O . Kutawa, Ass.a.
La Baie, Yamaska, Q.
La Beauce, Beauce, $Q$.
Laberge, Chateauguay, Q.
La Borderie, Pruvencher, M. La Broquerie, Provencher, M, L'Acadie, St. Johns, (l.
Lac a la 'Tortue, Champlain, Q.
Lac aux Sables, Portnew, (Q.
La Carrière, Bagot, Q.
Lac Bellemare, st. Maurice, Q.
Lachenaie, L'Assomption, © Q $^{2}$.
*Lachine, Jacques Cartier, $\dot{4}$.
Lachine Locks, Jacques Cartier, Q.
La Chevrotière, Portneuf, Q.
Lachine Kapids, Jacques Cartier, Q.
Lachute Mills, Argenteuil, Q.
*Lachute, Argenteunl, (Q
La Conception, Ottawa, Q.
La Décharge, Úhicoutime, Q.
Lac La Biche, Alta.
Lac La Hache, Cariboo, B. C.
Lac Masson, Terrebonne, Q.
*Lacolle, St. Johms, Q.
Lac Rond, Ottawa, Q.
Lac St. Joseph, I'ortneuf, Q.
Lacombe, Alta.
*Ladner's Landing, New Westminster, B. C.
Lady Bank, Grey, E. R., O.
La Fayette, Bellechasse, (2.
Lafontaine, Simcue, E, R., O.
Laggan, Glengarry, O.
La Guerre, Huntingdon, Q.
La Havre Cross Roads, Lunenburg, N. S.
La Have Island, Lunenburg, N. S.

La Mare, Char levoix, Q.
Like, Hastings, N. K., U
Lake AinslieChapel, Inverness,
N, S.
Lake Ainslie (West Side), Inver ness, N.S.
Lake Ainslie (East Side), Inverness, N. S.
Lake Aiuslie (South Side), Inverness, N. S.
Lake Amis, Yarmouth, N. S. Lake Aylmer, Wolie, Q.
Lake Baker, Victoria, N. B. Lake Beauport, Quebec, Q. Lakeburn, Westmorel'd, N. B. Lake Charles, Grey, N, R., O. Lake Clear, kenfrew, S. K., O. Lake Dauphin, Marquetto, M. Lake Doré, Renfrew, N. R, O. Lake Edward, Portneuf, Q. Lake Egmont, Halifax, N. S.
Lake Etchemín, Dorchester, Q.
Lakefield, Argenteuil, Q.

Lakefield，King＇s，N．B
＊Lakefield，Peterboro，E．R．，O． Lake Frances，Lisgar，M． Lake George，York，N．B
Lake George，King＇s，N．S．
Lake Geo：ge，Yarmouth，N．S．
Lakehurst，Peterboro，E．R．，O． Lakeland，Marquette，M
Lakelands，Cumberland，N．S．
Lake Law，Inverness，N．S．
Lakelet，Huron，E．R，O．
Lake Megantic，Compton，Q．
Lake Opinicon，Frontenac， 0.
Lake Paul，King＇s，N S．
Lakeport，Northumberland， 0.
Lake Ramsay，Lunenburg，N．S．
lake Road，Albert，N．B．
Lakeside，Oxford，N．R．，O
Lakeside，Yarmouth，N．S．
Lake St．Mary，Ottawa，Q．
Lake Stream，Kent，N．B．
Lake Talon，District of Nipis－ sing， 0 ．
Lake Temiscamingue，Pontiac， Q．
Laketon，Kent，N．B
Lakevale，Antigonishe，N．S．
Lake Verd，Queen＇s，P，E．I．
Lakeview，Argenteuil，Q．
Lakeview，Queen＇s，N．B．
Lakeview，Elgin，E．R．，O．
Lakeview，King＇s，N．S．
Lakeville，Carleton，N．B．
Lakeville，King＇s，N．S．
Lakeville，King＇s，P．E．I
Lakeville Cor．，Sunbury，N．B．
Lake Weedon，Wolfe， $\mathbb{Q}$ ．
Lalonde，Prescott，O．
L＇Amable，Hastings，N．R．，O．
L＇Amaroux，York，E．R．，O．
Lamartine，L＇Islet，Q．
Lambeth，Middlesex，S．R．，O．
Lambton，Beauce，Q．
＊Lambton Mills，York，W．R．，O．
Lameque，Gloucester，N．B．
Lamlash，Grey，S．R．，O．
Lammermoor，Lanark，N．R．，O．
＊Lanark，Lanark，N．R．，O．
＊Lancaster，Glengarry， 0 ．
Lancelot，Muskoka and Parry Sound， 1.
Landestrew，Assa．
Landreville，Bıauharnois，Q．
Landry，Gloucester，N．B．
Lands End，King＇s，N．B．
Land Villa，Montmagny，Q．
Lanes，Huron，W．R．，O．
Lanesville，Colchester，N．S．
Lang，Peterborough，E．R．，O．
Langdon，Alta．
Langenburg，Assa．
Langevin，Dorchester，Q．
Langford，Brant，N．R．， O．$^{\text {．}}$
Langille＇r，Lunenburg，N．S．
Langley，N．W．，B．C．
Langley Prairie， $\mathbf{N}$ ．W．，B．C．
Langside，Bruce，W．R．，O．
Langstaff，York，E．R．，O．
Lanoieville，Richelieu， $\mathbb{Q}$ ．
Langton，Norfolk，S．R．，U．
Langvale，Selkirk，M．
L＇Annonciation，Úttawa，Q．
Lanoraie，Berthier，Q．
Lansdown，Carleton，N．B
＊Lansdowne，eeds，S．R．，O．
Lansdowne，Digby，N．S．
Lansdowne Hotel，Prince， P．E．I．

L＇Anse à Giles，Montmagny，Q． L＇Anse à la Cabane，Gaspé，Q． L＇Anse au Beaufils，Gaspé，Q． L＇Anse au Foin，Chicoutimi，Q． L＇Anse anx Gascons，Bona－ venture． Q ．
Lansing，York，W．R．，O．
L＇Anse St．Jean，Chicoutimi，Q． Lantz，Lunenburg，N．S．
La Patrie，Compton，Q．
La Petite Riviere St François， Charlevoix，Q．
La Plaine，Terrebonne， $\mathbf{Q}$ ．
Laprairie，Laprairic，Q
LaPrésentation，St．Hyacinthe， Q．
Lapland，Lunenburg，N．S．
L＇Archevèque，Richmond，N．S．
L＇Ardoise，Richmond，N．S． Larivière，Selkirk，M，
Larkin，Hisstings，E．R．，O．
Laroche Brome，Q．
Larochelle，Megantic，Q． Larry＇s River，Guysboro，N．S． La Salette，Norfolk，N．R．，O． La Salle，Jisgar，M，
Lascelles，Ottawa，Q．
Laskay，York，N．K．，O．
L＇Assomption，L＇Ass＇ption，Q． Lasswade，Peterboro，E．R．，O． Laterrière，Chicoutimi，Q． Latimer，Frontenac，O． Latour＇s Mills，Pontiac Q． Lattie＇s Brook，Hants，N．S． LaTuque，Champlain，Q．














































































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Linton，York
Linton＇s，Sunb
Lintrathen，Se
Linwood，Wat
Linwood，Anti Lion＇s Head，
Lippentott， Se
Lisbon，Oxtord Lisburn，Bruce
Liscombe，Guy
Liscombe Mill
Lisgar，Peel， 0
Lisgar Station
Lisle，Simcoe，
L＇Islet，L＇Islet
Lismore，Picto
＊Listowel，Pert
Little Bartibog
land，N．B
Little Bass Riv
Little Branch land，N．B
Little Bras d＇O
Little Bras d＇ Cape Breton，
＊Little Britain
＊Little Current，
Little Cape，We
Littie Cascape
Little Duver，G
＊Little Glace B
Little Harbour，
Little Jud que，
Little Lake，Su
Little Lepreaux
Little Lorraine
Little Mabou，I
Little Metis，R
Little Métis Sta．
Little Musquash
Little Narrows，
Little Pabos，Ga
Little Pierre Ja
Little Pond，Kir
Little Pond，Cap
Little Rapids，Al
Little Rideau，P
Little Ridge，All
Little Ridgeton，
Little River Che
Little，River，O
Little River East
Little River We
Little River，Elg
Little River，Sun
Little River，Cun Little River，Dig
Little River
Halifax，N．S．
Little Rocher，A
Little Salmon Ri
Little Sands，Kiv
Little Shemogue
Little Shippigan
Little Tignish，P
Littlowood，Shell
Littlewood，Midd N．s．

Little Brook，I
Little Brook＇St ture，Q．

Little Harbour， P．E．I． ness，N．S． bert，N．B． John，N．B． land，N．B． N．B． in

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[^6]Linton, York, N.R. O
Linton's, Sunbury, N. $\mathbf{B}$.
Lintrathen, Selkirk, M.
Linwood, Waterloo, N.R., O. Linwood, Antigonishe, N.'S. Lion's Head, Bruce, N.R., O.
Lippentott, Selkirk, M
Lisbon, Oxtord, N R, O
Lisburn, Bruce, W.R., O.
Liscombe, Guysborough, N.S.
Liscombe Mills, Guysboro,N.S. Lisgar, Peel, O.
Lisgar Station, Drummond, Q.
Lisle, Simcoe, S.K., O.
L'Islet, L'Islet, Q.
Lismore, Pictou, N.S.
*Listowel, Perth, N.R., O.
Little Bartibog, Nortiuunberland, N.B.
Little Bass River, Colc., N.S.
Little Branch, Northumberland, N.B.
Little Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, N.S.

Little Bras d'Or, south side Cape Breton, N.S.
*Little Britain, Victoria, 0 .
Little Brook, Digby, N.S.
Little Brook Sta., Digby, N.S.
*Little Current, Algoma, O.
Little Cape, Westmorel'd, N.B.
Littie Cascapedia, Bonaventure, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Little Duver, Guysboro, N.S.
*Little Glace Bay, C. B., N.S.
Little Harbour, King's, 'P.E.I.
Little Harbour, Pictou, N.S.
Little Jud que, Inverness, N.S.
Little Lake, Sunbury, N.B.
Little Lepreaux, Charl'te, N.B.
Little Lorraine, C. B., N.S.
Little Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
Little Metis, Rimouski, Q.
Little Métis Sta., Rimouski, Q. Little Musquash,St.Johm,N. B
Little Narrows, Victoria, N.S.
Little Pabos, Gaspé, Q.
Little Pierre Jacques, Prince, P.E.I.

Little Pond, King's, P.E.I.
Little Pond, Cape Breton, N.S.
Little Rapids, Algoma, O.
Little Rideau, Piescott, $\mathbf{O}$.
Little Ridge, Albert, N.B.
Little Ridgeton, Charlotte,N.B.
Little River Cheticamp, Inverness, N.S.
Little 'River, Coverdale, Albert, N.B.
Little River East, Gaspé, Q.
Little River West, Gaspé, $\dot{Q}$.
Little River, Elgin, Alb't, N.B.
Little River, Sunbury, N. B.
Little River, Cumberland, N.S.
Little River, Digby, N.S
Little River Musquodoboit, Halifax, N.S.
Little Rocher, Albert, N.B.
Little Salmon River Mills, St. John, N.B.
Little Sands, King's, P.E.I.
Little Shemogue, Westmoreland, N.B.
Little 'Shippigan, Gloucester, N.B.

Little Tignish, Prince, P.E.I.
Littlewood, Shelburne, N.S.
Littlewood, Middlesex, $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{R}}, \mathrm{R}_{\bullet}, \mathrm{O}$.

Little York, Queen's, P.E.I. Liverpool, Queen's, N.S. Liverpool' Market, Ontario, O. Living Spring, Wellington, O, Livingstone Cove, Antig., N.S. Llewellyn, Sask.
Lloydtown, York, N. R., O. Lobo, Middlesex, S. R., O. Lochab r, Antigonishe, N.S. Lochaber Bay, Uttawa, Q. Lochalsh, Huron, W. K., O. L ch Ban, Inverness, N.S. Loch Broom, Pictou, N.S. Lockhartville, King's, N.S. Loch Erroch, N. W., B.C. Loch Garry, Glengarry, $\mathbf{0}$. Lochiel, Glengarry, 0 .
Loch Leven, Inverness, N.S. Loch Lomond, St. John, N.B. Loch Lomond, Richmond, N.S. Lochside, Richmond, N.S.
Loch Winnoch, Renfrew, O.
*Lockport, Shelburne, N.S. Locksley, Renfrew, S. R., O. Lockton, Cardwell, O, Locke Road, Prince, P'.E.J. Locust Hill,'York, E. R., O. Lodi, Stormont, 0.
Logan, Alta.
T.ogan's Tannery, Picton, N.S. Loganville, Pictou, N.S. Logberg, Assa.
Logierait, Lambton, W. R., O. Logoch, Marquette, M. Lombardy, Leeds, N. R., O. Londesborough, Huron,S. $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{R} ., \mathrm{O}$. *London, London, 0.
*London East, Middlesex, O. London West, London, 0 . Londonderry, King's, N. $\dot{B}$.
Londonderry Station, Colches. ter, N.S.
Lone Tree, Marquette, M, Long Bay, Algoma, O. Long Beach, St. John, N.B. Long Beach, Digl y, N.S.
Long Branch (summer office), York, W.R., O.
Long's Cove, King's, N.B. L.ong Creek, 'Queen's, P.E.I. Long Creek, Queen's, N.B. Longford Mills, Ontario, $\dot{O}$. Long Island, King's, N.S Long Island Main, C, B., N.S. Long Lake, Addington, O. Longlaketon, Assa.
Long Point, Hochelaga, Q. Long Point, Inverness, N.S. Long Point, King's, N.B. Long Point, Leeds, S, R., 0.
Long Point of Mingan, Sague nay, Q .
Long Reach, King's, N.B.
Long River, Queen's, P.E.T.
Long Settlement, Carlet'n,N.B Longtinville, Russell, O
*Longueuil, Chambly, Q.
Longwood,'Middlesex, S.R., O. Lonsda!e, Hastings, E, R., O. Lonsdale, King's, ${ }^{2}$, B . Loon Creek, Assa.
Lord's Cove, Charlotte, N.B. Loree, Grey, E. R., 0 . Lorette, Quebec, Q. Loretto, Cardwell, 0.
Loretto, Provencher, M

Lorimer Lake, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Loring, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Lorlie, Assa.
Lorne, Restigouche, N.B.
Lorne, Bruce, W. R., O.
Lorne, Richmond, Q.
Lorne, Pictou, N.S.
Lorne Park (summer office),
Peel, 0 . Peel, 0 .
Lornevale, Colchester, N.S.
Lorneville, Victoria, N. R., 0. Lorneville, Cumberland, N.S. Lorraine, Cardwell, O.
Lorway Mines, C. Breton, N S. Lost Channel, Hast ngs, O . Lost River, Argenteuil, Q. Lotbinière, Lotbinière, Q.
Lot 1, Prince, P.E.I.
4, Prince, P E.I.
6, Prince, P.E.I.
8, Prince, P.E.I.
" 10, Prince, P.E.I.
" ${ }^{6}$ 11, Prince, P.E.I.
" 12, Prince, P,E.I.
" 14 , Prince, P E.I.
" 16, Prince, P.E.I.
" 30, Queen's, P.E.I.
" ${ }^{6}$ 40, Queen's, P.E.I.
" 40 , King's, P.E.I.
" 48, Queen's, P.E.I.
" 56 , King's, P.E.I.
67, Queen's, P.E.I.
Lothair, Selkirk, M.
Lotus, Durham, E. R., O. Louisa, Argenteuil, Q. Louisburg, Cape Breton, N.S. Louise, Grey S. R., O. *Louiseville, Mavkinongé, Q. Louisville, Bothwell, 0 . Lourdes, Megantic, Q. Lourdes, Pictou, N.S.
Lourdes du Blane Sablon, Saguenay, Q
Lovat, Bruce, W.R., O.
Lovat, Pictou, N.S.
Lovering, Simcoe, E. R. O. Lovett, Northumberland, O . Low, Ottawa, Q.
Lowbanks, Monck, O.
Lower Abougoggin, Westmoreland, N.B.
Lower Argyle, Yarmouth, N.S. Lower Barney's River, Pictou, N.S.

Lower Blomidon, King's, N.S. Lower Brighton, Carleton,N.B. Lower Caledonia,Guysboro,N.S Lower Cambridge,Queen's,N,B Lower Caverhill, York, N.B. Lower Canard, King's, N.S. Lower Cape, Albert, N.B.
Lower Caraquet, Gloucester, N.B.

Lower Cariboo River, Pictou, N.S.

Lower Cove, Cumberland, N.S.
Lower Coverdale, Albert, N. B .
Lower Derby, Northumberland, N.B.
Lower Dumfries, York, N.B.
Lower Fast Pubnico, Yarmouth N.S.
Lower Economy,Cole'ster,N.S.
Lower Foster Settlement, Lunenburg, N.S.
Lower Five Islands, Cole., N.S.

Lower Fort Garry, Lisgar, M, Lower Freetown, Prince, P.E.L Lower French village, York, N B.
Lower Gagetown,Queen's, N, B. Lower Gramville, Amap., N.S. Lower Grenville, Cumb'd, N.s. Lower Haynevilie, York, N B. Lower Ireland, Megantic, Q . Lower Jordan Bay, shelburne, N,S.
Lower La Have, Lunenb'g,N.S. Lower L'Ardoise, Rich., N.S. Lower Line, Qucensbury, York, N. 13.

Lower Macean, Cumb'l'd, N.S.
Lower Meagher's Grant, Halifax N.S.
Lower Montague, King's, P.E.I
Lower Mt. Thom, Pictou, N.S.
Lower Nappan, Northumberland, N.B.
Lower Neweastle,Northumberland, N.B.
Lower Nicola, Yale and Kootenay, BC.
Lower Northfield, Lunenburg, N.S.

Lower Ohio, Shelburne, N.S.
Lower Onslow, Colchester.N.S. Lower Poquiock, York, N. B.
Lower Prince W., York, N.B.
Lower Prospect, Halifax, N.S.
Lower Queensbury, York, N.B.
Lower Ridge, King's, N.B.
Lower River Hebert, Cumberland, N.S.
Lower River Iuhabitants, Richmond, N.S.
Lower Rollo Bay, King's, P.E.I.
Lower Salmon Creek, Queen's, N.B.

Lower Sackville, Halifax, N.S.
Lower Selmah, Hants, N.S.
Lower Settlement, Middle River, Victoria, N.S.
Lower Settlement, South Riv., Antigoniske, N.S.
Lower Ship Harbour, Hal.,N.S.
Lower Ship Harbour' East,Halifax, N.S.
Lower Southampton, York, N.B.

Lower St. Mary's, York, N.B.
*Lower Stewiache, Cole., N.S.
Lower Turtle Creek, Alb't, N.B.
Lower Wakefield, Carlt'n, N.B.
Lower Washabuck, Viet., N.S.
Lower Wentworth, Cumberland, N.S.
Lower'West Jeddore, Hal.,N.S.
Lower West Pubnico, Yarmoutb, N.S.
Lower West River, Antigonishe, N.S.
Lower Windsor, Carleton, N.B.
Lower Wood Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.
Lower Woodst ck, Carl., N. B.
Lowlands, Lambton, E,'R., O.
Low Moor, Pi tou, N.S.
Low Point, Inverness, N.S
Lowville, Halton, O.
Lozier Settlement, Gloucester,
N.B.
*Lucan, Middlesex, N. R., 0 .
Lucasville Lambton, W.R., O.
Lucas, Marquette, M,

Lucerne, Ottawa, Q,
*Lucknow, Bruce, W. R., O.
Ludlow Northumberla'd, N. B Lulu 1sland, N. W'm'ster, B.C. Lumley, Perth, S.R., O. Lu" sden, Assa.
Lumsden, Albert, N.B.
Lund, New Westminster, B.C. Lundar Lisgar, M.
Lundyville, Lisgar, M.
Lunenburg, Stormont, 0 .
Lunenburg, Lunenburg, N.S.
Lurgan, Bruce, W. R., O.
Luskville, Ottawa, Q.
Lutes Mountain, Westmoreland, N.B.
Luton, Elgin, E. R., O.
Lyleton, Selkirk, M.
Lyn, Brockville, 0 .
Lynch Lake, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
Lyndale, Queen's, P.E.I.
Lynden, Wentworth, N. R., O. Lyndhurst, Leeds, S. R., O. Lyndon, Alta.
Lynedoch, Norfolk, S, R., O. I.ynn, Colehester, N.S.

Lynnfield, Charlotte, N.B. Lymi Valley, Norf.ılk, S. $\mathrm{R} ., \mathrm{O}$. Lynnvilie, Norfolk, N. R., O. Lyons, Middlesex, E. R., O. Lyonshall, Selkir k, M.
Lysander, Megantic, Q. Lyster, Megantic, Q. Lyster Station, Megantic, Q. Lyttleton, North'berl'd, N.B. Lytton, Yale, B.C.
Mcaddam Junction, York, N.B. Mcadam's Lake, O. B. N.S. McAllister, Ki g's, N.B. MeArras B.ook, Antig., N.S. McAulay's, Victoria, N.S. McCarthy, Halifax, N.S. McCallum Settlement, Colchester, N.S.
McCormick, Inverness, N.S. McCormick, Glengarry, O. McCready, Middlesex,W.R., O. McCrimmon, Glengary, 0 . McDonald's Corner, Q'n's, N.B. McDonald's Corn's, Lanark, O . McDonald's Cove, Gaspé, Q. McDonald's Point, Q'n's, NB. McDougall, Renfrew, S. R., O . McDougall Settlement, Westmoreland, N.B.
McGarry, Lanark, S. R., O.
Mctinley, Westmoreland, N.B. McGrath Mount'n,Pictou,N.S. McGray, Shelburne, N.S.
McGregor, Essex, S, R., 0 .
McGregor Sta., Marquette, M. MacIntosh Mills, Leeds, O. MeIntyre, Grey, E. R., O.
McIntyre's Lake, Richmond, N.S.

Melver, Bruce, N. R., O.
McKay's Point, Victoria, N.S.
McKellar, Muskoka and Parry
Sound, 0 .
MoKenzie Lake, Hastings, 0 .
McKee's Mills, Kent, N.B.
McKenzie's Co: mer,Carle.,N.B. MeKınlay, Lanark, N. R., O, McKinnou's Harbor, Vic., N.S. McKnight, King'r, N.B.
McLaren's Depôt, Ad'gton, 0 . McLaughlin Road, Kent, N. B.

McLean, Addington, O .
McLean, Assa.
MeLeauviile, Cape Breton, N.S. McLellan's Brook, Pictou,N.S. McLellan's Mountain, P'ictou, N.S.

MeLeod Mills, Kent, N.B.
MeMillan's Cor., Cornwall, O. McNairn, Kent, N.B.
MeNamee, Nurthu'b'rl'd, N.B. McNutt's Isl'd, She'burne, N.S. McPhail, Lanark, S. R., O.
McPherson, Antigonishe, N.S MePherson's Ferry, Richinond, N.S.

MePherson's Mills,Pictou,N.S. MePherson's station, Vancouver, B.C.
McQuade, Westmoreland, N,B. MeVicar, Bruce, N. R., O. Mabee, Norfolk, N. R., O. Mabel Argenteuil, Q Maberly, Lanark, S. R., O. Mabou, Inverness, N.S.
Mabou Coal Mines, Inver.,N.S. Mabou Harbour, Invern'ss,N.S. Mabou Harbour Mouth, Inverness, N.s.
*Maccan, Cumberland, N.S. Macdonald, Lennox, 0
MacDougall, Prince, P.E.I, Macinquac, York, N'B.
Mackey's Station, Renfrew, 0 . Mackville, King's, N.B.
*Macleod, Alta,
MacLennan, Algoma, O.
Mace's Bay, Charlotte, N.B.
Macnider, kimouski, $Q$.
Mactaquack, York, N.is.
Macton, Wellington, C. K., O. Macville, Cardwell, 0 .
Maddington Falls, Art'b'ka, Q. Maddock, Prince, P.E.I.
Mader's Cove, Lunenburg, N.S. Madford, Selkirk, M.
${ }^{*}$ Madoc, Hastings, N. R., O.
Magaguadavic, York, N.B.
Magdalen Islands, Gaspé, Q. Magenta, Rouville, Q.
Magnetawan, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Maguire, Middlesex, N. R., O.
*Magog, Stanstead, Q.
Magoon's Point, Stanstead, Q. Magpie, Saguenay, Q.
Magundy, York, N.B.
Mahone Bay, Lunenburg, N.S.
Maidstone, Essex, N. K., O.
Mailhiot, Megantic, Q.
Main a hieu, Cape Bretou, N.S.
Main River, Kent, N.B.
Main's Koad, Cumberlaid,N.S.
Mainsville, Grenville, S. IL., U.
Maisonneuve, Hochelnga, Q.
Maitland, Grenville, S. R., O.
Maitland, Hants, N.s.
Maitland, Annapolis, N.S.
Malaga Gold Mines, Q'n's,N.S.
Malagash, Cumberland, $\mathbf{N} \cdot:$
Malagash Point, Cum'l'd, N,S.
Malagawateh, Inverness, N.S. Malakoff, Carleton, 0.
Mal Bay, Gaspé, Q.
Malcołm, Bruce, E. R., O.
Malignant Cove, Antig., N.S
Mallorytown, Leeds, S. R., O.
Malmaison, Missisquoi, $Q$.
Malone, Hastings, N. R., $\mathbf{U}_{\text {。 }}$

Malton, $\mathbf{P}$
Malta, Ont
Malvern,
Malvina, C
Mamette I
Mancheste
Manda, Se
Manganese
Mandamin
Manilla, V
Manion,'La
*Manitowa
*Manitor,
Maniwakí,
Manners St
Mannheim,
Mannhurst,
*Manotick,
Manotick'S Mansewood
Mansfield,
Mansfield,
Mansfield,
Mansonvill
Mansonvill
Manuels, N
Manvers St:
*Maple, Yo
Maple Bay,
*Maple Cree
Maple Gree
Maple Grove
Maple Grov
Maple Grove
Maple Hill,
Maple Hill,
Maplehurst,
Maple Isla
Parry Soul
Maple Lake
Maple Leaf,
Maple Leaf,
Maple L.odg
Maple Ridge
Maple Ridge
Maple Ridge
Mapleton, E
Mapleton, A
Mapleton, C
Maple Valley
Maple View,
Maplewood,
Maplewood,
MaquapitLal
Mar, Bruce,
Mara, Yale,
Marathon, L
Marble Moun
Marble Rock,
Marbleton, W
Marburg, No
March, Carle
Marchbank,
Marchhurst,
Marchmont,
Marden, Well Margaree Har Margaree For Margaret, Sel Margaretsvill Margate, Prin Maria, Bonav Maria de Ken Maria ('apes. Maria East, B Marie Bridge, Marie Joseph, Marieton, Ass:

Malton, Peel, 0 .
Malta, Ontario, N. R., O.
Malvern, York, E. R., 0 . Malvina, Compton, Q .
Mametté Lake, Yale, B.C.
Manchester, Ontario, S.R., o. Manda, selkirk, M.
Manganese Mines, Colc., N.S. Mandamin, Lambton, W. "k., O . Manilla, Victoria, S.'R., O.
Manion, Lanark, S. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
*Manitovaning, Algoma, 0.
${ }^{*}$ Manitou, Selkirk, M.
Maniwaki, Ottawa, Q.
Manners Sutton, York, N.B.
Mannheim, Waterloo, S. R., 0 .
Mannhurst, King's, N. B.
*Manotick, Carleton, O .
Manotick Station, Russell, 0. Mansewood, Halton, O .
Mansfield, simcoe, S. R., O.
Mansfleld, Cumberland, N.S.
Manstield, King's, P.E.i.
Mansonville, Brome, Q.
Mansonville' Station, Brome, $Q$. Manuels, Northumberl'd. N.'.B. Manvers' Station, Durham, $O$. *Maple, York, W. R., 0.
Maple Bay, Vancouver, B.C.
*Maple Creek, As:a.
Maple Green, Restig'che, N.B.
Maple Grove, Middlesex, 0 .
Maple Grove, Megantic, Q.
Maple Grove, Hants, N.s.s.
Maple Hill, Bruce, E. R., o.
Maple Hill', Megantic, Q
Maplehurst, Carleton, N.B.
Maple Island, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
Maple Lake, Victoria, N. R., O.
Maplo Leaf, Middlesex, E.R.,'O.
Maple Leaf, Compton, Q .
Maple 1.odge, Middlesex, 0 .
Maple Ridge, Ontario, N. R., O.
Maple Ridge, Pontiac, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Maple Ridge, York, N.B.
Mapleton, Elgin, E. R., 0 .
Mapleton, Albert, $\dot{N} . \mathrm{B}$.
Mapleton, Cumberland. N.S.
Maple Valley, Simcoe, N. R., 0 .
Maple View, Victoria, N.B. Maplewood, Oxford, N. R., $O$. Maplewood, York, N.B.
MaquapitLake, Sunbury, N.B.
Mar, Bruce, N.R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Mara, Yale, B.C.
Marathon, Lanark, N R., O. Marble Mount, Inverness, N.S. Marble Rock, Leeds, S. R., O. Marbleton, Wolfe, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Marburg, Norfolk', S. R., 0.
March, Carleton, 0 .
Marchbank, King's, N.B.
Marchhurst, Carleton, O .
Marchmont, Simeoo, E. R.,
Marden, Wellington, S. R., O. Margaree Harbour, Inver.,N.S. Margaree Forks, Inver., N.S. Margaret. Selkirk, M.
Margaretsville, Aunapolis,N.S.
Margate Prince
Margate, Prince, P.E.I.
Maria, Bonaventure, O .
Mariad de Kent, Kent, N. B.
Maria C'apes, Bonaventura, Q.
Maria East, Bonaventure
Maria East, Bonaventure, Q.
Marie Bridge, King's, P.E.I. I.
Marie Joseph', Guysboro', N.s.
Marieton, Assa.

Mariopolis, Seikirk, M.
Marion Bridge, C. B., N.S.
Marion Bridge Road, C.B.,N.S.
Maritana, Hun ingdon, Q.
*Markdale, Grey, S. R., O.
*Markham, York, E. R., O.
Markhamville, King's, N. B.
Markstay, Algoma, 0 .
Marksvile, Algoma, O.
Markton, Inverness, N. S.
Marlbank, Hastings, E.R., O. Marlborough, Assa.
Marlington, Stanstead, Q. Marlow, Beauce, Q.
Marmion, Grey, N. R., O
Marmora, Hastings, N.R., O.
Marney, Marquette, M.
Marnoch, Huron, W. R., O.
Marquette, Lisgar, M.
Marringhurst, Selkirk, M.
Marriott's Cove, Lunenburg,
N.S.
Marsh, Picton, N. S.
Marsh, Brook, Inverness, N. S.
Marshall's Town, Digby, N. S. Marshdale, Pictou, N. S.
Marshfield,' Queen's, P. E. I.
Marsh Hill', Ontario, S. R., O.
Marslville, Monck, 0 .
Marshy Hope, Pictou, N. S.
Mars Hill, Carleton, N. B.
Marston, Norfolk, S. R., O.
Marsville, Wellington, C'R.; o.
Martin, Queen's, P. E.I.
Martin's Lake, Pontiac, Q.
Martin's Pt., Lunenbur'g, N. S. Martin's River, Lunenb'g, N.S. Martintown, Glengarry, O . Martinville, Compton, Q . Marvelville, Russell, O. Marvin, King's, N. B.
Maryland, P*ntiac, Q.
Marysville, Hastings. E. R., O.
Maryville, York, N. B.
Marysvale, Antigonishe, N. S. Mascarene, Charlotte, N. B. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ Mascouche, L'Assomption, $Q$.
Mascouche Rapids, L'Assomption, Q.
Masham Mills, Ottawa, Q.
Maskawata, Selkirk, M.
Maskinongé Maskinongé $Q$
Masonville, Middlesex, E.R., O,
Massawippi, Stanstead, Q .
Massey Station, Algoma, o,
Massie, Grey, N. R., 0 .
Masson, Ottawa, Q.
Mass Town, Colchester, N, S.
Mastai, Quebec, $Q$
Mastigoche, Maskinongé, Q.
Matane, Rimouski, Q.
Matapedia, Bonaventure, Q.
Matawatchan, Renfrew,S R., 0 .
Matheson, Victorin, N.S.
Mattatall Lake, Colc., N. S.
Mattie Mara, Dist, of Nipissing, 0 . Mattie, Guysborough, N. S. Maugerville, Sunbury, N. B. Mavillette, Digby, N. S. Mawcook, Sheflor-4, Q.
Maxville, Glengarry, 0 .
Maxwell. Grey, E. R., 0. Mayerville, Russell, 0 .
Mayfair, Middlesex, W. R., O, Mayfield, Peel. O.
Mayfield, Antigonishe, N. S. Maynard, Grenville, S. R., O. Mayne, Selkirk, M.

Maynooth, Hastings, N. R., O. Mayo, Ottawa, Q.
Meadow, Albert, N. B.
Meadow Lea, Lisgar, M.
Meadows, Charlotte, N. B.
Meadows Rd, Cape Breton,N.S.
Meadowvale, Peel, O .
Meadowvale, Colchester, N. S.
Meadowville Sta., Pictou, N. S. *Meaford, Grey, E. R., O.
Meagher's Grant, Malifax, N.S. Meat Cove, Victoria, N. S.
Mechanics' Settlement, King's,
N. B.
Mecunoma, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Medford, King's, N. S.
*Merlicine Hat, Assa.
Medina, Oxford, N. R., O.
Medora, Selkirk, M.
Meiklefield, Pictou, N. S.
Meiseners, Lunenburg, N. S.
Mekiwin, Marquette, M.
Melancthon, Grey, E. K., $\mathbf{O}$.
Melboro', Ríchmond, Q.
Melbourne, Middlesex, W. R.,O.
Melbourne, Richmond, Q.
Melbourne, Marquette, M,
Meldrum Bay, Algoma, O.
Melford, Inverness, N. S.
Melfort, Sask.
Melgund, Weliington, N. R., O.
Melissa, Muskoka and Parry
Sound, 0 .
Melgund, Selkirk, M.
Melita, Selkirk, M.
Melocheville, Beauharnois, Q
Melrose, Hastings, E. R., U
Melrose, Guysboro', N. S.
Melrose, Westmoreland, N. B.
Melvern Sq., Aınapolis, N. S.
Melville, Prince Edward, 0 .
Melvilie Cross, Cardwell, O.
Memel, Albert, N. B.
M mramcook, Westm' 1 'd, N. B.
Menie, Northumberland, $O$.
Menteith, Selkirk, M.
Mercier, Montmagny, Q .
Merigonishe, Pictou, N. S.
Merivale, Carleton, O.
Merlin, Kent, O.
Mermaid Farm, Queen's, P.E.I.
*Merrickville, Grenville, 0.
Merritt, Grey, E. R., 0.
*Merritton, Lincoln, 0.
Merton, Halton, $\mathbf{0}$.
Metgermeite, Beauce, Q.
Metabechouan, Chicoutimi, Q.
Methven, Selkirk, M.
Meteghan, Digby, N. S.
Meteghan River, Digby, N. S. Meteghan Station, Digby, N.S. *Metcalfe, Russell, $\mathbf{O}$.
Méthot's Mills, Lotbinière, Q.
Metlakatla, N. Westm'ter, B, C. Metropoli an, Perth, S. R., $\mathbf{O}$. Metz, Wellington, C. R., O.'
Meyersburg, Northumberl'd, 0 . Viami, Selkirk, M.
Michael's Bay, Algoma, O.
Michie, Seltrirk, M.
Michipicoton River, Algoma, 0. Micksburg, Renfrew, N. K, O. Middlebror', Cumberland N.S. Middle Beaver Bank, Halifax,
N. S.

Middle Caledonia, Guys., N. S.
Middle Cape, C. Breton, N. S.

Middle Church, Lisgar, M.
Middle Caraquet, Gloucester, N. B.

Middle Country Harbour, Guysboro', N. S.
Middle Coverdale, Albert, N.B. Middlefield, Queen's, N. S.
Middle Hainesville, York, N.B.
Middle La Have Ferry, Lunenburg, N. S.
Middle Manchester, Guysboro, N. 8.

Middlemarch, Elgin, W. R., O.
*Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax, N. S.
Middlemiss, Middlesex, O.
Middle Ohio, Shelburne, N. S.
Middle River, Victoria, N. S.
Middle Sackville, Westmoreland, N, B.
Middle Sackville, Halifax, N.S.
Middle Settlement of Barney's River, Pictou, N. S.
MiddleSimonds,Carleton,N.B.
Middle Southampton, York, N, B.
Middle Stewiacke, Colc., N. S.
*Middleton, Annapolis, N. S.
Middleton, Prince, P. E. I.
Middleton,Westmoreland, N.B.
Middleton, Antigonisho, N. S.

* Middleville, Lanark, N. R., O .

Midford, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Midgell, King's, P. E. I.
Midgic Station, Westmoreland, N. B.

Midgell's Mills, King's, P. E. I.
Midhurst, Simcoe, N. R., O.
*Midland, Simcoe, E. R., O .
Midland, King's, N. B.
Mid Lothiang Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
Midnapore, Alta.
Midville Branch, Lunenburg, N. S.

Midway, Albert, N. B.
Midway, Marquette, M.
Miguasha, Bonaventure, Q. Milan, Compton, Q.
Milburn, King's, P. E. I.
Milby, Sherbrooke, $Q$.
*Mildmay, Bruce, E. R., O.
Mile End, Hochelaga, Q.
Miletta, Stanstead, Q.
Milford, Prince Edward, O.
Milford, Annapolis, N. S.
Milford, St. John, N, B.
Milford Bay, Simcoe, E. R., O
Milford Haven Bridge, Guys-
boro', N. S.
Milford Station, Hants, N. S.
Milkish, King's, N. B.
Miller's'Corners, Grenville, 0.
Millarville, Alta.
*Millbank, Perth, N. R., O.
Millbank, Northumb'l'd', N. B.
Mill Bridge, Hastings, N. R., ©
${ }^{*}$ Mill Brook, Durham, E. R., O.
Mill Brook, Pictou, N.S
Mill Brook, Queen's, N. B.
Millbrook, Lisgar, M.
Mill Cove, Lunenburg, N. S.
Mill Cove, Queen's, N. B.
Mill Cove, Queen's, P. E. I.
Mill reek, Cape Breton, N. S.
Milledgeville, st. John, N. B.
Mille Isles, Argenteuil, Q.
*Mille Roches, Cornwall, 0.
Miller Lake, Bruce, N. R., O. Millerton, Northumb'l'd, N.' B. Mille Vaches, Saguenay, Q. Millfield, Megantic, Q.
Millstream, Vancouver, B. C. Mill Grove, Wentworth, 0.
Mill Haven, Lennox, 0 .
Milliken, York, E. R., O.
Millington, Brome, $Q$, Millington, Ontario, N. R., O. Mill River, Prince, P. E. I Mill Road, Lunenburg, N. S. Mill Settlement, Sunbury,N.B. Millstream, King's, N. B. Millsville, Pictou, N. S. * Milltown, Charlotte, N. B. Milltown Cross, King's, P. E. I. Mill View, Queen's, P. E. I, Mill Villaqe, Queen's, N. S. Mi lville, King's N. S. Millville, York, N. B.
Millville, Boulardarie, Cape
Breton, N. S.
Millward, Alta.
Millwood, Marquette, M.
Milton, Queen's, N. S.
Milt in East, Shefford, Q.
Milton Station, Queen's, P.E.I.
*Milton West, Halton, 0. Milsap, Addington, 0 .

* Milverton, Perth, N, R., O.

Mimico, York, W. R., O.
Miminegash, Prince, P. E. I. Minasville, Hants, N. S. Mineville, Halifax, N. S.
*Minclen, Victoria, N. R., O.
Mindemoya, Algoma, 0 .
Mineral, Carleton, N. B
Mineral Hill, Albert, N. B. Mineral Rock, C. B., N. S. Minessing, Simcoe, N. R., O. Mingan, Saguenay, Q. * Minnedosa, Marquette, M. Minnewakan, Lisg r, M. Minniska, Marquette, M. Minton, Stanstead, Q. Minudie, Cumberland, N. S. Mira Gut, Cape Breton, N. S. Mirabel, Two Mountains, Q. Miranda, Missisquoi, Q. Miscou Lighthouse, Gloucester, N. B.
Miscou Harbour, Glouc'r, N. B. Miscouche, Prince, P. E. I. Misère, Charlevoix, $\mathbf{Q}$. Mispec, St. John, N. B. Missanabic, Algoma, $\mathbf{0}$. Mission City, N. W., B. C. Mississippi St'n, Addington, 0. Mistissini, Chicoutimi, Q. *Mitchell, Perth, N. R., O. Mitchell's Bay, Kent, O. Mitchell River, King's, P, E. I. Mitchell Sq., Simcoe, E. R., O. Mitford, Alta.
Mizonette, Gloucester, N. B.
Moe's River, Compton, Q. Moffat, Halton, 0 .
Moffat, Assa.
Mohawk, Brant, S. R., O.
Moira, Hastings, $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{R}^{\prime}, \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{0}}$.
Moisie, Saguenay, Q.
Molesworth, Huron, E. R., O.
Moline, Marquette, M.
Moltke, Bruce, E. R., O.
Monaghan, Queen's, P. E. I
Monck, Wellington, N. R., O.

Monckland St'n, Stormont, 0. Moncrieff, Huron, E. R., O. * Moncton, Westmoreland, N.B Moncton Koad, Westm'd, N.B. Moneymore, Hastings, E. R.,O. Mongenais, Vaudreuil, Q. Mongolia, York, E. R., O.
Monk's Head, Antigonish, N.S. Monkton, Perth, 0 .
Mono Centre, Cardwell, O.
Mono Mills, Cardwell, 0.
Mono Road St'n, Cardwell, 0. Monquart, Carleton, N. B. Monsell, Ontario, N, R., ${ }_{0}$.
${ }^{*}$ IIonta 7 ue Bridge, K 'g's,P.E.I.
Montague Cross, King's P. E.I.
Montague Gold Mines, Halifax, N. S.
Montavista, Lisgar, M.
Montcalm, Montealm, Q .
Montcerf, Ottawa, Q.
Mont Dufresne, Richmond, Q.
Monteagle Valley, Hastings, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Monte Bello, Ottawa, O.
Montefiore, Selkirk, M.
Montfort, Argenteuil, Q.
Montgomery, Assa.
Monticello, Wellington, N.R.,O. Monticello, King's, P. E. I. Mont Louis, Gaspé, Q.
*Montmagny, Montmagny, Q.
Montmorency East, Montmorency, Q.
Montmorency Falls,Queber, Q.
Montmorency Villige, Quebec, Q.
Montpelier, Ottawa, Q.
*Montreal, Montreal, Q.
Montreal, branch officesOntario Street, East

* St. Catherine St., Centre St. Catherine Street, West
Montreal River, Nipissing, 0.
Montreal Junc., Hochelaga, Q.
Montreal South, Chambly, Q.
Montrose, Welland, $\mathbf{O}$.
Montrose, Prince, P, E. I.
Montrose, Marquette, M.
Montrose, Colchester, N. S.
Mont St, Hilaire, Rouville, Q.
Monument Settlement, York, N. B.

Moodyville, N. Westm'ter,B.C. Moonstone, Simcoe, E, R., O. * Moore, Lambton, W. R., 0 .
*Moorefield, Wellington, 0.
Mooresburg, Grey, N. R., O.
Moore's Falls, Victoria, O.
Moore's Mills, Charlotte, ${ }^{\text {N. }}$ B. Moore's Station, Missisquoi, Q. Mooresville Middlesex, O.
Moose Brook, Hants, N. S. Moose Creek, Stormont, $\mathbf{O}$.

* Moose Jaw, Assa.

Mooseland, Halifax, N. S.
Moose River, Pictou, N. S.
Moose River, Cumberland,N.S.
Moose River Gold Mines, Halifax, N. S.
*Moosomin, Assa.
Moran, Northumberland, N. B. Morar, Antigonishe, N. S.
Moraviantown, Elgin, W.R., O. Moray, Middlesex, N. R., O. Morcambe, King's, N. B.
*Morden, Selkirk, M.
Morden, King's, N. S.
Morehead, Pontiac, $\mathbf{Q}$.

Morehou
N. B.

Morell R Morell S Morewoo Morgans Morigeau Morin Fla Morinvil Morley, Morley, Morningd *Morpeth Moropanc
*Morris,
*Morrisb
Morriston
Morristov
Morristow
Mortimor
Morton, I
Morton's
Morvan,
Morven,
Mosborou
Moscow,
Moser's R
Mosgrove
Mosher's
Moshervil
Moss Glen
Mosside,
Mossley,
Mossman'
N. S.

Motherwel
Moulie's 1
Moulin Ch
Moulinette
Moulin Tê
Moulton,
Mountain,
Mountain,
Mountain
N. B.

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*Mount Al
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Mount Alb
*Mount Br
Mt. Bucha
Mount Car
Mount Car
Mount Cha
Mount Che
Mount Cus
Mcunt Den
Mount Den
Mount Elgi
*Mount For
Mount Han
Mount Hea
Mount Heb
Mount Her
Mount Hop
Mount Hop
Mount Hor
Mount Irwi
Mount Joh
Mount Leh
Mount Loy:
Mount Map
Mount Mide
Mount Osca
Mount Pisg

Morehoure, Northumberland, N. B.

Morell Rear, King's, P. E. I.
Morell Station, King's, P. E, I. Morewood, Dundas, 0 .
Morganston, Northumb'l'd, 0 . Morigeau, Montmagny, Q.
Morin Flats, Argenteuil, Q.
Morinville, Alta.
Morley, (irey, E. R., O.
Morley, Alta.
Morningdale Mills, Perth, O.
${ }^{*}$ Morpeth, Elgin, W. R., U.
Moropano, Selkirk, M.
*Morris, Provencher, M.
*Morrisburg, Dundas, 0.
Morriston, Wellington, S.R., O.
Morristown, Antigonishe, N. S.
Morristown, King's, N. S.
Mortimor's Point, Simcoe, 0.
Morton, Leeds, S. R., 0 .
Morton's Cor, Lunenburg, N. S.
Morvan, Antigonishe, N. S.
Morven, Lennox, 0 .
Mosborough, Wellington, 0 .
Moscow, Addington, O .
Moser's River, Halifax, N. S.
Mosgrove, Carleton, 0 .
Mosher's Corner, Annap., N.S.
Mosherville, Hants, N. S.
Moss Glen, King's, N. B.
Mosside, Middlesex, W. R., O. Mossley, Middlesex, E. R., O. Mossman's Grant, Lunenburg, N. S.

Motherwell, Perth, S. R., 0.
Moulie's River, Kent, N. B.
Moulin Chaurette, St.Maur.,Q.
Moulinette, Stormont, 0 .
Moulin Tètu, Lotbinière, Q. Moulton, Monck, 0 .
Mountain, Dundas, 0 .
Mountain, Selkirk, M.
Mountain Brook, Restigouche, N. B.

Mountain Dale, King's, N. B. Mountain Grove, Addington 0 . Mountain Road, Pictou, N. S. Mountain View, Prince Ed., 0. *Mount Albert, York, N. R., O. Mount Albion, Wentworth, O. Mount Albion, Queen's, P.E.I. *Mount Brydges, Middlesex, 0 . Mt. Buchanan, Queen's, P.E.I. Mount Carmel, Kamouraska,Q. Mount Carmel, Middlesex, $\mathbf{O}$. Mount Charles, Peel, O.
Mount Chesney, Frontenac, 0.
Mount Cussack, C. B., N. S.
Mcunt Denison, Hants, $\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{S}_{\text {. }}$
Mount Dennis, York, W. R., O.
Mount Elgin, Norfolk, N.R., O.
*Mount Forest, Wellington, O .
Mount Hanly, Annapolis, N.S.
Mount Healy, Haldimand, O .
Mount Hebron, King's, N. B.
Mount Herbert, Quec'n's, P.E.I.
Mount Hope, King's, P.E. I.
Mount Hope, Bruce, N. R., $O$.
Mount Horeb, Victoria, S. R.,, .
Mount Irwin, Victoria, N.R., O.
Mount Johnson, Iberville. Q.
Mount Lehman, N. W., B. C.
Mount Loyal, Montcalm, Q.
Mount Maple, Argenteuil, $\dot{Q}$.
Mount Middleton, King's, N, B.
Mount Oscar, Vaudreuil, Q.
Mount Pisgah, King's, N, B.

Mount Pleasant, Durham, O . Mount Pleasant, Prince, P.E.I. Mt. Pleasant, Cumberland, N. S. Mount Pleasant, Carleton,N.B. Mount Pleasant, N. W., B. C. Mount Rose, Annapolis, N. S. Mount Royal Vale, Hochel., Q. Mount Ryan, Queen's, P.E.I. Mount St. Louis, Simcoe, O. Mount St, Patrick, Renfrew, 0 . Mount Salem. Elgin, E. R.,'O. Mountsberg, Wentworth, O. Mount Sherwood, Carleton, 0 Mount Stewart, Queen's,P.E.I. Mount Thom Settlement, Pictou, N. S.
Mount Tolmie, Yale, B. C. Mount Uniqcke, Hants, N. S Mount Vernon, Brant, S. R., O. Mount View, Westm'l'd, N.'B. Mount View, Wellington, 0. Mountville, Albert, N. B. Mountville, Pictou, N. S. Mount Whatley, Westmoreland, N. B.
Mount Wolfe, Cardwell, O, Mount Young, Inverness, $\dot{N}$. S. Mouth of Jemseg,Queen's, N.B. Mouth of Keswick, York, N. B. Mouth of Nerepis, King's. N. B. Mouth of St. Francis, Vict.,N.B. Mowbray, Selkirk, M.
Mud Bay, N. Westminster,B.C. Mud Creek, Lanark, S. R., O. Muddy Creek, Prince, P. E. I. Muir Kirk, Elgin, W. R.,O. Mulgrave, Welland, O. Mull, Kent, O.
Mull River, Inverness, N. S. Mullifarry,Middlesex,W.R.,O. Mulmur, Simcoe, S. R., O. Muncey, Middlesex, S. R., O. Munro, Perth, S. R., $\dot{O}$.
Munroe's B'ge, Inverness, N. S. Munroe's Mills, Glengarry, $O$. Munster, Carleton, 0
Murchison, Marquette, M.
Murchison, Hastings, N. R., O,
Murchyville, Halifax, N. S.
Murdoch, Grey, S. R., O.
Murilla, Algoma, O.
Murphy, Joliette, Q.
Murray, Northumbl'd, E. R. 0 *Murray Bay, Charlevoix, Q. Murray Harb., N., K'g's, P.E.I, Murray Harb, Rd,, Q'n's, P.E.I. Murray Harb., S., K'g's, P.E.I. Murray River, King's, P. E.I. Murray Rd., Westmorel'd, N.B. Murray Cor., W'morel'd, N. B. Murvale, Addington, O .
Muskoka Falls,Ont'rio N.R., O. Muskoka Mills, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O,
Musquash, St. John, N. B.
Musquodoboit Harbor,Halifax, N. S.

Musselburg, Perth, N. R., O.
Myrehall, Hastings, E. R., O. Myrtle, Ontario, S. R., O. Myrtle, Selkirk, M.
Mystic, Mirsisquoi, Q.
Naas Harbour, N. W'm'r, B, C.
Nackawick, York, N. B.
Nadeau's Crossing, Beauce, Q.
Nail Pond, Prince, P, E, I.
Nairn, Middlesex, N. R., O.
Nakusp, Yale \& Kootenay, B. O.

Namao, Alta.
Namur, Ottawa, Q.
*Nanaimo, Vancouver, B. C.
Nancy, Maskinongé, Q.
Nanoose Bay, Vancouver, B.C.
Nanticoke, Haldimand, O.
Nanton, Alta.
Nantyr, Simcoe, S. R., O.

* Napanee, Lennox, 0 .

Napanee Mills, Addington, 0.
Naphan, Hastings, E. R., O.
Napier, Middlesex, W. $\mathrm{R} ., \mathrm{O}_{\text {. }}$
Napierville, Napierville, Q.
Napinka, Selkirk, M.
Nappan, Cumberland, N.S.
Nappan'St'n, Cumberl'd, N.S.
Napperton, Middlesex,W.R.,O.
Narrows, Queen's, N.B.
Narrows Creek, King's, P. E. I. Nashville, York, W. R., O.
Nashwaak, York, N. B.
Nashwaak'Bridge, York, N. B.
Nashwaak Village, York, N.B.
Nashwaaksis, York, N. B.
Nasonworth, York, N, B.

* Nassagaweya, Halton, $\dot{O}$.

Natashquan, Saguenay, Q
Nauwigewauk, King's, N. B.
Navan, Russell,o.
Necum'Teuch, Halifax, N.S.
*Neepawa, Marquette, M
Neguac, Northumberl'd, N. B. Neil's lábour, Victoria, N. S. Neilsonville, Quebec, Q.
Nelles Cors., Haldimand, 0.
Nelson, Yale \& Kootenay, B.C. Nelson, Halton, 0 .
Nelson, Selkirk, M.
Nelson Reserve, N'umb'd,N.B. Nelsonville, Algoma, O.
Nenagh, Grey, S. R., O.
Nerepis Station, King's, N, B. Nepigon, Algoma, 0.
Nesbitt, Selkirk, M,
Nestleton, Durham, N. R., O. Netherby, Welland, 0.
Nettly Lake, Lisgar, M.
*Neustadt, Grey, S. R., O
New Albany, Annapolis, N. S. New Acadie, King' $\_$, P. E. I. New Annan, Prince, P. E. I.
New Argyle, Queen's, P. E. I. Newark, Oxford, S. R., O.
New Armagh, Lotbinière, $Q$.
New Bandon, Gloucester, N, B. Newbois, Lotbinière, Q.
*Newboro', Leeds, S. R., 0.
New Boston, Cape Breton, N.S.
Newboyne, Leeds, S R., 0.
Newbridge, Huron, E. R., ©
*Newburgh, Addington, 0 .
Newburgh J'n, Carleton, N. B. Newburg, Carleton, N.B.
Newburn, Lunenburg, N. S.

* Newbury, Middlesex, W.R., O. New Campbellton, Vict., N.S. New Canaan, Queen's, N. B.
New Canada, Lunenburg, N.S.
*New Carlisle, Bonavent're, $Q$.
New Carlow, Hastings, N.R., O. $_{\text {. }}$
*Newcastle, Durham, W. R.,O.
*Newcastle, Northumb'd, N.B.
Newcastle B'dge, Queen's,N.B. Newcastle Creek,Queen's,N.B. Newcomb Corner,Halifax,N.S. Newcomb, Lunenburg, N.S.
Newcomb Mills, Northumber-
land, E. R., O.

New Cornwall, Lunenb'g, N.S. New Cumberland, Lunen.,N.S. Newdale, Marquette, M. New Denmark, Victoria, N. B. New Denver, Yale, B. C.
New Dublin, Brockville, 0 .
*New Dundee, Waterloo, 0.
New Durham, Oxford, S.R., O.
*New Edinburgh, Russell, $O$.
New Edinburgh, Digby, N.S.
Newellton, Shelburne, N. S.
New Elm, Lunenburg, N.S.
New Flos, Simeoe, N. R., O.
New France Antigunishe, N.S. New Gairloch, Picton, N.'s.
New Germany, Waterloo, $\mathbf{0}$.
New Glasgow, Queen's, P. E. I.
New Glasgow, Terrebonne, Q. New G asgow, Pictou, N. S. New Grafton, Queen's, N. S.
*New Hamburg, Waterloo, O.
New Harbour, Guysboro', N.S. New Harris, Victoria, N. S.
New Haven, Queen's, P. E, I. New Haven, Victoria, N. S
Newholm, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
New LIaimony, King's, P. E. I. New Horton, Albert, N. B.
Newington, Stormont, 0 .
New Irela:d, Megantic, Q.
New Ireland Rd., Albert, N. B
New Jerusalem, Queen's, N. B.
New Larig, Pictou, N. S.
New Liverpool, Lévis, Q.
New London, Queen's, P. E. I.
New Lowell,'Simcoe, N. R., O.
Newmanville, Leeds, N. R., O.
*Newmarket, Ontario, W.R., O.
New Market, York, N. B.
New Maryland, York, N. B.
New Mexico, Compton, Q.
New Mibls, Restigonche, N. B.
New Minas, King's, N. S.
New Oxley, Alta.
New Park, Durham, E. R., O.
New Perth, King's, P. E.I.
Newport, Brant, S. R., O.
Newport, Gaspé, $\mathbf{Q}$.
*Newport, Hants, N. S.
Newport, King's, P. E. I.
Newport Corner, Hants, N.S.
Newport Lauding, Hants, N. S.
Nowport Point, Gaspé, Q.
Newport Station, Han.s, N.S.
New Richmond, Bonavent'e, $\dot{Q}$.
New River Mills, Charl'te, N.ls.
New Rockland, Richmond, Q.
New Ross, Dundas, 0 .
New Ross, Lunenburg, N.S.
New Ross Road, King's, N. S.
Newry, Perth, N. R., U.
New r alem, Cumberland, N.S.
New Sarum, Elgin, E. R., O.
Newton, Perth, N. R., O.
Newton, Prince, P. E, I.
Newton'Brock, York, W.R., O.
Newton Cross,Queen's, P.E.E.I.
Newton Mills, Culchester, N.S.
Newton Robinson, Simeoe, 0 .
Newtonville, King's, N. S.
New Toronto, York, W. R., O.
New Town, Guysboro', N. S.
New Town, King's, N.' B.
New Tusket, Digby, N, s.
New Victoria,Cape Breton,N.S.
Newville, Cumberland, N. S.
*New Westminster, Ni W., B.C.

New Wiltshire, Queer's, P.E.I.
New Zealand, King's, P, E. I.
New Zion, Sunbury, N. B;

* Nixgara, Lincoln \& Niag'a,0.
* Niagara Falls, Welland, O.

Niagara Falls, C., Welland, O. ${ }^{3}$ Viagara Falls, S., Welland,o. Nichollsville, King's, N. S. *, Vicola Lale, Yale, B. C. *Vicolet, Nicolet, Q.
Nicolet Falls, Richmond, Q.
Nicomek1, N. Westm'ster, B.C.
Nicomin, N. Westmin-ter,B,C. Nictau, Victoria, N. B.
Nictaux Falls, Annapolis, N.S. Nictaux, West, Annapolis,N.s. Nile, Huron, W. R., 0 .
Nilestown, Middlesex, E.R., O. Nine Mile C'k, Queen's, P.E.I. Nine Mile River, Hants, N. S. Ninette, Selkirk, M.
Ninga, Selkirk, M.
Nigado, Gloucester, N. B.
Nipissing, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Nipissing Junction, Muskoka and Parry sound, O.
Nissouri, Oxford, N. R., O.
Nithburg, Oxford, N. R., O
Niverville, Provencher, M,
Nixon, Norfolk, N. R., O,
Nixon, Albert, N. B.
Nober, Haldimand, 0 .

* Nob eton, York, N. R., O.

Noel, Hants, N. S.
Noel'Road, Hants, N. S.
Noel Shore, Hants, N. S.
Nomininque, Ottawa, Q. Norborough, Prince, P.E.I. Noreliffe, Pontiac, Q.
Norham, Northumberland, 0. Norland, Victoria, N, R., O.
Norman, Algoma, O.
Normandale, Norfolk, S.R., O. Norquay, Selkirk, M.
Normandin, Chicoutimi, Q.
North Alton, King's, N. S.
North Ainslie, Inverness, N.S. Northam, Prince, P.E.I.
Northampton, Carleton, N. B. ${ }^{*}$ Nor th Augusta, Grenville, $\mathbf{O}$. *North Bay, Nipissing Dist., 0. North Beaver Bank, Hal., N.S. North Bedique, Prince.P.E.I. North Bend, Yale, B. C. North Branch, Russell, 0 , North Brook, Addington, 0 . North Brookfield, Q'n's, N.S. North Bruce, Bruce, W. R., O. North Buxton, Kent, O.
North Cape Mabou, Inverness, N. S.

North Carleton, Prince, P.E.I.
North Clarendon, Pontiac, Q. North Coaticooke,Stans cad, Q. Northcote, Renfrew, S. R., 0.
North East Branch, Margaree,
Inverness, N. S.
North East Harbour, Shelburne, N.S
North End of Lochaber Lake, Antigo"ishe, N. S.
North Esk Boom, Northumberland, N. B.
Northfiedd, Stormont, 0 .
Northfield, Sunb ry, N. B.
Northfield, Lunenburg, N. S.
Northfield, Vancouver, B. C.

Northfield Centre, Oxford, 0.
Northfield Farm, Ottawa, Q. North Forks of Salmon Creek, Sunbury, N. B.

## North Fork, Alta

North Framboise, Richmond, N. S.

North Georgetown, Chateauguay, $Q$.
North Glanford, Wentworth,0. *North Gower, Carleton, 0 .
North Grant,Antigonishe, N.S. North Greenville,Cumberland, N. S.

North Gut, St. Ann's, Victoria, N. S.

North Ham, Wolfe, Q.
North Harbour, Cape North, Victoria, N. S.
North Hatley, Stanstead, Q.
North Hill, Compton, Q.
North Int.rvale, Guysboro', N. S.

North Keppel, Grey, N. R., O.
North Kingston, King's, N. S. North Lake, King's, P. E. I. North Lake, York, N, B.
North Lancaster, Glengarry, 0 . North Medford, King's, N.S.
North Middleboro', Cumberland, N. S.
North Milton, Queen's, P E.I.
North Montague, Lana:k, O
North Mountai i, Jundas, 0.
North Mountain, King's, N. S.
North Nation Mills, Oitawa, Q. North Onslow, Pontiac, Q.
North Osgoode, Russell, O.
North Pelham, Me ck, O .
North Pinnacle, Missisquoi, Q.

* North Port, Prince Edward, 0 Northport, Cumberland, N.S. North Range Cor, Digby, N.S. North Renous, Northumberla:d, N. B.
North Ridean, Carleton, 0 .
North Ridge, Lssex, S. R., O. North River, Queen's, P.E. I. Nortn River, Westm'l'd, N. B. North River, Colchester, N, S. North River Bridge, Vict.,N.S. North River Centre, Vict.,N.S. North River Platform, Westmoreland, N. B.
North Rustico, Queen's, P,E,I.
North Samich, Vanc'ver, B.C. North Salem, Hants, N.S.
North Seneca, Wentworth, O. North Seguin, Muskoka, and Parry Sound, O.
North Shore,Cumberland,N.S. North Shore, Victoria, N. S.
North Shore of St. Margaret's Bay, Halifax, N. S.
Nerth Section of Earltown, Colchester, N. S.
North Stanbridge,Mis'squoi,Q.
No th stoke, Richmond, Q.
North Stukely, Shefrord, Q .
North Sutton, Brome, Q.
*, Vorth Sydncy, C. B., N.S.
North Temiscamingue, Pontiac, Q.
North Tryon, Prince, P. E. I.
North Valley, Stormont, 0.
North Wakefield, Ottawa, Q.
North West, Lunenburg, N. S.
North West Arm, C. B., N. S.

North W berlan
North W N. S.

North burne,
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North W
Norton,
Torth W
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Norton C
Norton D
Norton is
Nortonvi
Norval, 1
Norway,
*Norvich
*Norwood
Norwood
Nosbonsi
Notch Hi
Notre Das
Notre Da
Saguens
Notre Da laga, Q.
Notre $D$ Ottawa,
*Notre D
Notre Dal Témisco
Notre Day quette,
Notre Da
Monteal
Notre Dan mouski,
"Notre D
Missisqu
Notre Dan neuf, Q .
Notre Dair
ton, Q.
Notre Dam couata,
Notre Dam
Notre Dam Ottawa,
Notre Dam
miscouat
Notre Dam
magny,
Nottawa,
Nouvelle, I
Novar, M
Sound, 0
Noyan, Mis
Nugent, Ha
Nutt's Corn
Nuttby, Col
Nyanza, Vi Oak Bank,
Oak Bay, C
Oak Bay M
Oak Bluff, Oakburn, M Oakdale, B Oakfield, H: Oakham, Qu Oak Hill, Vi Oak Hill, Cl Oak Lake, S Oak Lake, 1
Oakland, Ox
Oakland,' Ma Oakland, In Oakland, Cas

North West Bridge, Northumberland, N. 13.
North West Cove, Lunenburg, N. S.

North West Harbour, Shelburne. N. S,
NorthWilliamsburg,Dundas, $O$
North Winchester, Dundas, O. Norton, King's, N. B.
Torth Wolfestown, Wolfe, Q.
Northwood, Kent, Q.
Norton Creek, Chateauguay, Q.
Norton Dale, York, N. B.
Norton Statim, King's, N. B.
Nortonville, Peel, 0 .
Norval, Halton, 0 .
Norway, York, E. R, $\mathbf{O}$.
*Norwich, Oxford, S.'K., O.
*Norwood, Peterboro', E., R., 0 .
Norwood, Yarmouth, N. S.
Nosbonsing, Nipissing, 0.
Notch Hill, Yale, B.
Notch Hill, Yale, B,
Notre Dame de Betshiamits, Saguenay, Q.
Notre Dame de Grâce, Hochelaga, Q.
Notre Dame de la Salette, Ottawa, $\mathbf{Q}$.
*Notre Dame de Lévis,Lévis,Q.
Notre Dame de l'Isle Verte, Témiscouata, Q.
Notre Dame de Lourds, Marquette, M,
Notre Dame de la Mercie,
Montcalm, Q.
Notre Dame de Rimouski, Ri-
mouski, mouski, Q.
*Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Missisquoi, Q.
Notre Dame des Anges, Portneuf, Q .
Notre Dame de Bois, Comp-
ton, Q.
Notré Dame du Lac, Témiscouata, Q .
Notre Dame du Laus, Ottawa, Q
Notre Dame du Pont Main, Ottawa, Q.
Notre Dame du Portage, Témiscouata, $Q$.
Notre Dame du Rosaire, Montmagny, Q.
Nottawa, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Nouvelle, Bonaventure, $Q$.
Novar, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O .
Noyan, Missisquoi, Q.
Nugent, Hastings, N. R., 0 .
Nutt's Corners, Missisquoi, Q.
Nuttby, Colchester, N.S. Nyanza, Victoria, N, S .
Oak Bank Oak Bank, Lisgar, M.
Oak Bay, Charlotte, N. B.
Oak Bay Mills, Bonaventure, Q.
Oak Bluff, Lisgar, M.
Oakburn, Marquette, M.
Oakdale, Bothwell. O.
Oakfield, Halifax, N. S.
Oakham, Queen's, N, B.
Oak Hill, Victoria, N. I., O. Oak Hill, Charlotte, N. B. Oak Lake, Selkirk, M.
Oak Lake, l'eterboro', E. R., O. Oakland, Oxford, S.R., O. Oakland, Marquette, M.
Oakland, Junenburg, N.S.
Oakland, Carleton, N. B.

Oakleaf, Leeds, S, R., O.
Oakley, Assa.
Oak Park, Shelburne, N. S.
Oak Point, Bonaventur , Q.
Oak Point, King's, N. B, ${ }^{\text {Q }}$
Oak Point, Lisgar, M.
Oak Ridges, Ontario, W. R., O. Oak River, Marquette, M. Oak Town, Carleton, N. B.
*Oakville, Halton, 0. Oakville, Lisgar, M.
Oakville, Carleton, N. B.
Oakeood, Victoria, S. R., O.
Oates, Addington, O.
Oban, Richmond, N. S.
Oberon, Marquette, M.
Ochre River, Marquette, M.
O'Connell, Pontiac, Q.
Oconto, Addington, $\mathbb{C}$.
Odell, Middiesex, S. R., 0.
Odelltown, St. Johns, Q.
*Odessa, Lennox, 0 .
Odin, Colchester, N. S.
O'Donnell's Siding, Chicou-
timi, Q.
Ogden, Guysboro', N. S.
Ogemah, Lambton, W. R., O.
Ogilvie, King's, N.S.
Ohio, Antigonishe, N. S.
Ohlen, Assa.
Ohsweken, Brant, S. R., O.
Oil City, Lambton, E. R., O.
*Oil Springs, Lambton, E. R., O,
Oka, Two Mountains, Q.
Okanagon, Yale, B. C.
Okanagon'Mission, Yale, B. C.
Old Barns, Colchester, N. S.
Old Bridgeport Mines, Cape
Breton, N. S.
Oldcastle, Essex, N. R., O.
Old Chelsea, Ottawa, Q.
Oldfield, Bothwell, O.
Oldham, Halifax. N.S.
Old Lake Road, Témiscouata, Q Olds, Alta.
O'Leary Road, Prince, P. E. I.
O'Leary Station, Prince, P.E.I. Olinda, Essex, S, R. O.
Olinville, Queen's, N. B.
Oliphant, Bruce, N. R., O.
Olive, Marquette, M.
Oliver, Oxford, N. R., 0.
Oliver, Stanstead, Q.
Oliver's Ferry, Lanark, S.R.,O.
Olivet, Wellington, N. R., $O$.
Olscamp, Champlain, Q.
Omagh, Halton, 0.
*Omemee, Victoria, S. R., O.
Ompah, Addington, 0 .
150 Mile House, Cariboo, B. C.
Oneida, Haldimand, O.
O'Neil, Westmoreland, N.B.
Onion Lake, Sask.
Onondaga, Brant, S. R., O.
Onslow Mountain, Col., N.S.
Onslow Sta., Colchester, N. S.
Ontario Street East, Montreai East, Q.
Opawaka, Selkirk, M.
Opemican, Pontiac, Q.
Orangedale, Inverness, N. S.
Orange Ridge, Marquette, M.
Orange Valley, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
*Orangeville, Wellington, 0 .
Oranmore, Muskoka and Parry
Sound, 0.
Orchard, Grey, S. R., O.

Oriel, Oxford, S. R., O.
Orkney, Wentworth, N. R., O.
*Orillin, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Orleans, Ru sell, 0 .
Ormond, Dundas, $\dot{O}$.
Ormsby, Hastings, $\dot{N}$. R., O .
*Ormstown, Chateauguay, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Oromocto, Sunbury, N. B.'
*Orono, Durham, W. R., O.
Oro Station, Simcoe, E., R., O.
Orr Lake, Simcoe, E. R., O.
Orton, Wellington, C. R., O.
Ortonville, Victoria, N. B.
Orwell, Elgin, E. R., O.
Orwell,
Orwell, Queen's, P.'E. I.
Orwell Cove, Queen's, $P$ P. E. I.
Orrwold, Marqual
Orrwold, Marquette, M,
Osaca, Durham, E. R., O.
Osborne, Lambton, W. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
*Osceola, Renfrew, N. R, $\mathbf{0}$.
Osgoode Station, Russell,'O.
*Oshava, Onta:io, S. R., O.
Osler, Sask.
Osman, Middlesex, W. R., O.
Oso Station, Addington, 0 .
Osoyoos, Yale-Kootenay, B. C.
Osprey, Marquette, M.
Ospringe, Wellington, S. R., O. Ossekeaq, King's, N. B.
Ossian, Lambton, E. R., O.
Ossowo, Lisgar, M.
Ostrander, Norfolk, N. R., $\mathbf{0}$.
Ostrea Lake, Halifax, N. S.
O'Sullivan's Corners, York, O.

- Ottawa, Ottawa, O.

Ottawa East, Carleton, 0.
Otterburne, Provencher, M.
Otter, New Westminster, B. C.
Otter Lake, Pontiac, Q.
Otter Point, Vancouver, B, C.
*Otterville, Oxford, S. R., O.
Oungah, Kent, 0 .
Oustic, Wellington, S. R., 0.
Uuter Duck Island, summer
office, Algoma $)$
office, Algoma, O .
Outer Isl'd of Port Hood, sum-
mer office, Inverness, N.S.
Outlet, Leeds, S. R., O.
Outremont, Hochelaga, $Q$.
Outram, Annapolis, N.S.
Ouvry, Kent, O .
Overton, Addington, 0 .
Overton, Yarmouth, N. S.
Owl's Head Har Grey, N. R., O.
Owl's Head Har., Halifax, N.S. Oxbow, Assa.
Oxenden, Grey, N. R., O.
*Oxford, Cumberland, N. S.
Oxford Ćentre, Oxford, S. R. O.
Oxford Junc., Cumberi'd, N. S.
Oxford Mills, Grenville, 0 .
Oxford Station, Grenville, O.
Oxley, Essex, S. R, O.
Oxmead, Grey, E. R., 0.
Oyster Bed Bridge, Queen's,
P. E. I I.

Oyster Ponds, Guysboro,' N. S.
Oznabruck Centre, Storm't, O .
Paddock, King's, N. B.
Painchaud, Megantic, $Q$.
Painsec, Westmoreland, N. B.
Painswick, Simcos, S. R., O.
Pakan Pley, Bruce, N. R., O.
Pakan, Alta.
*Pakenham, Lanark, N. R., O.
Palermo, Halton, O .
Palgrave, Cardwell, 0 .
Palmer Rapids, Renfrew, 0 .

Palmer Road, Prince, P. E. I. *Palmerston, Wellington, 0. Paimyra, Elgin, W. R., O. Panmure, Lanark, N. R., O. Papineauville, Ottawa, Q. Paquette, Compton, Q.
Paquetville, Gloucester, N. B Paradise Lane, Annapolis, N.S Pare Laval, Laval, Q
Parents, Victoria, N. B.
Parham, Addington, O .
Park Corner, Queen's, P. E. I.
*Paris, Brant, N. R., O.
*Paris Station, Brant, N. R , O.
Parisville, Lotbinière, Q
Parkersville, Muskoka \& Parry Sound, 0 .
Parker, Wellington, C. R., O
Parkdale, Lisgar, M.
Parkidale, York, W. R., 0.
Parker's Cove, Annapolis, N.S.
Parker's Ridge, York, N. B
Park Head, Bruce, N. R., O.
*Park Hill, Middlesex, 0.
Parkhurst, Lotbinière, Q.
Parkin, Assa.
Pakisimo, Marquette, M.
Parklands, Assa.
Parkman, Pontiac, Q.
Park's Creek, Lunenburg, N.S,
Parksville, Vancouver, B, C.
Parlee Settlement, K'g's, N.B.
*Parliament Street, Toronto Centre, 0 .
Parma, Lennox, 0.
Parrsboro,' Cumberland, N.S.
Parrsboro ${ }^{\circ}$ Shore, Cumberland, N. S.
Parry Harbour, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
*i arry Sound, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0
Partridge Island, Cumb., N. S. Pasadena, Selkirk, M.
Paspébıac, Bonaventure, Q. Passekeag, King's, N. B.
Pasteur, Chicoutimi, Q.
Pasqua, Assa.
Patillo, Essex, N. R., O.
Patterson Settlement, Sunbury, N. B.
Paudash, Peterboro', E. R., O.
Pauline, Rouville, Q.
Pavilion, Cariboo, B. C.
Payne Settlement, Vict., N. B.
Peabody, Grey, N. R., O
Peake Station, King's, P.E.I.
Pearceton, Missisquoi, Q.
*Pearl Street, Hamilton, 0.
Pearson's, King's, N. B.
Peebles, Oxford, S.R., O.
Peel, Carleton, N. B.
Peepabun, Wellington, 0 .
Pefferlaw, York, N. R., O.
Peggy's Cove, Halifax, N. S.
Peguis, Lisgar, M.
Pekisko, Alta.
Pelee Island, Essex, S. R., O. Peler Island, East, Essex, O. Pelee Island, South, Essex, O. Pelissier, Otiawa, Q.
Pelham Centre, Monck, 0 .
Pelham Union, Monck, 0 .
Pelletier Mills, Victoria, N. B.
Pembroke, Hants, N.S.
${ }^{*}$ Pembroke, Renfrew, N. R., 0.
Pembroke, Carleton, N. B.
PembrokeShore, Yarm'th, N.S.

Pendennis, Selkirk, M.
Pender Island, Vancouver, B.C. Pendleton, Prescott, 0.
*Penetanguishene, Simcoe, O. Pengarth, Assa.
Penhold, Alta.
Peniac, York, N. B.
Peninsula-Gaspé, Gaspé, Q.
Peninsula Harbor, Algoma, 0 .
Peninsula Lake, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, O.
Peninsular Park, Simcoe, O.
Pennant, Halifax, N. S.
Pennfield, Charlotte, N. B. Pennfield '(entre, Ch' 'te, N B. Pennfield Ridge, Charl' te, N, B. Penobsquis, King's, N. B. Peurith, Selkirk, M.
Pense, Assa.
Pentecost River, Saguenay, Q. Penticton, Yale-Kootenay,B.c. Pentland, Wellington, C. R., O. Penville, Simcoe, S.R., O. Percé, Gaspé, Q.
Perch Station, Lambton, 0 . Percy, Assa.
Perivale, Algoma, 0
Perkins, Ottawa, Q.
Perley, Assa.
Perm, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Perrault, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Perretton, Renfrew, N. R., O.
Perrott Settlem't, Ainn p's, N,S. Perry, Addington, O .
Perryboro', Compton, Q.
Perry Settlement, King's, N.B. Perry Station, Monck, 0 .
Perry's Point, King's, N. B
Perrytown, Durham, E. R., O. *Perth, Lanark, S. R., O. Perth, Victoria, N. B.
Perth Centre, Victoria, N. B. Perthius, Portneuf, Q. Perth Road, Addington, 0 Petawawa, Renfrew, N. R., O
*Peterboro', Peterboro', 0 .
Peter's Brook, Victoria, N. S. Petersburg, Waterloo, S, R., 0 . Peter's Mills, Kent, N. B. Peter's Mines, Wolfe, Q. Peterson's Corners,Victoria, 0. Peter's Road, King's, P.E. I. ${ }^{*}$ Peter Street, Toronto, $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{B}}$. Petersville, Queen's, N. B.
Petersville Church, Queen's, N. B .

Peterville, Prince, P.E.I. Petherton, Wellington, 0. Petit Cap, Gaspé, Q.
${ }^{*}$ Pe'itcodiac, Westm'l'd, N.B. Petite Côte, Essex, N.R., O, Petite de Grat, Richmond, N.S. Petite Lamegue, Glouc., N, B. Petite Magdelcine, Gaspé, Q. Petite Matane, Rimouski, Q.
Petite Riviere Bridge, Lunenburg, N. S.
Petite Vallée, Gaspé, Q.
Petit Rocher, Gloucester, N. B. Petits Mechína, Rimouski, Q. Petpeswick Harbor, Hal, N.S. Petrel, Marquette, M.
*Petrolea, Lambton, E. R., O. Petworth, Addington, 0 .
Pevensey, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Peveril, Vaudreuil, Q.
Pheasant Forks, Assa,
*Phelpston, Simcoe, N. R., 0. Phillipsburg, E., Missisquoi, Q. Phillipsburg, W., Waterloo, O. Phillipston, Hastings, E. R., ${ }^{\mathbf{O}}$. Phillipsville, Leeds, S. R., O.
*Pickering, Ontario, W. R., $\mathbf{0}$.
*Picton, Prince Edward, 0 .
Pictou, Pictou, N. S.
Pictou Island, Pictou, N. S.
Pictou Landing, Pictou, N. S.
Pictou Road, Guysbo'gh, N. S. Piedmont, Terrebonne, Q Piedmont'Valley, Pictou, N. S.
*Pierreville, Yamaska, Q.
Pierrevillo Mills, Yamaska, Q. Pierson, Selkirk, M
Pierston, King's, N. B. Pigeon Bluff, Lisgar, M. Pigeon Hill, Missisquol, Q. Pigeon Lake, Lisgar, M Pike Bay, Bruce, N. R., O. Pike Creek, Essex, N.ir, 0. Pike River, Missisquoi, Q. Pilot Bay, Yale, B. C.
*Pilot Mnund, Selkirk, M. Pincher Creek, Alta.
Pincourt, Terrebonne, Q. Pine Creek, Alta.
Pine Dale, Ontario, N. R., O. Pinedale, Antigonishe, N. S. Pine Grove, York, W. R., 0. Pine Orchard, Ontario, W.R.,O. Pine Ridge, Kent, N. B. Pine River, Bruce, W. R., O. Pinewood, Algoma, 0 . Pinette, Queen's, P. E. I. Pine Tree, Pictou, N. S. Pine Vale, Antigonishe, N. S. Pinkerton, Bruce, E. R., O. Pioneer, Carleton, N. B. Piopolis, Compton, Q. Piper's Cove,Cape Breton, N.S. Piperville, Russell, o.
Pipestone, Selkirk, M.
Pirate Harbor, Guysboro' ,N.S. Pisarinco, St, John, N, B. Pisquid, Queen's, P. E. I. Pisquid'Road, Queen's, P. E. I. Pitcher's Farm, Antig., N. S. Pitt's Ferry, Frontenac, O. Pittston, Grenville, S. R., O. Piusville, Prince, P. E. I. Plainfield, Hastings, E. R., O. Plaintield, Pictou, N. S. Plainville, Northumberl'd, 0. Plaisance, Ottawa, Q.
Plaister Mines, Victoria, N. S. Plamondon's Mills, Wolfe, Q. *Plantagenet, Prescott, 0. Plattsville, Brant, N. R., O. Playfair, Lanark, S, R., 0 . Pleasant Bay, Inverness, N. S. Pleasant Grove, Q'n's, P.E. I. Pleasant Harbor, Halifax, N.S. Pleasant Hills, Colchester, N.S. Pleasant Home, Lisgar, M. Pleasant Lake, Yarm'th, N. S. Pleasant Point, Halifax, N. S. Pleasant Ridge,Charlotte, N.B Pleasant River, Queen's, N. S. Pleasant Vale, Albert, N. B. Pleasant Valley, Digby, N. S. ${ }^{\prime}$ Pleasant Valley, Pictou, N. S. Pleasant Valley, Yarm'th,N.S. Pleasant Valley, Dundas, 0. Pleasantville, Lunenburg, N.S. Plevna Addington, O .
Plover Mills, Middlesex, E.R., O.

Plum Coul
Plum Holl Plumas, M Plumper $P$ Plumwesee Plymouth Plymouth Plymouth, Plympton, Plympton, Pockmoucl Pockshaw, Pochlogan Point Acon Point Alex Point au Point Clea Point Cros: Point Edwo Point E lw Point Elm Point Escu
land, N.
Point Forts
Point Kaye
Point la Ni
Point Mam
Point Mich
Point of Ca
Point of Pe
Point Plat
Point Prim
*Po ut St.
Centre, Q
Point St.' $\mathbf{P}$
Point Sapir
Point T av
Point Tupp
Point Wolf
Point a la F
Point à Pic
Pointe au 1
Parry Sou
Pointe au E Pointe aux Pointe aux laga, Q.
Pointeau T
Pointe aux
raska, Q.
Pointe Bleu
Pointe Clair
Pointe de Bu N. B.

Pointe du
land, N. B Pointe du L Pointe Gatir Pointe Sèch Poiré, Portn Poirier, Ken Poland, Lan Pollett Rive Polleyhurst, Polmont, No Poltimore, Pomeroy, Se Pomeroy Ric Pomona, Gr Pomquet Ch Ponds, Picto Pond Mills, Ponsonby, IV Pont Chatea
Pont de M nongé, Q. Pont du Sau
Pont Rouge,
, 10i, Q R,

R., 0.
o.

Pontypool, Durham, E. R., O. Pont Viau, Laval, Q
Poudiac, King's, N. B.
Poole, Yerth, N. R., O.
Poole's Resort, Leeds, S. R., 0 . Pope's Harbour, Halifax, N. S. Poplar, Algoma, 0 .
Poplar Dale, Algoma. 0.
Poplar Hill, Pictou, N. S.
Poplar Hill, Middlesex , S.R.,O. P'oplar Park, Lisgar, M.
Poplar Point, Marquette, M. Poquiock, York, N. B.
*Portage du Fort, Pontiac, Q. Portage la Prairie. Marq'te, M. Portage River, Northumberland, N. B.
Port Albert, Huron, W. R., o. Port Alma, Kent, 0 .
${ }^{*}$ Port Arthur, Algoma, 0.
Portapique, Co chester, N. S
Portapique Mountain, Colchester, N. S.
Port au Persil, Charlevoix, Q.
Port au Quil, Charlevoix, Q.
Port Beckerton, Guysborough,
N. S.

Port Bevis, Victoria. N. S.
Port Bruce, Elgin, E. R., O
*Port Burwell, Elgin, E.'R., 0 Port Caledonia, C . Breton, N.S. Port Carling, Simeoe, E. R., $\mathbf{O}$. Port Clyde, Shelburne, N. S.
Port Cockburn, Musisoka and Parry Sound, O
*Port Colborme, Welland, 0.
Port Coldwell, Algona, 0.
Port Credit, Peel, 0.
*Port Dalhousie, Lincoln, 0 .
Port Daniel Centre, Bonaventure, Q .
Port Daniel E., Bonav'ture, Q. Port Daniel W, Bonav'ture, 8 . *Port Dover, Noriolk, S. R., U *Port Elgin, Bruce, W. R., O . Port Elgin, Westmorel'd, N.B. Port Elmsley, Lanark, S. R., O. Porter's, St John, N. B. Porter's Hill, Huron, S. R., 0 . Porter's Lake, Halifax, N. S. Port Félix, Guysboro', N:S. Port Franks, Lambton, E.R., O. l'ort George, Annapolis, N. S. Port Granby, Durham, W.R.,O. Port Grenville, Cumb' 1 'd, N.S. Port Guichon, N. W ${ }_{\text {i, }}$ B. C. ${ }^{*}$ Port Hammond, N. W., B. C. Port Haney, N. W., B.'C. Port Hastings, Inverness, N. S. *Port Hawhesbury, Inverness, N.S.

Port Hillford, Guysboro', N.S. Port Hill, Prínce, P. E. I.
Port Hood, Inverness, N. S.
Port Hood Isl., Inverness, N.S. *Port Hope, Durham, E. R., O. Port Howe,'Cumberland, N.S. Port Joli, Queen's, N. S.
Port Kells, N. Westm'ster, B.C. Port Lambton, Bothwell, 0 .
Portland, Leeds, S. R. O. ${ }^{*}$ Portland, St. John, N. $\dot{B}$. Port la Tour, Shelburne, N. S. Port Lewis, Huntingdon, Q. Port Lock, Algoma, 0.
Port Lorne, Annapolis, N. S. Port Maitland, Monck, 0.
Port Maitland, Yarmouth,N.S.

Port Malcolm, Richmond, N. S. Port Matoun, Queen's, N, S.
Port Medway, Queen's, N. S.
Port Muody, N. W., B. C.
Port Mulyrave Station, Guysborough, N. S.
Port Nelson, Halton, O .
Portneuf, Portneuf, Q
Portneuf Station, Portneuf, Q Porton, Algoma, 0.
*Port Perry, Ontario, N.R., O. Port Philip, Cumberland, N.s. Port Richmond, Richm'd, N.S. *Port Ronbinson, Welland,' 0
*Port Rowan, Norfolk, S.R.,O Port Royal, Norfolk, S. R., O. Port Royal, Richmond, N. S. Port Ryerse, Norfolk, S. R., 0 , Port Sandfield, Simcoe, 0 . Port Saxon, Shelburne, N. S. Port Severn, Simcoe, E. R., O. Portsmouth, Frontenac, 0 .
*Port Stanley, Elgin, E.' R., o
*P rt Sydney, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Port Talbot, Eigin, W. R., o.
Portuguese Cove, Halifax N.S.
Port Union, Ontario, W. R., O
Port Williams, King's, N. S.
Port William Stn.,King's,N.S.
Pottageville, York, N. R., O.
Pottersburg, Middlesex, O.
Poupore, Ottawa, $Q$.
Powassan, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Powell, Lanark, N. R., 0 .
Powerscourt, Huntingdon, Q. Power's Creek, Victoria, N. B. Powle's Corners, Victoria, O . Pownall, Queen's, P. E. I. Prairie Grove, Provencher, M. Pré d'en haut, Westmoreland, N. B.

Precious Corners, Northumberland, W. R., 0 .
Preneveau, Peterborough, 0.
*Prescott, Grenville, S. R., O.
Presqu'Isle, Grey, N. R., 0.
Preston, Halifax, N. S.
*Preston, Waterloo, S. R., O.
Preston Vale, Lanark, O .
Pretty River Valley, Grey, 0. Price, Rimouski, Q.
Priceburgh, Vietoria, N. B. Price's Coruer, Simcoe, O.
${ }^{*}$ Priceville, Grey, S. R., O.
Primrose, Cardwell, 0 .
*Prince Albert, Sask.
Prince Albert, Ontario, 0.
Prince Albert, Annapolis, N.S
Prince of Wales,St. John, N. B.
Princeport, Colchester, N. S.
Princess, Selkirk, M.
*Princeton, Brant, N. R., 0 .
Princeton, Yale, B. C.
Princetown, Prince, P. E. I
Princetown Rd, Queen's, P.E.I.
Princeville, Inverness, N. S.
Prince William, York, N. B.
Prince William Stn,York,N.B.
Prinyer, Prince Edward, 0 .
Prospect, Lanark, S. R.,'O.
Prospect, Halifax, N. S.
Prespect Hill, Perth, S. R., 0 .
Prosser Brook, Albert, N. B.
Protectionville, Northumber-
land, N. B. ${ }_{\text {Proton }}^{\text {Station, Grey, E. R., O. }}$

Proulxville, Champlain, Q Providence Bay, Algoma, O. fubue Landing, King's, V. B Pubnico Beach, Shelb'e', N. S. Pubnsco Harbar, Yarm'th, N.S Puckahn, Sask.
Puellering, Kent, N. B
*Pugwash, Cumberiand, N. S.
Pugwash River, Cumberiand N. S.

Purbrook, Ontario, N. R., O.
Purdy, Hastings, N. R , 0.
Purlbrook, Antigonishe, N. S. Purple Grove, Bruce, S. R., O. Purple Hill, Du ham, W. R., O Purnle Valiey, Bruce, N. R., O. Purpleville, York, W. R., ÓO. Puslinch, Wellington, S.R.. O. Putnam, Middlesex, E. R., O. Quaco Road, St. John, N.'B
Quai d $\cdot \mathrm{s}$ Eboulements, Charlevoix, $Q$.
Quai de Rimouski,Rimouski,Q.
Ouamichan, Vancouver, B, ©.
Qu' Appelle, As - a.
*Q'Appelle station, Assa.
*Quebec, Quebec, Q.
Queensborough, Hastings, 0 .
Queensbury, York, N. B.
Queen Hill, Bruce, W. R., O.
Quenston, Lincoln and Niagara, 0 .
Queenstown, Queen's, N. B.
*Queen Street, East, Toronto, East, 0.
Queen's Valley, Lisgar, M.
Queensville, York, N. R., O.
Queensville, Inverness, N. S.
Qucensville, King's, N. B.
Querry, Bonaventure, Q.
Quesnelle, Cariboo, B. ©.
Quesnellé Forks, Cariboo,B.C.
Quilchena, Yale, B. C.
Quilty, Renfrew, S. R, O.
Quinan, Yarmouth, N. S.
Quinn, Kent, O.
Quinnville, Ottawa, Q.
Quisibus, Victoria, N. B.
Quispamsis, King's, N. B,
*Quyon, Pontiac, Q.
Racine, Shefford, Q.
Radford, Pontiac, Q.
Radnor's Forge, Champlain, Q.
Radstock, Joliette, Q.
Ragged Head, Guysboro, N. S.
Ragged Rapids, Victoria, 0 .
Raglan, Ontario, S. R., O.
Railton, Addington, 0 .
Rainy River, Algoma, $\mathbf{O}$.
Rainham, Haldimand, 0.
Rainham Centre, Haldim'd, 0.
Ralphtown, Selkirk, M.
Rama, Ontario, N. R., 0 .
Ramsay's Corners, Russell, 0.
Ramsay, Colchester, N. S.
Ramsay Station, Algoma, O.
Randboro, Compton, $Q$.
Randolph, Simeoe, E. R., O.
Randolph, St, John, N. B.
Randwick, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Ranelagh, Brant, S. R., ${ }^{\circ}$.
Rankin, Renfrew, N. R, O.
Raper, Middlesex, S. R.,'O.
Rapide de Femme, Vict., N. B.
*Rapid City, Marquette, M.
Rapid River, Algoma, 0 .
Rapide des Joachims, Pon-
tiac, Q .

Rathburn. Ontario, N. R., O. Rutho, Oxtord, N. R., O. Rathwell, Marquette, M. * liat Portaye, Alyoma, 0. Ratter's Corner, King's, N. B. Raven Lake, Marquette, M. Ravenna, Grey, E. R. O. Ravenscliffe, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
Raven's Glen, Marquette, M. Ravenshoe, York, N. R., O Ravenswood, Lambton, $O$.
Ravensworth, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Rawdon, Montcalm, Q.
Rawdon, Hants, N. S.
Riwdon Gold Mines, Hants, N. S.

Raymond, Muskoka and Parry sound, 0 .
Reaboro, Victoria, S. R., O.
Reaburn, Lisgar, M.
Head, Westmoreland, N. B.
Read, Hastings, E. R., O.
Kead Island, N. W., B. ©.
Reading, Wellington, C. i R., O.
Rear of Baddecs Bay, Victoria, N. S.
Rear of Beaver Cove,C.B.,N.S. ear of Ben Eoin, C. B., N. S. Rear of Bl ck liver, Kichmond, N. S.
Rear of Little Judique, Inverness, N. S.
Rear of Ball's Creek, Cape Breton, N. s.
Reay, Simeoe, E. R., O, Rebecea, Middlesex, E. R, O. Red Bank, North'berl'd, N, B. Red Buy, Bruce, N. R., O. Red Deer, A ta.
Red Head, St. John, N. J3. Red Honse, King s, P. E. I. Redgrave, Huron, E, R., O. Redickville, Grey, E. R., O. Red Islands, Richmond, N. S. Red Mountain, Coupt $n$ n, $Q$. Rednersville, Prince Ed, $\mathbf{O}$. Redpath, Assa,
Red Puint, King's, P. E. I. Red Rapids, Victoria, N. B. Red Rapids Bridge, Vict., N.B. Red Rock, Vietoria, S. R., O. Red Wing, Grey, E. R., $\ddot{\mathbf{U}}$. Red Wood, Simcoe, E. R., O. Reedhum, Megantic, Q. Reedsdale, Megantic, © $\mathbf{Q}$. Reeds Mines, Megantic, Q. Reed's l'oint, King's, N. B. Reeve Craig, Carleton, O. * Regina, Assa.

Reid's Mills, Dundas, $O$,
Reidville, Addington, O .
Reidway, Pictou, N. S.
Reinland, Selkirk, M.
Relessey, Cardwell, 0 .
Renaud's Mills, Kent, N. B.
Renforth, Brant, N. R., O.
*Renfrew, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Renfrew, Hants, N, S.
Renous Bridge, Northumber-
land, N. B.
Renton, Norfolk, N. R., O.
Renwick, Kent, 0
Repentigny, L'Assomption, Q. Reston, Selkirk, M.
Restoule, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.

Revelstoke, Yale, B. C.
Revelstoike Station, Yale, B.C Reynardton, Yarmouth, N.S. Reynolds, North'berl d, N. B. Reynolda.. n, Assa.
Rhode's Cor., Lunenburg, N. S. Riceburg, Missis дuoi, Q.
Richard's Landing, Algoma, o. *Riceville, Pre-cott, O .
Richardville, Megantic, Q
Richardville, Kent, N. B.
Richibucto, Kent, $\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{B}$.
Richibucto Village, Kent, N, B Richland, Lisgar, M.
Richmond Corner, Carl'n, N.B,
*Richmond, Richmond, Q.
*Richmond, Carleton. 0.
*Richmond Hill, York, O.
Richmond Stat'n, Richm'd, Q. Richriew, York, W. R., O .
Richwood, Brant, N. R., $\dot{\mathbf{O}}$.
kideau Centre Lanark, 0 .
Ridgemount, Welland, O.
*Ridgetown, Elgin, W.' R., O. Ridgeville, Monck, O .
Ri lgeville, Provencher, M. *Ridgeway, Welland. O.
Riding Mount'n, Marquette, M. Ridley, Kent, O.
Riga, Assa.
Rigaud, Vaudreuil, Q.
Rigby, Marquette, M.
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St. Isidore Junc, Laprairie, Q. St. Isidore de Prescott, 1 rescott, 0 .
St. Ives, Middlesex, E. R., O.
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St, Jacques, Montcalm, Q.
St. Jacyues le Mineur, Laprairie, Q.
St. James, Lisgar, M
St. James Park, Middlesex, 0.
St. Janvier, Terrel onne, Q.
St. Jean Bte., Provencher, M
st. Jean Baptiste de Montréal,
Hochelaga, Q.
St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville,
Rouville, Q.
St. Jean Chrysostôme, Lévis, Lévis, Q.
St. Jean de Dieu, Témisc'a, Q
St. Jean des Chailions,
Lotbinière, Q.
St. Jean de Matha, Joliette, Q.
St. Jean d'Orléans, Montmo-
rency, $Q$.

St. Jean l'Evangéliste, Bonaventure, $Q$.
St. Jean Port Joli, L'Islet, Q.
*St. Jérome, Terrcbonne, $Q$.
St. JLachim do Montmorency,
Montmorency, Q.
St. Joachim de Shefford, Shefford, Q.
St. Joachim, River Ruscom, Essex, 0.
*St. John, St. John, N. B,
*St. John, Suburb, Quebec, Q.
${ }^{\text {'St John's, East, St. J.hn's, Q. }}$
St. John's, West, Welland, O.
St. Joseph d'Alma, Chicoutimi, Q.
St. Jose, h de Beance, Q.
St. Joseph de Kent, Kint, N B.
St. Joseph de la Tabaieere,
Saguenay, Q.
St. Joseph ae Lepage, Rimouski, Q
St. Joseph S'reet, Toronto, O.
st. Josepin, Westmorel'd, N. B.
st. Joseph, Antigonishe, N. S.
st. Joseph, Provencher, M.
St. Joseph de Levis, Levis, Q.
st. Joserli de Meñolk, Cham${ }^{\text {op }}$ plain, Q.
St. Joseph de Sorel, Richelieu, Q.
St. Juseph du Lac, Two Mountains, 4.
St. Jovite, Terrebonne, Q.
St. Jude, St. Hiyacinhe, $\dot{Q}$.
Ste. Julie de Vercheres, Ver-chère-, Q
Ste. Julie de Somerset, Megantic, Q .
Ste. Julie Station, Megantic, Q Ste. Julieme, Monicalm, Q. St. Justin, Maskinoワgé, Q.
Ste. Justine de Newion, Vaudreuil, Q.
Ste. Justine Station, Vaudreuil, Q .
St. Laurent, Lisgar, M
St. Lambert de Levis, Levis, Q
st. Lambert, 山iontréai, Chambly, Q.
St. Laurent d'Orléans, Montmorency, Q.
St. Laurent, Montréal, Jacques * Cartier, Q.
St. Lawrence, Frontenac, O.
st. Lazare de Benlechasse, Bellechasse, Q.
St. Lazare de Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil, Q.
St. Léon, Mashinonge, Q.
St Léon, Selkirk, M.
St. Léonard d'Aston, Nicol't,Q.
St. Léonard de Chicoutimi,
Chicoutimi, Q.
St. Léonard de Port Maurice, Hochelaga, Q.
St. Leonard sta., Victoria,N.B.
St. Leonard's, Victoria, N. B.
St. Liboire, Bagot, Q.
St, Liguori, Montearm, Q.
St. Louis do Bonsecours, Richelieu, Q.
St. Louis de Gonzague, Beauharnois, Q.
St. Louis de Kent, Kent, N. B.
St. Lonis de Ha Ha, Temis-
couata, Q.
Ste. Louise, L'Islet, Q.

St. Louis Station, Beauhar nois, $\mathbf{Q}$.
St Lue, St John's, Q.
Ste. Luce, Rimuushi, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Ste. Luce sta., Rimouski, Q.
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Torrebonne, Q.
Ste. Made cine, st. Hyac., Q.
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St. Malachie, मorchester, Q.
St. Malo, Compton, (Q.
St. Malo, Provencher, M.
St. Mare, Verchèrcs, Q
St. Marcel de L'Islet, L'Islet, Q
St. narcel de Richelieu, Richelieu, $Q$.
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St. Martin, Laval, 4.
St Martin unction, Laval, Q.
Ste. Mart ne, chateauguay, (e,
Ste. Marine Station, Chateauguay, Q
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*st. Mary's, Perlh S. R, O.
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St. Mary's Ferry, York, N. B.
St. Mary's River, Guysb, N. S
St. Mary's Road, King's, P.E.I St. Matthias, Rouville, $\dot{Q}$.
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St. Maurice Forges, St Manrice, Q.
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Bellechasse, Q.
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St. Wirchel de Rougemont, Rouville, Q.
St. Michel des Saints, Ber-

- thier, Q .

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Argenteuil, Q.
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St. Moise Station, Kimouski, Q
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tagnes, Two Mountains, Q.
Ste. Monique de Nicolet, Q.
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St. Norbert, Kent, N. B.
st. Norbert, Provencher, M.
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St. Ola, Hastings, N. R., ©.
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St. Ours, Richelieu, Q.
St. Pacôme, Kamouraska, Q.
St. Pamphile, L'Islet, Q.
St. Paschal, Kamouraska, Q.
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St. I'aul l'Hermite, L Assomption, Q.
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St. Pie, Provencher, M,
St. Pie de Guire, Yamaska, Q.
St.Pierre Baptiste, Megantic, Q .
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St. Pierre les Becquets, Nicolet, Q.
St. Pierre Montmagny, Montmagny, Q.
St. Placide, Two Mountains, Q.
St. Polycarpe, Suulanges, Q.
St. Praxede, Beauce, (C.
St. Prime, Chicoutimi, Q.
St. Prosper, Champlain, Q.
St. Prosper de Dorchester, Dorchester, Q.
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*St. Rémi, Napierville, Q .
St. Rémi de 'Tingwick, Arthabaska, Q.
St. Rémi d'Amherst, Ottawa, Q. St, Robert, Richelieu, Q.
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St. Roch de Richelieu, Richelieu, Q.
St. Roch des Aulnaies, Q.
st. Roch l'Achigan, L'Assomption, Q.
St. Romain, Compton, Q.
Ste, Rosalie, Bagut, Q.
Ste, Rose, Laval, Q.
St. Rose, Inverness, N.S.
Ste Rose de Watford, Dorchester, Q.
Ste. Rose du Dégèle Témiscouata, Q.
St. Sabine, Iberville, Q.
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Terrebonne, Q.
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St. Sébastien de Beauce, Q.
St. Severe, St. Maurice, Q.
St. Suverin de Beaurivage, Lotbiniere, Q.
St. Simèn, Charlevoix, Q.
st, Simon de Rimouski, Rimouski, Q.
St. imonde Yamaska,Bagot,Q. St. Sixte, Ottawa, Q.
St. Sophie de Megantic, Megantic, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Ste. Sophie de Lacorne, Terrebonne, Q.
Ste. Soph.e de Levrard, Nicolet, Q .
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St, stanislas de Kostka, Beauharnois Q.
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St. Sulpice, L'Assomption, (Q.
St. Sylvère, Nicolet, $Q$.
St. Sylvester, E.', Lotbinière, (Q.
St. Sylvester, W., Lotbiniére,(Q.
St. Telesphore, soulanges, Q.
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Sic. Thècle, Champlain, Q.
Ste. Thècle Sta., Cuamplain,Q.
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Terrebonne, Q.
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*St, Thomas, W., Elgiu, O .
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st.'Tite de Caps, M'tmorency, Q.
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Chateauguay, Q.
St. Urbain de Charlevoix, Charlevoix, Q.
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baska, Q.
St. Valerien, Shefford, Q.
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Sabrevoix, Iberville, Q.
*Sackville, Westmorel'd, N, B.
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Sandhill, P
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Sandhurst
Sand Lake,
Sound, 0 , Sandown, $\dot{P}$
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Sandringhal
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Saint Jean J3te, Kent, N. B. Saint Jean Bte, Kent, N.B. Saint Joseph, Gloucester, N.B. Saint Patrick's Road, King's, P. E. I.

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Salem, Albert, N, B.
Salem, Yumberland, N.S. Salem, Yarmouth, N. S. Salem Road, Cape Breton, N.S. Salford, Norfolk, N. R., O. Salina, King's, N. B.
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Salisbury, Bruce, N. R.
Salisbury, Bruce, N. R., O.
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Salmon Bay, Saguenay, $\mathbf{Q}$ Salmon Beach, Gloucest'r, N.B. Salmon Creek, Sunbury, N. B. Salmondale, (Queen's, N. B. Salmonhurst, Victoria, $\dot{N}, \dot{B}$. Salmon Point, Pr. Edward, $\dot{\text { O}}$, Salmon River, St. John, N, B. Salmon River, ('ape B'n, N. S. Salmon River, Halifax, N. S. Salmon River, Halifax, N.S
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Salmon River,' Guysboro', N.S. Saltcoats, Assa., E.
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Salt Springs Station, Cumber-
land, N. S.
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Scandinavia
${ }_{*}$ Scandinavia, Marquette, M .
${ }^{\text {* Scarborough, York, E. R., O }}$ Scarborough Junction, York, $\dot{U}$ Scatarie Island, U. B, N.S.
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Science Hill, Perth, S. R., 0.
Scotch Block, Halton 0, Scotch Block, Halton, O. Scotch ('orners, Lanark, O. Scotchfort, Queen's, P. E. I. Scotch L.ake, York, N. B. Scotch Lake, C. Breton, N.S. Scotch Line, Lanark, S. R., O Scotrh Ridge, Charlotte, N. B. Scotch Settlement, Westmoreland, N. B.
Scotch Town, Queen's, N. B. Scotch Village, Hants, N. S. Scotia, Muskola and Parry Sound, 0 .
Scott Junction. Beauce, Q.
${ }^{*}$ Scotland, Oxiord, S. 1i., 0 . Scotsburn, Pictou, N. S.'
Scotsburn Station, Pictou, N.S. *Scots own, Compton, Q Scotsville, Inverness, N.S. Scott's Bay, King's, N, S Scott's Bay Road, King's, N. S. Scottsmore, Missisquoi, Q.
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land, N. B.
Seeburn, Marquette, M.
Seely, Muskoka \& Parry $\mathrm{Sd}_{\mathrm{S}}, \mathrm{O}$.
Seely's Bay. Leeds, S. R., $\dot{0}$,
Sefferensvilie, Lunenburg, N.

Seguin, Vaudreail, Q
Seguin Falls, Murkoka and Parry Sound, o.
Selby, Lennox. 0
*Sel wirl, Lisgar, M.
Selliirk, Hallimand, 0.
Selkirk Road, Queen's, P. E. I.
Sellarville, Bonaventure, Q.
Selmah, Hants, N. S.
Selton, Elyin, W, R., O.
Selwyn, Peterborough, W'R., 0
Semiwagan Ridge, Northum-
berland, N. B.
Seven Islands, Saguenay, Q.
Severn Bridge, Ontario, O.
Sevogle, Northumberl'd, N. B. Sewe 1, Nelkirk, M.
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Shamrock, Prince, ${ }^{\mathbf{S}}$. E.I.
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Shanly, Grenville, $S, R, O$. Shannon, Queen's, N. B'
Shannon Hall, Muskoka and Parry Round. O.
Shannonvale, Restig'che, N.B
${ }^{\text {\# Shannonville, Hastings, }} \mathrm{O}$
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Sharbot Lake, Addington,' 0 .
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Shawenegan, St, Maurice, Q .
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l'arry Sound, 0 .
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Shediac Road, Westm'd, N. B.
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Sh ffil ld, Sunbury, N. B.
Shefficld Acal's, Sunb'y, N. B.
Sheffield Mil!s, King's, N. S.
Sheffington, shefford, $Q$.
Shetfor 1 Mount'n, Sieitiord, Q.
Shefford Vale, Shefford, Q.
Sheguiandah, Algoua, ${ }^{\text {U }}$ 。
Sheho, Assa.
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Shelburne, shelvurne, N.S.
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Sheldrake, Saguenay, Q.
Shellmouth, Marquette, M,
Shenstone, Albert, A. B. Shepody load, King's, N. B. Sheppardton, Huron, W. R., O. Sheppardville, Selkirk, M. ${ }^{*}$ Sherbrooke, Slerbrooke, $\dot{Q}$. Sherbrooke, Guysborough, N.S. Sheridan, Halton, C .
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Shetland, Middlesex, W. R., O.
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Shmemecas Briuge, Cumberland, N. S.
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*Shubenacadie, Hants, N.S.
Shulie, Cumberland N.S.
Shunacadie, Cape Breton, N.S.
Shuswap, Yale, B C.
Sicamous, Yale, B. ©
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Sidney, Marquette, M.
Sidney Crussing, Hastings, 0 . Sight Point, liverness, N.S.
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Sillsville, Lennox, U.
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Silverdale, Monck, 0 ,
Silverdale, N. W., B, C
Silver Hiil, Nortolk, S. R., O.
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Sky Mountain, Inverness, N.S. Sleswick, Cardwell, O.
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Smithfield, North'b'l'd, E.R., O Smithfield, Guysborough, N.S. Smith's, Westmoreland, N, B. Smith's Cove, Digby, N.S. Smith's Creek, King's, N. B Smith's Mills,'Stanstead, Q.
*Smith's Falls, Leeds \& Gren ville, N. R., O.
Smith 'Town, King's, N. B.

* Smithville, Went worth, S R., O Snake Crcek, Marquette, M Snake River, Renfiew, N. R , O Snider's Corners, Haltun, O. Snider Moun ain, King's, N.B. Snow Flake, Selkirk, M,
Suow Road Sta, Addington, 0. Suyder, Welland, 0
Snyder Depot, Addington, O.
Nober Island, Halifax, N. S. Soda Creek, Cariboo, B. C. Soldier's Cove, Richmond, N.S. Solina, Durham, W. R., ©. Nolmesville, Prince Edwa:d, 0. Solsgirth. Marquette, M. Solway, B. uce, E. R., O. Sombra, Bothwell, O. Somenos, Vanc uver, B. C. Somerset, Megantic, Q. Somerset, King's, N.S. Somerset, Sell.irk, M. Somerville, Car eton, N. B. Sonora, Guy borough, N.S. Sonya, Untario, N. R., O. Sooke, Vancouver, B. C. Sope:ton, Leeds, S. R., O. *Sorel, Richelieu. Q.
Souris, Selkirk, M.
Sourisford, Selkirk, M. Souris East, King', P. E. I jouris West, King's, P E.I South. Luatenburg, N S South Vancouver, N W., B.C. Southampton, York, N B Southampton, Cumb ${ }^{\text {rl' }}$ 'd, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{S}$. *Southampton. Bruce, W.R., $\mathbf{O}$. South Bar of Sidney River,

Cape Breton, N.S
South Barnston, Stanstead, Q. Suuth Bay, 1 rince Edwa d, O. South Bay, Victoria, N. S. South Bay, St. John, N. B. South Baymouth Algoma, O. South Bolton, Brome, Q South Branch, Colch'ter, N.S. South Branch, Kings, N. B. South Brall h of St. Nicholas
River, Kent, N.B.
South Brook, Cumberl'd, N S. South Cas elman, Russell, O. South Cayu a, Monck, 0 South Clones, Queen's, N. B. South Cove, Victoria, N. S South Dudswell, Woife, Q. South Drummer, Peterboro, O. *South Durham, Drumm'd, (\%. South Edmonton, Alta.
South East Passage, Hal., N.S. South Ely, Sbefford, Q. South End, Welland, O.
south End of Lochaber, Guysborough, $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{S}$
South Esk, Northumb'd, N. B
South Farmington, A nnap., N.S South Finch, Stormont, 0 .
South Gloncester, Russell, O south Gordonsville, Carleton, N. B

South Gower, Grenville, O South Granby, Sheffor i', Q. South Granville, Q'n's, P. . E. I. South Gut of St. Ann's, Victoria, N. S.
South Ham, Wolfe, Q.
South Indian, Russeli, 0.

South Head of Cow Bay, Cape breton, N. S.
South Knowlesville, Carleton, N. B.

South Lake, Leeds, S. R., O. South Lake, King s, P. E, I. South Lancasier, bilengarry, o South Maitland, Hants, N. S. South March, Carleton, O
South McLellan's Mountain, Pictou, N. S.
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South Nelson Road, Northumberland, N. B.
Soath Newbridge, Carl'n, N. B. South Ohio, Yarmouth, N.S. Southport, Queen's, P.E.I.
Sou'h Quebec, Lévis, Q.
South liange, Digby, N. S
South Rawdon, Hants, N. S.
South R nous, Noruumberland, N. B.
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South Side Basin of Kiver D. His, Inverness, N. S.

South side of Baddeek River, Victoria, N. S.
South Side of Boulardarje, Victoria, N. S.
South side of Cocagne River, Kent, N. B.
Soath side of Whycocomagh Bay, Inveruess, N. S.
Sou.h Scukeley, shefford, Q. South Tilley, Victoria, N. B. South Va e, Colchester, N. S. South Victoria, Cumb'l'd, N.S. Southville, Digby, N. S.
South Wallace, Cumb'l'd, N.S.
South-West Margaree, Inver-
ness, N. S
South-West Mabou, Inverness, N. S.

South-West, Prince, P. E. I
Soath-West Point, Gaspé, Q.
south-West Port Matoun Queen's, N S.
South-West lidge, Inverness, N. S.

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South Zorra, Oxford, N, R., O. Sowerby, Algoma, 0 .
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Spallumcheen, Yale, B. C.
Spanish River, Algoma, 0 .
Spa ish River sta., Algoma, 0. sparrow Lake, Ontario, 0. Sparta, Elgin, E. R., O.
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Spence, Westmoreland, N. B Spencer Cove, Quebec, Q.
Spencer's Island, Cumberland, N. S,
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Spy Hill,
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Stagsburı
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Stanton, S
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Staple's Bi
Staples, E:
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Stardale,
Starkey's,
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Sound, 0
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*Stayner,
*Spencerville, Grenville, 0 . Spence's Bridge, Yale, B. C. Speyside, Halton, 0 .
Spir s, Wellington, C. R., O Spring Arbour, Noifolk, U. Spring Bank, Alta.
Springbank, Mıddlesex, 0 .
Spring Brook, Hastings, $O$.
Springbrook, Dorchester, Q. Springtield, Lisgar, M.
*Springfirld, Elgin, E. R., O. Springtield, King's, N. B. Springfield, York, N. B Springfield, Annapolis, N. S. Springfield, Queen's, P. E. I Springfield on the Credit, Peel, O.

Springford, Oxford, S. R., O. Spring Hill, Kussell, 0 .
Spring Hiil, Compton, Q .
Spring Hill'Jct., Cumberland. N s.
Spring Hill, York, N, B
*Spring Hill Mines, Cumberland, N. s.
Spring Roari, Sherbrooke, Q.
Springtown, kentrew, S.k., O.
Springvale, Haldimand, O .
Spring Valley, Brockville, 0.
Sprin'gville, Peterboro', 0 ,
Springville, Pictou, N. 's.
Sproat Lake, Vancouver, B. C. Sprucedale, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Spruce Lake station, St. John, N. B.

Spruce Lake, *t, John, N. B. Spry, Bruce, N, R., O.
Spry Bay, Halifax, N. S.
Spy Hill, Assa.
Squamish, N. Westm'ster, B.C.
Stadacona, Quebec, $(Q$.
Staffa, Perth, S.R., O.
Stafford, Rentrew, N. R., O.
Stagsburn, Ottawa, Q
Stake Roai, Cumberland, N. S.
Stamford, Weiland, 0.
Stanbridge, E., Missisquoi, Q.
Stanbridge Sta., Missisquoi, ©
Stanbury, Missisquoi, $Q$
Standon, Dorchester, Q.
*Stanfold, Arthabaska, Q.
Stanhope, Sianstead, $\mathbf{O}$
Stanhope, Queen's, P. E. I
Stanley, Cumberland, N. S.
Stanley, York, N. B.
*Stantey Bridye, Q'n's, P. E. I.
Stanleyda $\theta$, Mushoka aud Parry Sound, 0
Stanley House, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
Stanle y's Mills, Peel, O.
Stanleyville, Lanark, S. R., O.
*Stanstead, Stanstead, Q.
Stanstead Jct., Stanstead, Q.
Stanton, Simcoe, S. IR, U.
Stanwood, Northumberland, O.
Stapledon, Carleton, $O$.
Staple's Brook, Cole'ter, N. S.
Staples, Essex, N. R., 0 .
Starbuck, Lisgar, M.
Stardale, Prescott, $\mathbf{0}$.
Starkey's, Queen s, N. B
Starl:ville, Durham, W. R., O.
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Starnesboro', Huntingdon, Q.
*Stayner, Simcoe, N. R., O.

Starrat, Muskoka and Parry sound, 0 .
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Steeve's Mountain, Westmoreland, N. B.
Steeve's Settlement, Westm reland, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{B}$.
Steinbach, Provencher, M. stella, Lennox, 0 .
*Stellarion, Pictou. N. S.
Stephenfield, Seikirk, M.
*Steven Street, Hamilton, O.
${ }^{*}$ Stevensville, Welland, 0 .
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stewart Bay, Nuskoka and
Parry Sound, O.
Stewartdale, Inverness, N. S.
Stewarton, King's, N. B.
Stewarton, Carleton, 0 .
Stewartville, Renfrew. O.
Stewiacke Cross Roads, Col-
chester, N. S.
Stiles Village. Westmoreland, N. B.

Stillman. Pictou, N. S,
Still Water, Guysooro', N.S.
*Stirling, Hastings, N, 1., O.
Stirling, Richmond, N. S.
Stirling Falls, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, 0 .
Stirton, W ellington, C. R., O. Stittsville, ( arleton, $O$.
Stobart, Sask.
stockdale, Northumberland, 0.
Stockton Station, M.
Stock well, Chateauguay, Q. Stuco, Hastings, E. K., U. Stoduarts Annapol's, N. S. stoke Centre, hichmond, $\dot{Q}$. Stokes Bay, Bruce, N. R., O. Stonefield, Argentenil, (Q). Stoneham, Quebec, Q.
Stonchavin, Gloucesier, N. B. Stone llousn, Cumberl'd, N. S. Stoneleigh, Ontario, N.'R., O. Stone Quarry, Welland, 0 . Stone lidge, York, N. B.
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stony Beach, Assa.
Stony Creek, Welt worth, O. Stony Creek, Albert, N B.
Stony Island, shelb, rne, N. S. Stony Lak e, Peterboro', O. Stony Mountain, Lisgar, M. Stony Plain, Alta.
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Stottsvilie, St, Johns, Q.
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Strabane, Wentworth, 0 .
${ }^{*}$ Strach 'n Avenue, Toronto, O.
Strader's Hill, Dundas, 0.
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*Stratford, Perth, N. R., 0.
Strathabo, Northumb'd, N.B
Strathadam, North'b'd, N, B.

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s'turgeon, King's, P. E.'I.
Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe, O.
*Sturg. on Falls, Nipissing, 0. Sturgeon Point, Victoria, $U$. ${ }^{*}$ Suilibury, Algoma, $U$.
Suftield, sherbrooke, Q.
Suffolk'sta., Queen's, P. E. I. sugar Loaf, Victoria, N.
Sumas, New Westminster, B.C. Summerberry, Assa.
Summerfield, Carieton, N. B. Summerhil, Huron, S R., 0. Summer Hill, Queen's, N. B. Summerside.Prince, P. E. I. Summerside. Antigonishe, N.S Summerstown, Glengarry, $O$. Summerstown' Station, Gleugarry, 0 .
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*Sundridge, Musкока \& Parry sound, 0
Sundridge, Pictou, N. S.
Sumnidale, simeue, N. $\mathbf{R}_{2}, 0$.
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sunnyside, King's, N. S.
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Sunshine, Huron, L. H., O.
Surette Isiand, Yarmouth, N. S.

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Suthw yn, Lisgar, M.
*sutton, Brome, Q.
Sutton Junction, Brome, Q. *'Sutton West, York, N K., O. Swan Creek, Sunbury, N.B. swan Lake, Selliirk, M. Swansburg, Shelburne, N.S. Swansea, York, W. k., O. Sweaburg, Oxford, S. R., O. Sweenyviite, Kent, N. B.
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Sypher's Cove, Queen's, N. B. Tabucintac, Northumb'd, N, B. Taché Station, Algoma, U. Tadousac, Saguenay, Q. Taillon, Chicoutimi, Q. Tain, Norfolk, S. R., O.
Talbotville Royal, Eigiu, 0.

- Tamworth, Addington, O .

Tancook Isl, Lunenburg, N.S.
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Tansley, Halton, O.
Tapleytuwn, Went orth, 0.
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Tarbot, Victoria, N. S.
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Taunton, Ontario. S. R., $\dot{\text { O}}$.

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Teeterville, Norfolk, N. M., O.
T hkummah, Algoma, 0 .
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Temperanceville, York, $O$.
Temple, York, N. B.
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Tenby Bay, Algoma, O.
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Ten Mile House, Q'n's, 1. E.. 1.
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Tennson, Lauark, S. K., O. Terminus, Bo. hweil, 0 .
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side), Gloucester, N. B.
Tête a Gauche kiver (south
side), Gloucester, N. B,
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Tetu, Temiscouata, Q.
Teviotdale, Weamgton, O .
Tewkesbury, Quebec, $Q$
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Thamesford, Oxford, N.․․, o.
*Thamesville, Bothwell, O.
Thanet, Hastings, N. R, O
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The Slash, Algoma, o.
Thessalon, Algoma, O.
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Thistletown, York, W. R., O.
Thomasburg, Hastings, O.
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Thompson, Algoma, O.
Thompsenvilie, Simcoe, O.
Thompson's Mill, Cumberland, N. S.
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Tintern, Lincoln, 0.
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Tit:sville, King's, N. $\mathbf{1 3}$

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land, N. B.
Trout Brook, Arthabaska, Q.
Trout Brook, U. B., N. S.
Trout Creek, Musnuai\& Parry sound, 0 .
Trout Lai.e, Muskoka \& Parry Sound, 0 .
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Trout River, lnverness, N. S.
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Tuppery
Turcot, 1
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'Turnervi
Turtle Cr
Turtle La
Sound,
Turtle M
Tuscaror
Tusket,
Tusket W
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Tweedsid
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Sound,
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Ullswater
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Undine, V
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Truro, Culchester, N. S.
Tryon, Prince, P. E. I.
'Tuam, Simcoe, S. R., $\dot{\text { O. }}$
Tuck's Landing, Brome, Q.
Tuftsville, Hastings, W.R., O.
Tullamore, Peel, 0 .'
Tumbell, Marquette, M.
Tupper, Marquette, M.
Tupperville, Annapolis, N. S.
Tupperville, Bothwell, O.
Turcot, Hochelaga, Q.
Turgoose, Vancouver, B. C. Turin, Eigin, W. R., ©́.
Turnerville, Bothwell, 0.
Turtle Creek, Albert, N. B.
Turtle Lake, Muskoka \& Parry Sound, 0 .
Turtle Mountain, Selkirk, M.
Tuscarora, Brant, S. R., O.
Tuskiet, Yarmouth, N. S.
Tusket Wedge, Yarmouth, N.S.
Tweed, Hastings, E R., O.
Tweedside, Wentworth, $\mathbf{O}$.
Tweedside, York, N. B.
Twin Elm, Carleton, $\mathbf{O}$.
Two Creeks, Marquette, M.
Two Islands, Cumber and,N.S.
Two Rivers, Selkirk, M.
Two Rivers, Cumberland, N.S.
Tyndall, lisgar, M.
Tyne Valley. Prince, P.E.I.
Tyneside, Haldimand, 0 .
Tyotown, Glengarry, ${ }^{\circ}$.
Tyrconnell, Elgin, W, R., O.
Tyrone, Durham, W. R.,O.
Tyrre.l, Norfolk, N. R., O.
UUney, Ontario, N. R., O.
Udora, Ontario, N. R.,O.
Uffington, Untario, N.'R., O.
Uliord, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O.
Uhithorf', Simeoe, F. R., O.
Ullswater, Duskoka \& Parry Sound, Ó.
Uiticam, Restigouche, N. B.
Ulverton, Drummond, (Q.
Umfraville, Hastings, N. R.,O.
Underhill, Northumb' 1 'd, N.B.
Underwood, Bruce, W, R., O .
Undine Victoria, N. B.
Union, l gin, E, R., O.
Union, Vancouver, B. C.
Union Corner, Carleton, N. B.
Union Centre, Pictou, N. S.
Union Koad, Queen's, P.E.I.
"Unionville, York, E. R., O.
Upham, King's, N. B.
Upham'Station, King's, N. B.
Uphill, Victoria, N. 1., O.
Uplands, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0.
Upper, Monck, 0 .
Upper Abougoggin, Westmoreland, N.B.
Upper Bay du Vin, Northumberland, N. B.
Upper Bedford, Missisquoi, Q.
Upper big Tracadie, Guysborv, N. S.

Upper Branch, Lun'burg, N.S. Upper Br.ghton, Carl'n, N. B. Upper Burton, Sunbury, N.B.
Upper Buctouche, Kent, N. B.
Upper Caledonia, Guysboro',

Upper Canard, King's, N. S.
Upper Cape, Westmor'1'd, N.B Upper Caraquet, Glouct'r, N, B Upper Caverhill, York, N.B. Upper Charlo, Restig., N. B. Upper Chelsea, Lunenb'g, N.S Upper Clarence, Annap., N. S. Upper Clement, Annap., N. S. Upper Clyde River, Sheiburne, N. S.

Upper Coal Creek, Q'n's, N.B. Upper Coverdale, Albert, N.B. Upper Dover, Westm'ld, N.B. Upper Dyke Vill, King's, N.S. Upper Economy, Colch,, N. S. Upper Fort Lawrence, Cumberland, N. S.
Upper Gagetown, Qu'n's, N.B. Upper Gaspereaux, Qu's, N. B. Upper Goshen, Albert, N. 13 . Upper Grand Mira, C.'B., N.S. Upper Granville, Annap,, N.S. Upper Greenwich, King's, N.B. Upper Hampstead, Qn's, N. B. Uppper Hayneville, York,N.B. Upper Kempt Head, Vict,,N.S Upper Kemptown, Colch., N.S Upper Kennetcook, Hants,
Upper Kent, Carleton, N. B.
Upper Keswick, York, N. B.
Upper Keswick Ridge, York,
Upper
N.S.

Upper Kintore, Victoria, N.B. Upper linos ford, Carl'n, N.B. Upper La Have, Lunenb., N.S. Upper Leitche's Creek, C. B., N. S.

Upper Loch Lomond, St.John,
N. B.
Upper Magaguadavic, York,
Upper Malagash, Cumb., N. S.
Upper Margaree, Inverness, N. S.

Upp. r Maugerville, Sunbury,
Upper M-lbo-ne, Richm'd, Q.
Upper Mid, ebor Cumberland, N. L.
Uppir Milis, Cr.i.siotto, N. B.
Upper Musquodol it, Hal., N.S
Upper Neguac, $N$ th'1'd, N.B. Upper Nelson, No th'l'd, N.B. Upper New Coruwall, Lunenburg, N, 8 .
Upper New Horton, Alb., N.B.
Upper New Pirt, Hants, N. S.
Upper Nine Mile River, Hants,

## N.S.

Upper North River, Colc., N.S. Upper Ohio, Shelburne, N. S. Upper Otnabog, Queen's, N.B. Upper Peel, Carleton, N. B.
Upper Pereaux, King's, N. S.
Opper Pockmouche, Gloucester, N. B.
Upper Pointe de Bute, Westmoreland, N. B.
Upper Purt Latour, Shelburne,
Upper Queensbury, York, N.B. Upper Kawdon, Hants, N.S.
Upper Rockport, Westmoreland, N. B.
Upper'St. Bazil,Victoria, N.B.

Upper Sackville, Westmoreland, N. B.
Upper'Sackville, Halifax, N.S.
Upper settlement of Baddeck kiver, Victoria, N. 8.
Upper Settlement of Middle liver, Victoria, N. S.
Upper Settlement of South River, A ntigonishe, N. S.
Upper Sheffierd, Sunbury, N.B.
Upper Southampton, York,
Upper South-West Mabou, In verness, A. S.
Upper springfield, Antig.,N.S. * Upper Stewiacke, Colch. N.S.

Upper Sumas, N, W'ster, B. C.
Upper Thorne Centre, Pontiac, Q.
Upperton, King's, N. B.
Upper Washabuck, Vict., N.S. Upper Westmureland, Queen's, P.E. I.

Upper Wicklow, Carl'n, N. B. Upper Wood Harbor, Shelburne, N.S.
Upper Woodstock, Carl'n, N, B Uptergrove, Ontario, N. I., U. Upton, King's, P. E. I.
Urbania, Hants, N. S.
Urney, King's, N. B.
Urquharts, King's, N.B.
Ursa, Peterborough, E, R., O. Usher, Antigonishe, N. S. Utica, Ontario, S. R., O. Utoka, Wellington, S. R., O. Utopia, Simeoe, S. R., O.
Utterson, Muskoka aud Farry Sound, 0.
Uttoxeter, Lambton, E. R., O. *Uxbridge, Ontario, W. R., O. Vachell, York, N. R., U. Valcartier, Quebec, Q.
Valcartier'station, Quebec, Q. Valcartier Village, Quebec, Q. Valcourt, Shefford, Q.
Val des Bois, Ottawa, Q.
Vald z Island, N. W., B. C.
Valencay, Ottawa, Q.
Valens, Wentworth, N. R., O.
Valentia, Victoria, S. R., 0
Valenciennes, Mrgantic, Q.
Vale Perkins, Brome, Q.
Valetta, Kent, O .
Vallentyne, Outario, N. R., O, Valley, Assa.
*Valleyfield, Beauharnois, Q.
Valleytield, King's, r. E, 1.
Valley Mills, Inverness, N. S. Valley Sta, Colchester, N. S.
Valmont, Champlain, Q.
Valmorin, Terrebonne, Q.
Valois, Jacques Cartıer, $Q$.
Valracine, Compton, Q.
Vanatter, Wellington, ©. R., O.
Vanbrugh, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Vancamp, Dundas, 0.
*Vancouver, N, W., B. C.
Vandale, Sask.
Vandecar, Oxford, S. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Vandeleur, Grey, S. R., O.
Vandorf, ontario, W. R, O.
Vanessa, Norfolk, N, R., O.
Van Horn, Kent, O.
*Vankileek Hi•l, Prescott, O.
Vankoughnet, Ontario, 0
Vanneck, Middlesex, E. R., O.
Vanvlack, Simcoe, N. R., O.

Van Winkle, Cariboo, B. C.
Varency, Norfolk, S R., $\mathbf{U}$.
Varemues, Verchères, Q.
Varna, Huron, S. R., O.
Varney, Grey, S. R., O.
Vars, Russell, 0 .
Vasey, Simcoe, E. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil, Q
Vaudreuil'Stn., Vaudreuil, Q.
Vaughan, Hants, N.S
Vavasour, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
Vellore, York, W, R., O.
Vendôme, Beauharnois, Q.
Venice, Missisquoi, Q.
Vennachar, Addington, O.
Venosta, Ottawa, $Q$
Ventnor, Grenville, S. R., O.
Ventry, Grey, E. R., O.
Vercheres, Verchères, $Q$.
Verdun, Bruce, W. R., O
Vereker, Essex, S. R., O.
Vermilion Bay, Algoma, $\mathbf{O}$.
Vernal, Antigorishe, N. S.
Verner, Nipiss.ng, 0 .
Vernet, Ottawa, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Vernon, Yale, B. C.
Vernon, Russell, o.
Vernon'Mines, King's, N, S.
Vernon River, Queen's, P. E. I.
Vernon River Bridge, Queen's, P. E.I.

Vernonville, Northumberl'd, 0 .
Verona, Addington, 0 .
Versailles, lberville, $\dot{Q}$.
Verschoyle, Norfolk, ${ }^{\text {N. }}$. R., 0.
Vesta, Bruce, E. R., O.
Vesuvius, King's, N. S.
Vicars, Huntingdon, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Vickers, Grey, S. R., O.
*Victoria, Victuria, B. C.
Victoria, Carleton, N. B.
Victoria, Cumberland, N. S.
*Victoria, Queen's, P. E. I.
Victoria Beach, Annap., N. S.
Victoria Cross, King 8, P. E. I.
Victoria Corners, Ontario, O.
Victoria Harbor, King's, N. S.
*Victoria Ilarber, Sinicoe, 0.
Victoria Mines, C. B., N. S.
Victoria Road, Victoria, $\mathrm{O}_{\text {. }}$
Victoria Square, York, $U$.
Victoria Vale, Annapolis, N. S.
*Victoriaville, Arthabaska, Q. Victoria West, Prince, P, E. I.
Victoria West, Victoria City, B. C.

Victory, Queen's, N. B.
*Vienna, Elgin, E. R., O.
Vienneau, Northum'land, N.B.
Vienots, Lunenburg, N. S.
Viger, Temiscouata, Q.
Vigo, Simcoe, N. R., O.
Villagedale, shelburne, N. S. Village des Aulnaies, L'Islet, Q Village Green. Queen's, P. E.I. Village Richelieu, Rouville, $\mathbf{Q}$. Village St. Jean, Kent, N. B. Villanova, Norfolk, N. R., O . Villemay, Levis, Q.
Villeneuve, Hochelaga, Q. Villette, Compton, Q.
Villiers, Peterborough, 0
Vincennes, Champlain, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Vincent, Queen's, N. B.
Vine, Simcoe, S. R., $\mathbf{Q}_{\text {a }}$
Vinton, Pontiac, Q.

Viola Dale, Marquette, M.
Violet, Lennox, 0 .
Violet' Hill, Cardwell, O.
*Virden, Selkirk, M.
Virgil, Lincoln and Niagara, o
Virginia, York, N. R., I
*Vittoria, Norfolk, S. R., 0.
Vivian, Ontario, W. R., O.
Vogler's Cove, Lunenburg. N.S Vroomanton, Ontario, N.R., O. Vyner, Lambton, W. R., Waasis Station, Sunbury, N. B. Waba, Renfrew, S. R., O. Wabash, Bothwell, 0. Waghorn, Alta,
Wagram, Wellington, 0 .
Wahnapitae, Nipissing, 0 . Wakefield, Ottawa, Q.
Wakefield Centre, Carl., N. B. Wakopa, Selkirk, M.
Waldemar, Wellington, 0 . Walford Station, Algoma, 0 . *Wales, Stormont, O. Walker's, Middlesex, W. R., O. Walker's'Cutting Arthabka,Q. Walker's Point, Simcoe, O. Walker's Settlement, King's, N. B.

* Walkerton, Bruce, E R., O.
*Walkercille, Essex, N. H., O. Walkerville, Hants, N. S.
Wallace, Wellington. N. R., O Wallace, Cumberland, N. S. Wallace, Assa.
Wallace Bridge, Cumb' l'd. N.S. *Wallaceburg, Bothwell.o. Wallace Grant, Cumberland, N. S.

Wallace Ridge, Cumberland, N. S.

Wallace Sta., Cumb'1'd, N. S. Wullacetown, Elgin, W. R., O. Wallbridge, Ha-tings, $O$.
Wallenstein, Wellington, 0 . Waller, Russell. U.
Walmer, Oxford, N. R., O. Walnut Lambton, F. ${ }^{\text {R., }} \mathbf{O}$. Walsh, Norfolk, S. R., ©. W: lsingham Cen, Norfolk, 0 Walter's Falls, Grey, N. R., O. Waltham, Pontiac, $\dot{Q}$. Walton, Huron, S. R., O. Walton, Hants, N. S. Walton's Lake, King's, N. B. Waneta, Yale, B. C. Wanstead, Lambton, W. R., O. Wapaha, Selkirk, M, Wap lla, Assa,
Warburton, Leeds, S, R., O. Warden, Shefford, Q . Ward's Brook, Cumberl'd, N.S. Ward's Creek Rd., King's, N.B. Wards Crossing. Colc., N. S.
*Wardsville, Middlesex, 0 . Wareham, Grey, E. R., O. Warina, Stormont, 0.
Wariston, Peterboro', E. R., O. *Warkworth, Northumb'1'd, 0. Warleigh, Marquette, M. Warminster, Simcoe, E. R., O Wrirner, Wentworth,' S. R., O. Warren, Nipissing, 0 .
Warrington, Selkirk, M.
Warsaw, Peterborough, 0 . Wartburg, Perth, N. R., O
Warwick, Arthabaska, Q.
Warwiek, Lambton, E. R., O

Wascana, Assa.
Washago, simcoe, E. R., O.
Washburn, Frontenac, 0.
Washington, Brant, N. R., O.
Waskada, Selkirk, M.
Wassewa, Selkirk, M.
Waterborough. Queen's, N. B.
*Waterdown, Wentworth, 0 .
*Waterford, Norfolk, N. $\mathbf{R}_{\text {. }}, \mathbf{O}$.
Waterford, Digby. N S.
Waterford, King's, N, B
Waterford, Prince, P. E. I.
Waterloo, Lunenburg, N. S.
*Waterloo, Shefford, Q .
*Waterloo, Waterloo, N. R., O.
Waterside, Albert, N. B.
Waterton, Leeds, S. R., O
Watervale, Pictou, N.S.
Waterville, Compton, Q.
Waterville, Carleton, N.
*Watırville, King's, N. 'S.
*Watford, Lambton, E. R., O.
Watkin's Mills, Drummond, Q.
Watson, Yale-Kootenay, B. C. Watson's Corners, Lanark, 0 Watson Settlement, 1 arl., N.B
Wattenwyl, Muskoka \& Parry
Sound, 0 .
Watt Section, Sheet Harbour, Halifax, N. S.
Wattsview, Marquette, M.
*Waubaushene, Simcue, 0.
Waubuno, Lambton, W. R., O. Waugh's River, Co'e'ster, N.S. Waupoos, Prince Edward, O. Waverley, simcoe, E. R., O. Waverley,Halifax, N. S. Wavy Bank, Lisgar, M. Wawanesa, Selkirk, M. Waweig, Charlotte, N. B. Wawota, A ssa.
Wayerton, Northmb'land, N.B. Wayside, La土.ark, S, R,O. Way's Mills, Stanstead, Q. Weatherley, Lunenburg, N.S Weaver Settlement, Digby,N.S. Webbwood, Algoma, 0
Webster's Corners, N.W., B. C. Webster's Corner, Qn's, P.E.I Weedon, Wolfe, Q .
Weedon Centre, Wolfe, Q.
Weedon Station, Wolfe, Q.
Weidmann, Lambton, E. R., O.
Weir, Brant, N. R., O.
Weirstead, Pontiac, Q.
Weissenburg, Waterloo, 0 .
Welch, Westmoreland, N. B.
Welcome, Durham, E. R., O.
Weldford, Kent, N'B.
*Welland, Welland. $\mathbf{O}$.
*W ll d 1 rt Monck, $\mathbf{O}$
Welland Sta'ion, W land, 0.
Wellburn, Middlesex, E. R., O *Wel ley, terloo, N. R.,'O. Well on, Prince, P.E.1.
Wellington, Marquette, M.
*Wellington, Prince Edward, O.
Wellington, Albert, N. B.
*Wellington, Vancouver, B, C. Wellington, Yarmouth, N.S. Wellington Sta., Prince,P.E.I, Wellman's Cors., Hastings, O . Wells, King's, N. B.
Wellwood, Marquetto, M.
Welsford, Queen's, N B.
Welsford, Pictou, N. S.
Welsford Road, King's, N. S,

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West Flam
Westford,
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West Gore
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West Hall
Westham
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West Hill,
Westholm
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West Ingle
West Jedd
West LaH
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West Lake
West Lake
West Lawr
West Leice
West Lisco
*West Lnrn
West McGi
West Magd
West :zeath
West Merig
West Mont
Westmorela
moreland

Welwyn, Assa.
Wemyss, Lanark, S. R., O.
Wendover, Prescott, O .
Wentworth, Cumberland, N.S.
Wentworth Creek, Hants, N.S.
Wentworth Station, Cumberland, N. S.
Wertheim Mines, Megantic, $\mathbf{Q}$.
Wesleyville, Durham, E.R., U.
West Adyocate, Cumbl'd, N.S.
West Arichat, Richmond, N.S.
West Bay, Inverness, N. S.
West Bay Road, Inverness, N.S.
West Berlin, Queen's, N. S.
West Bolton, Brome, Q.
Westbourne, Marquette, M.
West Branch St. Nicholas Riv., Kent, N, B,
West Branch, River John, Pictou, N.S.
West Brenda, Selkirk, M.
West Brome, Brome, Q.
West Brook, Frontenac, 0.
West Brook, Cumberland, N.S.
Westbrook Mills, Cumberland, N.S.

West Broughton, Megantic, Q.
Westbury, Compton, Q.
Westbury Basin, Compton, Q.
West ( aledonia, Queen's, N. S.
West Cape, Prince, P.E.I
Westchester, Cumberland, N.S.
Westchester Lake, Cumberland, N.S.
Westcock, Westmoreland,N.B.
West Chezzetcook, Hal., N. S.
West Devon, Prince, P. E. I.
West Ditton, Compton, Q.
West Dublin, Lunenburg, N.S.
West Earltown, Cole'ster, N.S
Western Covehead, Qn's,P.E.I.
Western Head, Queen's, N. S.
Western Road, Prince, P. E. I.
West Essa, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Westfield Centre, King's, N. B.
Westfield, Huron, W. R., O.
Westfield, Queen's, N.S
West Flamboro', Wentworth, 0 .
Westford, Bruce, E, R., $O$
West Glassville, Carleton, N.B.
West Gore, Hants, N.S.
West Gravenhurst, Simgoe, $O$.
West Grove, Muskoka and Parry Sound, 0 .
West Hall, Selkirk, M.
Westham Island, N. $\dot{W}^{\mathbf{W}} ., \mathrm{B} . \mathbf{C}$.
West Hansford, Cumberld, N.S.
West Hill, York, E. R., O.
Westholme, Vancouver, B. C.
West Huntingdon, Hastings, 0 .
West Huntley, Lanark, 0 .
West Inglesville, Annap., N.S.
West Jeddore, Halifax, N. S.
West La Have Ferry, Lunenburg, N. S.
West Lake, Prince Edward, 0.
West Lakevale, Antig., N. S.
West Lawrencetown, Hal.,N.S.
West Leicester, Cumb., N. S.
West Liscombe, Guysb., N. S.
*West Lnrne, Elgin, W.'R., $\mathbf{0}$.
West McGillivray, Mid'sex, 0
West Magdala, Elgin, W. R., O.
West:zcath, Renfrew, N. R., O.
West Merigonishe, Pictou, N.S.
West Montrose, Waterloo, 0 .
Westmoreland Point, West-

West New Annan, Colc., N. S West Newdy Quoddy, Hal.,N.S. West Newton, Prince, P. E. I. Weston, King's, N. S.
*Weston, York, W. R., O .
West Usgoode, Russell, 0 .
Westover, Wentworth, N. ${ }^{\text {R. }}, \mathrm{O}$. West Plaín, Lennox, O.
West Point, Prince, P. E. I.
*Westport, Leeds, S. R., O.
*Westport, Digby, N. S.
West Potton, Brome, Q.
West Pubnico, Yarmouth, N.S. West Quaco, St. John, N.'B.
West River, Albert, N. B.
West River, Pictou, N. S.
West River, Sheet Harbor, Halifax, N. S.
West River Sta., Pictou, N. S.
West Scotch Settlem't, King's, N. B.

West Shefford, Shefford, Q.
West Shetford Station, Shefford, Q.
West Side of Lochaber, Antigonishe, N. S.
West Side of Middle River, Victoria, N.S.
West St. Peter's, King's, P.E.I. *Westville, Pictou, N. S.
Westwood, Peterborough, 0.
West Tatamagouche,Colc., N.S Wetasklwin, Alta.
Wexford, York, E. R., O.
Weymouth, Digby, N. S.
*Weymouth Bridge, Digby, N.S Whalen, Middlesex, N. R., O.
Wharncliffe, Algoma, O.
Wharton, Cumberland, N. S.
Whe land. Marquette, M.
Wheat and Drummond, Q.
Wheatl h.e t, 0 .
Wheatley R :er,'Q n's, P. E. I.
Wheaton Mills, Westmoreland,
N. P.

Wheaton Sett ement, Westmoreland. N B
Wheeler, Lambton, E. R., O.
Whelan Lake, Renfrew, S.R., $O$ Whim R'd Croz King's, P.E.I. *Whicby, Ontario, S. R., 0 .
White, Lanark, N. $\mathbf{R}$., ${ }^{\circ}$.
Whitebread Sta., Bothwell, O.
Whitebur- Mines, Q'n's, N. S. Whit Church, Bruce, W.R., O. Whitefish, Algoma, 0 .
Whitehi 11, Muskoka and Parry
Sound, ©.
Whitehead, Guysborough, N.S. Whitehead, King's N. B.
Whit H Charlotte, N White Hi Pictou, N S.
White urst, Brockv le, O.
White Lake, Renfrew, S. R. O. Wh.temouth, Lisrar, M.
Whit Oak, J delesex, S.R., O.
White Point, Vi toria, N. S.,
Whit River, Algoma, O.
White Rock Mi'ls, King's, N,S. White Rose, Ontario, W. R., O White Sands, King's, P. E. I. White Sand, Assa.
White's Cove, Queen's, N. B. Whiteside, Simcoe, E. R., O. White's Mills, King's, N. B. White's Mountain, King's, N.B. White's Point, Queen's, N.B. Whitevale, Ontario, W.'R., O.

Whitestone, Muskoka \& Parry Sound, O .
White Valley, Yale, B. C. Whitewater, Selkirk, M. *Whitewood Station, Assa. Whitfield, Simcoe, S. R., O.
Whitney, Northumberl'd, $\mathbf{N} . \mathbf{B}^{2}$ Whittier's Ridge, Charlte, N. $\mathbf{B}$ Whittington, Wellington, $\mathrm{O}_{\text {. }}$ Whitwick, Compton, Q.
Whonnock, N. W., B. C.
Whycocomagh, Inverness, N.S.
Whycocomagh Bay, north side, Inverness, N. S.
Whycocomagh Portage, nverness, N. S.
*Wiarton, Bruce, N. R., $\mathbf{O}$. Wick, Ontario, N. R., O.
Wickham, West, Drummond, Q.
Wickham, Queen's, N. B.
Wicklow, Carleton, N. B.
Wicklow, Northumberland, 0.
Wicksteed, Peterboro, E.R., O. Widder, Lambton, E. R., O.
Wiggins, Queen's, N. B.
Wikwemikong, Algoma, 0. Wilberforce, Peterborough, 0 . Wilcox, Wentworth, S. R., O. Wildfield, Cardwell, 0 .
Wilfrid, Ontario, N. R., U
Wilkesport, Bothwell, O.
Wilkinson, Addington, $\dot{O}$.
Willett's Corners, Annap., N.S
Willetsholme, Frontenac, $O$. Williams, Kent, $\mathbf{O}$.
Williamsburg, York, N, B,
William's Point, Antig., N. S. Williamsdale, Cumberld, N. S. Williamsdale East, Cumb.,N.S. Williamsford, Grey, N. R., $\mathbf{O}$. *Williamstown, Glengarry, 0 . Williamstown, Carleton, N.B. Williamsville, Kingston, O. Williscroft, Bruce, N. R., O. Willoughby, Sask.
Willow Creek, Bruce, W.R., O.
Willowdale, York, W, R., O.
Willowdale, Queen's, N. $\ddot{B}$.
Willow Grove, St. John, N. B.
Willowgrove, Haldimand, $\dot{O}$.
Wilmot, Annapolis, N. S.
Wilmot Valley, Prince, P. E.I.
Wilmur, Addington, $\mathbf{O}$.
Wilno, Renfrew, S. R., O
Wilsonburgh, Sunbury, N. B.
Wilson Croft, Lambton, 0.
Wilson's Beach, Charl'te, Ni.B.
Wilson's Corners, Ottawa, Q.
Wilson's Mills, Megantic, Q.
Wilson's Pt., Gloucester, N. B. Wilsonville, Norfolk, N.'R., O. Wilstead, Leeds, S. R., O. Wiltcn, Lennox, 0.
Wilton Grove, Middlesex, 0 .
Winchelsea, Perth, S. R,O.
*Winchester, Dundas, 0.
Winchester Springe, Dundas, 0
Windermere, Muskoka and
Parry Sound, O.
Windermere, Yale, B. C.
Windfall, Essex, S. R., O.
Windham Centre, Norfolk, 0 .
Windham Hill, Cumb'nd, N.S.
Winding Ledges, Victoria, N.B.
${ }^{*}$ Windsor, Essex, N. R., $\mathbf{O}$.
Windsor, Carleton, N.B.
*Windsor, Hants, N. S.
Windsor Jct., Halifax, N. S.
*Windsor Mills, Richmond, Q.
Windygates, Selkirk, M.
Wine farbour, Guysboro', N.S.
Winfield, Wellington, C. $\dot{R} ., O$.
Wingard, Sask.
Winger, Monck, 0
${ }^{*}$ Wingham, Huron, E. R., O.
Wingle, Renfrew, S. R., O.
Winlaw Assa
Winnipeg, Winnipeg, M.
Winkler, Selkirk, M
*Winona, We tworth, S. R., O.
Winslow Mc ek, O .
Winslow Rcad, Queen's, P.E.I. Winslow Sta., Queen's, P.E. I. Winterbourne, Waterloo, O.
Winthrop, Huron, ${ }^{5}$ R.,O.
Wisawasa, Muslroka a d Parry sound, 0 .
W beach, L’mbton, E, R., O. Wisely. York N. B
Wrisha-t, Assa
Wit ${ }^{2}$ bu゙g, Corchester, N.S. Woburn, York, E. R., O. Wode House, Grey, E. R., O. Wolfe Island, Frontenac, O . Wo!fe Ridge, Missisquoi, Q. Wolfe Lake, Pontiac, Q. Wolfstown, Wolfe, Q.
"Wolfville, King's, N. S.
Wolseley, Crey, N, R., O. Wolseley, Assa.
Wolverton, Brant, N. R., O
Wood, Hastings, N. R., O.
Woodbank, Middlesex, 0 . Wood Bay, Selkirk, M.
Wrodbourne, Pictou, $\mathbf{N} . S$.
*Woodbridge Vork, W. R., O. Woodburn, Wentworth, O, Woodford, Grey, N. R., O.

Woodham, Perth, S. R., O.
Woodhill, Peel, O.
Woodhurst, Westmorel'd, N.B Wood Island, Queen's, I. E. I. Wood Islands N. Q'n's, P.E.I.
Wood Lake, St. John, N. B,
Woodlands, Stormont. O.
Woodlands, Lisgar, M.
Woodlands, York, B,
Woodlawn, Carleton, 0 .
Woodnorth, Selk.rk, M,
I ood Point. Westm''d, N. B
Woodrou, Prine Edward, O.
Wood oyd, Lisgar, M.
Wood ide, M.egantic, Q.
Wood id Marquette, M.
Woodsid Sunbury, N. B.
*Wo tslee, Essex It R., $\dot{0}$
Woor'stock Oxford, S, R., O.
Wordsioct ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Ca}^{-1}$-ton, N. B.
Woodstock Road Station, Car-
leton, N. B.
Voodville, Victoria, IN. R., O, Woodville, Hants N. S.
Woodville, Victoria, N. B.
Woodward's Cove, Charlotte,
N B.
Wooler, Northumberland, 0 .
Woonona, Lisgar, M.
Workman, Assa.
Workington, Algoma, .
Wotton, Wolfe, Q.
Wreck Cove, Victoria, N, S.
Wright, Ottawa, Q.
*Wroxeter, Huron, E. R., O.
Wyandot, Wellington, C,R. O. W yebridge, Simcoe, E. R., O. W yecombe, Norfolk, S. R., O. Wyevale, Simcoe, E. R., O. Wylie, Renfrew, N. R,O.
*Wyoming, Lambton, W. R., 0 .
Wyse's Corner, Halifax, N. S.
Wyton Sta., Middlesex, 0 .
Wyyern, Cumberland, N. S.
Yale, Yale, B. C
*Yamachiche, St. Maurice, Q.
Yamaska, Yamaska, Q.
Yamaska' East, Yamaska, Q.
*Yarker, Addington, 0.
Yurm, Pontiac, Q.
Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N. S.
Yarmouth Cent, Elgin, O.
Yatton, Wellington, C. R., O.
Ye.rley's, Muskoka and Parry
Sound, 0 .
Yelverton, Dtrham, E. R., O.
Ye val, Grey, S. R., O.
Y ho, York, N. B
Ycho Island, Muskoka and
Tarry Sound, o.
Y ge Mills, Leeds, S. R., O.
*Y rk, Haldimand, O.
Yurk Mills, York, E, R., O.

* Yor Street. Toronto. O.

York Mills, York, N, B.
Yorkton, Assa.
*Yorkville, York, E, R., O.
Youghall, Gloucester, $\dot{\mathbf{N}} . \dot{\mathrm{B}}$.
Young's Cove, Queen's, N. B. Young's Point, Peterboro', O . Young, Yancouver, B. C. Y u'gszill Oxford, N.R., O. Zorlan dington, 0 .
ealnsd Stn., York, N. B.
Z phyr Ontario, N' R., 0 . Zimmerman Halton, 0 . Zion, D "ham, E. R., O. Zionville, York, N. B.
Ziska, Simeoe, E. R., $\mathbf{0}$.

## The Old Man Eloquent.

The "Old Man Eloquent", was the Greek crator, Isocrates, born at Athens 436 b.c. Although master of a sweet and graceful style, he was prevented by a certain weakness of voice, from haranguing in public. It was to his power as a teacher of oratory that his reputation was due. His orations, twenty-one in number, were entrusted to others for delivery. The defeat of the Athenians, at Chæronea, by Philip of Macedon, so affected Isocrates' spirits, that he refused to tnke food, and died after four days of fasting, 338 B.c., heartbroken at the loss of
Grecian liberty.
" That dishonest vietory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Killed with report that Old Man Eloquent."
Milton. Sonnets.

## The Fogs of Newfoundland.

The dense fogs of Newfoundland are caused by the difference of temperature of the waters surrounding that part of the world, and those flowing from the Gulf of Mexico through the Straits of Florida, and known as the Gulf stream. The sudden accession of heat by cold canses a thick mist or vapor to arise. Hence th fogs. The more rapid flow of the Gulf Stream in the direction of Newfoundland during April and May causes the fogs to be thickest in those particular months. The constancy of the fogs throughout the greater part of the year is mush aided by the fact that the water of the surrounding ocean ar all times is from ten to
twelve degrees warmer than the water immediately surrounding the banks.

## The Banns of Marriage.

Tertullian, who died A.D. 240, states that the Primitive Church was forewarned of marriajes The practice was probaby introduced into $\Gamma$ ance in the 9 th century. The Bishop of Paris enjoined it in 117 d , and it was regularly establisued $j ;$ the Latin Church by the fourth Lateran Council, in 1215. The earliest enactment on the subject in the English Church is the 11th Canon of the synod of Westminster, in 1200, which decrees that no marriage shall be contracte 1 without banns thrice published in the chureh. The 62 nd Canon of the Synod of London ( 1603 -4) forbids the celebration of marriage unless the banns have been first published three several Sindays, or holy days, during divine service, in the parish churches or chapels

## 别pullation and Dital Statiptics.

The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective
Population of Canada, 1871, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces, | 1871. | 1881. | Increase per cent. | 1891. | Increase per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 1,620,851 |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec | 1,191,516 | 1,926,922 | 186 140 | $2,114,321$ $1,488,535$ | 9.93 9.53 |
| Nova Scotia. | 3,7,800 | 1,440,572 | 13.6 | $1,488,035$ 450,396 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2} .22$ |
| New Brunswic | 285,591 | 321,233 | 12.4 | 3 11,263 | 0.00 |
| British Columbia | 18,995 | 62,200 49,459 | 247.2 | 152,506 | $144 \cdot 95$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 91,021 | 49,459 108,891 | 36.4 | 98,173 | 98.49 |
| The 'Territories..... | 91,021 | 108,891 56,446 | $15 \cdot 8$ | 109,478 98,967 | 0.17 753 |
| Total. | 3,635,024 | 4,324,810 | $18 \cdot 97$ | 4,833,239 | 11.74 |

The under-mentioned table shows the population of cities and towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants according to the last census. Provision has been made for the alterations in bound-
aries since 1881 .


Population of Towns with from 3,000 to 5,000 Inhabitants.

|  | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Collingwood | 4,445 |  |  | P. cent. |
| Cobourg | 4,957 | 4,829 | 495 -128 | 11.1 |
| Springhill | 4,900 | 4,813 | -128 | -2.5 434.7 |
| Orillia.. | 4,314 | 4,772 | 458 | 10.6 |
| Nanaimo | 2,911 | 4,752 | 1,841 | 63.2 |
| West Toronto Junction | 1,645 | 4,595 | 2,950 | $179 \cdot 3$ |
| Carleton Place . |  | 4,518 4,435 | 4,518 |  |
| Pembroke | 1,975 2,820 | 4,435 4,401 | 2,460 1,581 | 124.5 |
| Petrolia | 3,042 | 4,364 | 1,382 | 56.0 43.5 |
| Ingersoll | 3,465 | 4,357 | +892 | 25.8 |
| Fraserville | 4,318 | 4,191 | -127 | -2.9 |
| Oshawa. | 2,291 3,992 | 4,175 | 1,884 | 82.2 |
| Lunenburg | 3,992 1,750 | 4,066 4,044 | 74 | 1.9 |
| Calgary ${ }^{\text {Smith's Falis }}$ | 1,750 | 4,044 3,876 | 2,294 | $131 \cdot 1$ |
| Smith's Falls | 2,087 | 3,876 | 3,976 1,777 |  |
| Amherst. | 4,564 | 3,839 | -725 | 8.0 -15.8 |
| Brandon | 2,274 | 3,781 | 1,507 | -66.2 |
| New Glasgow |  | 3,778 | 3,778 |  |
| Lachine... | 2,595 | 3777 | 1,1:2 | 45.6 |
| Gananoque | 2,406 2,871 | 3,761 | 1,355 | 56.3 |
| Lauzon.. | $\stackrel{\text { 2,87 }}{3,556}$ | 3,669 8,551 | 798 | $27 \cdot 8$ |
|  | 3,709 | 3,546 3,501 | $-163$ | $\underline{-0.1}$ |
| Mapanee......... | 1,537 | 3,537 3,131 | -163 2,000 | -0.4 |
| St. Mary's | 3,680 | 3,434 | -246 | $-6.7$ |
| Bowmanvilie | 3,415 3,504 | 3,416 | 1 |  |
| Portage la Prairie | 3,504 | 3,377 | -127 | $-36$ |
| Niagara Falls. |  | 3,363 3,349 | 3,363 |  |
| Joliette. | 3,268 | 3,349 3,347 | 1,002 | 42.7 |
| Arnprior. | 2,147 | 3,341 | 1,194 | 2.5 55.6 |
| Strathroy. | 1,670 | 3,338 | 1,668 | ${ }_{99} 8$ |
| Woodstock, N. | 3,817 | 3,316 | -501 | $-13 \cdot 1$ |
| Picton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,487 2,975 | 3,290 | 803 | $32 \cdot 3$ |
| Brampton. |  | 3,287 <br> 3 <br> 252 | 312 | $10 \cdot 5$ |
| Westville. |  | 3,252 3,152 | 332 | 11.3 |
| Perth. | 2,467 | 3,152 3,136 | 950 | $43 \cdot 3$ |
| Paris | 3,173 | 3,136 3,094 | 669 | 27.0 |
| Coaticook ................................................ | 2,682 | 3,094 3,086 | -79 | $-2.4$ |
| Cote S. Anto | 2,682 884 |  | ${ }_{2} 404$ | 15.0 |
| Almonte . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,684 | 3,076 3,071 | 2,192 | 248.0 |
| Walkerton | 2,687 2,604 | 3,071 3,061 | 387 | 14.5 |
|  | 2,604 | 3,061 | 457 | $17 \cdot 5$ |

The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019 , or $18-8$ per cent. of the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934 or $21 \cdot 1$ per cent. ; and in 1891 it was $1,390,910$ or $28 \cdot 77$ per cent. The growth of the urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures, that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places, which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881.

In Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last twenty years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the City of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881, and now forms 14 per cent. of the population of the province.

Population of Towns and Villages with from 1,500 to 3,000 Inhabitants.

|  | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pictou, N. S |  |  |  | Per cent. |
| Cote St, Louis, Q | 3,403 1,571 | 2,999 2,972 | -404 | Per -118 |
| Waterloo .. | 2,847 | 2,962 | 1,401 | $89 \cdot 1$ |
| Prescott. | 2,066 | 2,941 | 875 | $4 \cdot 3$ 423 |
| Summerside, P̀.E.E.İ | 2,959 | 2,919 | -80 | -2.6 |
| St. Jérôme, Q. | 2,853 | 2,883 | 30 | 10 |
| Windsor, N. S | 2,032 2,559 | 2,868 | 836 | 41.1 |
| Whitby, 0 | 1,880 | $\stackrel{2,838}{2,822}$ | 279 942 | 10.9 |
| Longueuil, ${ }_{\text {Q }}$ | 3,140 | 2,822 2,786 | 942 -354 | $44 \cdot 7$ -11.2 |
| Wallacebuig | 2,355 | 2,757 | -302 | -11.2 |
| Port Arthur. | 1,525 | 2,726 | 1,201 | 17.0 80.0 |
| St. Stephen, N, B | 1,275 | 2.698 | 1,423 | 111.6 |
| Simeoe......... | 2,338 | 2,680 | +342 | 14.6 |
| Seaforth | 2,645 | 2,674 | 29 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Clinton... | 2,480 2,606 | 2,641 | 161 | 6.5 |
| Kincardine | $\stackrel{2,606}{2,876}$ | 2,635 2,631 | 29 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Renfrew | 2,876 1,605 | 2,631 2,611 | $-245$ | $-8 \cdot 5$ |
| Listowell <br> Nicolet | 1,605 | 2,611 2,587 | 1,006 -101 | 62.6 -3.7 |
| North Sydiney | 1,890 | 2,518 | -101 | -3.7 340 |
| Liverpool, N. S. | 1,520 | 2,513 | 993 | 65.4 |
| Sydney Mines.. | 2,680 2,340 | 2,445 | 115 | 43 |
| Sydney . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,340 | 2,442 | 102 | 4.4 |
| Campbellford....................................... . . . | 1,418 | 2,426 2,424 | 946 1,006 | $64 \cdot 0$ |
| Notre-Vame de Grâce | 2,297 | 2,410 | 1,113 | 709 50 |
| Amherstburg. ........ | 1,524 | 2,305 | 781 | 51.2 |
| Chicoutimi . | 2,672 | 2,279 | -393 | -140 |
| Thorold. . |  | 2,277 | 342 | 12.5 |
| Ridgetown ... | 2,456 | $\xrightarrow{2,273}$ | - 7163 | -7.4 |
| Buckingham | 1,538 1479 | 2,254 | 716 | 46.5 |
| Mount Forest | 1,479 2,170 | 2,239 | 760 | 51.3 |
| Aylmer | $\mathbf{2 , 1 7 0}$ 1,540 | ${ }_{2}^{2,214}$ | 44 | 20 |
| Wingham... | 1,918 | 2,167 2,167 | 627 | 40.4 |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Millitown, }]{\text { N. }}$. $\mathbf{B}$ | 1,939 | 2,163 | 249 | $12 \cdot 9$ |
| Newmarket . ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | 1,664 | 2,146 | 482 | $11 \cdot 6$ 22 |
| Penetanguishene | 2,006 | 2,143 | 137 | 229 68 |
| Mitchell ........ | 1,089 | 2,110 | 1,021 | 93.9 |
| Magog. | 2,284 | ${ }_{2}^{2,101}$ | -183 | -80 |
| Midland | 768 | 2,100 | 1,332 | 1741 |
| Dresden | 1,095 | 2,088 | 993 | $90 \cdot 0$ |
| Forest. . | 1,979 | 2,058 | 79 | 4.0 |
| Richmond, ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | 1,614 | $\stackrel{2,057}{2}$ | 443 | 27.4 |
| Hawkesbury |  | 2,056 2,042 | 485 | $30 \cdot 8$ |
| Welland.... | 1,870 | 2,042 2,035 | 122 | 6.3 9 |
| Palmerston. | 1,824 | 2,023 | 165 199 | 9.0 10.9 |
| Palmerston. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,828 | 2,007 | 179 | 10.9 9.7 |

The component parts of the population of the Dominion are shown in the following table, giving the number of each Nationality according to birthplaces in every 10,000 inhabitants.


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

Number of Inhabited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. | Average number of inhabitants. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontario......................... 358,034 403,012 44.978 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quebec... | 216,112 | 403,012 244,540 | 44,978 28,428 | 5.4 | 6. 2 |
| New Brunswick | 73,736 | 78,433 | 4,697 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Manitoba... | 50,956 | 54,187 | 3,231 | 6.9 6.3 | 5.7 |
| British Columbia | 12,400 | 29,176 | 16,776 | 6.3 5.0 | 5.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,992 } \\ 17\end{array}$ | 16,776 | 9,784 | 7.0 | 5.2 |
| The Territories ...... | 17,684 2,297 | 18,359 | 675 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
|  | 2,297 | 11,052 | 8,755 | 11.1 | 6.0 |
|  | 738,211 | 855,535 | 117,327 | 5.8 | 5.6 |

Out of the 855,535 houses returned as inhabited, 697,166 were built of wood, 131,529 of brick,
25,981 of stone.
The position of the Provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments
employees for 1881 and 1891 is as follows :-


The newer members of the Confederation have advanced rapidly in industrial life Prince Edward Island had 5,767 employees in 1881 and 7,906 in 1891-an increase of 37 per
Manitoba has increased from 1921 in 1881 to 4375 in 1891-an increase of 127 per cent. This, though a great gain absolutely, is, relatively to population, less than the gain in population owing, no doubt, to the fact that the farm possesses greater attractions in the Prairie Province than factory and workshop.

The North-West Territories returned 83 employees in industrial establishments in 1881 and 1081 in 1831

British Columbia had 2871 in 1881, and 11,473 in 1891-an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

## Lingutstic Dtvision.

The proportion of French-speaking and all others in the Dominion and the soveral Pro-

|  | French-speaking.1891.1881. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All others. } \\ & 1891 . \quad 1881 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominion | 29.4 | 30.1 | 70.6 | 69.9 |
| Manitoba... | 1.3 | 1.5 | 98.7 | 98.5 |
| New brunswick | 7.3 | 15. | 92.7 | 85. |
| Nova Scotia... | 19.2 | 17.7 | 808 | 82.3 |
| Ontario | 6.7 4 | 93 | 933 | 90.7 |
| Prince Edward Isla | 48 108 | ${ }_{9} 8$ | 95. | 94.8 |
| Quebec | 10.4 | 9.8 79.9 | 89.2 19.6 | 90.2 |
| North-West Territories, | 2.3 | 78.9 10.1 | 197.7 | 21.1 89.9 |

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.
Religions of the People by Provinces.

| Denomination. | British Columbia. | Manitoba. | New Brunswick. | Nova Scotia. | Ontario. | Prince Ed. Island. | Quebec. | N. W. <br> Territories | Unorgani'd Territories. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman Catholies Church of England | 20,873 | 20,571 | 115,961 | 122,452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Presbyterians.... | 23,619 15,260 | 30,852 38,977 | 43,095 | 124,410 | 385,999 | 47,837 6,646 | 1,291,709 | ${ }_{14,008}^{13,06}$ |  | 1,992,017 |
| Reformed Presbyterians.. Other | 15,260 | 38,977 20 | 40,530 96 | 108,520 | 452,712 | 6,6988 | 75,472 52,659 | 14,166 12,496 | 1,8C0 | 646,059 |
| Methodists ..." ....... | 21 | 4 | 13 | 417 | 142 | 9 |  | 12,411 |  | 754,193 708 |
| Bible Christians. | 14,193 97 | 28,210 188 | 35,336 | 53,731 | 647,513 | 13,301 | [ ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 425 |
| Primitive Methodists. |  | 188 | 159 | 420 1 | 5,889 | 13,294 | 39,416 99 | 7,932 37 | 178 | 839,815 |
| Baptists ... . Wi....... | -880 | 33 |  | 43 | 138 48 |  | 4 | 11 |  | 7,183 |
| Tunkers.... Wree | 2,960 | 15,829 278 | 54,960 | 72731 | 96,909 | 5,749 | 6,854 | 397 |  | 160 |
| Brethren.. | 8 | 5 | 24,614 15 | 10,377 | 7,069 | 512 | 1,127 | 1,149 |  | 257,449 |
| Congregatio. | 166 2,083 | 389 6,545 | ${ }_{3}^{234}$ | 242 | 1,343 | 4 | 10 | 9 | .......... | 15,116 |
| Congregationa | 2,083 775 | 6,545 1,815 | 377 1,036 | 5,882 | 45,029 | 3 | 1,129 | 134 2,676 |  | 11,637 |
| Disciples | 62 | 1,815 | 1,036 1,003 | 3,112 | 16,879 | 11 | 4,296 | 2,676 | 2 | 63,982 |
| Unitarians | 109 | 32 | 1,715 | 1,728 | 9,106 | 531 | 20 | - 52 |  | 28,157 |
| Universalists | 79 | 74 | 147 | 1,015 | 447 | 22 | 3,364 | 14 |  | 12,763 |
| Protestants. | 286 | 5 | 259 | 326 | 1,094 | 10 | 554 | 18 | 4 | 6,354 |
| Salvation Arm | 298 | 1,874 | $\stackrel{22}{993}$ | 47 | 2.938 | 9 9 | 1,426 | 7 |  | 3,186 |
|  | 38 | 124 | 993 17 | 1,377 | 10,320 | 180 | 2,397 | 4, 85 | 15 | 12,253 |
| Other Denom | 277 | 743 | 73 | 41 | 4,350 | 8 | 38 | 34 |  | 13,949 |
| Not specified. | 597 | 448 |  | $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ 482 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,501 | 1 | 2,703 | 85 |  | 4,650 $\mathbf{6 , 4 1 4}$ |
| Totals | 16,216 | 4,824 | 1,163 |  | 29,934 24,078 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 710 \\ 2,882 \end{array}$ | 589 |  | 6,414 $\mathbf{3 3 , 7 5 6}$ |
|  | 98,173 | 152,506 | 321,263 | 450,396 | 2,114,321 | 109,078 |  |  | 82 | 89,355 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 109,078 | 1,488,535 | 66,799 | 32,168 | 4,833,239 |

Roman Catholies, Profestants, Jevs, and Pagans, 1881 and 1891

| Year. | Number, |  |  |  | Proportions per cent. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Jews. | Pagans. | Roman Catholies. | Protestants. | Jews. | Pagans. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,791,982 \\ & 1,992,017 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,439,18 \gamma \\ & 2,773,681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,393 \\ & 6,414 \end{aligned}$ | 91,247 $\mathbf{6 1 , 1 2 7}$ | 41 41 41 | 56.41 57.38 | -05 | - ${ }^{2 \cdot 11}$ |

Death rate in the principal Oities and Iowns in Canada, 1892.

| Cities and Towns. | Total Deaths. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ratio } \\ \text { per } \\ 1.000 \text { of } \\ \text { Popu- } \\ \text { lation. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Ratio Per 1,000 Deaths at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Under <br> 1 year. | 1 to 5 years. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5 \text { to } 15 \\ & \text { years. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 15 to 35 years. | 35 to 55 years. | 55 to 75 years. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Over } \\ 75 \\ \text { years. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Montreal | 6,091 | 28.11 | 49368 | 132.00 | $41 \cdot 70$ | $103 \cdot 43$ | $89 \cdot 15$ | $8 \cdot \cdot 50$ |  |
| Toronto | 2, $\times 30$ | 1561 | 30071 | 14134 | 78.81 | 15336 | $130 \cdot 39$ | 12827 | ${ }_{66} 78$ |
| Quebec | 2,59t | 4111 | 396.69 | 199.69 | 11334 | 75.17 | 66.31 | ${ }^{90} 98$ | 5744 |
| Ottawa | 943 | 21.35 | 41357 | 146.34 | $45 \cdot 60$ | 126.19 | $110 \cdot 28$ | $93 \cdot 33$ | 6363 |
| Halifax | 919 | $20 \cdot 51$ | 272.03 | 142.55 | $78 \cdot 35$ | 14037 | 13612 | 128.40 | 10120 |
| Hamilton | 795 | 16.23 | 247.80 | 79.25 | 5283 | $1+2 \cdot 14$ | 159.75 | 23019 | 86.79 |
| St. John, N. | 774 | $19 \cdot 75$ | 21059 | 138.24 | $64 \cdot 60$ | 16538 | 12791 | $174 \cdot 42$ | 11886 |
| Winnipeg. | 376 | 1466 | 35638 | 154.26 | 58.51 | 19680 | $143 \cdot 62$ | 71.81 | $18 \cdot 62$ |
| London. | 353 | 11.03 | 186.97 | 79.32 | $70 \cdot 82$ | 18130 | 15581 | $195 \cdot 47$ | $130 \cdot 31$ |
| Hull. | 339 | 30.09 | 436.58 | 268.43 | 5899 | 61.95 | $79 \cdot 65$ | 7670 | 1770 |
| Victoria, | 326 | 19.35 | 211.66 | 73.62 | $27 \cdot 61$ | $263 \cdot 80$ | 23313 | 156.44 | 33.74 |
| Kingston | 318 | 1650 | 163.52 | 78.62 | 81.76 | $169 \cdot 81$ | 12265 | $229 \cdot 56$ | 14780 |
| Sherbrooke | 317 | 31.35 | 337.54 | 227.13 | 107.26 | 97.79 | 6625 | 10725 | L6 78 |
| Three Rivers | 282 | 3383 | 414.90 | 173.76 | 42.55 | $112 \cdot 84$ | 8511 | 8865 | 88.65 |
| St. Hyacin | 194 | $27 \cdot 65$ | 350.51 | 128.87 | 4639 | 8763 | ${ }_{97} \cdot 78$ | 149•49 | 14433 |
| Sorel ... | 194 | 2908 | 443.30 | 201.03 | $41 \cdot 24$ | 4124 | 56.70 | 11340 | 10309 |
| Brantford. | 181 | 1181 | 276.24 | 93.92 | 4973 | 13812 | 14364 | $187 \cdot 85$ | $110 \cdot 50$ |
| Charlotteto | 172 | 15.12 | 226.74 | 5233 | 8139 | 14535 | 13954 | $191 \cdot 86$ | 16279 |
| Peterboro'. | 163 | 16.77 | 17792 | 13497 | 6748 | 12883 | 17178 | 17178 | 147.24 |
| Guelph | 162 | 1537 | 179.01 | 10494 | 185.19 | 14815 | $111 \cdot 11$ | 16049 | $111 \cdot 11$ |
| Windsor, On | 154 | 14.91 | 240.26 | 142.86 | 7792 | 188.31 | 11039 | $149 \cdot 35$ | 8442 |
| St. Thomas | 140 | 13.50 | 150.00 | 92.86 | $78 \cdot 57$ | $212 \cdot 86$ | 12857 | $164 \cdot 28$ | $142 \cdot 86$ |
| Belleville. | 126 | 1270 | 12698 | 95.24 | $31 \cdot 75$ | 16666 | 16667 | 27778 | $134 \cdot 92$ |
| Chatham | 125 | 1380 | 200.00 | 168.00 | 80.00 | $176 \cdot 00$ | 96.00 | 17600 | $104 \cdot 00$ |
| Fredericton | 123 | 18.91 | 195. 12 | 3252 | 2439 | $195 \cdot 12$ | 105.69 | $235 \cdot 77$ | $211 \cdot 39$ |
| St, Johns, Que | 116 | $24 \cdot 30$ | 262.07 | 215.53 | 34.48 | $129 \cdot 32$ | 5172 | 86.20 | 12069 |
| Galt | 108 | 14.33 | 15741 | 46.29 | $74 \cdot 08$ | $203 \cdot 71$ | 93.58 | 287.04 | 13889 |
| Brockville. | 107 | 1216 | 196.26 | 6542 | 5608 | 168.23 | 196.26 | 16822 | 14953 |
| Stratford | 97 | 1020 | 247.42 | 8247 | 12371 | 12371 | 10310 | 14433 | 175.26 |
| Woodstock, O | 75 | 8.70 | 253.34 | 33.33 | 53.33 | 22667 | 14666 | 16000 | 106.67 |

The total number of deaths returned from the thirty places was 19,494 ; if, however, the number of deaths returned from Straford, viz, 97, be deducted, the number is 19,397 , as compared with 19,461 from the same number of places in 1890 , showing that there was a reduction of 64 in the number of deaths in 1891. The highest death rate was in Quebee, viz., $41 \cdot 11$ per 1,000, and the lowest in Wondstock, Ont., viz., 8.70, as compared with 34.44 in Three Rivers, which was the highest in 1890, and with $10 \cdot 57$ in Woodstock, Ont., which place had the lowest rate in both years. The high rate in Quebec was principally due to the heavy mortality from diphtheria.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1891 was 67,688 , and in $1881,63,403$, being respectively $14 \cdot 10$ and $14 \cdot 37$ per thousand of the population. The deaths of males were 52.4 per cent. and of females $47 \cdot 6$ per cent. In 1881 the proportions were just the same. The death rate per 1,000 in each province in the two census years was as follows :-
1881. 1891.

Ontario........................... 1181 11.30
Quebec.
Nova Scoti...................... $19.0718 \cdot 91$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Nova Scotia } \\ \text { New Brunswick....................... } & 14 \cdot 54 & 15 \cdot 02 & 14 \cdot 57 \\ 13 \cdot 36\end{array}$
$15 \cdot 02 \quad 13 \cdot 36$

## Manitoba.

British Columbi................. $12 \cdot 34 \quad 10 \cdot 36$
Prince Edward Island .......... $20 \quad 35 \quad 13 \cdot 94$ The Territories.

$$
\begin{array}{clll} 
& \text { \& } & 1881 . & 1891, \\
\text { Canada............................................... } & 14 \cdot 37 & 14 \cdot 10
\end{array}
$$

The number of births ascertained as having occurred in Canada during the census year 1891 was 70,080 males and 65,763 females. These figures make the birth rate of the country to be $28 \cdot 1$ per 1,000 of population, as compared with $31 \cdot 8$ in 1881 .

It is well kuown that more males than females are born in almost every country, the proportions, of course, not being always the same. In Canada, however, the proportion has remained practically the same for the last twenty years, for according to census figures, the proportion in 1871 was 106.5 boys to every 100 girls, in $1881,106 \cdot 3$, and in $1891,106.5$. This is at the rate of 516 boys to $48+$ girls.

The excess of births over deaths in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, according to consus returns, is given below.

Ontario.... Quebec.... New lsrunsy Manitoba. British Colv Prince Edw The Territo

## Can:

The foll
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Ontario.
Quebec.
Nova Scotia New Brunsv Manitoba. British Colu Prince Edw The Territor

The birtl other countr in Canada,

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Ontaric
Quebec
Nova
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Prince
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Arctic
British

Cardinal the year 1580 . Joseph Allei Lindsey, at C Raikes, an em chief place ar was the origi career by en became convi most needing resolved to tr classes. The he had the sa good anthorit and three mil

Fxcess of Births over Deaths in Canatla, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Births. | Deaths. | Increas per cent. | Births. | Deaths. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Ontario. | 66,435 | 22,727 | 148.0 |  |  |  |
|  | 53,013 | 25,930 | 105.0 | 54,861 | 28,154 | 115.0 99.0 |
| New lirunswick | 12,386 | 6.41) | 93.0 | 11,447 | 6,465 | $77 \cdot 0$ |
| Manitoba. | 9,769 | 4,827 | 102.0 | 8,891 | 4,134 | 1150 |
| British Columbia | 2,182 | $81 \pm$ | 163.0 | 4,982 | 1,580 | $224 \cdot 0$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,263 | 1,007 | -0.8 | 3,317 | 1,361 | $70 \cdot 0$ |
| The Territories....... | 3,263 290 | 1.557 | 109.0 | 2,666 | 1,338 | 100.0 |
| Canada |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - | 138,347 | 63,413 | 118.0 | 135,843 | 67,688 | 101.0 |

The following is a cumparative table showing the birth rate in the several provinces and in
the Australasian colonies in 1891 :-

|  |  | Birth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | New South Wales | ${ }_{\text {rate }}$ |
| Quebec. | Victoria ......... | $35 \cdot 35$ $33 \cdot 60$ |
| Nova Scotia, | Queensland | $33 \cdot 60$ 4095 |
| New Brunswic | South Australia | ${ }^{42} 975$ |
| Manitoba...... | West Australia. | 32.55 |
| Prince Edward Is | New Zealand | 29.41 |
| The Territories... | Tasmania. | $33 \cdot 49$ |

The birth rate in Australasia is generally higher than in Canada, and while, in common with other countries, the rate shows a decrease in 1891, yet the decrease is not so great as that shown in Canada.

The Indian population, on 30 th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively, was, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers :-

| Ontario | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quebec. | 17,776 |  | 17,589 |
| Nova Scotia | 13,599 | 13,361 | 11,649 |
| New Brunswick | 1,569 | 2,076 | 2,151 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 1,569 | 1,521 | 1,511 |
| Manitoba and Northwest Territorie | ${ }_{25}, 743$ | -35 314 | -312 |
| Peace River district. | 25,743 2038 | 25,195 | 23,852 |
| Athabasca " | 2,038 8,000 | 2,038 | 1,725 |
| Mackenzie " | 8 8,000 | $8,1000\}$ | 6,441 |
| Eastern Rupert's Land . . . . . . . . . . . . . , Approximate. | 4,016 | 7,000 |  |
| Labrador, Canadian Interior. . ......... ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Approximate. | ${ }^{4,016}$ | 4,016 | 4,016 |
| Arctic coast | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,060 4,000 |
| ish Columbia .. | 34,416 | 34,202 | 34,959 |
| Tota | 122,585 | 121,638 | 109,205 |

## The Founder of Sunday-Schools.

Cardinal St. Charles Borromeo introduced Sunday instruction of children, at Milan, about the year 1580. In the next century (1693), his example was followed in England by the Rev. Joseph Alleine; by the Rev. David Blair, at Brechin, about 1760 ; by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, at Catterick, Yorkshire, about 1763 ; and with more special organization, by Robert Raikes, an eminent printer of Gloucester, conjointly with the Rev. Thomas Stock, in 1780 . The chief place amongst the founders of these schools must be accorded to Robert Raikes, who was the originatur in England of the present organized system. Like Howard, he began his career by endeavoring to mitigate the sufferings of prisoners. While thus employed, he became convinced that ignorance was one of the main causes of crime, and that persons most needing instruction conld not be taught on the ordinary days of the week; he therefore resolved to try the experiment of collecting together on Sunday the children of the foorest classes. The result was in every way satisfactory, and in 1802 , nine years before his death, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Snnday School Union founded. It is now computed by good authorities that there are in the United Kingdom alone 300,600 Sunday school teachers and three million scholars.

## Crade and dommerte.

Canada last year did a total import and export trade of $\$ 49.27$ per head of population. The total trade of the Dominion in 1892 was considerably larger than in any previous year since Confederation, the excess over 1883, the year of the next largest trade, amounting to $\$ 11,029,617$. Taken separately, the exports exeeeded any previous year by $\$ 11,826,172$, but the imports have been exceeded on three previous occasions, 1873, 1874 and 1883. The imports exceeded the average of 25 years by $\$ 21,222,338$, and the exports exceeded the same by $\$ 28,224,404$ The annual average value per head, during the twenty-five years since Confederation, has been: of imports $\$ 25.45$, of exports $\$ 20.51$, and of the total trade, $\$ 45.97$; therefore, in 1892 , the imports were 55 cents, the exports $\$ 2.75$, and the total trade $\$ 3.30$ above the average.

The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports and of the aggregate trade every five years since Confederation, up to 30th June, 1892 :

| Year ended 30th June. | Total Imports. | Total Exports, | Excess of Imports. | Exports, Domestic. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Im- } \\ & \text { ports and } \\ & \text { Exports. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ 73,459,644 |  |  |  |  |
| $1873 .$ | 128,011,281 | \$ $89,780,922$ | \$ $\begin{array}{r}15,891,76 \\ 3,221,359\end{array}$ | \$ $48,50 \ddagger, 809$ | $\$ 131,027,532$ $217,801,203$ |
| 188 | 93,081,787 | 79,323, 767 | 13,758,120 | 67,989,800 | 172,4n5,454 |
| 1888 | 132,251,022 | 98,085, 804 | 34,168,218 | 87,702,431 | 230,339,826 |
| 1891 | 119,894,630 | 90,203,000 | 20,691,630 | 81,382,1172 | 201,0 7,630 |
| 1892 | 127,406,068 | $\begin{array}{r} 98,417,296 \\ 113,163,375 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,550,3+2 \\ & 13,442,693 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88,801,066 \\ & 99,338,913 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211,384,934 \\ & 241,369443 \end{aligned}$ |
| The total for every year since Confederation is as follows. | 2,654,593,257 | 2,143,474,276 | 511,118,981 | 1,868,762,049 | 4,798,067,538 |
| Annual average . . . . . . . . . | 106,183,730 | $85,738,971$ | $20,444,759$ | 74,750,482 | 191,922,701 |

The value of trade per head, and the duty collected for each five years since Confederation, is as follows:

| Year Ended 30th June. | Value of |  |  | Duties Collected. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports per head. | Exports per head. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { trade per } \\ & \text { head. } \end{aligned}$ | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Amount per head. |
| 1868 | \$ 2178 | \$ ${ }_{17} \mathrm{cts}$. | \$ cts. | 8 \$ ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 08 | 1 | 8 cts. |
| 1873 | 3489 | 17 24 24 48 |  | $8,801,445$ 12997578 | 17,986 | 8,819,431 | 261 |
| 1878. | 2282 | 1944 | 4286 <br> 42 <br> 1 | 12,997,578 | 20,152 | 13,017,730 | 355 |
| 1883 | 2984 | 22 1; | 818 | -23,162,553 | 4,161 9,755 | $18,195,693$ $28,172,308$ | 313 503 |
| 1888 | 2367 | 1925 | 4292 | 22,187,*69 | 21,772 | 22,2*9,641 | 474 |
| 1891. | 2477 | 2032 | 4509 | 23,416,266 | 64, 803 | 23,481,069 | 484 |
| 1892.... | 2600 | 2326 | 4927 | 20,550,4i4 | +108 | 20,550,582 | 424 |

Articles on which export duty was collected, viz. :-Pine, oak and spruce loge, and shingle and stave bolts.

The goods entered for home consumption for the same dates are valued as under :-


The total quantities of goods entered for home consumption for every year since Confederation are valued at $\$ 2,513,316,465$, which is an annual average of $\$ 100,532,675$,

The amount of duty collected per head was less than in any year since 1895. There is at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on be tween the provinces can be ascertained. Its value was calculated a few years ago at $\$ 80,0: 0,000$ per annum, it is not unlikely that upwards of $\$ 100,000,000$ would represent its value at the present time.

Values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of the country is increasing or decreasing, as prices of commodities are always ohanging.



The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1892, and the amount of duty collected thereon :-

Value of Goods entercd for Home Consumption by Provinces, 1892.


Of the total amount of duty collected, $\$ 9,074,200$, or 44 per cent., was collected on goods from Great Britain, and $\$ 7,814,667$, or 38 per cent., on goods from the United States. This difference is accounted for by the fact that 44 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, whike only 25 per cent. of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from France, $\$ 931.045$; from Germany, $\$ 7 \times 3,740$; and from. Holland. $\$ 697,184$. The duties on imports from the West Indies have been affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from $\$ 1,337,554$ to $\$ 272,167$.

The import trade of Canada is largely confined to the United Kingdom and the United States, the average proportion of the total imports from thence during the last ten years having
been about 84 per cent. been about 84 per cent.

The only articles manufactured in Canada, about which any particulars of consumption in the country are available, are those on which excise duty is payable. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1892 was $3,498,283$, as compared with $4,397,594$ in 1891. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was $56,678,903 \mathrm{lbs}$., and entered for consumption $46,425,882 \mathrm{lbs}$. In addition, $1,066,348 \mathrm{lbs}$, of malt were imported for home consumption.

The total amount of tobacco entered for consumption in Canada for 1892 was $9,992,186 \mathrm{lbs}$., an increase over the previous year's figures of $9,778,708$, and also an increase on the average for ten years past. which was $9,606,703$. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use last year was $473,301 \mathrm{lbs}$, which is $38,639 \mathrm{lbs}$ below the average of the last ten years, the figures being 511,960 lbs. Tie number of cigars taken for consumption last year was 104,528,791. The average for

Annual Consumption per hrad in Canada of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco for each five years from 1868 to $189 \%$.


The average consumption, including every year since 1868 , is: spirits, gallons, $1 \cdot 13$; wine, gallons, $0 \cdot 14$; beer, gallons, $2 \cdot 73$; tobacco, lbs., $2 \cdot 13$. It appears therefore the average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been $\$ 1.06$, on tobacco 44 cents, on beer 11 cents, and on wine 6 cents,

The next table gives the total imports from and exports of Canada to the United Kingdom, other British nossessions and foreign countries, during 1892, with the percentage of the total

United St
Great Brit
Germany
France...
British W
Other
Japan
South Am
China
Spanish po
Belgium.
Newfound
Spain
Holland
Switzerlan
Terkey ...
Italy
Greece
Austria
Portugal
Norway an
Australasia
Russia....
Denmark
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Other coun
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## United State

Great Britai Germany
France.
Spanish Wes
Japan
British W China.
Brazil.
Belgium ....
Newfoundian
Spain
Holland
Spanish posse Switzerland
British Guian
Italy
Greece
British Äric
Austria

Imports and Exports of Carede by Countries, 1892.


The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imnorts by $\$ 23,261,410$, and were the largest in the exports thereto by $\$: 9,981,010$. The total trat the United States, on the other hand, exceeded and with the United States to $\$ 102,957,064$. In Britain formed $44 \cdot 14$ per cent, and that done with exports to ten countries exceeded the imports from the states formed 42.65 per cent. The Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Holland, Portugal, Niz., Great Britain, British West Ru=sia and St. Pierre.

Comparative Statement by Countries of the value of Imports for home consumption into Canada in the years 1891 and 1892.

| Countries. | Value of Imports. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. |  |  |
| United States, | \$53,685,657 |  |  |  |
| Germany ... | 42,047,526 | \$ $41,348,435$ |  | \$548,085 $\mathbf{6 9 9}$,091 |
| France. | $3,04,090$ 2,312 | 5,583,530 | 1,779,4i0 |  |
| Spanish West Indies | $2,312,143$ $1,969,198$ | 2,402, 334 | 1,90,491 |  |
| British West Ind | 1,254,329 | - $1,945,0808$ | 972,560 691479 |  |
| China............ | 1,244,185 | 1,133,982 | 691,479 |  |
| Brazil. | ¢6×,982 | 1,071,019 | 202,067 | 110,203 |
| Belgium..... | 410,838 655,448 | - 309,$6 ; 4$ | 202,06 | 101,164 |
| Newfoundiand | 655,448 751,003 | 517,032 753,249 |  | 138,416 |
| Holland | 488,807 | 396,176 | 2,246 | . ... 92,631 |
| Sparish possessions, |  | 278,288 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 31,3031 \\ 11,303 \end{array}$ |
| Switzerland ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {Sritish Guiana }}$........ | 1,409.543 | $2,316,699$ 192,3 5 | 907,156 |  |
| Italy ....... | 140,629 | -409,900 |  | 51,954 |
| Greece | 241,809 | 341,55) | 99,750 |  |
| British Africa | 162,012 | 157,710 |  |  |
| Austria. | 78,091 144,548 | 69,581 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,302 \\ & 8,510 \end{aligned}$ |

The Star Almandc.


With the exception of the United Kingdom, the British East and West Indies, and the Australian Province of New South Wales, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British possession.

## Value of Principal Exports, the Produce of Canada, during the years 1890. 1891 and 1892.



| 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ 367,198 | \$ 252,620 | \$ 408,778 |
| 1,936,073 | 1,417,244 | 1,354,027 |
| 8,949,417 | 8,772,499 | 7,748,949 |
| 1,274,347 | 1,146,465 | 1,385,146 |
| 3,152 | 1,954 | 1,638 |
| 111,901 | 60,753 | 49,652 |
| 444,159 | 513,909 | 514,412 |
| 106,367 | 124,193 | 114658 |
| 141,144 | 213,455 | 217,552 |
| 52,936 | 63,312 | 73,490 |
| 86,225 | 162,324 | 145,143 |
| 340,131 | 602,175 | 1,056,058 |
| 17,457 | - 26,105 | , 41,443 |
| 9,372,212 | 9,508,800 | 11,652,418 |
| 2,447.936 | 3,916,465 | 3,195,467 |
| 109,327 | 171,308 | 185,848 |
| 1,795.214 | 1,160,389 | 1,089,798 |
| 161, 822 | 187,176 | 157,758 |
| 281,298 | 314,870 | 370,301 |
| 8,028,515 | 3,131,050 | 3,180,726 |
| 472,147 | 547,587 | 489,148 |
| 585,267 | 944,498 | 741,264 |
| 2,230,632 | 1,919,754 | 1,414,562 |
| 1,138,293 | 1,930,175 | 1,909,756 |
| 175,543 | 181,386 | 112,360 |
| \$21,383 | 1,388,578 | 1,784,413 |
| 1,04,969181 | ( ${ }^{48108} 1,518,108$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,392 \\ 1,619,790 \end{array}$ |

Furs.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " or ski } \\
& \text { "" undre } \\
& \text { dresse }
\end{aligned}
$$

Grain-

Barley
Beans. Oats Peas, wh Wheat. Rye Other gra Gold-bearin Gypsum, er Hay
Hides horn Household Iron und ste
Leather, sol
Logs .......
Lumber...
Malt
Ments, ail k
Musical inst
Nickel
Oatmeal.
Oils, fish..
" minera
Oil cake.
Ores, copper
© silver.
" other
Phosphates.
Potatoes.
Salt
Sand and gra
Shingles
Ships sold to
Shooks, box
Sleepers and
Stave bolts.
Timber, squa
Wool
Other articles
Total
Estimated am Coin and bull

Grand

The total which amount to other coun $\$ 471,420$ was ex consisting alm shipped via Ne into Ontario a of foreign good of the United St, Lawrence w

A feature ily increased, goes to the Uni ported into tha 323,088 1bs., or from the Unite English market shipping only a 1891, which ma

Value of Exports.
$\because$ Articles.

Furs.
" or skins, the product of marine animais
, undressed
Grai dressed
Grain-
Barley
Beans
Peas, wholo and split
Wheat
Rye
Other grain
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, etc
Gypsum, crude..
Hay
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur
Household furniture
Iron und steel and manufactures of
Leather, sole and upper
Logs
Lumb
Meats, ail kind
Musical instruments
Nickel
Oatmeal.
Oils, fish.
" mineral, coal and kerosene
Oil cake.
Ores, copper
" silver.
Phosphates
Potatoes
Salt
Sand and gravel
Shingles
Ships sold to other countries
Shooke, box and other.
Sleepers and railway ties.
Stave bolts.
Timber, square.
Wool.
Other articles.
Total
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports
Coin and bullion.
Grand total.

The total value of goods not the produce of Canada, exported during 1892, was $\$ 13,121,791$, of Which amount $\$ 9,613,940$ was exported via the St. Lawrence, and $\$ 635,969$ was shipped in bond $\$ 471,420$ was exported from Nova Scotia, and from Ontario and Quebec. Of the remainder, consisting almost entirely of products of the forest $\$ 1,222$, from New Brunswick, the latter amount shipped via New Brunswick ports to the United States principally spruce, cut in Maine and traninto Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States inlue of foreign goods imported of foreign goods purchased in the United States mited States, in 1892, amounted to $\$ 14,773,653$; of the United States to $\$ 49,459,540$. The value of markets to $\$ 2,855,013$; and of goods the produce St. Lawrence was $\$ 30,961,263$.

A feature of the export trade of Canada is found in the exports of cheese which have stead-
increased, and their value in 1892 was $\$ 8,129,211$ more than in 1874 . The cheese almost all ily increased, and their value in 1892 was $\$ 8,129,211$ more than in 1874 . The cheese almost all
goes to the United Kingdom, and according to goes to the United Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 1892, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been 116,from the United States, the next largest experty as compared with $91,664,496$ lbs., or 36 per cent., English market has been won by careful attention to thepreciation of Canadian cheese in the shipping only a first-class article. There were 888 to the requirements of that market and by 1891, which manufactured $81,929,042$ lbs. of cheese, from $865,453,574 \mathrm{lifs}$ operation in Ontario in 1891, which manufactured $81,929,042 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cheese, from $865,453,574 \mathrm{lbs}$, of milk, given by 296,194
cows. The value of cheese made was $\$ 7,656,484$. A large quantity of cheese is made in the province of Quebec, where there are upw irds of 670 factories, but no complete statistics are gvailable. Returns from 129 factories reported the manufacture of $7,653,494 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cheese.

Subjoined is a table of the articles imported for home consumption from the United Kingdom and the United States during 1892:-

|  | Great Britain. | United States. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Art and Mechanic Productions. |  |  |
| Books, \&e | \$225,120 | \$1,083,002 |
| Musical instruments....................................... | 17.728 | 290,414 |
| Prints, pictures, \&c.......................... ............ | 255,655 | 89.888 |
| Carvings, figures, \&e Tackle for sports and games .............................. | 44,601 18.585 | 85,905 81,277 |
| Watches, philosophical instruments, \&c. | 18,585 76,76 | 81,277 830,195 |
| Surgical lustruments | 19,956 | 35,123 |
| Arms, ammunition, \&c. | 104,803 | 156,304 |
| Machines, tools and implements | 904,406 | 3,320,055 |
| Carriages, harness, \&c | 224, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 439,986 |
| Ships boats, \&c, | 33,117 | 23,334 |
| Furniture........ | 291,818 | 170,985 |
| Chemicals. | 1,371,396 | 1,636,695 |
| Total | 4,337,836 | 8,759,656 |
| Textile Fabrics and Dress. |  |  |
| Wool and worsted manufactures........................ | 9,541,927 | 184,932 |
| Silk, manufuctures of ..................................... | 2,041,535 | 127,223 |
| Cotton and flax, manufactures of........................ | 4,390,338 | 1,095,516 |
| Dress.... ${ }_{\text {Fibrous materials }}$ and .............. ................ | 2,464,932 | 779,854 |
| Fibrous materials and manufactures of.... .... ... . . . . . | 868,668 | 351,978 ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Total. | 19,306,800 | 2,539,533 |
| Food, Drinks, dc. |  |  |
| Animal food... | 62,443 | 1,402,140 |
| Vegetable food..... Drinks and stimula | 406,528 | 4,034,336 |
| Drinks and stimula | 2,373,905 | 2,337,859 |
| Total. | 2,842,876 | 7,774,035 |
| Animal and Vegetable Substances, |  |  |
| Animal substances. | 1,529,376 | 4,276,793 |
| Vegetable Oils. $\qquad$ | $1,088,572$ 396,037 | $8,395,7 \times 6$ 992,638 |
| Total, | 3,013,985 | 13,665,202 |
| Mineral and Metals. |  |  |
| Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass................ | 1,475,623 | 10,587,549 |
| Gold, silver and precious stones......................... | 411,956 | 1,767,365 |
| Metais other than gold or silver.......................... | 7,681,281 | 4,092,831 |
| Total. | 9,568,860 | 16,447,745 |
| Live Animals and Plants. |  |  |
| Animals, birds, \&c..................................... | 120,650 | 486867 |
| Plants and trees.... | 6,475 | 126,986 |
| Total...................................... | 127,125 | 613,853 |
| Miscellaneons Matters. |  |  |
| Miscellaneoas articles. | 1,764,624 | 2,820,520 |
| Indefinite " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (........ ......................... | 386,329 | 517,028 |
| Total. | 2,150,953 | 3,337,548 |
| Grand total........ ................. « | \$41,348,435 | \$53,137,572 |

Our had a ver with Gre be consid ment of following

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Hesse.-0s, a day and travelling expenses; no allowance to members living in the Capltal ; peers are not paid.

HUNGARY. - £200 per annum and $£ 66$ for house rent, reduced charge for season-tickets on State lints, and the right of travelling one class higher than their tickets on all other lines.

Netherlands.-£16j per amum, and travelling expenses for members of the second Chamber, and 16s. 8d. a day and expenses for members of the first Chamber,

New Zealand.-Governor, $£ 5000$; members of Legislative Council, fi50 per annum ; members of Legislative Assembly, $£ 240$ per annum.

Portugal,-Payment discontinued September, 1892, except to members from the colonies. Free passes on Sta e rallways or journeys to and from lisbon., Municipalities may grant sum not exceeding 14s. 10d. per day to their members if the latter's circumstances require it.

Prussia.-15s. a day during the session, and travelling expenses.
Roumania.- £1 a day during session ; free passes on all railways, and travelling expenses where posting is necessary.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA,-6s a day during session for town members ; for country members 10s, a day, second-class ticket, and 3s, for incidental expenses.

SAXONY- 12 s. a day during session ; free passes on railways.
Servia. - 8s. 4d. per day during eession; 2s. 6d. per hour for travelling expenses while actually travelling.

Spain,-None.
SWEDRN AND Norway.-Sweden,-No payment to members of first Chamber ; £66 13s, per session to members of second Chamber, who are fined 11s. a day for absence without leave; travelling expenses. Norway.-1:s, 4d. per day during their presence in the Legislature ; 11s. a day for travelling allowance, besides actual fares. Free nursing and medical attendance if ill during session. This latter privilege has been extended by the members themselves to courses of gymnastics, massage, baths, wine for the sick ("medical comforts"), drawing and stopping teeth, etc.

SWITZERLAND--16s, for each day on which the roll-call is answered and travelling expenses at rate of 2 d . per kilometre.

UNITED STATES.- 1000 a year, paid monthly ; 10d. per mile travelling expenses ; and £25 a year for stationery. No law granting free passes.

WUrtemberg.- $9 \mathrm{v}, 6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{r}$ day, and travelling expenses to members of second Chamber ; but only to members of the first Chamber when they apply for it.

## Niagara on 30th March, 1847.

Though there is no record of the water ever having entirely ceased to flow over the Falls of Niagara, on the 30th of March, 1847, they very nearly did so The Niagara Mail at the time of the occurrence said: "The ' 32 , , 00 ' tons of water each minute' nearly ceased to flow, and dwindled away into the appearance of a mere milldam. The rapids above the Falls disappeared, leaving scarcely enongh on the American side to turn a grindstone." The Iris said: "Table Rock, with some two hundred yards more, was left dry ; islands and places where the foot of man never dared to tread have been visited, flags placed upon some, and mementoes brought away. This unexpected event is accounted for by an accumulation of ice at the lower extremity of Fort Erie, which formed a sort of dam between Fort Erie and Buffalo."

## The First American Ambassador to England.

John Adams, the celebrated statesman, was the first American Ambassador to England, 1786. George III., who had previously declared to some of his attendants that he looked forward to his first interview with the new Minister as the most critical moment of his life, received him very graciously, and said to him with that honest candor which was a conspicuous part of his character: " I was the last man in the kingdom, sir, to consent to the independence of America; , but now it is granted, I shall be the last man in the kingdom to sanction a vio ation of it:" and added an expression of his "pleasure in receiving an Ambasxador who had no prejudices in favor of France, the natural enemy of the English crown," to which Adams replied, "I have no prejudices but in favor of my native land." Adams afterwards bpoame President of the United States, 1797. The first representative from Great Britain to Ameriea was Mr. Hammond, in the year 1791.

## The Ol Jest Town in the World.

Damascus with very good reason claims to be the oldest town or citv in the worll. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmir is buried in a desert : Nineveh and Babvlon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates-Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham, a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in the desert, With martial and aacred as ociations extending through thirty cen'uries. According to Josephus, Damascus was founded by Uz, the son of Aram, and grandson of Shem. It is flrct mentioned in Scripture in connection with Abralam, whose steward was a native of the place (Gen. xv. 2). It is to-day what Julian called it, "The Eye of the East," as it was in the time of Isaiah. "The Head of Syria." It is still a city of flowers; the streams of Lehanon still murmur and sparkle in the wilderness of the Svriam gardens. The Asiatics traditionally speak of Balkh as the " Mother of Citieq." Its ruins cover several square miles, but its present populaother old oities mav be mentioned. Argos extreme antignitv for Benarea and Canora. Among in Italy; Cadiz sand be mentioned: Argos. Athens, and Thehes in Greece; Crotona and Rome in Italy; Cadiz and Saguntum in Spain; Constantinople in Turkey; and Marseilles in Fra"ce, four to twenty-seven centuries.

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Alp, beer
bottles:
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Ale, beer
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I G-A

## $\mathbb{C u s t o m æ ~ C a r i f f . ~}$

## Corrected Alphabetical list of articles subject to Customs duty or Free.

Absinthe (see spirits, c)........ $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ I G* Acid acetic and pyroligneous, N. E.S., $\dagger$ and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proot and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proot an addition al duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Gov-ernor-in-Council, $15 \mathrm{e} p 1 \mathrm{G}$ and 1 c add. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories......... 25 e p I G \& 20 p e
Aeid, boracic...............................Free mixed
 25 pe oxalic ..................................... Free phosphate .... ........................3c p plb

















































Almanacs, advertising (see advertising pampnlet? $\qquad$
oviation for Imperial gallon.

Almonds, shelled
A loes, nound shelled. .............................. 3 c p c b

Aloes, ground or unground...................... Free
Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured,
Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured, N.E.S. not further prepared
than washed, N.E.S.
manufactures of (see
woollen manufactures) Alum, in bulk only ground or unground, Free
Aluminium Aluminium
chioride of, or chloralum of. "
Amaranth (see lumber).
Amber, gum
Ambergris.
: "
mmonia,
66
spirits

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { " sulphate of................................ } \mathrm{Free} \\
& \text { Anatomical preparations, and skeletons }
\end{aligned}
$$ or parts thereof....... and skeletons Anchors

46
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3 , inches deep...........5c p whole box Anchovies and sardines, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inches deep $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} p$ half-box
Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes, measuring not more than 43 ins. long,
3k ins. Wide nnd 1 ins, deep.2cpquarter box
Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form......................
Angle iron (see iron and steel angles)....
Angles for ships (see iron and steel beams, etc).

30 pe
Froe
Angostura (see spirits, c)............ $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ pI $G$
Aniline, arseniate of................. Free
Aniline dyes, not otherwise provided for 10 pc Aniline dyes, and coal tar dyes, in bulk
or packages of not less than 1 lb weight,
-including alizarine and artificial alizarine
Aniline oil, crude
. Free salts.
A nimals living, viz.:-
Cattle and sheep.
30 pe
Animal lioge ....................ep plb
Animals, living, of all kinds, N.E.S......20 p e
rily, and for a period not tempora-
three months, for the purpose of ex
hibition or competition purpose of ex-
hibition or competition for prizes of-
fered by any agricultural or other
Animals for the improvement of stock,
viz.:-Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Gov-ernor-in-Council.
A nimals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, pure-bred, pheasants and quails.
Animals of settlers, litve stock (see set...Free
tlers' effects.
Animals other (see menageries)
Animal manures.
Aniseed (see seeds.....
Aniseed (spe seeds, aromatic).................
Anise-star (see seeds, aromatic)
Annato, liquid or solid.
" seeds.
Anodes, nickel
† N.E.S. - not elsewherò specified.

Anodynes (see proprietary medicines and spirits, $d$ ).
Antelupe skins (see glove leathers) ..... 10 p c Antimony not ground pulverized or o.herwise manufactured

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Free
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Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers tor use in their factories only
Antiquities, collections of (see cabinets of coins
Apparatus for schools and colleges, \&c., (see philosophical instruments)
Apparel, wearing (see clothing, woollen)
$1 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb} \& 25 \mathrm{pc}$
" of settlers (spe settlers' effects). Free wearing aud other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
Apple trees of all kinds .3c ea.
Apples, dried green (including duty on the barrel) ........................... $40 \mathrm{c} p$ brl。
$\qquad$

## Arabic gum

Free
Arrack (spe spirits, c) ................ $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ p I G
Archill, extract of $\$ 2.122$ p I G
.... Free
Argal or argols, not refined. $\qquad$ Free ct is charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein
Arms, fire
Army, articles for-the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy : arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war

## Arsenic

Arseniate of aniline
Artificial flowers, N.E.S .... . 25 p c
Asbestos in any form other than crude,
and all manufactures thereof..........
Ash, white (see lumber)...................
less than twenty-five pounds weight. Free
Asphaltum, crude only
Attachments, binding (see mowing machines)
Attar at.... ................. 5 p c
Australiam gum

## Awnings

5 p c
................. 25 p c
ot all kinds, N.E.S
$\$ 2$ p doz. \& $10 \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{c}}^{\mathrm{c}}$
Axle grease. ........................... per 1 b .
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture

1c pib \& 30 pc
Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture. . $\$ 30$ per ton, but
not less than 35 p c
Azaleas
Babbit metal Free
10 p c
Bags, containing five salt, from ail countries.

Bags, cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for... .35 pe Bags, cotton, seamless
$\qquad$ 2e p lb \& 15 p c paper, all kinds, printed
Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and ball.
Baggage, travellers, under regulations pe prescribed by the Controller of Cus toms
Baking powder (see yeast cakes).
Balances of iron or steel

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$\qquad$
Balls, bagatelle 35 p c glass है p p doz. \&
Bamboo reeds, not further manufac tured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades. Bamboo unmanufactured sunshades..Free
Bamboo unmanufactured
Bananas
Band-iron (see iron and steel, hoop-iron)
Bandages, suspensory, all kinds
25 pc
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial bank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S.
Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty. . 40c ea.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Controller of Customs prescribes

## Barrels containing linseed oil..................... 25 c ea

Barilla
Bark, cinchona
" cork, unmanufactured
" cork, manufactures of
" hemlock. Free
" oak
$\qquad$
" tanners'
Barley iron (see iron and steel, bar-iron).
15c p bush
Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S $\qquad$ $\$ 6 p$ ton
Batteries, electric, etc.
86 p ton
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor colored
$2 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb} \& 15 \mathrm{pc}$
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or color-
ed .........................e p lb \& 15 p c
Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed or col-
ored. ........ .............2c plb \&
atid, oleached, dyed or colored
$3 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{plb} \& 15 \mathrm{pc}$
Bay rum (see spirits, $e$ )
Bead ornaments, N.E.S. .............. . . 35 p c
Beams, rolled (see iron and steel beams) $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p c
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or compo-
site ships or vessels
Free
Beams, weighing, iron or steel........... 35 p c

## Beans.

 .15c p bush" baked, in cans (see tomatoes).
$2 \mathrm{c} p$ can and 2 c additional
' cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground

Free
" locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

66
" nux vomica, crude only ${ }^{4}$

Beans, $T$
Bed tich ginghe flanne cloth drills, striped tucky goods
Bed com cluding
Bed quill
Bedstead
(see tub
Beef, flui
" salt
tain
dut
Beer, in
Bees.
Beet root
Belladom
Bells of
churche
Bells, whe of chure
Belts, sur
Belting, r
" le

Benzole ( $s$
Berries for

Beverages,
Bibles.
Bichromat
Bichromat
Billets, hic
Bill stee
illiard tal
On thos
On billi
$5 \frac{1}{3}$ by
And on

Binder twin
Binders' clo
Bird cages.
Biscuits of
Bismuth, m
Bison hair
not cured
Bitters, med
icines)...I
Bitters, othe
Blackberries
package to
for duty.
Blacking, sh
molasses).

Beans, Tonquin, crude only ..............Free
Bed tickings, cotton denims, drillings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or colored, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentuck jeans, pantaloon stuffs and
goods of like description. Lc p sq yd \& 15 pc
ed comforters or cotton quilts, not in-
eluding woven quilts or counterpanes. 35 p c
Bed quilts (see bed comforters) . $\ldots \ldots \ldots 35 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$
Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for (see tubing)

Free
Beef, fluid, extract of, not indicated..... 25 p c
" salted, in barrels (the barrel contraining the same to be free of
Beer, in bottles (see ale )....................sc p lb
${ }^{6}$ 'in casks
24 c pI G
Bees.
16 c pI G
Beet root juice (see sugar and molasses).
Belladonna leaves.
Free
Bells of any description, exce............... churches

Free
Bells, when imported by and for th...... 30 p c of churches
Belts, surgical, of all kinds ...........................25 poe
Belting, rubber...... ...................... 1 b \& 15 pc of leather or other material, N.E.S......................... eluding kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.............. 15 p c
if dressed, waxed or glazed.....20 p c
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing 1 G dyes.
..Free
Beverages, alcoholic (se spirits, c).......12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " JG

Bichromate of potash, crude..............Free
Billets, hickory (see lumber).
Billiard tables (see iron and steel, ingots).
Without pockets, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by 9 ft . or under
On those of over $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by $9 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \$ 2.50 \\ & \text { On billiard tables } \\ & \text { On }\end{aligned}$
On billiard tables with pockets,
nd on all over ft by 11 ft . . $\ldots$... $\$ 35.00$ " and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool
Binder twine (balls), 15 p c.
Binders' cloth $\qquad$ (balls), 15 р c.
.....12 p p
Bird cages.
.. $12 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{p}$ c
Biscuits of all kinds, .................... 35 p e
" " sweetened. ....... 25 p p
Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state .......Fp pee
Bison hair cleaned or uncleaned, but
not cured or otherwise manufactured.
iciness) medicinal (see proprietary med-
iciness). Liquids 50 p c and all others 25 p c
Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight. $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ I G
package to be included in the of the
for duty
Blacking, shoe and shoemakers; ink ....ec p lb molasses for (see second process $\quad$ p c molasses)

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pe
$\square$

And on all over 51 by $11 \mathrm{ftt}, \ldots .$.

Blankets (see woolen mnfres). $10 \mathrm{op} 1 \mathrm{p} \& 20 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$
Blanketing and blanketing and lapping and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when inported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers Blank books......... factories only....Free
Blank books.
Blind articles for: -Typewriters, tablets
with 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 mri-
vatu individuals the to be verified by special particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented. 1
$\qquad$
or trade.
Bolsters.

64

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ks, printed, periodicals and pam-
phlets, N.E.S., not being foreign re-
prints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and
 effects) .................................
Books, printed, in any of the languages
or dialects of any of the Indian tribes
of the Dominion of Canada.
Books especially imported for the bona tide use of public free libraries, - not more than two copies of any one book, have been bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years ............ore
Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the pro-
motion of learning and letters and motion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings, and supplied gratuitously to its memberg, and not for the purposes of sale
or trade..................
unsheare 1 ,skelp iron, sheared ( $r$ rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twinty gauge, N. E. S., including nail plate of iron or steel sixteen gauge and
thicker.
Boilers, ships' (see ships)
Bolts, iron (see iron and
. .25 p c
Bolting cloths, not nae up. .......... 25 pec
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, Free
calcined, ground or steamed.
Bone-ash, for manufacturers.
phates and fertilizers.................
Bone-dust for manufacturers of phis-
plates and fertilizers
phates and fertilizers.
Bone, manufactures of, fancy (see fancy
boxes).

Free
" embossed, for the blind.
66

Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed.......... 35 p p
Blood albumen
salts, tartar emetic and and, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, use in their factories only uso in their factories only. $\qquad$ Free
Blueing, laundry, ail kinds. $\qquad$ 30 pe
Boards (see lumber) .................. 8 c p lb
Boilers, composed) whioily or in parton of
iron on
iron or steel, N.E.S. .
Boiler (or other plate iron) sh...........

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30 p
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$\qquad$


#### Abstract

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Books, educational, imported exclusively by and tor the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind
Books, importation prohibited (see prohibted articles).
Boukbind rs' tools and implements..... 10 p c
Boots, India-rubber (see India-rubber).
Boots, N.E S
25 p c
Boot and shoe counters made from lea-
ther board
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} p$ pair
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material
.30 pe
Boracic achl.......................................Free
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only Botanical specimens
Bottles, glass
30 pe
Bowls, steel, for crea in separators. Free
Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips ; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terracotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S.
Boxes, hat.
Boxwood (see lumber)
Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand. ..............2c $p$
Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand

2 cplb
Braces or suspenders and parts thereof.. 35 p e
Bracelets (see laces)
$30^{6}$
Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the controller of Customs. $\qquad$
Braids (see laces).
Free
Brandy (see spirts, $c$. $\qquad$ $\ldots .30 \mathrm{pc}$
Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less thau 4 inches in width.... .Free
Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing.
Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories. .. Free
Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S
screws, not otherwise provided

Brass in strips for printers' rules not fini-hed: and brass in strips or sheets of less than four inches in width .15 " Brass or copper wire. $\qquad$ .15 pe " and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories Free
"" wire cloth........... rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.

## Free

Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transitu, 20 per cent, ad valorem upon
the appraised value, such appraised
value to be ascertained as provided by sections $8,71,72,73,74,75$ and 76 of
"The Customs Act"
20 pe
Brick, for building. $\qquad$ $\cdots 20 \mathrm{p}$ c fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures...........
Bridges, iron, and structural iron work.
1 c per lb , but not l ess than 35 p e
Brilliants, cotton, uncolored 25 pree
F
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters ..........Free
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour..
Bristles
Britannia metal, in pigs and bars.
" metal, manufactures of, not plated 25 p c
British copyright works, reprints of. 15
pe, and in addition thereto............12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pe
British gum
.1cplb
Bromine
Free
Bronze, phosphor, in block, bars, sheets
and wire
.10 pe
Brooms.
.25 pe
Broom corn............. ......................Free
Brussels carpet (see carpets).................25 p
Brushes
Brushes.
Buchu leaves
Free
Buckle clasps, steel for (seesteel No. 12).
Buckram, for the manufacture of hat
and bonnet shapes.
Buckskin*, tanned (sce glove leathers). 10 p e
Buckthorn and strip fenc.ng of iron or steel
$.1 \frac{\mathrm{c}}{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{lb}$
Buckwheat
10e per bush flour or meal.................... ep lb
Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons,
farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure
carts or gigs, and similar vehicles cost-
ing less than $\$ 50$.
$\$ 10$ each \& 20 p c
Buggies, etc., costing $\$ 50$ and less than

$$
\$ 100 \text {. }
$$

\$15 ea
and all such carriages costing $\$ 100$ each, and over.
.35 p c
Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, ex-
cept marble from the quarry, not ham-
mered or chiselled. \$1 per tou of 13 cubic ft
Builders'hardware :-Builders', cabinetmakers', harnessmakers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and
hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and
tools of all kinds, N.E.S
.35 p c
Bulbs, flowers, all kinds.................. Free
Bullion, gold and silver in bars, blocks or ingots and bullion fringe.
Burgundy pitch..
Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones..
Bushes, blackberry

> "1c ea.
is gooseberry ......................... 1c "
" raspberry
1c "
" rose, costing twenty cents and
less
3c "
Butter.
4e p lb
Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or
composition.
Buttons, vegetable, ivory or horn.
Buttons, all other, N.E.S
Button covers, crozier.
10c p gross \& 20 pe
Button covers, crozier...................... 10.
Cabinet furniture (see furniture) $\quad . . . . .35 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$
Cabinets of coins, collections of medals
and other antiquities ...................Freo
Cabinetmakers' hardware, (see builders'
hardware)
35 pc
paca go

Cabinetmakers' hardware (see hardware, house furnishing)................ 30 p Cages, bird, of all kinds................... Free
Calendars, advertising (see advertising pamphlets

6eplb \& 20 pc
Calf skins tanned but not dressed waxed or glazed (see belting leather)..
Calumbaroot
15 pe
Camwood and sumac and extract for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.
Canada plate, not less than 30 ins, wide
and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness...
Candles, tallow.....................
Free

Carpet mats (see carpets, Brussels) warps, bleached, dyed or colored

30 plb \& 15 pe
" " not bleached, dyed or col-
ored.,.........2e plb \& 15 pe
Carpeting, hemp

| . .2 c plb \& 15 pe |
| :---: |
| ..... .25 pe |

Carpets, warp of cotton (see carpets, two 25 p c and three-ply). Carpets, wool, treble ingrain (see car- 20 pc pets, treble ingrain) ingrain (see car-
Carriages (see buggies). ....10c psq yd \& 20 pe
"
" children's, of all kinds
35 pe
laden wior travellers and carriages include circus trehandise, and not to inctude circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs
Cars, baggage, freight and railway (see
locomotives) locomotives),
Cars, railway
Cartridge cases of ail kinds and mate. ${ }^{30} \mathrm{pe}$ rials..
rials.................................. and
Cartridges, gun, rifte and pisto
catride cartriage cases of all kinds and, and rials ge cases ond mate-
Cartridges, articles for (see hemp paper) Free
Carts, hand................... paper) Free farm, railway and freight $($ see
bugries) buggies).
" pleasure (see buggies).
Cases, cigar holders (ste tobacco pipes). 35 pc
" fancy (see boxes, fancy) pipes).. 35 pc for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles.
show.
10 c each \& 30 pe
Caskets and
82 each \& 35 p e
Cattle for improvs of any material. $\ldots . .35 \mathrm{pc}$ animals)

- Frce

Cast-iron pipe of every description
812 p ton, but not less than
Casts as models for the use of schools of
design................
Castings, viz:-
Free
Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron,
N.E.S...... $\$ 16 \mathrm{p}$ ton, but not less than, 30 pe

Malleable iron and steel castings,
N.E.S...... $\$ 25 \mathrm{p}$ ton, but not less than 30 pe Cassimeres (see woollen manufactures) Cat-gut, unmanufactured.......c...... 10 \& 20 pe strings, or gut cord for musical
instruments Catsups (see sauces).
Cedar, red (see lumber)
Spanish (see lumber)
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded culuuloid balls and cylinders, coated With tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured
Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets,
and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough
Celluloid, for almanacs, etc. (see ster types).
Cement, burnt and unground. ...73e p 100 lbs hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels.........4ve $p$ brl

Cement, Portland or Koman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided.
(6 stone or water limestone
$\$ 1 \mathrm{p}$ ton of 13 cubic ft
Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in, in diameter.

5 pc
Chains (of hair) 30 pe
Chalk stone, ground or unground Free
Chamomile flowers
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint
$\$ 3.30 \mathrm{p}$ doz bottles
In bottles containing not more than
a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
$\$ 1.65 \mathrm{p}$ doz bottles
In bottles containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less

82 e p doz bottles
In bottles containing more than 1
quart $\$ 3.3$ ) p doz bottles, or
$\$ 1.63 \mathrm{p}$ I G for all over 1 qt p bottle
And in addition to the above specific
duty there shall be in each instance
an ad valorem duty of. .
30 p c
Channels, iron (see iron and steel angles).
Charts, N.E.S.
20 pe
Cheese admiralty...........................................................
Cherries..................................... 1cp c c
Cherry lumber (see lumber) ................ Free
" trees, of all kinds.... .... ..... 4c each
" heat welding compound . Free
Chestnut lumber (see lumber)
Chicory, raw or green.
3cp lb
or other root or vegetable used
as a substitute for coffee, kiln-
dried, roasted or ground.
4 e p lb
Chimneys, glass, lamp. 30 pe
Chinaware 30 pe
Chloralum, or chloride of aluminium... Free
Chloride of lime
5 pe
Chocolate, not sweetened..................4e plb
. containing sugar. ............5c p lb
Chromos (see advertising pamphlets)

$$
6 \mathrm{eplb} \& 20 \mathrm{pe}
$$

Chromotypes (see advertising pamphlets)
6 c p lb \& 20 p c
Chronometers for ships Free
Churns, wood, N.E.S.
earthenware $\qquad$ 3e p gal of holding capacity
Cider, not elarified or retined..........5c p I $G$
clarified or refined. $\qquad$ 10cpI G
Cigars. . $\$ 2$ plb \& 25 pc


Cloth, horse collar (see woollen manufactures).
.10 c plb \& 20 pe Cloths, N.E.S. (see woollen manufactures) 10 c plb \& 20 pe Clothes-ringers ................ $\$ 1$ each \& 30 p c
Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for.... 35 pe
Clothing, woollen, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or in anufacturer not otherwise provided for . 10c p lb \& 25 p p
Clothing donations of, for charitable purposes.
Clothing for army and navy (see army, articles for)
Coal, anthracite.
….................... Free
$\qquad$

Cochineal
Cocoa nuts
Cocoa nuts, when imported from the
place of growth, by vessel direct to a
Canadian port. 50 c p 100
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not.
عe plb
Cocoa paste, not sweetened.............4e p lb and other preparations of
cocoa containing sugar...............5c plb
Cocoa bean, shell aud nibs, not roasted,
crushed or ground
Free
Cocoa matting.
30 pe
Cocoboral, lumber (see lumber) .......... Free
20 pc
Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened

35 pc
Coffee, condensed, with milk, sweetened
${ }_{1}^{1} \mathrm{c}$ plb \& 35 pe
(6 extract of, or substitutes there-
for, all kinds .... ..........5c plb green, from the United States... 10 pc Coffee, roasted or ground, from the
United States. ..............3c plb \& 10 pc
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imi-
tations of and substitutes for, N.E.S... 3e p lb
Coffee, substitutes for (see chicory)...... 4e p lb
green, except as hereinbefore provided
Coffins of any material
35 pe
Coins, gold and silver, except United
States silver coins.
Free
Coins, cabinets of
base or counterfeit (see prohibited articles).
Coir

Conit
Cous
son:
zen
and
busi
Copal
Coppe
bars
not
sean
copp
Coppe
Coppe
port
shoe
Coppe
Coppe
Coppe
Coppe
wher
use i
of ca
rolle
Cana
case
Copper
inch
Copper
than
Copper
Copyri

Coke
......50c p ton of $2,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only.
Collars, lace (see laces)
". of cotton or linen ... 24 c p doz \& 30 pe cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished. 20 pe eloth paper, union, glossed or tinished, in rolls or sheets.....
Collection of antiquities (see cabinets of coins)
Colleges, articles for (see philosophical instruments).
Collodion
20c p gal \& 25 pe
Colored fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S.
6

Copyright works, importation prohibited (see prohibited articles).
Cords, cotton, braided Cordage of all kinds $\qquad$ ....... 30 pe Cordials (see spirits, c) .......... 1 c p lb \& 10 p c medicinal (see proprietary med $\$ 2.12 \mathrm{p}$ I G icines).
Cordova leather, tauned from horse
hide and manufactures of $\qquad$ Coriander seed (see seeds, aromatic) $\cdots . .25 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$ Corks and other mannfactures of Free wood or cork ba'k.
Cork bark, unmanufactured $\qquad$ " wood

## Corn, Indian.

7 l c p bush.
southern of the varieties known as southern white dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, and western yellow dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council

Free

"t starch (see starch).
" syrup
" in cans (see tomatoes in cans). ............... plb
Corsets (see clothing, coetoul) cans).
Corsets (see clothing, cotton)
Corset steel, steel for (see steel No 20 )....
Corset clasps, spoon clas
${ }_{\text {Free }}^{35 \mathrm{pa}}$
blanks, bus, spoon claspis cr busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, timned or covered with paper or cloth; also back-bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with
bress or thil, or untipped, or in coils

5 c plb \& 30 pe
Cotton bleached, not printed (see cotton, grey) ............ ie psq yd \& quilts or counterpanges....... bags (see elothing, cution).... $35 "$ cambrics (see cotton fabrics). 3.3 Canton flannels (see cotton, clo hing, (see clothing ic psq yd \& 15 " cor hing, (see clothing, co(ton) .. 35 ' cordage. cords (see cotton fabrics) ......... 2; "
"
fancy (see Jaces) drills fancy (sce laces)
(see cotton, grey)

1e psq yí\& 15 " Cotton faurics, colored, woven in whole or in part of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk. N.E.S.
Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S. 25 "
Cotton fabries, uncolored, viz. :-Scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, musliu apron checks, brilliants, cords, piqués, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, swi-s, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns $\qquad$
Cotton, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed 1c psq yd \& 15 "
Cotton, all manufactures of, N.E.S. .. $\frac{10}{}$ " " muslin apron checks (see cotton " fabrics, uncolored) (..........25 " sheeting (see cotton, grey)...ic p sq yd

Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40 unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires ; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness and for use in the manufacture of Italians cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.

Free
Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40 when for use in their own tactories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only
Cotton waste
winceys, fancy (see winceys, checked. ...........2e p sq yd \& 15 po
Cotton wool
" fillets for card clothing (see fillets, cotton)
"4 rags (see rags) ....... ...............
"
" seed cake
6
ottonades (see bed tickings) 2 e psq yd \& $^{\text {d }} 15 \mathrm{p}$
Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board
zeppr
Coutils and jeans, when importeil by corset and tress staymakers for use in their own factories

25 pc
Cranberries
30e p bush
Crapes of all kinds
20 pc
"C.C." or cream colored ware (see earthenware). 35 "
Cream of tartar in crystals................ Free
Cream, sizing 1cplb
Crocks, earthenware (see earthenware) 3e pgal
Crowbars, of iron or steel .... 1c plb \& 25 p e
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories
Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda
Cudbear, extract of
Cues, bagatelle
35 pe
Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite
or celluloid.
4eppr and 30 pe
Cummin seed (see seeds, aromatic) Fr
Cups or other prizes won in competitions
Currants, uried
leplb
green
Currant wine (see wines).
Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed....
Curling stones (o called), of whatever material made
Cutlery, plated, viz, : knives plated wholely or in vart, costing under $\$ 3.50$ per dozen ............... $50 \mathrm{c} p$ doz and 20 pe Cutlery, not otherwise provided for $\ldots \ldots .25 \mathrm{p}$
Cutters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30

Damar gum . ... ............................Free
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotto'1 and linen, bleached, unbleached or colored

25 pc
Damask carpets (see carpets).
Dates, dried.
1e plb
Decanters 30 pe
Deer skins, tanned (seeglove leather)..... 10 "
Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories Free
30 pc
Demijohns, glass, empty or flled earthenware. . 3 c p gallon of holding capacity

Denims, cotton (see bed ticking) $2 \mathrm{e} p \mathrm{sq}$ ydand Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental (see boxes, fancy)

15 pc
35 pc Dextrine

1c per 1 b
Diamonds, black, for borers
.Free
unset
driils, for prospecting for minerals, net to include motor power $\qquad$
Diamond dust or bort
Diapers, cotton (see cotton fabrics, uncolored) $\qquad$ 25 pe
Digitalis, folim
Disks or mills (see blanketing)
Doeskins, N.E.S. (see woollen manufactures)
Dogwood (see lumber) ................... 10 . 27 pe
Dolls (see boxes, fancy)
Iree
Doors for safes and vailts of iron or steel
Dragon's blood
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney lin-
ings or vents, and inverted blocks,
glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles.
Dran tiles, not glazed

Drawers, woollen (see woollen manufactures).
.10 c per lb \& 20 p c
Drawing and building plans
importation of prohibited (see prohibited articles)
Dressing, harness
30 pc
lried fruits, N.E.S...
1c per lb
Driers, japan and liquid $\qquad$ 20 c pgal \& 25 pe
Drillings, cotton (see cottons, grey, and bed tickings)
Drills, cotton, not printed (see cottons, grey)..
Drills, cotton, dyed (see bed ticking)
2e persq yd \& 15 p c
Drops, medicinal (see proprietary medicines).
Druggets (see carpets)
25 pe
Dry putty, for poishing granite ${ }_{2}^{2}$,
Dualin (see giant powder)....5e per ib"\& 2v pe Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.

Free
Ducks, cotton, not printed, ete. (see cot-
ton, grey)
10 per sq yd \& 15 pe
Ducks, cution, dyed or colored (see bed tickings)
\& ${ }^{2}$ per sq yd \& 15 pc
Dutch carpets (see carpets) ............... 25 pe
" or schlag metal leaf
Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for 10 "
(see aniline dyes).............
Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude
state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S. "
Dynamite (see giant powder ;....5e p lb \& 20 pc
Earthenware and stoneware, viz -
Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks,
per gallon of holding capacity. 3e per gal
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or
colored, and Rockingham ware,
white , granite or ironistone ware,
"C.C." or cream-colored ware, dec-
orated, printed or sponged, and all
earthenware, N.E.S
${ }^{35} \mathrm{pc}$
Ebony (see lumber). Free
Effects of subjects dying abroad (see apparel, wearing) ...
Eggs....
50 per doz
Elastic rubber thread, for the manu-
facture of elastic webbing, when im-
ported by the manufacturers of elas-
tic rubber webbing to be used for
"
that purpose only, in their own factori s, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canda.
Elder wine (see wines) . 25 c p I G, \& 3c p I $G$ for each degree from $20^{\circ}$ up to 40 ,
$\& 30 \mathrm{pc}$
Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelre inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater
or less lengths
$\$ 2.50$ per 1,000
Electric lights, globes for.................... 30 pc
". batteries............................. 28 ".
Electro-plated ware (see plated ware).... 30 "
Electrotypes of books (see stereotypes),
for commercial blanks (see
${ }^{\text {stereotypes }}$......... 2 e p sq in
" N.E.S. (see stereotypes)
Elixirs (see spirits) … \$2.12t per I G \& 30 pe
Embossed books for the blind......
Embroideries
Free
30 pe
Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground ..................ece
." paper.
30 P c
Emetic, tartar (see blood aibumen).............. 25
Fnumel sizing (see blood albumen)...... Free
Enamelled leathe
1c per lb
Ends, steel (see ferro-manganese).............. 25 p c
Engraved plates (on wood and on sieel $p$ ton
or other metal) (on wood and on steel
or other metal)
20 pc
(see stereotypes)................ 20 p p p
Engines, fire
locomotive sec locomotives).
" steam, for ships (see ships)..... 25 "
" other (see locomotives).
portable, steam (see machines,
portable)
Ensilage, Indian corn for (see............ 35
Indian) Indian corn for (see corn,
Entomology, specimens of
Free
Envelopes (see bank notes)
(see manufactures of paper) 35 p c
Ergot.....
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other Free
grasses, and pulp of, for the manufac-
ture of paper
Essences, medicinal (see proprietary medicines).
Essences, containing spirits, (see spirits,
Es ential oils, for manufact................. 1 \& \& \& 30 pe
Es ential oils, for manufacturing pur-
Eher, nitrous (see spirits
"sulphuric. ........ $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{I}$ G$\& 30$ "

hydrated oxide of (see spirits, a). $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ I G
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use
Explosives :-
Fireworks.
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; pcrcussion caps, and gun wads of all kiuds.

20 pc

Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs ald oth r similar packages ...5c p lb Extracts contai ing .......... 10c p lb $\& 20 \mathrm{pe}$ Extracts contai. ing spirit (see spirits $d$ ) " of archill
$\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{I} \mathrm{G} \mathrm{\&}$
. $\begin{aligned} & \text { of archill } \\ & \text { of beef, or fluid beef, not medi- } \\ & \text { cated }\end{aligned}$

" of cudbear $\begin{aligned} & \text { of legwood (see camwood).................. } \\ & \text { " }\end{aligned}$
Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds................5 e n lb " of madder, ground or prepared. Free of malt (now-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes .......... 25 pe " $\begin{aligned} & \text { of saffron } \\ & \text { of safflower..................... Free }\end{aligned}$
Eye-glasses
parts of, unfinished ….......... 30 pe
Fabrics, colored (see cotion fabrics)...... 25 p p c
" cottin $n$ "
$32) \mathrm{pe}$ uncolored " $\quad \begin{gathered}55 \mathrm{pe}\end{gathered}$
Fabrics, woollen, All fabries composed
wholly or in part of wool, worsied the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing 10 c per $y$. rd and under.
Fabrics, woollen, costing over 10 c and 22 p pe under 1 tc , costing over 10 c and
Fabrics, woollen, costing 14c and over 25 pe
As regards the three preceding items, the half-penny sterling shali be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same r.tio.
Fancy cases (see boxes, fancy).
$\int^{35} \mathrm{pc}$ grasses, dried, but not colored or otherwise manufactured

- Free

Farina (see starch).
Fashion plates (see advertising pam-
phlets
Feathers, all kindis, N.E.S..... ©с p 1 b \& 20 p c " ostrich and vulture, undre..... 25 p e
Felloes and parts of wheels, rougsed....3j p c or sawn only............. rough hewn
Fellces of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, n.t planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articies in their
own factories only
15 pe

It, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....
. board, sized (see hemp paper) cloth, N.E.S. (see woolen manufac-
" pressed, of ail kinds, not 10 e p $1 \mathrm{lb} \& 20 \mathrm{pe}$ covered by kinds, not filled or coverced by or with any woven
fabric.......................
" printed (see carpets).................... $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$
Fencing wire, barbed, of iron or steel ${ }^{25} \mathrm{Dc}$ buckthorn and strip of
iron or steel
steel bloom ends and crop ends of
steel rails, for the manufacture of
iron or steel
Ferrules (see ribs of brass, etc)....... $\$ 2$ p ton
Fibre, Mexican or brass, etc)...........Free
" tampico or istle

Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposcs by any mechanical process.
Fibre ware, indurated tibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material

80 pe

## Fibrilla

1 ield seeds (see seeds, garden)
Figs
1c p lb
Files and rasps
.35 pe
Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceed-
ing 7 inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of card clothing

Free
Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (see fillets of cotton)

Free

Firearms
Fire brick, for use exclusively in process
of manufactures
20 oc

## Fire clay

Free
Firepruof paints (sce oxides)
"
Fire works $\qquad$
Fish, boneless...

```
                            1c p lb
```

Fish, foreign caught, imported, otherwise than in barrels or half-batrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act. . . . . .............. 50 ce p 100 lbs Fish, labels for (see labels).......... p $1 \mathrm{~b} \& 25 \mathrm{p}$ c " all otuer, pickled, salted in barrels

## 1 cplb

" skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in therr own factories.

" oil.

" cod liver, medicated
preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines.
6 salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.
Fish, packages containing oysters or other tish not otherwise provided for (see cans or packages)

25 pe
" smoked
1c p 1 b
" hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.
E.S. (see oil

Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. (see oil,
spermaceti).
Free
${ }^{20} \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$
Fish plates, railway
30
p ton
Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof.

30 pc
Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed.

$$
\$ 2 \mathrm{p} \text { ton }
$$

Flannels, Canton, not printed (see cot-
ton grey) ................... 1 c p sq yd \& 15 p c
Flannels, Canton, dyed, ete. (see bed tickings).................2e p sq yd \& 15
Flanneis, cotton, not printed (see cot-
ton grey).................1c p sq yd \& 15 '6
Flaunels, cotton, dyed (see bed tickings)
2c psqya\& 15 "
Flannels, N.E.S. (see woollen manufactures.
Flannelettes, cottoin.............cp pq yd \& 15 "
Flasks of 8 oz . capacity and over.
5 c p doz \& 30 "
Flasks of less than 8 oz . capacity....... 30 "
Flats, iron (see iron and steel, bar iron).
$\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$ ton

Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats, and ships' sails.

51 c
Flax, tibre, scutched 1e plb hackled. 2c"
" 4 seed $\qquad$ p bush " tow of, scutched or green........ p p lb Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled...........1 c
Flint, tlints and ground flintstones.... Free
Flint paper
Flint, flints and ground flintstones
Flint paper 30 pc
Florist stock, viz, :-Palms, orchids, az-
aleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all
kinds
Free
Flower oolors, preserved (see pomades). 15 pe
Flowers, artiticial ....................... 25 p e chamomile....................... Free
Flower seeds (see garden seeds).
Flour, damaged (see breadstuffs)
" buckwheat, or meal of........... 20 p c
". of rice...................................... 2 p p ib
". of rye...............................ce p brl
sago of starch (see starch).
of starch (see starch).
of Canadian produce, groun. 75 c p brl
United States (see wheat).... Free
Folders (see printing presse... 15 c p lb \& 25 p c
Folise digitalis....................................... Free
Foot grease, being the refuse of the cot-
ton seed after the oil has been pressed
out, but not when treated with alkalies.
Force pumps, iron .......................
Forgings, N.E.S. (see iron and steel
" forgings).
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground
or otherwise further manufactured. . . 10 p c Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds.

5 c ea \& 25 pe
Forks, 4,5 and 6 -pronged, of all kinds.
$\$ 2 \mathrm{pdoz} \& 20 \mathrm{pe}$
Fossils.
Fowls, domestic, pure-bred, for the im-
provement of stock, and pheasants
and quails.
...........Free
Frames, pictures, as furniture............................
Freestone (see stone, rough).... $\$ 1$ p ton
of 13 cub ft
French odors, preserved (see pomades)..15 p c
Fringe, bullion ............................. Free
Fringes (see laces)

Fruit, green, viz,:
Apples, including the duty on barrel
40 c p brl
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S.- the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
.3c p lb
Cherries and currants. .1ep qt
Cranberries, plums and quinces.30c p bush
Currants
Grapes................................ 20 p ib
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and onehalf cubic feet.
$25 \mathrm{c} p$ box
In one-half boxes, capacity, not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet

13e p half-box
In cases and all other packages, ten
eents per cubic foot holding capacity.
1ü peft
In bulk........................ $\$ 1.60 \mathrm{p}$ p 1000
In barrels not exceeding in capacity
that of the one hundred and ninety-
six pound flour barrel.
.55e p brl

Peaches, N.O.P.,-the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty

1c p lb
Fruits viz,:-Bananas, plantaina, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blue-
Fruit, in air-tight strawberries

Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in, which nitro and
cerine is a constituent part. . Ee plb \& 20 pe Gigs (see buggies).
Gilt ware (see plated ware)
Ginger, unground
.30 "

" wine (see spirits, $g$ ).
Gin, of all kinds (see spirits, $a$ ) pq yd \& 15 pe

Girders (see iron and steei angles).

Glass and glassware, viz,
Crystal and decorated glars table ware,
made expressly made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware. 20 pe
Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity
Flasks and phials
pacity and over of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulator, jars and glass tableware...t, pressed or moulde I
Lamp, gas light and electrieces \& 30 pc shades, lamps and lamp ehim lignt side-lights and head lights chimeys, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S. electric lights
Imitation porcelain shades and colored glass shades, not figured, painted,
enamelled or engra ved... Common and colorless wid
Common and colorless window $\cdots$ l.....
ard plain, colored, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheets
Ornamental figured, and enameiled colored glass ; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass ; and rough rolled plate glass
Plate glas stass not colored, in panes of not over thirty \&q ft each, six cents per sq ft; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional....

6e p sq ft \& 2e p sq ft additional
Plate glass in panes of over thirty and hot over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot ; and wh in bevelled, two ets per sq
foot additional 8 ep sq ft \& 2 cer pqq ft add square feet each of over seventy square feet each, nine cents persq foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional'

9e p sq ft \& 2e p squft additional
Silvered glass
bevelied. ...................... 30 !c $^{\mathrm{c}}$
Stained glass windows.
30 "
All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.U.P., including bent plate Glass paper

$$
20 \text { ، }
$$

Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, ele...............
tric lights and gas-lights, N E.S.
Globules, or iron sand .................. 30 "
Glove leathers, whend
20 "
Glove leathers, when imported by glove
tories in the for use in their fac-
tories in the manufacture of gloves,
viz. : kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope
and waterhog, tanned or dressed,
colored or uncolored. .
Glove boxes, fancy (see boxes, fancy) .......... 10 "
Glovess and mitts of all kinds ............ 35 "
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground.. liquid.

3eplb
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup
and corn syrup, or any syrups contain-
ing any admixture thereof.
30 pc

Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty
Government, books printed by any (see books, printed)
Governor General, articles for the use of
Grain, damaged (see breadstuffs). 20 pe
ground in United states and returned (see wheat)..............
seedling stock for, viz.--Plum,
Grafting, seedling stock for, viz.:-Plum,
pear, peach and other fruit trees.
Granite ware.
Free

35 pe
.. .. ................2c p 1b
Grape sugar (see glucose)
.12
Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper

Free
" manilla
plaits, tuscan and straw.
pulp of, for the manufacture of paper
" other, for the manufacture of paper
Grasses, fancy, dried, but not colored or otherwise manufactured
Gravels
Grease (see foot grease)
". axle
rough, the refuse of animal fat.
for the manufacture of soap only.... Free
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in, diameter
.... ............. 82 p ton
Guano and other animal and vegetable
manures
Guavas...
Gums, viz.:-Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac ; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry
Gum, British
Gums, sweetened. $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{p}$ plb 85 p c
Gumwood (seelumber) ….......Free
Gunpowder, blasting and mining .......3c p lb cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.
" canister, in pound and haif-
pound tins..................... 15 ، giant (sce giant powder).
$5 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{plb} \& 20 \mathrm{pe}$ rifle and sporting, in kegs, half kegs and quarter kegs, and other similar packages
Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord
Gutta percha, manufactures of $\cdot$...........Free
crude
25 pe Free
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime).
ground, not calcined....... 10 c p 100 lbs
Hair, braids, chains and cords............. 30 p c
or otherwise manufactured........Free
Hair-cloth of all kinds 30 pc
" curled 29
" mattresses.... ............................................. 35 "
" oils (see perfumery)......................... 30 *
Hammers, N.E.S .............................35
of iron or steel, weighing three
pounds each or over......1c p lb \& 2
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, N.E.S
Hand carts 30 "
" frame needles .......................... 30 "

## Hanging, paper (see paper hangings).

Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or
printed, in the piece or otherwise..... 25 p e
Handkerchiefs, boxcs (see boxes, fancy). 35 *
Handles, India rubber vulcanized, for knives and forks

10 " celluloid 10 "
Hardware, carriage . 3 house furnishings, not otherwise provided for .... ........
Harness and saddlery of every descrip
30 " tion.
" and leather dressing ..............30 "
Harvesters (see mowing machines)........35 "
Hat boxes
Hats, fur
" Leghorn, unfinished........................ 25 "
" N.E.S
Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be ad-
mitted into Canada free of customs duties
Hatters' furs, not on the skin.............. "،
plush, of silk or cotton........ "
Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds
$\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$ doz \& 20 pe
Hay forks, two and three pronged, of all kinds . 5 co each \& 25 "
Head lights....................................... 30 ,
Hemlock bark Free
" leaf
Hemp, canvas (see canivas)
5 pe
" India (crude drug).................... Free
" undressed
carpeting, matting and mats of.. 25 pe
Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .0 .18 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges ; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada
Hemp rags (see rags)
Henbane leaf.
Hickory (see lumber) ..................... Free
" felloes of (see felloes)
" billets (see lumber)
lumber, sawn for spokes (see
lumber).
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled.
Hinges and butts, N.E.S
35 pe
Hoes...................................each \& \& 25 ре
Hogs, live ..........................eplb
Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and
imitations and adulterations thereof. 3 e plb
Hoods, manilla
20 yc
Hoop iron (see iron and steel hoop iron).
iron not exceeding 3 inch in width
and being No. 25 gauge or thinner
used for the manufacture of tubular rivets

Free
Hops
6eplb

India
India
all
India
India


Horn strips, when to be used in making
corsets corsets.
Horn manufactures, fancy (see boxes,
fancy) fancy).
.35 p e
Horn tips
Free
Hosiery, cotton (see socks and stockings). ..................10c plb \& 30 pe
Hosiery, woollen (see woollen manufac-
tures.
Horses, improvement of stock (see ani-
mals) mals)
Horse clothing, shaped, $\mathbb{N}, O . \mathrm{P} . \cdots . . .$. . Free worllen).......... (see clothing,
Horse-collar cloth (see woolinc p lb \& 2; "
red (see woollen manu-
Horse-powers (see machine.....10c p lb \& 23"
Horse-powers (see machines, portable) 35 "

" nails .. 1 jc p lb but not less than 35 "
Hose and belting, duck for, when im-
ported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.
Hose of rubber (see rubber belting).

$$
5 \mathrm{cplb} \& 15 \mathrm{pe}
$$

House of Commons, articles for. ........ Free
House furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material.
Household furniture of settlers (see set- 35 p c
tlers' effects) .... ........... (see set-
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels,
rough hewn or sawn only
Hymn books...................
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf $\stackrel{5}{\text { Free }}$
Ice
Free
"creepers, steel for (seesteel No. 12 )
Iceland moss and other mosses and sea-
weed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (see pictorial illustrations)
Imitation precious stones (see precious
stones) stones).
Implements, agricultural (see mowing machlnes)
Indigo.
Frce
"s auxiliary, or zinc dust
"
" extract and paste of
-
Indian hemp (crude drug)
"
Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of
Indian corn
(see corn, Indian).................. Pree Fush
India rubber, viz, :-
ndia rubber, viz, :-
Boots and shoes, ard other manufac-
tures of, not otherwise provided for. . 25 p c
India rubber boots and shoes, with tops
or uppers of cloth or of material other
than $r$ bber
India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing clothing, or elothing made waterproof with India rubber.35 "

India rubber belting, hose, packing, mais and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber..............5c p lb \& 15 " India rubber, unmanufactured...... Free knives and forks
Ingota, steel (see steel ingots).
Ingota, steel
Ink, writing 10 pe

25 "


Iris, Orris root...
Free

## Iron And Steel-

Iron and steel anchors
" " a adzes, N.E.S 35 pc
channels, strugles, rolled iron or steel, section, structural shapes and special lineal yard, N.E.S l.......... to plb \&
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel
beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs per lineal yard.
Iron and s'eel angles, rolled iron or $12 \frac{1}{4}$ steel beams, girders, foiste, channels eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridgo plate not less than $\frac{3}{3}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in , wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manulacture of iron and steel bridges.
Iron and steel angles for iron or com-
posite ships or vessels Maufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a cla $s$ or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.

Free
Iron and steel firearms........
axles (sfe axles),
axles, parts of see axles)
$\$ 30 \mathrm{p}$ ton but not less than 35 "
axles bars (see axles).
blanks (see axles).
attachments, binding.... 35 "
balances..... ........... $55^{\prime \prime}$
bands (seeingots).
bar iron, rolled or hammered, compri ing flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of r lled iron, N.E.S
$\$ 13 p$ ton
Iron and stuel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4 ets or less per 1 b

## 8 'c but not less than $\$ 12 \mathrm{p}$ ton

Iron a d steel, except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, upon which the specific duty sha. 1 be nut less than

## $\$ 8 \mathrm{p}$ ton

Iron and steel, when of greater value than 4 cents per lb................
Iron and steel, provided that on all irm
or steel bars, rods, strips or steel
sheets, of whatever shape, and on all

## Iron and Steel-Continued.

iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polisled in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid in addition to the rates imposed on the said material $\qquad$ 1-6c p lb
Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilehrist-basic Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or mure of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture 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
Iron and steel bars, railway of any form punched or not punched, N.E.S.. . $\$ 6 \mathrm{p}$ ton Beams (see iron and steel angles).
Beams, sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels ................... Free
Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for (see tubing. Free
Billets (see iron and steel ingots).
Binding attachments $\qquad$
Blanks, bolt or nut, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cplb} \& 30 \mathrm{pc}$
Blanks (see iron and steel angles) ...... 12 $2_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Blooms, slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less tinished than ron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except casting.
.. $\$ 9 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Blooms (see iron and steel ingots). " (see ferro mangunese). $\qquad$ $\$ 2 p$ ton
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No, 22 gauge not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker. . $\$ 13$
Boiler tubes, wrought. $\qquad$
Boilers (see locomotives). s).

D " ships' (see ships). in. in diam.....
Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{in}$. in diame-
ter

Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{\frac{1}{i n}, ~ i n ~ d i a m e t e r ~} \ldots . .1 \mathrm{c}$ lb \& 30 "
Bolts with or without threads, N.E.S.
1 c plb\& 25 "
Bowls, steel, for cream separators
Bridge plato (see iron and steel angles)

Iron and Steel-Continued.
Canada plates, not less than 30 in . wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$, in thick.
Caps for umbrellas (see ribs). 12; pe

Car springs (see axles).
Cast iron pipe of every description.
$\$ 12 \mathrm{p}$ ton, but not less than 30 p o
" vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons. tailors' irons and casting of iron, N E.S.. $\$ 16 \mathrm{p}$ ton, but not less than 30 "
Cast, scrap ........ ................... $\$ 4$ p ton
Castings, malleable iron and steel
casting, N.E.S.... $\$ 25$ p ton, but not less than 30 pc
Chains, over 9-16 in, in diameter.....
Channels (see iron and stsel angles).
Channels (see
Combs, curry
Crow-bars.... $\qquad$ ic p 1 b \& 25
Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purpose only ................... 30
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for... 25 "
Engines, fire....
Engines, fire.
" locomotive (see locomotives).
" portable and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture

35 "
" ships' (see ships) .................. 25 " steam, other (see locomotives).
Ends (see ferro-manganese)............ $\$ 2$ p ton
Fencing, barbed wire.................... $1 \frac{1}{\mathrm{c} ~ \mathrm{p}} \mathrm{lb}$
" buckthorn..................... 1 d c , strip $\qquad$
Ferrules (see ribs)....................... . . Free
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel .................... $\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Files, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories. .... Free
Files and rasps
.35 p c
Fire-arms 20 ،
Fish plates, railway .. ...............s12 p ton
Flats (see iron and steel, bar iron).
Forgings (see axles).
or forged iron of whatever
shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}$, but not less
than 35 pc
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor
ground or otherwise further manufactured.

5 and 6 -pronged, ail k............ 10 . 10 "
Forks, 4, 5 and 6 -pronged, all kinds. $\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$ doz \& 20 "
" 2 and 3 -pronged, all kinds,5c ea \& 25 "
Furniture, iron, finished or in parts.. 35 "،
Hammers, N.E.S.
" weighing 3 lbs . each or over.
1c plb \& 25 "

## Girders (see iron and steel angles).

Builders', cabinetmakers', harnessmakers' and saddlers' 'hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and tools of all kinds, N.E S

35 p c
House furnishing hardware, N . $\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{S}$
30 "
Harvesters (see mowing machines).
Hay knives
. 2 p doz \& 20

Iron and Steel-Continued,
Hinges, $T$ and strap, and hinge blanks,
N.E.S......................1c p lb \& 25 p c

Horse-powers (see machines, portable) 35 "
Hoop or band, or scroll or other iron,
8 in . or less in width, and not thin-
Ler than No. 20 gauge
818 p ton
Hoop or band, or scroll or other iron,
8 in . or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge.
Hoop (see iron and steel, ingots).
Hoop, not exceeding ${ }^{3}$ ' in, in width, and being No, 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubutar rivets.

Free
Implements, agricultural, N.E.S..........35 p e
Ingots, steel (seeiron and steel ingots).
lron, rolled (see iron and steel angles,
also bar iron).
Iron sand............................. 20 "
" scroll (see iron and steel hoop).
" liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing. .Free
". masts for ships, or parts of...
"t sulphate of..
" same duty as steel (see iron and steels ingots).
Joists (see iron and steel angles).
Kentledge.
$\$ 4 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by elec-tro-platers $\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$ doz \& 20 " ${ }^{\text {c }}$
Hay knives.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholiy or in part of iron or steel, $\mathbf{N}$. E. S., thirty per cent. ad valorem; provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than. $\qquad$
Locomotive and car wheel tires or steel, when in the rough.
Loops (see iron and steel slabs)........... $\$ 9$ pree
Machinery, N. E. S. (see locomotives). ships (see ships). $\qquad$
Machines, agricultural (see mowing machines).
Machines, folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments........ 10
Machines, mowing (see mowing ma-
chines)...................................
Machines, portable, and parts thereof,
Machines, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices
. 10
Machines, ruling................................ 10 "
sewing
seach \& 20 " $\quad$ sewing........... $\$ 3$ each \& 2
effects).
Manufactures, articles or wares not Free
specially enumerated or provided
for, composed wholly or in part of
iron or steel, and whether partly or
wholly manufactured.
of........... 3
30 pe
Masts for ships, or parts of..............Free
Mattocks................. p ib and 25 p c
Metal from iron (see iron and steel ingots).
Mills, portable, saw and planing (see machines, portable)..
-

Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker.... $\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Nail rods, of Swedish rolled iron, un- p ton der $\frac{1}{2}$ in, in diameter, for manufac-
ture of horse-shoe nails.............. 20
Nails, composition................... 20 ${ }^{\text {c }}$

## Iron and Steel-Continued,

Nails, cut. hob, N.E.S...........itep ib, but not less than 35 pe
Nails, horse-shoe. .....12 c p lb, but not
Nails, sheathing.............ess than 35 "
" wire, $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} p$ ib but not less than 35 " wrought, galvanized or not....
$1 \frac{1}{2}$ e $p$ lb but not less than 35 "
Needles, steel, viz:--Cylinder needles,
hand-frame needles and latch needles.
3) "

Notches for umbrellas (see ribs)............ Free
Nut blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in, in diameter
$1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{plb} \& 30 \mathrm{pe}$
Nuts, wrought, N.E.S......1c P 1b and $25^{\circ}$
Paper cutters used in printing and book-binding establishments.,...... 10
Picks.........................1c p lib and 25
Pig-iron.
.$\$ 4 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Pipe, cast-Iron, of every description.
$\$ 12 \mathrm{p}$ ton, but not less than 35 p c
Plate of cron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for.
Plate of iron and steel, not less than
30 in . wide and not less than $\frac{1}{d}$ of an
in. in thickness.
Plates, engraved.
"for iren or composite ships or vessels (see ships)
Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched,polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 c a pound....... $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p e
Ploughs, sulky and walking............ 35 p e
Presses, printing, such only as are used
in newspaper, book and job printing offices.
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern,
well and force pumps................ 3
Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N. E.S.

Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 p ton 1 bs per lineal yard, for use in rail. way tracks.

Free
Rasps
35 pe
Reapers (see mowing machines) $\qquad$
Ribs, umbrella (see ribs). Rings

Free
kivets, bolts with or without threads, or nuts or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{3}{3}$ of an in. in diameter.
Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N. E. S.
$\ldots .1 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}$ \& 25 "
Rods. Swedish rolied iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.
Rods (see iron and steel, bar iron.... 20 "
Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in, in diameter, or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.

## Free

Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories

Iron and Steel-Continued,
Rolled iron for bedsteads (see fubing).. Free
Rope wire, not otherwise provided
for $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . .25 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$
Runners for umbrellas (see ribs)....... Free
Saws and straw-cutters, steel for, cut
to shape but not further manufactured

Free
Scales.
35 pe
Scrap iron, cast......................... $\$ 4 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel,
being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture. . $\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$ ton Serap iron and serap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufacturd, being part of or recovered from any vessel
wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
Screws - commonly called ": wood screws," 2 ins, or over in length....6c p ib One inch and less than two in se p lb Less than one inch ..............11e p lb
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other
metal, not otherwise provided for... 35 p c
Scroll (see iron and steel hoop iron).
Scythes ...................... $\mathrm{S}_{2} 40 \mathrm{p}$ doz
Sections, special (see iron and steel angles).
Separators (see machines, portable)... 35 pe Shapes, structural (see iron and steel ang'es).
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N, E.
Structural iro......................... 13
not less than 35 p c
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in , wide and not less than +in , in thfekness $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ e Sheets (see iron and steel, ingots). " for iron or composite boiler).
vessels (ste ships)....... ships or
Sheets, steel, of not less than i1 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than $\$ 75$ per ton of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$. when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their
own factories .......................
Steel valued at $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ p ib., and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates
Shoes, horse, 1 je plb but not less than 35 p " mule.. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$
Shovels ox $\ldots 1 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{C}$
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel ent to shape for same $\qquad$


## Skates

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 20 c pr \& 30 "
Skelp iron (see irou and steel,boiler $\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$ ton Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled
bars or other forms, less finished than
iron in bars, and more advazced than
pig iron, except castings.
el, ingots)
Slabs of (see iron and steel, ingots). p ton
Sledges.... $.1 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb} \& 25 \mathrm{p}$ c
Spades, spade blanks, and iron or steel
cut to shape for same $\$ 1$ p doz \& 25 "
Spiegel (see ferro-manganese)....... $\$ 2$ p ton
Spikes, composition....................... 20 p p

Iron and Steel-Continued.
Spikes, wrought and pressed galvanized or not, N.E.S.. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} p$ lb, but not less than
Springs (see axies). clock
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, When imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories
Squares (see iron and steel, bar iron)
Steel bowls for cream separators
$\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$ ton
Steel fur the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories...
Steel needles, viz.: cylinder, hand frame and latch
Steel, parasol (see ribs)
Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not penched, N. E. S.
Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks
Steel forsaws and straw-cutters cut to shape, but not further manufactured
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteeu wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two th usand two hundred and forty pounds when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades f r use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories

Free
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates $\qquad$
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for

```
                                    . 30 pe
```

Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories
Steel, what shall be classed as (see iron and steel ingots).
Stove plates...... $\$ 16 \mathrm{p}$ ton, but not less than 30 pe
Strips (see iron and steel ingots.)
Strip steel, when imported into Can-
ada by manufacturers of buckthorns
and plainstrip fencing .................Free
Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs . per lineal yard, N.E.S $\cdot \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ plb\& $\& 10 \mathrm{pc}$
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$
in, in diameter, for the manufacture
of horse-shoe nails.
20 pe
Threshers (see machines, portable)... 35 p e
Tools, all kinds, N.E.S .............. 35 p c
Track tools $1 \mathrm{c} 1 \mathrm{lb} \& 25 \mathrm{p}$ c
Tires, for locomotive and car wheels,
when in the rough
.Free
Tubes, boiler, of wronght iron or steel. 15 pe
" not welded, nor wore than $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
diameter.

## Iron and Steel-Continued.

Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and $1 \frac{1}{1}$ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian fwells, petrolęum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulatious to be made by the Governor in Council.
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not,over 2 in in diameter 15 p e
Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes.
.6-10c plb \& 30 pe
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter ; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in, wide ; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over $1 \frac{1}{f}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose ; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.

Free
Vessels, cast. \$10 per ton, but not less
Washers, wrought iron or than 30 pe N.E.S.................. .. 1c p lb \& 25 p c Wedges........................ p p lb \& 25 p c
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material

35 p c
Wire of all kinds, N.E.S................... 25 p c
Wire, flat (see iron and steel, steel No. 20).
Wire, rigging, for ships and vessels (see ships)

Free
Wire rope …........................ "

Wire rope, not otherwise provided for 25 p c
Wire of iron or steel, No, 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather beiting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories

## Free

Wire rods, rolled round, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in, in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making Wrought ineir factories ..............
Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purpose only
Iron, other, manufactures, articles or wares not spocially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured..... 3 partly or wholly manufacture
Note.- End of Iron and Steel.
Istle or tampico. 30 " Free
Ivory unmanufactured

* black 10 p c
" manufactures, fancy (see boxes, fancy) ..... ........................

", vaccine points ...................... "
"4 veneers, sawn only.................... ".
Jalap root. "
Jams, N.E.S.................................. e р 1 b
Japans, Japan driers and liquid driers,
N.E.S
$20 \mathrm{c} p$ gal \& 25 p e
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather. 25 p с ware.
.25 p

Jars, glass
Jeans, when imported by coret and

> dress stay-makers for use in their own
factories
Jeans, Kentucky (see bed tickings) 25 pc
Jellies .................. 2e p sq yd \& 15 p e
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and ${ }^{5 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{lb}$ silver.
$\because 20 \mathrm{pe}$
Jewel cases.....................ce each \& 30 p p
Joists (see iron and steel angles).
Jugs, earthenware (see earthenware) 3c p gal
Juices, fruit,N.O.P., non-alcoholic and
not sweetened
10c pgal
Junk, old
Free
Jute.
4
is butts
25 pc

wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories.

Free
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 in , wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in. their own fact ries..
Jute matting and mats.
Jute rags.....tures of, N.E.S.......... 20 p c
Jute rags...........................................
imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories..
Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers

Free

Kaurie, gum
Kelp
Kentledge, iron
Kentucky jeans (see bed-ticking).
2e psq yd \& 15 po
Kerosene oil (see oils). $\ldots . . .71-5 \mathrm{c}$ p 1 G
Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.
(see glove leathers)........ 10
Kloman process, fron made by (see iron and steel angles)
$.12 \frac{1}{2}$ "
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels. .................................
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough,
unlandled, for use by electro-platers,. 10 pe
Knitted goods, woollen (see woollen
manufactures).......... $.10 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb} \& 20$ "
Knitting yarn (see woollen manufactures) 10 cp ib \& 2 ${ }^{\prime}$
under No. 40, not bleached,
under No. 40, not bleached;
dyed or colored...2ep 1 b \& $;$;
Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under $\$ 3.50$ per doz........ 50 c p d $\mathrm{d} z \mathrm{Z} 2$ ) 4 Knives, hay.
. $\$ 2 \mathrm{p}$ doz \& $20{ }^{\prime \prime}$
Kryolite, mineral Free
Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, tish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills an fac dye, crude, seed, button, stick anit shell .... ............................... Laces, braids, fringes, embroiderits,
cords, tassels and bracelets, braid cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettinks of cotton, silk, linen or other materials 30 pe
Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any naterial.

Laequers, spirit
N.E.S.
.......81 pgal
Lamp black. $\qquad$ 20 c pgal \&
Lamps, glass $\qquad$ 25 p o 10 pe
Lamp-wicks.
Lanterns, magic, and slides therefor . 30 "

Lapping (see blauketing)
g)

Lard oil.
Lard, untried, the weight of the package,
when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty

2e plb
Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tiin, to be included in the weight for duty

3 c "
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively; these
conditions to be ascertained by' special examination by the proper officer of
Customs, and so certitied on the face of each entry

## Free

Latch needles. ${ }^{30} \mathrm{pc}$
Lawn and ornamental trees.
Lava, ummanufactured
...... al Free and 40 pe
Lavender water in bottles or flasks, 40 oz . and under 50 p e
Lawns, cotton (see cotton fabrics, uncolored)
Lawn tennis nets.
Lead, acetate of, not ground ............. 35 po " 1 nitrate of,
" bars, block and sheets.
5 " .60 c p 100 lbs
" pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise 40 pe "t pipe...iil......................................... p 1 c 30 pe

30 pe
"4 shot..... white..................... 1 se p p d
" red and white, dry
5 pe
Leaf, gold and silver .30 p e
Leather belting, N.E.S. $\qquad$

> tanned, but not dressed,
> waxed or glazed.....

Leather belting if dressed, waxed or glazed.
Leather belting board

$$
20
$$

Cordova, tanned from horsehide
i- and manufactures of dressed, and waxed or glazed. ". glove (see glove leathers). ${ }_{20}^{25} \mathrm{pc}$

- solenned, patent or enamelled. oe, tanned, but rough or undressed.

25"
10 "
Leather, sole................... p ib \& 15 p upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed

15 pe
" upper, dressed, wax ed or glazed 20 ". ${ }^{15}$
" all manufactures of, N.E.S.... 25 " all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified.
Leatheroid
20 "
Leaves, belladonna
3 c plb
". buchu.............................................. Free
" hemlock.. "
" henbane.
"
" palm, unmanufactured.......... senna.
"
Leghorn hats, unfinished.
Leeches.
20 p c
Free

Lemons (sec oranges),
Lemon rinds, in brine.
Free Wine (see wines)..25c p I G and 3c pig for each deg. from 26 up to $40 \& 30 \mathrm{pe}$ Lich his, propared and not prepared... 25 p e 1.ightning ro 1 insulators. ....50 p doz \& 30 pe lignite, products of (sce oils)..........7 j e p 1 G Lignumvitee (see lumber).... ............ Free Lime, chloride of. sulphiate of
Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 pe of proof spirits.
And when containing more than $60 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{gal}$ p e of proof spirits.... $\frac{25}{82}$
Lime Juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups $\mathbf{p}$ gal not otherwise provided. ............. . 4 é
Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, non-alcoholic and not sweetened
Lime juice, crude only
Linen rags
Lines for fishing (see fish-hooks) $\qquad$
linings, chimney, or vents
Liniments (see proprietary medicines) 50 pe
linseed or tlaxsced oil, raw or bolled. 1 fe p lb
Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (see spirits,
ciquor, iron, solution of acetgic............12
for dyeing and calico printing. .......
fiquor, red, a crude acetate of alumi
num prepared from pyroligneous acid,
for dyeing and calico printing.
liquorice root, not ground. ................
Liquorice paste
Literary societies, articles for (see picto-
rial illustrations)

## litharge.

Lithographic presses
stones, not engraved
. $20^{\circ}$
Litmus and all lichenspapers)........ Free
not prepared........... prepared and
Loeks, N.ES
" steel rods for (see iron and steel rods).
Locomotives and other stean engines,
boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not
less than. ...................... $\$ 2,000$
Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations preseribed by the Controller of Customs
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough. Fre
Locust beans and locust bean meal for
the manufacture of horse and cattle food.
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for...
Logs found to mea ure inside the bark
eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that
.

10c pgal
Free
Free
35 pe
.Free

30 pc
$\qquad$
ree
pe
$\theta$
$\qquad$
each
the offect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Councll founded on this Minute should Counoil concur thorein.
Logwood, extract of
Loops, iron (sce iron anilisteelsiabis). © Free Composed wholly or in part of iron or p ton steel, N.E.S
Lotions (see spiriis, $d_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) $\ldots . . \$ 2,12 \mathrm{~J}$ p gal \& 30 poc Lozenges, medicinal (see proprictary
medicines) medicines).

25 pe
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 3ne per Imperial gallon ...... $\mathrm{J}_{2} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{PIG}$ Lubricating oils, all other $\cdot 20{ }_{20}^{200}$
Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood; sandalwood, sycamore, spanish cedar;' oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vite, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwiso manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to bo used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when especially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in biocks for the manufacture of shuttles; 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. ....Freo
Macaroni .................................2ep lb
Mace.
${ }_{25}^{25} \mathrm{pe}$
Machine card clothing

Machines, folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments. 10 pe Machines, mowing | 10 pe |
| :--- |
| c |

Machines, portable, portabie steani engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portablo sa wrinils and planing
mills, and parts ther mills, and parts thereot in any stage of manufacture
Machines, printing, such only as are used in newsaper, book and job printing
offices ..............................
Machines, ruling. $\qquad$
Machines, sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines....
Machines, sewing, settlers' (see settlers) ${ }^{83}$ each and effects)
Machinery, inining, imported prior to
May 16, 1896, which is at the time of
its importation of a class or kind not
manufactured in Canada
Machinery, other (see locomotives)......
Mackerel ships (see ships).................................... ${ }^{25}$
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder
ground or prepared, and all extracts

Magazines (see newspapers)
Free
Mahoganterns and sindes therefor. 25 pc
Mallente see lumber)..................Free
Malleable iron castings and steel cast-
ings, N.E.S.... $\$ 25$ p ton , but no tess
Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subjan 30 pc to excise regury warehouse, subject
Malt, extract of (uon-alcoholic), for me 15 bush dicinal purposes. .........lic), for me-

25 pc

Mangancse, oxide of
Mangoes
Free
Mangold seeds
"
Manilla grass.
"
" ${ }^{\text {hioods. }}$
20 pe
Manures, animal
Free
Manure, vegetable....................................
Manuscripts
Maps, geographicai, topographicai and
astronom
Martronomical charts and globes, N.E.S. 20 p c
Marble in blocks from the quarry in tho rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15
cubic feet or over cubic feet or over
Marble in block from the quarry, ii
the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet. $\qquad$
Marble slabs, sawn on not more thaii
two sides................
Marbbe blocks and slabs, sawn ou more
than two sides.
2; "
Marble, tinished, and ail maiufactiores of marble, N.E.S
Matrices or copper sicilis of the same.
2c p sq inch
Matrices for the stereotypes, etc. of books
Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of $2 / 3 \mathrm{c}$ p sq inch
Mastic, gum
Mats, hemp
"̈ne
"، jute..................................
". India-rubber .50 pib and $15^{20} "$
Matting Sman........................ .. 3 )"

" jnte ia-rubber....................... 2; "
Mattocks. india-rubier........ 6 ceplb and 15 ".
Mattresses, hiair aid spring, ie p lb and other..
Meal buckwheat (see wheat)............ Je p lb
" corn (see wheat)
40 e p brl
، locust bean, for the ............ cplb ocust bean, for the manufactur.
Meal, oil horse and cattle food....... Free
cotton seed meal and palm nut cake, and meal
Meal, damaged (see brendstuifs) ........Free
Meats, fresli or salted, N.E.S.
Meats, dried or smoked, and meats prc-
served in any other way than by being
salted or pickled, N.E.S.; if imported
in tias, the weight to include the weight of the tin


Medicines, proprietar medicines).
Medicinal preparations, other (see spirits, d)...... Meerschaum, crude or raw 12$\rfloor \mathrm{p}$ gal \& 30 p c Melado, imported direct (see sugar).
Menageries imported not direct (see sugar).
and harness of under carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Cus. toms

Metal, babbit ......................... 10 pe
Britannia, manufactures of, nöt
plated....................
25 "
"، Britannia, in pigs and bars ........Free
" composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases......

10 pe
"/ leaf, Dutch or schlag............. ${ }^{30}$ pins, manufactured from wire of any metal.

30 "

## Metal type

tagging, plain, 10 pe , arcons not over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of thoe and corset laces for use in their factories
" Jue in ineinatories ..........Free yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing
Meters, gas
Mexican tibre
35 pe
Microseopes
Free
Mill-board notstraw......................... 25 p c
Mill-board, notstraw-board
Mills, planing (see machines, portable)
Milk food (see machines, portable)
Milk food, and other similar prepara-
tions
Milk conlensed, not swentened. sweetened
..... 1
eplb
and 3.5 pe
Mills for engraving (see blanketing) .....Freo
Mining machinery imported prior to May 16, 1s96, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle - under regulations mate by the Controller of Customs
Mineralogical specimens
Mitts, all kinds
10 ••
$135^{\prime \prime}$ 35
35

> tions
$30 \quad 4$

Mits, allkinds . . . ..................
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articlesshall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.
Models, casts as, for use of schools of design
Mohair cloth (see lastings)
$\qquad$
"
$\qquad$ "

Molasses, concentrated (see
All molases
All molasses, n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transhipment, from the country of growth and production:
( a ) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, and not over fifty-six degrees,
(b) When testing less than forty degrees, $\mathbf{1} \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{p}$ gal a specitic duty of and in addition thereto for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.
lle pgal \& 1 c p deg additional The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be iu 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 blacking, for use in their own factories ia the manufacture of blacking, 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 untit for any other use, such mixing to be tone in the presence of a Customs officer at the explense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary in the interest
and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer, the entry shall be held to be incompleto and the molasses subject to the usaal rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose

## Free

Moroceo leather, skins for, tanned but not further manufactured
Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, and sea- is p e
weed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only
Moulds, brim, for goldbeaters
Mouldings of wood, plain
.....Free
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise
further manufactured than plain................
further manufactured than plain.....
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for

35 pe
30
Mucilage.
$30^{\circ}$
25
Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder.
ground or prepared, and all extracts of Free
Muriate of pota-h, crude.
Music, printed, bound or in sheets.... 10c p lb
Musical instruments of all kinds, not
otherwise provided for.
.25 pe
Musk, in pods or in grains. .
Freu
Muskets
20 pe
Muslin apron checks, uncolored....
"4 Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and cambric,
uncolored .................
Mustard, cake
25
ground
$20^{\circ}$
Nail plate, of iron or steel, No, 16 gauge
or thicker........................... $\$ 13 \mathrm{p}$ ton
in. in diameter, for the manufacture $\frac{1}{2}$ in, in diameter, fo
of horse-shoe nails
Nails, brass and copper
20 pc
" composition. ........
2) "
"، eut, of iron or steel ...................................
" horse-shoe.... $1 \frac{1}{2}$ e p lb but not less
than 35 pe
" hob ..... $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$ p lb but not less than 35 "c
" wire.....12e p lb but not less than 35 "
. 4 sheathing.
20 "

- wrought and pressed, galvanized or not.. 11 e p ib but not less than 35 "
Naphtha (see oils)
$.7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$ p I G
wood (see spirits, c) ......... $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} p$ I $\frac{1}{q}$
Neatsfoot oil
20 pc
Needles, steel, viz.:--Cylinder, hand
frame and latch ........................... 3 ) "
Nets, lace. ........................................

Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves.
$10^{6}$
" mosquito, uncolored ............... 25 "
" silk plush, used for the manusilk plush, used for
facture of gloves.

15 "
" woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves. $\qquad$
Nets for fisheries (see fish-hooks)......... Free
Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and
semi-monthly magazines, and weekly
literary papers, unbound
literary papers, unbound $\qquad$
Newspapers or supplemental editions or
parts thereof, purtly printed, and in-
tended to be completed and published
in Canada
Nickel
25 p c
${ }^{4}$ anodes.
. Free

Nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated.
" silver, in sheets
25 pc
Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre Free
Nitre, spirits of (see spirits, $f$

## $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{p}$

I G\& 30 pe
Nitro-glycerine $10 \mathrm{cplb} \& 20 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}$ Noils, being the short wool which falis
from the combs in worsted factories.. Free
Nut galls
Nutmegs
Nuts, all kinds, N.E. S. . 1 ............. 25 p e
** iron or steel, wrought....... p ib \& 25 p p c
Nux vomica beans, crude only......... Free
Oak (see lumber)
'6 bark.
" and of oak bark, extract of, fir tanning.
Oakum
Oats
Oatmeal 10 ep bush
Ochres and ochrey eartlis, ground or $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e} p \mathrm{lb}$
ground, washed or unwashed, cal-
cined or raw.
Odors, preserved (see pomades)
Offal, fish, when imported by manufac-
turers of glue for use in thei: own factories.
Office furniture, finished or in parts...... Free
Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use 10 " " coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined ; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petro-
leum, coal, shale and lignite leum,coal, shale and lignite, N.E.S
" ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ cocoanut, in its natural state ${ }^{71-5 \mathrm{c} p \text { I } \text { G }}$
"t cod liver, medicated.................. 20 p c
essential, for manufacturing purposes

20 "

" flax seed rawor boiled 20 c gal and 25 p c
"t fusil (see spirits, b).................12 12 p p 1 b
" hair (see perfumery)................. 30 p c
" illuminating, composed wholiy or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, cost-
" lard
$25 "$
" linseed, raw or boiled............... 1 dep
" lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing
" lubricating, all other
$7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cpIG}$ 25 pc cines).

50 "
" neatsfoot................................... 20 "
" olive
20
" palm, in its natural state.......... Free
"f potato (see spirits, b) .......... $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ I G
" of roses............... ..................Free
" spermaceti," whale and other fish ${ }^{20 \mathrm{p}}$ oils, and all other articles the produ e of the fisheries, not specially provided for.
" sesame seed
20 pe
". sperm
20
" whale .20 "
Oil cake $20^{4}$
" meal .Free
Oilcloth, floor
Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the sq yd and 20 pe or shaped, oiled, silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted, or India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for.

5e p sq yd and 15 "

Ointments (see proprietary medicines)... 25 p c Oleographs (see advertising pamphlets). 6 e plb and 20 "
Oleo-stearine, when imported ty manu-
facturers of leather for use in the ma-
nufacture of leather in their factories. Free
Opium (crude)--the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering
............ $85 \mathrm{p}_{4} \mathrm{lb}$
" prcpared for smoking
25 pc
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capa-
city not exceeding 2 cubic fert . ..25c p pox capacity not excce, in one-half boxes,
capacity not excceding $1 \frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet.
$13 \mathrm{c} p \frac{1}{2}$-box
Oranges and lemons, in cases and ail
other packages, per cubic foot holding
capacity
10 ep cub ft
Oranges and lemons, in bulk...... $\$ 1.60$ p 1,000
Orangss and lemons, in Larrels, not ex-
ceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs
flour barrel.
Orange rinds, in brine..................................ese brl
Orange mineral
Orange mineral................................... 6 pec
" wine (see wines). 2 ge j I G and $3 \mathrm{c} p$

## Orchids.

.Free
Organs, cabinet, viz : On reed organs
laving not more than two sets of reeds.
. $\$ 10$ each
Organs having over two and not over
four sets of reeds.
$\$ 15$ "
Organs having over four and hot over six
sets of reeds $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. ............. \$2
Organs having over six scts of reeds.. $\$ 30$ ". And in addition thercto, on the fair market value thereof.
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of
sets of reeds for cabinet
sets of reeds for cabinet organs........ 25
Organzine (see silk in the gum)........... 15 ..
Ores of metals of all kinds
Ornaments, nlabaster, spar, aimber, tërra-
cotta or
cotta or composition.................... 35 p e
Orris root
Orris root Free
Osiers. .............................
Ostrich feathers, undressed
Ostrich feathers, undress
15 p c
Ottar or attar of roses Free
Overcoating (see woollen manufactures). Free

## Oysters, shelled, in bulk <br> 10 c plb and 20 pe

 canned, in cans not over 1 pint, pgal including the cans .... 3 c in cais, over 1 pint and not over1 gt, , including the cans.
in cans, exceeding 1 qt . in capa-
city, an auditional duty of 5 for each qt ., or fraction of a qt of capacity over a qt, including the cans
" in the shell.....................
$5 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{qt}$
the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.

Free

## Oxalic acid.

Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw
.30 pe
Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt . in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt . an additional duty of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$ for each ad. ditional qt. or fractional part thereof 1⿺辶 on each can or package

Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for ...... 25 p c Packing rubber 5 c plb and 15 Paddy, rice (see rice)
Pads, stair $\qquad$
Pails 17 f "

Pais...... . . . . . . . ... . . . . . . . . . .......... . 25
Paintings in oil or water colors, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs

Free
Paintings in oil or water colors, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists
Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building pians. what shall be prohibited (see prohibited articles).
Paints, fire-proof
Paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S.. .
Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be iucluded in the wight for duty......5c p lb and
Paints and colors, gro and in spirits and all spirit varnishes and lacquers.. $1 . \$ 1 \mathrm{pIG}$ Palm leaf, unmanufactured. $\qquad$ ...Free Palm nut cake
" meal
Pamphlets, advertising (see advertising pamphlets)......6c p lb and 20 p c illustrated (see stereotypes).

2c psq in
Pans, platinum (see platinum wire).......Free
Pantaloon stuffs, cotton (see bed-ticking 2e p sqyd and 15 pe
Paper, albuminized, chemically prepared
for photographers' use............... for photographers' use. 25 "
Paper bags

$$
5 \ldots . . .
$$

Paper cutters, used in printing and book binding establishments.
Paper-hangings, or wall paper, in rolls on each roll of eight yards or under and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz.:-
$a$. Brown blanks and white blanks,
printed on plain ungrounded paper
b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not hand made........ . Single print bronzes and colored bronzes.
d. Embossed bronzes. ......................6c
e. Colored borders, narrow, and colored borders, wide................6c
f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide
g. Embossed borders........................ 13 c ;
h. All ether paper hangings or wail paper
Paper, hemp (see hemp paper)
Prper, of all kinds, N E S .... Free
Paper, manufactures of, including rules 25 p c
a d bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and bank books..... 35 "
Paper, tarred. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}$
Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished

20 pe
Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets

25 "
Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery...... 30 "
Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not. 35 "
Paper, waste
Free

Papetries
Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine ${ }^{35}$ р c N.E.S
.....3c p lb

Parasol sticks or landles, N.E.S..........20 ${ }^{1}$ c
Parasols, of all kinds and materials..... 35 "
Parasola, mat rials for (see ribs). Free
Paris green, dry 10 pc
Pastes, medicinal (see proprietary medicines.
$25 "$
Paste, toilet (see perfumery). 3.)"

Patent leather $2 ; "$
Patent medicines (see proprietary medicines).
Patent medicines (see spirits, (f).
$\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ gal \& 30 pc
Peach trees .3c each
Peach trees, seeding stock for grafting. Freo
Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty

1c plb
Pear trees. 3c each
Pear trees, seediling stock for grafting... Free
Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs , weight
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured.....
Pease 10c p bush

Pelts, raw $\qquad$
Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise $\ldots . .30{ }^{30}{ }^{\mathrm{p}}$
Perfume cases (sce boxes, fancy)
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz, :-hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin

30 "
Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each
.50 pc
When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each .... .... $\$ 2.1: \frac{1}{2}$ P I G \& 40 "
Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (see advertising pamphlets) ....... 6c p lb \& 20 "
Periodicals, N.E.S. (see books printed). . 15 "
Persis, or extract of archil and cudbear. Free
Petroleum (see oils) $\qquad$ $.71-5 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{I}$ G
Petroleum, preparations of (see vaseline).
Pheasants
Free
Phials, glass, of 8 oz , capacity and over,
5 c p doz and 30 pe
Phials, glass, of less canacity than $8 \mathrm{oz}, 30$
Philosophical instruments and appara-
tus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies

Free
Philosophical instruments, N,E,S ...... 25 p c
Phosphorus...
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets
and wire
6cplb \& 2) "
Photographic instruments, N.E.S. $\ldots . .25$
Photographs, what shall be prohibited (see prohibited articles).
Pianotortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over 7 octaves
$\$ 25$ each \& 20
Pianofortes, square, all others
$\$ 30$ each \& $20^{\circ}$

Piano
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Plai's,
Planks
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Planta
Plants,
or a
N.E.

Plaste

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Plates,

Pianofortes, upright......... $\$ 30$ each \& 20 pe
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes... $\$ 50$ each \& 20 " Pianofortes, parts of ..................... 25 "
Picks............................1ep 1 lb \& 25
Pickles in bottle, 40 ets. per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart.

40 cp I G
Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity, the duty to inclede the duty on the jar, pottle or




$\qquad$





$\qquad$
























$\qquad$



























Plasters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines)
Plated ware and ali other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part.

30 "
Plates, Canada (see iron and steel sheets) .......................121 "
" engraved. on weod, and on steel or other metal.

20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels.............................. Free

Plates, photographic, dry .9c
latinum wire, and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sul phuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid

Free
Platinum condensers (see platinum wire)

| " | pans | " |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| " | pipe | " |
| tubing | " | " |

Playing cards
6ep pack
Plouglis, sulky and walking...................35 pe
Plumbago
15
" all manufactures, N.E.S......... 30 "
Plums.
$.30 \mathrm{c} p$ bush
" trees, all kinds ............ ........ 3c ea
" " seedling stock, for grafting...Free
Plush, hatters', of silk or cotton
cotton.
20 p c
Pocket-books.
Pomades, French or flower odors, pre-
served in fat or oil for the purpose of
conserving the odors of flowers which
do not bear the leat of distillation,
when imported in tins of not less than
ten pounds each
15 "
Pomatums (see perfumery).................. 30 \&
Pomegranates........................ ..... Free
Pop-corn. 35 p c
Porcelain ware 30 "c
" shades, imitation 20 "
Pork, barrelled.............................. $\mathrm{i}_{2}^{2} \mathrm{p}$ p 1 b
Porter in bottles (see ale)............... 24 c p I G
" casks " "
Portland cement (see cement).
Posters (see labels).
$15 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{plb} \& 25 \mathrm{pe}$
Potashes
Fre
Potash, crude
"6 bichromate of
4
Germau mineral salts for fertilizers
muriate of ....................... " "
(6 red prussiate of
10 pe
Potato spirit or oil (see spirits, b) . . $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} 1 \mathrm{G}$ Potatoes
$.15 \mathrm{e} p$ bush
Poweet............................. 25 p c
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ kegs or $\frac{1}{4}$ kegs and other similar packages..............5c p lb cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.
" eanister inion andio........ 4 c "

Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and
other explosives in which nitro-glyce-
rine is a constituent part . 5 c plb \& 20 p c
Powders, tooth and other (see perfumery). 30
Powders, medicinal (see proprietary me-
dicines).
Powders, soap, pumice, silver and min-
eral soaps, sapolio and other like arti-
cles, the weight of the package to be
included in the weight for duty......3e p lb
Powders, baking (see yeast cakes).
Poultry and game of all kinds.
Prayer books
. .27 pe
Precious st nes, N.E.S., polished, but
not set or otherwise manufactured,
and imitations thereof
Precious stones, in the rough.
Free
Precipitate of copper, erude.
10 pe
printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing oftices

10 "
Preserves, N, E.S............................5e p lb

Price-lists (see advertising pamphlets)
Primers (see hemp paper).....6c plb \& 20 p c
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (see prohibited articles).

## Prints

Prints, what khail be prohibited ase.... 20 p c hibited articles).
Prizes won in competition
Prohibited articles:-The foilowing artscles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of $\$ 200$, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found,viz: Books, printed paper, 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.
Proprietary medicines, to wit:-All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tomics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recomrended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not othes wise provided for; all liquids
roprietary medi
licines, ailother $\qquad$
(see spirits, $d$ ) containing spirits
Prunella for boots and sisoes. $\$ 2.121$ p 1 G \& 30 "
Prunes, dried. 10 "
Pulp of grasses for the manufnc.......cp plb paper.
Pumice or pumice stone groun..................... ground
…....................
${ }^{\text {Pumps, iron............................................................. }{ }_{35} \text { p }}$
${ }_{35}{ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$
Pulque (see spirits, c). $\$ 2.12 \mathrm{pIG}$
Putty
iry, for polishing granite.
Pyroligneous acid (see acid, acetic).
Quails...
${ }_{20}^{25}{ }^{25}$
Free
Quicksilver......ized....................... ".
Quicksilver
"
Quills.
20 pe
in theirnatural state, or unplumed. Free
Quilts, cotton, not including woven
quilts or counterpanes. Quinces
${ }^{35} \mathrm{p}$ c
Quince trees of ail kinds ${ }^{2}$...........30c p bush
Quince trees of all kinds .............2 f c each
Quinine, sulphate of, in powder ..... Free
woollen, paper waste, or clippings, or
waste of any kind, except mineral
waste waste
Rakes, garden.
5 c each \& 25 p c
Rails, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.

Rails, steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not puncheá, N.E.S.

Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 ibs. per lineal yard, for use in railway
Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S

Free

Railway cars
$\$ 6 \mathrm{p}$ ton
30 p c

Railway cars (see locomotives)
Free
Kaisins
Rasps.
10 plb\& 10 pe
Kaspberries, the weight of the jackage
to be included in the weight for duty. 3 c p ib Raspberries, wine of (see wines)..
${ }^{25 c}$ P I G \& 3 c pI G for each deg
from 26 up to $40 \& 30 \mathrm{pe}$
Rattan, split or otherwise manufac-
tured ................................. 25 "
Rattan and reeds in their naturai state...Free
Raw hide centres (see square reeds).
Reapers (see mowing machines). $\qquad$ ${ }_{5}^{35} \mathrm{pc}$
Red cedar (see lumber)
......... ........ Red lead, dry Fre
Red prussiate of potash 5 pe
Redwood (see lumber)
eeds, square, and raw hide centres
textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs
and tips, and steel, iron or nickel eaps
for whip ends, when imported by
whip manufacturers for use in the
manufacture of whips in their own fac-
Reeds, in their nätural state ....... ....
" for organs.
enne for organs.
Rennet, raw or prepared
Resin, in packages of not less than 100. ree
los., I....packages of not less than 100
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulpharic
Rhubarb root
Ribbons of all kinds and materiais
30 pe
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 sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only ${ }_{i}$ Free Rice

Rifles....ened, unhulled or paddy...
${ }_{2 c}{ }^{\text {c e p }}$ lb

Rigging, wire, for ships and vessels.......Free
Rinds, citron, in brine
Rinds, citron, in brine.
" lemon "
6
Rings tor umbrellas (see ribs of brass) Rivets, iron or steel, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in

Rockingham ware (see earthenware) ....35 "
Rods, iron or steel (see iron and steel ingots).
" Swedish rolled iron nail, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails
" rolled round wire (e.. .......... 20 "
Rods, rolled, steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in, in diame- Free ter or under inch square, when im-
ported by knob or lock manufacturers
or cutlers, for use exclusively in such
manufactures in their own factories.
Rollers, copper (see copper rollers) . Free
Roman cement (see cempert) rollers)
Roses, ottar or attar of
Rosewood (see lumbery
Roots, medicinal, viz, .....................
ba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills,
taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian
"

Roots:-
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground,Free Gentian
Ginseng.
Iris, orris root.............................. "
Jalap
Liquorice, not ground........................ "
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats
and matting, and cotton or linen hose
lined with rubber
.5 c p lb and 15 pe
Rubber fillets (s, e fillets of cotton) .Free
Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets
but not further manufactured.
Rubber, recovered.
Free
" substitute
thread, elastic (see elastic rubber).
Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. (see carpets).... 25 p c
Rugs, Smyria ${ }_{30}{ }^{25}{ }^{\mathrm{pc}}$
travelling, of all kinds and mater-
ials, except silk
25 "
Ruling machines..................... . ... 10 "
Kum (see spirits, $a$ )................... $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ I G
Rum shrub (see spirits, e) ........ $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ p I G
Runners for umbrellas (see ribs of brass)., Free
Rye..
10ep bush
Sad irons.. \$16 p ton but not less than 30 p c
Saddlery fnd harness of every descrip-

## tion.

35 "
Safflower
Free
Saffron.........................................................
" extract of............................ "
Safes, iron
" doors for
35 p c
Sago flour......................................2e p lb
Sails for boats and ships.................... 25 p c
Sail twine, when to be used for boats'
and ships' sails........................... 5 "
Salad oil........................................... . 20 .
Sal ammoniac.................................. Free
Sal soda.
Salmon, packed $\qquad$
Salt cake (see soda, sulphite of)......... .Free
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or im-
ported for the use of the sea or Gulf
fisheries, not otherwise provided for.
Salt, coarse (not to include salt import-
ed from the United Kingdom cr any
British possession, or salt imported
for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries,
which shall be free of duty)......5c p 100 lbs .
Salt, fine, in bulk.............. 5e p $100^{\prime}$
Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, baurels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty)................. antimony, when imported by
manufacturers for use in their fac-
tories only
Salts, German potash for fertil........Free
Saltpetre potash, for fertilizers,
Salve, medicinal (see proprietary medi-
cines).................................... 25 "
Sand
Free
Sandai-wood (see lumber).
Sandaric (see gums)
"

## Sand-paper

30 p c
Sandstone (see stone)...i 1 p ton of 13 cubic feet
Sapolio and other like articles (see soap

Sardines, in oil (see anchovies).
Satchels..................
Satinwood (see lumber)
35 pe
Free

Satinette articles, (see boxes, fancy) $\ldots .35 \mathrm{p}$ e
Sauces and catsups in bottle, and each bottle holdi: $g$ less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing onehalf pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing ove quart $.40 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{gal} \& 20 \mathrm{pe}$
Sauces and catsups, in bulk....30c p gal
Sausage skins, or casings not cleaned \& 20 pec
Saw-mills, portable (see machines, port-
able)
35 pc
Scrap-iron, cast
4 p ton
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, wrought, be-
ing waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture $\qquad$
Scrap-iron and scrap-st el, 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

Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal,
not otherwise provided for............
Screws, "commonly called "wood screws," 2 in. or over in length...... Gc plb
Screws,commonly called 'wood screws,"
1 in . and less than 2 in
Screws commonly called "wood se.........8c "
crews,commonly called "wood serews,"
less than 1 in............................
..11c "
Scrims and window scrims (sce cotton fabrics)
p ton

Scythes
25 pe
Sea grass
$\$ 2.40 \mathrm{p} \mathrm{doz}$
Seaweed, N.E.S
${ }_{6}$
crude, or in its natural state or
cleaned only deaned only
Sections, special (see angles),
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, viz::-Anise, anisestar, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek
Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural or other purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels

> When put up in smail papers or parcels.

10 pe
" flax...
10e p bush
" ${ }^{4}$ mangold..........................................
" mustard
Free
" turnip.
Seedling stock for grafting, viz::-P1um, pear, peach and other fruit trees.
Seines for tisheries (see fish-hooks)
Senegal, gum (see gums)
Senna, in leaves
Separators (see machines, portable).
cream, st eel bowls for.
I'ree

## Sesame seed oil <br> .20 pc

Settlers' effects, viz:-Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at
least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articies imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; 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 with-
out payment of duty until after two out payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided, also, that, under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-W est Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council... Sewer pipes, glazed
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or 35 p parts of heads of sewing machines or
$\$ 3$ each \& 20 p c
Sewing
tlers mffechs $^{\text {machines, settlers, }}$ (see settlers' effects)
Shades, gas light.....................................
Shades, imitation porcelain, not $1 . . .30 \mathrm{pe}$ figured, painted, enamelled or ent graved
Shades, lamp....................................... 3 )
Shade, lawn and ornamental trees shrubs and plants, N.E.S
"
Shaddocks.
Free
Shale, products of (see oils).
Shapes, structural (see iron and steel),
Shawls of all kinds and materials, ex-
Sheep, improvement of stock ................. pe animals).
Sheep, living.........................................................
Sheep skins (see belting leather).
Sheetings, cotton (see cotton, grey)

$$
\text { 1epsqyd\& } 15 \mathrm{pe}
$$

Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or con yd posite ships or vessels
Sheets iron or steel (see iron and steel).
Shellac, (see gums).
white, for manufacturing pur-
poses.
Shells, manufactured, fancy (see boxes,
Shells, unmanufactured, tortoise and other.

## Free

Ships and other vessels built in any
foreign country, whether steam or
sailing vessels, on application for
Canadian register, on the fair market
value of the hull, rigging, machinery
and all appurtenances :-on the hull,
rigging and all appurtenances, except
machinery.................................... 10 p c
On boilers, steam engines and other
Shirtings, cotton (see bed-ticking)
Shirts, cotton or linen. ....... $\$ 1$ p pqud \& 15 p c " woollen (see woollen mip doz \& 30 : tures) woollen (see woollen manufac-
Shoe blacking.
10 cplb \& 20 "
Shoe shanks (see steel No.. 20)...................... Fre
Shoes, Indian-rubber (see Indian-rubber). Free
Shoes, N.E.S.
4orse, mule and ox
be p lb, but not less than 35 "

Shot, shells, \&ce, articles for (see homp
paper)......................... Show cases
\$2 each and Free Shows cards, pictorial (see advertising pamphlets)...................6c p 1b \& shovers.
$\$ 1$ p doz \& 25 p
Shrubs, N.E.S $\qquad$ $\$ 1$ p doz \& $255^{\circ}$
Side-lights
.20" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
Siennas (see oxides) ... .........................3)" "
Silex or crystallized quartz
............
Silk cocoons (see silk, raw).
Free
Silk, fancy (see boxes, fancy)
' in thee boxes, fancy)

```
                35 p
``` the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and
" manufactures, N , not colored . 15 " velvets)
vanuface N.E.S. (see silk
"، oiled (see oil cloths)...5. p sq yd \& 15 " plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves.
" raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, \(.15{ }^{6}\) not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any " sewing
" twist

\section*{Free}
velve 25 p c silk, or and all manufactures of ponent part of chief value the comexcept chureh vestments, N.E.S.
Silk waste (see silk raw)
30 "
Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots,
and bullion fringe. .a............
" coin, except United States silver
" German, and nickel, manufactures of, not plated
". leaf
25 pe
" manufactures of (see jewellery) 20 p c
German silver and nickel silver,
Sizing, rolled or in sheets.
.Free enamel. ic per lb
Skates ......1c per lb
Skelp iron (see iron and steel p pr \& 30 p c iron).
Skins, dried
\(\$ 13\) p ton
fish, and fish offal, when im.................... ported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories.
pickled
salted.
undressed
tanned, x F . . . .......................
" tanned, N.E..
20 pe
Slabs, iron or steel (see iron and steel).
Slates, school and writing slates..
" roofing slate, black or blue....... 20 "
" pencils.... 80 c square
" pencils...........................25 p e
of all kinds, and manufactures
of, N.E.S............1e p sq ft \& 25 p e
antels....................\(~\)
" mantels ................................. \(20^{\prime \prime}\)
Sleighs................................................ 30 "
Smyrua carpets
\(.30^{66}\)
snuff
Soap, harness ...................................... \(12 \frac{1}{30}\) "
common brown and yellow, not
" Castile, mottled or white, and 1 tep lb white soap

2c
" perfumed or toilet ( 7 he weight of the inside packages and wrap. pers to be included in the weight for duty).
\(10 \mathrm{c} p 1 \mathrm{~b} \& 10 \mathrm{pc}\)

\section*{Free} 135 pe

Soap，powders，pumice，silver and miner－ al soaps，sapolio and other like arti－ cles，the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty．．．．．．．3c Soap grease，grease，rough，the refuse of animal fat for the manufacture of soap only．

Free
Socks or stockings of cotton，wool，wors－ ted，the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal．
\(10 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb} \& 30 \mathrm{pe}\)
Soda ash，caustic soda in drums；silicate of soda in crystals or in solution；bich－ romate of soda，nitrate of soda or cubic nitre，sal soda，sulphide of sodium， arsenite，binarsenite，chloride and stannate of soda． \(\qquad\)
Soda，sulphate of，crude，known as salt－ cake．
Soy．．．．
Spades． 10 e pgal \＄1 p doz \＆ 25 p c
Spanish cedar（see lumber）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Free grass，and pulp of，for the manu－

\section*{facture of paper}

Spar，ornaments of，N．E．S．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 35 p c
Sparkling wines（see champagne）．
Spectacles and eye－glasses
parts of，unfin－
30 p c
ished．
Spelter，in block and pigs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ．Free
Sperm candles．
25 pe
Spiegal（see ferro－manganese）．．．．．．．．．．．．． 82 p ton
Spices，viz：－Ginger and spices of all
kinds（except nutmegs and mace）un－
ground．
10 p c
Spice，\＆c．，ground
.25 ＂．
Spikes，composition
1e p lb
Spikes wrought and pressed，galvanized or not．．．．．．．11 c p 1b，but not less than 35 p c Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material，or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind and any mixture ：hereof 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 in－ creased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof．When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided，but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength；pro－ vided，however，that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent，under proof，but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent．under proof，as follows ：－
（a）Ethyl alcohol or the substance com－ monly known as alcohol，hydrated oxide of ethyl，or spirits of wine ；gin of all kinds，N，E．S．；rum，whiskey and \({ }_{\mathbf{P}}^{\text {all spirituous or alcoholic liquors，N．O．}}\) P ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\(\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}\) （b）Amyl alcohol or fusil oil，or any sub－ stance known as potato spirit or potato oil ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\(\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}\) （c）Methyl alcohol，wood alcohol，wood naphtha，pyroxylic spirit or any sub－ stance known as wood spirit or methy－ lated spirit ；absinthe，arrack or palm spirit，brandy，including artificial bran－ dy and imitation of brandy ；cordials and liqueurs of all kinds，N，E．S．，mes－
cal，pulque，rum shrub，scheidam，and other schnapps；tatia，angostura，and similar alcoholic bitters and beverages
\[
\$ 2.12 \mathrm{p} \text { IG }
\]
（d）Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingre－ dients，and being or known or designa－ ted as anodynes，elixirs，essences，ex－ tracts，lotions，tinctures，or medicines， N．E．S．
\(\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}\) I G \＆
（e）Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits，bay rum，cologne，and lavender waters，hair，tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind，when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each．．
\(\ldots . .50 \mathrm{pe}\)
When in bottles，tlasks or other pack－ ages weighing more than four ounces each
\(.82 .12 \frac{1}{2}\) p I G\＆ 40 pe
（f）Nitrous ether，sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia．
\(\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{\mathbf{p} 1 \mathbb{G}} \stackrel{\text { \＆}}{ } 30 \mathrm{pc}\)
（g）Vermuth and ginger wine，containing not more than forty per cent．of proof spirits． ．75c p gall
If containing more than forty per cent，of proof \＆pirits ．．．．．．．．．．\＄2．12⿱亠䒑八⿳亠二口丿 p I G
（h）In all cases where tho strength of any of the foregoing articies cannot be cor－ rectly ascertained by direct application of the hydrometer，it shall be ascer－ tained by the distillation of a sample， or in such other manner as the Control－ ler of Customs directs．
Spokes（see hubs）．
\(\underset{\text { Sprigs（see tacks）}}{\text { Spools，}}\)（sewing thread）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1525 p \({ }^{\text {c }}\) Sprigs（see tacks）．
Spring mattresses．
Springs（see axles）．
．clock．．．
35 ＂
Spurs，used in the manufacture of earth－ enware．

Free
Squares，iron（see iron and steel，bar iron）
\(\$ 13\) pton
Squills，root．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Free
Starch，including farina，corn starch or flour，and all preparations having the qualities of starch，not sweetened or flavored

2 cplb
Starch，when sweetened or flavored，the
weight of the package to be in all cases
included in the weight for duty．．．．．．．． 4
Statuettes，N．E．S．
\({ }^{45}{ }^{4}\)
Steam engines，fire．
locomotive（see io．．．．． tives）．
portable（see machines portable）．

35 pc
ships＇．．
25 pc
other（see locomotives）．
Stearine，all kinds． \(\qquad\)
Steel of No． 12 gauge and thinner，but not thinner than No． 30 gauge，when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers，to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories．
Steel of No． 20 gauge and thinner，but not thinner than No． 30 gauge，to be used in the manufacture of corset steels， clock springs and shoe shanks；and flat wire of steel of No． 16 gauge or thinner，to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire，when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories．．

Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns ard plain strip fenc.ng, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :-"I
, the undersigned importer of the steel s rip mentioned in this entry, do heretiy solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for u e in my factory for the manulacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as

Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) to 18 inches wide, when iuported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories
Steelall other (see iron and steel)
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same.
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid,
Stereotypes, electrotypes and ceilulo pq in of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid...........3c p And matrices or copper shells of the same.
Stilts, used in the manufacture of \(s q\) in earthenware.
earthenware.
Stockings (see socks) \(\ldots \ldots \ldots . .10 \mathrm{c}\) p 1b \& Free 30 pe
Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones
Stones, cement (see cement). Free
Stones, diamond, unset. \(\$ 1 \mathrm{p}\) ton
Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S.
Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise 30 p c dressed.
Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter. \(\$ 2 \mathrm{p}\) ton
Stones, lithographic, not engraved...... 20 p c
Stones, precious, N.E.S., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof
Stones, precious, in rough. Free
Stones, rough, freestone, sandstone and
all other building stone, except marble
from the quarry, not hammered or
chiselled
(see earthenware)....
35 p c
Stove plates........... \(\$ 16 \mathrm{p}\) ton, but not less than 30 pc
Strawberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
Strawberries, wild
\(3 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}\)
Strawberry, wine of (see wines)........... Free
Strawboard, in sheets (see wines).
tarred.
plain or 0c p 100 lbs

Straw plaits, tuscan and grass............ Free
Sugar beet seed
Sugar candy, brown or white. if p ib \& 35 pe beet root, not above 14 putch standard, imported dilect
beet root, not above seet root, not above 14 Dutch standard, not imported direct. . cane, not above 14 liputch standard, imported direct.
not above 14 Dutch standard, not imported direct drainings or pumpings drained in transit, imported direct.... drainings or pumpings, drained in transit, not imported direct.... sweepings, imported direct. not imported direct. above 14 Dutch standard. \(\quad \ldots .8-10 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}\) refined, of all kinds, grades or standards.
\(8-10 \mathrm{c}\) plb
syrups derived from refined sugars
8-10c plb
" Sugar, molasses,", molasses derived from the manufacture of, or second process molasses, testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall, in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such 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 offcer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may from time to time be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such 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..

Free
Sulphate of ammonia
. Free
of iron.............................. of lime " of quinine, in powder ......... of soda, crude, known as salt cake
of zinc
\(\qquad\)
Sulphur, in roll or flou
Sumac (see camwood)
Sunshades of all kinds and materials.
sticks or handles, N.E.S.
35 pc .. \(20^{\circ}\)
Surgical and dental instruments, ail kinds

20 "
Suspenders and parts thereof." ......... 35 "
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under \(\frac{2}{2}\) in.
diameter, for manufacture of horseshoe nails.

20 "
Swine, improvement of stock (see animals)
Syrups, fruit, N.Ö.P............................. Free medicinal (see proprietary medi cines)

E5 pe
Syrups, N.E.S., (see sugars and molasees). Free
Sycamore, lumber (see lumber) . . . . . . . . . Free
Tableware, glass (see glass).

Tarp
Tass
Tea,
Tara
Tarta
por
the
Tarta
Tease
Teak,
Teleg

Telep
tele
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Tents
Terra-
Threa
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Thres
Ticket
Tiles,
Timbe
Timbe
Tinwa
Nin in
plate
Tin ca
Tin foi
Tin, \(p\)
Tinstr
Tinwa
nite
Tinetu

Tippet

Tablea, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls).
Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceed. ing 16 onnces to the thousand....2c per 1,000 Exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand 2eplb
Tatia (see spirits, c). \(\$ 2.2 \frac{1}{2}\) pIG
ragging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over \(\frac{1}{2}\) in, in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.
Tactories..... irons. 16 p ton, Eut not less than 30 p c
Tails, undressed........................... Free
Tallow
Tampico or istle ............ .............1c p p
Tanner's bark... Free "
Tannic acid, (see blood albumen)
Tanning articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S.
Tapestry carpets (see carpets).
"

25 pc
"' pine, in packages of not less than is 10 pe gallons eacl
Tarpaulin (see clothing made of coto............. Free
Tassels (see laces) .......................... 30 .c
Tea, from the United States.
except as hereinbefore provided..... Free
Taraxacum root..
Tartar emetic and grey tartar, when im-
ported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.
Tartar, cream of, in crystals
Teasels
Teak, African (see lumber)
Telegraph instruments.
and lightning rod insulators
25 pc
\({ }_{5 \mathrm{c}}^{5 \mathrm{p} \text { doz \& } 30 \mathrm{pe}}\)
Telephones and teieg raph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all
kinds, N.E.S
Temnis cloth, cotton (see bed ticking)
Tents.............................. sq yd and 15 ""
Terra-cotta, ornaments of ................... 25 " 35
japonica, gambier or cutch.
Free
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord
Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools. . ..... 25 . 12 . c elastic rubber (see elastic
Threshers (see machines, portable)
Free
Tickets (see labels)...........15c p lib and 25 . \({ }^{3}\) c
Tiles, earthenware 15 c p lb and 25 ""
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N.E.S. Free
Timber, N.E.S. .. ......................
Tinware, and manufactures of tin,
N. E. S..........................................
plates and tin foil.
20 pc
25 "
Tin cans (set cans).
Tin foil.
Tin, packages (see cans).
Tin strip waste.
Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware

35 pe
Tinctures (see proprietary medicines)
50 * containing spirits (see spirits,
Tippets, fur \({ }^{(d)} \ldots \ldots . . \$ 2.12 \downarrow\) p I G and 30 ".
Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough. Free

Tobaceo, manufactured, N. E. S., and snuff \(35 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}\) and \(12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}\) c
Tobacco, cut.................45c p plb and \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) " pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts,
cigar and cigarette holders and cases, for the same
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of " Act respecting the Inland Revenue "
Toilet preparations (see spirits, e).
" cases (see boxes, fancy).
Tomatoes, fresh 30c p bush and 10 pc
Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional for can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight, and the weight of the can or other packages to be included in the weight for duty \(\qquad\)
Tonics (see proprietary med
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Tools, settlers' (see settlers' effects).
tinsmiths'
. tinsmiths'.
1c p ib and
35 pe
25
Tooth powders (see perfumery)................. 30 "
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured
Tow of flax, scutched or green ep lb
Towels of every description............ ic 2 \(_{5}\) ib
Toys of all kinds.
25 "
Tragacanth gum
Free
'Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Cus-
toms toms.
Tree-nails
Trees, forest, when imported into this Province of Manitoba or the NorthWest Territories, for planting
Trees, shade, fruit, lawn and
ornmental tre:s, shrubs and plants,
Troches (see proprietary medicines).
Trunks
Trusses
Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy.
copper, seamless drawn
30 "
" copper, seamless drawn fancy.
Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel. .... 10 "
Tubing iron' lap-welded (see iron ..... 15 " steel tubing) ........... (see iron and
Tubes, not welded, hor more than is in. in diameter, of rolled steel
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not over 2 in, in diameter. 15 " Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes.

6 -10c p lb and 30 "
Tubing, platinum (see platinum wire).... Free Tubes, rolled feamless drawn............... 10 pe in. in dlameter ; angle iron, 9 and 10 in. in drameter ; angle iron, 9 and 10 ing. lacquered or brass-covered, not over \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factorles, until such time as any of the said articles are manafactured in Canada.


Turpentine, raw or crude

\section*{Turtles}
. Free

\section*{Tuscan plaits}

Tweeds (see woollen manufactures).....
10 cplb and 20 pe
Twine, cotton. .............1c p lb and 25 "،
" for tisheries (see fish hooks)...... Free
" all kinds, N.E.S .................. 30 p c sail, when to be used for boats; and ships' sails 5 "
" for harvest binders, of jute, manilla or sikal, and of manilla and sisal mixed
T'wist, silk
\(12 \frac{1}{2}\) "
T'ype for printing 25
metal........ 10
Typewriters, tablets with movable fig-
ures, 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 individuals, the above particulars to be veriffed by special affidavit on each entry when presented
Ultramarine blue, dry or in puip.
….. F
Umber (see oxides)
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials.................. 35
Umbrella, materials for (see ribs)......... Free " sticks or handles, N E.S........ 20 p e
Unenumerated articles (see articles not enumerated).
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished. 25 "
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points.......... Free
Valerian root
Valises.
30 pe
Vanilla beans, crude only.......................................
Varnishes, spirits.
81 pIG
" lacquers, japans, japan driers,
liquid driers, collodion and oil
finish, N.E.S....20c p gal and 25 pe
(4 black and bright, for ships' use. Free
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk
\(4 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}\)
Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb, in wei¢ht each. . ..........68
Vegetables, in cans (see tomatoes in cans). " fibres, naturad, not produced by any mechanical process. Free " fibres, for manufacturing purposes.
" labels for (see labels)
15 c p lb \& 25 p c

\section*{" manures. ........... Free} when fresh or dry salted, N.E S., including sweet potatoes and yams. .... 25 pc
Vehicles (see buggies).
" settlers' effects (see settlers' \(\begin{gathered}\text { effects) ............................Free }\end{gathered}\)
Velveteens.
Velvets, cotton
20 "
Veneers of wood, not over \(1-16\) in... in thickness

10 pe
" of ivory, sawn only. ............. Free
Venetian carpets (see carpets)........... 25 p c
Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry. Free Vermicelli 20 plb
Vermuth (see spirits, g).
Vessels, cast iron.... 16 per ton, but not Jess than

30 pe
Vessels and ships (see ships).

Vestments, church (see silk velvets).
Vines, grape, costing ten cents and less. 2c each Vinegar (see acid, acetic).
Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper........ Frce
Vulture feathers, dressed
undressed. 35 pe
Wadding, cotton. ........................... \({ }^{15} 5^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\)
Wagons, farm (see buggies).
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S

Wall papers (see paper hangings).
Walnut lumber (see lumber) Free
Ware, china and porcelain................... 30 pe earthen and stoue (see earthenware).
enamelled iron.................... . 35 ; pe.
galvanized iron................
japanned ............................... 3 ; "
granite.
35 "
tin, stamped
3) "
plated (sec plated ware)..............3) "،
table, cut, pressed or moulded
5 c p doz and 30 "
W aters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines).

50 "
Waters, mineral, natural, not in bottles
-under regulations made by the Con-
troller of Customs
Warps, cotton, bleached, dyedor colored
3 c per lb and \(1: \mathrm{pe}\)
Warps, cotton, on beams ...10 per yd \& \(15 \ldots\)
No. 60 and finer.......... 15 "
not bleached, dyed or colored.
2e per 1 b \& \(15 "\)
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.
1c per lb \& 25 "
Washes, toilet (see perfumery)........... 3 J (see spirits, \(e\) ).
Waste, for paper (sce rags)
Watch actions or movements 10 pe
cases. 10 ?
Watches and jewels, cases for, ioc each \& : 0
Water colors, by Canadian artists (see paintings)
" other (see paintings)
" lime (see cement, hydraulic). . 40 c p brl
limestone or cement stone.. \(\$ 1\) per ton
Waters, strong, mixed (see spirits, d)
\(\$ 2,12 \frac{1}{2}\) per I G \& 30 pc
Cologne and lavender (see
spirits, e).
Water hog, tanned (see glove leather)... 10 "
Wax, paratfine. \(\qquad\)
W candles, paraffine...................5c 5 p Ib
Webbing, elastic........................... 25p e
non-elastic. ..................... 21 ."
Wedges, iron or steel.........1c per lb \& 25
Weighing beams of iron or steel..
Weighing beams of iron or steel.. ...... 35 "
Welding compound, cherry-heat....... Free
Well-pumps .............................. Free 35 pe
Whalebone, unmanufactured.............. Free
Whale oil 20 pe
Wheat.
15 e per bush
" Hour .75 c per br]
When wheat or grain grown in Canada is taken to the United States to be ground, and the produce thereof in flour and meal returned to Canada such produce may be returned free of Customs duty, provided the owner thereof resides near the frontier and more than five miles from any Canadian grist mill at which such wheat or grain could be ground, and that he observes and complies with the following rules :-

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1st. He shall report to the nearest Customs offieer the exact quantity of wheat or grain which he is taking out, and such officer shall enter in' a b sok to be kept for that purpose the name of the owner, the date of the transaction, the quantity in bushels and fractions of bushels so to be taken out, and the name and location of the mill and the proprietor thereof where the grinding is to be performed.
2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he retuins the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other.
3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability, and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.
If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or, if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.
Wheelbarrows
Wheels, part of (see hubs)................... 15
Whips of all kinds, except toy whips. 50 c p doz. \& 30 "
" articles for manufacture of (see reeds, square........................Free toy
.35 po
Whipgut or cat-gut unmanufactured. .
White ash (see lumber).....................
" wood (see lumber). .................. "
" glass, enamelled, figured and ob-
scured............................ 25 p c
\({ }_{6}\)

Whiskey (see spirits, a) . ........... \(\$ 2,12 \frac{1}{2}\) per I G
White lead, dry............................ 5 p c zinc. 5 "
Whiting or whitening, gilders whiting
or Paris white
.Free
White shellac, for manufacturing purposes. \(\qquad\)
Winceys of all kinds, N.E.S..............22 \(p\) p
" checked, striped or fancy cotton
over 25 inches wide ....2cp sq yd and 15 " Window glass, common and colorless. 20 " Windows, stained glass 20
30
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 28 per cent. or less of spirits, of the strength of proof whether imported in wood or in bottles ( 6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held
to contain aia Imperici collon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem .........25e p I G and 3e p I G for each degree from 26 up to 40 and 30 p c
Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles. \(\qquad\) .\(\$ 3.30 \mathrm{p}\) doz \& 30 p c
Containing not more than a pint each, and more than one half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles.
\(\$ 1.65 \mathrm{p}\) doz \& 30 pe
Containing one-half pint each or less,
eighty-two cents per dozen bottles
82 e p doz \& 30 pe
Bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,-the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure ; in addition to the above specific duty thero shall be an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. .. \(\$ 3.30 \mathrm{p}\) doz, \(\$ 1.65 \mathrm{pI} \mathrm{G}\) for all over 1 qtp bottle, and 30 pe (But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.) Wine, spirits of (see spirits, \(a\) ) .... \(\$ 2.12\) § p I G " \({ }^{\text {ginger (see spirits, } g \text { ). }}\)
Wire of brass or copper .15 pe " of brass and copper, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories. Free
Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.
Wire cloth of brass and copper
\(\ldots . .20 \mathrm{oc}\)
covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material. \(\ldots . . .35\) p c "f fencing, barbed, of iron or steel \(1_{2} \mathrm{c}\) p 1 b " crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card, clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only. \(\qquad\)
Wire, iron orsteel (see steel No 20 gauge)
" platinum 'see platinum wire).
" rigging (see ships)
" rods (see brass)
" rope iron or ste \(31, \mathrm{~N} .0 . \mathrm{P}\)
all kinds, N.E.S
\({ }_{25} \mathrm{p}\) c
Wooden ware, viz: pails, tubs, churns brooms, brushes, and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp
Wood for fuel, when imported into Manit .ba and North West Territories......Free
Wood mouldings, gilded or otherwise
further manufaotured than plain..... 30 pe
Wood mouldings, plain........... ....... \(25 \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{e}}\)
Wood pulp.................................. \(25 \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{c}}\)
" redwood (see lumber)....... ........ Free

Wood, sawn or split (see lumber)........ Free
Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles...
Wood, veneers of, nut over \(1-16\) in, in thickness.
Wool, class i, viz. : Liecester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Nown combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as arogrown in Canada

3c p lb
Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat,
- and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S. \(\qquad\) Free
Wool, carpets (see carpets).
Wooslen clothing (see clothing, woollen)
10e plb and 25 pe
Woolle fabrics (see fabrics, woollen). \(o r\) in manufactures composed wholly ir mart of wool, worsted, the hair of the aipaca goat or other like animals, viz, :-blankets and flannels of every description ; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhero specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn; knitted gouds, viz :shirts, drawers and hosiery, N.E.S....

10 c plband 20 p c
Worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured for whip and other cord.......Free
Worsted, manufactures of (see woollen
manufactures) \(\qquad\) .10 p lb and 20 p c \({ }^{\mathrm{c}}\)
Wringers, c.othes. \(\qquad\)
Writing slate 1c each and 20 "
Xylonite or xyolite, in sheets or in
lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough... Free
Xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, collars
of.......................24c p doz and 30 pe
Yams.
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Controlier of Customs.
Yarn, cotton, under No. 40 , not bleached dyed or colored....... 2e p lb and 15 pe * eotton, under No.40, bleached, dyed or colored.
\(3 \mathrm{e} p \mathrm{lb}\) and 15 p c
Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use
in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the mannfacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.

Free
Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No, 40 , when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only
, under No. 40 , not arns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or colored \(2 \mathrm{c} p l b\) and 15 pe
Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or colored, … 1.3 p p lb and 1
Yarn, jute, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth for use in their own factoriesFree
Y arn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or colored
.2e plb and 15 p e Yarn, knitting, bleached, dyed or colored \(\ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .3 \mathrm{c} p \mathrm{lb}\) and 15 pe Yarn, woollen fingering, worsted, knitting, \&c. (see woollen manufactures) 10 c p lb and 20 p e
Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, an! imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories

Free
Yeast, compressed, in bulk or minss or not less than 50 lbs
. 4 cplb
Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb or over, but not over bulbs, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty................ ........... 6
Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in packages of less than 1 lb in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
\(\qquad\)sheathing

Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets ...... Free
". chloride, saits and sulphate of
"/ manufactures of, N.E.S............25 \({ }^{5}\).
". seamless drawn tubing
10 "
" white......................
10 "

\section*{finantial.}

In last year's issue of the Star almanac, it was stated that the fiscal year of the Dominion began on the 1st July and closed on the 30th June the following year. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canala used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31 st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 3/th June following. At Confederation this plan was adhered to for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. In all cases where tigures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first cbanged into pounds sterling and then converted into currency at the rate of \(\$ 4.86 .66\). For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations. The receipts from sources of the ordinary revenue are paid into what is called the Consolidatea Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country; the receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other special transactions being excluded. Ordinary revenue is obtained in a variety of Ways, and generally divided into two classes, iiz.: "Taxation", and "Other Sources." The amounts raised from the former consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and from the to be provided against these are for debt current expenses of Government. For the year previous to Confederation, 1865-6, the ordinary expenditure and revenue of the whole of the Provinces composing the Union was as follows :-

Ontario and Quebec. Nova Scotia. New Brunswick.
Total.
Ordinary revenue.......
Ordinary expenditure.
\begin{tabular}{ccc}
\(\$ 1,737,127\) & \(\$ 1,432,772\) & \(\$ 15,842,380\) \\
\(1,920,434\) & \(1,349,71\) & \(15,227,188\)
\end{tabular}
\(\$ 15,842,380\)
\(15,227,188\)
The Province accounts can only be given as they were esti mated for in the statements sub-
mitted to their Legislatures :-

Ontario ................................. \$1,853,638
Quebee
1,833,333
Qew-Brunswick......................... \({ }^{1,433,532}\)
Nova Scotia
\begin{tabular}{l} 
551,088 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\$4,671,593

Estimated Expenditure.
Ontário
\$1,293,837
Quebec.
1,390,933
New Brunswick
419,777
Nova Scotia
563,880
\(\overline{\$ 3,668,428}\)
\(\$ 3,608,428\)
1838, was
It may be worth recording that the funded debt of the Dominion on the 30th June, 1838, was as under:-

On account of Quebec and Ontario On account of Nova Scotia \(\$ 60,456,480\)
On account of New Brunswick. 6,062,407
On Dominion account. 5,037,487
2,100,000
\[
\text { Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \overline{\$ 73,656,374}
\]

The total amount of provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation and since 1867 has been \(\$ 109430,148\). It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provfederation has there been a decrease in then made at that time. Three times only since Conand 1882 has there been any decrease in the net debt, viz, in 1871, 1883 and 1890, and only in \(1 \times 71\) federation has been \(\$ 202,287,223\), and in the net debt \(\$ 165,402,793\), being gross debt since Conincrease of the latter of \(\$ 6,616,112\). There was an increase in the assets as comparage annual of \(\$ 2,111,641\).

In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years revenue, and in 1892 it would have required six and one-half years to pay off the debt. The debt has been increased mainly in the taking over by the Dominion of the debts of the several provinces at Confederation, the building of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways and other numerous public works, the purchase of the Northwest, and the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbors and ivers.

In seventeen years out of the twenty-five that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \(\$ 38,518,513\), and of deficit, \(\$ 16,854,819\), being a net exces of revenue over expenditure of \(\$ 21,663,664\). The reverue in 1892 was only exceeded in the three preceding years, and was \(\$ 23,233,944\) in excess of that of 1868 , the first year after Confederation, of 1886 (in that yoar it pas cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure it will be seen that the was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) deration, viz., in 1889, while it expenditure in 1892 had only been exceedod once since Confecent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in about of 1,2 per proportion as the expenditure.

The following table is a comparative statement of the assets, liabilities and net debt of the Dominion, with the increase or decrease and multiple or revenue from 1867 to 1892 :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year ended 30th June. & Gross Debt. & Increase or Decrease. & Assets. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Increase } \\
\text { or } \\
\text { Decrease. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Net Debt. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Increase } \\
\text { or } \\
\text { Decrease. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Years of Revenue to pay Net debt. \\
\hline 1867 & \[
\underset{93,046,051}{\$}
\] & \$ & \[
\underset{17,317,410}{\$}
\] & \$ & \[
75,728,641
\] & \$ & \\
\hline 1568 & 96,896,666 & + 3,850,614 & 21,139,531 & + 3,822,121 & \(75,728,641\)
\(75,757,135\) & & \\
\hline 1869 & 112,361,49- & + 15,465,332 & 36,502,679 & + 15,383,148 & 75, 759,315 & 102,181 & \\
\hline 1870 & 115, 993,706 & + 3,631,708 & 37,783,964 & + 1,281,285 & 78,209,742 & 2,030,423 & 5.27
504 \\
\hline 1871 & 115,492,682 & - 6001,024 & 37,786,165 & \(\pm\) 2,201 & 77,716,517 & - 503,225 & 4.01 \\
\hline 1872 & 122,400,179 & + 6,907,496 & 40,213,10: & + 2,426,942 & 82,187,072 & 4,480,555 & 396 \\
\hline 187 & 141,163,551 & + 1,420,119 & 29, 32989,586 & \(-10,318,137\)
\(+29+3,616\) & -99,848,462 & + 17,661,390 & 4.79 \\
\hline 1875 & 151,663,401 & + 10,499,850 & 35,655,023 & + \({ }^{\text {+ }}\) +816,437 & 108,324,965 & + 8,476,503 & \(4 \cdot 47\) \\
\hline 1876 & 161,204,687 & + 9,541,286 & 36,653,173 & + 998,150 & 124,551,514 & + \(\begin{array}{r}\text { +,683,413 } \\ +8,543136 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 4.70 \\
\hline 1877 & 174,675,834 & +13,471,147 & 41,440,525 & + 4.787,352 & 133,235,209 & + 8,683,795 & \({ }_{6} 503\) \\
\hline 18 & 174,957,268 & + 281,433 & 34,595,199 & - 6,815,326 & 140,362,069 & + 7,126,760 & 6.27 \\
\hline & 179,483,871 & 7 4,526,602 & 36,493,683 & + 1,898,484 & 142,990,188 & + 2,628,119 & 6.34 \\
\hline 1881 & 194,634,440 & \(+15,150,569\)
+ +207, & 42,182,852 & + 5,689,169 & 152,451,588 & + 9,461,409 & 6.54 \\
\hline 1882 & 205,365,251 & + 5,503,714 & 51, \({ }^{4} 03,601\) & \(+5,82,95\)
\(+7,237,841\) & 155,395,780 & \(+2,944,192\)
\(-1,734130\) & 5.24 \\
\hline 188 & 202,159,103 & - 3,206,147 & 43,692,389 & -8,011,212 & 158,466,715 & - \(1,805,065\) & \(4 \cdot 60\)
4.42 \\
\hline & 242,482,416 & + 40,323,311. & c0,320,565 & + 6,628,176 & 182,161,850 & + 23,695,135 & 1 \\
\hline & \({ }_{273}^{264,703,604}\) & + \(+22,221,191\) & 68,295,915 & +17,975,350 & 196,407,692 & +14,215,812 & 598 \\
\hline 188 & \(273,164,3+1\)
\(273,187,626\) & \(+8,460,734\)
\(+\quad 23,285\) & 5, 005,234 & -8,290,681 & 223,159,107 & + 26,751,415 & 6.72 \\
\hline 188 & 284,513,8+2 & +11,326,216 & 49,982,483 & \(-14,132,383\)
+4.109632 & 227,314,775 & 4,155,6c8 & \(6 \cdot 35\) \\
\hline 188 & 287,722,063 & + 3,208,221 & 50,192,021 & + 209,538 & 237,530,042 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 2,298,683 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \({ }^{6} 53\) \\
\hline 1890 & 2-6,112,295 & - 1,609,768 & 48,579,083 & - 1,612,938 & 237,533,212 & + 3,170 & \({ }_{5} 596\) \\
\hline 189 & 2*9,899,230 & + 3786,935 & 52,090,199 & + 3,511,116 & 237,809,020 & + 275,818 & 6.16 \\
\hline 1892 & 205,333,274 & + 5,434,014 & 54,201.840 & 2,111,641 & 241,131,434 & + 3,322,404 & 653 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following is a statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ending 3 th June, 1892 : Revenue, \(\$ 36,921,872\); expenditure, \(\$ 36,765,894\); Revenue in excess of expenditure, \(\$ 155,978\). As will be observed in the table which follows, the revenue was \(\$ 1,657,439\) less than that of the former year, while the expenditure was augmented by \(\$ 422,326\).

The following is a statement of the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund for the last 25 years :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year ended 30th June.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Consolidated Fund,} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.} \\
\hline & Revenue. & Expenditure. & & \\
\hline 1868 & \$13,687,928 & \$13,486,092 & & \\
\hline 1869 & 14,379,174 & 14,038,084 & - 311,091 & \\
\hline 1870 & 10,512,225 & 14,345,509 & 1,166,716 & \\
\hline 1872. & 20,714,813 & \(15,6.3,081\)
\(17,589,468\) & 3,712,479 & \\
\hline 1873 & 20,813,469 & \(17,589,468\)
\(19,174,647\) & 3,125,345 & \\
\hline 1874. & 24,205,092 & 23,316,316 & 1,638,822 & \\
\hline 1875. & 24,648,715 & 23,713,071 & 888,776
935,644 & \\
\hline 1876. & 22,587,587 & 24,488,372 & 930,64 & \\
\hline 1877 & 22,059,274 & 23,519,301 & & \(\$ 1,900,785\)
\(1,460,027\) \\
\hline 1878. & 22,375,011 & 23,503,158 & & \(1,460,027\)
\(1,128,147\) \\
\hline 1880. & \({ }_{23,307,406}^{22,517}\) & \({ }_{24}^{24,455,381}\) & & 1,937,499 \\
\hline 1881. & 29,635,297 & 25,850,634 & & 1,543,228 \\
\hline 1882. & 33,383,455 & 27,067,103 & 6,316,352 & \\
\hline 1883 & 3,794,649 & 28,730,157 & 7,064,492 & \\
\hline 1884 & 31,861,961 & 31,107,706 & 754,255 & \\
\hline 1885. & 32,797,001 & 35,037,060 & & 2,240,059 \\
\hline 1888. & 33,177,040 & \(39,110,012\) & & 5,834,572 \\
\hline 1888. & \(35,754,993\)
\(35,908,463\) & 35,657,680 & 97,313 & \\
\hline 1589 & 38,782,870 & \({ }_{66,917} \mathbf{3 6 , 7 1 8}\) & & 810,032 \\
\hline 1890. & 39,879,925 & 35,994,031 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(1,865,035\) \\
3,885 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline 1891. & 38,579,311 & 36,343,568 & 2,235,743 & \\
\hline 1892. .................... & 36,921,872 & 36,765,804 & 155,978 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
was
170 pe viz., in fore, a

\footnotetext{
1868
1869
1870
1871
1872 .
1873.
1874.
1875.

1876
1877.

1878
1879..
1880....
}

The
seven ou
The respectiv per head derived \(n\)
figures \(g\)

There which ma from this receipts f from tax: proportiol are derive of any ex amount o in this \(m\) of the lar largest. I in 189 ; it

Thoug sarily less that raise from othe in any ind South Wal proportion three time country. a larger al revelue by

The revenue of 1892, it will be noted, was only exceeded in the three preceding years, and Was \(\$ 23,233,944\) in excess of that of 1868 , the first year after Confederation. bein \(:\) ang increase of 170 per cent. The ordinary expenditure in 1892 had only been exceeded once since Confederation, fore, as the, while it exceeded that of 1868 by \(\$ 23,279,802\), being an increase of 172 per cent. There-

The proportion of ordinary the revenue has kept pace in same proportion as the expenditure. to 1892 is as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year ended 30 th
June. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Estima- } \\
\text { ted } \\
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Revenue } \\
\text { per } \\
\text { Head. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Evpen- } \\
\text { diture } \\
\text { per } \\
\text { Head. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Year ended 30th
June. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Estima- } \\
& \text { ted. } \\
& \text { Popula- } \\
& \text { tion. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Revenue } \\
\text { l'er } \\
\text { Head. }
\end{gathered}
\] &  \\
\hline \({ }_{1869}^{1868}\) & \({ }^{3,371,594} \begin{aligned} & \text { 312,617 }\end{aligned}\) & \$405 & \$400 & \(1 \times 81\) & 4,336,404 & & \\
\hline 1870 & \({ }^{3,45 t, 28}\) & & 411 & & 4,383,311 & \({ }_{762}\) & +588 \\
\hline 1871 & 3,518,411 & \({ }_{5} 50\) & 415
4
4
4 & \({ }_{1884}^{1883}\) & 4,4-2,400 & 808 & 648 \\
\hline 1873 & 3,610,92 & 574 & 487 & 1885 & \({ }^{4}, 483.930\) & 711 & 694 \\
\hline 1874 & \({ }_{3,825,3}^{3,66820}\) & 567 & 523 & 188 & 4,586,991 & \(7_{723}^{23}\) & 7 72 \\
\hline & 3,886,534 & 634 & 619
616 & 18. & 4,635,410 & 771 & \({ }_{7} 69\) \\
\hline & 3,949,163 & 572 & \(6 \%\) & & 4,685,172 & 766 & 784 \\
\hline 187 & 4,013,271 & 550 & 5 ¢6 & 1890 & \({ }_{4}^{4}, 7369,52\) & 819 & 779 \\
\hline 1879 & 4,146,196 & 549 & \({ }^{5} 76\) & 1891 & 4,843,256 & 897
7 & ( 758 \\
\hline 1880. & 4,215,399 & - 543 & 590
590
590 & 1892 & 4,899,098 & 754 & 750 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
Mritish Columbia not included in estimated population until 1871. \\ \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { British Columbia } & \text { " } & \text { estimated population until } 1871 . \\ \text { Prince Edward Island } & \text { " } & 1872 .\end{array}\) \\ \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { The Territories } & \text { " } & 1874 . \\ 1881 .\end{array}\)
}

The revenue was 43 cents per head lass than in the previous year, and was exceeded in seven out of ten former years.

The revenue paid expenditure per head of the population of the United Kingdom was respectively, \(\$ 11.62\) and \(\$ 11.41\) for the same period. In the United states, the figures show was per head revenue and \(\$ 6.64\) expenditure. The sources from which the ordinary revenue is derived may be divided into two classes, viz. : 1. Taxation; 2. Other sources ; and the following
figures give the amount raised in each elas figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891 and 1892 :-


There was a decrease in receipts from taxation in 1892, as compared with 1891, of \(\$ 1,867,994\), Which may be put down as entirely due to the abolition of the duties on sugar, the receipte receipts from other hourg been \(\$ 77,829\) in 1892, against \(\$ 3,142,291\) in the previous year. The from taxation was \(77 \cdot 04\) per cent. as compars. The proportion of the total revenue derived proportion than inany previous yearsince Confed with 78.57 per cent. in 1891, and was a smaller are derived solely from customs and excise duties of any extreme changes in the tariff, the duties, and it follows therefore that, in the absence amount of revenue derived from taxatio greater the trade of the country, the larger the in this manner, it will be found that in the and three-fourths of the revenue being derived of the largest receipts from duties, the ame years of the largest trade, and therefore, as a rule, largest. The amount of taxation was 45 cunt of taxation per head of population has been the in 189; it was less, too, than in any year since 1886 . 10 less than in 1891 and 79 cents less than
any year since 1886. sarily less than that raised in Canadaxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necesthat raised in this country; and tho, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is double from other sources that only 40 per in any individual British col 40 per cent, is raised by taxation, being a smaller proportion than South Wales and South Australia with the exception of India, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New proportion, yet the amount of taxi, and being only a little more than one-half of the Canadian three times the amount paid taxation per head is higher than in any other colony, and nearly country. Beside the Australasian coled in Canada, being \(\$ 14.74\), as compared with \(\$ 5.81\) in this A larger amount per head, and thalonies, there are five other British possessions which raise reveuue by taxation. The taxationere are thirteen places which raise a larger percentage of eveuue by taxation. The taxation in India is lighter than in any other country.

The total expenditure on Capital account since Confederation has been \(\$ 190,161,393\), as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Debts allowed & ¢ \(30,743,392\) \\
\hline Canadian Pacitic Railway. & 62,044,159 \\
\hline Canals & 36,612,301 \\
\hline Intercolonial and connected & 44,228,135 \\
\hline North-west Territories & 3,791,728 \\
\hline Dominion Lands & 3,304,877 \\
\hline Public Buildings, Ottawa & 2,163,544 \\
\hline Prince Edward Island Ra & 635,830 \\
\hline Other public works & *6,637,427 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Increase of debt. & \$ \(\begin{array}{r}190,161,393 \\ 165,402,793\end{array}\) \\
\hline Expenditure in excess of increase of debt. & \$ \(24,758,600\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following table shows the cost and the receipts on canals, railways, pubiic works, etc. since Confederation :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year ended 30th June. & Railways. & Canals. & Public Buildings. & Other Public Works. & Total, \\
\hline 1868 & \$ 483,353 & 128,965 & \$ 105,960 & 91,629 & 812,907 \\
\hline 1869 & 282,615 & 126,954 & 113,4i3 & 60,028 & 683,019 \\
\hline 1870. & 1,729,3^1 & 105,588 & 73,514 & 184,270 & 2,092,753 \\
\hline 1871. & 2,946,93J & 133,873 & 410,101 & 249,287 & 3,740,190 \\
\hline 1872. & 5,620,569 & 290,75 & 578,936 & 620,585 & 7,110,163 \\
\hline 1873. & 5,763,268 & 383,916 & 422,030 & 831,837 & 7,401,051 \\
\hline 1874 & 3,925,123 & 1,240,628 & 600,962 & 1,06t,967 & 6,831,680 \\
\hline 1875 & 5,018,427 & 1,715,310 & 800,812 & -914,197 & 8,448,745 \\
\hline 1876 & 4,497,434 & 2,389,544 & 1,075,483 & 927,615 & \(8,890,076\) \\
\hline 1877. & 3,249,502 & 4,131,396 & 736,240 & 540,804 & \(8,617,912\) \\
\hline 1878 & 2,643,741 & 3,843,339 & 518,008 & 363,74 & 7,369,695 \\
\hline 1879 & 2,507,053 & 3,064,098 & 372,059 & 331,481 & 6,323,691 \\
\hline 1880 & 6,109,599 & 2,123,366 & 442,394 & 298,529 & 8,973,888 \\
\hline 1881 & 5,577,236 & 2,100,243 & 507,949 & 563,388 & 8,748,815 \\
\hline 1882 & 5,176,832 & 1,670,268 & 544,032 & 542,251 & 7,933,383 \\
\hline 1883 & 11,707,619 & 1,8.57, & 675,260 & 877,456 & 15,117,880 \\
\hline 1884 & 14,392,933 & 1,665,351 & 1,291,963 & 1,372,823 & 18,723,069 \\
\hline 1885 & 11,645,220 & 1,572,918 & 1, 1130,988 & 1,208,274 & 15,457,399 \\
\hline 1856 & 4,48),833 & 1,333,422 & 117,316 & 451,890 & 6,383,491 \\
\hline 1887. & 3,270,433 & 1,783,698 & 1,029,859 & 1,525,660 & 7,609,650 \\
\hline 1888 & 3,94,143 & 1,188,302 & ,969,263 & 1,703,032 & 6,954,640 \\
\hline 1889 & 3,611,279 & 1,143,988 & 1,672,312 & 1,568,765 & 7,388 344 \\
\hline 1890. & \(4,122,724\) & 1,189,644 & 808,509 & 4,084,593 & 10,205,470 \\
\hline 1891 & 2,279,737 & 1,500,861 & 578,358 & 1,257,188 & 5,616,144 \\
\hline 1892. & 1,501,539 & 1,637,819 & 338,364 & 868,718 & 4,346,440 \\
\hline Total & \$115,587,423 & \$38,323,112 & \$15,215,055 & \$22,554,975 & \$191,680,565 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Railways & \$115,587,423 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Canals \\
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, iitcluding lighthouses and navigation.
\end{tabular}} & 38,323,112 \\
\hline & 39,028,746 \\
\hline & \$192,939,281 \\
\hline Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals. & 52,944,175 \\
\hline On public works . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 10,690,917 \\
\hline Making a total expenditure on public works of. & \$256,574.373 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
*Including the sum of \(32,725,504\) expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour
Commission on the improvement of the St, Lawrence, and assumed in 1890 by the Dominion Government.
}

The following is a statement giving the particulars connected with the several Canadian


The last isall was floated in June, 1892, and was subscribed for more than three times over. This was the second 3 per cent, loan issued by this country.
\(\$ 4.51\) per cent. in 1868 to \(\$ 2.93\) per cent in 1892, a decrease of \(\$ 1.58\) considerably decreased from shows the several rates of interest paid and the amouse of \(\$ 1.58\) on each \(\$ 100\). The following

Funded Debt payable in London-


Funded Debt payable payable in London. \(\qquad\) 6 per cent.
\$198,804,342
\({ }_{5}^{6}\) per cent \(\qquad\) 368,900
753,602 9,181,064 59,000

\section*{Total payable in Canada}

10,362,566
Total Funded Debt
\(\$ 209,166,908\)
Savings banks, 31 per cent
Province accounts, 5 per cent
39,529.548
Trust Accounts-
\(16,407,374\)
6 per cent.


Total trust accounts
9,113,817
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent
166,560
Provincial \({ }^{\text {s }}\) \} No interest
\(17,282,699\)

39,585
3,626,783
\$295,333,274
Interest, therefore, is payable at the rate of
\({ }_{6}^{6}\) per cent. on.
. \(2,090,944\) \(25,011,634\) \(150,037,660\)
66,050,115
In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of \({ }_{6}^{7}\) per cent. on 31,599,199
\begin{tabular}{ll}
7 & per cent. on \\
6 \\
5 & \(\because\)
\end{tabular}
*Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from \(\$ 3,113,700\) in 1867 to \(\$ 17,282,699\) in 1892.

The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent, of the revenue, but in 1892 had been reduced to 43 per cent. The Government have made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal, by which all the Dominion business in London will be attended to by that institution, and this change is expected to make a reduction in the charges of management.

The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \(\$ 5,739,713,416\), cf which Great Britain owes 57 per cent., India 18 per cent., the Australasian colonies 16 per cent., and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \(\$ 31,104,754\) during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have heen incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, mor over, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their popelations are very scanty.

\section*{Che \(\mathfrak{C o l o g}\) gut of fihodex. \\ . S .}

The gigantic Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of Apollo, so placed as to veo. Ide the entrance to the harbor. It is said to have been commenced by Chares of Lindus, a famous pupil of Lysippus, and was completed by Laches. It was formed of metal which was cast in separate pieces, a process which lasted for twelve years, and was fini hed in 280 B . C. The Colossus was over 100 feet high, and its thumb was so large that a man could not clasp it with his arms. It cost 300 talents, and sixty years after its erection it was thrown down by an earthquake. When, after lying on the ground for centuries, it was removed, the metal that composed it loaded 900 camels. The Colossus of Rhodes ranks as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

\section*{The Tows Called the "Modern Athens."}

Edinburgh is the "Modern Athens." Its singular resemblance to Athens, approached from 7 the Præus, is very striking. An imitation Acropolis is commenced on the Calton Hill, and has the effect of the Parthenon. Hymettus is rather hore lofty than the Pentland Hills, and Pentelicus is further otf and grander than Arthur's Seat ; but the old Castle of Edinburgh is a noble feature, recalling the Greek Acropolis. To these resemblances in nature have been added those of art. On the Calton is the unfinished "National Monument," intended to have been a cony of the Parthenon, but more like the Temple of Minerva. Lord Dugald Stewart's Monument is copied from that of Lysicrates at Athens. Below the Calton is the High School- an adaptation of the Femple of Tueseus, and the Burns' Monument, which is also Greek.

\section*{The River Called the "Father of Waters."}

The Mississippi is known as the "Father of Waters." Its name is a corrupted form of the original Indıan name Michë Sepë, meaning" Great River," or "Great Father of Waiers." Well does it deserve the title with its length of 3,716 miles, and draining, as it does, a territory considerably larger than all Central Europe. It discharges annually into the Gulf of Mexico 213-10 billions of cubic feet of water, with a mean discharge of 57,000 cubic feet per second, and it carries with it in suspension some 22 million cubic yards of sediment annually, while its navigable branches number 1,500. The epithet "Father of Waters" is not uncommonly applied to other great rivers, among which we may mention the Irrawaddy, one of the great streams of Asia The Thames, too, is sometimes spoken of as " Old Father Thames."
"Say, Father Thames, for thou hast seen
Full many a sprightly race,
Disporting on thy margent green,
The paths of pleasure trace."
Gray. Distant Prospect of Eton College.

\section*{The Loftiest Isolated Column in the World.}

The loftiest isolated column in the world is the Monument of London, 202 feet high, built by Sir Chris opater Wren in 1671-7, to commemorate the great fire of 1666. Its erection cost about \(£ 14,500\). The staircase is of black marble, consisting of 345 steps. An inseription, cutin 1681, to the effect that the " burning of this Protestant city" was "begun and carried on by ye treachery and malace of ye Popish faction," was obliterated by James II., re-cut in the reign of " pious, glorious, and immortal memory" (William III,), and finally erased by order of the Common Council January 26th, 1831. The mendacity of the charge roused Pope's ire in the indignant lines-

Where London's columm, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts its head, and lies.

\section*{fitherita.}

The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed. The total amount of capital invested in the fisheries in 1892 rea hed the sum of \(8,330 \mathrm{men}\). 647,835 . There were 988 vessels, of a total tomage of 37,205 tons, employthe largest and most important fresh water fish 50,348 men. The fisheries of the great lakes are longing to Canada, in the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and world. The area of fresh water beand 1203 ve-sels and boats manned by 2,920 men, nsing \(1,441,695\) fathoms of 72,700 square miles, in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake using \(1,441,695\) fathoms of nets, were employed the fish principally canght in the lakes. It is frout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel aro is carried on, and in 1891 the value of the seal skins was 8794,925 .

Comparative Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of Canata, 1891-1899.

Kinds of Fish.

1801.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Quantity. & Val \\
\hline 849,838 & \$ 3,82\% \\
\hline 298,598 & 1,343 \\
\hline 23,869,200 & 596 \\
\hline 9,108,650 & 354 \\
\hline 14,285,157 & 1,999 \\
\hline 6,321 \(\frac{1}{2}\) & 252 \\
\hline 2,557 & 35 \\
\hline 4,404,311 & 671 \\
\hline 15,206,328 & 1,522 \\
\hline 132,472 & 26 \\
\hline 165,981 & 19 \\
\hline 139,261 & 1,949 \\
\hline 150,1 & 5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
150,170

124,385
81.218

6,287,643
3,258
-7641
\(11,68,841\)
\(5,552,101\)
- 61

61,
86
1,278
43,11
8,42
8,42
4,28
8!2,69
2,719,69
1,525,216
713,030
799324
2,990,679
1,811,357
100,000
126,575
8,318
281,700
52,995
25,962
301
834,347
39,113
178.731

198,38j
770

Totals
Decrease
1892.
- Quantity, \(\frac{\text { V }}{880,184}\)
\(\$ 4,050,468\)
1,351,005
301,596
383,030
1,753,429
238,400
40,660
791,601
1,8,052
16,360
1,330,018
586,525
350,133
222,882
692,042 19,070
1,498,523
235,959
118,213
167,659
42,059
12,990
168,179
99,892
48,910
54,251
275,207
90,541
32,4,5
48,333
188,574
224,254
6,000
24,100
10,010
39,176
19,045
18,634
602,703
30,114
2,100
1,318
359,904
185,885
50,046
313,125
69,164
37,4i5
30,0 0
296,614
\(\$ 18,941,171\)

Five Goverment steamers are employel in the protection of the fisheries on the Adantic coast and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By the modus vivendi, which has been in force for five years, pending a settlement of the fishery question, United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of \(\$ 1,50\) per ton. To encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of tishing vessels, the Government has established a system of bounties. The bounty is paid on a basis of \(81.5^{\prime}\) per ton to vessels, 8.3 per man to boat fisher men, and \(\$ 1\) per boat to the owners. The bounties paid in 1831 amounted to \(\$ 156,892\).

There were twelve Government fish hatcheries in oneration in 1892, situated at Fraser River, B.C., Sydney, Bedford and Bayview, N. S., St, John River and Miramichi, N. B., Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que., and Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The total number of fry distributed in the spring of the year was \(134,908,000\), comprising \(11,449,060\) salmon, \(4,799,000\) salmon trout, \(54 \$ 50,000\) whitefish, 300,000 speekied trout and \(63,500,000\) lobsters.

The lobs or hatchery which was established at Bayview, Pictou Co., N. S., in 1891, is the first of its kind on the American continent. About \(7,000,0.0\) eggs were distributed in that year and \(63,500,000\) in 1892 along an area of about 60 miles of coast, at the rate of about one million to the mile.

The work of establishing and re-stocking oyster beds at Shediac, N. B., and Tracadie, N. S., has been undertaken by the Government under the superintendence of an expert from England-

Large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North. west and British Columbia. For the twelve years 1879-1892, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at over \(\$ 51,000,000\).

\section*{Mineraly mid Mctaly.}

There is hardly a mineral or metal of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion of Canada. The country's wealth in this direction, however, is at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the Dominion where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. The exports are chiefly coal, gold, copper, iron, phosphates, salt, antimony, mineral oils, asbestos, nickel, mica and gypsum. Gold mines are worked to asmall extent in Ontario, Quebec and the T'erritories, but largely in Nova Scotia ard British Columbia, the production from these two provinces in 1890 having amounted to \(\$ 1,166,227\). Silver mines are being worked in Ontario, and the Lake Superior silver deposits have been the richest yet discovered in Canada. Iron ore is found all over the Dominion, while copper is mined both in Quebec and Ontario. There are very large coal deposits in Nova Scotia, and this coal is sent by the River St. Lawrence and by rail into the interior. In the North West Territories coal is known to exist over a vast region to the east of the Rocky Mountains.

This region stretches from 150 to 200 miles east of the mountains, and north from the frontier for about a thousand miles. Beds of true bituminous coal have been found. There are also large quantities of lignite, which for local use, where wood is scarce, proves a useful fuel. It also occurs in considerable quantity along the valley of the Souris River, near the frontier, 150 miles south-west of Winnipeg, to which a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been constructed for the express object of making this supply of fuel available for consumers in Winnipeg and Manitoba generally. Good seams of anthracite coal are being worked in the Rocky Mountains at Anthracite and Canmore.

Specially among the minerals which are used for agricultural purposes may be mentioned apatite or phosphate of lime. The growing demand for this valuable material has led to a great increase in production, both for home use and exportation, In 1890, 31.753 tons were mined. The percentage of purity of native Canadian phosphate ranges from 70 to 95 per cent, It is said to produce valuable results when applied to land in its raw state, reduced to a fine powder. Phosphate of lime is found in large and easilv-worked deposits throughout a large extent of country in the Ottawa River valley. The largest deposits have been found on the Quebec side. Nickel may also be mentioned as a new-found metal required in increasing quantities for the world's con-umption. The nickel contents of the matter shipped at Sudbury, in 1891, are stated to be \(5,352,000\) pounds. The Canadian asbestos is pronounced the best in the world. In 1890 the quantity mined was 8,000 tons, worth \(\$ 1,039,661\).

Petroleum is known to exist in several parts of the Dominion, but the wells have been proAtably worked only in Ontario. The production from them is very large, and appreciably adds to the wealih of the Dominion, Very extensive sources of petroleum have also been found in the North-west and in the Rocky Mountains.

Salt is found in the North-West; but the principal deposits are at Goderich and other places in Ontario, where there are extensive salt works. Salt is also found in New Brunswick.

Bailding stone of excellent quality is widely distributed in all the provinces, and there are numerous quarries of dolomite, limestone, sandstone and granite, from which blocks of every size required can be obtained. There is also a great variety of marbles, but only a few quarries have yet been opened.

Gypsum is found in great abundance in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. It occurs also in Manitoba and the Territories, Mica is another Canadian product of increasing value on account of its use in telegraphic apparata. edmitted developa system t fisher
or River, igouche, er of fry ,000 sal-
the flrst rear and on to the
e, N. S., EnglandNorth. imed by

GOLD PRODUCTION THROUGIIOUT THE WORLD.


\section*{THE WORLD'S MONEY SUPPLY.}

The Acting Director of the United States Mint prepared the following table of the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world. This table shows that the aggregate stock of gold in June, 1893 , was \(\$ 3,582,605,000\); the aggregate stock of silver was \(\$ 4,42,50,000\), and the aggregate uncovered paper was \(\$ 2,635,873,000\). The stock of gold possessed by the principal countries is given as follows: Great Britain, \(\$ 550,00,000\); France \(\$ 800,000,000\); Germany, \(\$ 600,000,00 \Delta\); Russia, \(\$ 250,-\) 000,000 , United States, \(\$ 004,000,000\).

The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows: Great Britain, \(\$ 100,000,000\); France \(\$ .00,006,0 u 0\); Germany, \(\$ 211,000,000\); Russia, \(\$ 60,00,000\); United States, \(\$ 615,000,000\).

This stock of silver is divide 1 into full tender and limited tender. The Uniterl States has \(\$ 538,000,000\) full tender and \(\$ 77,000,000\) limited tender ; Great britasen, no cilver tull tender, \(\$ 150,-\) 000,000 limited tender ; France, \(\$ 650,0 \times 0,000\) full tender, \(\$ 50,000,00\) limited tender ; Germany, \(\$ 103,000,0 u 0\) full tender and \(\$ 108,00,000^{\prime}\) limited tender ; Russia, \(\$ 22,00\) ',000 full tender and \(\$ 38\), 000,000 limited tender. The ratio prevailing in nearly all the principal countries bet ween goid lands legal tender silver is 1 to \(15 \frac{1}{2}\). This is the ratio in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Russia, Central and South America. The ratio between gold and limited tender silver is as a rule 1 to 14.38. The respective ratios in the United States are 1 to 15.98 and 1 to 14.95 . The various monetary systems as divided among the several countries are as follows :

Gold and Silver-United States, France, Belgium,Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Nether. lands, Turkey and Japan.

Gold-United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada and Cuba.

Silver-Russia, Mexico, Central and South America and India.
Of the uncovered money, South America has \(\$ 600,000,000\); Russia, \(\$ 500,000,000\); the United States, \(\$ 412,000,00 ;\) A ustria, \(\$ 26,000,000\); Italy, \(\$ 113,000,000\); Germany, \(\$ 107,000,000\); France,
\(\$ 81,000,000\); and Great Britain

The per capita e \(\$ 12.12\); Russia, \(\$ 2.21\); United States, \(\$ 9.01\). The per capita of all
Australia, \(\$ 26.75\); Belgium, \(\$ 25,33\); United is : France, \(\$ 40.56\); Cuba, 831,00 ; Netherlands, \(\$ 2888\); \$7.16.

\section*{Origin of Banks.}

Banks existed in China, Babylon, Greece, Rome and other nations long before the Christian era, but the earliest records of Europern banks now in existeuce are those of the Bank of Venice, founded A. D. 1771 ; the Bank of Barcelona, in 1401 ; the Bank of Geneva, in 1407 ; and the Bank of Amsterdam in 1609. The oldest bank-notes of which we have any record were issued in China as ient money," and it was ine popular name of this paper currency was " flying money "or" convenmotioes, such as " Produce all soumilar to that of American bank-bils, except in the addition of number of the note, value placan ; spend with economy." They bore the name of the bank, was in some case exuressed place of issue, date, and signature of the proper bank officers. The value ingots equal in amountsed in figures, in words, and in pictorial representations showing coins or of counterfeiting Asiatic Museumg. A specimen of these notes, issued in 1399 B.C., is on exhibition in the mulberry-treum, St. Petcrsburg. It is printed in blue ink on paper made from the fibre of the of banking tran tablets belong to thens dating back to the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. The earliest of these that of Egibi \& Co year 601 B. C. The earliest known Babylonian banking-house is said to be in Babylon from the house that seems to have acted as a sort of imperial banking institution having been traced the time of Sennacherib ( \(700 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}\).) down to the reign of Darius, 51 s B. C., earthen jar in thed through flve generations. Records of this house, on clay tablets found in an earthen jar in the neighborhood of Hilleh, near Babylon, may be seen in the British Museum,

\section*{faithang.}

There are about 15,000 miles of railway in Canada at the present time. Every place of any importance has its one or more railway stations. The three principal systems are the Canadian Pacific, 5,564 miles; Grand Trunk, 3,143 miles ; and the Intercolonial, including the Prince Edward Island Railway, 1,353 miles. The rest of the mileage is made up of smaller lines in the various provinces. The total paid up capital is \(\$ 816,64^{7}, 760\), to which the Dominion and Local Governments and municipalitios contributed in one way or another \(\$ 192,470,000\). The total number of passengers carried in 1892 was \(13.533,414\), freight carried was \(22,189,923\), the earnings were \(\$ 51,685,768\) and the working expenses, \(\$ 36,488,228\).

Summary Statement of Earnings on Canadian Railways, 1892.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Railways.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Earnings from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Earnings per Mile.} \\
\hline & Passenger Traffic. & Freight Traffic. & Mails, Express and other Sources. & & \\
\hline Canada Atlantic & \$ 106,541 & \& 385,818 & \$ 78038 & & 83,589 \\
\hline Canada Southern. & 1,262,362 & 3,561,201 & 16i, 1:3 & 4,9.9,710 & 13165 \\
\hline Canadian Pacific system & 5,509,277 & 13,091,396 & 2,1¢ \(\mathbf{8}\), 431 & 20,789,104 & 3,757 \\
\hline Grand Trunk system. & 5,463,983 & 11,621,037 & 2,676,676 & 17,761,696 & 5,624 \\
\hline Intercolonial ... & -961,423 & 1,803,529 & 180,485 & 2,945,442 & 2,581 \\
\hline Quebec Central & 116,441 & 153,036 & 13,803 & 283,370 & 1,810 \\
\hline Manitoba \& North-1West & 61,505 & 155,352 & 20,976 & 237,833 & , 951 \\
\hline South-Eastern system. & 171,81t & 391,134 & 27,772 & 590,720 & 2,826 \\
\hline Other lines & 1,134,815 & 2,067,619 & 314,772 & 3,517,206 & 976 \\
\hline Total & 14,788,466 & 33,233,122 & 3,667,180 & 51,685,768 & 3,543 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Summary Statement of Working Expenses on Canadian Railways, 1898.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Railways, & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Main- } \\
\text { tenance of } \\
\text { Line, } \\
\text { Buildings, } \\
\text { \&c. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Working and Repairs. & General Working Expenses. & Total. &  \\
\hline Canada Atlantic. & \$ 57,017 & \$ 174,731 & \$ 137,529 & \$ 369,277 & \$2,322 \\
\hline Canada Southern & 49j,458 & 1,546,192 & 1,348,999 & 3,390,649 & 8,946 \\
\hline Canadian Pacific syste & 2,509,858 & 5,020,091 & 4,911,177 & 12,441,126 & 2,248 \\
\hline Grand Trunk system & 2,310,587 & 5,903,687 & 4,545,963 & 12,790,237 & 4,050 \\
\hline Intercolonial.. & 1,007,935 & 1,600,882 & 830,560 & 3,439,377 & 3,014 \\
\hline Quebec Central & 52,326 & 68,466 & 75,097 & 195,889 & \\
\hline Manitoba \& North-West & 66,005 & 76,578 & 76,264 & 217,847 & 871 \\
\hline South-Eastern system & 97,853 & 274,4.8 & 186,149 & 558,460 & 2,672 \\
\hline Other lines..... & 1,051,700 & 1,045,294 & 988,372 & 3,085,366 & 856 \\
\hline Total. & 7,678,739 & 15,710,379 & 13,099,110 & 36,488,228 & 2,501 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Financial Position of Government Railways in Canada, 1892.


The following is a statement of accidents on the Canadian roads for 1891 and 1892 :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Passengers.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1891.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1892.} \\
\hline & Killed. & Injured. & Killed. & Injured. \\
\hline Employees.. & \({ }_{65}^{13}\) & 105 & 14 & 40 \\
\hline Others..... & 118 & \({ }^{683}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 110 \\
& 109
\end{aligned}
\] & 700
139 \\
\hline & 196 & 818 & 233 & 879 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévi, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacitic Oceans. The extensiuns consist of \(479 \frac{1}{2}\) miles, making a total length of \(1,154 \frac{1}{2}\) miles,

The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the Island, a distance of \(154 \frac{1}{2}\) miles, and, includiug extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The traffic during 1892 was very dull, and there was a decrease of 6,119 in the number of passengers and 8,446 tons in the quantity of freight carried. The receipts decreased by \(\$ 16,815\), and the working expenses increased by \(\$ 31,716\), this increase being in part due to an extraordinary expenditure for laying new steel rails. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be some years before the earnings will equal the expenditure.

In 1892 the freight traffic on the roads was 51,065 tons, and 139,389 passengers were carried.
The total mileage of the railways in Canada owned, leased or operated by the Grand Trunk Company is 3,158 miles. In the United States the lines leased by the Grand Trunk Company and operated by it are:-Atlantic \& St. Lawrence Railway, Lewiston \& Auburn Railway, Norway, Branoh, Champlain \& St. Lawrence Railway, United States \& Canada Railway, Chicago,De:roit \& Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railway, Michigan Air Line Railway. The total mileage of these is 360 miles. The lines in the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, controlled and operated in harmony with the Grand Trunk, but under separate management, namely :-Chicago \& Grand Trunk Railway, Grand Trunk Junction Railway, Detroit, Grand Haven \& Milwaukee Railway, Toledo, Saginaw \& Muskegon Railway, Cincinnati, Saginaw \& Mackinaw Railway, aggregate 676 miles. The Grand Trunk system therefore comprises in the United States and Canada 4,194 miles of railway. It also controls a line of steamers running between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. The Grand Trunk Company are owners of the boats which have performed the car ferry service between Fort Gratiot and Point Edward, a and between Detroit and Windsor. They also hold a controlling interest in the International bridge across the Nia;ara river, near Buffalo, and are lessees of the Suspension bridge, crossing the same river below the Falls. By arrangements with the Central Vermont Railrond and its connections, the traffic of section of Thunk main line has access to Boston and New England points. 'The Great Western tral; West Shorand Trunk has through connection via the Niagara frontier wi h the N. Y. Cen\& Western. Lehigh Valley \& Lrie \& Western ; Delaware, Lacl:awanna \& Western ; N.Y.,Ontario the Wabash Lailgh Valley \& Rome, Watertown \& Ogdensburg R.R. At Detroit it connects with the Toledo, Ann Arbor \& North Michigan Railway. The St. Clair Tunnel constitutes the cene
tral link between the two divisions of the Grand Trunk system east and west of the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. The Grand Trunk system as now constituted comprises lines of railway under one control, extending from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard at Yortland. By its connections it affords through traftic facilities between Chicago and New York, Boston and all points in the Eastern and New England States. At Chicago, by means of the Chicago \& Western Indiana and the Belt line, the Grand Trunk lines interchange traftic with all the western and northwestern roads. In Cauada, the Grand Trunk reaches almost every town in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and by i seastern connection, the Intercolonial Railway, it interchanges trattic to and from the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. For kuropean and other export trattic the Grand Trunk has direct connection on the wharves at Montreal duriug the summer months with numerous steamship lines for Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Bristol and other ports in Great Britain, also with steamboats for Newfoundland, Cape Breton, etc.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections in Canada have a total mileage of 7008 miles. The length of the main line from Montreal, Que., to Vancouver, B.C., is 2,904 miles. There are five divisions to the road, The Eastern is 1,654 miles, covering from Montreal to Fort William and the numerous branch lines in connection with this, the St. Lawrence \& Ottawa Railway, the Lake Maskinonge Railway, the Montreal \& Western Railway, and the Atlantic \& Northwest Railway, - these four leased lines.

The Ontario and Quebec division covers 1,297 miles, and includes the Montreal \& Ottawa Railway, the Guelph Junction Railway, the Atlantic \& Northwest Kailway-these three leased lines-and the South-Eastern Railway, which is worked on account of owners.

The Atlantic division has a mileage of 655 , and incluses the Atlantic \& Northwest Railway and the New Brunswick Railway,-leased lines with running powers over the Maine Central Railway. In the Western division, the main line of which runs from Fort William to Donald, there are 2,845 miles, these including the Manitoba \& South-Eastern Railway, a leased line, the Souris Branch and extensions, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake \& Saskatchewan Railwav and the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, Lhe latter two lines worked on account of owners. The main line of the Pacific division runs from Donald to Vanconver, the total mileage is 556 miles; these including two leased lines, the Columbia \& Kootenay Railway and the Shuswap \& Okanagan.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has opened up the Canadian Northwest, and its connections extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Uceans. The Canadian Pacific short line, as it is called, runs from Montreal through the State of Maine to Nt. John, N: B., connecting there with the Intercolonial, a government road, for Halifax, N.S., the extreme eastern point on the Atlantic coast. The Canadian Pacific has also secured control of the Duluth, South Shore \& Atlantic, a road running from Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth, on Lake Superior, a distance of 584 miles. An-oth-r road now under control of the Canadian Pacific is the Minneapolis, St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Railway. This road runs from Sault Ste. Marie to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and up to the Canadian border in North Dakota sta'e, a distance of 1,278 miles, and is the outlet for a vast quantity of the grain from the Western States. The connections of the Canadian Pacific Railway extend into the Eastern and Western States.

A line of Canadian Pacific steamers also runs on the upper lakes, from Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie to Port Arthur and Fort William, The Company has three steel steamers on this route, carrying pas engersand freight. The Trans-Pacific service of the Canadian Pacific Railway consists if three steamships of 6000 tons register each, which run from Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C., to Yokohama, Shanghai and Hong Kong. These steamers aresubsidized by the Canadian Government, and carry the mails. The ordinary passage from Yokohama to Vancouver cecupies \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) to 12 days; and from Hong Kong to Vancouver 21 to \(21 \frac{1}{2}\) days. An ordinary fast train from Vancouver to Montreal occupies 6 days in transit. The latest connection secured by the Canadian Pacific Railway is a line of steamships running between Vancouver and Australia. At present there are two boats on the line, the "Miowera" and the "Warimoo," of about 5,000 tons burden. They give a monthly service from Vancouver, calling at Shanghai, the Sandwich Islands, Brisbane, Queensland and Sydney in New South Wales. It is claimed for this route that it is the shortest from England to Australia, and the Canadian Pacific has now the through connection. It is also developing increased commercial relations between Canada and Australia, The Canadian Pacific Railway is looked upon as a military highway for Great Britain, as by this route troops can be rapidly transported to India in case of war, via entirely Britisb territory as regards the land journey.

\section*{The Origin of the Scottish Clans.}

Clans are said to have arisen in Scotland in the reign of King Malcolm II., about 1008 A.D. The word meant a body of men confederated together by common ancestry or any other tie, and came to be applied in England in the 17th century almost exclusively to the Scottish Highlanders as divided from each other topographically and by distinctive surnames. The assumption of a common surname was general but not universal. Men enlistert under chiefs whose names they usually took, but often not. It was always the policy of the old law of Scotland to require all the Highland clans to have some respectable representative-a man of rank and substance-who should besecurity at court for their good conduct ; clans that could find no such security were called "broken clans," and their members were outlaws The celebrat d McGregor clan was a "broken clan," and its name was proscribed, and the membe shunted down by the law. The clans were never treated in the old Scotch Acts with any respect, but were considered thieves and cut-throsts. The Highland clans were a feudal institution, and "broken men "settled on lands in possession of the chiefs on conditions of military service. Clanship originated when the Celts, unable to contend with overwhelming numbers, who drove th m from the plains, and anxious to preserve their independence, banded themsolves into various little societies, commanded by individuals of superior property, courage, or talent, under whose banners they had fought, or under whose protection they had settled, and who naturally became their chiefs.

\section*{Shipping.}

So far as regards her mercantile marine, Canada stands to-day the fifth maritime power in the world, The total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1є92, incluGing old and new vesse.s, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,007, measuring 964,129 tons register tonnage, being a decrease of 8 vessels and a decrease of 41,346 tons register, as compared with 1801. The number of steamers on the registry books at the same date was 1,502 , with a gross tonnage of 234,711 tons. Assuming the average value to be \(\$ 30\) per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada is \(\$ 28,923,870\). The number of new vessels built and registered in Canada last year was 255 , measuring 28,773 register tons, Estimating the value of new tonnage at \(\$ 45\) per ton, it gives a total value of \(\$ 1,294,785\) for new vessels. The following is a statement of the total number of vessels and total tonnage for each province :-
\[
\begin{array}{ll} 
& \text { Total No. of } \\
\text { Province. } & \text { sailing ships }
\end{array}
\] Ottawa ee leased

Railway Central Lonald, esed line, y and the The main es ; these nagan. mections is called. with the Atlantic Atlantic, iles. Anault Ste. nd up to or a vast ific Rail-
und and rs on this ific Railer, B.C., idized by to Vanordinary secured nd Aus. of a bout he Sandfor this now the ada and Britain, British

008 A.D. tie, and h High. assump. s whose land to ink and no such McGreown by ere conbroken lanship m from \(s\) little \(r\) whose became

Sea-Going Shipping entered and cleared at Canadian Ports, 1891 and 1892.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Nationalities.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Number } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Vessels. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Tons \\
Register.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Freight.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Number } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Men. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & & & Tons & Tons Measurement. & \\
\hline British........ 1891. & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { British... } \\
& \text { Canechan }
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & & \\
\hline Foreign.. & 13,665
14,173 & \(1,791,306\)
\(5,380,652\) & 63,116
\(1,116,012\) & 816,1:3 & 87,138 \\
\hline Tot & 14,173 & 5,380,652 & 1,116,012 & 1,112,320 & 249,778 \\
\hline \[
18: 2 .
\] & 31,3-1 & 19,695,196 & 3,129,723 & 2,493,222 & ¢44,3:3 \\
\hline British... & 3,402 & 3,586,335 & & & \\
\hline Foreign... & 13,720 & 2,085,187 & 1,022,845 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 515,998 \\
& 833,902
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 103,389 \\
& 104,069
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total . & 13,839 & 5,051,452 & 1,139,422 & \[
922,657
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 104,009 \\
& 231,797
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total ............................ & 20,961 & 10,752,974 & 3.516,825 & 2,277,557 & 439,195 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Canada's maritime trade on her inland waters is also very extensive in character.
The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act, chap. 83, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which provides that no gools or passengers can be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships. This provision, however, may be declared by the Governor-heneral in Council not to be applicable to the vessels of any country that allows British versels to participate in its coasting trade on the same footing as its own notional vessels. By different Orders in Council, the ships of the following countries have beon admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, viz., Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, AustriaHungary, Denmark, Belgium and tife Argentine Republic.

The total tomnage of the versels, British and foreign, employed in the coasting trade, which arrived at and departed from Canadian ports last year was \(25,109,929\) tons.

The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnaye proper was, in 1891, only \(1,005,950\) tons, comprising 1.587 vessels. In \(1856,75^{\circ} 2\) per cent, of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1892, \(\$ 641,601,000\) to \(\$ 1,784,733,000\). pur cent.; the value carried having increased in the meantime from

The totnl number of vessels entered inwards from sea during 1892 was 6,594 , of \(3,370,821\) tons register. Of these 1,028 were Br.tish, 3,386 Canadian and 2,150 foreign. They carried \(1,091,052\) tons weight and 197,467 tons measurement, while 145,282 men comprised the crews. During the same period, 9,079 vessels, of \(2,105,173\) tons rogister, entered iuwards in ballast, with crews of
76,644 men,

The total number of vessels entered outwards for sea in 1892 was 11,877 , of \(4,532,493\) tons regisier. Of these, 1,591 were British, 5,407 Canadian and 4,879 foreign. The quantity of fright carried was \(2,425,783\) tons weight and \(2,080,093\) tons measurement, and the versels carried in ballast, liaving crews of 50,460 men.

The quantity of freight carried last year by vessels trading on the inland lakes and rivers of Canada was 697,491 tons weight and 497,745 tons measurement. of thix, 560,710 tons weight and 346,479 tons measurement were carried in Canadian bottoms. United States craft carried 136,781 tons weight and 151,266 tons measurement. On the inland wat rss of Canada are trading iron and steel stemmers of a tomnage equal to that of many ocean steamships.

Canads last year sold to other countries 56 vessels of 36,399 tons, and of total value of \(\$ 506,747\)

\section*{TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP RECORDS.}

\section*{To or from Canadian Ports.}
1893. Allan Line R. M.S. Parisian left Moville 18th August, arrived at Rimouski 6.40 a.m, 25 th August, 6 days, 15 Lh .40 m . via Belleisle.
1893. R. M. S. Parisian left Moville 9th June, 3 p.m., arrived Rimouski 16th Jume, 7 p.m, \(=7\) days, 4h. 0il. Fastest passage via Cape lace. R. M. S. Sardinian, Moville to Rimouski via Belleisle, 6 days, 18 h . 40 m . 1891, R. M.S. Parisian, Quebec to Liverpool, August, 6 days, \(18 \mathrm{Sh}, 4 \mathrm{~m}\).
1893. Dominion Line R M. S. Labrador left Moville 7th July, 3.0? p.m., arrived Rimouski 14th July, 4.40 a.m.; passage 6 days, 13 h . 20 m .

Dominion Line R. M. S. Vancouver, from Rimouski, July 2nd, 1893, at 9 p.m., arrived at Moville 10ih, at 2 a.m., 6 days, 1 J hours (allowing 5 hours detentiou by fog).

Beaver Line S.S. Lake Ontario, August, 1823, Quebec to Liverpool, 8 days, 10 hours.
Beaver Line S.S. Lake Superior, August, 1893, Liverpool to Quebec, 8 days, 18 hours.

\section*{1899.}

\section*{Number} of Men.
atutes of port in ed by the ows Brivessels. \(d\) to the Austria-
\(e\), which
he regis. \(75{ }^{5} 2 \mathrm{per}\) in 1892, me from

821 tons 1,(91,052 ring the rews of

493 tons atity of carried utwards

\section*{Between Queenstown and Sandy Hook, New York.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline P & h Oct., & 1424 \\
\hline New-York & ,Eastward, 23rd Aug., 1892.. & \(19 \quad 57\) \\
\hline Teutonic. & Eastward, 21st Oct., 1891. & 213 \\
\hline & Westward, 13th Aug., 18 & 1631 \\
\hline Majest & Eastward, 3rd Sept., 1890. & 2316 \\
\hline M & Westward, 30 th July, 18 & 188 \\
\hline Umbr & Westward, Aug., 1832.. & 22 \\
\hline & Eastward, Aug., 1832. & 115 \\
\hline Etruri & Westward, Sept., 1892. & 20 \\
\hline & Eastward, Aug., 1892. & 35 \\
\hline Campan & Westward, July, 1593 & 1509 \\
\hline & Enstward, Sept., 1893. & \(14 \quad 55\) \\
\hline & Westward, Sept., 189 & \(15 \quad 35\) \\
\hline  & Eas ward, Oct., & 1325 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} which is th \(\theta\) fastest Eastern passage on record.

\section*{New Forle and Southampton or Havre.}

Paris, from Southampton to New York, westward, June, 1893, \(6 \quad 9 \quad 37\) Fuist Bismark, from New York, eastward, September, 1893, \(6810 \quad 55\) Furst Bismark, from Southampton, westward, May, 1892, 6 Columbin, " " O October, 1890, 6 150 Normannia, " " May, 1893, 6 \(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Augusta-V ictoria, " } & \text { July, 1892, } & 6 & 21 & 45\end{array}\) Havel, to Southampton, eastward \(\quad \begin{array}{llll}6 & 19 & 0\end{array}\) La Touraine, from Havre to New York, May, 1893, \(\begin{array}{llll}6 & 17 & 0\end{array}\)

\section*{Distances.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline New York to Queenstown. & 2800 miles. \\
\hline " to Southampton & 3100 miles. \\
\hline " to Havre & 3171 miles. \\
\hline Quebec to Liverpool, via Be & 3060 miles. \\
\hline ontreal to Quebec. & 172 \\
\hline Quebec to Rimouski & 152 miles. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Objects Visible at Sea Level.}

The following table shows the distance at sea level at which objects are visible at certain elevations :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Elovation-Feet. & Miles. & Elevation-Fect. & Miles. & Elevation-Feet. & Miles \\
\hline 5 & 296 & 100. & 13.23 & 500. & 29.58 \\
\hline 10 & 4.18 & 200. & 18.72 & 1,000 & 33.41 \\
\hline 20 & 5.92 & & 22.91 & & 96.10 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Murray (Challonger expedition) states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27.366 feet Pacific Ocean, 30,039 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,5s2 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,201 feet ; Arctic Ocean \(9.0^{\prime 1} 10\) feet. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of \(24,5 \% 6,000\); Pacific Ocean, 50,309 , 000 ; Indian Ocean, 17,084,003 ; Arctic Ocean, 4,7\$1,000 ; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000.

A knot or nautical mile equals 6085 feet ; a land mile equals 5280 feet.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPG AND THELR SPEED
1836-1874,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Ship. & When built. & Length. & Breadth. & HorsePower. & Tonnage. & & & \\
\hline Sirius* & 1836 & \[
\mathrm{Ft} .
\] & Ft. & \(\underset{\substack{\text { Nominal. } \\ 270}}{ }\) & 700 & \({ }_{18}{ }^{18}\) & \({ }_{11}^{\mathrm{H}}\) & \({ }_{\text {M }}\) \\
\hline British Queen* & 1839 & 231 & 40 & 500 & 2,016 & 13 & 19 & 10 \\
\hline Liverpon**..... & 1839 & 210 & 36 & 404 & 1,15) & 11 & 18 & 5 \\
\hline Great Western* . & 1838 & 212 & 35 & 450 & 1,340 & 10 & 10 & 15 \\
\hline Britannia*.... . & 1840 & 206 & 34 & 450 & 1,155 & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Scotia*. \\
City of Pienmo
\end{tabular} & 1852 & 366
440 & 47 & 1, C 00 & 2,358 & 7 & 4 & 30 \\
\hline City of Richmond & 1873
1874 & 440
488 & 43 & 1.00 & 4,780 & 7 & 18
14 & 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above table pives a good idea of the growth in tonnage and speed of the Transatlant Stea...ships \(-183 \dot{s}\) to \(18 i 4\).
*Paddle wheel steamships.

THE OCEAN FERRY IN 1893-4.
Some of the principal Steamships nove running.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Steamship.
Alaska ... Name of Line. & Gross
Tonnage & Indicated Horse-power. & Speed-Knot per hour. & Length. & Breadth. \\
\hline  & 6982
5381 & 11000 & & & \\
\hline  & 53881 & 8161 & \(17 \frac{1}{2}\)
17 & 500
438 & 50
48 \\
\hline Augusta Victoria*§ \(\dagger\) Hamburg & 5164
7165 & 7500
12500 & 16 & 459 & 45 \\
\hline Britannic............ \({ }^{\text {Cunard }}\) & 7269 & 10000 & \({ }_{17} 19\) & 460 & 56 \\
\hline  & 5004 & 5000 & 17 & 470 & 57 \\
\hline Circassian............ Allan......... & 12950 & 15000 & \(1{ }^{16}\) & 455 & 45 \\
\hline City of Rome......... Anchor & 3724 & & 132 & 620 & 65 \\
\hline Columbia* § ¢........ An Hamburg....... & 8144
7165 & 17500 & 18 & 515 & 40 \\
\hline Eider............... \({ }_{\text {Elbe. }}\) N. G. Lloyd.... & 7165
4719 & 13500 & 192 & 460 & 52
56 \\
\hline Ems, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . N. G. Lloyd.. .. & 4510 & 7000
5600 & 17 & 429 & 47 \\
\hline Etruria \(\dagger\). . . . . . . . . \({ }_{\text {N }}^{\text {N. }}\) Lloyd..... & 5192 & 7405 & \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) & 418 & 44 \\
\hline Furst Bismark...... Cunard.... & 7790 & 15000 & 17 & 429 & 47 \\
\hline Gallia.................. \({ }^{\text {Hamburg. }}\) Cunard & 8874 & 16000 & 20 & 501 & 57 \\
\hline Germanic . . . . . . . . . White Star & 4809
5008 & 5000 & 15 & & 4 \\
\hline Kaiser Wilhelm İ \(\dagger\) ¢ N. G. Lloyd & 5008
6500 & 5000 & 16 & 430 & 44 \\
\hline La Bourgogne § t.... French..... & 6000
7303 & 6000
8100 & 17 & 450 & \\
\hline  & 6900 & 8100 & 18 & 492 & 52 \\
\hline La Gascogne \& \(\dagger\) t.... French.. & 6920 & 8100
8100 & 18 & 492 & 51 \\
\hline Labrador § § t...... French. & 1 7303 & 8100
8100 & 18 & 492 & 51 \\
\hline Lahn § \(\dagger\).......... . . Dominion.. \({ }^{\text {d }}\). & 5000 & & & 492 & 52 \\
\hline Lake Huron......... N, G, Lloyd... & 5681 & 9310 & & 400 & 47 \\
\hline Lake Nepigon......... \({ }_{\text {Beaver }}^{\text {Beaver }}\) & 4040 & .... & & 418 & 49 \\
\hline Lake Ontario ........ \({ }^{\text {Beaver }}\) & 2209
4501 & .... & \(10^{2}\) & 385 & 42 \\
\hline Lake Superior. ...... . . Beaver. & 4561
4501 & .... & 14 & 374 & 35 \\
\hline Lake Winnipeg ..... Beaver. & \({ }_{3300}\) & \(\ldots\). & 14 & 40) & 44 \\
\hline Ca Normandie § \(\dagger\)... French & 6217 & 7000 & 122 & 355 & 40 \\
\hline ucania*§ \(\dagger\). ........ \(\begin{aligned} & \text { French } \\ & \text { Cunard }\end{aligned}\) & 8000 & 12000 & \(17 \frac{1}{2}\) & 459 & 49 \\
\hline  & 12950 & 13090 & 192 & & \\
\hline  & 9500 & 12500 & 20 & 620 & 65 \\
\hline Noordland t ........ & 10499 & 18000 & 201 & \({ }_{587}\) & 67 \\
\hline Vormannia *§ \(\dagger\)...... Hamburg ...... & 5212 & & 13. & 527 & 63 \\
\hline regon.......... .. \({ }_{\text {aris }}\) + \(+\ldots\) Dominion ....... & 3712 & & \(19 \frac{1}{2}\) & 520 & 47 \\
\hline  & 10500 & 4500
18000 & 13. & 360 & 40 \\
\hline  & 5359 & 18000 & 201 & 527 & 63 \\
\hline  & 5381 & 8000 & & 440 & 46 \\
\hline armatian............ \({ }_{\text {Allan. }}\) & 4376 & & 172 & 439 & 48 \\
\hline arnia................ \({ }^{\text {A }}\) Dominion & 3647 & & 14 & 403 & 42 \\
\hline өrvia.........., \(\cdot\). Dominion ..... & 3726 & 4500 & 12 & 370 & 42 \\
\hline eutonic \(\leqslant\) \& \(\ldots\)...... Cunard....... & 7392 & 10000 & \(11{ }^{11}\) & 360 & 40 \\
\hline oronto.............. \({ }^{\text {dhite }}\) Star.... & 9500 & 12500 & & 515 & 52 \\
\hline rave § t............. V \(^{\text {Nominion }}\) N. Lloyd .. & 3315 & 3000 & 12 & 582 & 57 \\
\hline mbria + ........ . . . . Cunard N. G. Lloyd ... & 5381 & 8003 & \(17{ }_{4}\) & & 48 \\
\hline ancouver............ Dominion ....... & 7198
6.917 & 15000
7000 & \(20^{4}\) & 501 & \\
\hline & & 7009 & 1.5 & 430 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Twin-screw; all others are single screw.
Triple expansion engines ; all others have compound engines.
+ Built of steel; all others are iron.

\section*{TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS.}

Route,-Vancouver to Yokohama, 4,283 miles , to Shanghai 5 .
140 miles ; to Honolulu, 2,420 knots ; to Fiji 5 , risbane, 6,510 knots ; to Sydney direct, 6,832 knots
The R. M. S. Empress of
Ie following passage from Yokohama to Victadian Pacific Steamship Line, in Aug., 1891, made rived Victoria 29 th Aug., 1891, at 4.24 a.m. The : Left Yokohama 19th Aug., 1891, at 8.45 a.m. ; the 29th Aug., and reached New York at 4.43 a m. of this steamer left Vancouver at \(1.08 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). oard the City of New York at 5.15 a.m. the same. day the 2nd September. They were put on \(1 \theta\) mails reaching London at \(11.08 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). of the 9 tl day, and she sailed at \(6.45 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). for Liverpool, Now the ordinary passage from Yokohame 9 th September, 1891
ong Kong to Vancouver 21 to \(21 \frac{1}{2}\) days. An ordinary fast train from Vancouv
2,906 miles. The S.S. "Miowera" of the montreal occupies 6 days in transit, the distance ade the passage from Vancouver to Sydney in lige established in 1893 to run to Australia has

\section*{Canald.}

The canal system of inland navigation of Dominion waters is certainly one of the largest and most important in the world. The several administratious evince every desire to increase the usefulness of these waterways.

The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance, \(71_{4}^{3}\) miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188\(\}\) miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United states for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is aff rded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,494 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario form a very large portiors of this inland navigation. The canals on the st. Lawrence system are at follows :-

The Welland from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Palhousie, on Lake Ontario, 263 miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of 326 feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 78 miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 153 , feet ; the Rapid Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) feet; Farran's Point, 3 of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) miles in length, with, 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11 f miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of \(82 \frac{1}{f}\) feet; and the Lachine Canal, \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

The Soulanges Canal, now in course of construction on the north side of the river, is intended to take the place of the Beauharnois Canal, and will be 14 miles in length with five locks.

The difference between tide water and Lake Superior is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on the whole system is 53, and the greatest navigable depth 14 feet in the Welland only since 1888. The depth in the other canals is 12 feet, but a uniform depth of 14 feet is to be carried out in the course of a few years. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:-

The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 5199 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55 . The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of \(\$ 3,911,701\), and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857,

Then there are the Richelieu and Lake Champlain, or Chambly Canal, a distance of 81 miles from the St. Lawrence to the Lake. There are 10 locks and a rise of 79 feet. The Burlington Bay Canal, \(\frac{1}{2}\) mile, connecting the Bay with Lake Ontario.

St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, N. S., which gives access to the Atlantic, to the Bras d'Or Lakes, has one lock, and is 2,400 feet long. The rise and fall of tide 4 feet.

The Trent River system is only efficient for light draft vessels and for local use connecting Lakes Huron and Ontario, and is 235 miles, of which 155 milesare available. The Murray Canal connecting Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté is \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) miles in length, and has no locks. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \(\$ 4,173,921\), and by the Provincial Governments \(\$ 16,518,323\). At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of \(\$ 38,193,326\), making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \(\$ 58.885,570\), the amount expended for repairs nit being included in these figures.

The construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, now in progress, will make the Canadian system complete from the Ocean to Lake Superior. This canal will be two-thirds of a mile in length, 150 feet wide, and 18 feet deep at low water. There will be 1 lock 900 feet long, 61 feet wide, and 21 feet deep on the water sills. The work is to be finished in 1894 at a cost of about \(\$ 3,000,000\).

The Ship Canal through Lake St. Peter is now completed to a depth of \(27 \frac{1}{2}\) feet of water, which permits the ascent of the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal of the largest merchant vessels afloat.

Last year, there was a decrease of 1,171 in the total number of vessels, caused entirely by a falling off in the number of Canadian vessels, there having been an increase of 238 in the United States vessels, but in spite of the fewer number of vessels the total tonnage increased by 112,701 tons. The quantity of freight carried was less by 10,521 tons, while the number of passengers Increased by 19,201 , and the amount received for tolls by \(\$ 16,176\).

Up to this date the cost of construction, repairs, surveys, etc., makes a total for the whoie system of \(\$ 58,885,57\) '".

The following is a table of distances between Lake perior and Liverpool :-
Miles.
Port Arthur to Sault Ste, Marie. .............................................................. 273

Amherstburg to Port Colborne. 232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie. 27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston. 27
Kingston to Montreal.... 170
... ... ..................................................... 178
Threeal to Three Rivers(Tide water)
Three Rivers to Quebec.
Quebec to Saguenay
Saguenay to Father Point ..... 126
Father Point to W. end Anti costi ..... 57
Anticosti to Belle Isle
202
202

Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland)

Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland) .....  ..... 441 .....  ..... 441
Malin Head to Liverpool ..... 2,013

\section*{Celegraphg and delephoned.}

The principal telegraph lines in the Dominion are in the hands of private companies, and the Government only own and operate those in the interest of the public service where earning would hardly compensate private enterprise. These stations are chiefly establighed by the North-West Territories and British Colume Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces, throughout the Dominion owned by the Governm. The extent of these lines, land and cable, lines, total 2,699 miles. In addition to thesernment foots up 2,492 miles land lines and \(20{ }^{\circ}\) cable, Halifax operated by the Western Union Tel. Co.. 206 miles fromsidize 208 miles from Cansu to operated by Great North-Western Tel. Co, and the Bath-es from Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin North American Tel. Co., making a grand total of 3,121 miles builline, 8 miles, operated by the for 1892 was \(\$ 10,215\), and the expenditure \(\$ 48,873\), making a total excess of expenditure of \(\$ 38,658\), The bulk of the telegraph business is in the hands of the Great North-Western of \(\$ 38,658\). Co. and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co, and in the Maritime Provinces of the Western Union
Telegraph Co. The following was the statement for 1899 of the Telegraph Co. The following was the statement for 1892 of the several Companies :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Company, & Miles of Line. & Miles of Wire. & Number of Messages. & Number of Offices. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Great North-Western Telegraph Co... Canadian Pacific Railway Co........... .... Western Union. \(\qquad\) \\
Total \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 17,967 & & & \\
\hline & 7,000 & 33,437
24,7 & \(2,804,631\)
1,300 & 1,511 \\
\hline & 3,175 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
24,0,0 \\
8,066
\end{array}
\] & \(1,300,000\)
360,313 & 800
214 \\
\hline & 28,142 & 66,203 & 4,464,944 & 2,525 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Press messages are not incfuded in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-
The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for 10 words, not including names and addresses; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbla rates vary from 30 cents to \(\$ 1\) distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is from 40 cents per 10 words upwards, according to lines in the world is said to be upwards of 850,000 miles, and of the total length of telegraph The United States possess the greatest individual telesgraph of telegraph wire, \(1,500,000\) miles. being over 210,000 miles, of which 189,576 miles belong to the Western, the length in that country the wire mileage of the company being 739,105 miles. The number Union Telegraph Company, by this company was only \(62,387,298\), as compared with \(69,685,480\) messages sent in the United Kingdom over 33,054 miles of line.

The telephone system in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 492 oftices, 26,651 sets of instruments in use, 6,204 miles of poles, and 32,214 miles of wire. The number of messages sent was about 65,133, 120. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or hand. The longest distance over which by separate companies, particulars of which are not at between New York and Chica over which telephonic communication has been established is and Marseilles, \(562 \frac{1}{2}\) miles.

\section*{Che 朗honograph.}

The phonograph was invented in 1877 by Thomas A. Edison, and brought into public notice early in the following year. Its principle is extremely simple, and is based upon the fact that as all sound is produced by vibrations of the air, any sound can be reproduced by reproducing its vibrations. The apparatus is a small brass cylinder, made to turn on a metal shaft, which cylinder is spread a sheet of tin-foil, secured onding to threads cut on the shaft. Over the In the later and improved machines wax or some other as it is found to retain the impressions better. This cylinder is called the used on the cylinder, attached to the shaft turns the cylinder, giving it cylinder is called the phonogram, A crank motion. In front of the cylinder is a mouth-piece, having on its bottom (next the cylinder) very thin plate or diaphragm of metal, to which is attached a round bottom (next the cylinder) a are applied to the mouth-piece, and any sentence is spoken a round, steel point. When thelips turned, the vibrations imparted to the metal plate sy then, the crank at the same time being come into contact with that part of the foil overlying the groove and to make on it a point to indentations as it revolves and is carried forward laterally groove, and to make on it a series of is then brought back to its starting point, and a resonator is substituted forece. The cylinder The steel point is now held by a screw close to the foil, and as the cylinder moves, the point retraces the indentations from beginning to end, and communicates to ther moves, the point the same vibrations which it had received from it; and communicates to the metal diaphragm resonating apparatus, are reproduced as spoken words. If the crank, communicated to the regularity, the exact pitch and tone of the speaker's voice will be given back.

\section*{The \(\mathfrak{M i l i t i a}\) of the \(\mathbf{D}\) ominion of Canada.}

\section*{DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE}

Minister of Militia and Defence.-Hon. Jas. Colebrook Patterson, M.P.
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and De-fence.-Col. Chas, Eugene Panet.
Secretary of the Department.--Hon. Capt. Alphonse Benoit, Retired List.
Account Branch.-Accountant, C. Herbert O'Meara, Esq.
Store Branch.-Director of Stores and Keep-
er of Militia Property, Lt.-Col. J. Macpherson.
Engineer Branch.-Architect, -
Head-quarters Staff of the Militia.-Major-
General Commanding the Militia of the Domi-
nion, Ivor John Carodoc Herbert, c.B.
Aide-de-Camp.-Capt. Eric Streatfeild, (Lt.
Gordon Highlanders).
Adjutant (ieneral of Militia at Head-quar-
ters,-Col. Walker Powell.

Assistant Adjutant General,-Hon, Lt.-Col, Mathew Aylmer.
Quarter Master Geneal at Head-Quarters.
Det.-Col. P. H. N. Lake (late Intelligence Dept. Horse Guards).
Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores for the Dominion.-Lt.-Col. De La Cherois T, Irwin (Lt,-Col. late R. Art.).
Assistant Inspectors of Artillery,-[.t.-Col. Charles E. Montizambert, Lt.-Col. William Henry Cotton.
Inspector of Engineers.-The Professor of Fortification, R.M.C.
Staff Officer to Engineer Force-Col. Sir Casimir S. Gzowski, K.C.M.G. (Hon. Aide-deCamp to the Queen).
surgeon General.-Col, Darby Bergin, M.D.

\section*{DISTRICT STAFF, \\ Province of Ontario.}

Military District No. 1, Head-Quarters, Lon-don.-Dep, Adj. General, Lt,-Col. Henry Smith; Superintendent of Stores, Bt. Lt.-Col. Melville Dawson.
Military District No. 2, Head-Quarters, To-ronto,-Dep. Adj. Gen. Lt,-Col. Wm. Dillon Otter; District Paymaster, Supt. of Stores, Bt. Lt.-Col, John Vance Graveley.

Military District No, 3, Head-Quarters, Kingston,-Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. William H. Cotton ; District Paymaster, Supt. of Stores, Hon. Capt. Frank Strange.
Military District No. 4, Head-Quarters, Ot-tawa.-Asst. Adj. Gen, Lt.-Col. Hon. Matthew Aylmer; District Paymaster, Hon. Capt. Frank Strange.

\section*{Province of Quebec.}

Military District No. 5, Head-Quarters, Montreal,-Dept. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Charles Fred. Houghton, (late Capt. 20th F.); Brigade Major, Major Alexander Roy ; Supt. of Stores, Bt. Lt.--Col. John F. Gray.
Military District No. 6, Head-Quarters, St. Johns.-Dept. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Gustave
d'Odet d'Orsonnens ; Supt. of Stores, Hon. Capt. L. E. Frenetté.
Military District No. 7, Head-Quarters, Quebec.-Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Theodore J. Duchesnay (late Lt. 25th F.); Dist. Paymaster and Supt. of Stores, Lt.-Col. Hon. William Henry Forrest.

\section*{Provinces of New Brunswick and P. E, Istand.}

Military District No. 8, Head-Quarters, Fre-dericton.-Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col George J. Maunsell (late Capt. 15th 'W.); Dist, Paymas-
ter and Supt. of Stores, Major And. J. Armstrong.

\section*{Province of Nova Scotia.}

Military District No. 9, Head-Quarters, Hal-ifax.-Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Jas, D. Irving;

Provinces of Manitoba, Northwest Military District No. 10, Head-Quarters, Wimipeg.-Dep. Adj. Gen., Lt.-Col. Jos. G.

Territories and District of Keewatin.
Holmes ; Supt. of Stores, Hon. Major J. Fraser.

\section*{Province of British Columbia.}

Military District No. 11, Head-Quarters,
Victoria,-Dep. Adj. Gen., Major J. Peters

\section*{ROYAL MILITARF COLLEGE OF}

Commandant. - Maj. Gen. Donald Roderick Cameron, C.M.G. (ret. pay, late R. Art.). Staff Adjutant.-Lt.-Col. Sydenham Clitherow Megill.
Professor of Military History, Surveying, Military Topography. Reconnaissauce, Strategy and Tactics, -Lt. A. H. Lee, Royal Art.
Professor of Matbematics, Mechanics and Astronomy.-Ira Everard Martin, Esq., B.A.
Professor of Fortification, Military Engineering, Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.-Capt. William Huskisson, R. Eng.
Professor of Artillery, Administration and Law.-Capt, Chas. Ernest English, R. Art, Assistant Instructor in Fortification, Military Engineering, Geometrical Drawing and Descriptive Geometry.-Lt. P.G.Twining, R.E.
Assistant Instructor in Mathematics.-Capt.
Alfred Geo, Godfrey Wurtele.
(temp. Lt.-Col.) ; Dist. Paymaster and Supt. of Stores, Capt. Arthur Wm. Jones.

\section*{CANADA, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.}

Assistant Instructor in Surveying, Military Topography, Physics and Chemistry,-Capt. John Bray Cochrane.
Assistant Instructor in Mathematics,-Lieut. James Alex. Moren, R. Art.

Professor of English-Rev. Clare L. Worrell, M.A.
ing,-Forshaw Freehand Drawing and Paint-
ing.-Forshaw Day, Esq., R.C.A.
Professor of French.-Arthur Duponth Duval, Esq, M.D.
Professor of Civil Engineering and Archi-tecture.-Robert Carr Harris, Esq., C.E.
Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Geol-
ogy.-John Waddell, Esq., B.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
Medical Officer.-Surg. Maj. John Lewis H.

The record of service of the Militia of Canada dates back to the very earliest period of the history of the country. Under the French régime it fought under Montcalm, and after the ('onQuest it was organized on a British footing, and its first service was assisting in the defence of manded by Maj.-Gens. Richard Montgomery and , against the American Army of Invasion comwith the few British regular troops defeated th enedict Arnold. In the war of 1812, the Militia Queenstown Heights, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay, and captured the At Lundy's Lane Hull and his army in their fortifications at Detroit. In every actiontured the American General were engaged in the war of 1812, they impressed the enemy with th and skirmish in which they and gained the esteem and contidence of those British Gnemy with their patriotism and courage, mand them in the several campaigns, At the end of the war Ofticers who had the honor to comof a few regiments, to all intents and purposes was dishanded and the force, with the exception vices until the breakingout of the rell and no call was made upon its sernumerous corps were hastily organized, alid acted in. Immediately on the call of the authorities in stamping out the rebellion. As soon as the rebellion whion with the British regular troops exceptions, were disbanded, and Canad was ain wion well over, these corps, with a few excitement produced by the "Trent" affair in 1862, Mirtually without a militia force until the their organization from that period, being taken over by of the present militia corps date Confederation of the Provinces in 1867. The first Milition the new Dominion Government on the Militia became a permanent institution ans passed in \(\mathbf{1 8 6 8}\), and the Canadian federation all the military posts held by' the Imperial troops in Cone of defence. After ConDominion Government, with the exception of the defences at Canada were turned over to the military post in Canada now maintained by the Imperial Halifax, N. S., which is the only authorities maintain a naval establishment at Fsquiperia anthorities. The British naval fications, the cost to be borne jointly by Great Britain and, British Columbia, and large fortiprotect the western part of the Dominin from a sudden Canada, are now being erected to

The military arrangements of the Dominion of Can attack from a hostile fleet. from those which prevail in either of the other great Canada differ in some important respects the confederation of Canada and the amalgamation with it of self-governing colonies. Before British Columbia, the Imperial Government bore the burd of the North-Western Provinces and for the maint nance of order. The principal towns of Canada were garise for defence and troops. English artillerymen manned the guns of Ounada were garrisoned by Imperial to Winnipeg to put down the first rising of Louis Riel and English riflemen had to find their way Vancouver hal to be carried on round Cape Horn, the English War Oftien communication with alty all the responsibility of defending the country and protecting the fisheries of the westercoast. As many as 25,000 Imperial troops were maintained in Britith North America. In the autumn of 1866, the town of Vancouver did not exist. It is now the port of shipment for Japan, China and Australia. A successful Russian coup de main might, in the event of a European war, put the whole of this crade in Russian hands, and, though the coast must evidently depend naval station should be rendered practically impregnable it is only the more advisable that the ing and modern armament. The harbor of Esquimalt is one of resources of modern engineerlovely coast. It holds the south-western extremity of the island of Vancouver, and commands the entrance to the inland sea upon which the town of Vancouver is built.

The first Fenian raid, in 1866, was promptly met by the Imperial troops and Militia on Niagara and Eastern Townships frontiers, and the raiders defeated and chased back to the United States through disease after the campaigne Canadian forces lost many valuable lives at Ridgeway and permanent enlisted corps or " regulars," actual or vilitia is composed of threedivisions, viz.

The Militia Act ( 49 Victoria, Chap, 41) provides that Her Majesty unorganized reserves. providing for the care and protection of forts, magazines, warlikesty may, for the purpose of and for the purpose of securing the establishment of schools for military and such like service, maintain, in addition to the ordinary Active Militia fchools for military instruction, raise and of Artillery, and not more than tive companies of several corps shall not exceed one thousand men of Infantry, the whole stren th of which and the men enlisted for periods of three years' contin officers being appointed during pleasure,

The permanently embodied force at present consists of the troops, the Royal Regiment of Canadian Artillery, three the Royal Canadian Dragoons, two Regiment of Infantry, four companies. The strengit three batteries, and the Royal Canadian of commissioned officers. These corps, in addition to performing garrison and menexclusive serve as pract cal schools of military instruction by affording officers, non-con and other duties, and men of the ordinary Militia opportunities of joining for courses of study and training. No obtained a certificate of fitness from in the Active Militia, except provisionally, until he has Active Militia in special cases, or unless he is a military schonls, or a board of officers of the a retired officer in the Imperial Army or unless he tas of the Royal Military College, Kingston, schools of mili'ary instruction heretofore established in the

The regularly organized corps of Miltia of service for non-commissioned officers and men being, as in the permanent corpe period years. The present strength of the force is 38,000 men \({ }^{\text {g }}\), as in the permanent corps, three regiments and two independent troons; Hussars, five regiments and follows :-Dragoons, five Artillery, 19 field batteries, 38 garrison batteries, andegiments and two independent troops; Engineers, three companies; Infantry, seventy-three batalions and of mountain artillery; pany; Rifles, twenty-two battalions and two independent companies.

The uniforms of the Militia are exactly like those worn companies.
The Reserve Militia consists of the whol of the men of by the Imperial Army. Active Militia for the time being. The male population liable to serve in the Militia is divided
into four classes:-

The first class comprises those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under thirty years, who are unmarried or widowers without children ;

The second class comprises those of the age of thirty years and upwards, but under fortyfive years, who are unmarried or widowers without children;

The third class comprises those of the age of eighteen years and upwards, but under fortyfive years, who are married or widowers without children;

The fourth class comprises those of the age of forty-five years and upwards but under sixty years.

The above is the order in which the male population can be called upon to serve. The following persons only, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, are exempt from enrolment and from actual service at any time:-The judges of all the courts of justice; the clergy and ministers of all denominations; the professors in every college and university and all teachers in religious orders ; officers and persons regularly employed in the collection or management of the revenue or in accounting for the same; the wardens, officers and servants of penitentiaries, gaols and lunatic asylums ; persons disabled by bodily infirmity ; the only son of a widow,
being her only support.

The following persons, though enrolled, are exempt fromactual service at any time except in case of war, invasion or insurrection:-Half-pay and retired officers of Her Majesty's Army or Navy; seafaring men and sailors actually emplosed in their calling; pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation, and masters of public and common schools actually engaged in teaching.

Quakers, Mennonites or Trunkers, and every inhabitant of Canada of any religious denom. ination, otherwise subject to military duty, who, from the doctrine of his religion, is adverse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service, is exempt from such service when ballotted in time of peace or war, upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

The command in chief of the Militia is vested in the Queen, and is exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally or by the Governor General as her representative. The actual command of the Militia, under the Queen's order, devolves upon an officer holding the rank of Colonel, or rank superior thereto in Her Majesty's regular army, and 'who, while he holds such appointment, has the rank of Major General in the Militia, and is paid at the rate of four thousand dollars por annum in full of all pay and allowances.

The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, each of which is under the immediate command of a Deputy A jutant General, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and drawing pay at the rate of \(\$:, 200\) per annum.

The administration of Militia affairs is in the hands of the Minister of Militia and Defence, who has the initiative in all militia affairs involving the expenditure of money.

The expenditure in connection with the maintenance of Militia for the past fiscal year was \(\$ 1,287,530.67\).

The rates of daily pay in the Militin are as follows:--Lieutenant Colonel, \$4.87; Major, \(\$ 3.90\); Paymaster, \(\$ 3.05\); Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant, \(\$ 2.44\); Adjutant with rank of second Lieutenant, \(\$ 2.13\); Surgeon, \(\$ 3.65\); Assistant Surgeon, 82.43 ; Quartermaster, \(\$ 1.94\); Captain. \(\$ 2.82\); Lieutenant, \(\$ 1.58\); Second Lieutenant, \(\$ 1.28\); Sergeant Major, \(\$ 1.00\); Quartermaster Sergeant, Paymaster's Clerk, Orderly Room Clerk, Hospital Sergeant, 90 cts each; Pay Sergeant, 80 cts ; Sergeant, 75 cts ; Corporal, 60 cts ; Bugler, 50 cts ; Private, 50 cts .

The officers and men of the several corps of the Active Militia or any portion thereof may be ordered out to drili for a period not exceeding sixteen days or less than eight days in each year, receiving pay for the days ordered out. The present practice is to allow the city corps to drill at their respective headquarters every year, and they are allowed 12 days' pay for every officer, non-commissioned officer and man who has put in ten drills. As a matter of fact the country corps are generally attend twice the requisite number of parades every year. The country corps are, as a general thing, ordered out every alternate year for ten days' drill in
brigade camps of exercise.

The Militia may be
The minitia may be called out for active service either within or without Canada at any of any of thempears advi-able so to do by reason of war, inva ion or insurrection, or danger civil power, and to act as guards of honor and escorts, called out for active service in aid of the civil power, and to act as guards of honor and escorts.

The Active Militia are subject to the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army." the Army Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and all other laws pplicable to Her Majesty's troops in Canada, and not inconsistent with the Militia Act: except that 10 man shall be subject to any corporal punishment but death or imprisonment for any contra-
rention of such laws.

On the 30th June, 1892, there were only 18 survivors of the war of 1812, the youngest of whom was 90 years of age. The ages of 11 of these veterans (the ages of the remaining 7 are not given) when added together made a total of 1,068 , being an average age of 97 years each. The age of
one is given at 105 .

The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million. There is, at present, no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being under the care of the Imperial Government.

Active MilitiA called out in defence of the country or in aid of the Civil Power since 1st July, 1867.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline On what Occasion. & When. & Number Called out. & Period they remained under Arms. \\
\hline Anticipated Fenian Raid, extending all along the frontier & April - 1870, & 6,000 and 2 guns & About ten days. \\
\hline Manitoba Contingent, under Col. Wolseley (Red River Expedition). & May 1, 1870.. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
750 \text {,increased to } \\
1,000 \ldots \ldots \ldots
\end{array}
\] & 1 year, and continued at reduced strength. \\
\hline Fenian Raid-Eccles Hill, \&c. .................. \{ & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
May 24,'1870 \\
June-,1870 \\
July \(12,1876\).
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,489, \text { with } 18 \\
\text { guns } \ldots \ldots \ldots
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{About 10 ds . 1 day.} \\
\hline St. John, N.B., anticipated riot ............... & & & \\
\hline Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, employees at
Belleville and along the line.............. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dec. 31, 1876. June 12, 1878. July 51878.} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
240 \\
1,300 \\
3,000
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2 or 3 days.} \\
\hline uebec riots, between ship laborers & & & \\
\hline do riots on Ottawa \&- Occidental Railway & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|} 
July 51878. \\
Aug. 311878
\end{tabular} & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Until after } \\
& 12 \text { th July. } \\
& 4 \text { days. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
do riots on Ottawa \& Occidental Railway \\
Anticipated riots, St. Andrews, N. B., exccution of T. Down \\
Quebec riots, ship laborers \\
Anticipated riots. Long Point, County of Norfoli, Ont., prize tight \\
Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ont, to prevent prize fight
\end{tabular}} & Aug. 311878.0 & 239 & \\
\hline & Jan. 17, 1879.. Aug. 15, 1879. & \[
45
\] & 2 or 3 days. do \\
\hline & Jan, 18 1880.. & 71 & 1 day. \\
\hline prize fight. & May 12, 1880. & Strong detachment of 39th Battalion and Co. of 44th Batt & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{do. \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) months. 1 day.} \\
\hline Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., miners.. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { March } 24,1883 \\
& \text { Sept. 25, } 1883 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & 100 & \\
\hline Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage.......... & & 42 & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Pontiac \& Pacitic Railway at or near Aylmer, disturbance between farmers and laborers... \\
To quell disturbance at Tamworth, Ont., railwa
\end{tabular} & July 28, 1881. & 45 & do. \\
\hline quell disturbance at Tamworth, Ont., railway laborers & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Oct. 6, 1884 \\
Nov. 11, 1884. \\
March-, 1885
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
45 \\
247 \\
5,400 \\
1,140
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{```
    do.
    do.
A bout 3ms.*
12 days under
    canvas.
```} \\
\hline Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, Man & & & \\
\hline Northwest Rebellion, on actual service........
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & \text { force held in readiness } \\ \text { do } & \text { in barracks at Toronto }\end{array}\) & & & \\
\hline Kingston, Preseott and Quebec, relieved by others from time to time, to make good deficiencies caused by permanent Corps going on service....... & Different
dates... & 942 & Different periods. \\
\hline Small-pex riots at Mon & Oct. \& Nov., 1885..... & 1,500 & 3 wks ; force being gradually reduced \\
\hline Hereford railway strikes at Sawyerville, Que. & Oct., 1888. & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 350 \\
& 300
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
to 30 . \\
About 2 wks. \\
Ton days.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Lumber mill strikes at Hull, Que ... ........ & Sept., 1891.... & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{* Portion of permanent Artillery remaining till September, 1886.}

The year following the return of Col, (Viscount) Wolseley from Fort Garry, Louls Riel and some Fenian sympathizers having planned an attack on the settlement of Fort Garry, which was only garrisoned by about 100 volunteers, the Lieutenant Governor asked for reinforcements from the Dominiou Government, and about \(2.0 \mathrm{~m} n\) from Quebec and Untario were sent up by the old Dawson road and canoe route, under command of Captain Th mas Scott. The Fenians gave them no trouble all the time they were there.

The City of Montreal is the headquarters of more Militia Regiments than any other city in the Dominion. It is garrisoned by No. 1 Troop Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, 1st Battalion Prince of Wales Regiment, 3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles, 5 th Royal Scots of Canada, 6 th Fusiliers, 65th Battalion Mount Royal Rifles, aud 85th Battalion of Infantry,

The total ordinary expend'iture on the Militia in 1892 amounted to \(\$ 1,266,308\), and the special expenditure, in cons quence of the rebellion in 1885 , to \(\$ 3,956\). The sums paid for militia pensions amounted to \(\$ 31,940\) in 1869 , to \(\$ 30,766\) in 1890 , to \(\$ 28,547\) in 1891, and to \(\$ 27,012\) in 1802

List of Active Militia Corps by Arms-Numerically and Alphabetically.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CORPS. & |cic &  & CORPS. &  & ®
\#
\%
H \\
\hline Infantry and Rifles.-(Coni'd.) & & & Infantry and Rifles, -(Cont'd.) & & \\
\hline 78th Batt. & 9 & N.S. & 93 rd B itt . . . . . . . . . . & & \\
\hline 79th do.
80th do & 6 & Que. & 9th \(40 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .\). & 9 & \\
\hline 81 st do & 6
7 & " & 96 th do & 2 & Ont. \\
\hline 82 nd do & 8 & P.E.I. & Independent Companies, & & \\
\hline 88 83rd \({ }^{\text {8 }}\) do. & 5 & & Inderendear Companies. & & \\
\hline 85 th do. & 5 & & Brandon. & 10 & Man. \\
\hline 86 th do. & & " & Gore Bay \({ }^{\text {Portage la Prair }}\) & 2 & Ont. \\
\hline 87th do. & & " & Nanaimo Prair & 10 & Man. \\
\hline 88 th do & 7 & " & St. John. & 11 & \({ }_{\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{C}}^{\text {B. }}\) \\
\hline 89th do & 7 & " & Sault Ste. i & 8 & N,B. \\
\hline 920nd do............................... & & Man. & Thersalon. & 2 & Ont. \\
\hline 92nd do.................. ........ & & & Virden. & 10 & Man. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Pensions 1891-99.}

War of 1812 and subsequent service,
down to 1839 (Upper (canada)..... \(\$ 2,72000\)
Annual grant to surviving veterans
1812-15.
54000
Active service (Fenian Raids, de .)... \(\quad 3,14750\)
Rebellion, N.W.T., 1885............. 20,60145

\section*{Number of Pensioners 1891-92.}

War of 1812 and subsequent service, down to \(1 \times 39\) (Upper Canada).... ................
Surviving veterans, 1812, receiving an
annual annual grant
Active service (F̈̈nian Raids, \&c.).......... 20 Rebellion, N, W.T., 1885...................... 104

827,011 95

\section*{THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE.}

The Force consists of :-One commissioner, one assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 100 sergeants, 70 corporals. Total strength, \(1,000 \mathrm{men}\) and 850 horses : the latter all raised on'Western Ranches, and purchased in the North-West Territories

PAy.-Constables' pay, 50 cents to 75 cents per diem ; corporals, 85 cents per diem; sergeants, \(\$ 1.00\) to \(\$ 1.50\) per diem, with free clothing, quarters and rations. Clerks, artisans and teamsters

Constables engaged for five years and men of good ber av: \(r\) allowed to re-engage.
All ranks are drill d, both Mounted and Dismounted.
All ranks are drill d, both Mounted and Dismounted
Rank and tile injured on duty, or after fifteen year.' service, if unfit for further duty, are eligible for pensions. Commissioned ranks receive no pension, but are under the superannuation
act.

The Mounted Police do all their own teaming, carpentering, painting, smithy and wheelwight work, tinsmithing, etc.

The principaldutis sperformed are patroliing the country, the vicinity of Indian Reserves, and the whole Boundary Line between Kidgeville, East of Emerson, Manitoba, and the Rocky
Mountains in particular.

The Boundary patrol
long this boundary they collends for 850 miles, police outposts being about forty miles apart; cattle quarantine over the whole distance.

The Police have also charge of the Quarantine at Gretna, Estevan, Wood Mountain, Coutts and Macleod, looking after all cattle received, and delivering them safely to their owners, on expiration of the ninety days' detention required by the Quarantine regulations.

The Mounted Police look after Dominion timber, issue permits and collect dues thereon in Southern Manitoba. Collect all statistics of set lement, cattle, crops, etc., and generally perform all police duties in the Territories, stich is serving summonses, arresting criminals, taking charge of gaols and prisoners, arresting and escorting lunatics to asylums, and act as tire
guardians for the prevention of prairie fires.

In addition to the foregoing, they patrol the Athabasca River and country North of the Territories, in order to keep liquor oat of the unceded Territory, and perform duty in British Columbia and Keewatin, when required.

The deposits by members of the force in the Government Saving Bank amounted to about \(\$ 15,100\) during the year, and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from \(\$ 600\) to \(\$ 900\) to their credit, when they left the service.
There were 849 criminal and other cases tried during 1302, principally for offences against
the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

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have produc able fo well a of whe
3883.
1884.
1885.
1886.
1887.

1888
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1892...

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\section*{Frgriculture.}

Canada is essentially an agricultural country, for, although her manufacturing industries have been largely developed, it is by the tillage of the soil that the wealth of the country is produced. Every Province in the Dominion is well adapted for agriculture. The area available for wheat in Canada is not only very extensive, but a large portion of it comprises lands as well adapted for wheat growing as any in the world. The total value of exports from Canada of wheat, flour, and other breadstuffs for the past ten years is:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year ended 30th June. & Wheat, & Flour. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Other \\
Breadstuffs.
\end{tabular} & Total. \\
\hline 3883. & \$11,703,374 & \$2,703,078 & \(810,860,760\) & \$25,267,212 \\
\hline 1884. & 3,359,152 & 1,440,675 & 11,259,561 & 16,099,428 \\
\hline 1885. & 5,1061,005 & 716,739 & 10,533,283 & 16,311,027 \\
\hline 1886 & \(5,190,424\) & 1,875,979 & 11,525,527 & 18,591,930 \\
\hline 1887 & 7,859,588 & 2,366,472 & 10,683,501 & 20,909,511 \\
\hline 1888 & 6,416,951 & 1,603,712 & 9,314,275 & 17,334,941 \\
\hline 1889 & 1,741,907 & 769,478 & 11,109,338 & 13,623,773 \\
\hline 1890 & 2,391,130 & 661,072 & 10,788,862 & 13,844,064 \\
\hline 1891 & 4,102,734 & 1,460,300 & 7,9'8,014 & 13,511,048 \\
\hline 1892... & 12,056,832 & 1,860,491 & 13,268,028 & 27.185,351 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The estimated wheat crop in Canada in 1892 was \(48,182,295\) bushels.
The quantity of barley produced ammally in Canada has varied from \(20,000,000\) to \(28,000,000\) beshels ; but owing to the reduced market in the United States. in consequence of the high tariff, and to the comparative failure of the attempt to gain a footing in the English market, the area under cultivation was much reduced, and in 1892 the entire crop did not exceed \(17,500,000\) bushels. Shipments in \(1 \times 92\) did not exceed 100,000 bushels.

The following shows the production in Canala for 1881 and 1891 of barley, oats, rye, pease and beans :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Barley.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Oats.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rye.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Pease and Beans.} \\
\hline 1881. & 1891. & 1881. & 1891. & 1881. & 1891. & 1881. & 1891. \\
\hline Bush, & Bush. & Bush. & Bush. & Bush. & Bush. & Bush. & Bush. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16,844,868} & 17,152,438 & 70,493,131 & 82,514,513 & 2,097,180 & 1,523,262 & 13,749,662 & 15,514, 84 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Production of Hay and Potatoes in Canala, 1880 and 1890. \\
(Census, 1881 and 1891.) \\
Hay.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Acres.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Incre} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{崖 Yield in Tons,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1781.} & 1891. & & & 1881. & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{91.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4,458,349} & 6,210,527 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1,861,166} & 5,053,008 & 7,69 & 4,096 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Potatoes.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Acres.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Increase.}} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Yield in Bushels.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1881.} & 1691. & & & 1881. & 189 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{463,502} & 460,938 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3,436} & \(55,358,790\) & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\(52,40 \overline{4}, 677\)} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following table gives the exports of hay from Canada since 1885, together with the portions taken by Great Britain and the United States respectively :-


The live stock trade of Canada is of considerable proportions, and forms an important element of agricultural life

The total export trade
table, taken from the trade and navigation reports for each Dominion is shown in the following
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Horses.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Cattle.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Sheep.} \\
\hline & Number. & Value. & Number. & Value. & Number. & Value. \\
\hline 1874.
1899
1884 & 5,399
16,629
11 & \$ \({ }_{\text {\$ }}\) 570,5444 & 39,623
46,569 & \(\$ 951,269\)
\(2,096,696\) & \(25,2,81\)
\(3 \cdot 8,093\) & \$ 702,564 \\
\hline 1889. & 11,505 & 1,617,829 & 89,263 & \(2,096,696\)
\(5,681,082\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
3.8093 \\
304 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 988,045 \\
\hline 1891. & 17,874 & 2,226,892 & 102,980 & 5,714,526 & 304,403
360,939 & 1,544,005 \\
\hline 1892. & 11,858 & 1,572,564 & 117,765 & \(8,74,562\)
\(8,74,769\) & 360,939
209,58 & 1,276,918 \\
\hline 182. & 11,306 & 1,484,431 & 107,180 & 8,74,799
7,749 & 299,587 & 1,1.0,865 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

When tariff in 1 as satisfac States. I States, col changes, be makin! the seaso dozen. IT compared of Trade 450 dozen,
"The
Session of manageme

United States, as the following figures will show :--

Cattle Exported to
Year.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Cattle Exported to} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Great Britain.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{United States.} \\
\hline Number. & Value. & Number. & Value. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 54,248 \\
& 60,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\$ 4,123,873
\] & 40,047 & \$618,178 \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
60,000 \\
66,965
\end{array}
\] & \(4,992,161\)
\(6,565,315\) & \(\begin{array}{r}37,360 \\ 7 \\ \hline 840\end{array}\) & 488,266 \\
\hline 107,689 & 8,425,396 & 7,840
2,763 & 104,623
26,975 \\
\hline 101,426 & \(7,481,013\) & -2,63 & 26,975
21,327 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Year.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Great Britain,} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{United States.} \\
\hline Number. & Value. & Number, & Value. \\
\hline 30,421
43,477 & \$211,881 & 353,949 & \$1,027,410 \\
\hline 43,47
57,006 & 303,009
486,299 & 307,775 & -918,334 \\
\hline 40,732 & 486,299
344,45 & 251,610 & 761,565 \\
\hline 32,569 & 288,145 & 244,996
290,074 & 759,081
1073,200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In dairy products, Canada takes a leading rank, and in this almost
Great Britain. In provisions, also, she does a considerable export trade. her entire trade is with
Quantities and Values of Provisions, the Produce of Canala, exported from the
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. & Beef. & Other Meats. & Cheese. & Butter, & Eggs. \\
\hline & \({ }_{33,607,465}^{\text {Lbs }}\) & Lbs. & l.bs. & Lbs. & & \\
\hline 1879 . \({ }^{187 .}\) & \(33,607,465\)
\(5,457, \times \sim 7\) & 6,610,016
2,050672 & & 24,50,982 & 12,233,046 & \(\xrightarrow[4]{\text { Doz. }}\) \\
\hline 1884....... & 8,963,712 & -423,915 & 1,978,250 & 46,414,03) & 14,307,97\% & 5,440,822 \\
\hline \(1889 . . .\). & 4,443,381 & 449,158 & 1,978,250 & 69,755,423 & 8,075,537 & 11,493,855 \\
\hline & 7,669,658 & 309,791 & 1, \(3,219,8 \mathrm{C6}\) & 88.534,837 & 1,78, 765 & 14,028,893 \\
\hline \(1892 \ldots \ldots\) & 1亡,316,650 & 145,843 & \(3,29,8 c 6\)
\(6,984,148\) & \(106,202,140\)
118,070 & 3,768,101 & 8,022,935 \\
\hline & & 15,81 & 6,954, 48 & 118,270,052 & 5.736,696 & 7,931,204 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Value.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. & Beef. & Other Meats. & Cheese, & Butter, & Eggs. \\
\hline 1874.. & \$2,120,770 & \$270,308 & & & & \\
\hline 1879. & 332,462
850,745 & 148,587 & 106,393 & \(\$ 3,523,201\)
\(3,790,300\) & \$ 2,62, 2,105 & \$ 587,599 \\
\hline 1889 ...... & 807,885
407 & 27,469 & 171,728 & 7,251,989 & \(2,101,897\)
\(1,612,481\) & 574,093
1960 \\
\hline 1891........ & 635,732 & 27,970
16,051 & 103,145 & \(8,915,684\) & 1, 331,958 & +1,960,197 \\
\hline 1892........ & 1,162,376 & 16,051
6,454 & 311,435
663,221 & 9,508,800 & 602,175 & \(1,159,510\)
\(1,160,359\) \\
\hline & & & 663,221 & 11,652,412 & 1,056,058 & 1,089,798 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

When Canadian eggs were practically shut out of the United States market by the high tariff in 1890, attention was turned to the possibilities of diverting the trade and establishing as satisfactory a footing in the English market as was formerly occupied in that of the United States. The requirements of the English markets differing very much from those of the United States, considerable difficulty was at first experienced in get ing shippers to make the necessary changes, and losses were frequently incurred in consequence. The trade, however, appears to be making steady headway : in 1891 , the quantity shipped from Montreal to Great Britain during the season of navigation was \(2,233,757\) dozen, and in 1892, 2,744,134 dozen, an increase of 510,377 dozen. The number shipped during the year ended 30 th June, 1892, was \(3,!87,655\) dozen, as compared with 649,476 dozen in 1891, an increase of 3,338,179 dozen. According to British Board of Trade returns, the number imported from Canada during the month of January, 1891, was 450 dozen, in January, 1892, 11,680 dozen, and in January, 1893, 43,000 dozen.

\section*{EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.}
"The Experimental Farm Station Act" was passed by the Federal Government during the Session of 1886, and now we have the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, under the direct management of Professor W'm. Saunders, with Branch Experimental Farms at :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline appan, N.S. & Mr, W. M. Blair, Supt. \\
\hline Brasdon, Ma & " S. A. Bedford, " \\
\hline Indian Head, & " Angus Mackay, \\
\hline Agassiz, B & Thos. A. Sharpe, " \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

On the several experimental farms during the year much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 16,905 bags of grain, 5,000 bundles of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 4,053 bags of tree seed weredistributed; 1,370 samples of grain were received for report; a number of bulletins and reports were sent out, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number upwards of 25,000 . These farms are doing great good by experimenting with all kinds of cereals, roots, grasses, etc., with the view of ascertaining those best adapted to the different Provinces.

Whenever a farmer is in doubt, he should apply to the nearest Experimental Farm, and information on any subject relating to agriculture will be furnished him free.

Intending settlers can receive free very valuable information by applying to these farms as to the most suitable crops to grow, time for planting, etc., etc.

Bulletins are issued by the CentralFarm, Ottawa, as occasion requires. These will be mailed to any farmer in the Dominion on application.

All letters addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, go free.
There are also Agricultural Training Colleges in most of the Provinces more or less under the control of the Ministers of Agriculture in each Province, and on application to whom detailed information can be obtained.

\section*{COST OF RAISING CROPS.}

The following tables are based upon the results obtained at the Government Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and, of course, allowance must be made in other parts of the Dominion for the varying conditions as to price of labor and nature of land.

\section*{Indian Corn for Fodder.}

The following is a statement of the cost of labor for growing 15 acres of Indian corn and putting the crop into silos or the stable for feeding cattle :-
Rent of land, at \(\$ 3\) per acre.
Ploughing, at \(\$ 2\) per acre ..... \(\$ 4500\)
3000
Harrowing 3 and 4 times, 20 cents per acre per time ..... 1080
Marking hills, \(12-10\) days, at \(\$ 1.50\) per day. ..... 180
Marking hills, 1 day at \(\$ 1.25\) per day ..... 125
Seed. ..... 750
Sowing, 1 day at \(\$ 2.50\) ..... 250
Planting by hand, 7 days at \(\$ 1.25\) per day. ..... 875
Cultivating with single horse, 3 6-10 days, at \(\$ 1.50\) per day ..... 540
Cultivating with team, 72-10 days, at \(\$ 2.50\) per day ..... 1800
Hoeing, 16 days at \(\$ 1.25\) per day.
2000
Cutting in field and at silo, 67 days at \(\$ 1.25\) per day ..... 8375
Drawing in, 13 days at \(\$ 2.5^{0}\) per day ..... 3250
Man at engine, 7 days at \(\$ 1.50\) per day ..... 1050
Use of engine and tuel, \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) days at \(\$ 5\) per day. ..... 3250
Proportion of time of farm foreman ..... 3000

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery (except the engine), nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of soil. The cost for labor was \(\$ 22.68\) per acre. The average yield of the corn was 15 tons 1,218 lbs. per acre, which gives an average cost of \(\$ 1.45\) per ton, for labor of growing, including cost of seed and rent
of land.

\section*{Roots.}

The following is a statement of the cost of labor for growing 4 acres of roots (carrots and mangels) and putting the crop in the rogt-house :-
Rent of land, at \$3 per acre ..... \(\$ 1200\)
Ploughing, at \(\$ 2\) per acre. ..... 800
Harrowing twice, rolling once, at 20 cents per acre each ..... 240
Seed, carrots, 10 lbs. , at 50 cents per lb ..... 500
Seed, mangels, 10 lbs., at 20 cents per 1 b ..... 200
Sowing, 15 -10 days, at \(\$ 1.25\) per day ..... 188
Cultivating by hand, 3 days, at \(\$ 1.25\) per day ..... 375
Cultivating with single horse, \(57-10\) days, at \(\$ 1.50\) per day ..... 855
Labor, thinning, \(115-10\) days, at \(\$ 1.25\) per day. ..... 14 ;8
Labor, hoeing, 21 days, at \(\$ 1.25\) per day ..... 2625
Labor, pulling, 25 days, at \(\$ 1.25\) per day
3125
800
3125
800
Drawing in, 3 2-10 days, at \(\$ 2.50\) per day
1200
Proportion of time of farm foreman\(\$ 13546\)

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery, nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of soil. The cost for labor was \(\$ 33.86\) per acre. The average yield of the roots was 13 tons \(1,035 \mathrm{lbs}\). per acre, which gives an average cost of \(\$ 2.50\) per ton, for labor of growing, including cost of seed and rent of land.

\section*{Mixed Cereal Crops.}

The following statement of the cost of labor for growing 133 acres of mixed cereal crops, may afford useful information for the making of comparisons between the cost of this and other kinds of fodder :-
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rent of land, at \$3 per acre............... ............................................ } 4125 \\
& \text { Ploughing, at } \$ 2 \text { per acre } \\
& 2750 \\
& \text { Harrowing twice, rolling once at } 20 \text { cents per acre each } \\
& 825 \\
& \text { Seed, } 3 \text { bushels per acre } \\
& 2475 \\
& \text { Sowing, } 16-10 \text { days, at } \$ 2.50 \text { per day . } \\
& 460 \\
& \text { Cutting with mower, } 38 \text {-10 days, at } \$ 2.50 \text { per day } \\
& 950
\end{aligned}
\]

These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery, nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of the soil. The cost for labor, without threshing, is \(\$ 12.90\) per acre. The average yield of the cured fodder crops from 5 acreo was 3 tons 521 lbs. per acre, which gives an average cost of \(\$ 3.95\) per ton for labor of growing, including cost of seed and rent of land.

\section*{Rye for Fodder.}

The following is a statement of the cost of labor for growing 5.15 acres of rye and putting the crop in the stable and the silo :-


These figures do not include any allowance for the use of farm machinery, nor do they include any amount as an equivalent for the exhaustion of soil, The cost for labor was \(\$ 12.65\) per acre.
N.B.-The above tables are based upon work done at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa,

Ensil importan that by it the old w holds the which for its sides part air-t and of an tar paper expensive such a po the cost be 15 ft . x have it p cheapest placed in sills shou frame is is very la plate, but sills and equal to tling ; th so heavy vent then corners b other, an boards sh linings sh lapping t lining, it fitted tru evenly. space bel want a do two studs ag inst inside so out as th thought the studs floor will silo as a would an ti \(\rho\)-pieces window i for lumb

The measure,

\section*{ENSILAGE.}

Ensilage has passed through the experimental stage, and has now become, in Canada, an important factor in the economical feeding of our cattle during the winter. It has been proved that by its use milk can be more cheaply produced and cattle more ch aply fattened than by the old way of feediug hay, roots and large quantities of grain. The silo is the receptacle that holds the ensilage. 1 is uothing more than an air-tight building-box, tank or compurtment, in which fodders in a succulent state are placed for preserving and curing. That is, it must have its sides and bottom air-tight, the covering placed on the ensilage when it is filled makes this part air-tight during the curing process. It can be built of any material that will be air proof, and of any shape, but the cheap wooden silo, made of two thicknesses of one-inch board with tar paper between, has been found to answer the purpose as well, if not better than the more expensive ones built of stone or brick. The silo should be deeper than it is wide, and placed in such a position that its contents can easily be fed to the cattle. If placed in the barn or byre, the cost of outside siding and roof will be saved. A silo to contain 100 tons of ensilage might be 15 ft . x 13 ft . \(\times 23 \mathrm{ft}\). deep. Extra space is necessary, as it is impossible to fill a silo so as to have it perfectly full when it has finished settling. Now, to construct it of wood, which is the cheapest way: If built as a separate building, a stons foundation will be necessary If it is placed in the inside of a barn this is not so necessary, provided the ground is hard and dry. The sills should be \(6 \times 8\) (notched and very well spiked together at the corners), upon which a balloon frame is built, with studs \(2 \times 10\) and not more than 2 feet apart from centre to centre. If the silo is very large or very high, they should be placed closer. There can be mortised into the sills and plate, but the easiest way is to notch them so that the ends will pass down on the insides of the sills and then nail them securely. There is a great lateral pressure on the walls of the silo, equal to about 55 pounds to the square foot during the curing process, while the ensilage is settling; this decreases after a time, but must be guarded against. The plates need not be quite so heavy as the sills, but see that they are well bolted or spiked together at the corners to prevent them opening. We would strongly recommend that the studs be so placed that those at the corners be close enough together so that the boards of the first lining can alternately cross each other, and be nailed to two studs. This will prevent the corner from opening. The siding boards should be all good, sound lumb r, 1 inch thick, and all the same width if possible. Both linings should be put on horizontally. When the first lining is all \(\mathrm{rn}_{\text {n }}\), cover it with tar paper, lapping the edges 2 inches, and put on two thicknesses at the corners. In commencing the second lining, it is best to start with a narrow board so as to break the joints. See that the corners are fitted true, and that the walls are perpendicular ; if they are not, the ensilage will not settle evenly. A 10 or 12 inch board, with the edges bevelled, should be get in the corners and the space behind tilled either with sawdust or sand. As you fill the silo over the top, you will only want a door to empty it by; the easiest way to make it is to saw out the double lining between two studs almost from top to bottom. Nail a batten on these studs, to nail the sawed-out pieces ag inst while the silo is being filled, and tack a piece of tar paper on from top to bottom on the inside so as to cover the door. It will not hurt the ensilage. These boards can easily be taken out as the silo is emptied, and put to one side for use again another year. If an outside door is thought necessary, it can be made in sections to open on hinges and placed on the other edge of the studs. If the silo is very large, it is best to put in a division. A good, well-packed earth floor will answer all purposes, provided there is no danger of water getting in. If you build the silo as a separate building, make the inside as above described, and finish the outside as you would an ordinary baildin'. By using the truss pattern roof, you will do away with the use of tio-pieces, which jou would find in your way when filling and covering. Place a large door or window in one of the gables to fill by. The cost will greatly depend on what you have to pay for lumber; and if you are handy with tools you need not employ a carpenter.

The following would be the bill of materials required to make a silo \(15 \times 15 \times 23\) inside measure, in a barn or byre :-

4 pieces, \(6 \times 8 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}\). for sills.
4 pieces, \(6 \times 6 \times 16 \mathrm{ft}\). for plates.
28 pieces, \(2 \times 10 \times 23 \mathrm{ft}\). for studs.
\(3,000 \mathrm{ft}\). 1-in. boards. This is a little over-estimated, but allowance must be made for waste, 1,500 sq. feet tar paper.
88 in . bolts for sills.
\(86-\mathrm{in}\). bolts for plates. \(\} 6\)-in, nails will answer as well.
3 lbs . 4 -in. nails, to nail studs top and bottom.
\(25 \mathrm{lbs} .3-\mathrm{in}\), nails, for lining, etc.
Corn is the best crop to put in as it yields a large tonnage per acre, and the cattle thrive well on it. Any variety of corn that will come to the milk stage will do, but if it is riper so much the better. Information as to the varieties best suited for any section of the Dominion can be obtained on application to the nearest Government Experimental Farm. (See list of farms on page 185.) Other crops, such as clover, peas and oats, and in fact, any kind of grass, can be ensiled. The corn is cut into short lengths of about one-half inch before it is put into the silo. This is done by an ensilage cutter, worked by a horse-power or engine. If the silo is large, an elevator can be attached to the cutter to carry the corn or crop to be ensiled over the op of the sides of the silo. The filling can be done at intervals of several days or continuously, Care must be taken to pack the contents very firmly from time to time during the filling, especially round the sides. The contents should be allowed to heat to over \(125^{\circ}\) to kill the bacteria : this may take two or three days. It can then be covered. A foot of cut straw or poor hay with a few old boards thrown on top will answer this purpose. The contenis can be used as soon as the flling is completed-but it is better to let it remain for three or four weeke before opening. When opened, all the covering should be removed and the ensilage taken from the top, the surface to be kept as even as possible till the silo is empty. The ration per day will greatly de-
pend upon the animal, but as much as 50 pounds per day can be safely fed. About two and onehalf tons of corn ensilage has a feeding value equal to one ton of good hay. About fifteen to eighteen tons per acre is the average crop As corn ensilage is not a complete ration in itself, a small quantity of grain should be added, such as bran, shorts, etc. Chopped hay or straw can also be added when desired.

Prof. Robertson, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has a new ensilage combination that forms a complete ration of itself. It consists of corn, horse beans and the heads of sun-flowers, all cut into short lengths and placed in the silo together. The corn and beans are planted together ; with this ensilage, it is not necessary to feed grain.

\section*{USEFUL TABLES FOR FARMERS.}

\section*{Cooling Effects of Ice.}

One pound of ice put into one pound of water at a heat of 174 degrees will make two pounds of water at 32 degrees. Thus 142 degrees of heat have been absorbed during the melting of the ice. This is called the latent heat of water.

Thus, one pound of ice will in melting cool one pound of water one hundred and forty-two degrees. Or

10 lbs . of water \(14 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~d}}\) degrees.
10 lbs , of milk from 60 to 45 degrees.
To cool \(1,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). of milk from 60 to 45 degrees, use 100 lbs . of ice.

\section*{Freezing Mixtures.}

4 oz . of sal ammoniac dissolved in 8 oz . of water reduces the temperatr re 40 degrees.
A mixture of powdered ice and snow, 72 degrees.
Snow or ice, and dilute nitric acid, 46 "
Snow and chloride of lime,

\section*{Moisture in the Air.}

The quantity of moisture that may exist in the air is in proportion to the warmth of the air. 1,000 cubic feet of air, a space of 10 feet each way, will hold at a temperature of 14 degrees 100 grains of water. \(\quad 68\) degrees 750 grains of water.
\begin{tabular}{llllllllll}
32 & 66 & 213 & 66 & 66 & 77 & 6 & 1,000 & 66 & 66 \\
41 & 66 & 297 & 6 & 64 & 86 & 6 & 1,315 & 66 & 6 \\
50 & 6 & 409 & 66 & 66 & 95 & 66 & 1,715 & 6 & 66 \\
59 & 66 & 557 & 6 & 66 & 104 & 66 & 2,215 & 66 & 64
\end{tabular}

If a sudden fall of temperature in the air from 100 to 50 degrees was to take place, one and a half inches of rain would fall, and the air would still be saturated. This quantity of water would equal more than 5,000 cubic fept on one acore of land.

Equally, on the other hand, a sudden elevation of the temperature to the same extent would take the same quantity of water from the land.

This applies to the subject of ventilation. If a cold cellar, at a temperature of 50 degrees, is opened, and the hot outside air is admitted, all this excess of water would be deposited on the cold walls or floor as dew or fine rain, and the cellar would drip with water.

Never open a cellar window on a hot day, or it will become damp at once,
'To dry a damp cellar, put a peck of fresh stone lime in it in a box. The lime will absorb 3 quarts of water from the air and then be in the form of a dry powder.

Comparative Table of Manurial Value of Undigested Food, per Ton Consumed.


The ab of ammoni Lawes, is a

Compar
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 23 & Bean Straw & 369 & ，030 lbs． \\
\hline 24. & Potato & 141 & \\
\hline 25. & Carrot & 089 & do \\
\hline 26. & Parsnips & 118 & \\
\hline 27. & Swedish Turnips & 100 & do \\
\hline & Mangel Wurzels & 109 & do \\
\hline & Yellow Turnips & 085 & do \\
\hline & White Turnips & 0 c8 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The above table gives the fertilizing value to be found in manure，as dropped．The estimate of ammonia at 12 e a lb．，of phosphoric acid at 6 c ，and of potash at 5 c ，given by Sir John B． Lawes，is about what we have to pay at factories，wholesale，for the same fertilizing value．

Comparative Table of the Value of Various Fodders，Grain，etc．as Fed and as Fertilizers．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow{2}{*}{Description of food．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Sugar．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Digest－ ible Protein．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Digest－ ible Fat，} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & Lbs． & 息 & Lbs & \[
\stackrel{\bullet}{\stackrel{0}{\Xi}}
\] & Lbs & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ※゙ } \\
& \stackrel{\text { ® }}{-}
\end{aligned}
\] & & & & \\
\hline \multirow{10}{*}{\[
\underset{\text { 侘 }}{\substack{\text { a }}}
\]} & Timothy 18t bloom & 45.8 & \[
0.23 \mid
\] & 7.1 & 0.18 & 2.2 & 0.07 & 0.48 & 9.60 & 8.34 & 17.94 \\
\hline & Oats and Tares．．． & 33.2 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0.20 \\
& 0.17
\end{aligned}
\] & 8.4 & 0．21 & 1.6 & Or 04 & 9． 42 & 840 & 8.74
9.60 & \[
\mathbf{1 7 . 1 4}
\] \\
\hline & White Clover & 33.9 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 0.17 \\
& 0.17
\end{aligned}
\] & 10.0 & 0.25
（1． 26 & \({ }_{2}^{2} 4\) & 0．48 & 1050 & 10.00
10.00 & 9.60
9.12 & 19.60
19.12 \\
\hline & Red Clover & 381 & 0.19 & 7.7 & 0.20 & 15 & 005 & \(\pm .44\) & 8.80 & 8.96 & 17． 76 \\
\hline & Mixed Hay & 40.0 & 0.20 & 5.7 & 0.15 & 1.6 & 0.05 & 0.40 & 8.00 & 6.21 & 14.21 \\
\hline & Large Ensilage C & 11.0 & \(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 06 \\ 0\end{array}\) & 09 & 0.03 & 0.4 & 0.02 & 0.11 & \({ }_{3}^{2} 20\) & & \\
\hline & Potatoes & 206 & 0.11 & 20 & 0.05 & 03 & 0.01 & 1． 17 & 3.40 & 1.41 & 4.81 \\
\hline & Fodder Beets & 10.0 & 0.05 & 1.1 & 0．03 & 0.1 & 0.01 & 0.09 & 1.80 & 1.09 & 2．89 \\
\hline & Sugar Beets & 154 & 0.08 & & & & & － 12 & 2.40 & & 378 \\
\hline & Fresh Beets Pulp from diffusion． & 3.3 & （1．02 & 04 & 0.01 & 0. & 0.01 & 0 & 08 ， & 0. & 32 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{5}{*}{嵒 \(\{\)} & Carrots & & 0， 05 & 12 & 0.03 & 0.1 & 0.01 & 0.09 & 1.80 & 100 & 1.82
2.80 \\
\hline & Rye & 674 & 0.34 & 10.6 & 0.27 & 19 & 0.06 & 067 & 1340 & 7.50 & 20.90 \\
\hline & Barley & 63.9 & 0.32 & 9.2 & 023 & 2.3 & \(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 07\end{array}\) & 062 & 12.40 & 565 & 1805 \\
\hline & Oats & 55.7 & 0． 28 & 10.7 & \({ }^{10} .27\) & 5.3 & \({ }_{0}^{0} 16\) & 0.71 & 14.20 & 6.48 & 20.68 \\
\hline & Indian & 62.1 & 0.32 & 9.3 & 0.24 & \({ }^{6} .0\) & 0.18 & 0.74 & 4.80 & 546 & 20.26 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{10}{*}{} & Buckw & 59 & 0.30 & 95 & 0.24 & 17 & 0.06 & 0.60 & 12.00 & 6.96 & 18．96 \\
\hline & Pea & & & 20.8 & 0．52 & 1．9 & \({ }_{0}^{0.09}\) & 0.85
1.96 & 1920 & 13.49 & \\
\hline & Horse B & 45.9 & 0.23 & 22.7 & 0.57 & 1.4 & 0.65 & 0.85 & 17.00 & 13.78 & 3078 \\
\hline & White Beans & 488 & 025 & 261 & 0.66 & 2.9 & 0.09 & 1.00 & 20.10 & 15.46 & 3546 \\
\hline & Linseed． & 19.6 & 0.10 & 18.7 & 047 & 33.7 & 0.02 & 1.59 & 3180 & 1292 & 4．72 \\
\hline & Cotton Seed M & 27.4 & 0.14 & 30.5 & 0.77 & 9.8 & 0.30 & L． 21 & \(2 \pm .20\) & 2465 & 4875 \\
\hline & Linseed Cake & 37.3 & & 249 & 063 & 8.8 & & 1.09 & －1．80 & 17.65 & \({ }^{38.85}\) \\
\hline & Mieat Bra & 50.9 & 0.26 & 17.9 & 0.45 & 4.0 & 0.12 & 083 & 1660 & 9.81 & 26.41 \\
\hline & Spent \({ }^{\text {G }}\) & 10.6 & 0.06 & 36 & 0.09 & 0.4 & － 02 & ， 17 & 3.40 & 2.92 & 6.32 \\
\hline & Malt Ger & 42.2 & \(0 \div 2\) & 20.7 & 0.52 & 2.0 & 0.06 & 0.80 & 16.0 & 15.40 & 31.40 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 感 } \\
& 0 \text { 完 }
\end{aligned}
\]} & Natural & 4.0 & & 4.0 & 0.10 & 40 & \({ }^{0} .12\) & 0.24 & 48.1 & 2.24 & 7.04 \\
\hline & Skimme & 4.2 & 0． 03 & 4.1 & 0.11 & 0.8 & & \({ }^{1} .17\) & 3.40 & & \\
\hline & Whey & 4.4 & & 08 & & 0.3 & & － .6 & 1． 0 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{荡} & Winter V & 32.6 & & 15 & & 0.7 & & & & & \\
\hline & Barley & & 0．19 & 1.7 & 0 & 1.0 & & O 26 & 520 & \(2{ }_{2}\) & \({ }_{7}^{7.82}\) \\
\hline & Winter F ． & 298 & 0.15 & 1.1 & 0.03 & 0.6 & 0.02 & 020 & 4.00 & 380 & 7.80 \\
\hline & Tares．． & 29.0 & 0.15 & 3.8 & 0.10 & 05 & 0． 02 & 027 & 5.40 & 718 & 12.58 \\
\hline & Peas & 34.0 & 1． 17 & \(3{ }^{6}\) & 0.09 & 0.5 & ． 02 & 9.28 & 560 & 409 & 969 \\
\hline & Horse Beans & 342 & & 61 & 016 & 0.6 & 0．02 & O 36 & 7.21 & 369 & 1.89 \\
\hline & Indian Corn & 36.7 & 0.19 & 16 & 0.04 & & 19．02 & ） 25 & 5.00 & 5.02 & 10.02 \\
\hline & Clover Hau & 25.0 & 0.13 & 47 & 0.12 & & 0.03 & \(\left.\right|_{0} ^{0} 28\) & 5． 60 & 8.16 & 13．66 \\
\hline & Dried Meat & & & 728 & 1.80 & 12.0 & 0.36 & 2.16 & 4320 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This table is mainly republished from Jules Crevat＇s Book．The feeding values are taken from the average market prices in this province paid for hay，at \(\$ 9.00\) a ton．The fertilizing values are estimated according to the wholesale prices of similar fertilizers in the market，but suppose that no particle of the animal droppings is wasted．

\section*{The Star Almanac.}

\section*{How to Measure Corn in a Crib, Hay in a Mow, etc.}

This rule will apply to a crib of any kind. Two cubic feet of sound, dry corn in the ear will make a bushel shelled. To ges the quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure the length, breadth and height of the crib, inside of the rail; multiply the length by the breadth and the product by the hoight; then divide the product by two, and you have the number of bushels in the crib.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together, and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

To find the amount of hay in a mow, allow 512 cubic feet for a ton, and it will come out very nearly correct.

\section*{Economy in Fertilisers.}

Attention has been called to the large amount of money which farmers might save if sufficient care were taken to preserve the fertilising properties contained in barn yard manure. Nearly the whole of the nitrogen in the fodder fed to farm stock is to be found in the excrements of the animals, and one-half of it is contained in the urine. It is further the fact that 95 p.c. of the potash contained in the food of oxen and sheep may be recovered by carefully saving the liquid manure only. To secure the nitrogen or ammonia and the potash the means are very simple. The dung from the different animals should be brought together, and kept under cover at a lower level than the stable floor, so that the liquid manure may flow upon, over and down through it. In this way all different sorts and both parts of the manure are properly blended, the solid part and the bedding kept moist and none of the urine escapes. It is further necessary to strew the stable floor below and behind the animals with 2 lbs , per 1000 lbs , live weight, daily, of ground plaster or sulguate of lime, which has the effect of retaining the ammonia resulting from the decomposition of the liquid and the fermentation of the solid manure.

\section*{Quantity of Fertilisers used per Acre.}


Breeder's Table.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Date on which animal served is due to give birth.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Day of Month served} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Date on which animal served is due to give birth.} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Mare. } \\
49 \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cow. } \\
40 \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ewe
and
Goat.
21
weeks.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sow. } \\
16 \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Mare. } \\
\text { 48 } \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Cow. } \\
40 \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { Ewe } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { Goat. } \\
21 \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sow. } \\
16 \\
\text { weeks. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline Jan. & & & & & Jan. & & & & \\
\hline & Dec. & Oct. & May. & April. & & Dec. & Oct. & June. & May. \\
\hline 1 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2 \\
& 3
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \\
& 9
\end{aligned}
\] & 29
30 & 22 & 17
18 & 18
19 & 24
25 & 14 & 8
9 \\
\hline \({ }_{3}\) & 4 & 10 & 30
31 & 24 & 19 & 19
20 & 25
26 & 15
16 & 9
10 \\
\hline & & & June. & & 20 & 21 & 27 & 17 & 10 \\
\hline 4 & 5 & 11 & \(\stackrel{1}{2}\) & & 21 & 22 & 28 & 18 & 12 \\
\hline 5
6 & 8 & 12 & 2 & \(\stackrel{26}{ }\) & 22 & \(\stackrel{23}{23}\) & 29 & 19 & 13 \\
\hline 7 & 7
8 & 14 & 3
4 & 27
23
29 & \({ }_{24}^{23}\) & 24 & 30 & & \\
\hline 7 & 8
9 & 14
15 & 4
5 & 23
29
29 & 24 & 25 & 381
-31 & 21 & 15 \\
\hline \({ }_{9}^{8}\) & 10 & 16 & \({ }_{6}\) & 29
30 & 25 & 26 & Nov. & 22 & 16 \\
\hline & & & & May & 26 & \(\stackrel{27}{ }\) & 2 & 23 & 17 \\
\hline & & 17
18 & 7
8 & \({ }_{2}^{1}\) & 27 & 28 & 3 & 24 & 18 \\
\hline 11 & \({ }_{13}^{12}\) & 18
19 & 8
9 & \({ }_{3}^{2}\) & 28 & 29 & 4 & 25 & 19 \\
\hline 13 & 14 & 20 & \({ }_{10}^{9}\) & 3
4 & 29
30 & 30
31 & 5 & \({ }_{2}^{26}\) & 20 \\
\hline 14 & 15 & 21 & 11 & \(\stackrel{4}{5}\) & 30 & \(\stackrel{31}{\text { Jan. }}\) & 6 & 27 & 21 \\
\hline 15 & 16 & 22 & 12 & 6 & 31 & \({ }_{1}{ }^{\text {Jan. }}\) & 7 & 28 & 22 \\
\hline 16 & 17 & 23 & 13 & 7 & & & 7 & 28 & 22 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Explanation of the Use of the Brearer's Table.}

In this table the month of January is simply taken as a basis for arriving at the answer no matter upon what date the serving has taken piace.

For ExAMPLs:- Supposing a mare is served on January 10, in the column headed Mare opposite January 10 is seen the date December 11, which would be the time the mare might be
expected to foal. If the date of serving was April 7, or three months later than January 7, the oduct for date for foaling would, of course, be three months later than the date given opposite January 7 viz. March 8, not December 8.

This rule applies in the other cases of the cow, ewe or sow, according to the columns under those respective headings.

A bushel of good clean wheat of full weight should yield 45 lbs , of good flour, 3 lbs . of shorts, and 9 lbs , of bran. The waste is in the moisture of the grain that evaporates in the grinding. The driest wheat has 8 l lbs . of moisture in 60 lbs .

A cubic foot has 1728 cubic inches.
- A struck bushel has 2150.4 cubic inches.

A heaped bushel has 2750 cubic inches.
A box holding a struck bushel measures \(16 \times 16 \times 8\}\) inches, or \(18 \times 13 \times 9 /\) inches.
A boxholding a heaped bushel measures \(15 \times 15 \times 12 \downarrow\) inches, or \(18 \times 15 \times 1015\) inches.
A wagon box 10 feet loag and 3 feet wide holds 2 bushels of small grain, or one bushel of corn in the ear, for each inch in depth.

A cord of dry wood weighs as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline White pine. & . 1872 lbs. & Hard maple.............. 2880 lbs, \\
\hline Chesnut & . 2304 " & Walnut ................... 3060 \\
\hline White birch & . 2376 & Black birch............... 3096 \\
\hline Yellow pine & . 2448 & Apple..................... 3096 " \\
\hline Red cedar. & 2520 " & Beech .. .................. 3240 " \\
\hline Butternut & . 255 & Red oak ................ 3276 \% \\
\hline Elm & 2638 " & White ash................ 3528 " \\
\hline Cherry & 2064 " & White oak ................ 3816 " \\
\hline Soft maple & 2664 " & Hickory................. 4464 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

By dividing these weights by 128 the weight of a cubic foot will be found.
Values of woods for fuel, taking hickory as the standard at the price given, are as follows, per cord:-
\begin{tabular}{lclclr} 
White pine & \(\$ 2.10\) & Wild cherry & \(\$ 2.75\) & Beech & \(\$ 3.25\) \\
White birch & 2.40 & Red cedar & 2.80 & Red Oak & 3.45 \\
Butternut & 255 & White elm & 2.90 & Apple & 3.53 \\
Chestnut & 2.60 & Hard maple & 3.90 & White ash & 3.85 \\
Yellow pine & 2.70 & Black birch & 3.15 & White oak & 4.05 \\
Soft maple & 2.70 & Walnut & 3.25 & Hickory & 5.00
\end{tabular}

\section*{Weight of Hay in Stacks}


\section*{Land Ploughed in one Day.}

One team will turn over the number of acres set opposite the widths of the furrow, in ten hours, moving at the rate of 2 miles in an hour. Of course, allowance must be made for the varying conditions under which ploughing is carried on in various sections of the country.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline With a & 7 inc & furrow & 14 & acres. & With a & 13 & inch firrow & & acres. \\
\hline * & 8 & ' & 1.6 & * & " & 14 & - & 2.8 & " \\
\hline 4 & 9 & " & 1.8 & " & 4 & 15 & " & 3. & 6 \\
\hline " & 10 & " & 20 & \({ }^{6}\) & " & 16 & " & 3.2 & 46 \\
\hline 4 & 11 & " & 2.2 & 4 & " & 17 & 4 & 3.4 & 6 \\
\hline 4 & 12 & / & 2.4 & 4 & " & 18 & * & 3.6 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Number of Hills in one Acre.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(2 \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}\) feet & . . 6969 & 3 x 4 feet. & , 3630 \\
\hline \(2 \frac{1}{2} \times 3\) " & . 5808 & \(3 \frac{1}{2} \times 4\) & . 3111 \\
\hline \(3 \times 3\) " & . . . . . . 4810 & \(4 \times 4\) & 2722 \\
\hline \(3 \times 3 \frac{1}{2}\) " & . 4148 & \(4 \times 5\) & 2178 \\
\hline \(3 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}\) & . . . . . . . . 3556 & \(4 \frac{1}{2} \times 5\) & . 1936 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Trees on an Acre.


\section*{Quantity of Seed Required to Plant an Acre.}

20 quarts Beans, pole, Lima, 4 by 4 feet.
10. " Beans, Carolina, prolific, etc., 4 by 3 feet
10 " Corn, sugar.
- Corn, field
( Cucumber, in hills
Flax, broadcast.
Grass, timothy with clover.
Grass, timothy without clover.
Grass, orchard.
Grass, red top or heads.
' Grass, blue.
" Grass, rye.
Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet.
8,000 Asparagus plants, 4 by \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) feet
25,000 Celery plants, 4 by \(\frac{1}{2}\) foot.
17,500 Pepper plants, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) by 1 foot.
3,800 Tomato plants.
\(2 \frac{1}{2}\) bushels Barley.
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(\frac{1}{2}\) & " & Beans, in drills \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) feet \\
2 & Peas, in drills, short varieties, \\
1 to \(1 \frac{1}{2} "\) & Peas, in drills, tall varieties. \\
3 & " & Peas, broadcast. \\
8 & Potatoes. \\
\(1 \frac{3}{4}\) & 6 & Rye, broadcast. \\
1 & R & Rye, drilled. \\
\(1 \frac{1}{4}\) & " & Wheat, in drillsi, \\
2 & Wheat, broadcast. \\
12 ounces Cabbage, outside, for transplant- \\
ing.
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & ounces & Cabbage, \\
\hline \[
\stackrel{4}{8}
\] & & Celery seed \\
\hline 3 & " & Tomatoes, in frames. \\
\hline 8 & " & Tomatoes, seed in hills, 3 by 3 feet. \\
\hline & ounds & Beets and mangold, drills, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) feet. \\
\hline 12 & & Broom corn indrill \\
\hline 4 & '6 & Carrot, in drills, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline 13 & ' & Clover, white Du \\
\hline 10 & " & Clover, Lucerne. \\
\hline & If & Clover, Alsike. \\
\hline 12 & , & Clover, large red with timothy \\
\hline 16 & " & Clover, large red without tim othy. \\
\hline 25 & " & Corn, salad, drill, 10 inches. \\
\hline 3 & " & Lettuce, in rows, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline 35 & " & Lawn grass. \({ }^{\text {a }}\), in hills 8 \\
\hline 3 & " & Melons, water, in hills 8 by feet. \\
\hline 2 & " & Melons, citrons, in hills 4 by feet. \\
\hline 59 & " & Onions, in beds for sets. \\
\hline 7 & " & Onions, in rows for large burs. \\
\hline 5 & " & Parsnip, in drills, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) feet. \\
\hline 4 & " & Parsley, in drills, 2 feet. \\
\hline 10 & " & Radish, in drills, 2 feet. \\
\hline 3 & " & Squash, bush., in hills, 4 by feet. \\
\hline & " & Turnips, in drills, 2 feet. \\
\hline 3 & " & Turnips, broadcast. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{How Grain Will Shrink.}

Farmers rarely gain by keeping their grain after it is fit for market, when the shrinkage is taken into account. Wheat, from the time it is threshed, will shrink two quarts to the bushel or six per cent. in six months, in the most favorable circumstances. Hence, it follows that ninety-four cents a bushel for wheat when first threshed in August is as good, taking into account the shrinkage alone, as one dollar in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears, as
they come from the field in September, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that forty cents a bushel for corn in the ear as it comes from the field is as good as fifty in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes-taking those that rot and are otherwise lost-together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the los to the owner who holds them is not less than thirty three per cent,

This estimate in taken on the basis of interest at 7 per cent., and takes no account of loss by vermin.

The amount of oil in seeds is calculated at :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Kind of Seed. Per cent. & Kind of Seed. & Per cent. Oil & Kind of Seed \\
\hline Bitter almond. ............. 55 & Meadow h & & W \\
\hline Barley..................... 21 & Oat-straw & & Wh \\
\hline Clover hay. . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) b & Rap & & Wheat-stra \\
\hline Hemp seed. . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }_{7}\) & Rap & & Wheat flour \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Indian corn..................... 7
Linseed ........ 17
Food for Stock,-One hundred pounds of good hay for stock is equal to : Beets, white silesia, 669 ; turnips, 469 ; rye straw, 429 ; clover, red, green, 373 ; carrots, 371 ; mangolds, 368 ; potatoes, kept in pit, 350 ; oat straw, 317 ; potatoes, 360 ; carrot leaves (tops), 135 ; Lucerne, 89 ; clover, red, dry, 88 ; buckwheat, \(78 \frac{1}{2}\); corn, \(62 \frac{1}{2}\); oats, 59 ; barley, 53 ; rye, \(53 \frac{1}{2}\); wheat, \(44 \frac{1}{2}\); oil-cake, linseed,' 43 ; peas, dry, \(37 \frac{1}{2}\); beans, 28.

\section*{Liquid Grafting Wax.}

One pound of common resin is melted and one ounce of beef tallow is well stirred in it. When it is cooled a little, 8 ounces of alcohol are stirred in and will make a mass like honey. This wax applied to a graft hardens in a short time and is impervious to the weather.

\section*{Common Grafting Wax.}

An excellent wax for grafting is made of equal parts of resin, beeswax, and tallow, melted together. The whole is stirred until pasty, when it is well worked by the hands, moistened with linseed oil. After it has been drawn and molded some time

Asparagus Beet...... Carrot.... Cabbage . Caulitlowe Celery. . Egg plant. Endive... Lettuce... Okra Onion .... Parsnip. Radish... Salsify Spinach... Tomato... Turnip....

Measur the girth in of it. Mul by 14 , the animals.

Boil ter 1b, of ging sulphur, th Then add 2 If it is to b ground for

From t
1. For
2. In th
is in a very
3. If po
remove the 4. The stock. It s 5. Chine days before 6. Mean 7. Duri fecting pow 8. The 8 9, Shou washed in replaced by 10. Mac a drawing 0

The pro maturing as proper food It is poor ec proper hous from all the 1. After
2. Their crumbs. Tl 3. Weat the chicks c 4. If ker not so kept,

Quantity of Sced required for Planting.

18,3 by 3
lls, \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) feet.

\section*{imothy.}
hout tim-
ches.
lls 8 by 8
lls 4 by 4
e bulbs.
et.

18, 4 by 4
hrinkage is the bushel ollows that taking into
of ears, as that forty reh, shrink-
with the owner who
t of loss by

Beets, white agolds, 368 ; : Lucerne,
\(3 \frac{1}{2}\); wheat,
tirred in it. like honey.
llow, melted istened with \(h\), it is made melted wax
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Seeds, per ounce. & Length of Drill, per oz. & Vitality. Years. \\
\hline 1,000 to 1,200 & 50 feet & 4 to \\
\hline 1,200 to 1,500 & 100 " & 6 " \\
\hline 20,000 to 24,000 & 260 " & \(1{ }^{1}\) \\
\hline 8,000 to 12,000 & Transplant & 4 " \\
\hline 50,000 to 60,000 & Transplant & 3 '6 \\
\hline 5,000 to 6,000 & Transplant & 5 "4 6 \\
\hline 20,000 to 24,000 & Transplant & \(8 \quad 10\) \\
\hline 25,000 to 30,000 & 400 feet & 5 " 6 \\
\hline 500 to 600 & 50 " & 5 " 6 \\
\hline 7,000 to 8,000 & 200 " & 1 " 2 \\
\hline 5,00 to 6,000 & 200 " & 1 " 2 \\
\hline 3,900 to 4,000 & 100 " & 4 " 5 \\
\hline 2,500 to 3,000 & 100 " & 4 " 5 \\
\hline 2,000 to 3,000 & 100 " & 4 "5 \\
\hline A bout 20,000 & Transplant & 4 " \\
\hline 8,000 to 12,000 & 200 feet & 6 " 7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{To Find the Weight of Cattle.}

Measure in inches the length from the middle of the shoulders to the root of the tail, and the girth immediately behind the forelegs. Multiply the girth by itself, that is, take the square of it. Multiply this ly the length in inches. Divide the sum by 7,238 , and multiply the quotient by 14 , the result is the weight in pounds. Some allowance is to be made for thin or not smooth animals.

\section*{Condimegstel Food for Cattle.}

Boil ten lbs, of flax seed in ten gallons of water to a mucilage ; stir in \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) lbs, of turmeric, 1 lb , of ginger, the same of caraway seeds, \(\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}\). of gentian root, 2 oz . of cream of tartar, 1 lb , of sulphur, the same of common salt, and 10 ounces of coriander seeds all finely ground and mixed, Then add 20 lbs . of molasses, 25 of linseet cake meal, and 40 lbs , of corn meal, and mix thoroughly: If it is to be kept for some time, it should be made into thin cakes and dried in an oven, and ground for use.

\section*{POULTRY.}

\section*{The Sitters-A Few Points,}

From the report of the Poulty Manager of the Government Experimental Farm,
1. For an early sitter select a medium sized hen.
2. In the early part of the season give 11 eggs. More are apt to be chilled, unless the nest is in a very warm place.
3. If possible set two hens about the same time. On the fifth or sixth day test the eggs, remove the unfertile ones and give the remainder to one hen, resetting the other.
4. The nest should be made of cut straw, and placed in a quiet spot away from the laying stock. It should be well dusted with carbolic disinfecting powder.
5. China eggs should be placed in the nest, and the sitter allowed to remain on them for two days before the valuable eggs are given to her,
6. Meanwhile the carbolio disinfecting powder has probably rid the body of any vermin.
7. During the hatching period, the nest and hen should occasionally be dusted with disinfecting powder.
8. The sitters and eggs should be examined every morning, to see if all is right.
9. Should an egg be broken in the nest, the others ought to be at once taken out, gently washed in lukewarm water and replaced under the sitter. If soiled, the nest straw should be replaced by clean stuff.
10. Machines for testing eggs can be procured at a cheap price from an incubator maker, or a drawing of one may be had from a poultry paper, and a local tinsmith can easily do the rest,

\section*{Care of the Foung Chicks.}

The proper care of young chicks is most important and indispensable to their quick maturing as market fowls or early layers. And yet few farmers push their young stock with the proper food and frequent feedings absolutely necessary to make plump chickens for market. It is poor economy to hatch out a number of chickens and allow them to die from want of care, proper housing or food, and yet the money lost to the farmers of the country every year from all the canses mentioned is very great.
1. After hatching out, the chickens should remain undisturbed in the nept for 24 hours.
2. Their first feed should be stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry, and stale bread crumbs. This may be continued some days.
3. Weather permitting, the hen and brood should be placed in a dry coop on the grass, where the chicks can get at and into the latter,
4. If kept indoors the chicks must be kept on earth, or on boards covered with earth. If not so kept, disaster will follow.
5. After being kept on the bread and milk diet for a week, granulated oatmeal or small particles of cracked corn may be added. At the end of two weeks whole wheat may be fed, but
6. Care should be taken that the chicks are in no way stinted during the first five weeks of their existence. They should be pushed at all times, but require particular attentionduring the
7. Young stock require frequent but light feeding. It must be remembered that a stinted chicken will never make a good market fowl,
8. The earlier hatched, the sooner will the pullets lay,
9. The aim should be to have the pullets laying while new laid eggs all the year round will so be secured. while the hens are moulting. \(\Lambda\) supply of

One of the obstacles in the way of obtaining earl sitters. This may be overcome by the use of a goary chickens is the difficulty of obtaining early simplified and results mercome by the use of a good incubator. As artificial incubation becomes farmer's hens laid as well during t, so inter seaseme more generally adopted. Again, if the managed, there would be more early sitters.

\section*{Guano-Test for its Purity.}

The weight affcrds the easiest test for the purity of guano. A bushel of pure Peruvian guano, according to most authorities, should weigh almost exactly seventy pounds. If heavier than seventy-three pounds, it is adulterated with clay, sand, marl, or some other impurity.

\section*{Guano-Home-made.}

Save all your fowl manure from sun and rain. To prepare it for use, spread a layer of dry swamp muck (the blacker it is the better) on your barn floor, and dump on it the whole of your fowl manure; beat it into a fine powder with the back of your spade; this done, add hard wood ashes and gypsum, so that the compound shall be composed of the following proportions: Dried muck, four bushels ; fowl manure, two bushels; ashes, one bushel ; gypsum, one and onehalf bushels. Mix thoroughly, and spare no labor; for, in this matter, the effort expended will be well paid for A little before planting, moisten the heap with water, or, better still, with or potatoes at over with old mats, and let it lie till wanted for use. Apply it to beans, corn, or potatoes, at the rate of a handful to a hill; and thoroughly mix with the soil before dropping on for bringing great crops of turnips, corn, potatoes, etc.

\section*{Tobacco-to Cultivate.}

To raise tobacco, select a sheltered situation, where the young plants can receive the full force of the sun; burn over the surface of the ground early in spring (new land is best), rake it well, and sow the seeds; have a dry, mellow, rich soil, and after a shower, when the plants have got eaves the size of a quarter-dollar, transplant as you would cabbage plants, three and onehalf feet apart, and weed out carefully afterward. Break off the suckers from the font-stalks, as they appear; also the tops of the plants when they are well advanced, say about three feet of tobacco is known by small dusky spots should be the largest and best plants. The ripeness of tobacco is known by small dusky spots appearing on the leaves. The plants should then be cut near the roots, on the morning of a day of sunshine, and should lie singly to wither. When sufficiently withered, gather them carefully together, and hang them up under cover to cure and
prepare for market.

\section*{Animal Peculiarities.}

Tortoises and turtles have no teeth.
All arimals which chew the cud have cloven feet,
Both mandibles of the parrot's beak are movable, but most birds are able to move only one. The horse has no eyebrows. The appearance of much white in the eye of a horse indicates a
ious nature. vicious nature.

The stork is partial to kittens as an article of fond, and finds them an easy and wholesome prey; and the cats reciprocate by a love for young storks.

The frog, owing to its peculiar structure, cannot breathe with the mouth open, and if it were forcibly kept open the animal would die of suffocation.

Whalebone is found in the mouth of the whalebone whale, where it forms the substitute for the teeth, of which otherwise the animal is destitute.

Pigs are poor swimmers, their forelegs being set closely under them, and when they fall into the water they sometimes cut their throats with the sharp points of their cloven feet. hey have a thin membrane which coved, as they are unprovided with eyelids. Instead thereof The deer is furnished with such covers the eye when asleep, and probably also when at rest. this would appear to be an extraordinary provision of na:ure giving the beast of the chase a freer espiration.

Fishes swallow their food hastily and without mastication, because they are obliged unceasingly to open and close the jaws for the purpose of respiration, and cannot long retain food in the mouth when quite shut.

The faculty the chameleon has of changing its color has been attributed to the protective instinct of the animal, by which it seeks to render itself less observable by enemies by assuming The
which is a sp the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, animal is oftere of nourishment beneficently provided against the day of want, to which the without any other food. The dromedary or camel can exist for a long period upon this lump

Have t Have n Long h: Pawing Seize fo Lips sli, Have nc Lie dow Rise on Four st They cl Have g: Mouth Defense Bellow Do not Have de No wart Never u Do not r Very rol Short, b Wide, d Limbs f Do not 1 Sleep wi Lie dow Eat and shoulde

A 1 flow sev minute, electrici

Whe seed, fift thirty-fi
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dred ; a
four.
Four
hundred
a square
1. \(\mathrm{O}_{1}\)
made as six ounc will diss bad weat the more is indica If alcoho so much effect up
2. Ta leech, ch: most ace less at th will cree to have rest till will lodg ness in vi lies const
very mou

The owl has no motion in the eye, the globe of which is immovably fized in its socket by a strong, elastic, hard, cartilaginous case, in the form of a truncated cone; but in order to compensate for this absence of motion in the eye, it is able to turn its head round in almost a complete circle without moving its body.

Sheep have no teeth in the upper jaw. In some parts of the world there are sheep that have most of their fat in their tails. These tails weigh so much that they have to be tied on small carts, which the sheep draw after them when they walk. The carts are made of flat boards on two wheels. The fat of the tail is very soft, and is used as butter.

The Difference between Two Animals.
Cattien-
Have two toes \(\qquad\)

Long hair in a tuft at end of tail ...............Tail covered with long hair.
Pawing with fore-feet denotes anger............Pawing with fore-feet denotes hunger orirritation.
Seize forage with the tongue ... ......................Gather food with the lips.
Lips slightly movable.....................
Lips slightly movable. .............................Lips very movable.
Lie down fore parts first.......................................
Rise on hind-legs first................................... Lie down hind parts first.
Four stomachs.........................................................
They chew the cud, ................................... One stomach.
Have gall bladder
Mouth generally oven when wearled..................................... no gall bladder,
Defense by goring ...................................Defenco by kicking from exhaustion.
Bellow or moo. ..................................... ... Neigh
Do not sweat. ........................................................................
Have dewlap,...................................................
No warts on inside of hind-legs.....................Hard, oval warts inside hind-legs.
Never use teeth 11 nghting....................... Use the teeth in fighting.
Do not retract the ears........ . . . . ....................................................
Short, broad head ........................................................ smooth tongue.
Wide, drooping ears... ....... ............................ Long, narect, narrow head.
Limbs formed for strength............................... Limbs formed fors speed.
Do not roll in the dust........................... Do roll in the dust.
Sleep with both ears alike...................... Sleep with one ear forward.
Lie down to sleep............................... Often sleep standing.
Eat and lie down to ruminate .....................Never ruminate. Eat little and often,
Shoulders straight.. ............................. Shoulders sloping.
A man walks three miles an hour, a horse trots seven; slow rivers flow four, rapid rivers flow seven; storms move thirty-six, hurricanes eighty ; a rifle ball one thousand miles a minute, sound eleven hundred and forty-three; light one hundred and ninety thousand ; electricity two hundred and eighty thousand.

Wheat, beans, clover-seed and potatoes, sixty pounds to the bushel ; corn, rye and flax seed, fifty-six; buckwheat, fifty-two ; a barrel of rice, six hundred; barley, forty-eight; oats, thirty-five ; coarse salt, eighty-five.

A barrel of flour weighs one hundred and ninety-six pounds ; a barrel of pork, two hundred; a barrel of powder, twenty-three; a firkin of butter, fifty-six ; a tub of butter, eightyfour.

Four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards make an acre ; a square mile, six hundred and forty acres; to measure an acre-two hundred and nine feet on each side, makes a square acre within an inch.

Mreather Intutator.
1. One that answers the purpose of indicating the approach of fair or foul weather can be made as follows: Take an eight-ounce bottle, the glass being clear and white, and put into it six ounces of the highest colored whisky to be obtained, and put into it all the gum-camphor it will dissolve, and a little more. Set in some convenient place. On the approach of rain or bad weather the camphor will sattle toward the bottom of the bottle; the heavier the rain, or the more sultry the weather, the closer the camphor, will settle to the bottom. Fair weather is indicated by the feather-like appearance of the camphor whice than the whisky, for if it is, If alcohol is used, it must be diluted so that it will not be strosphere will have no perceptible so much of the
2. Take an eight-ounce phial, and put in it three gills of water, and place in it a healthy leech, changing the water in summer once a week, and in winter once in a fortnight, and it will most accurately prognosticate the weather. If the weather is to be fine, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass and coiled together in a spiral form ; if rain may be expected, it will creep up to the top of its lodgings and remain there till the weather is settled; if we are to have wind, it will move through its habitation with amazing swiftness, and seldom goes to rest till it begins to blow hard; if a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, it will lodge for some days before almost continually out of the water, and discover great uneasiness in violent throes and convulsive-like motions ; in frost, as in clear, summer-like weather, it lies constantly at the bottom, and in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling in the very mouth of the phial. The top should be covered over with a piece of muslin.

\section*{Forcign ©ongitgi in canada.}

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\section*{Ehe \(\mathbb{E}\) bolution \(\mathcal{C h e a r g}\).}

Ancient writers oceasionally seem to have a glimmering knowledge of the fact of progress in nature, but as a theory "evolution " belongs to the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. In the latter part of the seventeenth century Letbnitz expressed the opinion that the earth was once in a fluid condition, and about the middle of the eighteenth century Kant definitely propounded the nebular hypothesis which was enlarged as a theory by the Herschels. About 1750 the transmutation of species among animals was suggested by Buffon, and other writers followed out the idea. The eccentric Lord Monboddo was the first to suggest the possible descent of man from the ape, about 1774 . The evolution theory declares the universe as it now exists to be the result of a long series of changes, which were so far related to each other as to form a series of growths analogous to the evolving parts of a growing organism. Herbert Spencer defines evolution as a progress from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous; from general to special ; from the single to the complex elements of life; and it is believed that this process can be traced in the formation of worlds in space, in the multiplication of types and species among animals and plants, in the origin and changes of language and literature and the arts, and also in all the changes of human institutions and society. Asserting the general fact of progress in nature, the evolution theory shows that the method of this progress has been (1) by the multiplications of organs and fúnctions; (2) according to a definite unity of plan; although with (3) the intervention of transitional forms; and (4) with medifications dependent upon surrounding conditions. The two great apostles of the evolution theory were Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. The latter began his tirst great work, the "First Principles of Philosophy," showing the application of evolution in the facts of life in 1852. In 1859 appeared Darwin's "Origin of Species." The hypothesis of the latter was that different species originated in spontaneous variation, and the survival of the fittest through natural selection and the struggle for existence. This theory was further elaborated and applied by Spencer, Darwin, Huxley, and other writers in Europe and America, and though, to-day, by no means all the ideas upheld by these early advocates of the theory are still accepted, still evolution as a principle is now acknowledged by nearly all scientists, It is taken to be an established fact in nature-a valid induction from man's knowledge of natural order.

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Agencies in New Brunswick,-Bathurst, Dorchester, Fredericton, Kingston (Kent Co.), Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock.
Agencies in Prince Edward 1sland.-Charottetown, Summerside.
Bankers and Correspondents.-Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada ; Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland; New York, Chase National Bank; Paris, France, Credit Lyonuais; London, England, The Bank of Scotland, Boston National Hide and Leather Bank; Chicago, The American Exchange National Bank; Bermuda, Bank of Bermuda.

\section*{Merchants' Bask of Canadta,-Capital paid-up, \(\$ 6,000,000\); Rest, \(\$ 2,900,000\).}

Directors.-Andrew Allan, President; Robt. Anderson, Vice-President; Heetor Mackenzie, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cassils, H.

Montagu Allan, James P. Dawes, T. H. Dunn, Sir Joseph Hickson; George Hague, General Manager ; John Gault, Assistant General Manager. Head Office, Montreal.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec.-Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Cha ham, Galt, Ganano que, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Kingston, London, Montreal, Mitchell, Napanee, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott, Quebee, Renfrew, Sherbrooke, Q.; Stratford,St.Johns, Q. ; St. Thomas, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor. Also at Preston, Ont.
Branches in Manitoba.-Winnipeg, Brandon.
Bankers-London, Glasgow, Elinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank, Limite I; Liverpool. The Bank of Liverpool, Limited; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifax; British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia.

Agency in New York:-53 William Street, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents.
Merchents Bank of P.E.I.-Incorporated. Capital paid up, \$198,631; Reserve \(\$ 40,000\).
Directors,-L. H. Davies, M. P., President ; L. L. Beer, Vice-President; D. Farquharson, B. Heartz, F. Pəters. Wm, McLean, Cashier, Head Office, Charlottetown.
Branch-Souris.
The Molsons Brente.-Incorporated. Paidup Capital, \(\$ 2,000,003\); Rest Fund, \(\$ 1,150,000\). Directors.-Joh" H, R. Molson, President; R. W. Shepherd, Vice-President; S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley and Wm, M. MacPherson ; F. Wolferstan Thomas, General Manager ; A. D. Durnford, Inspector, Head Office, Montreal.
Branches.-Aylmer, Brockville, O.; Calgary, Alta. ; Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London, Meaford, O. ; Montreal, Q. ; Morrisburg, Norwich, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, O. ; Sorel; St. Thomas, Toronto, Toronto Jet., Trenton, Waterloo, O. ; Winnipeg, M. ; Woodstock, O.

Agents.-British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia; Manitoba and North West, Imperial Bank of Canada; New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick ; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's; Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company; Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada : Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank; Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank, La Banque du Peuple. London, Eng.-Parr's Banking Company and The Alliance Bank, Limited; Glyn, Mills, Currie \& Co., Morton, Rose \& Co. New York \(\overline{\mathbf{Y}}\) Mechanies' National Bank, W. Watson, \(\mathbf{R}\). Y. Hebden and S. A. Shepherd, Agents ; Bank of Montreal ; Morton, Bliss \& Co. ; National City Bank.

Bank of Montreal.-Established 1817.Capital (all paid up), \(\$ 12,000,000\); Reserve Fund, \(86,000,000\).
Directors.-Sir Donald A. Smith, k.c.M.G., President ; Hon. G. A, Drummond, VicePresident; A. T. Paterson, Hugh McLennan, Edward B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonald, Sir John Caldwell Abbott, к.с.M.G., R, B, Angus, W. H. Meredith. E. S. Clouston, General Manager ; A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches ; A. B. Buchanan, Assistant Superintendent of

Branches; J. M. Greata, Assistant Inspector Head Office, Montreal.
Branches.-Ontario-Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Deseronto, Fort William, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Ottawa, Perth, Peterboro', Picton, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Mary's, 'Toronto, Wallaceburg. ''rovince of Quebec-Quebec. Lower Provinces-Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., St. John, N B., Halifax, N.S. Northwest Provinces-Calgary, Alberta, Regina, Assiniboia, Winmpeg, Man Province of British Columbia-Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria. In Great Britain :-London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C., W. K. Henderson, Sub. Manager. In the United States:-New York, Walter Watson, R. Y. Hebden and S. A. Shepherd, Agents, 59 ' Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.
La Banque Nationale.-Paid up Capital, \(\$ 1,200,000\).
Directors.-A. Gaboury, President; F, Kirouack, Vice-President; E, W. Methot, T. LeDroit, Ant. Painchaud, A. B. Dupu is ; P. Lafrance, Cashier ; M. A. Labrecque, Inspector. Head'otfice, Quebec.
Branches.-Quebec, St. John, Suburb, St. Sauveur, St. Roch; Montreal, St, Lawrence street; Sherbrooke ; St. Francois, N. Est., Beauce; Chicoutimi ; Ottawa, Ontario ; Winnipeg, Man.
Agents.-England, National Bank of Scotland, London ; France, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches ; Messrs. Grunebaum, Frères \& Cie., Paris; United States, National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Buston.
Bank of New Brunswick, St, John, N. B.-Paid-up, \(\$ 500,000\); Reserve, \(\$ 525,000\). Hon. J. D. Lewin, President ; G. A. schofield, Manager.
Bank of Nova Scotia. - Incorporated. Capital paid up, \(81,500,000\); Reserve Fund, \(\$ 1,500,000\).
Directors.-John Doull, President; Adam Burns, Vice-President; R. B. Seeton, Jairus Hart, John Y. Payzant; Thomas Fyshe, Cashier. Head Office, Halifax, N.S.
Agencies in Nova Scotia.-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth.
In New Brunswick,-Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Sussex, W oodstock.
In P. E. Island.-Charlotietown and Summerside.
In Quebec.-Montreal.
In United States.-Chicago, Ill.
Ontario Bank-Paid-up Capital, \$1,500,000 ; Reserve Fund, \(\$ 345,000\).
Directors.-Sir Wm. P. Howland, c.b., к.c. M.G., President ; A. M. Smith, Vice-President'; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Donald Mackay, G. R. R. Cockburn, m.P., Hon. J. C. Aikins; C. Holland, General Manager; E. Morris, Inspector, Head Office, Toronto.

Branches,-Aurora, Bowmanville, Buckingham, Cornwall, Kingston, Lindsay, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro', Port Arthur, Pickering, Sudbury, Toronto, Whitby.

Agents.-London, Eng., Parr's Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank, Ltd.; France and Europe, Crédit Lyomnais; New York, The

Fourth National Bank of the City of New York; Boston, Tremont National.

Bank of Ottawer.-Capital authorized, \(\$ 1,590,000 ;\) Capital subscribed; \(\$ 1,500,000\); Capital paid up, \(81,335,410\); Rest, \(8707,549.25\). Directors. - Charles McGee, President; Robert Blackburn, Vice-President; Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge ; Alex. Fraser, Westmeath; Geo. Hay, John Mather, David Maclaren. Head Office, Ottawa; Geo, Burn, General Manager ; D. M. Fimnie, Assistant Manager.
Branches. - Arnprior, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Pembroke, O., Winnipag. M., Parry Sound, Ont., and Kideau St., Ottawa,
People's Bask of Halifax. - Paid-up Capital, \(\$ 700,000\).
D rectors.-Augustus W. West, President; W. J. Coleman, Vice-President ; Hon. Mathew H. Richey, Patrick O'Mullin', James Fraser. Head Ottice, Halifax, N. S., John Knight, Cashier.
Agencies.-North End Branch, Halifax ; Edmundston, N.B ; Wolfville, N.S. ; Woodstock, N. B.; Lunenburg, N. S.; Shediac, N.B.; North Sydney, C. B. ; Port Hood, C.B.; Fraserville, Q.; Windsor, N. S.
Bankers.-The Union Bank of London. London, G. B.; The Bank of New York, New York ; The Ontario Bank, Montreal.

The People's Bank of New Brunswick. -Incorporated. A. F. Randolph, President; J. W. Spurden, Cashier.

Foreign Agents. - London, Eng., Union Bank of London; New York, Fourth National Bank; Montreal, Union Bank of Lower Canada.
Lue Bunque du Peuple.-Established 1835. Capital paid-up, \(\$ 1,200,000\); Reserve, \(\$ 550,000\).
Directors.-Jacques Grenier, President; J. S. Bousquet, Cashier; Wm. Richer, Assistant Cashier ; Arthur Gagnon, Inspector
Branches.-Basse Ville, Quebee, St. Roch, Coaticook, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Q., St. Remi, St. Jerome, Montreal, St. Catherine St. East, Notre Dame st. London, Eng.The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York.The National Bank of the Republic.
The Quebec Benke.-Incorporated. Authorized Capital, \(\$ 3,000,000\); Paid up Capital, \(\$ 2,500,000\); Rest, \(\$ 550,000\). Head office, Quebee.
Branches.-Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Thorold, Pembroke, Three Rivers. LondonBank of Scotland. Ne: York Agents-Bank B. N. America.

Banque de st. Hyacinthe, Q.-Capital paid-up, \(\$ 306,320\); Reserve, \(\$ 15,000\). G. C. Dessaulles, President; E. R. Blanchard, Cashier. Head Office, St. Hyacinthe.
Branches,-St. Cesaire, Farnham and Iberville.
Benques ele St. Jolerss, \(\boldsymbol{O}\).-Capital paid-up, \(\$ 255,032.8 \mathrm{~J}\). Louis Molleur, President; Napoléon Gauthier, Cashier.

The Standrerd Bank of Canada - Capital paid-up, \(\$ 1,000,000\); Reserve Fund, \(\$ 550,000\); Directors.-W. F. Cowan, President; John Burns, Vice-President; W. F, Allen, Fred. Weld, Dr. G. D. Morton, A. T. Todd, A. J. Somerville, J. L. Brodie, Cashier. Head Offise, Toronto.

Agencies.-Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Brighton, Brussels, Oampbellford, Can-
nington. Cha Forest, Harri dale, Picton,
Bankers. National Bal Commerce ; of Scotland.
St. Stephe ital, \$200,090; President; J
Agents.-L Currie \& Co, N. B. A.; Mo John, N.' B.,

Summersi \(\$ 48,666\); Rese Angus Mel vert, Cashier.

Bank of up Capital, \(\$ 2\) 000.

Directors. sident ; W. sident; Henr Montreal ; W Covert, Port Duncan Coul Leach, Asst. derson, Insped
Branches. Brockville, C que, London, St, Catharines treal at Point Bankers.- N Newfoundlane Limited, Ney merce, Queb Nationale, H Nova Scotia-
Traders Ba Capital paid\(\$ 75,000\).
Directors.Wm. McKenz Robt, Thomso Toronto ; W. . Toronto ; J. Strathy, Gel Toronto
Branches.coe, Guelph, H Orillia, Port H roy, St. Mary's
New York change Nation Great Britai) land.
Union Ban up, \(\$ 1,200,000\);
Directois.-A Hon, E. J. Pric son, Ed. Girol

Perhaps th to adhere tena well as permis "Nervous" me book in the sen in the way. " heard with di "Master" is a carelessly, but administration
nington. Chatham, Ont., Colborne, Durlam, Forest, Harriston, Markhan, Newcast e, Parkdale, Picton, Stouffiville.
Bankers. -New York, Importers and Traders National Bank; Montreal, Can. Bank of Commerce ; London, England, National Bank of Scotland.
St. Stephen's Bank.-Incorporated. Capital, \(\$ 200,000\); Reserve, \(\$ 35,000\). W. H. Todd, President; J' F. Grant, Cashier.

Agents. - London. Messrs. Glyn, Milla, Currie \& Co.; New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Montreal, Bank of Montreal ; St. John, N. B., Bank of Montreal.
\(\underset{\text { Summerside }}{ }\) Bank. - Capital paid up, \$48,666; Reserve, \$5,113.
Angus McMillan, President; R. MeC. Stavert, Cashier.
Bank of Toronto.- Incorporated.-Paidup Capital, \(\$ 2,000,000\); Reserve Fund, \(\$ 1,800\),000.

Directors,-Geo. Gooderham, Toronto, President; W. H. Beatty, Toronto, Vice-President; Henry Cawthra, Toronto; R. Reford, Montreal; W. G. Gooderham, Toronto; Henry Covert, Port Hope ; Geo. J. Cook, Toronto ; Duncan Coulson, Gencral Mavager; Hugh Leach, Asst. General Manager ; Joseph Henderson, Inspector. Head Oitice, Toronto.

Branches.-Toronto, Montreal, Barrie, Brockville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Gananoque, London, Peterboro', Petrolia, Port Hope, St. Catharines, Toronto, King st, West, Montreal at Point St. Charles,

Bankers.-Newfoundland-Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, Eng.-The City Bank Limited. New York-National Bank of Commerce. Quebec and Ottawa-La Banque Nationale. Halifax - Union Bank of Hatifax. Nova Scotia-Bank of British N. America,

Traders Bank of Canvda.-Incorporated. Capital paid-up, \(\$ 604,400\); Reserve Fund, \(\$ 75,000\).
Directors.-Wm. Bell, Guelph, President; Wm. McKenzie, Toronto, Vice-President; Robt. Thomson, Hamilton; C. D. Warren, Toronto ; W. J. Gage, Toronto ; John Drynan, Toronto ; J. W. Dowd, Toronto. II. S. Strathy, General Manager. Head Office, Toronto.
Branches.-Aylmer, Drayton, Elmira, Giencoe, Guelph, Hamilton, Ingersoll,Leamington, Orillia, Port Hope, Ridgetown, Sarnia, Strathroy, St. Mary's, Tilsonburg, Windsor.
New Yort Agents.-The American Exchange National Bank.
Great Britain.-The National Bank of Scotland.
Union Bank of Candida.-Capital paid up, \(\$ 1,200,000\); Rest, \(\$ 250,0 \% 0\).
Directois.-Andrew Miomson, President; Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-President; D. C. Thomson, Ed. Giroux, E. J. Hale, James King,
E. E Webb, G neral Manager; J. G. Billett, Inspector. Head office, Quebec.

Branches and Agencies,-Alexandria, 0. ; Boissevain, M. ; Carberry, M.; Iroquois, O. ; Lethbridge, N.W.T. ; Merrickville, O. ; Montreal, Q. ; Moosomin, N.W.T. : Neepawa, M.; Ottawa, O.; Quebec, Q. ; Quebec(St. Lewis St.); Smith's Falls, O. ; Souris, M. ; Toronto, O. ; Wiarton, O.; Winchester, O. ; 'Winnipeg, M.; Chesterville, O. Morden, M,'

Foreigh Agents.-London, Parr's Banking - Company and Alliance Bank (Limited). New

Union Bank of Halifax. - Incorporated. Capital paid-up, \(\$ 500,000\); Reserve, \(\$ 120,000\). Directors.-W. J. Stairs, President ; Hon. Robert Boak, Vice-President; W. Roche, M.P.P., J. H. Symons, W. Twining, C.C. Blackadar, W Robertson. E. L. Thorne, Cashier.
Ageneies.-Annapolis. New Glasgow, North Sydney, Dartmouth, Little Glace Bay, C.B.
Bankers.-The London and Westminster Bank, London, G.B. ; The Commercial Bank of Nfld,St. John's, Nfld. ; The National Bank of Commerce, New York; Bank of Toronto and Branches; Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.
Banque Ville-Marie,-Capital authorized \(\$ 500,00\) ) ; paid-up, \(\$ 179,500\).
Directors-W. Weir, Pres, and General Manager; W, Strachan, Vice-Pres. ; O. Faucher, John 'T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir; L . DeGuise, Accountant. Head office, Montreal. Branches.-Berthier, Lachute, Lachine, Nicolet, Ste. Therese, Pt. St. Charles (city), Hochelaga (eity).
Agents at New York.-The National Bank of the Republic. London-Bank of Montreal. Paris-La Société Générale.
Western Bank.-Capital authorized, \(\$ 1,00\),000 ; Capital subscribed, \(\$ 500,000\); Capital paid up, \(\$ 360,030\); Rest, \(\$ 80,000\).
Directors,-John Cowan, President; Reuben S. Hamlin, Vice-President; W. F., Cowan, Robert McIntosh, M.D., Thomas Paterson, W. F. Allen, J, A. Gibson. T. H. McMillan, Cashier. Head uffice. Oshawa, Ont,

Branches.-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene and Port Perry.

Correspondents in New York and in Canada The Mercbants Bank if Cansda. London, Eng., The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Bank of Yarmouth.-Yarmouth, N. S. Directors,-L, E. Baker, President ; C. E. Brown, Vice-President; John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, W. Moody ; T. W. Johns, Cashier,
Correspondents.-Halifax, The Merchants Bank of Halifax ; St. John, The Bank of Montreal ; Montreal, The Bank of Montreal: New York, The National Citizens Bank; London, G. B.,The Union Bank of London,

\section*{Words with Dual Meanings.}

Perhaps the best example of this in the English language is the word "cleave," which means to adhere tenaciously, and also to separate by a blow. The word "let " expresses hindrance as "Well as permission, "To propugn" sometimes signifies to attack, at other times to defend, "Nervous " means strong as well as weak. "To prevent" is still used in our English Prayerbook in the sense of to go before and assist, the ordinary sense being to hinder, to put obstacles in the way. "To hang" means to show aloft and also to decline. "Low" in one sense signifies heard with difficulty, an opposite meaning attached to it being the loud bellow of an ox "Master" is a term applied to a boy and also to his teacher. "Indifferently" usually signifies carelessly, but in the Church Service it means carefully and impartially, as applied to the
administration of justice. administration of justice.

\section*{Fntutante.}
 INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA.
 December 31st, 189:, names of Chief Agents, etc. Assets in
Canada. Canadian Head
Ofince. Chief Agent to receive process.
-әәшо реән




\(\qquad\) A. G. Ramsay Thomas Christie.
 A. H. Hoover............
John A. Grose........
Thos. Hilliard........ Alex, Ramsay Chas. D. Cory 1 ..........
Fred. stanclife.....
Seargeant P Stearns. Seargeant P. Stearns.
David Dexter........
G. W. Ronne G. W. Ronne
J. H. Brock Edward Rawlings
E. P. Heaton. Peter A. McCallum
Montreal ...... Hartford, Conn Watertown, N. London, Eng London,
New Yor London, Eng. London, Eng. Torontal, Eng

 Materreal G. W. Ronne . . . . . . . . .动解 Toronto

 Boiler Inspection and Ins British Empire Mutual....
 Caledonian *Canada Life ...........
 Export Credit System......
Commercial Union......... Connecticut Covenant Mutual Benefit..
 Dominion Plate Glass. Dominion Safety Fund
 Federal Germania
Great West.
Guarantee \(\mathbf{C}\) иеџุряви


\section*{}

NTo





\footnotetext{
Imperial.
nsurance Co. of N.America Philadelphia, Pa... Robert Hampson
 Loyd's Plate Glass.. London Guar, \& Accident.
}


\section*{NET COST OF LIFE ASSURANCE.}

At a time when we hear so much about the expensiveness of the level premium companies and the cheapness of the assessment plan, it is well to bear in mind that there is a certain point below which the rates cannot come. The American Table of Mortality, which is based on the experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, shows that the net cost of carrying \(\$ 1,000\) at each age for mortatity alone is as given in the table below. As the Michigan Commissioner of Insurance says, any offers, propositions or plans to carry insurance at less rates than those given, with additions for expenses, will be, if applied to any considerable term of years, certain failures. The table, it is hoped, may help persons desiring to insure their lives to judge between the plans which may be presented to them better than they can do without the help of such figures. It must be borne in mind that this compilation includes in no way a reserve provision, nor can any promise of future dividends to policy-holders be permitted, for the figures represent the net cost of current life insurance.

Table showing Minimum Cost of Tinsurance of Lives from year to year without Expenses.

Table of Mortality based on American experience.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{American experience.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
that will \\
insure \\
81,00) \\
for one year at each age from 10 to 95 .
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{American experience.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
insure \\
\(\$ 1,000\) \\
for one year at each age
from 10 to 95 .
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Age. & No.
Living. & No. Dying. & Expectation of life. 1 & & Age. & No.
Living. & No. Dying. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Expiecta- } \\
& \text { tion of } \\
& \text { life. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline 10 & 100,000 & 749 & 48.72 & \$7.48 & 53 & 66,797 & 1,091 & 18.79 & \$16.33 \\
\hline 11 & 99,251 & 746 & 48.08 & 7.51 & 54 & 65,706 & 1,143 & 18 & 17.40 \\
\hline 12 & 98,505 & 743 & 47.44 & 773 & 55 & 63,563 & 1,199 & 17. 40 & 18.57 \\
\hline 13 & 97,762 & 740 & 46.82 & 7.57 & 56 & 63,364 & 1,260 & 16.72 & 19.89 \\
\hline 14 & 97,022 & 737 & 46.16 & 7.60 & 57 & 62,104 & 1,325 & 16.05 & 21.34 \\
\hline 15 & 96,285 & 735 & 45.50 & 7.63 & 58 & 60,779 & 1,394 & 15.39 & 22.93 \\
\hline 16 & 95,550 & 732 & 44.85 & 766 & 59 & 59,385 & 1,468 & 14.74 & 24.72 \\
\hline 17 & 94,818 & 729 & 44.19 & 7.69 & 60 & 57,717 & 1,546 & 14.09 & 26.69 \\
\hline 18 & 94,089 & 727 & 43.53 & 7.72 & 61 & 56,371 & 1,628 & 13.47 & 28.87 \\
\hline 19 & 93,362 & 725 & 42.87 & 7.76 & 62 & 54,743 & 1,713 & 12.86 & 31.29 \\
\hline 20 & 92,637 & 723 & 42.20 & 7.81 & 63 & 53,030 & 1,800 & 12.26 & 33.94 \\
\hline 21 & 91,914 & 722 & 41.53 & 7.86 & 64 & 51,230 & 1,889 & 11.68 & 36.87 \\
\hline 22 & 91,192 & 721 & 40.85 & 7.91 & 65 & 49,341 & 1,980 & 11.10 & 40.13 \\
\hline 23 & 90,471 & 720 & 40.17 & 7.95 & 66 & 47,361 & 2,070 & 10.54 & 43.70 \\
\hline 24 & 89,751 & 719 & 39.49 & 8.02 & 67 & 45,291 & 2,158 & 10.00 & 47.64 \\
\hline 25 & 89,032 & 718 & 38.81 & 8.07 & 68 & 43,133 & 2,243 & 9.48 & 52.01 \\
\hline 26 & 88,314 & 718 & 38.11 & 8.13 & 69 & 40,890 & 2,321 & 8.89 & 56.75 \\
\hline 27 & 87,596 & 718 & 37.43 & 8.19 & 70 & 38,569 & 2,391 & 8.48 & 61.98 \\
\hline 28 & 86,878 & 718 & 36.73 & 8.27 & 71 & 36,178 & 2,448 & 8.00 & 67.66
73.73 \\
\hline 29 & 86,160 & 719 & 36.03 & 8.34 & 72 & 33,740 & 2,487 & 7.51 & \({ }_{80}^{73.73}\) \\
\hline 30 & 85,441 & 720 & 35.33 & 8.42
8.51 & & & & 7.10
6.68 & 80.17
87.03 \\
\hline 31 & 84,721
84,000 & 721 & 34.62
33.92 & 8.51
8.61 & 74
75 & 28,738
26,237 & \(\stackrel{2,501}{2,476}\) & 6.68
6.28 & 87.03
94.37 \\
\hline 32
33 & 84,000
83,277 & 723
726 & 33.92
33.21 & 8.61
8.71 & 75 & 26,237
23,761 & 2,431 & 6.88
5 & 102.31 \\
\hline 33 & 83,251 & 729 & 32.50 & 8.83 & 77 & 21,330 & 2,369 & 5.48 & 111.06 \\
\hline 35 & 81,822 & 732 & 31.78 & 8.95 & 78 & 18,961 & 2,291 & 5.10 & 120.82 \\
\hline 36 & 81,090 & 737 & 3107 & 909 & 79 & 16,670 & 2,196 & 4.74 & 131.73 \\
\hline 37 & 80,353 & 742 & 3035 & 9.24 & \(8)\) & 14,474 & 2,091 & 4.38 & 144.46 \\
\hline 38 & 79,611 & 749 & 29.62 & 9.40 & 81 & 12,383 & 1,964 & \(4.0 \pm\) & 158.60 \\
\hline 39 & 78,862 & 756 & 28.90 & 958 & 82 & 10,419
8,603 & 1,816 & 3.71
3.30 & 147.30
191.56 \\
\hline 40 & 78,106 & 765 & 28.18 & 9.79
10.01 & & 8,603
6,955 & & 3.30
3.08 & 191.56
21136 \\
\hline 41 & 77,341
76,567 & 774
785 & 27.45
26.72 & 10.01
10.25 & 84
85 & 6,955
5,485 & 1,470
1,292 & 3.08
2.77 & \(\begin{array}{r}21136 \\ 235 \\ \hline 55\end{array}\) \\
\hline 42 & 76,567
75,782 & 785 & 26.72
25.99 & 10.25
10.52 & 85 & 5,485
4,193 & 1,293
1,114 & 2.77
2.47 & -205.68 \\
\hline 43 & 74,985 & 812 & 25.27 & 10.83 & \(\stackrel{+7}{ }\) & 3,079 & 933 & 2.19 & 303.02 \\
\hline 45 & 74,173 & 828 & 24.54 & 11.16 & 88 & 2,146 & 74 & 1.93 & 346.69 \\
\hline 46 & 73,345 & 848 & 23.80 & 1155 & 89 & 1,402 & 555 & 1.69 & 395.86 \\
\hline 47 & 72,497 & 870 & 2308 & 11.99 & 90 & 847 & 385 & 142 & 454.51 \\
\hline 48 & 71,627 & 896 & 2236 & 12.51 & 91 & 462 & 246 & 1.19 & 532.47 \\
\hline 49 & 70,731 & 927 & 21.63 & 13.10) & 92 & & & & 634.26 \\
\hline 50 & 69,804 & 962 & 21.91 & 1377 & 93 & 79 & 58 & 80 & 734.18 \\
\hline 51 & 68,842 & 1,011 & 20.20 & 14.53 & 91 & 21 & 18 & . 64 & 857.14 \\
\hline 52 & 67,841 & 1,044 & 19.49 & 15.39 & 95 & 3 & 3 & . 53 & 1,000.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Montrea Esq., Pres members. scription Hickson, Hon. Seer trance fee City Club F. Goodw bership of members. tion 820.
Quebec. T. J. Du District, I Secretary subscripti Military C nard, Esq. rane, U.L. President Hon. Sec R. L., Mol Irvine, Q Honorary members resident m resident tion non-r
Ottawa. Number o Annual 80 Toronto Secretary. Annual st Ogden Se Secretary. Secretary.

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\section*{Che forimipal Clutg in \(\mathfrak{c a n a d a}\)}

Montreal,-St. James's Club, F. Henshaw, Esq., President ; G. E. Small, Secretary. 530 members, Entrance fee \(\$ 150\). Annual subscription \$40. Metropolitan Club, Sir Joseph Hickson, Hon, President; James McDougall, Hon. Secretary. Membership roll 275. Entrance fee \(\$ 5,00\). Annual subscription \(\$ 25.00\). City Club, Thomas Trimble, Esq., President ; F. Goodwyni, Secretary. The Club has a Membership of 350 resident and 110 non-resident members. Entrance Fee \(\$ 30\). Yearly subscription \$20.
Quebec.-Quebec Garrison Club, Lt.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G. 7th Military District, President ; Captain Charles J. Dunn Secretary-Treasurer. 225 members. Annual subscription \(\$ 20\). Entrance fee \(\$ 25\). Royal Military College Club of Canada, R. W. Leonard, Esq., U. L., President ; Capt. J. B. Cochrane, U.L., Capt. H. S. Greenwood, R. L., VicePresidents; Capt. Ernest F. Wurtele, R. L., Hon. See -Treasurer ; Capt. D. MacPherson, R. L., Montreal. Union Club, Hon. George Irvine, Q.C., President ; Laurance Lynch, Honorary Secretary. Entrance fee for resident members \(\$ 100.00\). Annual subscription for resident members, \(\$ 25.00\). Entrance fee nonresident members \(\$ 50.00\). Annual subscription non-resident members \(\$ 12.00\).

Ottawa,-Rideau Club, E. Waldo, Secretary. Number of members 300 . Entrance fee \(\$ 100.00\). Annual subseribtion \(\$ 25.00\).

Toronto-Albany Club, W. C. Beddome. Secretary. 400 members. Entrance, fee \(\$ 50\). Annual subscription 815. Toronto Club, L. Ogden Secretary. Reform Club. Ed. Dickie, Secretary. R. C. Yacht Club, S. B. Harman, Secretary, National Club, Frank Arnoldi,

Esq,. President; W. Geo. Mutton, Secretary Treasurer, Present membership: 238 resident members, 51 non-resident members. Entrance fee : resident members \(\$ 50\), non-resident members \$25. Annual fee: resident members \(\$ 25\), non-resident members \(\$ 10,00\)
Hamilton.-Hamilton Club, W. F. Walker, Esq., President; Lieut.-Col, A. H. Moore, Sec-retary-Treasuror. Membership 156. Entrance fee \(\$ 100\). Annual subscription \(\$ 25\).
Halifax.-Halifax Club, J. T. Wylde, Secretary. Members 203. Entrance fee, \(\$ 80\) full members ; annual subscription, \(\$ 30\) full members. Privileged members \(\$ 30\); no entrance fee. St. John, N.B.-Union Club, J. E. E. Dickson, Secretary. Present membership : 183 ordinary members, 91 privileged members, 8 supernumerary members, 7 absent members, Entrance fee \(\$ 50\); an :ual subscription \(\$ 25\). Privileged members \(\$ 10\); supernumerary members \(\$ 25\); no entrance fee. Absent members \(\$ 3\)
Sherbrooke, Que.-St. George's Club, H. B. Brown, Esq., Q.C., President ; F. P. Buck, Esq., Vice-President ; F. C. Thompson, Secretary. Number of members 90. Entrance fee: resident members \(\$ 40\), non-resident members \(\$ 30\). Annual subscription \(\$ 20.00\).
Winnipeg, Manitoba.-Wimipeg Club, W. B. Scarth, Esq., President ; R. A. Ruttan, Secretary. Membership 197. Entrance fee \(\$ 75\). Annual subscription : resident members \(\$ 40\), non-resident \(\$ 25\), supernumerary members \(\$ 5\). Victoria B.C.-Union Club, O. H. Van Millinger, Secretary. Membership 250 . Entrance fee \(\$ 100\), yearly fee \(\$ 30\), and \(\$ 12\) for non-resident members.

\section*{\(\mathfrak{C a b} \mathfrak{L}\) ariffa.}

\section*{MONTREAL.}

One horse vehicle.-Time allowed-fifteen minutes, for one or two persons, 25 cents ; for three or four persons, 40c. Time allowed--thirty minutes, for one or two persons, 40 cents ; for three or four persons, 60 cents.

For the first hour.-For one or two persons, 75 cents ; for three or four persons, 81 ; for every subsequent hour, for one or two persons, 60 cents ; for three or four persons, 75 cents.

Two horse vehicle-Time allowed-fifteen minutes, for one or two persons, 50 cents; for three or four persons, 65 cents. Time allowed-thirty minutes, for one or two persons, 65 cents ; for three or four persons, 75 cents.

By the hour-For one or two persons, \(\$ 1\); for three or four persons, \$1.25.
Baggage.-For each trunk carried in any such vehicle, 10 cents.
No charge for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels which passengers can carry by the hand.
\(a\). When the drive exceeds half an hour, hour rate to be charged ; fractions of hours for any drive exceeding one hour shall be charged at pro rata hour rates as above established for drives by the hour;
b. For drives between midnight and four o'clock in the morning, fifty per cent, shall be added to the tariff rates above established;
\(c\). The tariff by time shall apply to all drives extending beyond the city limits, provided the engagement be made within said limits.

\section*{QUEBEC.}

One horse vehicles.-(By the drive). - For one or two persons, 40 ets.; for three or four persons, 60 cts . In all casps where the drive extends from a point in one Ward to a point in another Ward, and passing through a portion of at least one intervening ward. In all other cases-one or two persons, 25 cts. ; for three or four persons, 40 cts.

By the hour. - For the first hour-for one or two persons, 75 cts. ; for three or four persons, \(\$ 1\). For every subsequent hour-for one or two persons, 60 cts. ; for three or four persons, 75 cts.

Two horse vehicles.-(By the drive).-For one or two persons, 60 cts. ; for three or four persons, 75 cts . In all cases where the drive extends from a point in one Ward to a point in another Ward, and passing through a portion of at least one intervening Ward. In all other casesFor une or two persons, 50 cts . ; for three or four persons, 75 cts .

By the hour.-For one or two persons, \(\$ 1\); for three or four persons, \(\$ 1.25\).
Baggage.-For each trunk or box carried in any such vehicle, 10 cts. ; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels whicb passengers can carry by hand.
\(a\). For drives between midnight and four o'clock in the morning fifty per cent. shall be added to the tariff rates above established.
b. Children under five years of age and sitting on their parent's or guardian's lap will be admitted free of charge, and shall not be held as being included in the word persons in the said tariff.
c. The word drive, wherever it occurs in the said tariff, shall be held to admit stoppages with the time fixed for said drives.

\section*{OTTAWA, O.}

That the following rates are hereby established as the proper and legal rates and charges for the conveyance of passengers in Cabs and Omnibuses within the City of Ottawa, between the hours of seven o'clock in the forenoon and eleven o'elock in the afternoon, and at all other hours double ratess shall be proper and legal, and may be exacted where no agreement for a less sum has been entered into between the parties.

\section*{TWO HORSE VEHICLE.}
1.-For the conveyance or carriage of any number of passengers, not exceeding four in a carriage, sleigh or other vehicle, drawn by two horses, when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied amounts to or exceeds one hour :-
For the first hour
\(\$ 100\)
And for each subsequent quarter of ain hour.

020
Each additional passenger in excess of four for the first hour \(\qquad\) ............
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour

\section*{ONE HORSE VEHICLE.}
2.-For the conveyance or carriage of any number of passengers, not exceeding four, in a carriage, sleigh or other vehicle, drawn by one horse, when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied amounts to or exceeds one hour:-
For the first hour.
And for each subsequent quarter of an
hour.
And for each additional passenger in
excess of four for the first hour.......
And for each subsequent quarter of an

\section*{hour.}

3-For the conveyance of one pas from any of the Carter's Stands, or from one part of the city to one or more places conse-
cutively, in said city, or consecutively to one or more places not more than three miles beyond the limits of said city, and vice versa, provided the time occupied in conveying and waiting for such passenger does not exceed 15 minutes.
And for each additional passenger....... 010
If time occupied exceeds 15 minutes, but
not 30 minutes
040
And for each additional passenger........ 0010
And for each subsequeut 10 minutes
after first 30 minutes
015
And for each additional passenger........ 005
But if the time occupied continuously whilst any such vehicle shall be in the employ of the same person or persons amounts to or exceeds one hour, then the rates by the hour as aforesaid shall only be proper and legal, and no higher rates shall be legal.
4.-That each passenger shall be entitled to take with him or her one trunk, or other baggage to a reasonable estent, free of charge, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such vehicle to load and unload the same free of charge.
5.-For the conveyance of any person in an hotel omnibus from any tavern or hotel to any steamboat landing or railway station, or from any steamboat lauding or railway station to any hotel or tavern, twenty-five cents; atd for the conveyance of any person in any other omnibus from any place to any place on its routs within the City of Uttawa, five cents ; and from any place within the city to any place outside the limits thereof, and vice versa, ten cents.
6.-That children under eight years of age, in charge of an adult, shall not be charged for as additional passengers ; and children over eight and under \(t\) welve years of age, in charge of an adult, shall not be charged for as additional passengers more than half rates, whether conveyed in a cab or omnibus.

\section*{TORONTO.}

CITY DIVISIONS FOR CAB TARIFF.
First Division:-That portion of the City bounded by the waters of the Bay on the south, Bathurst Street on the west, Sumach Street on the east, and Bloor Street, on the north, and the west side of Bathurst Street, north side of Bloor Street, and the east side of Sumach Street, shall be included in this Division.
Second Division:-That portion of the City outside of the limits of the First Division, and bounded on the west by Dufferin Street, on the north by City limits, on the east by Pape Avenue, and the west side of Dufferin Street, and the east side of Pape Avenue, shall be included in this Division.
Third Division:-That portion of the City lying outside the limits of the Second Division.

TARIFF OF CHARGES FOR ONE OR TWO horse cabs.

First Division:-For conveying one or two passengers from one place to another within the limits of the First Division, 50 cts., and for each additional passenger, 25 ets.

Second Division:-For conveying one or \(t\) wo passengers from any point in the First Division to any point in the Second Division, or vice versa, 75 cents; and for each additional passenger, 25 cts.

Third Division:-For conveying one or two passengers from any point in the First Division to any point in the Third Division, or vice versa, \(\$ 1\); and for each additional passenger,

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For every or four pel person, 25
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If a pass place in the Second Di Second Di Division, or velled will rates for charged, pr travel from or Second place of res to take up case the usi
If a pass place to an from one \(p\) sion, and \(t\)

Conveyan place in th City, 25 cts. by the ho Children
Children
Trunk 10
trunk free.

Distances to
Jacob Stree
South end
Wharf.
North end
Terminus
Institution
Dockyard
Wellington
Old Railwa
Fro
Corner of 1
or the E
Blind Asyly
Laidlaw's w
and Towe
Steel's Pon ley.
Franklin \(\mathbf{S}\) mont
Fort Ogilvie
Point Pleas
From
Park St. (W
Camp Hill
Cross. .
dOUBLE HORSE CABS BY THE HOUR.
For every hour completed in conveying one or four persois \$1; and for each aiditional person, 25 cts.

SINGLE HORSE CABS BY THE HOUR.
For the first hour completed in conveying one or three persons, 7 h cents; and for each subsequent hour, 60 cents.
dOUble horse cabs by the day.
By the day of ten hours \(\$ 6\).
single horse cabs by the day.
By the day of ten hours \(\$ 4\).

\section*{NIGHT TARIFF.}

The charges for cabs after 12 o'clock midnight to \(6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). shall be one-half more than the aforesaid tariff.
If a passenger wishes to travel from any place in the First Division to any place in the Second Division, or from any place in the Second Division to any place in the Third Division, or vice versa, when the distance travelled will not exceed one-half mile, then the rates for the First Division shall only be charged, providing the cab shall not have to travel from any of the cab stands in the First or Second Division, as the case may be, or place of residence of the owner of such cabs, to take up such appointment, and in that case the usual charges will be made.
If a passenger wishes to travel from one place to another in the Second Division, or from one place to another in the Third Division, and finds a cab nut under engagement
in the Division, he can employ such cab at the same rates as apply to the First Division, but no cab shall be compelled to travel out of the First Division to take up an engagement in the Second Division or Third Division unless paid the rates allowed for travelling from First to Second Divisions, or from Second to * Third Divisions, or vice versa.

\section*{ONE OR TWO-HORSE CABS.}

First Division.-One or two persons.... 50 cts. Each additional person. 25 Second Division. - One or two persons.. 75 " Each additional person.

25
Third Division.-One or two persons... \$100 Each additional person..
The fare by the hour for one or four persons in a two-horse cab is \(\$ 1\). Each additional person, 25 cents.

The fare by the hour for one or three persons in a single horse cab is 75 cents, and for each subsequent hour, 60 cents.

Night Tariff.-The charges for cabs after 12 o'clock midnight to \(6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\)., shall be one-half more than the aforesaid tariff.

Children.-No fare shall be charged for children under eight years in charge of an adult. Children over eight years and under twelve years charged half price ; over that age full fare.

BAGGAGE-One trunk, and articles that may be placed inside the cab, are to be carried free. For every other article placed on the outside of the cab, the cabman is entitled to five cents.

\section*{HAMILTON.}

Conveyance of each passenger from any place in the City to any other place in the City, 25 cts.
by the hour.-For 1, 2, 3 or 4 persons, \$1.
Children under 2 years of age, no charge.
Children from 2 to 12 years of age, half fare.
Trunk 10c. If more than one passenger, one trunk free.

Hand baggage no charge.
From 7 to 11 p.m, from 1st October to 1st May and from 9 to \(11 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). from 1st May to 1st October, the charges will be one-third more.
From 11 p.m. to 6 a.m, the charges shall be double.

\section*{HALIFAX, N. S.}

\section*{Distances.-From the Grand Parade North} to
Jacob Street to Commercial Wharf. ... \(\frac{1}{2}\) mile
South end of Maynard St. or Cunard's
Wharf.
North end of Park St, or Deep Water Terminus............................ \(\frac{3}{4}\) Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or

Dockyard gate.......................... 1 do
Wellington Barracks (east or west front) \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) do
Old Railway Depot.
Parade South to
Corner of Morris and Pleasant Streets
or the Exhibition Building........... \(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\)
Blind Asylum or the Convent. ............ \(\frac{3}{3}\)
Laidlaw's wharf, corner of Inglis Street
and Tower Road or the Poor's Asylum 1 do
Steel's Pond, the Bowery Road, or Stud-
ley.................................... \(1_{\frac{1}{4}}\) do
Franklin St. Theological Hall, or Bel-
mont
mont
Point Pleasant........................... 2 do
From the Grand Parade West to
Park St. (West side of the Citadel). .... \(\frac{1}{2}\) do
Camp Hill Cemetery, or St. Andrew's Cross.

Louisburg Street............................ 1 do McCulloch Road, Oxford Street, or Leahyville.
\(1 \frac{1}{2}\) do
Horseshoe Island ........ ......... ....... 2 do
North West Arm Bridge................. 2 \(2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}\) do
Fares,-For each person for any dis-
tance up to one mile ... ............. 25 cts.
For each person for any distance up to one mile and a half.
. 30 do
For each person for any distance up to two miles.
.40 do
For each person for any distance up to
two and a half miles ..... . ......... 45 do
For each person for any distance up to
three miles................. .......... 50 do
One-half of the above rates to be paid if returning in the same carriage, for every 15 minutes; after the tirst 15 minutes 15 cents extra is allowed.

For all hacks or cabs hired by the hour the charge shall be-
For a one-horse carriage per hour ...... 8075
For a two-horse carriage per hour....... \(\$ 100\)
And a like proportion for every fraction of an hour. Persons engaging a licensed hack or cab by the hour to state the same at the time of hiring.

To or from any steamer or passenger vessel, to or from any hotel or dweiling house to any stage office, railway station or other place with \(\frac{1}{2}\) cwt, of luggage.
Above with every additional cowt of
luggage \(1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .\). And in like proportion for all other distances and additional luggage.

\section*{ST. JOHN, N.B}

The prices or rates of fare to be taken and recovered by and paid to the owner, driver, or other person having charge of any licensed hackney carriage shall be as follows ; that is tosay: For conveying one passenger from any public stand to any other part of the City, or from any one part of the City to any other part thereof, the sum of thirty cents, and for every additional passenger of the same household the sum of twenty cents ; other passengers not of the same household, each thirty cents. When detained at any place by any passenger there shall be an additional fare of fifty cents for every half hour detention, When agreement for hire is made by the hour the fare shall be the sum of \(\$ 1\) for each hour, and in that proportion for each division by the quarter of the hour. In case any driver shall be required to cross the ferry of the harbor to
or from Carleton, he shall, in addition to the above fare, receive tweuty cents additiona rate for one passenger, or more than one of the same household; but if not of the same house hold, thentwenty cents such additional fare for each passenger ; and also in addition to the fare he shall receive the ferriage charge for himself, his carriage and horses, both going and returning. Every owner, driver or person having charge of any hackney carriage shall, when requested so to do, carry with each pas senger one trunk and also an additional val ise, carpet bag, portmanteau, bundle, bask \(t\), or other article used in travelling, without charge or compensation therefor ; and for every additional trunk or other article more than is hereinbefore provided he shall be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five
cents.

\section*{WINNTPEG.}

The following shall be the tariff for twohorse cabs in the City of Winnipeg :-
For conveying ơne or two passengers from one place to another within the limits of the first division, with right to return to place of starting within ten minutes. \(\$ 0\) For every additional passenger ............
Half fare allowed on return if the detention exceeds ten minutes.
And full fare if the detention exceeds twenty-five minutes.
For conveying one passenger to or from any place in the second division to or from any place in the first division
For every additional passenger.
The same allowance for return passenger as in the first division
The above are to be considered as the day rates, that is from 6 a m , until \(10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). after \(10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). double fares are allowed until 6 a.m.
For every hour completed in conveying one or more passengers
And for fractional parts of ail hour at the same rate.
This rate shall prevail from 6 a.m, until 10 p.m.

From 10 p.m, until 6a.m. the fare allowed per hour is

For conveying one or two passengers from one place to another within the limits of the first division, with right to return to place of starting within ten minutes.
For three or four passengers, same division

Half fare allowed if the detention exceeds
ten ten minutes.
Full fare if the detention exceeds twentyfive minutes,
For conveying one or two passengers to or from any place in the second division to For from any place in the first division.. The same allowance passenger
The same allowance for returning passen-
gers for detention as in the first division. that is, from 6 a considered day rates, that is, from \(6 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}\). to 10 p m . After 10 p. m, until 6 a m ., double fare.

For every hour completed in conveying
one or more passengers.
one or more passengers.
And for fractional parts of an hour at the
This rate prevails from 6 a.m, until 10 p.m.
From \(10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). until \(6 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}\), the fare allowed per hour is
If a passenger wishes to travel from 150 place to another in the second division and finds a cab not under engagement in the division, he can employ such cab at the same rates as apply to division.
No fare shall be charged for children under 7 years of age, to the number of two, in charge 7 years of . If more than two children under 7 years of age for each over two half fare; for children over 7 and under 12 years of age, halfoware, and over 12 years of age full fare
The owner or driver of every licensed cab shall carry, without additional charge, one trunk and such hand baggage as may be placed
inside cab for each passenger.

\section*{VICTORIA, B.C.}
if The following, and no higher, shall be the t. scale of charges for the carriage of passengers \(A\) and baggage:
A Hacks, per hour, so long as required..... \(\$ 150\)
it Driving one or two persons any place within the city limits.
If For every passenger over two, each.

To or from any steamer or train, not in-
cluding special orders, per head.........
and from, \(\$ 2\); two persons to and from,
\(\$ 250\); three persons to and from, \(\$ 3\); four persons, to and from
For weddings, to and from, each carriage.. 50

For funeral carriage.
Trunks tak house to a each.

Professo chara ters nings and er

Hamlet
Kichard IM lago.
othello......
Coriolanus.
Timon..
Antony (Cle Lear.
Richard Iİ
Brutus....
Henry V. and Falstaff, 1,895 .

The initia I (esus), H (eil teros), S(oter Men's Savio adopt J(esus)
M. Lessen death, simple open, just as come to the s and does not

In the ear to a variety of unknown; so public use was time of Jerom among the Ch ment, and som Church rejecte convened a co nizing the Apo Testament. I Church, accep reject their us between the a and, as a conse now known on

This differe cord, the more follows : in th and when they woman, their 1 it is that a deep proceeds from t sounded by a b a soprano voic quality of the n women and chi its greater roug approaching in

For funerals, to and from cemetery, each carriage.
Trunks taken from any wharf, train, or house to any point within the city limits,

Trunks taken on carriages, 25 cents each; baggage carried in the hand of a person being conveyed in a licensed vehicle, free.

\section*{}

Professor Rolfe, the Shakespearian scholar, has counted the lines which the principal chara ters in Shakespeare's plays have to speak. His rule was to consider parts of lines, beginmings and endings of speeches as full lines. This is the result:


Henry V., as king and prince (in "Henry IV." and "Henry V."), has 1,987 lines to speak, 1,895.

\section*{I. H. S.}

The initials I. H. S. signify, "Jesus, Men's Saviour." In German these letters stand for I(esus), H(eiland), s(eligmacher), i.e "Jesus, Saviour, Sanctifler," In Greek, I(esous), H(eme teros), S(oter), i.e., "Jesus, Our Saviour." In Latin, \(I(\) esus), H(ominum) Sreek, 1 (esous), H(emeMen's Saviour." Brewer suggests that those who would like an English equivalent mas adopt J(esus), H(eavenly) S(aviour).

\section*{A. Certain Sign of Death.}
M. Lessenne, at a meeting of the Societé Médicale d'Amiens, indicated a certain sign of death, simple and trustworthy. After pricking the skin with a needle the a certain sign of open, just as when a piece of leather is pricked. On the living body, even if the blood does not come to the surface, as would happen if the person was hysterical, the pin-prick closes at once, and does not leave the slightest trace

\section*{The Apocrypha.}

In the earliest churches the word A pocrypha was applied with very different significations to a tvariety of writings; sometimes it was given those whose authorship and original form were public use was not the to writings containing a hidden meaning; sometimes to those whose time of Jeroms not thought advisable.. In this last signification it has been customary, since the among the Christians, and the term to a number of writings which the Septuagint had circulated ment, and sometimes, as which were sometimes considered as an appendage to the Old 'restaChurch rejected all books except th of it. At the Council of Laodicea, 360 A.D., the Greek convened a council of seventy bishops in the present Protestant canon. In 474 Pope Gelasius nizing the Apocryphal books as sacr, which confirmed the opinion of Pope Innocent I, reeogTestament. The Council of as sacred, and rejecting some of the doubtful books of the New Church, accepting the Apocrypha as a part of the sacred question for the Roman Catholic reject their use in public worship. It was customary sacred canon. The Protestant Churches between the authorized versions of the Old andomary at one time to bind up the Apocrypha and, as a consequence, this curious, interesting and instructive, though this has now ceased, now known only to scholars.

\section*{The Voices of Men and Women.}

This difference arises chiefly from the variation in length of the vocal cords; the longer the cord, the more slowly it vibrates. The length of the vocal cords in men and women differs as follows: in the case of a man, their length when at rest is generally about \(73-100\) ths of an inch ; woman, their are stretched to the greatest extent, about 93-100ths of an inch. In the case of a woman, their length varies from 51 -100ths to \(63-100\) ths of an inch. It will therefore be seen how proceeds from the vocal cords of which there are a smaller number of vibrations per second, sounded by a bass voice is prof a man than from those of a woman. One of the deepest notes a soprano voice can give forth a by no more than eighty double vibrations in a second, while quality of the notes depends also to note in which there are 992 such vibrations. The different women and children these are more flexible ent on the character of the walls of the larynx ; in its greater roughness to the greater hardness and smoother than in men. The male voice owes approaching in old age nearly to ossification.

\section*{ghratureg of 3 ength and Mgigceffaneoug dableg．}

Compiled and carefully revised for the Star Almanac，by A．T．Genest，C．E．，P．\＆D．L．S．
EQUIVALENTS DECIMALLY OF ENGLISH FEET，FRENCH FEET AND METRES．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  &  &  &  &  &  &  &  &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 安 } \\
& \text { 苞 } \\
& \text { 2 }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \[
\] &  &  \\
\hline 1－12 & 0.08 & 0.03 & 1－12 & 0.09 & 0.1 & 0.33 & 50 & 46.92 & 15.24 & 50 & 53.29 & 50 & 16404 \\
\hline 1－6 & 0.16 & 0.05 & 1－6 & 0.18 & 0.2 & 0.66 & 51 & 47.85 & 15.54 & 51 & 54.35 & 51 & 167.32 \\
\hline & 0.23 & 0.08 & ， & 0.27 & 0.3 & 098 & 52 & 48.79 & \(15.85{ }^{\text {a }}\) & 52 & 55.42 & 52 & 170.60 \\
\hline 1－3 & 0.31 & 0.10 & 1－3 & 0.36 & 0.4 & 1.31 & 53 & 49.73 & 16.15 & 53 & 56.48 & 53 & 173.88 \\
\hline 5－12 & 0.39 & 0.13 & 5－12 & 0.44 & 0.5 & 1.64 & 54 & \({ }_{5} 0.67\) & 1646 & 54 & 57.55 & 54 & 177.16 \\
\hline \(7 \mathrm{l}^{\frac{1}{3}}\) & 0.45 & 0.15 & 5 \({ }^{\frac{1}{2}}\) & 0.53 & 0.6 & 1.97 & 55 & 5161 & 16.76 & 55 & 58.62 & 55 & \({ }_{183}^{180.44}\) \\
\hline 7－12 & 0.55 & 0.18 & 7－12 & 0.62 & 0.7 & 2.30 & 56 & 52.55 & 17.07 & 56 & 59.68 & 56 & 183.72 \\
\hline 2－3 & 0.63 & 0.20 & 2－3 & 0.71 & 0.8 & 2.62 & 57 & 53.48 & 17.37 & 57 & 60.75 & 57 & 187.01 \\
\hline \(5^{\frac{3}{4}}\) & 0.70 & 0.23 & \({ }^{3}\) & 0.80 & 0.9 & 2.95 & 58 & 54.42 & 17.68 & 58 & 61.81 & 58 & 190.29 \\
\hline －5－6 & 0.78 & 0.25 & 5－6 & 0.29 & & & 59 & 55.36 & 17.98 & 59 & 62.83 & 59 & 193.57 \\
\hline 11－12 1 & 0.86
0.94 & 0.28 & 11－12 & 0.98 & & 3.28 & \(6^{69}\) & 56.30 & 18.29 & 60
61 & 63.95 & 60 & 196.85
20013 \\
\hline 2 & 0.94
1.88 & 0.351
0.61 & \({ }_{2}^{1}\) & 1.01
2.13 & \({ }_{2}^{1}\) & 3.28
6.56 & 62 & 57.24
58.17 & 1898 & 62 & 65.01
66.08 & 62 & 203.41 \\
\hline \({ }^{2}\) & 2.81 & 0.91 & 3 & 3.20 & 3 & 984 & 63 & 59.11 & 19．20 & 63 & 67.14 & 63 & 20669 \\
\hline 4 & 375 & 122 & 4 & 4.26 & 4 & 1312 & 64 & 6005 & 19.51 & 64 & 68.21 & 64 & 209.97 \\
\hline 5 & 469 & 1.52 & 5 & 5.33 & ． & 16.40 & 65 & 60.99 & 19.81 & 65 & 69.27 & 65 & 213.25 \\
\hline 6 & 5.63 & 1.83 & 6 & 6.39 & 6 & 19.68 & 66 & 61.93 & 20.12 & 66 & 70.34 & 66 & 216.53 \\
\hline 7 & 6.57 & 2.13 & 7 & 7.45 & 7 & 22.97 & 67 & 62.87 & 20.42 & 67 & 71.41 & 67 & \({ }_{6}^{219.81}\) \\
\hline 8 & 7.51 & 2.44 & 8 & 8.53 & 8 & 26.25 & 68 & 63.80 & 20.73 & 68 & 72.47 & 68 & \({ }^{2} 23.09\) \\
\hline 9 & 8.44 & 2.74 & 9 & 9.59 & ， & 29.53 & 69 & 64.74 & 21.03 & 69 & 73.54 & 69 & 226.38 \\
\hline 10 & 9.38 & 3.05 & 10 & 10.66 & 10 & 32.81 & 70 & 65.68 & 21.34 & 70 & 74.60 & 70 & \({ }_{2}^{229.66}\) \\
\hline 11 & 10.32 & 3.35 & 11 & 11.72 & 11 & 36.09 & 71 & 66.62 & 21.64 & 71 & 75.67 & 71 & 232．94 \\
\hline 12 & 11.26 & 3.66 & 12 & 12.79 & 12 & 39.37 & 72 & 67.56 & 21.95 & 72 & 76.73 & 72 & 236.22 \\
\hline 13 & 12.20 & 3.96 & 13 & 13.85 & 13 & 42.65 & 73 & 68.50 & 22.25 & 73 & 77.80 & 73 & 239.50 \\
\hline 14 & 13.14 & 4.27 & 14 & 14.92 & 14 & 45.93 & 74 & 69.43 & 22.56 & 74 & 78.87 & 74 & 242.78 \\
\hline 15 & 14.07 & 4.57 & 15 & 15.99 & 15 & 49.21 & 75 & 70.37 & 22.86 & 75 & 79.93 & 75 & \({ }^{246.06}\) \\
\hline 16 & 15.01 & 4.88 & 16 & 17.05 & 16 & 52.49 & 76 & 71.31 & 23.16 & 76 & 81.00 & 76 & 249．34 \\
\hline 17 & 15.95 & 5.18 & 17 & 18.12 & 17 & 55.77 & 77 & 72.25 & 23.47 & 77 & 82.06 & 77 & \({ }_{255}^{252.62}\) \\
\hline 18 & 16.89 & 5.49 & 18 & 19.18 & 18 & 59.05 & 78 & 73.19 & \({ }^{23.73}\) & 78 & 83.13 & 78 & 255.90 \\
\hline 19 & 17.83 & 579 & 19 & 2025 & 19 & 6234 & 79 & 74.13 & 24.08 & 79 & 84.19 & 79 & 259.18 \\
\hline － 20 － & 18.77 & 6.16 & 20 & 21.31 & 20 & 65.62 & 80 & 75.06 & 24.38 & 80 & 85.26 & 80 & 262.46 \\
\hline 21 & 19.70 & 6.411 & 21 & 22.38 & 21 & 68.90 & 81 & 76.00 & 24.69 & 81 & 85.33 & 81 & 235.74 \\
\hline 22 & 20.61 & 6.71 & 22 & 23.45 & 22 & 72.18 & 82 & 76.94 & 24．99 & 82 & 8739 & 82 & \({ }_{279}^{269.03}\) \\
\hline 23 & 21.58 & 7.01 & 23 & 24.51 & 23 & 75.46 & 83 & 77.88 & 25.30 & 83 & 88.46 & 83 & \({ }_{275}^{272.31}\) \\
\hline 24 & 22.52 & 7.32 & 24 & 25.58 & 24 & 78.74 & 84 & 78.82 & 25.60 & 84 & 89.52 & 84 & \({ }^{275.59}\) \\
\hline 25 & 23.46 & 7.62 & 25 & 26.64 & 25 & 82.02 & 95 & \({ }^{79.76}\) & 25.91 & 85 & 90.59 & 85 & \({ }^{278.87}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{27}^{26}\) & \({ }_{25}^{24.40}\) & 7.92
8.23 & 27 & 27.71
28.78 & 26
27 & 85.30
8858 & 86
87 & 80.69
81.63 & 26.21
265 & 88 & \({ }_{92}^{91.65}\) & 86
87 & \({ }_{285}^{282.43}\) \\
\hline 28 & 26.27 & 8.53 & 28 & 29.81 & 28 & 91.86 & 88 & 82.57 & 26.82 & 88 & 93.79 & 88 & 288.71 \\
\hline 29 & 27.21 & 8.84 & 29 & 30.91 & 29 & 95.14 & 89 & 83.51 & 27.13 & 89 & 94.85 & 89 & \({ }_{2}^{291.99}\) \\
\hline 30 & 28.15 & 914 & 30 & 31.97 & 30 & \({ }^{98.42}\) & 99 & 84.45 & 27.43 & 90 & 95.92 & 90 & 295.27 \\
\hline 31 & 29.09 & 9.4 & 31 & 33.04 & 31 & 101.70 & 91 & 85.39 & 27.74 & 91 & 96.98 & 91 & 298.55 \\
\hline 32 & 30.03 & 9.75 & 32 & 34.10 & 32 & 104.99 & 92 & \({ }^{86.32}\) & \({ }^{28.04}\) & 92 & 9805 & 92 & \({ }^{301.83}\) \\
\hline 33 & 30.96 & 10.06 & 33 & 35.17 & 33 & \({ }_{1}^{168.27}\) & 93 & 87．26 & 28.35 & 93 & \({ }_{100.18}^{99.11}\) & 9 & 305.11
308 \\
\hline 34 & 31.90 & 10.36 & 34 & 36
37
37
30 & 34 & \({ }_{1}^{111.55}\) & 94 & 88.20
89.14 & 28.65
28.96 & 9 & \({ }_{101.25}^{100.18}\) & 93
9 & 30840
311.68 \\
\hline 35
36 & 32.84
33.78 & 10.67
10.97 & 35
36 & 37.30
38.37 & 35
36 & 114.83
118.11 & \({ }_{90}^{95}\) & 89.14
90.08 & \({ }_{29}^{28.96}\) & 95 & \({ }_{1012.31}^{101.25}\) & \(\stackrel{9}{96}\) & \({ }_{314.96}^{311.68}\) \\
\hline 37 & 34.72 & 11.2 & 37 & 39.43 & 37 & 121.39 & 97 & 91.02 & 29.57 & 97 & 10338 & 97 & 318.24 \\
\hline 38 & 35.66 & 11.56 & 38 & 40.50 & 38 & 12467 & 98 & 91.95 & 2987 & 98 & 104.44 & 98 & 321.52 \\
\hline 39 & 36.59 & 11.89 & 39 & 41.56 & 89 & 127.95 & 99 & 92.89 & 80.18 & 99 & 105.51 & 99 & 32480 \\
\hline 40 & 37.53 & 12．1： & 40 & 42.63 & 40 & 13123 & 100 & \({ }^{93} 83\) & 30.48 & 100 & 106.57 & 100 & \({ }^{328} 80\) \\
\hline 41 & 3847 & 12.55 & 41 & 43.70 & 41 & \({ }^{134} 51\) & 200 & 187.66 & 60．96 & 200 & \({ }_{319}^{213.15}\) & 200 & 666.16
984.24 \\
\hline 42 & 39.41
40.35 & 12.81 & 42 & 44.76
45.83 & 43 & 137.79
141.07 & 300
400 & 281.49
375.32 & 121．92 & 300
400 & 319.72
42630 & 300
4, & 984.24
1312.32 \\
\hline 44 & 4129 & 13.41 & 44 & 46.89 & 44 & 14436 & 500 & 469.15 & 152.40 & 500 & 532.87 & 500 & 1640.40 \\
\hline 45 & 42.22 & 13．74． & 45 & 47.96 & 45 & 147.64 & 600 & 56298 & 182.88 & 600 & 639.45 & 600 & 1968.48 \\
\hline 46 & 43.16 & 14.02 & 46 & 49.02 & 46 & 15092 & 700 & 656.81 & 213.36 & 700 & 746.02 & 700 & 2296.56 \\
\hline 47 & 44.10 & 14.3 & 47 & 50.09 & 47 & 15420 & 800 & 750.64 & 243.84 & 800 & \({ }^{5} 52.60\) & 800 & 2624.64 \\
\hline 48 & 45.04 & 14.63 & 48 & 51.16 & 48 & 157.48 & 900 & 844.48 & 274.32 & 900 & \({ }_{10} 959.17\) & 930 & \({ }_{3080} 2932.72\) \\
\hline 49 & 45.98 & 14.94 & 49 & 52.22 & 49 & 160.76 & 1000 & 938.31 & 304.80 & 1000 & 1065.75 & 1000 & 3280.83 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ENGLISH TNCHES AND TENTHS, Decimal Equivalents.}

\section*{D.L.S.}

As often as a character is repeated, so many times is its value repeated, as \(\mathbf{C C}=200\).
A less character before a greater diminishes its value, as \(I V=V-I\).
A less character after a greater increases its value, as \(\mathbf{X I}=\mathbf{X}+\mathrm{I}\).
For every 0 annexed to 10 the sum as 500 is increased 10 times.
If C is placed on left side of I as many times as 0 is on the right, the number is doubled.
A bar, thus -, over any number, increases it 1000 times. -
Illustration 1. -1880 , MDCCCLXXX. 18560, XVIILDLX.
\(2 .-\mathrm{IO}=500 . \mathrm{CI}_{0}=500 \times 2=1000, \quad \mathrm{IO}=500 \times 10=5000 . \quad \mathrm{CCIO}=5000 \times 2=10000\) \(\mathrm{IODD}=500 \times 10 \times 10=50000 . \quad\) CCCIDOD \(=50000 \times 2=100000\).

\section*{WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.}

By section 14 of "An Act respecting Weights and Measures" ( 49 Victoria, Chapter 104), it is stated as follows:-

One-sixteenth part of the Dominion standard pound shall be an ounce, and one-sixteenth part of such ounce shall be a dram, and one-seven-thousandth part of the Dominion standard pound shall be a grain :

One hundred standard pounds shall be a cental or hundredweight, and twenty centals or two thousand pounds shall be a ton:

Four hundred and eighty grains shall be an ounce troy :
All the foregoing weights, except the ounce troy, shall be deemed to beavoirdupois weights.
In section 16 of the said Act, the weight equivalent to a bushel of any of the undermentioned articles, is stated as follows :-

Wheat, sixty pounds.
Indian corn, fifty-six pounds.
Rye, ffty-six pounds.
Peas, sixty pounds.
Barley, forty-eight pounds.
Malt, thirty-six pounds.
Oats, thirty-four pounds. Beans, sixty pounds, Clover seed, sixty pounds.

Timothy seed, forty-eight pounds.
Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds.
Flax seed, tifty pounds.
Hemp seed, forty-four pounds.
Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds.
Castor beans, forty pounds.
Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions, sixty pounds.

Tables of the values of the principal denominations of Measures and Weights of the Metric System, expressed in terms of the Standard and Weights of Canada.

Weights.
Metric Denominations and Values.


Measures of Capacity.
Metric Denominations and Values.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Cubic Metres. & Litres. & In Imperial gallons and decimal parts of an Imperial gatlon. \\
\hline Kilolitre .............. & 1 & 1000 & \(220 \cdot 2443\) \\
\hline Hectolitre........ . . . \(7 . . . . . . . . . . .\). & \(\frac{1}{10}\) & 100 & 22.0244 \\
\hline Decelitre.......................... & 100 & 10 & \(2 \cdot 2024\) \\
\hline Litre............................... & T00 & 1 & -2302 \\
\hline Decilitre........................... & 101000
10000 & \(\frac{1}{10}\) & -0220 \\
\hline Centilitre & 100000 & & -0022 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Table of Stor'ing Money computed at Statutory Equivalent. English \& Sterling \(=\$ 4.86 \cdot 66\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline d. & cts. & 2 & \$ cts & £ & \$ cts. & £ & \$ cts. & £ & \$ cts. & £ & \$ cts. \\
\hline 1 & \(2 \cdot 0\) & 23 & 111.93 & 80 & 389.33 & 137 & 666.73 & 194 & 94413 & 251 & 1221.53 \\
\hline 2 & \(4 \cdot 1\) & 24 & 116.80 & 81 & 394.20 & 138 & 671.60 & 195 & 919.00 & 2.5 & 1226.40 \\
\hline 3 & \(6 \cdot 1\) & 25 & 121.67 & 82 & 399.07 & 139 & \(676.4^{7}\) & 196 & 953.87 & 253 & 1231.27 \\
\hline 4 & \(8 \cdot 1\) & 26 & 126.53 & 83 & 403.93 & 140 & 681.33 & 197 & 958.73 & 254 & 1236.13 \\
\hline 5 & \(10 \cdot 1\) & 27 & 131.40 & 81 & 408.80 & 141 & 686.20 & 198 & 963.60 & 255 & 1241.00 \\
\hline 6 & \(12 \cdot 2\) & 28 & 136.27 & 85 & 413.57 & 142 & 691 & 199 & 968.47 & 256 & 1243.87 \\
\hline 7 & 14.2 & 29 & 141.13 & 86 & 418.53 & 143 & 695.93 & 200 & 97333 & 257 & 1250.73 \\
\hline 8 & 16.2 & 30 & 14600 & 87 & 423.40 & \(14 t\) & 70.80 & 201 & 978.20 & 258 & 1255.60 \\
\hline 9 & \(18 \cdot 3\) & 31 & 150.87 & 88 & 428.27 & 145 & 705.67 & 202 & 983.07 & 259 & 12.0 .47 \\
\hline 10 & 20.3 & 83 & 155.73 & 89 & 433.13 & 146 & 710.53 & 203 & 987.93 & 260 & 1265.33 \\
\hline 11 & \(22 \cdot 3\) & 33 & 160.60 & 90 & 438.00 & 117 & 715.40 & 201 & 992.80 & 261 & 1270.20 \\
\hline & & 34 & 165.47 & 91 & 442.87 & 118 & 72027 & 205 & 997.67 & 262 & 1275.07 \\
\hline 8. & \$ cts. & 35 & 170.33 & 92 & 447.73 & 149 & 725.13 & 2.6 & 1002.53 & 263 & 127993 \\
\hline & & 36 & 175.20 & 93 & 452.(6) & 150 & 730.09 & 27 & 1007.40 & 261 & 1281.80 \\
\hline 1 & 0243 & 37 & 180.07 & 94 & 457.47 & 151 & 734.87 & 208 & 1912.27 & 265 & 1289.67 \\
\hline 2 & 0487 & 38 & 184.93 & 95 & 462.33 & 152 & 739.73 & 209 & 1017.13 & 266 & 1294.53 \\
\hline 3 & 073.0 & 39 & 189.80 & 96 & 467.20 & 153 & 744.69 & 210 & 1022.00 & 267 & 1299.40 \\
\hline 4 & \(097 \cdot 3\) & 40 & 194.67 & 97 & 472.17 & 154 & 749.47 & 211 & 1026.87 & 268 & 1304.27 \\
\hline 5 & 121.7 & 41 & 199.53 & 98 & 476.93 & 155 & 754.33 & 212 & 1031.73 & 269 & 1309. 13 \\
\hline 6 & 1460 & 42 & 2.4.40 & 99 & 481.80 & 156 & 759.20 & 213 & 1036.60 & 270 & 1314.00 \\
\hline 7 & 173.3 & 43 & 209.27 & 100 & 486.67 & 157 & 764.07 & 214 & 1041.47 & 271 & 1318.87 \\
\hline 8 & 194.7 & 44 & 214.13 & 101 & 491.53 & 158 & 768.93 & 215 & 1046.33 & 272 & 132373 \\
\hline 9 & \(219{ }^{\circ}\) & 45 & 219.00 & 102 & 496.40 & 159 & 773.80 & 216 & 1051.20 & 273 & 132860 \\
\hline 10 & \(243 \cdot 3\) & 46 & 223.87 & 103 & 501.27 & 160 & 778.67 & 217 & 1056.07 & 274 & 1333.47 \\
\hline 11 & \(267 \cdot 7\) & 47 & 228.73 & 104 & 506.13 & 161 & 783.53 & 218 & 1060.93 & 275 & 1338.33 \\
\hline 12 & 2920 & 48 & 233.60 & 105 & 511.00 & 162 & 788.40 & 219 & 1065.80 & 276 & 1343.20 \\
\hline 13 & 3163 & 49 & 233.47 & 106 & 515.87 & 163 & 793.27 & 220 & \(10 \% 0.67\) & 277 & 1348.07 \\
\hline 14 & 3407 & 50 & 243.33 & 107 & 520.73 & 164 & 798.13 & 221 & 1075.53 & 278 & 1352.93 \\
\hline 15 & 3650 & 51 & 248.20 & 108 & 525.69 & 165 & 803.00 & 222 & 108). 40 & 279 & 1357.80 \\
\hline 16 & 3893 & 52 & 253.07 & 109 & 530.47 & 166 & 807.87 & 223 & \(10 \times 5.27\) & 280 & 1362.67 \\
\hline 17 & 4137 & 53 & 257.93 & 110 & 535.33 & 167 & 812.73 & 224 & 1090.13 & 281 & 1367.53 \\
\hline 18 & 438.0 & 54 & 262.80 & 111. & 540.20 & 168 & \(817.6)\) & 225 & 1095.00 & 282 & 137240 \\
\hline 19 & \(462 \cdot 3\) & 55 & 267.67 & 112 & 54507 & 169 & 822.47 & 2.6 & 1099.87 & 283 & 1377.27 \\
\hline £. & \$ cts. & 56 & 272.53 & 113 & 549.93 & 170 & 827.33 & 227 & 1104.73 & 284 & 1382.13 \\
\hline む. & \$ cts. & 57 & 277.49 & 114 & 554.80 & 171 & 832.21 & 228 & 1109.60 & 285 & 1387.00 \\
\hline 1 & 4.87 & 58 & 282.27 & 115 & 559.67 & 172 & 837.07 & 229 & 1114.47 & 286 & 1391.87 \\
\hline 2 & 9.73 & 59 & 287.13 & 116 & 564.53 & 173 & 841.93 & 230 & 1119.33 & 287 & 1396.73 \\
\hline 3 & 14.60 & 60 & 292.00 & 117 & 569.40 & 174 & 846.80 & 231 & 1124.20 & 2.8 & 1401.60 \\
\hline 4 & 19.47 & 61 & 296.87 & 118 & 574.27 & 175 & 851.67 & 232 & 1189.07 & 289 & 1406.47 \\
\hline 5 & 24:33 & 52 & 301.73 & 119 & 579.13 & 176 & 856.53 & 2:3 & 1133.93 & 290 & 1411.33 \\
\hline 6 & 29.20 & 63 & \(306.6)\) & 120 & 581.00 & 177 & 861.40 & 231 & 1138.80 & 291 & 1416.20 \\
\hline 7 & 34.07 & 64 & 311.47 & 121 & 588.87 & \(17 \times\) & 866.27 & 235 & 1143.67 & 292 & 1421.07 \\
\hline 8 & 38.93 & 65 & 316.33 & 122 & 598.73 & 179 & 871.13 & 236 & 1148.53 & 293 & 1425.93 \\
\hline 9 & 43.80 & 66 & 321.20 & 123 & 593.60 & 180 & 876.00 & 237 & 1153.40 & 2.4 & 1430.80 \\
\hline 10 & 48.67 & 67 & 326.07 & 124 & 603.47 & 181 & \(880 . \times 7\) & 238 & 1158.27 & 295 & 1435.67 \\
\hline 11 & 5353 & 68 & 330.93 & 12.3 & 608.33 & 182 & 885.73 & 239 & 1163.13 & 298 & 1440.53 \\
\hline 12 & 58.40 & 69 & 835.89 & 126 & 613.20 & 183 & 890.60 & 210 & 1168.00 & 297 & 1145.40 \\
\hline 13 & 63.27 & 70 & 340.67 & 127 & \(6{ }^{18.07}\) & 184 & 895.47 & 241 & 1172.87 & 298 & 1450.27 \\
\hline 14 & 68.13 & 71 & 345.53 & 128 & 622.93 & 185 & 900.33 & 242 & 1177.73 & 299 & 1455.13 \\
\hline 15 & 73.00 & 72 & 350.40 & 129 & 627.80 & 186 & 905.20 & 243 & 1182.60 & 300 & 1460.00 \\
\hline 16 & 77.87 & 73 & 355.27 & 130 & 632.67 & 187 & 910.07 & 244 & 1187.47 & 490 & 1946.67 \\
\hline 17 & 82.73 & 74 & 360.13 & 131 & 637.53 & 188 & 914.93 & 245 & 119233 & 500 & 2433.33 \\
\hline 18 & \(87 \cdot 60\) & 75 & 36500 & 132 & 642.40 & 189 & 919.80 & 246 & 1197.20 & 600 & 2920.00 \\
\hline 19 & 92.47 & 76 & 369.87 & 133 & \(6 \pm 7.27\) & 190 & 924.67 & 247 & 1202.07 & 700 & 3406.67 \\
\hline 20 & 97.33 & 77 & 374.73 & 134 & 652.13 & 191 & 929.53 & 248 & 1206.93 & 800 & 3893.33 \\
\hline 21 & 102.20 & 78 & 37960 & 135 & 657.00 & 192 & 934.40 & 249 & 1211.80 & 900 & 4380.00 \\
\hline 22 & 107.07 & 79 & 384.47 & 136 & 661.87 & 193 & 939.27 & 250 & 1216.67 & 1000 & 4866.67 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Table of Daily Savings at Compoural Interest.}
\begin{tabular}{cccr} 
Cents per Day. & Per Year. & In Ten Years. & Fifty Years, \\
23 & \(\$ 10\) & \(\$ 130\) & \(\$ 2,900\) \\
5. & 20 & 260 & 5,800 \\
11 & 40 & 520 & 11,600 \\
\(27 \frac{1}{2}\) & 100 & 1,300 & 29,000 \\
55 & 200 & 2,600 & 58,000 \\
1.10 & 400 & 5,200 & 116,000 \\
1.37 & 500 & 6,500 & 145,000
\end{tabular}

By the above table it appears that if a mechanic or clerk saves two and three-fourths cents per day from the time he is twenty-one till he is seventy, the total with interest will amount to \(\$ 2,900\), and a daily saving of twenty-seven and one-half cents reaches the important sum of \(\$ 29000\).

\section*{Expense of Boaid Per Day.}

The following table will be found conveuient for the proprietors of hotels and boardinghouses in giving the price per day where the board is a certain specitied price per week. Thus, if it is desired to find the price of tive days' board at \(\$ 5\). (i0 per week, it will be foumd by reference to be \(\$ 3.57\). (See table.) When the board exceeds \(\$ 10\) per week, double the numbers.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Days.} & 50 c . & 7 c . & \$1.00 & \$125 & \$1,5) & \$1.75 & \$2.00 & §2.25 & \$2.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1...............} & . 7 & & 14 & 18 & 21 & 25 & 29 & 32 & 36 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3............... ....} & . 14 & . 21 & .29 & . 36 & 43 & . 60 & . 57 & 64 & 71 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{5..................}} & .29 & . 42 & . 57 & . 71 & \({ }_{86} 64\) & . 75 & \({ }^{86}\) & 96 & 1.07 \\
\hline & & . 26 & . 64 & . 71 & 89 & .86
1.8 & 1.00
125 & 1.14 & 129 & 1.43 \\
\hline & & 43 & . 64 & 82 & 1.07 & 1.29 & \(15)\) & 1.73 & 1.61 & 1.79 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\frac{7 . . . . . . . ~}{\text { Days. }} \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]} & & . 50 & 7.5 & 1.00 & & 1.50 & 15 & 1.71
207 & \({ }_{2}^{1.93}\) & \({ }_{2}^{2} 14\) \\
\hline & 83.40 & \$3.50 & 84.00 & 84.50 & 85.00 & \$6.t & 87 & & 25 & 250 \\
\hline 1. & 43 & 50 & 57 & 64 & & & & 800 & 89.00 & \$10.00 \\
\hline 2.......... & . 85 & 1.00 & 114 & 1.29 & 143 & 1.86 & 100
200 & 1.14 & 129 & 1.43 \\
\hline & 1.29 & 1.50 & 1.71 & 1.93 & \({ }_{2}^{1.14}\) & \({ }_{2} 1.57\) & 1003
3.00 & 12.29
343 & 2. 77 & 286 \\
\hline & 1.71 & 2.00 & 229 & 257 & 2.86 & 3.43 & & 3.43 & 3.86 & 429 \\
\hline 5 & 214 & 2.60 & 2.86 & 321 & 3.57 & 4.29 & 4.00
5.00 & 4.57
5.71 & 511 & 571 \\
\hline 6 & 2.57 & 3.10 & 3.43 & 3.86 & 4 & 5.14 & 6.00
6.00 & 5.71
6.86 & 643
7
7 & 7.14 \\
\hline 7........... & 3 ifi & 3. 50 & 4.00 & 4.50 & 5.00 & 6.00 & 7.00 & 6.86
8.00 & 7.71
900 & 8.57
10.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Cost of Articles by the Piece, from 1 to 1 Dozen.


\section*{VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.}
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l}
\hline \hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Gold the nominal standard. Silver practically the standard.
\(\dagger\) Coined since 1st January, 1886. Old Half Imperial \(=\$ 3.98 \cdot 6\).
}

Any pri the various

An acre A plat o nearer appro foot from an A plat of will answer

An acre or 8 by 20 , or learn this las

\section*{Six Day}


Six


To find wa etc., and mult
"Stitch" and is very al arises because engaged in an interferes wit debility, or the this spasmodic

The Nebul cous substance inertia (popula and fragments in the original inner circle, th the central ma ber of smailer: to the central of matter in ou tral disk, imme in the same pla atoms, by the 1 dinate aggrega the superior at Earth and Mt: enormous plane subordinate ag reduced, and sc planets of the was adopted an

\section*{Stimple and Compound Interest.}

Any principal sum will be doubled, at the following rates of interest per cent. per annum, in
the various periods specified :-

At 3 SIMPLE INTEREST


COMPOU ND INTEREST
23 years 5 months.
\(\begin{array}{cccc}20 & 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 17 & \text { 4 } & 8 & 4 \\ 15 & " & 9 & 6 \\ 14 & 4 & 2 & 6\end{array}\)

Square Rods and Feet in an Aove.
An acre contains 43,560 square feet.
A plat of ground 208 feet square is very near an acre, being just \(1-16\) of a rorl over. A nearer approximation is 208 feet and 8 inches. The square of this number differs less than a oot from an acre, being 43,559 1-6 feet.
A plat of ground 12 rods, 10 feet, and \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) inches square is an acre. For ordinary purposes it will answer to take a plat \(12 \frac{2}{3}\) rods square, which will give \(1602-5\) rods, 160 being an acre. or 8 by 20 , or 9 by \(177-9\), or 10 bv 16 , or 11 by \(146-11\) or 12 , or 5 by 32 , or 6 by \(262 / 3\), or 7 by \(22 \mathrm{c}-7\), learn this last table, and it will often be of by to them. 12 by \(13 \frac{1}{8}\). Our farmer boys can soon

Table of Wages.

\section*{()ando Mppthological Dictionarp.}

Achates,-A friend of Eneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that Fidus Achates has become a proverb.

Achilles.- The son of Pelens and Thetis, was the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, thus making every part of his body invulnerable except the heel by which she held him.

AOT EON.-A famous huntsman, son of Aristæus and Autonœ, daughter of Cadmus. He saw Diana and her attendants bathing, for which he was cbanged into a stag and devoured by his own dogs.

Adonis.-Son of Cingras and Myrrha, was the favourite of Venus. He was mortally wounded by a wild boar. Celebrated for his beautiful form, hence "An Adouis."

EGIS. -The shield of Jupiter. He gave it to Pallas, who placed Medusa's head on it, which turned into stone all those who gazed at it, hence the common phrase "under the agis of protection,"

Æneas -A Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus. During the Trojan war Eneas behaved with great valor in defence of Troy.

Aolus. - The ruler of storms and winds, was the son of Hippotas. He reigned over Eolia, He was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer. Poets have called him the wind god.

Esculapius. - Son of Apollo and Coronis, was the god of medicine, hence the expression applied to a physician: "A disciple of Esculapius."

AJAX.-Son of Telamon and Perebœa, or Eribœa, was one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Albion.-Son of Neptune and Amphitrite. Came into Britain, where he established a kingdom and introduced astrology and the art of building ships. Great Britain is called "Albion" after him,

AMPHION.-Son of Jupiter and Antiope. He cultivated poetry, and made such progress in music that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes by the sound of hislyre.

Amphitrite.-A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who married Neptune. She is sometimes called Salatia. She was mother of Triton, a sea deity.

Andromeda.-A daughter of Cepheus, king of \(\not\) Ethiopia and Cassiope. She was promised in marriage to Phineus when Neptune drowned the kingdom, and sent a sea monster to ravage the country, because Cassiope had boasted that she was fairer than Juno and the Nereides. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon was consulted, but nothing could stop the resentment of Neptune except the exposure of Andromeda to the sea monster. She was accordingly tied to a rock, but, at the moment the monster was about to devour her, Perseus, returning from the conquest of the Gorgons, saw her, and was captivated with her beauty. He changed thé monster into a rock by showing Medusa's head, and released Andromeda and married her.

Antiope.-Daughter of Nycteus, king of Thebes and Polyxo, was beloved by Jupiter. Amphion and Tethus were her offspring.

Aphrodite.-The Grecian name for Venus, because Venus is said to have been born from the froth of the ocean.

ApIs.-A god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. Some say that Isis and Usiris are the deities worshipped under this name, because they taught the Egyptians agriculture.

APOLLO.-Son of Jupiter and Latona; called also Phœbus. He was the god of the fine arts and the reputed originator of music, poetry and eloquence. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and his oracles were in repute everywhere. Noted for his beautiful form.

Arethusa.-A nymph of Elis, daughter of Oceanus, and one of Diana's attendants. As she returned one day from hunting she bathed in the Alpheus stream. The god of the river was enamored of her, and pursued her over the mountains, till Arethusa, ready to sink from fatigue, implored Diana to change her into a fountain, which the goddess did.

Argus.-A son of Arestor, whence he is sometimes called Arestorides. He had a hundred eyes, of which only two were asleep at one time. Juno set him to watch Io, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer, but Mercury, by order of Jupiter, slew him, by lulling all his eyes to sleep with the notes of the lyre. Juno put the eyes of Argus in the tail of the peacock, a bird sacred to her.

Ariadne.-Daughter of Minos, second king of Crete and Pasiphæ, fell in love with Theseus, who was shut up in the labyrinth to be devoured by the Minotaur. she gave Theseus a clue of thread by which he extricated himself from the windings of the labyrinth. After he had conquered the Minotaur he married her, but in course of time forsook her. On this, according to some authorities, she hanged herself.

ATE,-Daughter of Jupiter and goddess of all evil. She raised such discord among the gods that Jupiter banished her from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to evil thoughts and actions.

Bacchus.-Was son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. He was the god of wine, and is generally represented as crowned with vine leaves,

Borias.- The name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. According to the poets, he was son of Astræus and A urora.

Briareus.- A famous giant, son of Colus and Terra. He had a hundred hands and fifty eads.

Calliope.-One of the muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Uassandra.-Danghter of Priam and Hecuba, was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might desire, and she obtained from him the power of seeing into futurity.

Casto to Pallena Jason in defeated a god and pa horses.

Cerbe
other myt?
to prevent
Ceres.
mother of
Charo
the dead in
Chima
Belleropho
Chiros
famous for
plants and
Circe.
herbs,
CLiro.-
history.
Comus.
drunken yo
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DEJANI admirers, an tition of stre

Diana. a daughter Upis and G writers refe always acco represented Ephesus, wh

DIOMED the Grecian military glor

Dryade
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Endymio Jupiter the g

Erebus.
the word to s
Europa.
Jupiter, and,
with the herd the animal an where he as Sarpedon and

Euterpe music.

FAuni.-
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Flora, -
Chloris among
Fortuna
or one of this
or poverty on
Ganymed
tending flocks
Gigantes
of a wound inf strength in ac

Glaucus.
on the grass,
felt a desire to

CASTOR AND PoLLUX were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda. Mercury carried them to Pallena, where they were educated. As soon as they arrived at manhood they embarked with Jason in quest of the Golden Fleece. In this expedition they evinced great courage. Pollux god and patron Amycus in the combat of the Cestus, and was afterwards considered to be the horses, CER other mythologists dog of Pluto. According to Hesiod he had fifty heads, but, according to to prevent the living from entering and the ins placed at the entrance to the infernal regions Ceres. - The goddess of corn and harvests, was daughter place from escaping.
mother of Proserpine, who was carried away by Plas daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She was the Charon.- A god of the infernal regions, son of Nox and she was gathering flowers.
the dead in a boat over the rivers Styx and Acheron. CHIMERA,-A celebrated monster which continu
Bellerophon.
Chiron.-A centaur, half a famous for his knowledge of mai and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn. He was plants and medicinal herbs. CIR
erbs. Clio,
story. Comus. drunken young man, with a torch in his hand. nocturnal amusements. He is represented as a Cybele.-A goddess, daughter of Colud.
Cyclopes, - A race of mughter of Colus and Terra, and wife of Saturn.
They had only one eye, which of gigantic staturo, supposed to be the sons of Cælus and Terra.
were three in number, namel Arges, Brontes and Steropes.
Daphne.- A danghter of the liver Peneus or of
whom Apollo became enamoured. Daphne fled to of the Ladon, and the godde s Terra, of changed into a laurel.

DEJANIRA.-A daughter of Cneus, king of Atolia. admirers, and her father promised to give her in marriage to her beauty procured her many tition of strength. Hercules obtained the prize, marriage to him who should excel in a comps-

DiAnA.--The goddess of hunting. According to married Dejanira
a daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, a daughter of Jupiter and three of the name, viz., Upis and Glauce. The second is the most celebrated Jupiter and Latona, and a daughter of writers refers to her. To shum the society of men she devoted mention of Diana by ancient always accompanid by a number of young women who she devoted herself to hunting, and was represented with a quiver and attended by dogs, The most famons ofjured marriage, She is Ephesus, which was one of the wonders of the world. most famous of her temples was that at

DIomedes,--A son of Tydens and Deiphyle, was.
the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war. He often engaged He fetolia, and one of the bravest of military glory

Dryades.-Nymphs that presided over the woods obs
offered to them. Sometimes the votaries of the Dryads sacrificed of milk, ofl, and honey were
Echo. - A daughter of the Air and Tellus, who was one of a goat to them. deprived of speech by Juno, but was allowed to reply to questions put to her

Elysiuar.-The Elysian Fields, a place in
ancients, the souls of the virtuous existed afterdeath
Endymion.-A shepherd, son of Athling death.
Jupiter the gift of eternal youth. Celebrated for hialyce. IIe is said to have obtained from
Erebus.-A deity of the infernal regions, sor his beauty.
the word to signify the infernal regions.
EUROPA.-A daughter of Agenor, ki Jupiter, and, to become possessed of her, of Phœnicia and Telaphassa. Her beauty attracted with the herds of Agenor while Europa was the animal and mounted on his back, The gas gathering flowers in the meadows. She caressed where he assumed his proper form and declares Sarpedon and Rhadamanthus. EuTEPPE Madamanthes.
music. FAuni.-Rural deities represented as having the legs, feet and ears of goats, and the rest of uman.
FLORA.-The goddess of flowers and gardens among the Romans. She was the same as Chloris among the Greeks. Fortuna.- A powerful deity among the ancients, daughter of Oceanus, according, to Homer, or poverty on mankind. poverty on mankind.
Ganymedes.- A beautiful yonth of Phrygia. He was taken to heaven by Jupiter, while Gigantes.-The sons ida, and became the cup-bearer of the gods in place of Hebe, of a wound inflicted on Colus by his son, Saturn. They were to Hesiod, sprang from the blood strength in accordance with their size. Saturn. They were represented as huge beings with GlaUCUS,-A fisherman of Bieot
on the grass, became invigorated, and leaped into the sea the fishes, which he caught and laid felt a desire to live in the sea. He was made a sea deity by. He tasted the grass, and suddenly

Marpye.-The Harpies, winged monsters, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and feet and fingers armed with claws. They were three in number-Aello, Ocypete and Celæno. They were daughters of Neptune and Terra

Hebe.-A daughter of Jupiter and Juno. She was made cup-bearer to the gods, but was dismissed from the office by Jupiter, because she fell down in a clumsy posture as she was pouring out nectar at a festival, and Ganymedes succeeded her as a cup-bearer.

Helena.- One of the most beautiful women in the age in which she lived. Her beauty was so universally admired, even in her infancy, her away when she was ten years of age, and concealed her with his mother ; but she was recovered by Castor and Pollux, and restored to her native country

Hercules.-A celebrated hero who, after death, was ranked among the gods. Celebrated for his marvelous strength.

Hesione.-A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. It was her fate to oe exposed to a sea monster, to whom the Trojans presented yearly a young girl to appease the resentmer, and Apollo and Neptune, whom Laomedon had ofrender her, killed him with his club,
attacking the monster just a he was about devone, greatly beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus.
Hyacinthes.-A son of Amycias and changed his blood into a flower which bore his name.
Ife was accidentally killed by Apolto, who ebanged Esculapius. She was held in great veneration Hygeia.--The
ong the ancients
ICARUS, - A son of Dædalus who, with his father, took a winged flight from Crete to escape the anger of Minos. His flight was too high, and thus the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into the sea and was drowned.

Isis, - A celebrated deity of the Lgyptians, daughter of Saturn and Rhea, according to Diodorus of Sicily.

JANUS,-An ancient king who reigned in Italy. He was a native of Thessaly, and, according to some writers, a son of Apollo.

JUNO.-A celebrated deity among the ancients, daughter of Saturn and Ops, Jupiter married her, and the nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemmity the gods and mistress the gods. By her marriage with Jupiter, funo became the queen or all the sex who were of heaven and earth. She presided distinguished for virtuous conduct.

JupIter.-The chief of All the gods of the Trojan war, was opposed to the admission of the len horse into the city
wooden horse into the inferior power at Rome, who presided over houses and families,
Lemures.-The manes of the dead. The ancients supposed that after death the departed ouls wandered over the world, and disturbed the peace of its inhabitants. Lethe.-One of the rivers of hell, whose waters were imbibed by the souls of the dead hich had been for a certain time confined in Tartarus. Those who drank of this river forgot whatever they had previously known.

LUCIFER.-The name of the planet Venus or morning star. Lucina.
(f children. MARs.-The god of war, was the son of Jupiter and Juno.
Mrdusa. - One of the three Gorgons, dauцhter of Phoreys and Ceto. She was the only one of the Gorgons subject to mortality. She was celebrated for her personal charms, and the beauty of her hair, which Minerva changed into serpents. Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over Melpomene.-One of the Muses, Mercurrus.-A cend conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions.
messenger of Minerva. - The goddess of wisdom, war, and all the liberal arts, sprang, full-grown and
Md, from the head of Jupiter and was immediately admitted to the assembly of the gods, armed, from the heahe most faithful counselors of her father. Her power in heaven was so great, she chould hurl the thunders of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, and bestow the gift of prophecy.

Minotaurus.-A celebrated monster, hair a man and hate a do be deared.
young Athenian men and maidens were yearyerra, mother of the nine Muses,
MNEMOSXR.- god of mirth among the ancients, according to Hesiod; was the son of Nox.
MomUs.-The god minister of the god Somnus. He is sometimes called the god of sleep.
is generally represented as a sleeping child, of great corpulence, with wings.
He is generats.-Inferior deities, who presided over rivers, springs, wells and fountains.
Nemesis.-One of the infe, nal deities, daughter of Nox, the goldess of vengeance.
Neptunus. - One of the gods, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to.Jupiter and Pluto. He was devoured by his father as soon as he was bo
given to Saturn by Metis the first wife of Jupiter. Nerens and Doris. They are represented as
Nercondsome girls, sitting on dolphing and armel with tridents
young handsome girls, sitting on dont deitles among the heatheus, daughter of Chaos. She gave Nox.-One of the most ancient deitles athor of the Parce, Hesperides, Dreams, Death, etc, birth to the day and the night, and was mother of cissus, and the nymph Liriope; was born at NArcissus.- A beavtinu youth, son reflected in a fountain, and became in love with it, Thes is in Bœotia. He saw his image ref His fruitless attempts to reach this beautifnl object thinking it 10 be the nymph of the place, His blood was then clanged into a flower which still bears his name.

Oceanid
Oceanus
Orphevs according to dious sounds

Osiris. concerning th civilize his su teach them ag

Pean.honor for kill

Pallas, giant who was

Pan.-Th appearance a

Pandora
Hesiod.
Penates.
affairs of fam
Parce.-
Pegasus. his abode on I which was hen

Phlegeti flowed instead

Phyllis. his return fro when he after was changed i

Plelades
death in the \(h\)
Pluto.-S
Neptune. He leath and fune on his chariot Plutus. Polyhym singing and rh Pomona.goddess of frui Proserpi was gathering Ceres, having that Pluto shou kind.

Psyohe.Jupiter, at the Python.on the surface Sitenes. Ulysses sailed tied to the mas prey, drowned
saturnus. tims on his alt: an old man ben Silents. -
flowers crownin Sisyphus. regions, to roll a ishment eternal Somnus.-S Sphinx.-A
tail of a serpent STYX.-A they always swo Tartarus. were exceptiona Terpisicho

\section*{ver dancing}

Thalia.-On
Thetis.-A
Achilles, whom :
body except the 1
Titanes.-Tl
Triton.-A
calm the sea and

Oceanides. - Sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, from whom they received their name, Oceanus.-A powerful deity of the sea, son of Colus and Terra.
Orpheus, - A son of Eiger and the Muse Calliope. He received according to some, from Mercury on which he played in so received a lyre from Apollo, or, dious sounds caused rivers to cease to flow and played in so masterly a manner that the melo-

Osiris.-A great deity of the Egyptians, husband of Isis to forget their wildness. concerning this celebrated god, but they all agree that as . The ancients differ in opinion civilize his subjects, to improve their morals, to give them ruler of Egypt, he took care to teach them agriculture.

PeAN--A surname of A pollo dcrived from the word Paan, a hymn which was sung in his
or for killing the serpent Python. onor for killing the serpent Py thon.
iant who was so called.
PAN.-The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country. He was in appearance a monster.

Pandora.-A celebrated woman. The first mortal female that ever lived, according to Hesiod.

Penates,-Certain inferior deities among the Romans who presided over the domestic affairs of families.

Parce.-The Fates, powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of mankind, his abode on Mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with. According to Ovid, he fixed which was hence called Hippocrene, by striking the earth with his foot, he raised a fountain

Phlegence called Hippocrene. flowed instead of water.

Phyllis,-A daughter of Sithon. She received Demophoon, who landed on her enasts on his return from the Trojan war, and fell in love with him. He reciprocated her affection, but when he afterwards proved faithless, Phyllis hanged herself, and, accordino to an old tradition, was changed into an almond tree.

PleiAdes.-A name given to seven daughters of Atlas-and Pleione. They were placed after death in the heavens, and formed a constellation.

PLUTO.-Son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his portion the kingdom of the infernal regions, and presided over death and funerals. He seized Proserpine as she was gathering flowers, and, carrying her away on his chariot, made her his wife and queen of the infernal regions,

Plutus. - The god of riches, was the son of Jason, or Jasius and Ceres.
Polyhymnia.-One of the Muses, danghter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over singing and rhetoric.

Pomona.-A nymph at Rome, who was supposed to preside over gardens, and to be the Proserpine,-A was gathering flowers Plugter of Ceres and Jupiter, called by the Greeks Persephone. As she Ceres, having learnt that that Pluto should be punished. As queen of hell carried away by Pluto, demanded of Jupiter kind.

Psyche.-A nymph who married Cupid. Venus put her to death because of this, but Jupiter, at the request of Cupid, granted immortality to her,

PYThon.- A celebrated serpent, sprung from the mud and stagnant waters which remained on the surface of the earth after the deluge of Deucalion. A pollo killed the monster,

Sirenes.-The Sirens. They lured to destruction those who listened to their song
Ulysses sailed past their island he stopped the ears of his companion with wax anggs. When tied to the mast of his ship. Thus he passed with safety, and the Sirens, wisap, and had himself prey, drowned themselves.

Saturnus.-The son of Colus, or Uranus, by Terra. It was usual to offer human victims on his altars, till this custom was abolished by Hercules. He is generally represented as an old man bent with age, and holding a scythe in his right hand.

Silenus. - A god, who is represented generally as a fat old man riding on an ass, with flowers crowning his head.

Sisyphus.- Son of Eolus and Enaretta. After death he was condemned, in the infernal regions, to roll a stone to the summit of a hill, which always rolled back, and rendered his pum-
ishment eternal ment eternal.
Somnus.-Son of Nox and Erebus, was one of the infernal deities, and presided over sleep. tail of a serpent, the wings of a bird, and the paws of a lion. a woman, the body of a dog, the

STy arpent, the wings of a bird, and the paws of a lion.
they always swore by it river of the infernal regions. The gods held it in such veneration that
Tartarus,-One of the regions of inviolable,
were exceptionally depraved were punished, where, according to Virgil the souls of those who

\section*{over dancing.}

Thalia.-One of the Muses. She presided over festivals and comic poetry.
Thetis.-A sea deity, daughter of Nereus and Doris. She married Peleus,
Achilles, whom she plunged into the Styx, thus rendering him invulnerable ins, their son being body except the heel by which she held him.

Tritanes.-The Titans. A name given to the gigantic sons of Coelus and Terra.
calm the sea and abate storms at his pleasure. Amphitrite. He was very powerful, and could heads. He ho crushed him under Mount Etna.

Urania.-One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over stronomy

Vendes.-One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the goddess of beauty, and mother of love. She sprang from the foam of the sea, and was carried to heaven, where all the gods admired her beauty, , laughter of Rhea and Saturn. The Palladium, a velebrated statue of Pallas, was supposed to be preserved within her sanctuary, where a fire was kept continually burning.

VULCANUS.-The god who presided over fire, and was the patron of all those who worked in iron.

\section*{fopular johrait ama cuotationg.}

Aborigine.- 'From the origin."
Aborigines.-The first inhabitants of a county y-as the Indians in America.
Absit omen.-" May the omen mean nothing." A capite ad calcem.-"From the head to the foot."
Actus, me invito factus, non eşt meus actus."An aci done against my will is not my act."
Ad calamitatem quilibet rumor valct.-"Any, rumour is sufficient against misfortune." -When a man is unfortunate, a breath may complete his ruin.
Ad captandum vulyus.-" To please the mob."
Ad hoc.- "For this purpose." Ad hoc.-"For this purpose."
Ad infinitum.-"To inflnity."-And thus the calculation proceeds at infinitum.
Ad interim.- "In the meanwhile."
Ad libitum.--"At pleasure."-Without restraint.
eam.-"To disgust."-His attempts at Ad nauseam.- "To excited disgust.
Ad rem.-" To the point."
dd valorem. - "A ccording to the value."
Agmus Dei.- "The Lamb of God."
Alias.-" Otherwise."
A la mode.-"According to the fashion."
Alibi.-"Elsewhere."- Law term, for a defence where the culprit aims to prove his absence at the time and from the piace where the crime was committed.
Alma mater.-"A foster mother."-A name given by students to the university in which they were educated.
Alter ego.-"Another self."-Another person so like me in appearance, or in peculiarities of behavior, as to be identified with me.
Alumni.-Those who have recerived their edtu-
cation at a college, are called alumni (or
foster-children) of that college.
dimende honorable. -To make the amende
homorab.e, is to confess the crime or offence,
and ark pardon for, the same.
Anglice - - In English."
Anuo Domini. - "In the year of our Lord."
Anno mudi.-"In the year of the world."
Aunus mirabilis.-"The wonderful year."
Apropos.-"To the purpose ; seasonably."-It
has struck me apropos. "From the cause to
A priori.-A posteriori- effect to the cause."
Aque fortis.-"Strong water." Aqua regia.-
A\% Royal water. '- Two chemical preparations
well known for their eolution of metals.
The latter (which is a compound of the nitric and muriatic acids) is so called becaus 3 it will dissolve gold, which has been
termed a royal metal.
Au bout duc compte. - "At the end of the account,"-After all.

Au fait.-"Skilful, competent to."-He is au
foit in that matter-he is well skilled in it, or master of it.
Avant-coutier.-" A forerunner."
Ars est celare artem.-" The perfection of art consists in concealing it."
Au pis aller.-" At the worst." nobody."
A cotre sante.-"To your health."
Beati possidentes.-" Blessed are the wealthy or those that possess."
Beau idéal.-"Ideal beauty."-A species of beauty created by fancy, and existing in the imagination alone.
Beau monde.-"The gay world."-The world of fashion.
Bona fide.-"In good faith."-Actually, in reality.
Bon gré, mal gré.-" Whether you will or no."
Bonhomie.-"Good nature."
Bon-mot.-"A good word."-A witticism.
Bonne bouche.-"A nice morsel."
Bonts.-"A consideration for something re-ceived."-This is usually applied to the moneys, etc., paid by banks or other corporate bodies for their charters.
Ceteris paribus.-"All other things being equal."-The circumstances being the same in both cases.
Canaille.-"The rabble-the multitude."
Capias.-"You may take."-A. writ of execution, or a writ to authorize the capture or taking of the defendant. It is divided into two sorts.
Carte blanche.-" A blank sheet of paper."-To give a carte b'anche, is when one party is mo far reduced as to sign his name to a blank paper, and to leave the other to prescribe the conditions. It imports, of course, an "unconditional submission."
Caveat emptor.- "Let the buyer beware."Let the person concerned be on his guard. A kind of process in law to stop proceedings Cead milte faitthe.-Celtic. - " a 100,000 wel comes."
Cele va sans dire.-"That is a matter of course."
Certiorari.-A writ from a superior court to th officers of an inferior one, commanding then to certify or return the records of a caus before them, to the end that the party ma have speedy justice.
C'est la le diable. -"There is the devil." There lies the whole difficulty.
Chef-d'œuvre--'A master-piece."-An uv rivalled performance. Cicerone.-A name given in Italy to those wh accompany strangers to view the curiositio of a clty.
business col
particular ze
Contra bonos \(n\) or morels." used in legal against law, ality.
Contre-temps. chance,'
Coup d'état.-‘ Coup de grace. stroke wh ch who had been Coup de main. Coup d'wil.-" Coup de pied.Coup de soleil. injury done
sun.
Chacun à song
his taste."
Cherchez la fem
Cut bono?-"T
Début.-" First
public life,
De facto.-" Fr
Deigratia.-"
De mortuis nil
nothing be sa
De novo.-"Ane
begin again a
Dénouement.--"
up of a plot, 8
Deo volente.-"
Demier ressort.
Desideratum.-
work is a de
literature.
Desprrandum.-
paired of."-S
Détour.-Militar march."
Dieu et mon dro motto of the s
Dominus vobise
you."-There
"and with thy
Double entendre.
Do ut des.-"I give."
Dum spiro, spero
Dum vivimus, vi us live."-We let us therefor
Doux yeux.-"S
Ecce homo.-" B
Eclat.-"Spleni
also rumor, no
Embonpoint.-"
ness."
En ami.-" As a
En avant!-"F
En masse.-"In
crowd."
Entre nous.-" B
Epluribus unu motto of the
The allusion is
eral governme states.
rratum.-"An
-a list of typo
sto quod esse vi

Comme il faut.-" As it should be."-It is done comme il faut, it is neatly or properly executed.
Con amore.-"With love."-He entered on the business con amore-with an earnest and particular zeal.
Contra bonos mores.-" Against good manners or morels."-This quotation is generally used in legal discussions. If the act be not against law, it is an encroachment upon morality.
Contre-temps.-" A disappointment-a mischance,'
Coup d'état.-"A master-stroke of policy."
Coup de grace.- "A stroke of mercy."-The
stroke wh ch finished the sufferings of those who had been broken on the wheel.
Coup de main.-"A sudden or bold enterprise."
Coup \(d\) 'cil.- "A glance of the eye."
Coup de pied.-"A kick."
Coup de soleil.-" A stroke of the sun."-An injury done to the head by exposure to the sun.
Chacuin à son goat.-"Every man according to his taste."
Cherchez la femme.-"Search for the woman."
Cui bono? "To whose good will it tend?"
Début.-" First appearance "-on the stage, in public life, \&c., \&c.
De facto.-" From the fact."
Dei gratia.-"By the grace of God."
De mortuis nil nisi bonum.- "Of the dead, lot nothing be said but what is favorable."
De novo.-"Anew"-To commence de novo, to begin again at the beginuing.
Dénouement.-"The catastrophe, the clearing up of a plot, \&c."
Deo volente.-'God willing."
Dernier ressort. -"The last resource,"
Desideratum.-"A thing desired."-Such a Work is a desideratum in that branch of literature.
Desprrandum.-"A thing, or event to be despaired of."-Something not to be expected. Dêtour.-Military term. - " \(A\) circuitous march."
Dieu et mon droit.-"Godand my right."-The motto of the sovereigns of Great Britain.
Dominus vobiscum.- "May the Lord be with
you."-The response is, et cum spiritu tuo,"and with thy soul."
Double entendre.- " A double meaning."
Do ut des.-"I give in order that you may
give."
Dum spiro, spero.-" Whilst I breathe,I hope."
Dum vivimus, vivamus.-" Whilst we live, let us live."-We only live whilst we enjoy life ; let us therefore enjoy it as long as we can.
Doux yeux.-"Soft glances."
Ecce homo. - "Behold the man."
Eclat.-"Splendor, pomp, glory, brilliancy,"also rumor, noise, talk.
Embonpoint.-" In good condition : plump-
ness," ness."
En ami.-" As a ftiend."
En avant!-"Forward!-March on !"
En masse.-" In a body." En foule.-"In a
crowd." crowd."
Entre nous.-" Between ourselves."
Epluribus unum. "One of many."-The Thotto of the United States of America.The allusion is to the formation of one federal government by the several constituent states.
Srratum.-"An error." Errata.-"Errors " -a list of ty pographical errors.
be,"

Et catera.-" And the rest."
Exempli gratia (e.g.)-"For example,"
Ex cathedra. "From the chair."
Excelsior.- "More elevated."-Motto of the state of New York.
Ex nihilo nihil fit.-" Nothing can come of nothing. "-No beneficial result can be expected where the basis is not solid.
Ex officio, "By virtue of his otlice." As a matter of duty.
Ex parte. - "On one side."-Ex parte evidence is that testimony which, as before a grand jury, is delivered in only on the side of the prosecution.
Ex tempore.- "Out of hand-without delay, or premeditation."
Fac simile.-"Do the like."-An exact copy. - An engraved resemblance of a man's handwriting, \&c.
Fucile princeps.-"Easily the first."
Facta non verba. - "Deeds not words,"
Faux pas.-"A false step."-A mistake, a deviation from rectitude.
Felo de se.-"A murderer of himself."-A suicide.
Fete champetre.-" A rural feast."-An entertainment, with rustic sports, given in the open air.
Fiat.-" Let it be done."-A word used to signify a peremptory and decisive order.
Flagrante delicto.-"During the commission of the crime."
Fortiter in re. - "With firmness in acting.' .
Furor.-"A rage."
Gratis -" For nothing."-Free of cost
Hibras corpus.-"Yon may have the body." This is the great writ of personal liberty Which directs a gaoler to produce the body of a prisoner before the court, and to certify the cause of his detainer.
Houteur.-"Height."-Metaphorically used,
" Hanghtiness." "Haugltiness."
Honi soit qui mal y, pense.-"Shame bo to him that evil thinks,"-The motto of the kings ef Great Britain and of the order of the dia ter.
Hors de combat.-"Out of condition to fight."
Humanum est errare.-"It is human nature to err."
Id est.-"That is to say."
Ignis ratuus.-"A false fire."-" Will o' the Wisp."-A deceitful, misleading light.-It is applied, metaphorically to a discourse or treatise, which, whilst it affects to enlighten, tends only to confound and mislead.
I. H. S.-An abbreviation of Jesus Hominum Salvator.-" Jesus the Saviour of mankind."
I. dolce farniente,-"The sweet occupation of doing nothing."
Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coute.--'It is only the first step which costs anything"
Incognito--" Unknown."-In disguise.
In extenso,-"At large-in full."
Inter nos."-"Between ourselves."--This is inter nos.-to be kept a secret.
Interregnum.-"The period between two reigns."
Inter se - "Between, or among, themselves."
In toto.-"In the whole"-a.together-en-
In transitu.-"On the passage."-Goods, in transitu, are goods consigned by one person to another, and which have not yet reached the consignee.
In vino veritas. - "There is truth in wine."It extracts secrets from the reserved, and puts the habitual liar off his guard,
Invita Minerva.-"Without the ail of genius:"

Ipsissima verba.-" The very words."-The most strict and literal meaning of the expression.
1pse dixit.-"Mere assertion "
Ipso facto.-" By the very act."-By the fact when it shall appear.
Jetsam, Flotsam, Ligan.-These are three barbarous law terms, or appellations given to goods thrown overboard, or otherwise lost at sea. The first indicates such articles as are thrown out and sink, and remain under water-the second is when they continue floating on the surface; and ligan denotes such as are sunk, but made fast to a cork or buoy, that they may be found again.
Jeu de mots.--" Play upon words."
Jeu d'esprit.-" A witticism.'"
Lay sus lingux.-"A slip of the tongue."
Le beare monde. -"The gay or fashionable world."
Lettre decachet.-."A sealed letter."-Anarhitrary order, privately issued by a monarch for the banishment or imprisonment of any person.
Lex non scripta.-"The unwritten law."-The Common Law of England; and,
Lex scripta. "The written, or statute law."
Literatim.-" Letter by letter" ;
Afajor dome-The master of the house, or he who, for the time, officiates as such-a houscsteward, or chief servant
Mala ficle.-"In bad faith."
Mandamus.-In law, a writ from a superior court: literally, we command.
Manu forti.-" With a strong hand,'
Mauvaise honte-"False shame."
Maximum.-"The greatest possible,"
Maximus in minimis.-"Very great in very little things."
Mea culpa.-" My fault."
Memento mori.-" Remember death."
Mrum et tum.-" Mine and yours."
Minimum.-"The smallest possible."
Minutix.-"Trifles."-To enter into minutia -to discuss the most minute and tritling parts of the business.
Mirabile dictu. -" Wonderful to be told."
Misnomer.-The mistake of a name ; or, the using of one name for another.
Modus operandi.-"The method or manner of operating."
Mors omnibus communis.-" Death is common to all men."
Multum in parvo.-" Much in little."-A great deal saidin a few words. A compendium of knowledge,
Mutatis mutandis.-"Necessary changes being made."
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit._"No man is wise at all times.'
Ne plus ultra.-" Nothing more beyond. The utmost point," He has arrived at his "ne plus ulira"-his utmost efforts could not carry him any further.
Nemo me impune lacessit.-"No one provokes me with impunity."-Motto 42nd Highlanders, and the Order of the Thistle.
Nec mora nec requies.-" No delay or rest."
Ne quid nimis.-" A void excess."
Ne sutor supra crepidam.- "The shoemaker should not go beyond his last " : i.e. Persons should attend to their own business.
Nihil dictum quod non dictum prits.-"Nothing can now be said which has not been said before,"
Nil debet. - "He owes nohing."-The usual plea in an action of debt.

Nisi dominus, frustra.-"Unless the Lord be with you, all your efforts are in vain."
Nisi prius.-"Unless before," -A writ beginning with these words.
Noblesse oblige.-" Nobility compels."
Nolens colens.-"Willing or not,"
Nolle prosequi.-"To be unwilling to prosecute."
Noli me tangere.-"Touch me not."
Nonchalance.-" Carelessness, supineness, indifference."
Non compos mentis.- "Not of sound mind."
Non constat.-" It does not appear."-1t is not before the court in evidence.
Non est inventus.-Law term.-" He has not been found."
Non libet.-"It does not please me."-I do not assent
Non liquet.--"It is not clear."
Non nobis solum. - " Not merely for ourselves."
Nosce tempus.-"Know your time."--Hit at the right moment.
Nota bene--(N. B.)-"Mark well."-Used in referring to some remarkable object or circumstance.
Non sequitur.-" It does not follow."
Novus homo.-" "A new man," i, e, a parvenu,
Nucleus.-"The kernel."-Any thing about which matter is gathered.
Nulla bona.-" No goods."-A return made by a sheriff to an execution, where he can find no property belonging to the defendant.
Nulli secuntus.-"Second to none."
Nullum simile est idem.-"Those things which are similar are not the same."
Nullus tantus questus, quam quod habes par-cere.-"There is no gain so certain as that which arises fromsparing what you have." -There is no road to wealth more certain than that of econemy.
Nunc aut nunquam.-" Now or never."
Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientio dicit. " Good taste and nature always speak the same."
Nunquam non paratus.- "Never unprepared." Obiter dictum.-" A thing said by the way." Ohe! jam satis est.-"Hold! that is enongh." Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedlamus amori."Love conquers all things, and let us yield to love."
On dit.-"Report says."
On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils. -" Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice."
Onus probandi.- "The burden of proof,"
Ora et tabora.-" Pray and work."
O si sic omnia!-"Oh that he had always acted thus!'
O tempora! O mores :-" Oh the times and the manners."-How the former are changed and the latter debased.
Otium cum dignitate.-"Leisure with dignity."
Palladium. - A Trojan statue of Pallas, or
Minerva, on which the fate of the city of
Troy was supposed to depend-whence, it has acquired its modern meaning of a bulwark, or sure defence.
Pallida morr aequo pulsat pede.-" Palo death impartially walks hisrounds."
Palmam qui mernit ferat. - "Let him bear the palm who has deserved it."
Panacea.-" A remedy for all diseases,"
Papier maché, - "Chewed paper."- That mashed substance of which snuff-boxes and other articles are made.
Par excellence. - "By way of eminence."
Pari passu,-" With an equal space."

Par nobile brothers." associates e Particeps crin Passe-partout. Piter noster. words of th
which it is \(f\)
Pater patriz.-I'enchant.-" Pendente lite. Permare, per i'er se.-"By per se.
Ihenomenon,
Any unusu - An effect Posse comitatus ty."
Post factum, deed is done tion"
Post meridiem Pos'obitum an Iriiad facie. first view of a phaseology, business.
I'ro bono public
Procès verbal.
which a perso or heard.-"
P'ro et con. reasonings \(p r\) question,
Pro forma.-" I mality, or poi Pro patria.-" Prapag-tnda fide
The name of the Roman Ca l'ro rata.-"In Pro tanto.-" F Pro tempore.-' pro temporePrudens futuri. to come."
P'unica fides.-
Roman name \(f\) Quare.-"Inqui calling for fur Quantum. - "H
'the due prope Quantum libet.-Gutesi.-"In a m an implied bar Quid nune? -_" news at present monger
Qui docet, discit. himself."
Quid pro quo.-"
quo,-" A mutu valent.
Quieta non mover which are at re quil, it should innovation.
Q:i pense?--" Wl Quond vide.-" Wh subject under it (Sund erat demonsi which was to be Quo jure.-"By lies for him who challenges comt mind, whereby t by "what right

Par nobile fratrum. - " A noble pair of brothers."-Used ironically, to denote two associates exactly suited to each other.
Particeps criminis.-"P'artaker in a crime." Passe-partout. - "A master key."
l'ater noster.-"Our facher."-The first two words of the Lord's l'rayer in Latin, by which it is frequently designated.
Pater patrix.-"The father of his country."
P'enchant. - "Propensity, inclination, desire."
Pendente lite.-"While the suit is pending." Permare, per terram.-"By sea and by land." l'er se.-"By itself."-No man likes mustard per se.
I'henomenon, in the plural, Phanomena-
"Any unusua! appearance, or occurrence." -An effect of an unknown cause.
Posse comitatus. - "The civil force of the county."
Post factum, nullum consilium.-"After the deed is done there is no use in consulta-
tion."
Post meridiem ( \(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{M}\).\() - "After mid-day."\)
P's'obitum and Post mortem.-"After death."
I'rima facie. -"On the first face."-On the first view of an affair; or, in parliamentary phraseology, on the first blush of the business.
Pro bono publico.-" For the public good."
Procès verbal. - A written statement in
which a person testifies to what he has seen or heard.-"Verbal process."
l'ro et con. - "For and against." - The reasonings pro et con-on both sides of the question.
Pro forma.-" For form's sake."-As a formality, or point of etiquette.
Pro patria.-" For my country."
Propag-tnda fide, "For extending the faith." The name of a missionary society among the Roman Catholies.
I'ro rata.-"In proportion."
Pro tanto,-" For so much"-for its value.
Pro tempore.- "For the time."-A measure
pro tempore-a temporary expedient.
Prudens futuri.-"Thoughtful of the time to come."
P'unica fides.-"Carthaginian faith :" i.e, the Lioman name for treachery.
Quare.-"Inquire."-A suggestion of doubt ; calling for further informatlon.
Quantum. - "How much." - The quantum, the due proportion."
Ouantum libet.-" As much as you please."
Outasi,-"In a manner."-A quasi contract,an implied bargain.
Quid munc?--" What now?"-What is the news at present? The word denotes a newsmonger.
Qui docet, discit.-"He who teaches, informs himself,"
Quid pro quo.-" What for what."-A quid pro quo.-" \({ }^{\text {A mutent. }}\) mutual consideration."-An equi-
Quieta non movere.-" Not to disturb things which are at rest."- When a state is tranquil, it should not be unsettled by causeless
innovation. innovation.
Qiei pense?-" Who thinks?"
Qumil vide.-"Which see."-A reference to a subject under its proper head.
(tuod erat demonstrandum;-(Q.E. D.)-"That which was to be proved,"
Quo jure.-"By what right?"-A writ that lies for him who has lands, wherein another challenges common of pasture time out of mind, whereby the party is compelled to show by "what right" he entertains this claim.

Quot homines, tot sententiz.-" So many men,
so many opinions,"
Quota.-" How much-How many." - It is u-ually applied to the proportion of taxes or soldiers to be paid or furnished by each member of a confederacy.
Quo warranto?--"By what warrant." \(-A\) writ lying against the person who has usurped any fianchise of liberty, requiring him to show "by what authority" he exercives jt.
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillime cylmo. -"A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan."
Regium donum.-"A royal gift."
Requiescat in pace.-"Mayhe rest in peace," - This inscription is often found on tombstones. It is sometimes used ironically, as to a minist-r, departed from office.
Respice finem.-" Look to the end,"-Before you enter on an affair, let the consequences be well considered.
Res judicata.-" A matter decided,"
Resurgam.-"
chral inseription shall rise again." \(-A\) sepulchral inseription.
Revenons a nos moutons.-" Let us come back
to our sheep," to our sheep."
Roma locuta, causa finita est.-"Rome has spoken, the case is fluished."
Rostrum.-The stage or pulpit in the Roman forum, or court, from which speeches or harangues were made.
Sal sapit omnia.-"Salt seasons all things."
Sanctum Sanctorum.- "The Holy of Holies,"
-or, most holy place of the Jews, - A place Which it is prohibited (except for the high priest) to enter, or look into.
Sang froid. - "Cold blood,"-Indifference,
apathy.
Sans-culottes.-"The tag-rag, or rabble."
Satis quod sufficit.-"Enough is as good as a
feast."
Sauve qui peut. - "Save himself who can."The phrase of flight, when a French arny is routed.
Savoirfaire.-" Skill, management."
Secundum artem.-"According to the rules of art."
Sempes idem-Semper eadem.-"Always the same,"-The former phrase is of the masculine and neuter, the latter of the feminine
gender.
Semper fidelis.-" Always faithful,"
Seriatim.-"In order."-According to place or
seniority. seniority.
Sine die.-"Without a day."-The business was deferred sine die:-no dav was named for its reconsideration, or for a further meeting.
Sine qua non.-" A thing without which another cannot be,"-An indispensable con-dition.-An ingredient absolutely neesssary. Sobriquet.-"A nickname."
Soi-disant.-"Self styled."
Soirée. - "An evening."-An evening party.
Status quo.- "The state in which,"-or status quo ante bellum. - "The state in which both parties were before the war."-This is used in speaking of belligerent powers when they agree, as a preliminary to peace, to restore their conquests, and to return to that condition in which the parties respec. tively stood, before the commencement of hostilities.
Stet.-" Let it stand."-A marginal direction
on a proof sheet, to let a word or letter, which had been obliterated, remain.
Suaviter in modo,-" Gently in manner."
Sub silento.-"In silence."-The matter
passed sub silentio,-without any notice being taken.
Subrose.-" Under the rose,"-secretly.
Sui veneris.-"Of its own kind."-Not to be
classed under any ordinary description.
Sumbaun Lonum.- "The chief good."
Suиa cmuque.-"Give every one his due."
Table d hote.-" A public eating house-An ordinary."
Tubuln rasa.-"A smooth tablet, or mere blank
Tant mieux.-" So much the better."
Tartuffe-A pretended saint, a hypocrite, like the character drawn by Molière.
Tant pire.-"So much the worse."
T: nacem propositi.-. "Firm to his purpose,",
Terra firma. - "Solid earth ; safe footing."
Trte-d-tete. "Head to head.". In close conversation?
Tiens ta foi.--" Keep thy faith."
Totus mundius aget hestrionem.-"All the world acts the player."-All the world's a stage.
Tout ensemble.-" The whole taken together."
Trahimur omnes laudis studio.-" We are all incited by the love of praise."
Tria juncta in uno-"Three joined in one."
T'u quoque.-"You also."
Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi,-" He was shamefully silent when he had lost the power to injure,"
Tuum est.-"It is your own."
Uberrima fides. - A full growth of confidence "-An implicit faith or reliance.
Ult-ultimus.-"The last."
Ultimotum.-"'The last, or the only condition."
Unguibus et rostro.-"With talons and beak." He fought it unguibus et rostro--tooth and nail.
Unique. - 'Sole, singular, extraordinary,"It is an unique,-it is the only thing of its kind.
Vade mecum.-" Go with me."-A young man's vade mecum,-that which should be his constant companion.
Valet-de-chambre.-"A servant, a waitingman,"

\section*{IH hy there are Knots in the Stalks of Grass and Corn.}

The stems of grass and corn are usually hollow, and the knots or nodes which occur at intervals, and which have a peculiar degree of firmness, derived from the interlacing of fibres, give them a firmness and strength which they would otherwise lack. If the material of wheatstraw were in a solid form it would make but a thin wiry stem, which would snap with great facility, but in the hollow form, with the intervening knots, the necessary support is afforded.

\section*{The Dimensions of the Largest Iceberg ever seen.}

Not many icebergs have been measured, but the dimensions of a few have been obtained by explorers, and the figures are surprising. The ice mountains sometimes rise as high as 300 it. above the level of the sea, and it is calculated from their specific gravity that the volume below the water must be eight times that of the portion above. During Ross's first expedition a berg was seen aground in sixty-one fathoms of water, which was calculated by Parry to be \(4,169 \mathrm{yds}\), long, 3,869 yds, broad, and 51 ft . high ; while its weight was judged to be about \(1,300,000,000\) kons, Dr. Hayes measured a berg which stranded north of Melville Bay. He found the wall facing his base of triangulation to be more than three-quarters of a mile in length, and 315 ft . in height. According to the accepted ratio, the berg must have grounded at a deptic of lualf a mile, and its height, if fully visible from base to summit, would have rivalled that of Snowlon, In approximate figures its weight must have been \(2,000,000,000\) tons.

\section*{Why the Sea Ravely Freezes Except near the Poles.}

This is to be attributed to a variety of causes. In the first place, salt water does not fre ze until its surface is cooled down to four or flve degrees below the freezing point of fresh. Then, again, ice does not form on a body of water until the whole of its volume is cooled down toa temperature of \(400^{\circ}\). This natural law offers strong opposition to the formation of ice upon the sea, as the mass of water is so great that it takes a long time to cool down to a uniform temperature of \(40 \circ\). The ebb and flow of the sea, and the disturbances which the wind causes upon its surface, have also a strong tendency to prevent its freezing. Much of the ice which abounds in Arctic seas owes its existence either to fresh water which has poured frem nelting glaciers and snow-fields, or from snow which has fallen on the surface and melted.

Valete ac plaudite.-"Farewell and applaud." -This was the conclusion of the Latin comedy. It is now sometimes used in the way of triumphant irony, at the conclusion of a political discourse.
Ve victis.-" So much the worse for the conquered.'
Varium et mutabile semper Fæmina.--" A woman is always changeable and capricious."
Veni, vidi, vici.-"I came, I saw, I conquered." -This was the brief account transmitted by Julius Ca ar of a victory.
Ferbatim et literatim.-" Word for word, and letter for letter." -A faithful and exact copy.
Veritas vincit.-"Truth conquers."
Versus.-"Against.",
Veto.-"I forbid it."
Via trita, via tuta.-" The beaten path is the safe one."
Via media.-"The middle way."
Vice versa.--"The terms being exchanged."--Thus-- the generous should be rich, and vice versa the rich should be generoas.
Vide.-"See."-Vide ut supra.-"See the preceding statement."
Vi et armis.-"By force and arms."-By force not sanctioned by law. By main force.
Vigilate et orate.-" Watch and pray."
Vincit amor patrix.-"The love of my country overcomes."
Vis-ג̀-vis.-"Opposite-over the way, facing."
Vis inertic.-"The power of inertness." In physics, this is applied to the power of a stationary body, resisting that which would set it in motion. In morals, it has a figurative application, and serves as another name for indolence.
Vivat legina.-"Long live the Queen,"
Vive la bagatelle!-"Success to trifling!"
Voild tout.-"That's all."-There ends the matter.
Vox et preterea nihil.-"Sound and nothing more."
Vulneratus non vietus.-"wounded not vanquished."

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Free education is furnished in all the provinces of Canada. The details differ somewhat in the various provinces, but, generally speaking, the system may be described as follows :Every township is divided into sections sufficiently large for a school. Trustees are elected to manage the affairs, and the expenses are defrayed by local rates and Provincial Government grants. In districts where the inhabitants are divided in their religious opinions, and mixed schools are not possible, the law enables separate schools to be provided. Teachers are trained at Normal Schools at the public expense. For those who can afford it-and the cost is very sinall-there are schools of a higher grade, managed also by trustees. At these, as well as at mauy excellent private establishments, a classical education is given, and pupils are prepared Arts, Law, Medicine. Civil Enginfering, \&c., beside several that only confer degrees in Divinity, Arts, Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering, \&c., beside several that only confer degrees in Divinity -the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists all having special theological colleges. There were upwards of 7,000 students in attendance at the various colleges in 1890, and more than one million receiving direct efucation in the schools of the country. For the higher education of girls there is also a number of colleges and schools. In Ontario the school system is nuder the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Govermment for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries, In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schoois are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but "no religions ereed or dogma tanght," In the other three provine s religions exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and K man Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate sch iols-all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exereises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the Nochools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Koman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate prayer, and the reading of the ser ptures, but without high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the scr ptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instructions. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction
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THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA,

\section*{elic Lan-} sh, B.D., e, B.A.;

Eccler, F.R.I.,
.D.,LL.D. , LLL.D. ger, M.A.

McKay, Physics; f Systemvidences; - HomilePolity; of of the ; George ilosophy, Willmott, Sciences; English aw, B.A..
on, M.D., of ConA, Libra-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Date of Foundation. & Endowment. & Value of Property Owned. & Income. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Number of Students. \\
(About)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1789 & \$155,000 & \$250,000 & \$9,000 & 18 \\
\hline 1800
1813 & 8,844
812,418 & 400,960 & 10,000
90,000 & 60
650 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1821 \\
& 1827 \\
& 1836
\end{aligned}
\] & \(1,042,000\)
150,000 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(1,800,000\) \\
75,000
\end{tabular} & \(\cdots 80,000\) & 169
800
666 \\
\hline 1838 & 100,000 & 100,000 & & 120 \\
\hline 1841 & \(4 \mathrm{C0,000}\) & 125,000 & 40,000 & 425 \\
\hline 1843
1848 & 37,400
\(\cdots \cdots 0\) & 162,600 & & 32
398 \\
\hline 1852 & 750,000 & & 46,000
30,000 & 398 \\
\hline 1862 & 120,000 & 1,000,000 & & 235 \\
\hline 1877 & 120,000
80,000 & 110,000 & & 275
102 \\
\hline 1852 & & & & \\
\hline 1815 & 200,000 & 470,000 & 16,500 & 120 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
1856 \\
1868 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & 110,400 & 17,000 & 135 \\
\hline 1868
1870 & 160,000
15,000 & 225,000
50,000 & 12,600 & 84 \\
\hline & 120,000. & 50,000 & 15,000 & 87 \\
\hline 1873
1888 & 52,000 & \(50,0 \times 0\) & 6,000 & 39
41 \\
\hline 1850 & & 60,000 & & \\
\hline 1820 & & 50,000 & 12,000 & \(10 \dot{5}\) \\
\hline . & 160,009
\(63,29)\) & 200,000 & 25,600 & 100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{The Letter of our Alphabet having the most Distinct Sounds.}

According to Webster, the vowel a is more liable to be modified than any other. It has in modern English eight distinct sounds, as follows: 1. Regular, long sound, as in ale ; 2. Regular, father, far ; 5 . Sin add; 3. Sound of a before \(r\) as in air, care ; 4. Sound of Italian a, as in arm, with a few in nce and a as in of broad a, as in all, talk, \&c. ; 7. Short sonnd of broad gasp, chance, chant, \&c.; 6. Sound exceptional sound of a occurs in any, many.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARTTABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891 .

Ontario-
General hospitals
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville
Blind institution, Brantford.
Houses of refuge.
Orphan asylums
Asylums for the insane
Magdalen asylums

\section*{Quebec-}

Deaf and dumb institution
Blind institution, Montreal
Industrial and reformatory schools
Asylums for the insane
Nova Scotia-
General hospital
Deaf and dumb institution.
Blind institution.
Asylum for the insane
Poor-houves
New Brunswick-
Deaf and dumb institution
Asylum for the insane
Ge..eral hospital, St. John
Manitoba-
General hospital.
sylums for the insane
Home for incurabl \(3 s\)
Deaf and dumb institution
Reformatory for boys.
British Columbia -
Asylum for the insane
Prince Edward Island-
Asylum for the insane.
Total

\section*{* 1890. † Government expenditure}

\(\ddagger\) No details.

The above figures show a Government expenditure of \(\$ 1,353,691\), to which may be added the sum of \(\$ 47,729\), given as Government aid in the province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of \(\$ 1,401,420\). It is probable that the Government add actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

\section*{Why Oysters are Able to Close their Shells so Tightly.}

At the hinge or point where the two shells are united, there is a very elastic substance, the resistency of which tends to force them apart. To counteract this, a stout, compact, and very powerful muscle proceeds from near the centre of one valve to that of the other, which, by its contraction, draws them together, and keeps them closed. When the animal wishes to open its shell, it relaxes this muscle, and the elastic ligament, previously in a state of compression, forces them asunder. It is the contractile power of this muscle which renders it so difficult to open an oyster ; the inserted knife cuts through the muscle, and it opens immediately.

\section*{Origival Introduction of Compulsory Education.}

In Sparta every boy, from his birth, was treated as the child of the State, and the education of the young was under the special care of a public officer appointed for the purpose. This education, however, had only one end in view-that of training the citizens to serve and defend their country, and the discipline was in every respect subservient to this object. According to Xenopion, the ancient l'ersians removed education from the hands of the parents into the lands of the State, giving the same attention to the moral training of the young as is now given to their intellectual instruction. Turning to modern nations, in the year 1524, Luther drew up a scheme of enucation to be laid before the Elector of Saxony, and it was not long hefore he saw his views with regard to compulsory education adopted throughout the whole of Protestant Germany. Melancthon was Luther's fellow-laborer in this field, and in tha second half of the sixteenth century Wurtemberg and Saxony adopted and promulgated school regulations based on the precepts of the two reformers. Frederick the Great of Prussia, by his general school regulation issued in 1793 , enforced compulsory attendance. In 1695 Louis XIV, of France obliged Protestant children to attend sohool,

The first Toronto, in S

His Grace, th of Rupe

Right Revere

Right Rev I.L.D., Montre Win. Ridley, Right Reverel vall, D D., D. Reverend Ric Niagara; Rig Keverend Fre D, D, Mackenz Wm. Wilcox 1 Reverend A.

Reverend

Very Reve
Worrell, e.c.,

Dean and
Archdeag ford; Ven. Le

Rector of
Hon. Cane Rev. J. B. Da Mussen, M. A.;

Rural De M.A. Rurad D Longhurst, Rur W. Ross Browr

Bishop's C Mills, B.D., Ex: Officers 0 Bethune, Esq., Secretary, Rev (iarth, Esq ; A

Dean.-The
Abchdeace
Rural Dea
Rev. J. M. Thon
Canons.-R
Rev. George Th

Lord Bisho
Dean-Ver Archdeaco Bedford Jones, 1

Canons.-R Rev. C. B. Pettit Kingston.

Bishop's CB Rev. J. J. Bogert Rural Dea Frontenac, King stanton, B.A., R Leeds, Lyn; Rev oucks, Rural D

\section*{The Chutcly of england in ©anada,}

The first meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada was held at
and and defend coording to ts into the g as is now 24, Luther is not long e whole of the second ool regulasia, by his Lonis XIV

\section*{UPPER HOUSE.}

His Grace, the Most Reverend Robert Machray, D.D., Llad., Primate of all Canada, Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, Metropolitan of the Province of Rupert's Land, and Prelate of the Right Reverend John Travers Lowis, D. Dichael and St. George.

> D.D., LL.D. Lord B Province of Canada.

\section*{Bishops.}

Right Reverend Wm. Carpenter Bompas, d. D., Selkirk; Right Reverend Wm. Bennet Bond, IL,D., Montreal; Right Reverend Arthur Sweatman, D, D, D, © L., Toronto: Right Reverend Wm. Ridley, D.D. , Caledonia; Right ReverendActon Windeyer Sillitoe, b, D, New Westminster: Right Reverend Hollingworth Tully Kingdon, D, D, Fredericton; Right Reverend Edward SulliReverend Richard Algoma; Right Reverend Maurice Scollard Baldwin, D.D., Huron; Right Niagara; Right Reveung, D.D.. Athabasea; Right Reverend Charles Hamilton, D.D., D.C.L., Reverend Frederick Courtney, S.T.D., D.D., Nova S.O.L., Calgary and Saskatchewan ; Right D.D, Mackenzie River: Right Reverend A Hunter Dunn, Right Reverend Wm. Day Reeve, Wm, Wilcox Perrin, D.D., Columbia; Right Reverend W, D.D., Quebec, P.Q.; Right Reverend Reverend A. Jervois Newnham, M.A., Moosonee.

Reverend Dr. Pearson, Toronto, Secretary

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Mills, b.D., Examining Chaplain. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., Domestic Chaplain; Rev. Canon Ofricers of Synod.-President, the Right Rev Bethune, Esq., d.c. L., Q.c. ; Church Advocate, L. the Lord Bishop ; Chancellor, Strachan Secretary, Rev. Canon Empson, M.A. ; Lay Secretary, i ichard Wh. Esq., D.C.L., Q.C. ; Clerical Garth, Esq ; Auditors, Messrs. Walter Drake and E. .'. Hannaford, Esq. ; Treasurer, Charles

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Rural Deans.-Rev. Canon Foster, M.a., St. Francis
Rev. J. M. Thompson, Quebec. Foster, M.A., St. Francis ; Rev. W. G. Lyster, M.A., Gaspé ; CANONS,-Rev. A.A. Von
Rev. George Thorneloe, M.A.

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Kingston.
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m,A, Rural Dean of Carleton, Ottawa; Rev. A. C. Nesbitt, Rural Dean of Lanark, Smith's Falls ; Rev. Henry Pollard, lural Dean of Prescott and Russell, Ottawa ; Rev. C. V. Forster Bliss, Rural Dean of Renfrew, Petawawa ; Rev. R. L. M. Houston, m. A., Rural Dean of Stormont.

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ARCHDEACON of C. B.-Verh D. Smith, D.d.
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Vioar of the Cathedral, \(\rightarrow\) Rev, C, W, MeCully, M.A.

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Allen, m.A.,

Rev. J. P. cy Cayley,

Tremayne, C. Johnson, h., Rev. P.

Rev. W. S. , Rev. John

E, E. New Rev. W. A.

Rev. Canon I. R. Davis, Rev. J. T
T. H. Lus-

Rev. W. B. rland, M.A.,
ton ; Rev. J. , Hamilton;

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Bishops,-J. A. Newnlan, D.D., Moosonee ; W. C. Bompas, D. D., formerly Blshop of Ms kenzie River, now of selkirk, North Western part of Mackenzie River ; W., I. Bura, D.D., Bish of Qu'Appelle; W. Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.G., Bishop of Saskatchewan and Bishop of C gary ; Richard Young, D,D., Bishop of Athabasca; W. Day Reeve, D.D., Bishop of Mackenz River.

Prolocutor of Lower Horse.-Dean of Rupert's Land.
Deputy Prolocutoh,-Canon O'Meara, M.A.
Registrak.-J. A. Machray, B.1., Barrister-at-law.

\section*{DOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND.}

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Dean of Rupert's Land-The Very Reverend John Grisdale, d. D.
Archdeacons - Ven, O, Fortin, B A., Winnipeg; Ven. Robt. Plair, Islington.
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Deacon--Godfrey, J. Sumner, Jurisdictiol-Assiniboia.

\section*{DIOCESE OF SASKATCHEWAN.}

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Ven. Archdeacon George McKay, B.D , Incumbent of St. Albans', Prince Albert, Sask chewan.

Rev. Canon Flett, now Inspector of Govt. Schools, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Rev. John Hines, C.M.s., Superintendent of Missions in Cumberland District, The P Cumberland District, Saskatchewan.

Rev. E. K. Matheson, one of the Bishop's Chaplains, Incumbent of St. George's, Battlefor Saskatchewan.

Rev. J. Sinclair, C.M.S. Missionary at Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan.
Rev. J. C. Pritchard, Missionary at Grand Rapids, Chemawawin.
Rev. Thos. Clarke, Principal Industrial School Battleford Saskatchewan.
Rev, Robert Inkster,C.M.S. Missionary, Red Pheasart's Reserve, Battleford, Saskatchew
Rev. R. McLennan, B.A., C.M.S. Missionary, Stanley Mission, Saskatchewan.
Rev. I. J. Tavlor, U.M.S. Missionary, Onion Lake, Saskatchewan.
Rev. A. H. Wright, C M.S. Missionary, Nepowewin, Saskatchewan.
Rev. John Badger, C.M.S. Missionary, John Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert, Saskatchewa
Rev. J. R. Settee, C.M.S. Missionary, st. Mark's, Assessippi, Sandy Lake, Saskatchewz
Rev. D. D. Macionald, C.M.S. Missionary, Thunder Child's Reserve, Battiefo Saskatchewan.

Kev. Bernard Barton, Incumbent of St. Andrew's with St. Leonard's Hasero, Saskatchew:
Deacon.-Rev. Edward Cook, C.M.S. Missionary, Cumberland District, Saskatchewan.
Rural Deans :-Aređdeacou J. H. Mackay, Rev. J. Hines, Rev. E. Mattheson.

\section*{ATHABASCA.}

Lord Bishop.-Right Rev. Richard Young, D.D., Athabasca Landing.
Archdeacon.-The Right Rev. Bishop Reeve.
Rev. J. G. Brick, Christ Church Mission, Smoky River ; Rev, M. Scott, St. Luke's Missi Vermilion ; Rev. G. Holmes, St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake ; Rev. H. Robinson, Andrew's Mission, White Fish Lake ; Rev. J. R. Lucas, St. Paul's Siission, Chippewyan.

\section*{DIOCESE OF CALGARY.}

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Bishop's Chaplains.-Rev. A. W. F. Cooper, d.d. (Examining) ; Rev. J. W. Tims.
Registrar.-J. P.J. Jephson, Esq., B.A.
Secretary of Synod.-Rev. A. W.'F. Cooper, D.d.

\section*{DIOCESE OF ALGOMA.}

Lerp Bishop.-Right Rev. E. Sullivan, D,D. Address: Sault Ste, Marie, Ontarie. A Missionary Diocese of the Church of England in Canada.

\section*{*SELKIRK}

River ; Rev. C. (G. Wallis, Rampart Horn

\section*{* MACKENZIE RIVER}

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Archdeacon:-Robert MeDonald Peel River: Rev, Wpson. Rev. I. N. Kirkby, Fort Norman ; Rev. N. Stringer, Rev. W. Spendlove, Great Slave Lake

\section*{MOOSONEE.}

Bishop,-Right Rev. Jervois A. Newnham, d.d., Moose Factory
Archdeacon.-Very Rev. T. Vincent, D.D., Albany
Clergy.-Rev. E. J. Peck, Ungava: Rev. J. San
Rupert House ; Rev. J. Lofthouse, Churchill; Rev. Wanders, Biscotasing; Rev. E. Richards. Fort George.

\section*{DYOCESE OF NEW WESTMINSTER}

Lord Bishop. - Rt. Rev. A. W. Sillitoe, D.D., New Westminster
Archdeacon.-Ven, U. T. Woods, Sapperton,
Registrar.-Justinian Pelly, Esq., New Westminster.
Bishop's Secretary.-Rev. H. Irwin, New Westminster.

\section*{DIOCESE OF COLUMBIA.}
(Comprising Vancouver Island and adjacent islands.)
ight Rev. William Wilcox Perrin, D.D. (Oxon.), Victoria, Briti:h Columbia
Chancellor-Hon. Jen. A. Scriven, Victoria, British Columbia
Secretary of Synod,-E. Baynes Read, Drake, Q.C.; and about 25 Clerg:

\section*{DIOCESE OF CALEDONIA.}

Lord Bishop.-Rt. Rev. William Ridley, D.D., Metlakatla, British Columbia.
Archdeacon.-Ven. W. H. Collison, Kincolith; and 11 Clergy Principal of the High School-Rev. W. R. Gurd.

\section*{班eformed \(\mathbb{C}\) pisicopal Cyuxch.}

First Synod in the Dominion of Canada. Bishop.-lit. Rev. T. W. Campbell, b.D., Toronto.
Secretary,-Rev, J. B Donaldson, Ottawa.
DEANs.-Rev. W. F. Allen, Dean of Ontario ; Rev. W. D. Stevens, Dean of Quebec, Contreal; Rev. A. M. Hubly, Dean of New Brunswick and Newfoundland, Sussex, N. B. Jurisdiction of the Pacific Coast.
Bishor.-Rt. Rev. E. Cridge, b.A. (Cantab.), Victoria, b, c,

\section*{Chutch of Scotland in Canada.}

The Synod of Montreal and Glengarry meets in Montreal on thé 2nd Tuesday in Jine, 1894 Lev. D. McKenzie, Moderator ; Kev. J. Edgar Hill, B. D., clerk
The Synod of the Maritime Provinces meets on the 3rd Tuesday in June, 189\% ; Rev. R.

\section*{foregingterian \(\mathbb{C h u r c h}\) in \(\mathbb{C a n a d a}\).}

\section*{Officers of the General Assembly, 1893-4.}

Rev. Thos. Sedgewick, D.D., Moderator, Tatamagouche, N.S.
Rev. William Reid, D.D., Joint Clerk, Toronto, Ont.
Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Joint Clerk, Montreal.
General Agents of the Church.
Toronto, Rev. Wm, Reed, D.D. ; Montreal, Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D.; Halifax, Rev, P. M. The next General Assembly xneets in St. David's Church, St. John, N. B., on Wednesday,

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\section*{Boards and Committees.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline subjects. & conveners. & POSTOFFICES. \\
\hline Knox College-Board & W. Mortimer Clark, Esq. & Toronto. \\
\hline  & Rev. Principal Caven, D.D & Toronto. \\
\hline 'sbyterian College, Montreal-Board.. & David Morrice, Esq & Montreal. \\
\hline " " Halifax-Board .. & Rev. Prin, MacVicar, D & treal. \\
\hline "' " " Senate & Rev. Principal Me大 &  \\
\hline Queen's University and College-Bursary Com. & Rev, John Mackie, m, \({ }^{\text {a }}\). & \\
\hline Manitoba College-Board................ .... & Hon. Chief Justice Taylor & Winnipeg. \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Home Missious-Western Section }}\) & Rev. William Cochrane, b,D..... & Brantford. \\
\hline Augmentation-Eastern Section, & Rev. John McMillan, B.D .... ... & Halifax. Middle Ste- \\
\hline Foreign Missions, Western Division \} Unified \(\{\) & *Hamilton Cassels, Esq & wiacke,N.S. Toronto. \\
\hline French Evangelization......................... & *Rev. Alexander Falcon & Pictou. \\
\hline State of Religion .... & Rev. Alex. B. MacKay, D. \({ }^{\text {R }}\) & Mont \\
\hline Sabbath School & *Rev. T, F. Fotheringham & St. John. \\
\hline Sabbath Observance & *Rev, J. G. Stuart. & Toronto. \\
\hline "Presbyterian Record", & Rev. R. H. Warden, & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ottawa. \\
Montreal
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Canada Pres, Ch.. & J. L. Blatkie, Esq. & Toronto \\
\hline Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund Maritime Prov . & Rev. K, Laing, B.A & Halifax. \\
\hline Aged and Infirm Mimisters' Fund - Western Sec. & J. K, Macdonald, Esq Rev, G Grant & Toronto \\
\hline Finance-Toronto Section & & doboit,N.S. \\
\hline " Montreal Section &  & Toronto. \\
\hline Halifax Section & J. C. Mackintosh, Esq & Montreal. \\
\hline Statistics & Rev. Robert Torrance, D, D & \\
\hline Protection of Church Proper & Hon, Justice Mac Lennan. &  \\
\hline Temper & Rev. D. Stiles Fraser, B,A & \\
\hline Hymı & Rev. Wm. Gl & \\
\hline Church and Manse Building & Hon. Chief Justice Taylo & \\
\hline Sistribution of Probationers & Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, LL.D. & \\
\hline Systemptic Beneficence. & *Rev. Principal Caven, D & Toronto. \\
\hline & *Rev. E. D. Millar, b.A. & Yarmouth, \\
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\end{tabular}
* Joint Conveners.

\section*{Mgethodist © Cuur in \(\mathfrak{C a n a d a . ~}\)}

General Superintendent.-Rev, Albert Carman, d.d., relleville, Ont. general Secretary.-Rev. S. F. Huestis, Halifax, N.S.
The next General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada wi//be held in Loudon, Ont., in September, 1894.

\section*{MONTREAL CONFERENCE.}

President.-Rev. W. Jackson. D.d., Perth, Ont.
Secretary - Rev. S. D. Chown, Montreal.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place in Kingston, Ont., of the last Thursday in June, 1894.

\section*{TORONTO CONFERENCE.}

Presinen r.-Rev, W, R. Parker, D.D., Toronto.
Secretary.-Rev. .J. J. Redditt, Barrie, Ont.
The next Conference will meet in Toronto on the second Thursday in June, 1894,

\section*{NIAGARA CONFERENCE.}

Fresident.-Rev. James S. Ross, M. ., Woodstock, Ont.
Seoretary.-Rev. I. Toveli, Hamilton, Ont.
Journal Secretary.-Rev. T. A. Moore, Dunville, Ont.
The next session will be held on the first Thursday in June, 1894, at Woodstock, Ont,

\section*{BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.}

President.-Rev. Wm. Johnston, Tweed, O.
SEcretary.-Rev. Ifichard Duke.
Juurnal Secretary.-Rev. A. T. Bartlett, Lakefield, o.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place in Peterborough, O., on June 7th, 1894.

\section*{GUELPH CONFERENCE,}

Presidevt, -Rev. Andrew Cunningham, Guelph, \(O\).
Secretars:-Kev, William smythe, Clinton, o
The next meeting of the Conference takes place in Goderich, O., on the first Friday in June, 1894.

\section*{LONDON CONFERENCE.}

President--Rev. J. B. Aylesworth, Ll. d., Highgate, Ont.
sbcritary,-Rev, (t. W. Henderson, Windsor, Unt.
The next meeting of the Conference will be held in Ridgetown, Ont, on the first Thursday in June, 1894,

\section*{NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.}

President.-Rev, E. B. Moore, Yarmouth South, N.S.
Secretary.-Rev, D. W. Johnson, M.A., Dartmouth, N.S.
The next meeting of the Conference will take place in Amherst, N.S., on the third Thursday in June, 1894.

\section*{NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CONFERENCE.}

President.-Rev. Charles Comber, St. Andrews, N.B.
Secretary.-Rev, James Crisp, Sussex, N.B.
The next meeting of the Conference will be held in Sackville, N.B., on the third Thursday in June, 1894.

\section*{MANITOBA AND NORTH WEST CONFERENCE.}

President -Rev. John McDougall, Morley, Alberta.
Secretary,-Rev. A. W. Ross, Portage la Prairie, Man.
Assistant Secretaries.-Rev. F. B. Stacey, B.A., Moosejaw, Assa.; Rev. J. B. Caldwell, B.A., Portage la Prairie.

Journal Secretary.-Rev. J. H. Joslyn, Crystal City, Man.
Superintendent of Missions.-Rev, James Woodward, Brandon, Man.
The next meeting of the Conference takes place in Grace Church, Winnipeg, on the third Thursday in June, 1894.

\section*{BRITISH COLUMBIA CONFERENCE,}

President.-Rev. Joseph Hall, Victoria.
Secretary.-Rev. R. R. Maitland, Ll.D., Nanaimo, B.C.
The next meeting of the Conference will be held at Vancouver, B.C., on the seeond Thursday in May, 1894.

\section*{Daptigit \(\mathfrak{D e n o m i n a t i o n ~ i n ~} \mathbb{C a n a d a}\).}

\section*{CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.}

President,-Rev. D. Hutchinson, Brantford.
Vice-Presidents.-Rev. J. S. Buchan, Montreal ; Rev. J. Dempsey, Ingersoll. Secretary-Treasurer,-Rev. D. M. Mihell, m.a.
\& BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
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Vice-Chatrman.-Prof. Farmer.
Secretary.-Rev. A. P. MeDiarmid.
Treasurer.-W. E, Watson.

\section*{CONVENTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.}

President.-Rev, D. G. McDonald, b.Th., Halifax, N.S.
Vice-Presidents.-Rev. W. Camp, Hillsboro, N.S; J. K. Ross, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Secretary (1891-9t),--Rev, E. M. Keirstead, M,A., Wolfville, N.S.
Assistant Secretary.--H. H. Ayer, Moncton, N.B.
Treasurer.-J. S. Titus, St. Martins, N.B.

\section*{CONVENTION OF MANITOBA AND THE N. W. T.}

President,-J. F. McIntyre, Winnipeg.
1st Vice-Preesident.-D. D. McArthur, Hartney.
2nd Vice-President.-F. Chapin, Hartney.
recording Secretary.-Geo. Cross, Winnipeg.
Treasurer.--H, E. Sharpe, Box 313,'Winnipeg.
Statistical Secretary.-A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg.

\section*{anitarian \(\mathfrak{C h u r c h}\) in \(\mathbb{C a n a d a}\).}

Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, Montreal ; Rev. Archibald MacDougall, St. John, N.B. ; Rev. Henry H. Woude, Toronto ; Rev. Thomas C. Jackson, Toronto (West End); Rev. John H. Long, Hamilton; Rev, Bjorn Peterson, Winnipeg.

There is no general Canadian association, but the above ehurches are in more or lems intimate relation with conferences in the United States.

Elder D. Pr W. Trull, Treasu Executive Russ, Elder J. V T. Garbatt, Shar c. H. Haines, s 1). Prosser, New J. Willoughby. 1 S. Prosser, Brou J. H. Shoults, T

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President. Secretary Assistant Statistical

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Elder D. Prosser, President, Ncwmarket ; Eider W. S. Cowle, Secretary, Eddystone ; W. W. Trull, Treasurer, Orono.

Executiye Board.-Elder D. Prosser, Fider C. H. Haines, Elder T. Garbutt, Elds J. L. Russ, Elder J. Willoughby, Elder W. Percy, Bro, R. Kirton, Bri. Elmir Lick.
©. H. Haines, Stouffville.
D. Prosser, Newmarket.
J. Willoughby, Drayton.
S. Prosser, Brougham.
J. H. Shoults, Toronto.
T. Garbutt, Sharon. W. H. Chidley, Keswick. E. J. Gould, Morganston. W. S. Cowle, Eddystone. J. P. Wimans, Port Pery.
W. Percy, Stouffrille.
R. Wright, Mingwood. All in Ontario.
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G. Perkins, Minto.
W. H. Morgan, Sandford.
L. Clark, Brownaill.

\section*{}

President-Rev. A. R. Schula, Elinira, Ont.
Vice-President.-Rev. F. Strempfer, Zurich, Ont.
Secretary.-Rev. E. Hofiman, Hamilton, Ont.
Tricasurer,-Rev. F. Goos, Conestog), Ont.
The next meeting of the synod will be held the 24th May, 1891, at Hanover, Ont.

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Chamman.-Rev. W. H. Warriner, b.d., Montreal.
Secretary.-Rev. J. P. Genie, 90 Langley av, ' 'oronto.
Statistical abcretary.--Rev. J. T. Daley, Burford, Ont.
annual Preacher.-Kev, J. I. Hinday,'Ph. d.
CONGRE ATIONAL UNION OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.
Chairman.-A. K. Moore, Economy, N. S.
Treasurer,-James Woodrow, St J.hin N.B.
Secretaby.-Rev, J. W. Cox, Economy, N S.
Statistical Secretary.-Rev. Janes Shipperley, Maitland, Hants Co., N.S.
The Union will meet in July, 1894, at Yarmouth, N.S.

\section*{Cuangelital \({ }^{2}\) gigotiation.}

\section*{CANADA CONFERENCE.}

President.-Bishop W. Horn, Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary.-J. P. Hanch, South Cayuga.
Assistant Secretabies.-S. I. Knechtel, Campden, Ont. ; W. Yueger, Hespeler, Ont.; J. G. Litt, Berlin, Ont. ; ©. Moriock, Hamilton, Ont. Statistical Secretary.-A. Y. Haist, St. Jacobs, Ont.

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Bishor.-M. Wright, D.D.
Presiding Elder.-D. B. Sherk.
Missiovary Sec.-Theastrer.-M, Eshleman.
General S. S. Sec.-Treasurer -E. Hallman.
Hartsville College Trustees.-J. Hallman, J. B. Bowman, D. B. Sherk, C. W. Backus. Preachers' Aid Society -D. B. Sherk, President ; J. B. Bowman, Vice-President.
Preachers' Aid and Churcu Erection Treasurer.-M. Eshleman.
Missionaby Commeree,-D. B. Sherk, J. B. Bowman, E. Hallman, S. S. Detweiler, M. Eshleman, C. W. Backus.

Conference Secretary-J. Howe.
Conference meets April 15th, 1894, at Sherkston, Ont.

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Allbutt, G. L., B.A., Toronto. Bowers, John E., 37 Lowther av., Toronto.

Hyatt, Edward S., B.тн., Toronto. Rosenquist, J, E., Berlin, O .

Tuerk, F. W., Berlin, O.
Waelchli, Fred. E., B.тн., Berli ', \(O\).

\section*{Tise Funral Bell.}

The tolling of bells at funerals has its origin in a Pagan custom. During the dark ages, bells were popularly supposed to have the power of driving anway evil spirits, and thus came to be used when persons died, i.e., on the "passing away" of the soul to the future world: hence the term "passing bell." This custom, like many others of Pagan times, was adopted by the early Church ; the bell being tolled as an invitation to Christians to pray for the departing, or jassing, spirit. The Venerable Bede mentions that at St. Hilda's death one of her nuns, at a distance from Whitby, Yorkshire, heard suddenly the well-known sound of the bell which roused or called them to prayer when one departed from this world. This shows that funeral bells were used in the Church in the sixth century. St, Sturm, when dying, ordered afl the bells of his coavent to be rung.

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His Eminence Elzéar-Alexahdre Cardinal Cardinal. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebee, Archbishop's } \\ & \text { Palace, Quebec. }\end{aligned}\) Palace, Quebec. \\ \\ Archbishops.
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}

Most Rev, L. N. Bégin, Quebec; Most Rev, James Vincent Cleary, Kingston, O, Most Rev. Joseph Thos. Duhamel, Ottawa, O. ; Most Rev. Edouard Charles Fabre, Montreal, P. M. ; Man. ; Most Rev. John Walsh, Toronto, O. Most Rev. Alexandre-Antonin Taché, St. Boniface,

\section*{Bishops, \\ Rt. Rev, Louis Francis Lafliche, Three Rivers}

Rt, Rev, John Cameron, Antigon, Mree Rivers, P.Q.; Rt. Rev. A. A. Blais, Rimonski, P.Q. Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, Hamilton.; Ft. Kev. Isidore Clut, Athabasca, N. W. T.; Rt. Rt. Rev. Vital-Justin Grandin, St. Albert \({ }^{\text {; Kit. Rev. Paul Durieu, New Westminster, B.C.; }}\) Rt. Rev. Emile Gronard, Athabasca, N. w . W. T. ; Rt. Rev. Elphège Gravel, Nicolet, P.Q. ; Rt. Rev. John Nicholas Lemmens, Victoria, R. Rev. T. M, Labrecque, Ohicoutimi, P.Q.; Pembroke, O. ; Rt. Rev. James Chas, MeDona, ; Rt. Rev. Narcisse Zéphirin Lorrain, McDonell, Alexandria, O ; Rt. Rev. Lonis Z Zid, Charlottetown, P.EI.; Rt, Rev. Alexander Dennis O'Connor, London, O. ; Rt. Rev. Riceptirin Moreau, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. ; Rt. Rev. Rev. Albert Pascal, Prince Albert wor Rt. Rev. James Rogers, Chatham, N'B, Rt. Rt Rev. P. S, Larocque, Sherbrooke, P.Q. M. Emard, Vallevfield, O ; Mar, N.B. ; Rt. Rev, John Sweeny, St. John, N.B.; Rt. Rev. JJ

Prefect-Apostolic.-Rt.' Rev y. Decelles, Bishop of Druzipara, coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe Dominic, Abbey of Petit Clairvaux, Tracadie, Noințe aux Esquimaux, Q. Abbots.-Rt. Rev.

\section*{ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC}

Mgr. T. E. Hamel and Mgr. C. A. Marois, Vicars General ; Rev. J. C. K. Laflamme, Rector of Laval University.

Chrencery.-Mgr. C. A, Marois, offic. ; Mgr. B. Paqnet, J. C. K. Laflamme, F. Faguy and L. A. Paquet, assessors ; Mgr. H. Tetu, Promoter; Mgr. C. O. Gagnon, Vice-Promoter ; Rev. B. Ph. Garneau, Chancellor; Rev. J. C. Arsenanlt, 'Vice-Chancellor,

\section*{DIOCESE OF THRER RIVERS.}

Ngr. C. O. Caron, Prot Apost., Viear General
Chapter of the Cathedral-Mgr. C. O. Caron, V. G., Prévot; J. O, Prince, L. S, Rheanlt Archdeacons ; Louis Richard, Primicier ; J. B. Comean, Théol. ; F. O. Prince, L. S. Rheanlt, B. C. Bochet, R. A. Noiseux, Th. Martel, N. Caron and J. N. Tessier.

Honorary Canons.-Mgr. J. Boucher' and J. A, Hayrand.

\section*{DIOCESE OF NTCOLET, \(Q\)}

Very Rev. Messrs, Isane Gelinss,
Thibaudier, V.G., Procurator and Secretary ; L. V. Thibaudier, Vicars General ; Rev. L. V. Officlality.-Very Rev. I, Gélines Offer. . A. Saint-Germain, Assistant Secretary Lassiseraye, H. Alexandre and. Letmas, Official; Rev. Messer, M. Marchand, v.F., A. H. B. Rev. A. Desanlniers, Vice-Promotor L. Pothier, Assessors; Rev. J. A. Ir. Douville, Promotor; Vice-Chancellor,

\section*{DIOCESE OF RIMOUSKI, \(Q\).}

Very Rev. L. J. Langis, parish priest at Isle Verte, Vicar General,
CANiss.-Revs. J. B. Blanchet, M. R. Bilodauu, D. Vézina, C. A. Carbonneau, L. J. Langis, Hunurary Canons, - Revg F
Official.-Very Rev. L. J. Langis, V.G. P. N. Thivierge, M, Bolduc.
Assessors,-Revs, J, B. Blanchet, P. J.
J. Saucier, P. Audet, F. A. Blouin.

Vice-Promoter.-Rev. J. O. Norma
Chancellor.-Rev, R. Ph. Sylvain.
Procurator anis Economist,-Rev, C. Ph. Côté
Secretary.-F. X. Ross, s.d.

\section*{DIOCESE OF CEICOUTIMI, \(Q\).}

Rev. B. E Leclerc and Rev. F. Gendron, Vicars General ; R
Parent, and Rev. F. X. Délàge Assistant Vicars ; Rev. F. Tar; Rev. Amb, Fafard, Rev. Léon Rev. F. X. Belley, Curate of the Cathedral.

Apostolic Prefecture of Labradol
trator; Kev. Félix Gendron, Vicar General.

\section*{DIOCESE OF VALLEYFIELD, \(Q\).}

Rev. A. Camille Santoire, Vicar General ; Rev. Jos. C, Allard, Secretary; Rev, Eugène Desmarais, Curata of St, Louis de Gonzague ; Rev, P, E, Lussier, Curate of Beauharnois ; Rev, Lo

Very Rev, E.
Canons,-P.I J. A. Vaillant, \(\mathbf{W}\). Dauth.

Very Rev. A.
Cathedral 0 Beaudry, L. H. Du

Very Rev. H.
Cathedral C Aimé Masson, Pat,

Very Rev. Deguire, D.D., Vic CANONS.--Ver Primicier; M. Mic Cathedral C Sauvé, W. Deguire

Very Rev, F. P.
Cathedral Ci
R. Harris, E. J, C

Very Rev. E. J
Cathedral C Haley. Secretary,

Very Rev. M. J.
Cathedral Cl

Rt. Rev. James
Cathedral Cl
V. Neville. Secreta

Very Rev. P. D. and Secretary.

Cathedral Cli

Cathedral Cl

Very Rev. T. R.
Cathedral Cli
J. B. Moriœety.

Very Rev. Thom:
Cathedral Clf

Cathedral Cle tary.

Rev. James M. Rev. A. Thompson.

Very Rev. James Secretary.

Cathedral Clergy

Very Rev. J. Alla
Cathedral Clergy Alph. Lemieux ; Elie

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL, \(Q\).
Very Rev. E. Bourgeault, Vicar General.
CANONs.-P. Leblane ; Z.'Racicot, Procurator ; A. Archambault, Chancellor ; P. M. Bruchesi, J. A. Vaillant, W. C. Martín. Rev. S. Cousineau, Vice-Chancellor; Rev. Alex. Perron, Rev. G.

\section*{DIOCESE OF ST, HYACINTHE, \(\mathbb{Q}\).}

Very Rev. A. X. Bernard, Vicar General.
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Messrs. A. X. Bernard, J. Beauregard, P. Z. Decelles, C. A. Beaudry, L. H. Duhanel, P. M. J. Benoit, J. N. C. Maynard.

\section*{DIOCESE OF SHERBROOKE, \(Q\).}

Very Rev. H. O. Chalifoux, Vicar General
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Messrs. H. O. Chalifoux, G. A. Lemieux, H. Casimir Hamelin, Aimé Masson, Patrick Quinn, Michael McAuley, P. J. A. Lefebvre.

\section*{ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.}

Very Rev. J. O. Routhier, Vicar General ; Rev. P. McCarthy, Chancellor J. C. W, Deguire, D.D., Vice-Chancellor

Lanons.-Very Rev. J.O Routhier. Ach. Prist; L. N. Campeau, Archdeacon; G. Bouillon, Primicier; M. Michel, S. Philip, P. Bélanger, D. Foley P. McCarthy, J. A. Plantin.
Cathedral Clergy.-J. O. Routhier, v.G., L. N. Campeau, G. Bouillon, J. A. Plantin, A.

\section*{ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.}

Very Rev. F. P. Rooney and Very Rev. J.J. McCann, Vicars General.
R. Harris, Eral Clergy.-Very Rev. K. A. Campbell, Orillia, Archdeacon ; Rev. Messrs. W. Harris, E. J. Cassidy, I. I. Egan, Deans; Rev. James Walsh, Secretary.

\section*{DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, O.}

Very Rev. E. J. Heenan, Vicar General ; Rev, Messrs. J. Keough, P. J. Doherty
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Messrs. F. P. McEvay, R. E. Brady, M. Hinchy, H. Coty, P
Haley. Secretary,-Rev, J. J. Craven.

\section*{DIOCESE OF LONDON.}

Very Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Chancellor ; Rev. Th. Noonan, Secretary
Cathedral Clergy,-Rev. Messrs. 'J. Tiernan, Ths. Noonan, M. McCormack, W. Gahan.

\section*{ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.}

Rt. Rev. James Farrelly and Very Rev. C. H. Gauthier, Vicars General,
Cathedral Clergy - Rev. Messrs. J. S. O'Connor, T. Carey, J. Murtagh, John Kehoe, J,
V. Neville. Secretary,-Rev. Thomas Kelly.

\section*{DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH,}

Very Rev. P. D. Laurent and Jos. Browne, Vicars General ; Rev, P. Rudkins, Chancellor nd Secretary.

Cathedral Clergy.--Rev. Messrs. A. L, Desaulniers, D. O’Connell, D. Scollard, T, Collins.

\section*{DIOCESE OF ALEXANDRIA.}

Cathedral Clergy.-Revs, D. R. Macdonald and B. J. Higgins,

\section*{ARCHDIOCESE OF HALIFAX.}

Very Rev. T. R. Carmody, Vicar General.
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Messrs. E. F. Murphy, G. A. Ellis, D. J. Summers, M. Kinsela,
DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN, \(\sim\) B.
Very Rev. Thomas Connolly, Vicar General; Rev. J. J. Walsh, Chancellor,
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Messrs. J. J. Walsh, F. McMurray, T. Casey, Andrew O'Neil.

\section*{DIOCESE OF CHATHAM.}
tary.
DIOCESE OF ANTIGONISH,
Rev. James M. Quinan, Vicar General. Cathedral Priest.-Rev. Hugh Gillis ; Secretary,

\section*{DIOCESE OF CHARLOTTETOWN.}

Very Rev. James Macdonald, P. P.; St. Andrews, Vicar Gef̂eral ; Rev. John C. Macmillan, Secretary.

Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Daniel B. Reid, Rev. Alex, McAulay, Rev. Patrick Hogan,

\section*{ARCHDIOCESE OF ST, BONIFACE,}

Very Rev. J. Allard, Vicar General.
Cathedral Clergy--Rev. Messrs. J. Messler, G. Oloutior, J. G. Lajeunesse, E, Gauthier,
Alph. Lemieux ; Elie B. kocan, Secretary.

\section*{DIOCESE OF ST, ALBERT.}

Rev. Messis. Alb. Lacombe, H. Leduc, V.G.
Cathetlral Clergy.-Revs. H. Leduc, M. Merer, Jos. T. Quevillon, V. Végreville, V. Bourgine DIOCESE OF VANCOUVER, B.C.
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Messrs. J, Van Goethem, Jos. Nicolaye, Jos. Leterme.
DIOCESE OF NEW WESTMINSTER,
O.M.I., W. Morgan. M. Fayard, O.M.I., F. Jayol, O.M.I., N. Ouellette, O.M.I., A. Doutenville

\section*{VICARAGE APOSTOLIC OF ATHABASKA AND MACKENZIE. Rev, D. Ledoussal, Vicar-General ; A. H. de Chambreuil, Cathedral, Athabaska.}

VICARAGE APOSTOLIC OF SASKATCHEWAN.
Assistant-General, Rev. A. Bigonesse,
Cathedral Clergy.-Rev. Dommeau and Rev. Moïse Blais.
VICARACE APOSTOLIC OF PONTIAC.
Catheilral Clergy.,Rev. Julien Doucet; Rev. R. MeEachen, Secretary.
Tftuifill Congregationg in ©analla.
Friedlander. Russianish and Portuguese, Rev. Meldola Desola ; German and Polish, Rev. F Toronto,-Rev, A. Lazaris. Hamilon.-Rev. Dr. Birts.
VAmictoria,-Rev. Dr, Birkenthal,
There is also a numbil:
hired roons.

\section*{Saluation Wrmp in Canada.}

Toronto.

\section*{PROVINCES.}

Man
Western Province,-Provincial Secretary, Brigadier Margetts, 441 Ross St., Winnipeg,
Tondon, Ont. Ontario Province.-Provincial Secretary, Brigadier Holland, 301 Simcoe St, East Ontario Province,-Provincial Secretary, Brigadier Scott, corner Queen and Bagot Sts., Kingston, Ont

Toronto Province,-District Secretary, Adjutant Jewer (A.D.C. to Brigadier de Barritt),
EAsters Provis., Toronto, Ont

\section*{Jacoos, 98 Sydney St., St. John, N.B}
" The Lighthouse Cutiter
"Workman's Hotel" (with Prison Beef).-Director, Staff Capt. Morris, Montreal.
Vietoria Sts., Toronto. (with Prison Gate Wing),-Adjutant McMillan, corner Wilton and
Prison Gate Home.-Corner Queen and Bagot Sts., Kingston.
Mrs. Commandant Booth in Command.
Children's Shelter,-Toronto,
Rescue Home No. 1.-Jamieson Avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Ont
Rescue Home No, \({ }^{\text {. }}\)-237 Clarence St., London, Ont.
Rescece Hone No. 5116 Pitt St., St. John, N.B.
Rescue Home No. 6. -480 Ross St Wi, Wontreạl. Que.
Rescue Home No. 7 . -155 Voss St., Winnipeg, Man.
Home of liest (for sick officers),
"Home of Rest.-St. John, N. B. \({ }^{\text {" }}\) - 29 ; George St., Toronto. visiting during the summer months among the fishermeng off the coast of Labrador and the banks

Mountaineer "Outriders," (Cae fishermen.)
scattered population.)

\section*{SCRIPTURIL TERMS OF ENNGTH, CAPACITY AND VALUE, WTTH ENGLISH} EQUIVALENTS.
\(=10.94 \mathrm{f}\) ins. \(=.912 \mathrm{ft}\). A aspan the less 21.88 ft ind and the less 18 ins, A span the longer \(=\frac{1}{2}, \alpha\) cubit
\(=1.6\) of a cubit \(=3.684 \mathrm{ins},=304 \mathrm{ft}\). A fine a cubit \(=7.296 \mathrm{ins},=.608 \mathrm{ft}\). A hand's breadth
their miles some say 24

The Cho
dry. The E in, sol. The ins, sol. Th sol. The m Ephah, \(\frac{1}{2 p t}\). Ephah, 1,000

A mite
a pound, or

A gerah
10 gerah
2 bekahs
60 sheke
50 manel

A digit,
4 digits
3 palms
3 spans
2 cubits
1.5 fatho
13.3 reed

A cubit
400 cubit
10 furlon
15 furlon
i. 12)

24 miles

A caph.
1.3 caph
\(4 \log s=\)
3 cubs \(=\)
\(2 \mathrm{hins}=\)
3 seahs =
10 ephahs

A gachal
20 gachal
\(1.8 \mathrm{cub}=\)
33 omer:
3 seahs \(=\)
5 ephahs
2 letechs
\(\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B},-\mathrm{Tl}\)
within brack acres of vine curse upon wine, i.e., on a crop of 3 pe so produce \(n\)

The Natu
The Natu
The Civi! the Morning

First Wa
Middle \(W\)
enbits \(=7,296 \mathrm{ft}\), The Stadium, \(1-10\) of 8 Reed \(=6\) cubits \(=10,944\) feet. The mile \(=4,000\)
stadium, \(1-10\) of their mile \(=400\) cubits \(=729,6 \mathrm{ft}\). The Parasang, 3 of
First Wa
Second
V. Bourgine

Doutenville
E.
ish, Rev. E
n halls and

Albert St.,

Winnipeg, meoe St, and Bagot - Barritt), ohn, N.B.
their miles \(=12,000\) cubits, or 4 English miles and 580 ft . 33,161 miles was a day's journeysome say 24 miles; and \(3,500 \mathrm{ft}\). a Sabbath day's journey-some authoritios say \(3,648 \mathrm{ft}\),

The Chomer of Homer in King James's translation was 75.625 gals. liquid, and 32.125 pecks dry. The Ephah or Bath was 7 gals, 4 pts., 15 ins, sol. The Seah, \(1 / 3\) of Ephah, 2 gals. 4 pts., 3 in. sol. The 11 in \(=1-6\) of Ephah, 1 gal., 2 pts., 1 in . sol. The Omer \(=1-10\) of Ephah, 5 pts, 0.5 ins, sol. The Cab \(=1-18\) of Ephah, 3 pts., 10 ins, sol, The \(\log =71-72\) of Ephah, \(\frac{1}{2}\) pt., 10 ins . sol. The metretes of Syria (John ii, 6) =Cong. Rom. 7h pis. The Cotyla Eastern \(=1-100\) of Ephah, \(\frac{1}{2}\) pt. 3 in , sol. This Cotyla contains just 10 ozs . Avoirdupois of rain water. Omer, 100 ; Ephah, 1,000 ; Chomer or Homer, 10,000 .

A mite \(=00,343\) cents ; a farthing \(=\) about 00.687 cents ; a penny, or denarius \(=13.75\) cents ; a pound, or mina \(=\$ 13.75\).

\section*{WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.}


\section*{Dry Measure.}

A gachal..................................................
20 gachals \(=1\) cub ( 2 Kings vi, 25 ; Rev. vi, 6).
\begin{tabular}{ccl} 
pecks. & gals. & \({ }^{\text {pts. }}\). \\
- & - & 0.1416 \\
- & - & 2.8333 \\
\hline 1 & 0 & 1 \\
3 & 0 & 3 \\
16 & 0 & 0 \\
32 & 0 & 0
\end{tabular}
\(1.8 \mathrm{cub}=1\) omer (Exod. xvi. 36).
33 omers \(=1 \operatorname{seah}(\mathrm{~S}\). Matt , xiii \(\qquad\)
33 omers \(=1 \operatorname{seah}\) (S. Matt. xiii. 33) \(\qquad\)
3 seahs \(=1\) ephah (Ezek, xiv. \({ }^{11}\) ) \(\qquad\)
2 letechs \(=1\) kor, or homer (Numb, xi. 32 ; Hios, iii. 2) \(\qquad\) 32
N.B.-These tables explain many texts in the Bible, especially those which are placed within brackets. They also make the following from lsaiah much more clear: "Yea, ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and the seed of an omer shall yield an ephah." This curse upon the covetons man was, that ten acres of wine should produce only 7 gallons of wine, i.e., one acre should yield less than 3 quarts ; and that 32 pecks of seed should only bring a crop of 3 pecks, or, in other words, nine-tenths of the seed sown should die in the ground, and so produce nothing, only one-tenth sprouting up into plants.

\section*{Time.}

The Natural Day was from sun-rise to sun-set.
The Natural Night was from sun-set to sun-rise.
The Civil Day was from sun-set one evening to sun-set the next ; for "The Evening and the Morning were the first day."

Night (Ancient).
First Watch (Sam, ii. 19) till midnight.
Middle Watch (Judg. vii. 19) till 3 a.m.
Morning Watch (Exod. xiv. 24) till 6 a,m,

\section*{Night (New Testament).}

First Watch, evening \(=\theta\) to 2 p.m.
Third Watch, cock-crow \(=12\) to \(3 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\).
Socoud Watch, midnight \(=9\) t. \(12 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{m}\),

\section*{Day (New Testament).}

Third hour \(=6\) to 9 a.m.
Sixth hour \(=9\) to 12 midday.

\section*{N. B.-Our Lord's prediction or This rentetion}
sions respecting the predictions of His resurrection are in accordance with the usual expres Greek, all one word, which would be more correctly translated "thr three nights" is, in the that each one word, which would be more correctly translated " three civil days;" implying that each consisted of twenty-four hours, and that the intervening nights were included, and that He did not mean He should be in the grave by day and not by night.

\section*{Jewish Money.}

With its value in English and Canadian money, the Canadian dollar being taken as equa: to \(4 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~d}\).

\section*{Jewish.}

A gerah (Exod. xxx. 13)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{English.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Canadian.} \\
\hline & \& 8. & & & & . cts. \\
\hline & 00 & 1.36 & \(=\) & 0 & 2.73 \\
\hline \(=\) & 01 & 1.68 & \(=\) & 0 & 27.37 \\
\hline \(=\) & 02 & 3.37 & \(=\) & 0 & 54.74 \\
\hline = & 514 & 0.70 & \(=\) & 27 & 37.50 \\
\hline \(\equiv\) & \(3 \pm 23\) & 9. & \(=\) & 1,612 & E0 \\
\hline \(=\) & 116 & 6. & \(=\) & & 76 \\
\hline & 5,475 0 & 0 & \(=\) & 26,280 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

10 gerahs \(=1\) bekah (Exod, xxxviii, 26).
2 bekahs \(=1\) shekel (Exod, xxx, 13 ; Isa, vii. \(23 ;\) S. Matt xvii. 27)

50 shekels \(=1\) minah" (St, Luke xix, 13)
60 minahs \(=1\) talent
A gold shekel
A talent of gold
.... ...........................................
N.B.-A shekel would probably purchase nearly ten times as much as the same nominal amount will now. Remember that one Roman penny ( \(7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}_{\text {. }}\) ) was a good day's wages for a
*The minah or maneh, according to 1 Kings \(x .17\), compared with Chron. ix. 16, contained
100 shekels; but according to one interpretation of Ezek. xiv. 12, it contained 60, but more probably 50. The passage reads thus :- "Twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels shall be your maneh." This is variously interpreted, (1) \(20+25+15=60\). ; (2) 25,15 are different coins in gold, silver and copper, bearing the same name. It is well to remark the meaning of these names : Shekel \(=\) simply weight \(:=\) Bekah \(=\) split, \(i, c\), the shekel divided into two ; Gerah = a grain, as in our weights, a grain and a barley corn, the original standard weight; Maneh = appointed, equivalent to sterling, a specific sum ; Talent \(=a\) round mass of metal, i.e., a weight or coin.

Roman Money.

\section*{Roman.}

A mite (S. Mark xii, 42),
2 mites \(=1\) farthing (S. Mark xii. 42), .............................
4 farthings \(=1\) penny (S. Matt. xxii. 19)
100 pence \(=1\) pound (S. Matt, xviii. 24)
N.B.-Here we learn that:dollars.

The Debtor (S. Matt. xviii, 24) who had been forgiven 10,000 talents, \(i, 0,000,000=\) \(14,400,000\) dollars, refused to forgive his fellow servant 100 pence, \(i\). \(e\)., \(£ 32 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .=15\) dollars. Julas snld our Lord for 30 pieces of silver, \(i\). \(e\)., \(£ 310 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d} .=16\) dollars, 96 cents, the lega value of a slave if he were killed by a beast.

Joseph was sold by his brethren for 20 pieces, i. e., £2 7 s . 11 dollars, 28 cents.

\section*{What are "Morganatic" Marriages?}

The term "morganatic," applied to marriages, had its origin in an ancient custom by which the bridegroom on the day after the wedding gave his bride a morning gift-morganabe. In the case of a nobleman wedded to a wife of low estate, this morning gift constituted the wife's portion, or encowment, and from this gift such marriages took the name morganatica. The German law, continuing this traaition, allows the members of the reigning house and certain noble families to contract marriages in all respects legal and valid, except that it gives to the partner of lower birth and to the children no share in the rank, titles and distinctions of the privileged house. Such marriages have often been eminently happy ones.

\section*{Why Fishes when Stationary in Streams Flout with their Heads up Stream.}

Because that position enables them to nbtain without difficulty the air which they require for breathing. Oxygen is as necessary to fish for breathing purposes as it is to any animal on land. They must, too, have a constant supply, as the quantity of air contained in the water is small. The water used by fishes for respiration is received at the mouth, and by an action similar to that of swallowing, driven to the gills and expelled by the gill openings. If the fish the current keeping the gill covers open and filling them, by it could not be expelled owing to drowned. A fisherman takes advantage of this fact and keeps a large fish whe suffocated or rod and line, down stream as much as possible so as to exhaust it by choking when hooked on a
A. Bilition equats one thousand millions,

A Table of Debt
nada.
urior, Ont
herst, N.S
monte, Ont
mitford, Ont
lleville, Ont.
ockville, Ont
rlin, Ont
rrie, Ont
:ndon, N. W T T...
wmanville, Ont.
ampton, Ont
arlottetown, P.E.i
tham, Ont
"lwall, Ont
llingwood, Ont...
bourg, Ont
ieton Place, Ont
gary, N.W.T
eSt. Antoine, Qu
e St. Louis, Que.
rmouth, N.S.
ndas, Ont...
eronto, Ont.
dericton, N.B elph, Ont
t, Ont
lerich, Ont
nanoque, Ont.....
nilton, Ont ......
ifax, N. S
1, Que
iette, Que.
gston, Ont
is, Que
enburg, N.S.....
hine, Que
don, Ont
Intreal, Que.
peton, N. B
Westminster, \(\mathbf{B}\)
aimo, B.C.
anee, Ont
wa, Ont
n Sound, Ont
lia, Ont
awa, Ont …....
ou, N.S
broke, Ont
olia, Ont
age la Prairie, N.
on, Ont
h, Ont
s, Ont
bec, Que
lemri, Que
Choma*, Ont
atharines, Ont.
Ivacinthe, Que..
ohns, Que.
ford, Ont.
brooke, Que.
ghill, N.S.
a. Ont

The taxation in 1
ses.

\section*{Mquicipal ©axation.}

\section*{express} nplying ed, and
s equa?
nadian.
ls. cts,
27.37
\(\begin{array}{r}54.74 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
50
76
0
0
ominal 3 for a

\section*{tained}
\(t\) more fifteen ) 25,15 rk the livided ndard mass

\section*{adian.}

A Table of Debt, Taxation and Assessments of some of the principal Cities and Towns in
nada,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline City. & Population. & Debt. & Assessment. & Taxation. \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{mprior, Ont . ............................... 3 .500} \\
\hline herst, N.S & 5 5,000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 42,057 \\
127,500
\end{array}
\] & \[
8,644,525
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 14,302 \\
\$ 1.20 \text { per } \$ 100
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline monte, Ont & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,071
12,753} & 46,000 & 836,139 & \$1.20 mer \({ }^{\text {d }}\) (100 \\
\hline pleville, Ont & & C13,535 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(6,400,000\)
\(4,027,159\)} & 17 mills \\
\hline ockville, On & 9,914 & 403,000
427 & & \(20 \frac{1}{2}\) mills \\
\hline lin, Ont & 8,793 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{67,068} & 3,492,045 & 19 fmills \\
\hline rrie, Ont. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - & 7,425 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(2,770,530\)
1,40000} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{20}^{14}\) mills} \\
\hline mdon, N. W' & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,000} & 70,290
499053 & & \\
\hline Wmanville, O & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
479,053 \\
64,825
\end{array}
\] & 1,118,838 & \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) mills \\
\hline ampton, Ont & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,377 \\
3,252 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & 1,161,050 & \({ }_{20}^{13}\) mills \\
\hline mrotetown, & 11,374 & 311,158 & 2,652,077 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10 mills} \\
\hline !uwall', Ont & \begin{tabular}{l} 
9,852 \\
\hline 1005
\end{tabular} & 310,000 & 3,482.762 & \\
\hline llingwood, O & 6,05
4,940 & & 1,343,410 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20 mills
254 m mills} \\
\hline pourg, Ont. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,359} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{184,986} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,285,601 \\
& 1,499,805
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline lieton Place, & & & & \(25 \%\) mills \\
\hline gary, N.W.T & 4,4:5 & 22,300 & 1,497.275 & 20 mills \\
\hline St. Louis, & 3,510 & 450,000 & 2,500,000 & \\
\hline etmouth, N.S & 3,5i0 & 1,300,000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,750,007 \\
& 1,410,905
\end{aligned}
\] & \$1 per \(\$ 100\) \\
\hline ndas, Ont & 6,2i9 & 281,300 & 1,489,000 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$1.40 per \$100} \\
\hline ronto, Ont & 3,540
3,260 & \({ }^{90,204}\) & 974,121 & \\
\hline dericton, N . & 3,260
6,502 & 20,136 & 657,460 & 24 mills \\
\hline elph, Ont & 10,539 & 249,401 & 3,465,799 & \$11,105 \\
\hline , onich, Ont & 7,535 & 217,920 & 2,744,025 & \({ }_{17}^{22}\) millls \\
\hline lanoque, O & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,809
3,750} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
103,060 \\
46,213
\end{array}
\]} & 1,084,995 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2e. on \$1} \\
\hline milton, On & & & 1,000,000 & \\
\hline ifax, N. S & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 46,794 \\
& 38,556
\end{aligned}
\] & 2,897, 2105 & 24,465, 640 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \text { mills } \\
& \$ 1.61 \text { per } \$ 100
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline Que & 11,265 & -299,000 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
22,134,513 \\
1,937,500
\end{array}
\]} & \\
\hline O, Que & 1, 3,347 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{122,000
780,000} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 1.61 \text { per } \$ 100 \\
& 1 \mathrm{c} . \text { on } \$ 1 \\
& 5-12 \mathrm{c} . \text { on } \$ 1 \\
& 17 \frac{1}{2} \text { mills }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline is, Que & 19,264 & & 7,812,010 & \\
\hline enburg, N & 3,000 & 282,841
45,500 & 3,567,641 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$1.30 per \$100} \\
\hline hine, Que & -3,761 & 135, \({ }^{4500}\) & 1,52,765 & \\
\hline don, Ont. & 31,977 & 1,970,523 & \(1,014,395\)
\(14,832,597\) & \(19 \begin{gathered}\$ 7,922 \\ \text { mill }\end{gathered}\) \\
\hline ton, N.B & 216,650 & 20,000,000 & 136,000,000 & 81.25 mer \(\$ 100\) \\
\hline Westminst & 8,795 & 190,600 & 45,0.0 & \$1.75 per \(\$ 100\) \\
\hline aimo, B.C. & 6,641 & 936, 00 & 5,696,000 & 17 mills \\
\hline anee, Ont & & 78,00
89
8 & 1,681,496 & 15 mills \\
\hline wa, Ont. & 45,000 & 3,624,280 & 18,611,585 & \({ }_{5}^{25.5}\) mills \\
\hline n Sound,
ia, Ont & 7,497 & \(3,64,280\)
368,032 & \(18,611,585\)
2,401 & \$:575,800 \\
\hline a, Ont & 4,752 & 90,00 & 1,278,337 & 21 millis \\
\hline ou, N.S & 4,066
2 & 55,063 & 1,102,095 & 22 mills \\
\hline broke, On & 2,999
4,401 & 46,000 & \(1,047,686\) & \$1.26 per \$100 \\
\hline Olia, Ont & & 122,614 & 1,066,850 & \(18 \frac{1}{3}\) mills \\
\hline age la Prairie, & 5,
3,363 & 187,000 & \(1,200,000\) & 3 c , on \$1 \\
\hline on, Ont. & 3,287 & 183,462 & \(1,427,800\)
1,19486 & \\
\hline s, Ont & 3,166 & 39,000 & 1,218,900 & - 818,283 \\
\hline bec, Que & 2,958 & 5787,705 & 1,077,723 & \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) mills \\
\hline Ienri, Que & 67,000 & 5,785, 831 & 25,758,200 & \({ }_{3}{ }^{\text {of }} 1\) p.c. \\
\hline Thoma-, Ont & \begin{tabular}{l}
13,415 \\
10,370 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \$ 582,000 & \$6,000, 00 & 7 l c. per \(\$ 100\) \\
\hline atharines, 0 & 10,36
9,170 & 316,575 & 4,040,610 & 1 c . on \$1 \\
\hline yacinthe, & 7,016 & 18,549
219,749 & 4,561,255 & 16 4-10 mills \\
\hline ford, Ont & 4,772 & 95,000 & \(1,690,150\)
1,50000 & \(\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{C}\) on \$1 \\
\hline orooke, Qu & 19,501
0,110 & 348,334 & 4,383,180 & \(21 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline ghill, N.S & \(\mathbf{0 , 1 1 0}\)
5,400 & 273,282 & 3,969,857 & \\
\hline a. Ont & 5,400
6,320 & 14,000 & 565,000 & 16 mills \\
\hline - & 6,320 & 269,260 & 2,009,60t & \$51,159 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The taxation in Montreal is 1 per cent, for ordinary purposes and \(\frac{1}{4}\) of-1 per cent. for school
sses,

MUNICIPAL TAXATION-Continued,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline City. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Debt. & Assessment. & Taxatio \\
\hline Sorel, Que, & 6,992 & & & \\
\hline St. John, N.B & 39,179 & 3,632,440 & 2, \({ }^{1,622,360}\) & \({ }^{35 \mathrm{c} . \text { per }} 8\) \\
\hline Three Rivers, Que & 8,800 & 625,565 & 380,395 & 18 mill \\
\hline Truro, N.S & \({ }_{5,102}\) & 3877.166
92,500 & 3,289,548 & \({ }^{50} 50\) per 81 \\
\hline Valleyfield, Q & 181,220 & 19,307,928 & 151,033,328 & \$1.50 per \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \\
\hline Victoria, B. \({ }^{\text {e }}\) ¢ & 16,841 & \% 57119
1400,000 & \({ }^{820,+25}\) & 1c. on 81 \\
\hline Vancouver, B. & 18,685 & 1,816,000 & (18.511,412 & 13 mills \\
\hline Woodstock, N. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 4,518 & 793,795 & \(5,453,530\) & 16
16
16
milils
mill \\
\hline Walkerton, Ont & 8,612 & \({ }^{103,159}\) & & \\
\hline Yarmouth, N.s & 6,089 & 34,000
330,000 & 638,955 & 2. on 81 \\
\hline Wimiper Man & 10,322 & & \({ }_{5}^{5}, 1 \times 7 \times 821\) & 31.25 on 8 \\
\hline - & 25,642 & 2,667,911 & 21,692,300 & \({ }_{19,40}^{8109.3740}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\dagger\) This debt includes \(\$ 8,267,928\) of a local improvement debt.
N.B.- The figures as to population are generally those of the last Census ; in a few ca they are estimated to October, 1893.

\section*{OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.}

A Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture in September, 1893, gives some intere ing Statistics upon this point culled from the last Census Returns,

Class 1-Agricultural
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1-Agricultural}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lumbering} \\
\hline Mining & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2-Trade and transportation .... 186,695} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3-Manufacturing and mechan-} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4-Domestic and personal ser-} \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Class \(\begin{gathered}\text { 5-Professional .............. } \\ \text { 6-Non-Productive class }\end{gathered}\) \(\qquad\) 63
52
52 Total 1891.................1,659, Total 1881

Increase \(\qquad\)......1,659
\(.1,39\)

The percentage of persons having oceupatin
4,5 in 1891. By the provinces it is given as follows the total population was 32.1 in 1881,


Turners
Tool and cut
Wire worker

Artificial flow
Clothing estal in)
Corset maker Dressmakers,
seamstres
Glove makers Hat and cap \(m\) Lace and emb Sewing machi Shirts, collars of).
Tailors and to
Bleachers, dy
Button maker
Cotton mill op
Hosiery, make Linen
Mill operator specified). Print work op Rubber goods Silk mill opera straw goods. Umbrella and Woollen mill

Boot and shoe Curriers, tann Harness and sa Trunks and va

BOO
Compositors an Box (paper) ma Bookbinders.

Taken by pr community are

Bask
The following are details of the nu
Wood.
Wasket makers ............... 689
Broom and brush makors........ \({ }_{50}^{459}\)
Carpenters and joiners......... . 45,769
Coopers............................. 3,420
Cullers
Door, sash and blind factories.... \(\quad 317\)
Furniture factories.................
House contractors.............
1,771
Model and pattern makers........ 1,751
Saw and planing mills ... ........ 13,338
Ship and boat builders............ 4,435
Uphoisterers.
939
Wood workers......................... 2,178
Brick makers stone.
Gas workers \(\quad\) 3,138
Marble andsione cutters............. \(\quad 18,585\)
Ma-ons ...........................10,312
Painters aud glaziers.................. 10,202
Plasterers
Plasterers
10,202
2,458
Potters.
346
Roofers and slaters 346
Whitewashers 127

WOOD AND NETAL.689

56
Bridge builders. .


78,604
38 . \(\square\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Blacksmiths.. Metals, & \\
\hline Brass founder & 18,545 \\
\hline Britannia metal & 554 \\
\hline Bridge (railway) builders & \({ }^{72}\) \\
\hline Copper workers & 100 \\
\hline Electro platers. & 193 \\
\hline Gold and silver wo & 210 \\
\hline Iron and steel workers. & 0 \\
\hline Jewellery ...... & 2,804 \\
\hline Leadand zinc worker & \({ }_{86} 16\) \\
\hline Machinists & \\
\hline Metal workers, moulders ...... & 4,070 \\
\hline Metal workers, not specified.... & -292 \\
\hline Plumbers.... makers........... & 457 \\
\hline Sewing mach & 3,611 \\
\hline Steam boiler mak & 151 \\
\hline Stove, grate and furnace m & 460 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Pro

British Columb Manitoba
New Brunswick Nova Scotia.
Ositario
Prince Edward
Quebec.
North west Ter
Tota

Because dur consequence of \(t\) up in dry weath ence of the sun; a juation of elec phere out of the inz in a thunders moist air produc

Tio troentie
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Turners. } & \\ \text { Tool and cutlory makers............ } & 4,975 \\ \text { Wint }\end{array}\)
Wire workers 283

DRESS.
Artificial flowera
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Clothing establishments (makers \\
in) \\
Corset makers \(\qquad\) 2,063
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Dressmakers, miliners and
seamstresses....... .......... 36,494
Glove makers ..................... 216
Hat and cap makers............... 368
iace and embroidery makers.... 146
Sewing machine operators .... 273
Shirts, collars and cuffs (makers of).
Tailors and tailoresses ............ 15,094
Bleachers, dyers, \&c............. 486
Button makers .. ............ .. \({ }_{270}^{486}\)
Cotton mill operators ............ 6,053
Hosiery, makers of......... ...... 946
Linen
48
Mill operators (textile and not
specified)............................
3,876
Print work operators. .............. . \(\quad 77\)
Rubber goods ...................... 419
silk mill operators......... ....... 121
Straw goods 121
50
Umbrella and parasol makers... \(\quad 31\)
Woollen mill operators......... 4, 4,241
LEATHER.
Boot and shoe makers.......... 16,119
Curriers, tanners................ 3,713
Harness and saddlery ............ 3,647
Trunks and valises. 3,647

\section*{BOOKS AND PRINTING.}

Compositors and pressmen...... 6,550
Box (paper) makers................
Bookbinders
\(1,2: 8\)2863 8 3 02
Lithngraphers ..... 522

\section*{Bakers}

Brewers.................................... 5,161
Butchers. ............................. \({ }_{751}^{751}\)
Butter and cheese makers......... 1,801
Canners......................... 294
Confectioners ...... ............... 1,499
Distillers............................... 1, 10.4
Fish curers............................... 2,111
Meat packers....................... 205
Millers................................ 4,384
Mineral waters....................... \(\quad 4,354\)
Sugar refiners.................... 171
SUNDRY OCCUPATIONS.
Candle and soap makers.... ..... 235
Carpet factory empioyes ......... 22
Charcoal and lime burners...... 294
Comical works................... 78
Coke burners
93
Electriclight . . . ................... \({ }_{45}^{93}\)
Fertilizers ...... ................ 11
Glass blowers...................... 581
Hemp and jute operators....... 45
Mechanics (general).............. 638
Oil well employes ...... ......... 34
Photographers ....................... 1,278
Powder and cartridge makers.. 106
Rope and cordage workers...... 412
Sail and awning workers...... 312
Salt works
Starch works .................... 62
Tobacco and cigars................ 3,026
Well borers .... ... ................ \({ }_{65}\)
Asbestos workers..................
Bone and ivory
B5
Builders not specified.............. \(\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 1,464\end{array}\)
Manufacturers and ofticials..... \(\mathbf{6 , 1 6 9}\)
"Other apprentices".... ....... \(2,2,9\)
Other persons.
\(2,2,9\)
2,867
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { T'aken by provinces the increases and decreases in the agrieulur } & 21,335\end{array}\) community are as under :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Provinces,} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{No, of Farmers and Farmers' Sons.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{1891 compared with 1881.} \\
\hline & 1881. & 1891. & Increase. & Decrease. & Per cent. \\
\hline Mritish Columbia & 2, \({ }_{\text {2,381 }}\) & 5,874
29014 & 3,493 & & \(146.7+\) \\
\hline New Brunswick & 13,497
54,485 & 29,014
45,880 & 15,517 & & \(115.0{ }^{+}\) \\
\hline Nova Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Onita . . & 63,435 & 53,340 & & 8,605
10,95 & 15.8- \\
\hline Prince Edward Island.............. & 300,554 & 292,270 & & 7,784 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(15.9-\) \\
2.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Quebec.......... . . . & r 20.492 & \(\stackrel{20,227}{ }\) & & ,265 & 1.3- \\
\hline North west Territories & 1,011 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
191,564 \\
10,837
\end{array}
\] & 9,826 & 9,233 & 4 6- \\
\hline Totals. & 656,712 & 649,506 & 28,826 & 36,042 & 149 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Why Thunderstorms Often Follow Very Dry Weather.}

Because during the continuance of such weather the electricity has been accumulating in consequence of the greater amount of evaporation. Very copious supplies of vapor are carried up in dry weather from the waters of the rivers and sea, and from the ground under the influence of the sun; and every particle of vapor bears up with it int., the higher regions of the air "portion of electricity. Clouds at length begin to gather in the elevated regions of the atmosThere out of the abund nee of the supply, and only wait a favorable opportunity for culminatmeist air produced by the long continuation frequently be traced to a powerful upcast of hot
ineist air produced by the long continuation of a clear sky andfiot sunshine.

\section*{The teventieth eentury will commence on the first day January, 1901.}

\section*{PROVINCIAL DEBTS,}

According to the last issue of the Statistical Year Book, the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces, together with the amounts per head of population, were as follows :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Provinces. & Gross Debt. & Assets. & Net Debt. & Amount per Head \\
\hline Quebec
Nova Scotia & \$25, 442,147 & 810,277,700 & 815,561,447 & \\
\hline Nova Scotia
New Brunswi & 2,990,492 & 1,632,374 & \(815,501,447\)
\(1,358,118\) & \(\$ 1043\)
300 \\
\hline Manitoba ... & \(2,18+, 540\) & , 590,468 & 1,891,092 & 589 \\
\hline British Columbia & \(3,583, \times 16\)
\(1,843,155\) & 2,886,001 & 697,815 & 443 \\
\hline Prince Edward Island & \(1,818,155\)
185,000 & 1,222,311 & 620,844
185,000 & 658
170 \\
\hline Total & \$36,929,170 & 816,608,854 & 820,320,316 & 8774 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*Dominion debt accoant not reckoned
Capital invested in and value of anmeal product of principal industries in Canade, according to the Census, 1891.

\section*{Industries}

\section*{Agricultural implements}

Boots and -hoes
Cabi"et and furniture
Cheese factories
Cotton mills
Distilleries and breweries
Engine building
Fitting and foundry works
Flour mills
Furriers and hatters
Hosi-ry
Iron smelting furnaces
Meat curing
Meat, fish, fruit and vegetable canning
Musical instruments.
Oil refineries
do (fish)

Nail and tark factories
Paper factories
Presrrved food.
Rolling mills
Saddle and harness
Sash, door and blind factories
Saw mills
Ship-building
Sugar refineries
Tanneries
Tin and sheet iron working and tinsmithing
Tobacco factories
Woollen mills
Carriage-building

\section*{Invested Capital.}
\(\$ 8,528,535\)
9,671,120
6,061,485 2,660,969 13,208,121 \(15,368,953\) 1,244,589 17,031,553 23,128,471 2,048,281 370,820 4,159,481 2,168,252 3,449,714 3,072,014 1,833,578 52,917 922,930 5,259,211 3,165,183 '916,500 2,552,770 6,691,806 48,932,340
1,983,206 5,924,400 6,321,233 4,522,953 2,248,150 9,365, 1: 8
8,029,143

Value of annual Product.
\$7,515,624 18,999,931
7,776,493
9,961,731
8,451,724
7,924,268
1,575,159 16,925,030 52,307,429 4,984,941
578,631
3,076,240
7,096,441
3,943,513
4,042,353
2,004,713
58,007
1,423,830
3,142,447
5,169,633
1,750,000
4,068,708
8,716,040
\(50,855,103\)
3,070,275
17,127,100
11,277,300
6,739,306
2,375,321
8,408,071
9,627,655

\section*{REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PRODINCES OF CANADA, 1891.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Provinces. & Revenue. & Per Head. & Expenditure. & Per Head. \\
\hline *Ontario............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \[
\stackrel{\$}{\$, 153,015}
\] & \(\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned} 88\). & \[
\underset{3,299,683}{\$}
\] & \$ cts. \\
\hline tQuebec \({ }_{\text {Nova Scotia....... }}\) & 3,750,813 & 251 & \(3,299,683\)
\(4,095,5 \div 0\) & 15 \\
\hline *New Brunsw & 661,541 & 147 & 692,539 & 154 \\
\hline *Manitoba... & 613,262 & 191 & 678,267 & 211 \\
\hline + British Columbia & 590,484
959248 & 376 & 664,432 & 429 \\
\hline *Prince Edward Island & 959,218
274,047 & 1017
251 & 1,032,104 & 1095 \\
\hline Total & & & 304,486 & 279 \\
\hline & 002,410 & 211 & 10,787,031 & 227 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Commencing of importance in 1534, July 4. Lax The Bay of
1535. July. Seco August 10.
in hono
extende
1540. Third visito

1542-43 'The sieur
1598 The Marqui
years withou
1603. First visit of 1005. Founding of place of
1c08. Second visit Canada. tered the
1011, Establishme1 1.13. St. John's, N 1415. Champlain s River int 1620. Population of 1629. July. Captu there.
1632. Canada ceded 1631. July t. The August 13 . 1635. Dec. 25. Dea 1612. May 18. Vill 1642-1667. Frequen 1667. White popula 1670. April 21. Hu 1672. Count de Fron 1673. June 13. Cat 1689. August 5. M
they he
1690. Capture of Po 1692. Population of 1698. Death of Fron 17:1. August 4. Rat 1713. Treaty of Ut1 and Newf
1720. Population of
about 100. 1721. January 27 . 1739. Population of 175. Luisbourg, C 1743. Res oration of Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The
out by the 1752. March 23. Iss 1755. Expulsion of t 17 8, July 26. Fina 175). July 26. Capt during the
June 25. Com Sept. 12. Batt who was \(k\) Sept. 13. Deat Sept 18. Cap 1760. April. Unsuc Sept. 8. Capit lation of N 109. British popula February 10.

Brit:amic was the tir
Tif. June 21, Issue
In this year 1 rising amo successfull
766, Genally the

\section*{Forincipal ebvents in cantadian bistore.}

Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of imporiance in the history of this country :-
1534. July 4 . Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighborhood of the Miramichi River

The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather 1535. July, Second visit of Cartier.

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

15+2-43 'The sieur d
1598. The Marquis de la Roche and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
years without relief, and only twelve convicts on sable 1sland, where they were left for five 1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada
1605. Founding of Port Roval (Amnapolis) Acadia.
place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutr ncourt from an Indian word "Cadie," a
1c0s. Second visit, of Champlain. Founding of (ucourt.
Canada. The name is said to be of quebec, the first permanent settlement of
tered there, including Champlain. 1.11. Tstablishment of incluaing Champlain.

1611, Fstablishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
1113. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.

River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lipsing and descended Franch
River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
pulation of Quebec, 60 persons.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1629 . July. Capture there.

117 persons wintered
1633. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1634. Juy 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.

August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) tounded.
1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.

16t2. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal founded by Maisonnenve.
1667. White population of New France, 3.918 .
1067. April 21. Hudson's New France, 3,918 .
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded
1672 . Count de Frontenac
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kis gston) founded. Population 6,705.
1689. August 5. Massacre at gston) founded.
they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal uy Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
171. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
and Newfoundland were ceded to the Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia)
and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
about 160.
1121. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1743. Res oration of Lonisbourg to the the English

Chapelle. Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought
1752. March 23. Issue of Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadi frififax Gazette, the first paper published in Canada,

17 8. July 26. Final capture of Louishourg by tia, about 6000 .
1750. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by by the English.
during he assault.
June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
Sept. 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and the defeat of the French by General Wolfe,
who was killed on the tield. Loss of the English 700 , and of he French, 1500 .
Sept. 13. Death of General Montealm, comma' der of the French forees.
1760. Apel. Unsuccessful of Quebec to General Townshend.

Apil. Unsuccessful ataack on Quebec by General de Levis.
lation of New France, 70,000 .
1502. British population of Novi Scoti

February 10. Treaty of Scotia, 8,14.
Britannic Majesty in full right: \(\cdot \mathrm{C}\), by which France ceded and guaranteed to His was the tirst Governor-General of the Province of Quebec.
1.G. June 21. Issue of the Quebec Gazette.

In this year Pontiac, chief of the Ot
rising among the Indian tribes and a pas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous
successfully carried out in several aeneral massacre of the British. The plan was
inally the Indians were forced to suocumb, where net a soul was left aiive, but 706. General Carleton, afterwards Lord to suocumb.
1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate provtee, with Walter Paterson the first governor. 'The first meeting of the House ol' Assembly took place in July, 1773
1774. 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 ©wn civil laws and customs. It amexed large territories to the Province of Quebee, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the adminis tration of the criminal law as in use in England.
1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution and the invasion of Canada by the Americans every place of importance fell rapidly into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, is an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st I ecember
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were tinally driven out Canada.
1778, June 3, First issue of the Montreal Gazette, which is still publisbed.
1783. Sept. 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and defisition of the boundary line betwee: Canada and the United States, viz.:-The Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45 t parallel of north latitude, and the \(h\) ghlanis dividing the waters falling into the \(A\) lantic froin those emptying themselvis into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix kiver
1784, Population of Canada, 113,012, (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canadt not included British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (abont 11,000 Ac dians not included). Sepa ration from Nova Scetia; and erection into a new Province of New Brunswich population 11,457. About this time the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of th United Empire Loyalists, as they were called-that is, of those settlers in the Ame ican States who had remained faithful to the Briti h cause. This migration laste for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it probable that the number altogether was not less than. 40,000. The Loyalists wer well treated by the British Government, and large grants of land were made to then in various parts of the countr: The banks of the St. Lawrence, and shores of Lak Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000 on lands allotted to them by th Government.
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St, John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada. Re-introduction of the rigit of habeas corpas.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebee into two provinces, viz. :-Upper and Lower Canada Each province to have a lieutenant-Governor, and a Legislature composed of House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were \(t\) be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be electe 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 sixtee members.
December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clark The House of Assembly consisted of tifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Cana!a.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto),
1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honor of th Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November 22. Issue of Le Cinadien, the first newspaper printed entirely in French, P'opulation of Upper Canada, 74,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of Gen eral Brock.
November. Defeat of General Dearborn, by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans,

June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.
September, Battle of Moraviantown, Retreat of the British, and death of the India Chiet Tecumseh.
October 23. Battle of Chateanguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under Genera Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm-Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian Militia under Col. Morrison,
1811. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of thent.
Population of Upper Canada, 95.000, and of Lower Canada, 385,000.
1815. October 29. Convention signed at London regulating the rights ot Americans in the Britis North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
1831. Population-Upper Canada, 236,702 ; Lower Canada, \(653,134\).
1833. August 5. The steamer "Royal William "left Quebee and arrived at Gravesend on the \(12 t\) September following. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the tirs steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam
18\%6. July 21. Openiug of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's-the first railroad in Canada.
183i-33. Otubreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Ganada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1810. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertiens the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.
184. February 10
establishn
lative Cou
bers, 42 el
Population of May 17. Land June 13. Oper 842. August 9. Sett

Ashburtor
84. Population of
815. Large fires in t 847. Telegraph line 848. The St, Lawren 849. April 25. Riots Parliamen
850. The first sod of Toronto to operation
551. Transfer of the and adopt postage st Lower Can
5. Commencement 853 . The number of 65 from ead May 9. First of 85, January 27. M: Abolition of sei question.
June 5. Recip for mutual change of Americans terms as Br This treaty
56. The Legislative
-. March 12. Desj:
Adoption of the as the Capi
April. Gold fou Sept, Gold fou August 25. Ope the St. Lay largest irol two miles in
Sept. 1, Laying Wales. The at a total co
1. Population of Up 252,047; of Island, exc! . March 17. Term United Stat June 1. Invasio June 3. Withdrav June 8. First m the final resol February 10. Th July 1. Union of name of the changed to Lord Monek was met on the 6 April 7. Hon. T. I July 31 . he Ru acquistion b June 22. Bill pas October 29. H n Red River R \({ }^{-}\)belli November 19. D March 4. Thoma September 24. A when the reb May 25. Fentans the voluntee July 15. Addition Provine of portion of th

\section*{th Waltat \\ took plact}
cise of the on of their of Quebec, e adminis.
mericans; Quebec, is ember. ven out o
© betwee
e , the 45 t to the \(A\) ix liver: included d). Sepa runswicl otia of th the Ame ion laste gures, it i lists wer le to then 8 of Lak m by th

\section*{ada.}

Crnad: osed of il were t be electe
(Niagara of sixtee
n. Clarke
nto)
nor of th

\section*{ench.}

Bul Brock h of Gen
841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 2 ) appointed by the Crown,
Population of Upper Canada, 455,688
May 17. Landslide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.
1842. August 9 . Settlement of the boundary line between Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.

Asliburton Treaty.
814. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
815. Large fires in the city of Quebec ; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
847. Tolegraph line established betiveen Quebec, Moutreal and Toronto.
848. The St. Lawrence canals open for navigation.
849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Los

Parliament Library at Montreal.
850. The flrst sod of the Northern Railway

Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1s5, by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from operation in Upper Canada. 851. Transfer of the control the
and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz :--3 pence provincial governments, postage stamps was also introduced. Population of pence per \(\frac{1}{2}\) ounce. The use of Lower Canada, 890,261 ; of New Brunswick, 193,800, of Uper Canata, 952,101; of
ri. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
653. The number of members in the Legislative is

65 from each province.
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
©51. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traftic,
Abolition of seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves
question.
June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of tishing 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 free use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigane This treaty was to last ten years.
5\%. The Legislative Council was mate an elective chamber.
. March 12. Desjardins Canal Railway accident ; 7) lives lost.
Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa April. Gold found in British Columbia.
Sept. Gold found in Tangier River, Nov
20. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Drid Seotia.
the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is co feet high in the Railway. It is the two miles in length.
Sept. 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildingsat Ot tawa, by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected
at a total cost, up to :01h June, 1892, of \(\$+979,242\), Population of Upper Canada, \(1,396,091\); of \(\$ 1,99,2+2\). 252,047 ; of Nova Scotia, 330,877 ; of Prince Edward Island, 80 ; of New Brunswick, Island, exelusive of Indians, 3,021 ; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857 ; of Vancouver
March 17 . Termination of the Keciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the
United States. United States.
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 buidings at Ottawa. At this meeting
the final resolutions, necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces, were passed. February 10. The British North America Act passed ly the Imperial Legislature.
July 1. Union of the Provinces of Canada, Na Scotia an : Na
name of the Domini, \(n\) of Canada, The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively. Lord Monck was the first Governor General of th met on the Gth November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier. first Parliament April 7. Hon. T. D'Arey NeGee, M. P., murdered at Ottawn Premier.
July 31. he Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial.
acquisition by the Dominion of the North-west Territories. June 22. Bill passed providing for the government of the North
October 29. H \(\mathbf{n}\). Ww. McDougall appointed Lieutenant Governent Territories.
Red River R \(\quad\) bellion.
November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
March 4. Thomas soott shot at Furt Garry.
September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, When the rebels wrre found to have dispersed.
ay 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebee, but were driven back by
the volunteers. Juls 15. Addition of the North-west Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Provinee of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made out of a portion of the newly aequired territory.
1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
Population of the four provinces, \(3,485,761\); of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbi 36,224 , and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021 . Total, \(3,635,00 \mathrm{t}\).

Climatologic

November 11. The last regular troops leftQuebec.
1872. Abohtion of dual representation.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London,

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

18:7. June 20. Great tire in St, John, New Brunswick.
November 23. Award by Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \(\$ 5,500,000\) to be pa: by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.
1880. Death of the Hon, George Brown.

Octuber 21, Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Thi contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, \(4.324,810\).

May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.

August 23. The new teat of Government for the North-west Territories received th name of Regina.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-west ; commencement of hostilities Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12 Battle of Batoche, anil defeat of the rebels.
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty by the United State
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of th militia and volunteers under fire : killed, 38 ; wounded, 115 . The rebel loss cou not be ascerta ned.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway,
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the princips Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexande Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First U. P. R, steamship arr ved at Vancouver from Yokohama.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
1889. Sept 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel by the United States Senate.
1889. Sept 19. Landside (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec ; 45 persons killed.

18:0. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic asylum, near Montreal, dentroyed by fire ; over 70 liv lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \(\$ 1,132,232\).
Oct. 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. Population of the Dominion 4,833,239.

April 29. The first of the new C.P. R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokoham beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in as day 17 hours from Vancouver.
June 6. The Right Hon, Sir John A. Macdonald, a.c.b., Premier of the Dominion, died
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.
December 5. Resignation (from ill health) of Sir. J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier the Dominion.
1893. April 4. The court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which m formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arbitrators: Baron de Courcel (Belgium Lord Hamnen (Great Britain) and Sir John 'I hompson (Canada.)
August 15. The award in Behring Sea arbitration made public.
October 31. Death of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, the late Premier.

\section*{The Cause of Color Blindness.}

Many reasons have been given, but none of them absolutely satisfactory, as accounting this defect of vision, when, as it often does, it occurs without any diseave of the optic nery Professor Delbauf's experiments tend to show that it depends on the constitution of the retin since the rays of light which produce the s nsations of different colours differ in wave lengt or, which is the same thing, since the vibrations which they excite differ in rapidity, it follo that if the retina of the eye, whilst perceiving the existence of these vibrations, be unable appreciate the difference of their rapidity, vision will be unimpaired as to form and positio but difference of color wiil not be perceived. The retinas of the eyes of many persons ha different perceptions of colors, much in the same way that many persons can detect with th ear, better than others, minute difference of pitch in musical sounds, which are also a questio ot vibration. Thus, some can detect differences as minute as one sixty-fourth of a tone, whil others can detect only a semi-tone, and extremely onmusical persons cannot even distinguls any two notes in the same octave. So, some eyes instantly perceive red colors, others noti thom after a little inspection, and others see them only atter they have been pointed out,
net at all.
B. Columbia.
N. W. Territorie Manitoba.

Ontario .. .....
Quebec
ean tempera Difference from Highest temper Lowest tempera Monthly and an Mean daily ran Amouit of prec in inchts Number of day snow
Mean amount 0-10 ........

Highest Tem
N. Brunswick.

Nova Scotia....
P.E. Island
B. Columbia
N.W. Territories Manitoba.

Ontario....... ..
Quebec.
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia.....
P. E. Island

Climatological Statistics of the principat Cities in the Dominion of Canada duriug the year from 1st Uctober, 1892, to 30th September, 1893. Prepared for the Star Almanac in the Meteorological Office, Toronto.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Charlottetown, } \\
& \text { P.E.I. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dot{\sim} \\
& \dot{Z} \\
& \dot{4} \\
& \dot{W} \\
& \dot{\sim} \\
& \underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{W}}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Fredericton, } \\
\text { N.B. }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { © } \\
& \text { © } \\
& \text { O }
\end{aligned}
\] &  & 毕 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { © } \\
& \text { B } \\
& \text { B } \\
& \text { EH }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ė } \\
& \text { OU } \\
& \text { OH } \\
&
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\dot{80} \\
\stackrel{y}{E} \\
\underset{B}{B}
\end{gathered}
\] & \% &  \\
\hline Mean temperature & \[
\begin{gathered}
0 \\
40^{\circ} .5
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\stackrel{0}{41.8}
\] & \(\mathrm{c}_{0}{ }^{\text {a }}\) & \({ }_{37}^{0} 1\) & \(\mathrm{Cl}^{0}\) & \({ }^{0}\) & \({ }^{0}\) & , & 5 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Difference from average. & -0.4 & -0.9 & -10 & & 408
-10 & 39.7
-1.5 & 43.4 & 446 & 30.5 & 34.3 & 469 \\
\hline Highest temperature... & 83.0 & 92.0 & 947 & -1.4 & \begin{tabular}{l}
-1 \\
90 \\
\hline 0
\end{tabular} & -1.5 & -0 8 & -0.3 & -1.8 & -2.4 & -1.7 \\
\hline Lowest temperature. & -12.0 & \(-5.0\) & -22 5 & -20.2 & -16.4 & -26 2 & 933
-178 & 920 & 928 & 94.7 & 80.0 \\
\hline Monthly and anuual r'ge & 95.0 & 970 & 117.2 & 110.5 & 164 & -26.2 & -17.8 & -25.0 & -48.0 & -49.4 & -1.5 \\
\hline Mean daily range....... & 13.5 & 16.5 & 20.7 & 16.3 & 16.4
14.8 & 121.0
18.1 & 111.1 & 117.0 & 140.8 & 144. 1 & 81.5 \\
\hline Amoust of precipitation in inchts & 37.48 & 54.63 & 41.04 & 10.3
30.98 & 14.8
39.43 & 18.1 & 16.5 & 19.4 & 23.2 & 24.6 & 12.2 \\
\hline Number of days rain or snow & 37.48
189 & 51.63 & 41.01
149 & 30.9 x
200 & 39.43
186 & 43.27 & 32.93 & 34.75 & 24.55 & 10.96 & 43.02 \\
\hline Mean amount of cloud & & & 140 & 200 & 186 & 180 & 22 & 195 & 131 & 103 & 216 \\
\hline 0-10 .............. & 6 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Highest Temperature ia each Province, from 1st Oct., 1892, to 30th Sept., 1893,
with the Date and Station at which recorded.
B. Columbia
N.W. Territories.

Manitoba.........
Ontario....... ...
Quebec.
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia .....
P. E. Island ......


Lowest Temperature in each Province，from 1st Oct．，1892，to 30th Sept．，1893，with the Date and Station at which recor ded．


Average Rainfall and Snowfall from 1st Oct．，1899，to 30th Scpi．，1893，for each Province in the Dominion of Canrda．

RAIN．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l|}
1892 \\
\text { Oct. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\underset{y}{8}
\] & ச் & 晊 & 灾 & 돘쓴 & 言 & 㐫 & 号 & 宫 & 盛 & 号 & （\％） \\
\hline B．Columbia & & & & & & & & & & & \[
\overline{\mathbf{i n}}
\] & in & \[
\overline{\operatorname{in}_{36} 76}
\] \\
\hline N．W．Territ & 066 & 0.13 & R． & R． & 0.0 & 0.04 & 0.01 & 1.38 & 182 & 238 & 1.33 & & 8.33 \\
\hline Manitoba & 1.70 & 0.23 & R． & R． & 000 & R． & 0.35 & 170 & 409 & 2． 56 & 154 & 0.92 & 13.09 \\
\hline Ontario & 194 & 210 & 068 & 0.43 & 0.74 & 1.19 & 926 & 1335 & 312 & 2.44 & 2.67 & 1.96 & 2.3 .23 \\
\hline Quebec & & 164 & 084 & 0.18 & 0.64 & 043 & 1.11 & 1308 & 262 & 4.10 & 495 & 3.39 & 25.43 \\
\hline New Brunswi & 163 & 376 & 1.99 & 090 & 0.92 & \({ }^{0} 95\) & 108 & 8372 & 1.51 & 3 36 & 5.35 & & 28.47 \\
\hline Nova Scotia & 400 & 609 & 182 & 274 & 186 & 61.41 & 12.40 & ） 336 & 165 & 581 & 5.10 & 626 & 40.63 \\
\hline Prince Edward Isla & 447 & 483 & 1.85 ｜ & 1.09 & 0 56 & \(6 \mid 17\) & －0．73 & 31.58 & ｜0．52 & 337 & & & 31.22 \\
\hline y & & & SNO & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline B．Columbia & & 988 & 10 \＃ & & & 9.8 & & & & & & & \\
\hline N．W．，＇erritories & & & 60 & 10.7 & \({ }^{6.6}\) & & & & & & & & 479 \\
\hline Manitoba．．．． & 1.1 & 172 & 2.8 & & & 41 & & & & & & & 54.9
83 \\
\hline Ontario & & 10.8 & 11.7 & & & 5.4 & & & & & & ＊ & 83.8
101.5 \\
\hline Quebec & & & 168 & & & \(\begin{array}{r}15.2 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 12.6 & & & & & & 101.6
85.6 \\
\hline New Brunswi & & & & & & 134 & \({ }^{12.6}\) & & & & & & 89.8
74.8 \\
\hline Nova scotia & & 37
2.1 & & & & 13.4 & 10.7 & & & & & & \(\begin{array}{r}58.9 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1．L＇Islet 2．St．Roch－A 3．Brandy Pot 4．River du L 5．Father Poin Little Meti 7．Matane．．．． 8．Cape Chatt 9．Martin Rive 10．Cape Magd 11．Fame Point 12．Cape Rosier

13．Cape Despai 14．Point Maqu

15．Portneuf（b
16．Manicouaga
17．Point des M

18．West Point 19．South－West 20．South Point 21．Heath Point

22．Grosse Isle
23．Etang du No
24．Amherst Isl
25．Bird Rocks．

26．Meat Cove
27．Low Point

28．Cape Ray．．．
29．Cape Race．
30．Belle Isle．
Quebec is 46 of Greenwich，it time，to which tl for our 75 th Mer

The Time B：
6 P．M．Greenwicl Standard tin being divided in degree，4，5，6，7， 5 hour，and is 15 time from Quebe of Quebec and O of the 60th Meris
\(A v\)

Prince Edward I Nova Scotia．．．． New Brunswick Quebec

\section*{Bighay and celegraph stations.}

\section*{Sailing Distances from Quebec.}

SoUth Shore-river st. LAWrexce.
Marine

2. St. Roch-Äulnais........ ."
.Flags
Niles.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Flags} \\
\hline 5. Father Point (Rimouski) " & " & " & " & Flags & " & .... 84 \\
\hline 6. Little Metis............ " & " & ، & , & \% & \% & .... 158 \\
\hline 7. Matane................ " & " & " & \% & " & / & .... 178 \\
\hline 8. Cape Chatte............ " & " & " & " & " & 4 & .. \({ }^{201}\) \\
\hline 9, Martin River ... ...... " & " & ' & " & ، & , & . \({ }^{235}\) \\
\hline 10. Cape Magdalen........ " & " & " & " & " & " & (.. 260 \\
\hline 11. Fame Point. ............ " & " & " & ، & " & " & .. 293 \\
\hline 12. Cape Rosier............. " & " & " & " & , & \% & 324 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

GAsif COASt of gulf.
13. Cape Despair.........Tel, Ofice........Light House........ Flags........................ 384
14. Point Maquereau......" " " ".......................... 408

NOHTH SHORE-RIVER st, hawrence.
15. Portneuf (below)......Tel, Office........Light House........Flags...... Semaphore.... 150

Light House
17. Point des Monts.

220
ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

20. South Point.......... " "
21. Heath Point......... "
"
"
21. Heath Point............" " " " \(\quad\)............................. 438 438
magdalen islands.

24. Amherst Island....... " " " " 4 "
25. Bird Rocks........ .... " "

CAPE BRETON.
26. Meat Cove.
27. Low Point

Tel, Office.
Flags
Light House ........ "، ............................... 551
NEWFOUNDLAND.
28. Cape Ray..............Tel. Onfice.........Light House........ Flags......................... 855
30. Belle Isle

Quebec is 46 deg. 48 min .30 sec . North Latitude ; and \(71 \mathrm{deg} .12 \mathrm{~min}, 15\) sec, Tongitude West of Greenwich, its equivalent in time being 4 hours 44 minutes 49 seconds slower than Greenwich time, 10 which the 15 minutes and 11 seconds were added to conform to the 5 hour time adopted for our 75 th Meridian or time space.

The Time Ball at the Citadel is dropped every week day at 1 P., M, Standard time. It is then P, M. Greenwich mean time.

Standard time was adopted in 1883. The Continent from east to west, Atlantic to Pacific heing divided into five spaces, each 15 degrees apart, viz : -60 th, 75 th, 00 th, 105th and 120th degree, \(4,5,6,7,8\) hours each slower than Greenwich time. Quebec Standard Time is that of the 5 hour, and is 15 minutes 11 seconds slower than the true local or Mean, and is the Standard time trom Quebec to Detroit, it is the time for the States on the Atlantic Coast and Provinces of Ouebec and Ontario, The Maritime Provinces and Intercolonial Railway is the 4 hour or that
of the 60 th Meridian, which is one hour faster than Quebec.

\section*{Average Rain and Snow Fall in the Dominion of Canada.}


\section*{The " (5cott" Witt.}

By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the " Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Gov-emor-General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order-in-Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, 'servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any "device, sell or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give to any "other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposas, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order-in-Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall on conviction, be liable, for the first offerice, to a fine of \(\$ 50\); for the second offence, \(\$ 100\); and for the thir a and every subs equent offence, imp isonment not exceeding two months.

Since the passing of the Act to the end of 1ヶ92, it has been submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities and 75 counties. It is now in force in only 31 of the counties and in one city.

The following is a summary of the result of the voting :-


\section*{Brace Up.}

Somebody, in telling women how to shake off the appearance of years, says :- "Resist the first inclination to stoop. Brace up whenever the shoulders settle in the least. To place one's self sidewise before a mirror and allow the back to curve forward, then gradually to straighten it, will convince anyone that, with every inch that is raised, ten years seem to be taken from the apparent age." Nothing so much assists one in making a favorable impression as a good carriage. It is much more effective than a pretty face, and is never associated with age in anyone's mind. Any letting down of the shoulders or "settling" of the figure tells at once that time and the world are getting the best of one.

\section*{The Custom of Raising the Hat to a Lady.}

The custom of raising the hat to a lady arose in the days of chivalry and knight-errantry during the period between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, when a youth's great objeot was to be admitted to the order of knighthood, one of the qualifications for which position vas tenderness and gallantry towards women. Each lady in those days had her chosen knignt, prepared to do battle on her behalf, who on entering the list would raise to her his helmet as a mark of respect and obedience to her commands, and it gradually became a mark of respect and deference to raise the hat to all ladies.

\section*{Why the Best of three Games at Whist are called a Rubber."}

The game of whist at the time of its introduction into England from the East was called "whisk" or "swabbers." The names are similar in meaning, a whisk being a small sort of besom, and a swab or swabber a kind of mop. The name "swabbers" is supposed to have arisen because they who had certain cards in their hands were entitled to take up a share of the stakes, independently of the general event of the game. Those fortunate enough, therefore, to clear the board of this stake might be compared by seamen to the swabbers, that is, rubbers or cleaners of the deck. The term swabber became extinct, but " rubber," meaning much the same thing, namely, the clearing of the stakes on winning two out of three games, survived. In olden times nautical terms appear to have been in general use in games at cards. Thus in 3 Henry VI, act E, scene 1 :-

\section*{The Cuited \#inguom.}

At the last census, taken in 1891, the area and population was as follows :-

Area in Sq. miles. Males.
England,
Wales,
Scotland, Ireland. Isle of Man.
Channel Islands,
\(14,050,620\)
\(1,942,717\)
\(2,318,951\)

Females,
\(\left.\begin{array}{cr}\text { 14,950,398 }\end{array}\right\}\)\begin{tabular}{r}
\(27,482,104\) \\
\(2,082,930\) \\
\(2,385,797\) \\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\\
\hline\(, 018,925,647\) \\
\(4,704,748\) \\
55,598 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

37,879,283

Which is a total increase of \(2,637,801\) over the census of 188
The populatidecrease since 1851 averaging ten per cent.
1,000 of the population is given below cities and towns with their birth and death rates per
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Birth rate. & Death. rate. & & & & \\
\hline Glacgow, & \[
4,211,056
\] & \[
29.2
\] & \[
19.7
\] & West Ham, & & rate. & rate, \\
\hline Liverpool, & 517,951 & 36.1
33.0 & 23.4 & Hull, & 199,991 & & \\
\hline Mancbester, & 505,343 & \({ }_{33.8}\) & 22.5 & Salford, & 198,136 & 30.9 & 19.3 \\
\hline Birmingham, & 429,171 & 31.7 & 21.8 & Nercastle-on-Tyne, & 188,345 & 34.1 & 21.5 \\
\hline Sheffield, & 367,506
324,243 & \({ }_{31.6}^{32.6}\) & 20.3 & Dundee, & 159,255
155,675 & 29.0 & 19,1 \\
\hline Edinburgh, & 264,796 & 28.7 & 20.6
24.0 & Leicester, & 142,051 & 28.3 & \\
\hline Belfast, & 255,950 & 28.7 & 24,0 & Sunderl & 131,463 & 31.0 & 20.9 \\
\hline Dublin, & 245,001 & 22.8 & 22.8 & Cardiff, & 130,921 & 44.8 & 19.6 \\
\hline Bradford, & 221,665 & 33.8
30.1 & 16.5
18.8 & Aberdeen, & 123,327 & 33.8 & 21.4 \\
\hline Nottingham, & 211,984 & 30.4 & 18.8
22.8 & Blackburn, & 120,064 & 33.6 & 29.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nearly one-seventh of the total population of England and Wales is centered in London
the outer ring suburbs are included, the population of Whes in London. If Registrar General at \(5,633,332\), an increase of 18 per of London in 1893 is estimated by the London for the year ending November 9th 1894 per cent. since 1881. The Lord Mayor of the firm of Venables, Tyler \& Co., paper ma, 1894, is Alderman George Robert Tyler, head of decessor. The late Lord Mayor was Sir Stuart Knill, Bart a Conservative in politics like his presalu fruit merchant. He was created a baronet upon the, a Roman Catholic, and a large wholeof York.

\section*{REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE}

The estimated amount of revenue to be received during
1894, throughouv the United Kingdom of Great Britaing thefinancial year ending 31st March, under :

In the financial year ended 31st March, 1893, there was a gross deficit on \(£ 91,464,000\)

\section*{follows}

Increase. Decrease.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Telegraph Service..... Crown Lands & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Shares, ete .......... & & \\
\hline Miscellaneous & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,715 \\
307,694
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & £250,000 & ,217,039 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The income tax was raised in April, 1893, from 6d to 7 d in the \(£\); but with that exception the customs and excise tariff and other methods of taxation remain practically the same as in the previous financial year. Every person whose income exceeds et50 (say \(\$ 730\) ) per annum is liable to pay income tax, but those who receive less than \(£ 400\) per anmum are allowed a rebate of \(£ 120\). Thus a person whose income was £2 0 per annum would pay on £x0 only. One penny in the pound income tax was estimated by Sir William Harcourt, in introducing the 1893 Budget, to produce £1,750,000.

The Customs Tariff is given below, and so few imports are now liable to duty that the following excise and stamp tariff which is responsible for the major portion of the revenue may be found interesting

Stamps are a considerable and increasing source of revenue. It will be seen that they range from the penny stamp necessary to make a legal receipt for any sum of e2 and upwards to the £350 stamp for the Letters Patent required upon the grant of the dignity of a Dukedom. Probate duties are also included under the heading "Stamps," and the deaths of two or three millionaires within a financial year go a considerable way towards swelling the revenue,

\section*{INLAND REVENUE.-EXCISE, STAMPS AND TAXES.}

Admission to the degree of a barris-
ter .......................
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.
Member of any Inn of Chancery.
As Fellow of College of Physicians As Doctor of Medicine (Scotland)..
As Burgess, by birth, apprentice-
ship, or marriage
Ditto on any other ground
As a Notary Public, England
Ditto, Ireland
As a Burgess in Scotland
fadavit or statutory dee
Aftidavit, or statutory declaration....
Agreement, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged
£50 00
\(25 \quad 0 \quad 0\) 3
3 0 \(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0\end{array}\) \(10 \quad 00\)

100 300 3000 2000 \(0 \quad 50\) 026
\(0 \quad 06\)
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding t25
Appointment of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will
Appraisement or Valuation of any
estate-or effects where the
amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5
Not exc. £10. 006
Not exc, \(£ 50\). \(\begin{array}{lll}20 \ldots 01 & 0 \\ 30 \ldots 01 & 1\end{array}\) \(40 \quad 020\)
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\("\) & 100. \\
\("\) & 200. \\
\("\) & 500.
\end{tabular}

Exceeding £540
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U. K

Apprenticeship Indentures
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain
If used on any carriage do ........
If used on any carriage do
\(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 03\end{array}\)
026
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0\end{array}\)
100
200
026

Arms, grant, stamp duty of.
110
rticles of clerkship to solicitor, in
England or Ireland
\(\begin{array}{lll}2 & 2 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0\end{array}\)

England or Ireland .............. Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham

6000
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U. K.
Award-Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exceed £5
Not exc. £10. 0 u 6 Not exc. £100."


Exceeding \(£ 1,000\), and also in al
other cases not above provided for.
Bank Note for money payable on demand
Not exe'ding£1.. \(5 \mathrm{~d} . \mid\) Not exc'ding \(£ 20 \ldots 2 \mathrm{~s}\).


Bankers' cheques
Beer-per barrel of specific gravity of
1055 degrees.
063
Beer-dealers' and Brewers' aunual licences:-
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additional, not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland

150
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U. K. Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house exceeding £88, but not exceeding £10
The annual value exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15

090
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made

040
Retailers of beer, cider and perry : -For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom).

3100
Not to be consumed on premises (England)

150
Retailers of table-beer (United Kingdom)

2100 440
Retailers of beer and wine(U.K.) :For consumption on the premises. Not to be consumed on the premises
Bills of Lading
400
300
Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount
Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding \(£ 5\) \(\qquad\)
Exc. £5, and not exceeding £10....
\begin{tabular}{lllr}
4 & \(\mathbf{1 0}\) & \("\) & \(25 \ldots\) \\
\("\) & 25 & \("\) & \(50 \ldots\) \\
\("\) & 50 & \("\) & \(70 \ldots\) \\
& 75 & \("\) & \(100 \ldots\)
\end{tabular}

Every £100, and also for any fractional part of \(£ 100\), of such amount
Bond, where the payments are for
the term of life or other indefinite period:-
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable annually -
If as primary security
If as collateral security...............
On obtaining letters of administration, etc. (not exceeding £100 exempt).
Card (Playing) makers, to sell
Card © Playng for every pack, duty..
Carriages, annual licence (Great Bri-
tain).-Hackney Carriages

Banker's Annual Licence, U. K...... 3000

For every wheels, or fitted more hor power
If with fou fitted or by one ho If with less Certificate-t every attor writer to th and sworn miles of th London: shire of Edin Dublin, or "1 If residing (During first only.)
Certiflcate :-0
entered inv
Of birth, ma
Charter party.
Cheques or dra
or to order.
Chicory, per ce
Cider and Per
licence, retai
Coffeemixtures
Commission to
Army or Ro
To any Oftice
Of Lunacy.
Companies wit
every \(£ 100\) of
Contract Note,
If the value o
sold is of
upwards, on
stock bough
Contract or Gr:
superannuatio
£5 or fraction
Conveyance and
gage bond or
ketable securi
by delivery:-
money shall no
Exceeding £5 a
\(\begin{array}{ll}" & 10 \\ \% & 15 \\ " & 20\end{array}\)
For every addit
If exceeding £る
Of any kind not
Conveyance or
of England Sto
East India Com
Of any Colonial
funded debt
fractional par
amount trans
Copy or Extract
ticated), thes?
but not to exc
Copyhold and Cus
If on sale, mortg ad valorem dutie
Not upon sale, \(m\) surrender, or g court, or the men and copy of cou render or grant \(n\)
Corporate and Uni
Upon the net ant
or profits accrue

For every other carriage with four wheels, and drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses, or by mechanical power.
If with four wheels, and drawn or fitted or adapted to be drawn by one horse only. .
If with less than four wheels
Certificate-to be taken out yearly by
every attorney, solicitor, proctor,
writer to the signet, notary public
and sworn clerk, residing within 10
miles of the General Post Office, London: or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof. If residing elsewhere............
During first three years, one half (During first three years, one half
only.) Certificate:-Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback. . Of birth, marriage, or death . Charter party.
Cheques or drafts, payable on demand or to order
Chicory, per cent., raw or kiln-dried,
Cider and Perry (England), annual
licence, retailers of
Coffee mixtures or sibstitutes, per j1b.
ommission to any Oificer in the Army or Royal Marines.
of Lunacy er in the Navy.
Of Lunacy
Companies with limited liability, on
every \(£ 100\) of the nominal capital..
Contract Note, Stocks, Shares, \&c...
If the value of the stock bought or sold is of the value of \& 100 or upwards, on each description of stock bought or sold
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every \(£ 5\) or fractional part of \(£ 5\).
Conveyance and transfer of any mortgage bond or debenture or marketable security not transferable by delivery:-where the purchasemoney shall not exceed £5.
\(9 \quad 00\)
600
110
0150
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
4 & 20 & " \\
\text { For every additional } £ 25 \text { no to } £ 300
\end{array}
\]

If exceeding esional 225 up to \(£ 300\)
Of any kind not otherwise charged
Conveyance or Transfer:--Of Banl of England Stock.
East India Company Stock. \(\qquad\)
Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred
Copy or Extract (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, Copyhold and Customary Estate...... If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the ad valorem duties under those heads. Not upon sale, mortgage or demise, surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court
Upon the and Unincorporate Bodies.
or pise net annual vaine, income or profits accrued in respect of all
real or personal property vested in
such bodies....
Covenant, deed of, not chargeable
with ad valorem duty
\(5 \quad 0 \quad 0\) with ad valorem duty
Debenture or Certificate for draw-
back, or back, or goods exported, \&c., not Exceeding e10
Exceeding £10 and not exc..........
Exceeding £ 0
0100

Delivery (Order of goods of i.......... of 40 s , or upwards of 40 s , or upwards, lying in any dock, port, warehouse, or wharf, or rent, or hire, on the sale or transfer of goods
Demise, see Lease.
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}\)
Distiller's Annual Licence, U.K.
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain
\(1010 \quad 0\)
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds; or by blind persons, for their guidance,
exempt.

\section*{Ecclesiastical Licences :-}

To hold the oftice of lecturer, \&c.. or licensing a building for divine service, etc., and any chapel for solemnizing marriages.
Licence not otherwise charged.
Equitable Mortgages under hand only
For every £luv or part thereof......
Estate Duty -
On Personalty: Where the Affidavit of Value for Probate or Letters of Administration in England or Ireland, or Inventory in scotland, exceeds \(£ 10,000-£ 1\) for each £ 100 or fraction of £100.
On Successions. Where the value of the succession either alone or in conjunction with the value of any other benetit derived from the same will or intestacy exceeds \(£ 10,000-£ 1\) for each \(£ 100\) or fraction of \(£ 100\) of the value of the succession.

\section*{Faculty or Dispensation :-}

In England, in all cases, £30.
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others £25.
Game Licences, United Kingdom, if taken out after the 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.
After 31st July, to expire following
After 31st Oct., to expire 3ist July...
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days.
Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to ex-
pire 31st July
Ditto, Deputation of, Stainp Duty...
Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as Game Licences.
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., ann'ly.
Gun, Licence to use or carry, U.K., annually, to expire on 31st'July.,
Hawkers' Annual Licence, U.K
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom...
\(0100 \quad\) House Duty.-Un inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public. house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse of the annual value of \(£ 20\),
and not exceeding \(£ 40\)......... 0 . 0
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60. Exceeding 560
Other houses of the annual value of \(£ 20\), and not exceeding \(£ 40\).
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60
Exceeding \(£ 60\).
Exceeding \(\pm 60\) \(\qquad\)
Insurance Policies-Life :
For any sum not exceeding \(£ 10\) \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { 붑 } & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ \text { 范 } & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ \text { \& } & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ & 0 & 0 & 9\end{array}\)

Exc. \&10, d not exc. £25. ... \(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}\)

Exc. £25, and not exc. \(£ 500\), for every \(£ 50\) or fraction part of \(£ 50\).
Exc. \(£ 500\), and not exc. \(£ 1,000\), for every £100 or fractional part of \(£ 100\)
Exe, \(£ 1,000\), for every \(£ 1,000\) or any fractional part of £1,000. \(\qquad\)
-Accidental Death, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property.
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}\)
Insurance Policies-Sea:
Where the premium does not exceed 2s, 6d. per cent
for every \(£ 100\), or In other cases, for every
For every policy for Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of \(\$ 100\) thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, \(3 d\). ; not exe. 12 mos . s.... \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Leases:-Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1d. ; of any lands, tenements, etc., at a yearly rent :-

Not
Exed.
Not exceeding

85
10
15
20
20
25
50
\(\begin{array}{llllllllllllll}75 & 100 & \cdots & 10 & 0 & \ldots & 3 & 0 & 0 & \ldots & 6 & 0 & 0\end{array}\)
100 , for \(£ 50\), or
 Legacy and Succession Duties:-Also "Estate Duty" and " Probate Duty."
If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of \(£ 20\), is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. cap. 12, sec. 42
(Except where the whole personal estate does not exceed \(£ 300\), and a stamp duty of 30 s , has been paid on the atfidavit. In such cases no legacy duty whatever is payable : No succession duty is payable where the principal value of the whole succession does not amount to \(£ 100\), or where the value of the individual succession as calculated by the Act is less than s20.
Rates of duties payable on legacies, aunuities, residues, and successions :-
To Children of the I eceased, or their Descendants, or the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see below) \(\qquad\) \(£ 1\) per cent To Brothers or Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants f3 per cent, To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants. .25 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants.. £6 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased.
\(£ 10\) per cent.
The Husband or Wife is not chargeable with Legacy Duty, but must pay the Probate; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable with the duty at the lower rate.
Additional duty on successions imposed by c. 8 of 51 Vict. In addition to the rate of e1 per cent. on lineal issue or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, 10s. per cent.
In all other cases \(£ 110 \mathrm{~s}\). per cent.
Penalties,-Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, are subject to a Penalty of \(£ 10\) per cent. on the amount or value of such Legacy, Residue, or share of Residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent, upon duty calculated at e1 per cent, for every month of delay. Letters of Allotment of any share Letters Patent, Grant of, to any honor or dignity, viz. : Duke, £350; Marquis £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; Congé d'élire to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honor or dignity, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, \(£ 50\) : upon voluntary application, \(£ 10\).
Male Servants, Annual Licence.-
Great Britain. Every male servant £0 150 Marriage Licence, special, England
 Not special.
Medicines (Patent) Great Britain only :-

> Not exc. 1s, \(0 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2} |\)\begin{tabular}{cc}  Not exc. & \(20 \mathrm{~s}, \ldots\) \\ 6 & 0 \\ \hline 6 & 2 \\ \hline \end{tabular}

Medicines|(Patent), dealers,etc., An-
nual Licence (Great Britain) ......
Mortgage Bonds, ete :-
Bonds and all other securities
(Foreign or otherwise, except ( )olo-
nial), when payable to bearer :-
For every £10, and fractional part... \(0 \quad 1 \quad 0\) Substituted Securities for any of the above :
For every £20 and fractional part.,.. \(0 \quad 0 \quad 6\) Mortgage Bond, etc., of any other description, not exceeding \(£ 10 \ldots\)...
Not exc ens 0 O 0

\(\begin{array}{ccccc}" \quad 150 & 0 & 3 & 9 \\ \text { Exceeding } £ 300 \text {, for every } £ 100 \text { and }\end{array}\)
fractional part of \(£ 100\).
ก 26
Occasional Licences, per day :-
Publicans ... \(26 \mid\) Wine retailers 0010
Publicans \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Peer retailers } 1 & 0 & \text { Tobacco dealrs } & 0 & 0 & 4\end{array}\) Passenger vessels, on Licence for board which exciseable a Year ... liquors and tobacco
are sold \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) 1 day.
500
00
Patent (letters) for inventions :-
(a). Up to sealing.

On application for provisional protec-
tion........................................

Or on flling with first a
(b) Further
from da
On certificate
(c) Further be or in the after the 1st the end of \(e\) patent.
On certificate
Or in lieu of \(t\)
the follow
Before the ex from the dat th year.
6th 4
8th 6
8th
Pawnbrokers,
- U. K., t
regard to wei Pedlars, Police Plate: Dealer U. K. Above gold, or abov oz. silver in o 2 oz . gold, or
Refiners of go
licence, Unit
Power of Attor prize-money o
For sale, tran of the Gove ceeding £20 ceeding £10
If for one pay In other cases
Proxy to vote
Power of attor
Probate and ac value for prob tion and inve ventory exhibi estate in respec of administrat exhibited on except as her account to be de Inland Revenue on death of p June, 1881, of (1 (2) beneficial in by survivorship, voluntary settle absolute power settlor:
Where value exce for each \(£ 50\) or \(f\) Where value exce £15s. for each £ Were value ex \&100 or fraction
The value of domiciled in \(U\) ascertained by persons resident
uneral expenses
The legacy and prr cent. are not
or the stamp on or account
\(\mathrm{O}_{11}\) affidavit of
gross value of \(p\)
\(\mathrm{King}^{2}\) dom or abro
after 1st June, 188
A fixed duty

Or on flling complete specification with first application
(b) Further before end of four years from date of patent.
On certificate of renewal.
(c) Further before end of seven y....

400
\(500 \quad 0\)
or in the case of patents granted after the 1st of Japuary 188 granted after the 1st of January, 1884, before
the end of eight years from date of patent.
On certificate of renewal 1 …......
£100 0 in lieu of the fees of \(£ 50\) and £100
Before the expiration of fees :-
from the date of the of the 4th year


Pawnbrokers, Annual Licence
\(\qquad\)
". U. K., trading in plate without
regard to weight, an additional..... 5 5 15 on
Pedlars, Police Licence..............
0
5
Plate: Dealers ince.
U.K. Above 2 dwts, annual licence,
gold, or above 5 dwts., and under 2 oz . ozesilver in one article and under 30 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz silver, or upwards 260 Refiners of gold or silver, upwards 5150 licence, United Kingdom …...... Power of Attorney, etc., receiving prize-money or wages.,
For sale, transfer or re
.......... of the Government receipt of any ceeding £20, or dividends not exceeding £10 per annum.
If for one payment only. \(\qquad\) \(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0\end{array}\)
In other cases
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}\)
Proxy to vote at a meeting .................... \(010 \quad 0\)
Power of attorney of any other kinil \(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}\)
Probate and account duty.-On affidavit of 0 value for probate or letters of adminit of tion and inventory (unless a former inventory exhibited before 1st June, 1881) of estate in respect of which probate or letters of administration granted or inventory except as hereafter mentioned June, 1881, account to be delivered mentioned, and on an Inland Revenue under to Commissioners of on death of person dying on c. \(12,8,38\), June, 1881 of (1) dyon dying on or after 1st (2) beneficial interest in property causa, by survivorship, (3) property passing under voluntary settlement, interest for under absolute power of revocation reserved to settlor:
Where value exceeds £100 and not £500, £ 1 Where valus0 or fraction of \(£ 50\).
\(£ 15 \mathrm{~s}\). for each \(£ 50\) or froction not \(£ 1,000\), Where value exceeds fraction of \(£ 50\).
\(£ 100\) or fraction of \(£ 100\). 1,000 , \(£ 3\) for each
The value of of \(£ 100\).
domiciled in United Ving person dying ascertained by deduction of may be persons resident in United debts due to funeral expenses.
The legacy and
pr cent, are not payablession duties at one by the stamp on the affidavit inventer or account. \(\mathrm{O}_{11}\) affidav gross value of personal os inventory where Kingdom or abroad of estate in United after 1st June abroad of person dying on or
A fixed duty of 30 s , which satisfies
legacy and succession duties on property The which the affidavit or inventory relates. deed stamp duty of 5 s . per cent. paid on included in antary settlement of property production of deed, to will be returned, on account.
, pering the
under £100 of person inventory of estate July, 1864 , and of estate of any after 25 th seaman, marine, or soldier of any common Her Majesty's service. Property and In service.
Schedule A, Lands. T Tax, 1893-1894. In the £ Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, etc. 0007 " Scotland and Ireland.
" Nurseries and Markt.
CD and E Inc Markt. Grdns., 00025 If under \(£ 150\) exempt
\({ }^{0} 07\) tax is not chempt ; if under £400, the
Publicans. Annual Licences the first £120. for Spirits, Beer and Wine U. K., consumed on the premises:- to be If annual value is under \(£ 10\).-
Under £15.£6 00

\begin{tabular}{lllll}
6 & 25 & 11 & 0 & 0 \\
" & 30. & 14 & 0 & 0 \\
40. & 17 & 0 & 0 & " \\
" & 400. & 500. & 40 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{llll}4 & 40.17 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 50.20 & 0 & 0\end{array}\)
\[
100.25 \quad 0 \quad 0
\]

Hotels and Theatres 0 Excdng, 700. 50 . 500 Fotels and Theatres of value of \(£ 50\). \(60 \quad 0 \quad 0\) wards pay no higher amount of and upduty than ez 20 , and mer amount of licence Restaurant Keepers than £30 under certain no higher amount Publicans keeping their premitens.
whole of Sunday or cremises closed the than otherwise re closing one hour sooner only six-sevenths quired on week days, pay keeping closed on Sumday and amounts; and one hour earlier each day, and also elosing only five-sevenths of the above amounts. Ali retailers of intoxicating liquors selling for consumption on the premises are similarly entitled.
Railways, on passenger receipts per £100 (in Great Britain, but subject to an exemption in respect of fares not exceeding the rate of one penny
a mile): a mile):
Urban District traffic.
Other traffic
200
Receipts, £2 or upwards..................... 5 5 000
Refreshment Houses, annual licence. \(\underset{\text { rent }}{\text { England and Ireland, under }} £\) rent.
\(010 \quad 6\)
Refreshment Houses, annual licence
England and Ireland, \(£ 30\) or above
Scrip Certificate, or Scrip............
definite sum or share whertleby any
or for the benefit of a person, for every \(£ 100\) or part of \(£ 100\).......... Share Certificate Foreign or
Share Certificate,Foreign or Colonial, or security for money of any comable security transferable by delivery). On the transferable by delivery). On the occasion of the first delivery thereof in any year on a nominal value not exceeding £25.
Exceeding \(£ 25\) and not exceeding £50
and for every \(£ 50\) or fractional part after the first \(£ 50\)
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 3\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}\)
006 Share Warrant to Bearer, three conveyance duty.

Spirits, home-made, per proof gallon, £0 106 imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall.

01010
" Annual Licences, U. K.. dis-
tillers or rectifiers \(\qquad\) \(1010 \quad 0\)
(، Dealers not retailers, ditto.... 10 10 0
Dealers not retainers, \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { to sell in bottles, add } & 3\end{array} 3 \quad 0\)
" " or to sell foreign liqueurs only in bottles

220
" (Methylated), makers of....... \(1010 \quad 0\)
Spirits, Scotland, Grocers (including
sale of beer), not to be consumed on premises :-
Premises under value of \(£ 10\)
Of value of \(£ 10\) and under \(£ 20\)
\begin{tabular}{lllllll}
20 & \("\) & 25 & \(\ldots\) & 9 & 9 & 0 \\
25 & \("\) & 30 & \(\ldots\) & 10 & 10 & 0 \\
30 & \("\) & 40 & \(\ldots\) & 11 & 11 & 0 \\
40 & \("\) & 50 & \(\ldots\) & 12 & 12 & 0
\end{tabular} 50 and upwards... \(1313 \quad 0\)
" 50 and upwards.....
Spirits, Ireland, Grocers, seling spirits not to be consumed on premises :-
If rated under \(£ 25 \ldots \ldots \ldots\). \(\begin{array}{ccccccc}" 6 & 30 & 4 & 40 \ldots \ldots & 12 & 2 & 0 \\ " & 40 & 4 & 50 \ldots \ldots & 13 & 4 & 7 \\ " 4 & 50 & \text { and upwards } & \ldots \ldots & 14 & 6 & 7\end{array}\)
Stills, annual, U. K.-Chemists and others, keeping or using.

\section*{THE CUSTOMS RARIFE.}

BEER: Beer called mum, spruce, or black beer, and beer called Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity not exceeding \(1215^{\circ}\), per barrel of 36 gallons. exceeding \(1215^{\circ}\) per barrel.
" and Ale, worts of which were before fermentation of \(1055^{\circ}\) per barrel of 36 gals.
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
Cards (Playing) \(\qquad\) pe
per doz. packs
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried. \(\qquad\) .ewt. . \(\quad\) (or other vegetable substances) and cotfee, roasted and ground, mixedlb.

Chloroform.
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Cocoa.}
" husks and shells.................ewt.
" or Chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured, 1 b .
Coffee (raw)
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { W) } \\
& \text { dried, roa }
\end{aligned}
\]
ollodion cetic
oasted, for ground)lb.
Cohodion.................................. Ether, acetic....................................
sulphuric. ......... ........gal.
Fthyl, Iodide of ...................gal.
Fruit, dried: Currants \({ }_{\text {, }}\) Figs; Fig Cake ; Plums ;
Figs; Fig Cake; Plums;
Prunes; Raisins (..ewt.
or methylic alcohol (puri)

070
0101

Stock certificate to Bearer, three
times Conveyance duty on nominal value.
Sweets, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom, \({ }^{\text {U }}\), K .

550
" Retailers of, annual, U, K..
Tobacco and Snutf, U. K., annual :150
" Dealers in. ....................
053
" Manufacturers, not exceeding \(20,000 \mathrm{lbs}\)
\(\begin{array}{lll}5 & 5 & 0\end{array}\)
Exc. \(20,000 \mathrm{lbs}\). and not exc. \(40,000 \ldots .10100\) \(40,0=0 \quad\) " 60,000 .. 15150 \(60,000 \quad\) " \(80,0^{\wedge} 0 \ldots\) \(80,000 \quad\) " \(100,000 \ldots\) eginners to pay £5 5.s., and a surBeginners to pay
charge on renewal
Vinegar-makers, annual licence, U.K.£1 000 Voting Paper
W arrant for goods
\(0 \quad 0 \quad 3\)
Wine, annual licences, U , K. : :-
Merchants (wine only)...............
Retailers, selling for consumption
on the premises
10100 on the premises

3100
Wine retailers (or grocers), England
and Ireland, selling wine not to be
consumed on the premises
2100
Do., grocers, Scotland................... 241
Crown Lands represent the income derived
from those properties transferred to the nation when the Koyal Civil List was fixed.

Spirits: Perfumed spirits and Cologne water.............liquid gal.

0173
" Liqueurs, Cordials or other preparations containing spirit in bottle, if not to be tested for ascertaining the strength ............ iquid gal.

0148
Tea......................
Tobacco, timmanui., cont
cent. or more of moisture.lb,
" containing less than 10 p.c....
" Cigars \(\quad\)........p.c. \(0_{5} 0_{0}\)
" Cavendish or Negrohead p.c. 046 Snuff not more than 13 lbs . (in 100 lbs ) moisture ..... lb . " cont. more than 13 lbs "
" other manufactured .... .....
" Cavendish or Negrohead manu-
factured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco.....lb. Varnish (cont, spirit), same as spirits.
Wine, not exceeding 30 degrees proof
" exceeding 30 deg., but not ex-
\begin{tabular}{ll}
0 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
0 & 3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} ceeding 42 deg......... gal.

010
" for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg gal. 026 sparkling ing \(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 3\end{array}\) " when the maket value is proved not to exceed 15s. per gallon. \(\qquad\) 010
These duties on Sparkling Wines are in addition to the duty in respect of alcoholic strength.

\section*{CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.}
at the date £861,039,049.
Queen's acc and it has millions po notwithstan the debt repr ulation, now

The follo
State in 1892

The entire
profits assessed 875,411 less tha

It is equal
about \(\$ 3.25\) per
The princip
was as follows :
Grain and flour, Raw cotton,
Wool,
Dead meat,
Sugar, raw and Butter and marg Wood and timbe Silk manufactur Flax, hemp and Tea
Woollen manufa Animals,
Oils,
Chemicals, dye s
Seeds,
Fruits,
The principal
Cotton manufact
Cotton yarn,
Woollen manufac
Woollen and wors
Linen manufactu Linen yarn,
Jute manufacture Jute yarn,
Apparel and slops
Metals :-
Iron, pig and pudd
bar, angle, bo
The imports of
in 1892 to \(12,979,36\)
In 1892 the eigl

\section*{United States}

India.
Russia
Canada .... ......
In 1892, of the
United States,

\section*{THE NATIONAL DEBT}
at the date of the Treaty of Paris, 1815, was £861,039,049. The National Debt on the Queen's accession, in 1837 was £761,422.570, and it has been diminished by over eighty millions pounds sterling during her reign, notwithstanding the Crimean War, etc. In 1815 the debt represented £45 per head' of the population, now it is equal to about £17 per head.

Under the conversion scheme of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, in 1889, the rate of interest paid was reduced from 3 per cent, to 23 and \(2 \frac{1}{}\) per cent. upon the great bulk of the debt, and the annual charge for interest now represents less than \(£ 25,000,000\)
per annum. per annum.

The following statement shows the total amount of the gross and net liabilities of the State in 1892 :
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Funded Debt } \\
& \text { Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities.................................................77,944,665 }
\end{aligned}
\]

> Other Capital Liabilities :-
> 35,312,994
> 677,679,571
> Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Deficiencie......... 531,55
> Imperial Defence Act of 1888 ............. 1,566,27s
> Total Gross Liabilities
> 2,862,196
> Sundry Assets.
> 680,541,:767
> Total net Liabilities
> 5,209,428

The entire debt amounted to \(£ 20,727,978\) less than the gross annual value of property and profits assessed to income tax ; it is less than half of the estimated National Income and \&66, It is equal to about \(\$ 86,44\) ner British imports and exports in 1891 ,
about \(\$ 3,25\) per head. \(\$ 86,44\) per head of the present population, and the annual charge is

\section*{TRADE AND COMMERCE.}

The principal articles of Import according to the returns for 1892 with their respective values was as follows:-

Grain and flour,
£58,176,451
Wool,
Dead'meat,
Sugar, raw and refined,
Butter and margarine,
Wood and timber,
Silk manufactures.
Flax, hemp and jute,
Tea,
Woollen manufactures, Animals,
Oils,
Chemicals, dye stuffs, etc., Seeds,
ruits,
The principal artio

Leather
37,888,356 26,827,058 22,359,162 19,770,837 15,678,168
17,184,739
11,289,692 9,029,930
10,0:0,106
9,468,958
9,360,715
7,076,035
7,707,390
7,049,425
7,105,962

\section*{Wine,}

Metals :-
Copper ore,
Iron ore,
" in bars,
Lead,
Tin,
Eggs,
Cotfee, Tobacco,
part wrought
" manufactures,
Zinc, and its manufactures,
£6,397,831
6,035.929
5,417,777
3,877,397
1,665,540
2,715,420
692,259
3,034,692
1,976,436
2,743,814
1,565,622
3,743,018
3,970,003
3,574,199

Cotton manufactures,
Cotton yarn,
Woollen manufactures,
Woollen and worsted yarn,
Linen manufactures,
Linen yarn,
Jute manufactures,
Jute yarn,
Apparel and slops,
Metals:-
Iron, pig and puddled,
bar, angle, bolt and rod,
The imports of wheat amo
£56,269,618
Iron, railroad of all sorts,

9,696,122 17,902,841
4,056,734
5,167,295
889,176
2,561,645
286,329
4,845,349
"\% wire
" tinned plates
"، hoops and plates,
" cast and wrought,
" old, for re-manufacture,
Steel, wrought and unwrought, Hardware and cutlery,
Copper,
Machinery,
1,144,162 Coals, cinders, fuel, etc., Chemicals,
£2,247,641
795,199
5,334,458
3,343,423 4,360,428
327,457
2,233,932
2,2 6,563
3,705,509 14,798,716
16,811,070 8,587,506 in 1892 to \(12,979,360\) quarters.

In 1892 the eight great sources of the importation of wheat was as follows :--
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline India & 6,776,348 quarters. & Chili & & \\
\hline Russia & 2,499,088 " & Australasia. .............. & 457,511 & quarters. \\
\hline Canada & 872,597 " & Roumania ................. & 403,369 & \\
\hline & 775,996 & Turkey....................... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
147.5: 8 \\
98.836
\end{array}
\] & " \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In 1892, of the total of \(4,421,202\) quarters of flour imported, \(3,893,478\) quarters came from the
United States,

The following table gives the total value of the imports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise, and of the exports of British produce and manufactures in the years 1890 and 1891


Of the number of 123,774 men employed in British Fisheries,, 52,733 are Scotch and 42,055
glish.

The tota Of the and 1.4 per c The follo for the three

\section*{Year.}
1890.

1891
1892
In 1891, 13 tonnage of 5,3 showed a decr the increase o

The total a tonnage app

The follow

188
189
1891

The Telegr the Telegraphs of public comp Board of Trade tion as to their

Length of 1878
1888
1889
1890
1891
The total nu holders through

On June 30, capital of \(£ 13,57\)

The Canals \(h\)
The Post and of letters deliver 23 in Ireland.

The present August, 1892. Th Dukes, 22 Marque tive Peers, electer tive Peers for Ire

The House of the representation 1893:-

Englan Scotlan
Ireland,

These figures s land has one meml

Every male hou to a vote, and any can prove twelve \(m\)

The Executive vested in the Cabin existence of the Cal Commons.

No measure can and three times in \(t\) but the last time th the occasion of the

The total number of persons employed in coal mines in 1891 was 618,450
Of the total trade, 90.9 per cent, belongs to England in 1891 was 618,450 and 1.4 per cent. to Ireland

The following table shows for the three years ending 1892:-

Gold.

\section*{Year.}

177,968
500,194
245,771
957,878

Parliament is elected for seven years, when a dissolution or appeal to the country becomes compulsory. In the last fifty years, the longest duration of one l'arliament was that elected in 1859, in which Lord Palmerston was Premier. It lasted 6 years, 1 month and 6 days.

An adverse rote in the House of Commons upon any leading measure proposed by the Executive Government of the day is almost invariably followed by the resignation of the Government or a dissolution of Parliament.

\section*{THE HOUSE OF LORDS.}

\section*{ACCORDING TO RANK AND SENIORITY.}

The italics denote the title, and the figures following represent the date of its creation.
Abbreviations-S.D., Scotch Duke; S.M., Scotch Marquis; S E., Scotch Earl ; S.V., Scotch Viscount ; I. D., Irish Duke; I. M., Mrish Marquis; I. E. Irish Earl; I. V., Irish Viscount ; 1. B., Irish Baron ; K. G., Knight of Garter ; K. T., Knight of Thistle ; K.'P., Knight of St. Patrick.

\section*{Stic Peers of the Blood Royal.}

Creat.

\begin{abstract}
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, \&e., K.G., к.т., K.P., G C.b, ©, C.S.t
Alfred Ernest, Duke of Edinburgh, \&c., K.G., K.T., G.e.B., G.c.s.i.
Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.Р., К, с.в, George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, K.G. Leopold Chas. Edw. George Albert, Duke of Albany, George W. F. Chas., Duke of Cambridge, \&e., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.c.m.G.
\end{abstract}

1842 1856 1874 1892 1881

Two Archbishops.
Cons. Trans.
Edward White Benson, D.D., Canterbury, formerly Bishop of Truro.. 1877

1883
William Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D., York, formerly Bishop of

Lichtleld
1878
1891

\section*{Twenty-two Dukes.}

Creat.
Henry Fitzalan-Howard, Norfolk, K. G... 1483 Algernon Percy B. Seymour, Somerset..... 1546 Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, Richmond and Gordom, K.G., S.D.

1675 A ugustus Charles L. Fitzroy, Grafton, K.G. 1675 Hy. Chas. Fitzroy Somerset, Beaufort, K.G. 1682 Wm. A. A. de Vere Beanclerk, St. Albans.. 1684 George Godolphin Osborne, Leeds, S. V., (Dunblane).
....... 1691 Spencer Compton Cavendish, Devonshire,

\section*{K.G. \\ Chas. Richard J. Spencer-Churchili, Marl-} borough

1702
John Jas. Robert Manners, Rutland, K.G., W.c.B..... S . Hamilton, Brandon, S. S . (Hamilton), K,T............................. 1711

\section*{Tuenty-two}

Augustus John H. P. Paulet, Winchester. 1551
Henry C. K. Fitzmaurice, Lansdowne, E.
(Kerry and Shelburns), G.C.m.G. ........ 1781
John Villiers Stuart Townshend, Tounshend

1787
Robert Arthur T. Gascoigne Cecil, Salis oury, к. ©.

1789
John Alexander Thynne, Bath..................1789
Jas, Hamilton, Abercorn, I.D., S E., K.G.,
Hugh De Grey Seymour, Hertford, i. B. (Conway)
\(\qquad\)
John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, Bute, \(\underset{\text { S. }}{ }\) E.
(Dumfries), K. T..............
William Alleyne Cecil, Exeter. 1,93 .. 1796
William Compton Northampton........ 1801

Wm. John A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck Portland.
......................... 1716 Angus Drogo Montagtu, Manchester. 1719 enry Pelham A. D. Pelham-Clinton, Newcastle..
Algernon Geo Peres N......................1556 Ernest Aug. W A, Northumberland,K.G. 176 Teviotdate, \&c., к. G
Henry Weilesley, Wellington, I. ©.." (Mornington).......

1814
Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Sutherland, S E..
. 183
Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, Westminster, K....1ャ74 Alex. Win. Geo. Duff, Fife, I. E., K. T..... 18e9 George Douglas Campbell, Argyll, S. D., к. G., К. т.... \(\qquad\)

Charles I Shrewso ford). Frederick
Warner Hunting
George l ani Mon
Rev. Henr
Henry Cha
Rudoiph 1 bigh, 1.1
Anthony moretuna
Montague
William \(\mathbf{G}\)
Murray E. and Nott
Edwyn 1 ra terjield. .
Edward Ge
George Dev
George Jun
William He Scott, Do Queeusbe Anthony \(A\)
Randal Mo keley.....
Montagu A
Aldred Fre
scarborou
William M, G......
George Will
Victor Alber I. V. (Gral

William Her
Sewallis Edy
William Her
Charles Bem
Charles Wigl
Francis Thos S. B. (Ding

Arthur Phili
Thomas Augi
Douglas B. ©
(Montrose)
William 4 re
Bertram Ash
Charles Augu
Newton Fello
George Guy
wick.......
Sidney Carr
hamshire.
William Thos
William, 1.
Frederick Ged
Charles Philip
Henry Edwar
Rev. Reginald Wurr
William Bouv
John Poyntz
Seymour Henr
Arthur W. J.
I. M. (Downs

Edward Hyde
Wm. David Mu
John James H
D. (A thole),

William Henr
cumbe.
Hugh Fortescu

Charles Henry John Chet One Hundret and Twenty Earls.

Sharles Henry John Chetwynd-Talbot, ford)..
Frederick Arthur Stailey, De: By, G......... 1442
Warner Fra. 1485
Warner Fra. J. Plantagenet Hastings,
Huntingdon. Huntingdon. . 1529
George liobt. Chas, Herbert, Pembrohe and Montgomery
Rev, Henry Hugh Gourtenay, Decon ...... 1551
Henry Chas. Howard, suffolk di Lerkshire. 1603
Rudoiph Robert Basil A.A. Fielding, Den-
bigh, 1. Ei. (Desmond)...................... 16
Anthony Miidnay duliau Fame, West-
morelund moretand.
Montague Bertie, Linilsey
1624
Williain Grey, Stamford.... ........ ....... 1626
Murray E. G. Finch-Hatton, Winchilsea
and Nottingham.......................... 1
1628
Edwyn 1 ras, scudamore-Stanhope, Ches-
terfield .....................................
Edward Geo. Henry Montagu. ............................ 1628
Edward Geo, Memry Montagu, sanuluich . 1680
George Devereux De Vere Capell, Lissex. . 1661
George James Howard, Cartisle
.1661
.1661
William Henry Walter Montagu-Wougias Scott, Doncaster, S. D. (Buccleuch and Queensberry), K. T
Anthony Ashiey-Cooper, ShajtesBury...... 1662
Randal Mowbray Thomas Berizeley, Berkeley
Montag Arthur Bertie, Abingdo.................................
Aldred Fred. Geo. Beresfor
Aldred Fred. Gieo. Beresford Lumley,
scarborough, I. V. (Lumiey)..............
William Coutts Keppel, Albemarie, K.c. M, G.
George William Coventry, Cocentry ....... 1697
Victor Albert fieo. Child-Villiers, Jirsey,
I. V. (Grandison). ........................... 1697

William Henry Poulett, Poulett................. 17096
Sewallis Edward Shirley, verrers.............. 1711
William Heneage Legge, Dartmouth........ 1711
Charles Bennet, Tancerville .................171t
Charles Wightwick Finch, Aylesford...........1714
Francis Thos, De Grey Cowper, Cowper,
S. B. (Dingwall), K.G.

Arthur Philip Stanhope, Stanhope.......... 1718
Thomas Augustus W. Farker, Mucelesfield.1,21
Douglas B. M. R, Graham, Graham, S. D.
(Montrose), K,T.
(Montrose),K.T. ............................. 1722
William 1 red. Waldegrave, Waldegrave..1 29
Bertram Ashburnham, Ashburnhum. ..... 1730
Charles Augustus stanhope, Harrington. 1741
Newton Fenowes, Portsmouth
Newton Fenowes, Portsmouth ............. 1743
George Guy Greville, Broohic and E. War-
wick...
.1746
Sidney Carr Hobart Hampden, Bucking-
hamshire
William Thos. S. S. W. Fitz Wili................ 1746
William, I. E., K, G. Fitz William, Fitiz

Charles Philip York, Hardwicke ...........1752
Henry Edward Fox-Strangways, Iichester, 1505
Rev. Reginald Windsor Sackville, De La
Warr...............
William
William Bouverie, Radior........................... 1766
John Poyntz Spencer, Spencer, K, G....... 1765
Seymour Henry Bathurst, Bathurst....... 1760
Arthur W. J. W B
Arthur W. J. W. B. T. Hill, Hillsborough,
Edward Hyde Villiers, Clarendon............. 1772
Wmard Hyde Villiers, Clarendon .......... 1776
John James H. H. S. Murray; Stran. K. 1776
D. (Athole), K, T

William Henry Edgcumbe, Mount-Edg-
Hugh Fortescue, Fortescue............................................
.1789

George Edw. Stanhope M. Herbert, Carnarvon
George Henry Cadogan, caidogan, K, G. . 1800 Edward James Harris, Malmestury, G. Jas. H. St, Clair Francis Erskine, Lo.....i8900
William Hillier (unsiow, Onstow, Cruven..... 1801 William Hillier Unsiow, Onslow, G.c.M.G. 1801 Charles Marsham, fiomney
Walter John I'elinam, Chuchester. Seymour John Grey Egerton, Wilton. George Charles Herbert, Powis, 1, B. (Olive).
Horatio Nelson, Nelson.
Sydney Wm, Herbert Pierrepont, Wa....... 1805
Horatio Waipole, Uifird
Henry Grey, Girey, K.G., G.©................... 1806 Hugh Cecil Lowther, Lonstale.............. 1806 Dudey Francis S. Liyder, Harrowoy....... 1809 Henry Ulick Lascelles, Harewood ........ 1812 Gilbert Jolm E,-M.-K ynymmond-Eilioot,
Minto.................
Alan Fire
.1813
Janes Waiter Grimston, Verulam, i, B. V. 1841
S. B...... Ginston, Verulam, 1. V,

Adelbert Wellingion B. Cust, Brownilow. 1815 Henry Cornwalis s.liot, St. Germans..... 1815 Abert Ldmund Jarker, Morley........... 1815 Orlando Geo. C. Bridgeman, bradjorä. 181 厄̄ William Lygon, Beauctump................. 1815 Nichard Wiilinon.
.1821 Howe, c. B.
Howe, C. B. .7............................. 1821
Geo. Edw. J. Mowbray Rous, Stradbroke. 1821 Willian stephen Gore Langton, Temple. 1822 Charles S . Vane-Tempest Stewart, I ane,
Wi. M. (Londonderry), K.G................. 1823
John rred Vare Amuerst, Amherst.......... 1826 Wohn Fred, Vaughan Campuell, C'awdor.. 1827 Tobert A. P'mips Haldane Duncan, Camer 1831 perdown..........
Thomas Francis Änson, Licichifield............... 1831 John George Lambton, Durham. ............. 1833 Granville G. Leveson-Gower, Giraivilile.... 1833 Henry Howard, Effingham .1837
Henry John Morecon, Ducie
.. 1837
Charles Aifred W, Anderson-Peliham, Yarburough.
Henry John Innes-Ker, Innes, S. D......... 1837 burghe)
Thomas William Coke, Leicester, K........ 1837
William King-Noel,
Charles Wm, trancis Noel, Gainsborough. 1838
Francis Chas. dranville Egerton, Lies 1841 mere.
George Henry Charles Bying, Strutford.......... 1846
Kenelm Uhas. Edw, Pepys, Cottew .... 1847 Kenem Chas. Ed.iPeps, Cothenham .... 1850 Gilliam Henry Weilestey, Cowley _i..... 1857
George Arnuph Montgomerie, Winionton,
William Humble Ward, Dudley.............. 1869
John Francis Stanley Russeil, liussell .. 1861
Francis Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Cro-
martic. . . .................................. 1861
Kichard Dawson Kimberley, K. G......... 1866
Kichard Dawson Dartrcy, K. P., I. B. (CCre
William Ennest Duncombe, Feversham 1866 Henry George Liddell, Ravensworth...... 1874 E. M. S. G. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Wharncliffe
.1876
Thomas Geo. Baring, Northbrook, G.c. S.I. 18876
Vistor John Cairns, Cairns................ 1879
Edw. Bootle-Wilbrahamer-Lytton, Lytton. 1880
Edw. Bootle-Wilbraham, Lathom, G.C.B. . 1880

George Watson Milles, Sondes.............. 1880
Roundell Palmer, Selborne. 1882
 Cornwallis Maude, De Montalt, I. V...... 1886 Wm. Henry Forester Denison, Londesborough. \(\qquad\)

Gathorne Gathorne Hardy, Cranbrook,
G. C. S. I................................. 1892 Gilbert H. Heathcote-Drummond-Wil-
loughby, Ancaster.
1892

\section*{Twenty-sio Viscounts.}
Robert Devereux, Hereford ..... 1549
Henry St. John, Bolingbroke © St. John 1712Charles George Lyttelton, Cobham, I. B. 1718
Evelyn Edw. Thomas Boscawen, Falmouth
C. B . 1720 ..... 1720
dister Byng, Torrington.
Gerald FitzGerald, Leinster, I. D ..... 1721
Francis Wheler Hood, Hood, I. B ..... 1796
Carnegie Parker Jervis, St. Vincent ..... 1801
Henry Dundas, Melville.
1802
1802 ..... 1805
William Wells Addington, Sidmouth.
William Wells Addington, Sidmouth.
John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Gordo
S. E. (Aberdeen)' 1814
Edward Fleetwood ..... 1816
John L. G. Hely-Hutchinson, Hutchinson
I. E. (Donoughmore), K.c.M.G William Frederick Trench, Clancarty, I. E, 1823

Robert W. Stapleton-Cotton, Combermere. 1826 Henry Charles Manners Sutton, Canterbury
Rowland Clegg Clegg-Hili, Hiill. ..... 184
Charles Stewart Hardinge, Hardinge. ..... 1846
George Stephens Gough, Gough
1849
1849
Charles Lindley Wood, Halifax ..... 1866
Alexan ..... \(\dddot{B}_{.}\)
G.C.B ..... ' 1868
William H. Berkeley Portman, Portman. ..... 1884
Henry Robert Brand, Hampden
Henry Robert Brand, Hampden
Henry Robert Brand, Hampden
Garnet J.

1885

1885 ..... 1886
Richard John Monson, Oxenbridge
Richard John Monson, Oxenbridge
G.c.s.I ..... 1886

\section*{Twenty-four Bishops.}

Consec.
Dr. Frederick Temple, London............... 1869
Dr. Brooke Foss Westcott, Durham......... 1890
Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Winchester. 1877
Dr. Charles John Ellicott, G'loucester and Bristol.

Dr. George Ridding, Southwell............ 1884
Dr. William Boyd Carpenter, Ripon..... 1884
Consec.
Dr, Edward King, Lincoln................. 1884
Dr. Edward H. Bickersteth, Exeter. ........ 1885
Dr. James Atlay, Hereford .................. 1862
Dr. Lord Arthur C Hervey Bathe Wi.... 1868
Dr. John Wordsworth, Salisbury ............. 18886
Dr. Lord Alwyne Compton, Ely................18ะ6
Dr. James Moorhouse, Manchester............ 1886
Dr. Richard Durnford, Chichester Wells. 1869
Dr, William Walsham How, Wakefieldi..
1886
1888
Dr. William Basil Jones, St. David's....... 1874
Dr. John Charles Ryle, Liverpool
Dr. Francis John Jayne, Chester.........
Dr. Alfred George Edwards, St. Asaph 1888
Dr. Joh Charles Ryle, Liverpool.......... 1880
M. Ernestr. Wilberforce, Newcastle...... 1882

Dr. Richard Lewis, Llannoff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1883
Dr. William Stubbs, Oxford.................... 1884

\section*{Three Hundred and Eight Barons.}

Dudley Chas. Fitz-Gerald de Ros, De Ros. 1264
Charles B. Joseph Stourton, Mowbray (\& B. Segrave \& B. Stourton)

George Manners Astley, Hastings. 1282
Edward Southwell Russell De Cliffor. ... 1290
Charles H. Rolle Hepburne-Stuart-ForbesTrefusis, Ctinton, 1298, First sat in Par-
liament.
Rob. Nath, Cecil Geo, Curzon, Zouche of
Haryngworth Haryngworth.

1322
Rawdon George Girey C̈lifton, Grey de Ruthyn
Chas, Edw. H. Abney Hastin............... 1324

> has. Edw. H. Abney Hastings, Botreaux, S. E. (Loudoun)...........................
S.E. (Loudoun).

Francis RobertStonor Camoys ............. 1368
Miles Stapleton, Beaumont.................... 13833
Henry Verney, Willoughby de Broke ....... 1492
Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, Vaux of Harrowden
.1523
Ralph Gordon Noel-Milbanke, We entworth. 1529
Alfred Thomas T. Verney-Cave, Braye.... 1529
Robert George Windsor-Clive, Windsor.... 1533
William Henry John North, North. ....... 1554
Beauchamp Moubray St. John, St. Johin of Bletsoe.

Bernard Geo. Phs, Houcard de Walden. 1597
Bernard Henry Philip Petre, Petre . . . . . . . 1603
Jno, Twisleton-W.-Fiennes, Saye and S̈ele. 1603
John Francis Arundell, Arundell of

John Stuart Bligh, Clifton, I.E. (Darnley). 1603 John Baptist Joseph Dormer, Dormer . . . . 1615
Henry Jno, P. S. Roper-Curzos, Teynham,1616

FitzOsbert Edward Stafford-Jerningham,
Stafford........................................... George Frederick William Byron, By ro....... 1640 Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, Clifford of Chudleigh.

1672
Henry de Vere Vane, Barnard...................1698
Rich. Edm. St. Lawrence Boyle, Boyle,
I. E. (Cork \& Orrery), K.P..................1711
George Hay, Hay, S. E. (Kinnoull)....... 1711

Digby Wentworth B. Willoughby, Middle-

I. E. (Bessborough Ponsonby, Ponsonby,

Rev. Alfred Nath, Holden Curzon, Scars-
dale.
dale. Fior.................................... 1761
George Florance Irby, Boston.

\section*{Charles George Perceval, Lovel \& Holland,}

I, E. (Egmont) ............................... 1
George W. H. Venables-Vernon, Vernon.. 1762
Edward Henry T,-Digby, Digby, I. B...... 1765
Martin Bladen Hawke, Hawke.
Martin Bladen Hawke, Hawke......
Henry Thomas Foley, Foley. .................17776
Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, Dinevor....... 1780
Thomas de Grey, Walsingham .... ......... 1780
William Bagot, Bagot............................ 17880
Charles Henry Fitzroy, Southampton....... 1780
John Richard Brinsley Norton, Grantley 1782
Geo. Bridges H. Dennett Rodney, Rodney. 1782
Henry George Percy, 'Lovaine (Earl Percy.) 1784
Philip Reginald Cocks, Somers
Philip Reginald Cocks, Somers.
Richard Henry Noel-Hill, Berwicick.
Edward Lennox Dutton, Sherborne.
... 1784
. .1784

John Henry I. M. (Wat Richard Hen non).
Charles Härb
Duilley Wilm
Lloyd Kenyo
Charles Corn
George A. H wich, I. M.
Henry Charle
Thomas J.
Bruce, Thur
William Mort
Henry George (Clifden).
George Stuart E. (Moray)

Alan Plantage
lies, S E. (G
James Geo. H
I. E. (Courto

Wm. Brodrick
Augustus \(\mathbf{C}\). thorpe.
Peter Robert
Charles Robt.
G.C.M.G

Wm. Henry Ö
Thomas Lyittle
Thomas Lister
John Henry L
William Proby
George Rulph
Charles T. Ha borough.
Augustus Fred
Henry North H
Wm. MeNaugh
George John (Sligo).
Bernard Arth Granard, I, E
Hungerford Cre
John Thomas M
John Adrian Lo
Charles Gordon
Lowry Egerton
(Enniskillen).
William Hale J
(Limerick)
Victor Albert F
George Robert
G.C.I.E

Reginald Charle
Schomberg Henr K.T.

Henry Francis
(Conyngham)
Jas. Edw.Wm. T I, is.
Francis \({ }^{\mathbf{R}}\)
Wemyss, S. E.
John Strange \(J\) (Roden).
Thomas Pakenha ford).
Clotworthy John
I. V. (Masseree Hugh Cholmonde Rev, Orlando W. John William St Edric Frederick Hubert Geo. De B
I. M. (Clanricar

James Ludovic (Crawford)....

John Henry de la Poer Beresford, Tyrone,
I. M. (Waterford), K.P
Richard Henry Boyle, Carleton, I........... (Shannon).
Charles Häarbord, Suffield K................. 1786
Dualley Wilmord, Suffieta, K. C.B............. 1786
Dudley Wilmot Carleton, Dorchester....... 1186
Lloyd Kenyon, Kenyon. ...................... 1788
Charles Cornwallis N eville, Braybrooke... 1788
George A. Hamilton Chichester, Fisher-
wick, I. M. (Donegall)
1790
Thomes
Thomas Jruce, Thurlowel-Thurlow Cumming-
1792
William Morton Eden, Auckiland, I. 1. B......1792
Henry George Agar-Ellis, Mendip, \(\mathbf{I}\) (Clifden). \(\mathbf{V}\).
George Stuart, Stuart of Castle Stuart,
E. (Moray) E. (Moray) ..............................

Alan Plantagenet Stewart, stewart of Gar-
1796 lies, S E. (Galloway)
.1796
James Geo. Henry Stopford, Saltersford, I. E. (Courtown).

Wm. Brodrick, Brodrick, I. V.. (Midleton. 1796
Augustus C. G. Gough-Calthorpe (Mideton). 1796 thorpe.
Peter Robert Burreil, Gwudir ................. 1796
Charles Robt. Carington, Carrington, I.B. 1796 G.C.M.G

Wm. Henry Örde Powlett, Bolton.......... 1797
Thomas Lyttleton Powes, Bilford . ......... 1797
Thomas Lister, Ribblesdale..................... 1797
John Henry Loftus, Loftus, \(\overline{\mathbf{I}}\). Mi. (Ëly)..... 1801
William Proby, Carysfort, I, E
1801
George Ralph Abercromby, Abercrombo.. 1801
Charles 'T. Hamilton Towry Law, Ellenborough.
Augustus Fred, Arthur Sandys, Sandys............... 1802
Henry North Holroyd, Sheffield, I. E
Wm. McNaughten Erskine Erskine ...... 1802
Wm. MeNaughten Erskine, Erskine. ...... 1806 (Sligo)
I. M.
 Granard, I. E.
Hungerford Crowe, Creive.
\(\qquad\) 1806
Gardner, Gardner, I. . ......... 1806
John Thomas Manners-Sutton, Manners... 1806
John Adrian Louis Hope, Hopetoun, S. E. . 1809
Charles Gordon, Meldrum, S. M. (Huntly). 1815
Lowry Egerton Cole, Grinstead, I. E.
William Hale John C. Pery, Fox ford i................ \({ }^{1815}\)
(Limerick) John C. Pery, Foxford, I. E.
Victor Albert F. ©. Spencer, CMhurchïi ............ 1815
George Robert Canning Harris, Harris, 1815
Reginald
Schomberg
K.T.

Henry Francis Conyngham, Minster, \(\mathbf{I}\). M.
Jas, Edw.Wm, Theobaid Butler................................
Jas. Edw.Wm. Theobald Butler, Ormonde,
Francis \(\quad\) i......................................... 1821
Wemyss, S. E................................ 1
John Strange Jocelyn, clanbrassili, İ. E.

ford)..... ... .................. E. (Long-
Clotworthy John Ëyre Ske...................
I. V. (Massereene)........................... 18

Hugh Cholmondeley, Delamere. ............. 1821
Rev.Orlando W. Weld-Forester, Forester.. 1821
John William Strutt, Rayleigh,............. 1821
Edric Frederick (iifford, Gifford........... 182
Hubert Geo, De Burgh Canning, Somerhill,
I, M. (Clanricarde).

(Crawford)....................... .. ......... 1826

Uchter John Mark Knox, Ranfurly, I, E. 1826 John Byrne Leicester Warren, De Tabley. 1826 Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, Tenterden. 1827 W. Coyngham Plunket, Plunket (Archbishop of Dublin)
Wm. Frederick Holmes-A Court, M............... 18
bury.... ..................... Court, Heytes-
Archibald Philip Primrose, Rosebery ............... 1828 E., K.G.................. nosebery, S.
 William Draper Mortimer Best, Wynford. 182 Charles Gore Hay, Kilmarnock, S. E. (Erroll)
E. 1831

Arthur James Fras, Plunkett, Fingail,

William Philip Molyneux, Sefton, I. E., 1831
Chares
(Leitrim)


.1831
 Charles Adolphus Murray, Dünmo................. 1831 Aug. Fred. Gio Mray, Dunmore, S. E.. 1831 Aug. Fred. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde,
 Mostyn.
Henry Spencer Chichester, Templemore............. 1831
Valentine Frederick Lawless, Cloncurry, I. B.

James St. Vincent Saumarez, De."........ 1831 marez. ...... Saumarez, De Sau-
Thomas Aitchison-Denman, Denman ................. 1831
James Yorke McG. Searlet, Denman...... 1834
Philip Sidney-Foulis, De L' 1 sle \& Dudley... 1835
Francis Denzil Edward Baring, Ashburton. 1835 Edward George Percy Littleton, Hather-
Archibald Brabazon 's...................................
lingham, I. E. (Gosford), K.P............... 183
Hallyburton George Campbell, Stratheden (B. Campbell)

Simon Joseph Fraser, Lovaut, S. B............ 1836
Wm. Bateman Bateman-Hanbury, Bate 1837 man.

1837
Algernon H. T. Keith-Falconer, Kintore,
S. E., G.c.m.G............................... 18

George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, Lismore,
Derrick Warner w. We.ste.................. 1838 I. B...... W. Westenra, Rossmore,

RobertShapland G.J.Carew, Carew, I. . . . 1838
Chas. Fred. Ashley C. Ponsonby, B. 1838 Mauley.
...... 1
Charles Douglas R Wrottesley............ 1838 Sudeley...... R. Hanbury-Tracy,
Paul Sanford Methuen, Methien, c................ 18388
Henry Edward John Stanley, Stanley of 183
Alderley. .......... .... .. . ................. 1
William Henry L̈eigh, Leigh̆...................... 1839
Beilby Law y, Wenlock....................... 1838
William Bronlow, Lurgan .................. 183
Thomas Spring Rice, Monteagle of Bran-

John Reginal Upton Colborne, Seaton ..... 1839
John Manley Arbuthnot Keane, Keane... 1839
Sohn \(\underset{\text { S. E. (Stair) }}{\text { Ham-Dalrymple, }}\) Oxenfoorï,

G., c. Brespigy

Henry William Parneil, Congleto................. 1841
Victor Alexander
Victor Alexander Bruce, Elgin, \(\mathfrak{\text { s. }}\). E
(Elgin \& Kincardine)
Thomas Montague C. Wilde, Truro ............ 1850
Arthur French, De EFreyne................... 1851

Edward Burtenshaw Sugden,St. Leonards. 1852 George Fitz Roy Henry Somerset, Rag an. 1852 Valentine Auguscus Browne, kenmare, 1. E., K, P 1856
Henry'Strutt, Belper 1856
Richard Wogan Talbot, Taibot de Mäahide, I. B
Robert Grosvenor, Ebuiry 1857
Charles C. William Cavendish, rhesham..... 1858
Frederic Augustus Thesiger, Chelmsforl, G.C. \(B\)
\[
1858
\]
................. 1858
Yohn Yarde-Buller, Churston. 188
Henry W yndham, Leconfield 188
Wilbraham Egerton, Egerton. 1859
Godfrey Charles Morgan, Tredegar 1859
FitzPatrick Henry Vernon, Lyveden 1859

Henry Charles Brougham, Brougham ad1859

Vaux.
Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, Kinaird1860
Richd. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, West ..... 1860
bury
Francis ..... 1861 hancis \(\mathbf{W}\)
1861 ..... 1863
Luke White, Annaily
Luke White, Annaily
Robert Offley Ashburton iilines, Hought-
ton ..... 1863
John Gaspard Le ini. Romily, Momiliy. ..... 1866
Jas. H. G. Meredyth Somerville, Meredyth\({ }_{1866}\)
Windham Thos. Windham-Quin, Kenry,
I. E. (Dunraven), K.P ..... 1866*
Charles Starley Monck, Moncl, il. V. 1866
G.c.m.G
John Maj 1. B. (Henniker)
1866
Hedworth Hylton Jolilife, Hyiton ..... 1866 ..... 1866George Sh,1866
Gustavus R. Hamilton-Russell, Bran-
cepeth, I. V. (Boyne). ..... 1866
John Henry Trollope, Kesteven. .....  1 <68
Arthur Benn-Walsh, Ormathwaite ..... 1868 ..... 1868
Edward U'Neill, O'Neill
Edward U'Neill, O'Neill
Edward U'Neill, O'Neill
Robert 1868
Jenicu W...
Jenicu Wm, Jos, 1868
John Hamilton Lawrence, Laurrence
\(\left.1^{1} 6.\right)\)
\(\left.1^{1} 6.\right)\)
James Plaisted Wilde, Penzance ..... 1869
John Rogerson-Rollo, Dunning
(Rollo)1869

(Southesk), K.T.... ..... 1869
Willian Hare, Here, I. E., (Listowel) .... I ..... 1869Francis Edw. Fitzalan Howard, Howard
of G/ossop.
Bernard E. B.1869
Bernar
Bernar
town
town ..... 18 C 9 ..... 18 C 9
John Emerich E, Dalberg- Acton, Acton. ..... 1869
Thomas Charles Agar-Robartes, Robartes ..... 1869
Frederick Glyn, Wolverton ..... 1869
Algernon Wm, Fulke Greville, Greville ..... 1869
Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, o'Hegan... ..... 1870
Milliam Man fiedd, Sandhurst
1871
Francis Napier, Ettrick, S. B. (Napier) ..... 1872
K,T
K,T
James c̈. H, "Welbore Eilis-Agar, Somer-ton, I. E. (Normanton)1873
Henry Austin Bruce, Aberdare, G.c.b..... ..... 1873
Jannes Moncreiff, Moncreiff
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187!
John Duke Coleridge, Colerid ..... \(187!\)
William Monsell, Empy
William Monsell, Empy ..... 1874
Chichester S. Parkinson-Fortescue ..... 1874lingford, K. P., I. B. (Clermont)........... 1874
Thomas Francis Fremantle, Cottesloe.... \(187 \pm\)

Herbert Perrott M. Pakington, Hampton. 1874
Charles Alex. Douglas-Home, Douglas, S. E. (Home). \(\qquad\)
Arthur George Viaule Ramsay, Ramsay,
S. E. (Dalhousie).

John Henry Crichton, Fermanagh, \(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{E}\). (Erue). \(\qquad\)
William Richard Ormsby Gore, Marlech.. 1876
Henry Gerard Sturt, Alington ............. 1876
Wilbraham Fred. Tollemache, Tollemache, 1876
William Cansfipld Gerard Gerard....... 1876
Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, Sach-
ville, G.c.M.G............................... 1876
1876
Colin Blackburn, Blackburn (late a Lord
of Appeal).
.1876
Charles Bowyer Adderley, Nortou, K.c.M.G. 1878
Percy Barrington, Shute, I. V. (Barrington)
Winliam Watson, Watson (a Lord of 1880 Appeal)
Lawrence Hesketh Paik, Haldon ........... 1880
Ivor Bertie Guest, Wimborne. ................ 1880
Arthur Edward Guinness, Ardiacuun........ 1880
Charles W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, \(\dot{\boldsymbol{L}} a\) -
mington.................................. 1880
Chas. Fred, Abney-Hastings, Donington. 1880
Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor, Trevor........ 1880
Montagu W, Lowry-Corry, Rowton, C.B.... 1880 Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, Brabourne. 1880 Arthur Oliver Villiers Russell, Ampthill. 1881
Wm. Montagu Hay, Tweeddale, S. M.
(Tweeddale).
. 1881
William Ulick T. St. Lawrence, Howth,
I. E. (Howth)
.1881
Donald James Mackay, Meay, S. B.,.G.C.s.I. 1881
Harcourt V. Bempde Johnstone, Dervent. 1881
Henry James Tufton, Hothfleld
.1881
Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Tweedmouth. 1881
Fred. Beauchamp P. Seymour, A/cester,
G.c.B
, 1882
Hallam Tennyson, Tennyson............................. 1884
James Ogilvy Grant, Strathspey, S. E.
(Seafield)

\section*{1884}

John George Dodson, Monk Bretton....... 1884
Walter Henry James, Northbourne....... \(188 \pm\)
Arthur Saunders W. C. Fox Gore, Sudley,
1. E. (Arran).

1884
John Robert w. vesey, de Vesci, i. V.......... 1884
Marmaduke F.Constable-Maxwell,Herries, S. B.

1884
Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Halsbury, ....... 1885
Mervyn Edward Wingfield, Powerscourt, K.P., I. V

Anthony Henley Henley, Northington, I, B. (Henley) . ... ... .. ................ 1885
Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, Kothschiild. 1885
Edward Charles Baring, Revelstoke....... 1885
Robert Collier, Monkswell.
Arthur Hobhouse, \(H\),bhouse, K.,.'S.I., C.I..... 1885
Ralph R. Wheeler Lingen, Lingen, K.C.B.. 1885
Edward Gibson, Ashbourne .......... . .... 1885
Rowland Winn, St. Oswald. 1885
1885
Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, Wautage,
K.C.B., v.c...........................

William Baliol Brett, Esher (Master of the Rolls).

885
Robert W. de Yarburgh Bateson, Deramore.
Henry John Montagu D. Scott, Montagu
of Веаи іеи ................................ 18
Sidney Herbert Elphinstone, Elphinstone,
S. B.......................................
S. B., K.т ..... .............................. 18

Farrer'Herscheil, Herschell, G.,................. 1886

Charles Flen
Samuel Cha Edmund Be
Richard de
William Ed
Michael Art
John Gienca Dalzell
Thomas Bra Henry Thrin
Edward Mac
of Appeal)
Robert Bour
Claude Bowe more).
George Edr
Monckton,
John St, Aul
James Dougl morne.
William Geo c. \(в\)

George Sclat
William Hen
William Meri
Egerton Hubl
Henry Thurst M. G

John Savile,
Michael Morr
William Vent
Francis Rich
K. С. B

Edward Ceeil

John Francis of Mar. Sholto George Walter John

Mar \& Kelli
George Bailli ington,
Frederick Hen dale.
John Trotter B
David Stanley
Robert Harris
Carnvath.
J. Vansittart Lanesboroug Hen. E. Newco Kingston.
Dermot Robert
Hugh Annesley
George Bingha
Somerset Rich:
Belmore, G C.
James Francis
James Alexand Lawrence Pars
Francis Charle morey, к.Р...
Mervyn'Edwar
erscourt, K.P
Henry William
Bangor
Cornwallis Ma
(E. de Montal

John William P
Edward Donoug

\footnotetext{
* It will be observed that the Earl of Dunraven sits in the House of Lords as Baron
This instance affords an illustration of the system of classitication adopted in this list.
}
Charles Henry Mills, Hillingdon.. .....  1886Samuel Charles Allsopp, Hindlip
1886Edmund Beckett, Grimthorpe.Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, Siailbridge 1880William Edwardes, Kensington, I. B ..... 1886
1886Michael Arthur Bass, BurtonJohn Glencairn C. Hamilton, Hamilton ofDalzell.\({ }^{\prime}\)
1886Thomas Brassey, Brassey, к.с.B
Henry Thring, Thring, к,с.в. ..... 1886
Edward Macnaghten, Macnaghten (a Lärd ..... ,of A ppeal)
1887
Claude Bowes-Lyon, Boures, S. E. (Strath-more).... ......................................George Edn.. M, Monckton-A rundell,
Monckton, I. V. (Galway) ..... 1887
John St. Aubyn, Saint Levan ..... 1887
James Douglas M'Garel-Hogg, Maghera
morne. .....  1887
Willia1887
c.b. ..... 1887
1887
George Sclater Booth, Basing
George Sclater Booth, Basing
1887
1887
William Henry Fellowes, De Ramsey
1887
1887
Egerton Hubbard, Addington. ..... 1887
Henry Thurstan Holland, Kn
m. \({ }^{\text {. }}\)
1888
John Savile, Savile, G.C.B ..... 1888
Michael Morris, Morris (a Lord of A ppeal). ..... 1889
William Ventris Field, Field. ..... 1890
Francis Richard Sandford, Sandford,
K. ©, B ..... '1891
Edward Cecil Guinness, Iveagh, к, с, B...... 1891
James Hannen, Hannen (a Lord of
Appeal).
Appeal). ..... 1891
George Stephen, Mount Stephen. ..... 1891
Frederin ste Lister, Masham. ..... 1891
Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Roberts ofKandahar, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., V.0. 1891
Arthur W. Acland Hood, Hood of Avalon.
William Thomson, Kelvin .....  1891
1891
1891
Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C. Bookwood.C.I.E., C'romer G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.B.I.
Alexander Burns shand, Shand ..... 1892 ..... 1892
George Cubitt, Ashcombe
George Cubitt, Ashcombe Rainald Knightley, Knightlëy. ..... 1892
Archib:
1892
Thomas Brooks, Crawshaw. ..... 1892
Wm. Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst, Amherstof Heckney
1892
Willinukey
1892
1892
William John Legh, Newton
1892
1892
John Allan Rolls, Llangattock.
1892
1892
Lyon Playfair, Playfair, K,с,B
Lyon Playfair, Playfair, K,с,B ..... 1892 ..... 1892
Cyril Flower, Battersea
1892
1892
Henry Hussey Vivian, Sivaisea ..... 1893
Thomas Henry Farrer, Farrer.
1893
1893
John Campbell White, Overtoun
1893
1893
Cecil G. Savile Foljambe, Hawkesburry.
Francis Arch. Douglas, Kelhead (Visc ..... 1898
Drumlanrig).
1893
A. H. Gordon, Stanmore ..... 1893Charles Synge Bowen, Colwood, a Lord of
Appeal) ..... 1893

\section*{Representative Peers for Scotland.}

John Francis E. Goodeve Erskine, Earl of Mar.
Sholto George Dou. ......................... 1404
Walter John Erancis, Earlinine, Morton... 1458
Mar \& Kellie. Francis Erskine, Earl of
Mar \& Kellie.
1565
George Baillie Arden, "Earl' of Haddington,

1619
Frederick Henry Maitland, Earlof Lauderdale.
John Trotter Bethune, Earl of Lindsay............ 1633
David Stanley W. Ogilvie, Earl of Airlie. . 1639
Robert Harris Carnwath' Dalzeli, Earl of
Carnwath.

Ronald R. Leslie Melville, Earl of Leven Douglas M.B. Cochrane, Eario of o................. 1641 Douglas M.B. Cochrane, Eariof Dundonaidd 1669 allan........ Dammond, Viscount StrathHorace Courtenay Forbes, Baron Forbe....... 1686 Alexander Wm, Fred. Fraser Forbes... 1442 Sal'oun.

Burleigh...................................
Walter H. Hepburne-Scott, Baron Polwarth.
.1690

\section*{Representutive Peers for Treland.}
J. Vansittart Danvers Butler, Earl of Lanesborough............................... 1756 Hen. E. Newcomen King-Tenison, Earl of
Kingston.

Hugh Annesley, Earl of Annesley......... 1789
George Bingham, Earl of Lucan. ...........1795
Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, Earl of
Belmore,
G
Belmore, G C.M.G............................ 1797
James Francis Bernard, Eari or Bandon. 1800
Janes Alexander, Earl' of Caleilon....... 1801
Lawrence Parsons, Earl of Rosse, K. . 1806
Francis Charles Needham, Earl of Kilmorey, K. \(\mathbf{P}\).

1822
MervynEdward Wingfield, Viscount Pow-
erscourt

Henry William Crosbie Ward, Viscount
Bangor
Cornwallis Mäude, Viscount Hai.............................. (E, de Montalt).
.1791
John William Plunkett, Baron Dünsany,..... 1439
Edward Donough O'Brien, Baron Inchi-
\[
.1546
\]

William Charles Evans Freke, Baron Carbery.

1715 John Thomas William Mässy, Baron \({ }^{1}\) Hamilton M. T. T. F. Deane-Morgan, Baron \({ }^{1}\) Muskervy................................... 1781 Francis William Browne, Baron Kilmaine. 1789 Robert Dillon, Baron Clonbrock........... 1790 Charles Mark Allanson-Wynn, Baron
Headley. .................................... 1797
Edward H. Churchill Crofton, Baron Cro Edward H. Churchill Crofton, Baron Crof-
Hercules Edward Rowley, Baron Lang. 1797 ford. ...
Dayrolles Blakeney E., de Moleyns, Baron 1800 Ventry, Callaghan '...................... 1 Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, Baron Dun-
alley...................................... 1800
Eyre challoner Geoffrey D. Aug. Fred. Guthrie, Baron Oranmore \& Browne.
Thomas K. McClintock-Bunbury ....... 1836 Rathdonnell Rathdonnell.

\section*{Feeresses of the United Kingdom.}

Emily Smith, Viscountess Hambleden..... 1891 Louisa Mary Milman, Baroness Berkeley. . 1421 Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Baroness Bcrners.
Marcia A.......................................... (Countess of Yarborough) Baroness Conyers.

1509
Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, Baroness
Burdett-Coutts. .............................. 1871
Susan Agnes Macdonald, Baroness Mac. donald of Earnscliffe......................... 1891

\section*{Peers of the United Kingdom.}

Usually addressed by their higher titles as peers of Scotland or Ireland.



\section*{Alphabetical List of Scotch and Irish Peers. NOT BEING PEERS of PARLIAMENT.}

The names of Roman Catholic Peers are printed in Italics. Scotch Peers.

Arbuthnott, V.
Belhaven, L.
Blantyre, L.
Bortwiek, L.
Buchan, E.
Caithness, E.
Antrim, E,
Ashbrook, V.
Ashtown, \(\mathrm{L}_{\text {. }}{ }^{\text {Avonmore, }} \mathrm{V}\).
Aylmer, L.
Bantry, E.
Bellew, \(\boldsymbol{L}\).
Carrick, E.
Castlemaine, L.
Castle-Stuart, E.
Cavan, E.
French, \(L\).
Chetwynd, \(\stackrel{\text { V }}{ }\)
Clanmorris, \(\dot{L}\).
Clonmell, E.
De Blacquiere, \(L\).
Desart, E.
Decies, L.
Dillon, \(\mathbf{V}\).
Doneraile, V.
Downe, V.
Drogheda, E.
Dunboyne, L .
Dunsandle, L,
Farnham, L.
Fermoy, L .
Frankfort, \(V\).
Garvagh, \(\mathbf{L}\).
Gort, V ,
Graves, L.
Guillamore, V .

Dysart, E.
Elibank, L.
Fairfax, L,
Falkland, V.
Glasgow, E.
Kinloss, Baroness

Nairne, Baroness
Newburgh,
Newburgh, E.
Northesk, \(\mathbf{E}\).
Orkney, E.
Queensberry, M.
Irish Peers.

Harberton, V.
Hotham, L.
Hotham, L.
Huntingfield, L.
Kingsale, L.
Lifford, \(\mathbf{V}\).
Lisburne, E.
Lisle, L.
Louth, \(\dot{L}\).
Macdonald, L.
Mexborough, E.
Milltown, E.
Molesworth, V.
Mount Cashell, E.
Mountgarret, \(\mathbf{V}_{\dot{V}}\)
Mountmorres, \(\dot{V}\).
Muncaster, L., M.P.

Rothes, Countess
Ruthven, L.
Sempill, L.
Torphichen, L.

Muncaster, L., M.P. Winterton, E.

Newborough, L,
Norbury, E.
Portarlington, E.
Radstock, L.
Rendlesham, L.
Sherard, L.
Southwell, V.
Taaffe, \(\mathbf{V}\).
Teignmouth, L .
Templetown, V .
Valentia, V.
Wallscourt, L .
Waterpark, \(\mathbf{L}\).
Westmeath, \(E\).
Wicklow, E.

The initials pr
Gladsto

CH
L. Abraham, W

N Abraham, W
L Acland, Rt. 1 Rotherham.
C Acland-Hood Wellington.
C Addison, Joh
C Agg-Gardner,
L. Ainsworth, D

C Aird, John, \(P\)
L Allan, Willian
L Allen, C. F. E L Allen, Willian
L Allison, Rober
C Allsopp, Hon.
C Allsopp, Hon.
\(N\) Ambrose, Dr.
C Ambrose, Will
U Ans ruther, H
L Arch, Joseph,
U Arnold-Forster
L. Asher, Alexand

C Ashmead-Bartl sall.
L Asquith, Rt. H
L Atherley-Jones,
L Austin, John,
N Austin, Michae
C Baden-Powell, pool, Kirkitale.
C Bagot, Capt, Jo Kendal.
C Baird, John G.
L Baker, John, p
C Baldwin, Alfred
C Balfour, Rt. Ho East.
C Balfour, Gerald
L Balfour, Rt. Hon \&c.
L. Ballantine, W. H

U Banbury, Fred. ham.
L Barlow, J. Emmo
L. Barran, John, Yo

L Barrow, Reubon
U Barry, Arth. H. S
N Barry, E., Cork C
C Barry, Francis Tr
N Barry, John, We
C Bartley, George 0
C Barton, Dunbar P
U Bass, Hamar Alfr
\(L\) Bayley, Edw. Hod
L Bayley, Thomas,
C Beach, Rt. Hon, S
C Beach, William W
L Beaufoy, Mark H.
Beckett, Ernest W
L Beith, Gilbert, Inv
L Benn, John Willis George's.

\section*{Officers of the House of Lords. Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. Earl of Morley. Clerk of Parliaments, Henry Graham, Esq.}

\section*{HOUSE OF COMMONS.}

\section*{Alphabetical List of the Members. \\ \\ The initials prefixed denote the Political Party to which each Member} \\ \\ The initials prefixed denote the Political Party to which each Member}
nionist, N., Nationalist (or Anti-P., L., Liberal (or
P., Parnellite.

Speaker,-Rt. Hon, Arthur W. Peel, £ \(£ 000\) and House.
Chairman of Committees.-Rt, Hon. John W. Mellor, £2,500.
\({ }^{\text {L }}\) Abraham, William, Glamorgan, Rhondda.
L Acland, William, Cork Co., N. East.

Rotherham. Hon. A. H. Dyke, York, W. R.,
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A., Bt., Somerset, Wellington.
C Addison, John E. W., Ashton-under-Lyne.
L Agg-Gardner, James T., Cheltenham.
© Aird, John, Paddington, N.
L Allan, William, Gateshead.
L Allen, C. F. Egerton,
L Allen, William Nerton, Pembroke, \&c.
L Allison, Robert Aewcastle-under-Lyme.
© Allsopp, Hon. A, Percy Taunt, Eskdale.
C Allsopp, Hon. George H , Taunton.
N Ambrose, Dr. Daniel H., Worcester.
\({ }_{C}\) Ambrose, Dr Daniel, Louth, \(S\).
U Ans ruther, Henry M. Mdlesex, Harrow.
I. Arch, Joseph, Norfoll,, St Andrews, \&c.

U Arnold-Forster, Hugh' O , Be
L. Asher, Alexander, Elgin, Belfast, West.

C Ashmead-Bartlett, Elgin, dc. sall.
L Asquith, Rt. Hon. Herbert H., Fife, East.
L Austin
N Austin, Michael, Limerici, Osgoldcross.
\({ }_{C}\) Austin, Michael, Limerick, \(W\). pool, Kirlidale.
C Bagot, Capt. Jo Kendal.
C Baird,
L. Baker, John, Portsmouth Glas, Central.

C Baker, John, Portsmouth.
C Baldwin, Alfred, Worcester, Bewdley.
C Balfour, Rt. Hon. East. Rt. Hon. Arthur J., Manchester,
C Balfour, Gerald William, Leerds, Central.
L Balfour, Rt. Hon. John B., Clackmannan,
de.
© Banbury, Fred. H. Walter, Coventry.
ham. Fred. George, Camberwell, Peck-
L Barlow, J. Emmott, Somerset, Frome.
\({ }_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{L}\) Barran, John, York, W.R., Otley.
C Barrow, Reuben V., Southwark, Be
N Barry, Arth, H. Smith, Hunts, S.
© Barry, E., Cork Co., South.
N Barry, Francis Tress, Windsor.
N Barry, John, Wexford, \(S\).
C Bartley, George
C Barton, George C. T., Islington, N.
U Bass, Hamar Alfred, Stafford Wh, Mid.
L Bayley, Edw. Hodson, Stafford, W.
\({ }^{L}\) Bayley, Edw. Hodson, Camberweil, N.
O Beach, Rt. Hon, Seroyshire, Chesterfield.
C Beach, William W. B. H., Bt., Bristol, W.
L Beaufoy, Mark H. Lam Hants, Andover.

\({ }_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathrm{L}}\) Beith, Gilbert, Inverness, \&ic. \({ }^{2}\)., Whitby.
L Benn, John Williams, Tover
George's.

L Bennett, Joseph, Lincolnshire, Gainsbor-
L Benson, Godfrey R., Oxfordshire, Woodstock.
Calmouth. W. G. Cavendish, Penryn anel
Fatinck, W.
C Bethell, Commander Geo. R., York, E. R.,
Holderness.
U Biddurness.
C Bigwood, Michael, Herefordshire, Ross.
C Bill, Charles, Middlesex, Brentford.
L Billson, Alfred Doffordshire, Leek.
L Billson, Alfred, Devon, Barnstaple
L Birkmyre, William, Ayr, dc.
N Blake, Augustine, Fife, West.
N Bodkin, Mathla Longford, \(S\).
U Boditho, Mathias M. Roscommon, \(N\). Ives.
L Bolton, Thomas Dolling, Derbyshire, N.
L Bolton, Thomas Henry, St. Pancras, North.
C Bonsor, H. Cosmo O., Surrey, Wimbledon.
\({ }_{C}^{C}\) Boord, Thomas W., Greenwich.
\({ }_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}\) Borthwick, Sir Algernon, Bt., Kensington, \(S\). bridge. Arth. S. T. Griffith, Kcnl, Tun-
C Boulnois, Edmund, Marylebone, \(\boldsymbol{E}\).
C Bousfield, William R., Hackney, \(\dot{N}\).
C Bowles, Capt. Henry F., Middlesex, Enfield.
\({ }_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathrm{C}}\) Bowles, Thomas (iibson, Lynn Reqis.
L Brand, Hon. A. G., Cambridge, Wisbech.
L Brightman, Col. Hon. F., Bolton
\(\underset{U}{L}\) Bright, Jacob, Manchester, \(\boldsymbol{S}\). \(\boldsymbol{W}\).
U Bright, John Albert, Birmingham, Central. South. Harrington Evans, Derbyshire,
C Brodrick, Hon. W. St. John, Surrey, Guild-
C Brookfield, Arthur M, Sussex, Rye.
Wrown, Alex. Hargreaves, Shepshire,
lington.
Brunner, J. Tomlinson, Cheshire, North-
wich,
\(\underset{C}{L}\) Bryce, Rt. Hon. James, Aberdeen, \(S\),
\({ }_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{C}\) Brymer, Wm. Ernest, Dorset, South.
C Buchanan, Thomas R.. Aberdeenshire, \(\boldsymbol{E}\).
C Bucknill, Thomas T., Surrey, Epsom.
C Burghley, Rt. Hon. Lord. B., Westminster.
L Burnie Robert J. D., Swansea Topton, N.
L Burns, John, Battersea.
L Burt, Thomas, Mersea.
\({ }_{C}\) Burt, Thomas, Morpeth.
C Bury, Viscount, Birkenhead.
C Butcher, John George, York.
L Byles, Wydney C., Tower Hamlets, Poplar.
C Byrne William P., York, W. R., Shipley.
Byrne, Edw.' Widdrington, R., Sssex, Wal-
L Chamstow.
L Cameron, Sir Charlen, Bradford, East.
C Campbell, James A., Glasgov © Alasgow College. Univ. James A., Glasgow \& Aberdeen

L Campbell-Bannerman, Rt, Hon, II, Stirling, de.
O Carmarthen, Marquess of, Lambeth, Brixton.
L Carmichael, Sir Jas. M., Bt., Glasgow, St. Rollox.
C Carson, Edward, Dublin University.
N Carvill, Patrick G. H., Newry.
L Causton, Rich. Knight, Southwark, West.
U Cavendish, Vic or ©. W., Derbyshire, West.
C Cayzer, Charles Wm., Barrow-in-Furness.
U Chamberlain, Austen, Worcestershire, E.
\(\mathbf{U}\) Chamberlain, Rt. Hon'J., Birmingham, \(\dot{W}\).
C Chamberlayne, 't ankerville, Southampton.
N Chance, Patrick A., Kilkenng, S.
L Chamning, Francis A., Northampton, E.
C Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry, Lincolnshire, sleaf. \(r d\).
C Charlesworth, Albany H., Wakefield.
C Charrington, Spencer, Tower Hamlets, Mile End.
L Cheetham, Joshua M., Oldham.
O Che sea, Viscount, Bury St. Edmunds.
C Chesney, Gen. Sir'G. T., K.c.B., exford.
C Churchill, Rt. Hon. Lord kandoph, Paddington, \(S\)
P Clancy, John J., Dublin Co., N.
L Cark, Dr. Gavin B., Caithness.
C Clarke, Sir Edward, Plymouth.
L Clough, Walter Owen, Portsmouth.
L Cobb, Henry P., Warwick, s. E., Rugby.
U Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H., Ayrshire, N.
C Co tdington, William, Blackburn.
C Cohen, Benjamin L., Istington, \(E\).
L Coldwells, Francis M., Lambeth, \(N\).
L Coleridge, Hon, Bern., Sheffeld, Attercliffe
N Collery, Bernard, stigo, North.
U Collings, Rt. Hon. Jusse, Bırmingham Bordesley.
L Colman, Jeremiah J., Norwich.
C Colston, Chas. Ldw. H. A., Gloucester, Thornbury.
C Combe, Charles Harvey, Surrey, Chertsey.
N Commins, Anlrew, ll. D., Corli' Co.,S. East.
L Compton, Earl, York, W' R., Barnsley.
N Condon, Thomas J., Tipperary, E.
C Connor, Charles C., Antrim, North.
L. Conybeare, C. Aug. V.,Cormwall, Camborne.

C Cooke, Radeliffe, Hereford.
U Corbettt.Arch.Cameron, Glasgow, Tradeston C Cornwallis, F. S. Wykeham, Maidstone.
C Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. T. D., Cheshire, Wirral.
U Courtney, Rt. Hon. Leonard H., Cornwall, Bodmin.
L Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H., Norfolk, \(N\).
C Uranborne, Viscount, Rochester.
L Crawford, Donald, Lanark, N, E.
N Crean, E., Quenn's Co., Ossory.
L Cremer, William Randal, Shoreditch, Haggerston.
N Crilly, Daniel, Mayo, \(N\).
L Crombie, John Wm., Kincardineshire.
L Crosfield, William, Lincoln.
C Crosland, Sir Joseph, Huddersfield.
U Cross, Alexander, Glasgow, Camlachie.
C Cross, Herbert Shepherd, Bolton.
C Cubitt, Hon, Henry, Surrey, Reigate.
N Curran, Thomas B, Killenny.
N Curran Thomas, Sligo, South.
U Currie, Sir Donald, к.c.m. \(\mathbf{S}\), Perthshire, W.
C Curzon, Hon. Geo. N., Lancashire, Southport.
C Curzon, Viscount, Bucks, Wycombe,
C Cust, Henry J. C., Lincolnshive, Stamford.
C Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bt., Ipswich.
L Dalziel, James H., Kirkcaldy, \&e.
C Dane, Richard M., Fermanagh, N.

O Darling, Charles J., Deptford.
U Darwin, Major Leonard, Staffordshire, Lichficld.
C Davenport, Wm. Bromley,Cheshire,Macclesfiold.
C DeWorms, Rt. Hon. Baron H., Liverpool, East Toxteth.
N Diamond, C., ifonaghan, \(N\)
C Dickson-Poynder, Sir John, Bt., Wilts, Chippenham.
C Digby, J, Kenelm Wingfield, Dorset, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
L Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W., Gloucester Forest of Dean.
N Dillon, John, Mayo, E.
C Disraeli, Coningsby R.,Cheshire, Altrincham.
U Dixon, George, Birmingham, Edgbaston.
C Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bt., Middlesex, Uxbridge.
L Dodd, Cyril,-Essex, Maldon.
N Donelan, Capt. A. J. C., Cork, East.
C Donkin, Richard Sim, Tynemouth.
C Dorington, Sir John E., Bt., Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
C Douglas, Rt, Hon, Aretas Akers, Kent, St. Augustine's.
L Dunn, William, Paisley.
C Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. H., Bt., Kent, Dartrord
L Edwards, Frank, Rednorshire.
C Egerton, Hon. Alan de Tatton, Cheshire, Knutsford.
C Elcho, Lord, Ipswich.
U Elliot, Geo. Wm., York, N. R., Richmond.
L Ellis John Edward, Nottingham, Rushcliffe.
L Ellis, Thomas E., Merionethshire.
N Esmonde, Sir T. Grattan, Bt., Kerry, West.
L Evans, Sir Francis H., K.c.M.G., South-
ampton. Evans, S .
L Evans, Samuel Thos., Glamorgan, Mid.
L Everett, Robt, Lacey, Suffolh, Woodbridge.
L Evershed, Sydney, Staffordshire, Burton.
L Farquharson, Dr. Robt., Aberdeenshire, \(\boldsymbol{W}\)
C Farquharson, Henry R., Dorset, W.
C Feilden, L Gen. R. J., c.m.g., Lancashire, N., Chorley.

C Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E., Hunts, Ramsey,
L Fenwick, Capt. Henry T., Durham, Hough-
L Fenwick, Chas., Northumberland, Wansbeck.
L Ferguson, Ronald C. Munro, Leith, \&ec.
C Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., G.c.s 1 , Manchester, \(\dot{N}\). East.
C Field, Adm. Edward, Sussex, Eastbourne.
P Field, William, Dublin, St. Patrick.
C Finch, George H., Rutland.
N Finucane, John, Limerick, \(\boldsymbol{E}\).
C Fisher, William Hayes, Fulham
C FitzGerald, Robt. U. Penrose, Cambridge.
C FitzW ygram, Gen. Sir Fred.; Bt., Hants, Fareham.
L Fleming, Chas. Jas., York, W .R., Doncaster
C Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt., Sussex, Lewes,
N Flynn, James C., Cork,' N.
N Foley, P. James, Galioay, Connemera.
C Folkestone, Viscount, Wilts, Wilton.
C Forster, Henry Wm, Kent, Sevenoakis.
C Forwood, Rt, Hon, Arthur B., Lancashire, Ormskirk.
C Foster, Harry Seymour, Suffolk, Lowestoft.
L Foowler, Sir B. Walter, M.D., Derby, Ilkeston.
L Fowler, Matthew, Durham.
L Fowler, Rt, Hon. Henry H., Wolverhampton, East.
N Fox, Dr. Joseph Francis, King's County,
Tullamore.
C Freeman-Mitford, Alg. B., Warwick, Stratford.
L Fry, Theodore, Darlington.

L Frye, Fre
L Fuller, Ge
L Furness,
L Gane, J. I
L Gardner, Walden.
C GathorneGrinstea
C Gibbs, All
C Gibbs, Vic
N Gibney, J
N Gilhooly,
C Gilliat, Jo Widnes.
L Gladstone,
\(L\) Gladstone, Midlothic
C Godson, At
U Goldsmid,
C Goldsworth
C Gorst Rt. Universit
C Goschen, Hanover-s
L Gourley, E
L Gower, Geo
C Grabam, H
C Granby, Ma
C Greene, He
L Grey, Sir E wick.
L Grove, Thos
L Gully, will
C Gunter, Col Ash.
L Guthrie, Da
L Haldane, Ri
C Hall sir Ch born.
C Halsey, Tho
C Hamilton, L
C Hamilton, R Ealing.
N Hammond,
C Hamond, Ch
C Hanbury, Ro
C Hanson, Sir
L Harcourt, \(R\) Derby.
L Hardie, Jam
C Hardy, Laur
C Hare, Thoma
C Harland, Sir
\(P\) Harrington,
P Hayden, Luk
L Hayne, Rt. H burton.
L Hayter, Sir A
N Healy, Maur
N Healy, Thom
N Healy, Timot
C Heath, James
C Heaton, J. H
U Heneage, Rt.
U Herbert, Hon
L Hibbert, Rt. \(\dot{\text { I }}\)
C Hickman, Sir
L Higgins, Clem
C Hill, Rt. Hon. Kingswinfora
C Hill, Col. Sir
C Hill, Rt. Hon.
L Hingley, Sir B
U Hoare, Edw. B
L Hoare, Hugh
C Hoare, Samuel
\(L\) Hobhouse, Cha
U Hobhouse, He

L Frye, Frederick C, Kensington, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
L Fuller, George P,, Wilts, Westbury.
L Furness, Christopher, Hartlepool.
L Gane, J. Lawrence, Leeds, East.
L Gardner, Rt. Hon. Herbert, Essex, Saffron Walden.
C Gathorne-Hardy, Hon, A. E., Sussex, East Grinstead.
C Gibbs, Alban G. H., Londen.
C Gibbs, Vicary, Herts, St. Albans,
N Gibney, James, Meath, North.
N Gillhooly, James, Cork, Co., \(W\).
C Gilliat, John Saunders, Lancashire, S. W., Widnes.
L Gladstone, Herbert J., Leeds, West.
L Gladstone, Rt. Hon, W. E., Edinburgh, Midlothian.
C Godson, Augustus F , Kidderminster.
U Goldsmid, Sir Julian, Bt., St. P'ancras, \(s\).
C Goldsworthy, M. Gen. W.'T.,Hammersmith.
C Gorst Rt. Hon, Sir J. Eldon, Cambridge University.
C Goschen, kit. Hon. Geo. J., St. George's, Hanover-square.
L Gourley, Edward T., Sunderland.
L Gower, Geo. G. Leveson, Stoke-upon-Trent.
C Graham, Harry R., St. Pancras, W.
C Granby, Marquess of, Leicestershire, Melton.
C Greene, Henry David, Shrewsbury.
L Grey, Sir Edw., Bt., Northumberland, Berwick.
L Grove, Thos, N. Archibald, West Ham, N.
\({ }^{L}\) Gully, William Court, Carlisle.
C Gunter, Col. Robt., York, W. R., Barkstone Ash.
L Guthrie, David C., Northamptonshire, S.
L Haldane, Richard B., Haddington.
C Hall Sir Charles, K.c.m.g., Finsbury, Holborn.
C Halsey, Thomas F., Herts, Watford.
C Hamilton, Lord Frederick, Tyrone, \(N\).
© Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord Geo., Middlesex, Ealing.
N Hammond, John, Carlow.
C Hamond, Charles F., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
C Hanbury, Robert William, Preston.
C Hanson, Sir Reginald, Bt., London.
\(L\) Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Vernon,
Derby.
L Hardie, James Keir West Ham, S.
C Hardy, Laurence, Kent, Ashford.
© Hare, Thomas L., Norfolk, S. W.
C Harland, Sir Edward J., Bt., Belfast, North.
\(\stackrel{P}{P}\) Harrington, Timothy, Dublin, Harbour.
P Hayden, Luke P., lioscommon, \(S\).
L Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale, Devon, Ashburtón.
L Hayter, Sir Arthur D., Bt., Walsall.
N Healy, Maurice, Cork.
N Healy, Thomas J., Wexford, N.
\({ }_{C}\) Healy, Timothy M., Louth, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
C Heath, James, Staffordshire, \(\boldsymbol{N} . \boldsymbol{W}\).
U Heaton, J. Henniker, Canterbury.
U Heneage, Rt. Hon. Edward, Great Grimsby
U Herbert, Hon. Sidney, Croydon.
L Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir.J. Y., K.C.B., Oldham.
L Hickman, Sir Alfred, Wolverhampton, W.
L Higgins, Clement, Norfolk, Mid.
© Hill, Rt. Hon. A. Staveley, Staffordshire, Kingswinford.
C Hill, Col. Sir E. Stock, K.C. B., Bristol, South
L Hill, Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur W., Down, W.
© Hoare, Edw. Brodie, Bt., Worcesterhire, N.
L Hoare, Edw. Brodie, Hampste ad.
\({ }_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{L}}\) Hoare, Hugh E., Cambridge, (hesterton.
C Hoare, Samuel, Norwich.
\(\underset{U}{U}\) Hobhouse, Chas. Edw. H., Wilts, Devizes.
U Hobhouse, Henry, Somerset, \(E\).

N Hogan, James Francis, Tipperary, Mid.
\({ }_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{L}\) Holden, Angus, York, E. R., Buchrose. Holden, Sir Isaac, Bt., York, W.R., Keigh. ley.
L Holland, William H., Salford, North.
C Hope, Capt. Thomas, Linlithgow.
L Hopwood, Chas. H., Lanc., S.E., Middleton.
C Hornby, Wm. Henry, Blackburn.
C Houldsworth, Sir Win. Henry, Bt., Manchester, N. \(\boldsymbol{V}\).
C Houston, Robert P., Liverpool, W. Toxteth
U Howard, Joseph, Middlesex, Tottenham.
4. Howell, Geo., Bethnal Green, N.E.

C Howorth, Sir Henry H., K.C.I.E., Salford, South.
C Hozier, James H. C., Lanarkshire, South.
C Hudson, Geo. B., Herts, Itetchin.
C Hughes, Cal. Edwin, Woolwich.
C Hulse, Edward H, Solisbury.
C Hunt,Sir F. Seager, Bt., Marylebone, W.
\({ }_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{H}\) Hunter, Wm. A., Aberdeen, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
L Huntington, Chas. P., Lancashire, \(\boldsymbol{N}, \boldsymbol{E}\).,
Darwen.
\(\underset{\text { C Husband, John, Wilts, Cricklade. }}{\text { L }}\) Hehinson
C Hutchinson, Capt. W. G. Grice, Aston Manor.
L Hutton, Alfred E., York, W.R., Morley.
L Illingworth, Alfred, Bradford,' W.
L Ingram, Sir William J., Bt., Boston.
Isaacson, Fred. Wootton, Tower Hamlets, Stepney.
L Jacks, Wm., Stirlingshire.
C Jackson, Rit. Hon. Win. L., Leeds, \(N\).
\({ }_{\mathrm{U}}^{\mathrm{L}}\) Jacoby, James A., Derbyshire, Mid.
U James, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bury, Lan-
cashive.
C Jebb, Richard Claverhouse, Cambridge University.
C Jeffreys, Arthur F., Hants, Basingstoke.
L Johnson-Ferguson, Jabez E., Leicester, loughborough.
C Johnston, Wm. Belfast, \(S\).
C Johnstone, J. Heywood, Sussex, Horsham
L Joicey, Sir James, Bt., Durham, Chester-le
L Jones, David Brynmor, Gloucester, Stroud.
L Jones, Major Evan R., Carmarthen, etc.
N Jordan, Jeremiah, Meath, South.
L Kay-Shuttleworth, Kt. Hon. Sir U., Bt., Lancashire, Clitheroe.
L Kearley, Hudson E., Devonport.
L Keay, J.' Seymour, Elgin and \(\dot{\text { C }}\).
C Kennaway, Sir J. H., Bt., Devon, Honiton.
\(\underset{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{P}}\) Kennedy, Patrick J., Kildare, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
\(\underset{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{P}}\) Kenny, Dr. Joseph E., Dublin, Coll. Green,
N Kenny, Matthew J, Tyrone, Hid.
U Kenny, Wm., Dublin, St. Stephen's Gi een.
U Kenrick, Wm., Birmingham, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
C Kenyon, Hon, Geo, T., Denbigh, etc,
C Kenyon-Slaney, Col, Wm., Shropshire, Newport.
N Kilbride, Denis, Kerry, South.
C Kimber, Henry, Wandsworth.
C King, Sir H. Seymour, K.c.I.E., Hull, Cent.
L Kinloch, Sir John G. S., Bt., Perth, East.
L Kitson, Sir James, Bt.,' York, W.h., Colne Valley.
C Knatchbull-Hugessen, H. T., Kent, Faversham.
C Knowles, Lees, Salford, West.
N Knox, Edm, F. Vesey, Cavan, West.
L Labouchere, Henry, Northumpton.
L Lambert, George, Devon, So. Molion.
C Lawrence, Wm. F., Liverpool, Abercromby.
L Lawson, Harry L̈.' W., Glouvester, Cirencester.
C Lawson, John Grent, York, N.R., Thirsk.

L Lawson, Sir Wilfred, Bt., Cumberland, Cockermouth.
U Lea, Sir Thomas, Bt , Londonderry, South. L Leake, Robert, Lanc., S.E., Radcliffe.
C Lechmere, Sir E. A. H., Bt., Worcestershire Evesham.
L Leese, Joseph, Lanc., N.E., Accrington.
L Lefevre, Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw, Bralford, Central.
C Legh, Thos, Wodehouse, Lancashire, S.W., Newton.
L Leigh, Joseph, Stockport.
C Leighton, Stanley, Shropshire, Oswestry.
L Leng, Sir John, Iundee.
C Lennox, Rt. Hon, Lord W. G., Sussex, Chichester.
L. Leon, Herbert S., Bucks, \(N\).

L Lewis, John Herbert, Flint, \&c.
1. Lewis, Thomas, Anglesey.

L Little, Thomas S., Whitehaven.
L Lloyd-George, David, Cà narvon, \&c.
C Lloyd, Wilson, Wednesbury.
L Lockwood, Frank, York.
C Lockwood, Lt.-Col, Amelins, Essex, Epping
C Loder, Gerald, W. E., Brighton.
L Logan, John Wm., Leicester, Harborough.
C Long, Walter Hume, Liverpool, W. Derby.
C Lopes, Henry Y. Buller, Grantham.
L Lough, Thomas, Istington, W.
C Lowther, Jas. Wm., Cumberland, Penrith.
C Lowther, Rt. Hon. James, Ktnt, Thanet.
C Loyd, Col, Lewis V., Chatham.
U Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., London University.
L Luttrell, B. C., Fownes, Devon, Tavistock.
L Lyell, Leonard, Orkney \& Shetland.
C Macartney, W. Ellison, Antrim, S.
C Macdona, J. Cumming, Southwark, Rotherhithe.
L Macdonald, John A. M., Tower Hamlets, Bow.
L Macfarlane, Donald H., Argyll.
L. Macgregor, Dr. D., Inverness-shire.

L Maclnnes, Miles, Norhumberland, Hexham.
C Maclure, John W., Lanc., S.E., Stretford.
N MacNeill, J. G. Swift, Donegal, \(S\).
L McArthur, Wm. A., Cornvall, Mid., St. Austell.
C McCalmont, Capt. James, Antrim, E.
N McCartan, Michael, Down, South.
N McCarthy, Justin, Lonaford, N.
N McDermott, Patrick, Kilkenny, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
N McDonnell, Dr. Mark A., Queen's Co.,Leix.
L McEwan, Wm., Edinburgh, Central.
N MeGilligan, Patrick, Fermanagh, \(\dot{S}\).
N McHugh, E., Armagh, \(S\).
N McHugh, Patrick A., Leitrim, \(N\).
L McLaren, Chas. P. Bright, Leicester, Bosworth.
L McLaren, Walter S. B., Cheshire, Crewe.
\({ }_{\mathrm{P}}\) Maden, J. Henry, Lancashire, Rossendale.
P Maguire, James Rochfort, Clare, W.
N Mains, John, Donegal, N.
L Maitland, W. Fuller, Brecknock.
C Mallock, Richard, Devon, Torquay.
N Mandeville, Francis. Tipperary, S.
L Manfield, Moses Philip, Northampton.
C Maple, Sir J. Blundell, Cambervell, Dulwich.
L Mappin, Sir Fred. T., Bt., York, W.R., Hallamshire.
L Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon Ed., Berwickshire
C Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.' T, Brighton.
U Martin, Rich. Bialdulph, Worcester, Droitwich.
L Mather, Wm., Lancashire, S.E., Gorton.
C Matthews Rt. Hon. Henry, Birming ham, E.
C Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., Wigion.

U Maxwell, Wm. Jardine, Dumfries-shire.
L Mellor, it. Hon. John W., York, W. R., Sowerby.
U Meysey-Thompson, Sir H., Bt., Stafford, Handsworth.
U Mildmay, Francis B , Devon, Totnes.
C Milner, sir Fred. G., Bt., Notts, Bassetlaw.
N Minch, Matthew J., Kildare, S.
N Molloy, Bernard C., King's Co., Birr.
C Montagu, Hon. John Scott, Hants, New. Forest.
L Montagu, Samuel, Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel.
L Moorsom, James M., Great Yarmouth.
U More, Robert Jasper, Shropshire, Ludlow.
C Morgan, Col. Hon. F.' C., Monmouthshire, ©
L Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir G.' Osborne, Bt., Dewbighshire, \(E\).
L Morgan, John Lloyd, Carmarthen, West.
L. Morgan, W. Pritehard, Methyr Tydvil.

L Morley, Rt. Hon. Arnold, Nottingham, E.
L Morley, Rt. Hon. J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
L Morton, A ipheus C., Peterborough.
L Morton, Edward J. C., Devonport.
C Mount, Wm. G., Berks, Newbury.
C Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R., Bt., Oxford University.
C Mowbray, Robert G. C., Lancashire, Prestwich.
C Mulholland, Hon. H. Lyle, Londonderry, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
L Mundella, Rt. Hon. Anth. J., Sheffeld, Brightside.
C Muntz, Philip Albert, Warwickshire, Tam• worth.
C Murray, Andrew Graham, Buteshire.
C Murray, Col. Chas. W., Bath.
C Myers, Wm. Henry, Winchester.
L Naoroji, Dadabhai, Finsbury, Central.
\({ }_{C}\) Napier, Hon. Mark F., Roxburgh.
C Naylor-Leyland, Capt. H. S., Colchester.
L Neville, Ralph, Liverpool, Exchange.
C Newark, Viscount, Notts, Newark.
C Newdigate, Francis Alex., Warvickshire, Nuneaton.
\({ }^{\text {L }}\) Newnes, George, Cambridge, \(\boldsymbol{E}\)., \(\boldsymbol{N}^{\prime}\) market.
© Noble, Wilson, Hastings.
P Nolan, Col. John P., Galway, N.
C Northeote, Hon. Sir Stafford, Bt., c.b., Exeter.
L. Norton, Capt. Cecil W., Newington, West.
L. Nussey, Thomas Willans, Pontefract.

N O'Brien, James F. X., Mayo, S.
N O'Brien, P. J., Tipperary, N.
N O'Brien, William, Cork.
N O'Connor, Arthur, Donegal, E.
N O'Connor, James, Wicklow, \(W\)
N O'Connor, Thomas P., Liverpool, Scotland.
N O'Driscoll, Florence, Monaghan S.
N O'Keeffe, Francis A., Limerick.
L Oldroyd, Mark, Dewsbury.
C O'Neill, Hon. R. Torrens, Antrim, Mid.
L Owen, Thomas, Cornwall, Launceston.
C Paget, Sir Richard H., Bt., Somerset, Wells.
L Palmer, George W., Reading.
C Palmer, Col. Dampier, Gravesend.
L Palmer, Sir Chas. M., Bt., Durham, Jarrow.
C Parker, Hon. Francis, Oxfordshire, Henley.
L Paul, Herbert W. Edinburgh, South.
L Paulton, James M., Durham, Bishops Auckland.
C Pearce, Sir William G., Bt., Plymouth.
C Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir' C. J., Edinburgh \& St. Andrews Univ.
L Pease, Henry Fell, Fork, N.R., Clevєland.
L Pease, Jos. A., Northumberland, Tyneside.
L Pease, Sir Joseph W., Bt., Durham, Barnard Castle.

U Peel, Rt. Hon. Leamington.
U Pender, Sir Joh
G Penn, John, Len
1. Perks, Robert W

L Philipps, John \(W\)
L. Pickard, Benj.,
1. Pickersgin, Edw

L Picton, James A
C Pierpoint, Rober
N Pinkerton, John
C Plunket, Rt. Hon
C Plunkett, Hon. South.
L. Potter, Thomas B

C Powell, Sir Fran
N Power, Patrick J
L Price, Robert Jol
L Price, Thomas P.
L Priestley, Briggs
L Provand, Andrew
C Bryce-Jones, Sir
U Quilter, W. Cuth
L Randell, David,
C Rankin, James, \(\boldsymbol{H}\)
C Rasch, Major Fre
L Rathbone, Willia
P'Redmond, John F
P Redmond, Williaı
L Reed, Sir Edward
L Rees-Davies, Will
L Reid, R. Threshie
L Rendel, Stuart, \(A\)
C Renshaw, Charles
C Rentoul, James A
N Reynolds, Willian
L Richardson, Josep
C Ridley, Rt, Hon. cashire, N., Blac
L Rigby, Sir John, \(\boldsymbol{F}\)
L Roberts, John Bry
L Roberts, John Her
L Robertson, Edmun
C Robinson, Brooke,
L Robinson, Thomas
L Roby, Henry J Eceles.
N Roche, John, Gal?
L Roe, Thonas, Derl
C Rollit, Sir Albert
L Roscoe, Sir Henry
C Ross, John, London
U Rothschild, Baron bury.
C Round, James, Ess
L Roundell, Chas. S ton.
L Rowlands, James,
L Rowlands, W. Bow
L. Russell, George W

L Russell, Sir Charle
C Russell,' Sir George
U Russell', Thomas
L Samuelson, Sir Ber Banbury.
C Sandys, Col. Thoma Bootle.
L Saunders, William
C Saunderson, Col. E
S Savory, Sir Josep Appleby.
L Schwann, Charles E
C Scoble, Sir Andre Central.
U Seely, Charles, Not
C Seton-Karr, Henry
N Sexton, Thomas, \(K\)
L Shaw, Charles Edw

U Peel, Rt. Hon, Arthur W., Warwick \& Leamington
U Pender, Sir John, G.C.m.g., Wick, \&c.
\& Penn, John, Lewisham.
L. Perks, Robert W., Lincolnshire, Louth

L Philipps, John Wynford, Lanark, Mid.
L. Pickard, Benj., York W'R., Normanton.
1. Pickersgill, Edw. H., Bethnal Green, S.W.

L Picton, James Allanson, Leicester.
\({ }_{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{C}\) Pierpoint, Robert, Warrington.
N Pinkerton, John, Galway.
C Plunket, Rt. Hon. D. R., Dublin University.
C Plunkett, Hon. Horace C., Dublin Co., South.
I. Potter, Thomas B., Rochdale.

C Powell, Sir Francis Sharp, Bt., Wigan.
N Power, Patrick J., Waterford, E.
L Price, Robert John, Norfolk, East.
L Price, Thomas P., Monmouth, \(\boldsymbol{N}\).
L Priestley, Briggs, York, W.R., P Pudsey.
L Provand, Andrew D., Glasgow Blackfriars.
C Bryce-Jones, Sir Pryce, Montgomery, \&c.
U Quilter, W. Cuthbert, Sutfolk, Sudbury.
L Randell, David, Glamorgan, Gower.
C Rankin, James, Herefordshire, Leominster.
C Rasch, Major Fred, © , Essex, So, East.
L Rathbone, William, Carnarvonshire, Arfon.
P Redmond, John E., Waterford.
P Redmond, William H. K., Clare, East,
L Reed, Sir Edward J., K.C.B., Cardiff.
L Rees-Davies, William, Pembrokeshire.
L Reid, R. Threshie, Dumfries, \&c.
\({ }_{C}\) L Rendel, Stuart, Aontgomeryshire.
C Renshaw, Charles B., Renfrew, \(\underset{W}{ }\)
C Rentoul, James A., Ll.D., Down, East.
N Reynolds, William J., Tyrone, \(\boldsymbol{E}\).
L Richardson, Joseph, Durham, S. East.
C Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M. White, Bt,, Lancashire, N., Blackpool.
L Rigby, Sir John, Forfar.
L Roberts, John Bryn, Carnarvonshire, Eifion.
L Roberts, John Herbert, Denbighshire, West.
L Robertson, Edmund, Dundee.
C Robinson, Brooke, Dudley.
L Robinson, Thomas, Gloucester.
L Roby, Henry John, Lancashire, S.E., Eccles.
N Roche, John, Galwoay East.
L Roe, Thomas, Derby.
C Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye, Islington South.
L Roscoe, Sir Henry E., Manchester South.
C Ross, John, Londonderry.
U Rothschild, Baron F. J. de, Bucks, Aylesbury.
C Round, James, Essex, N.E., Harwich.
L Roundell, Chas, Savile, York, W.R., Skip-
ton. ton.
L Rowlands, James, Finsbury, East.
L Rowlands, W. Bowen, Cardiganshire.
\({ }^{L}\) Russell, George W. E., North Beds.
\({ }_{C}\) L Russell', Sir Charles, Hackney, S.
C Russell, Sir George, Bt., Berkis, Wokingham.
U Russell, Thomas W. Tyrone, South.
L Samuelson, Sir Bernhard, Bt., Oxfordshire, Banbury.
C Sandys, Col. Thomas M., Lancashire, S. W., Bootle.
\({ }_{\text {C }}\) L Saunders, William, Newington, Walworth
C Saunderson, Col. Edward J., Armagh, N.
C Savory, Sir' Joseph, Bt.,' Westmoreland, Appleby.
L Schwann, Charles E., Manchester, North.
C Scoble, Sir Andrew R., K.c.s.I., Hacliney,
U Seely, Charles, Nottingham, West.
\({ }_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{N}}\) Sexton-Karr, Henry \({ }_{1}\) St. Helen's.
N Sexton, Thomas, Kerry, Nor.
L Shaw, Charles Edward, Stafford.
L. Shaw, Thomas, Hawick, \&c.
L. Shaw, W. Rawson, Halifax.

C Shaw-Stewart, Michael'H., Renfrew, East.
N Sheehan, Jeremiah D., Kerry, \(\boldsymbol{E}\).
N Sheehy, David, Galway, S.
C Sidebotham, Joseph W., Cheshire Hyde.
\({ }_{\mathrm{C}}\) Sidebottom, Tom. Harrop, Staly bridge.
C Sidebottom, William, Derbyshire, High
Peak:
L Sinclair, Capt. John, Dumbartonshire.
C Sitwell, Sir George R., Bt., Scarborough.
C Smith, Abel, Herts, \(\boldsymbol{E}\).
C Smith, Abel Henry, Christchurch.
L Smith, Clarence, Hull, East.
L Smith, Harry, lalkirk, dec.
C Smith, Hon. 'W. Fred. D., Strand Westminster.
U Smith, James Parker, Lanark, Partick.
L Smith, Samuel, Fiintshire.
L Smith, William, Lanc., N., North Lonsdale.
L Snape, Thomas, Lancashire, S. E., Heywood.
1 Spencer, Rt. Hon. Chas. R., Norihants Mid.
C Spencer, Frnest, West Bromwich.
L Spicer, Albert, Mommouth, dc.
Stanhope, Rt. Hon. Edw., Lincolnshire, Honcastle.
L Stanhope, Hon. Philip J., Burnley.
C Stanley, Edward J., somerset, Bridgwater.
C Stanley, Lord, Lanc. S.E., Westhoughton.
L Stansfeld, Rt. Hon, James, Ilalifax.
C Stephens, Henry Chaz., Middlesex Hornsey.
L Stern, Sydney J., Suffolk, Stowmarket.
\({ }_{L}^{L}\) Stevenson, Francis S., Suffolk, Eye.
4 Stevenson, James U., South Shiclds.
\({ }_{C}\) L Stewart, Halley, Lincolnshire, Spalding.
C Stewart, Sir Mark John, Bt., Kirkcudbright.
C Stock, James Henry, Liverpool, Walton.
L Storey, Samuel, Sunderland.
L Strachey, Edward, Somerset, \(S\).
L Stuart, James, Shoreditch, Hoxton.
C Sturt, Hon. Humphrey N., Dorget, East.
N Sullivan, Donald, Westmeath, \(S\).
N Sullivan, Timothy D., Donegal, W.
L Sutherland, Angus, Suthertand.
U Sutherland, Sir T., K.C.M.G., Greenock:
N Sweetman, John, Wicklow, East.
C Talbot, John G., Oxford University.
N Tanner, Charles K., Corl Co., Miil.
U Taylor,'Francis, Norfolk, S.
C Temple, Sir Richard, Bt., G.c.s.i., Surrey, Kingston.
C Theobald, James, Essex, Romford.
\({ }_{L}\) Thomas, Abel, Carmarthen, E.
L Thomas, Alfred, Glamorgan, \(\dot{E}\).
\({ }_{U}\) Thomas, David Alfred, Merthyr' \(\boldsymbol{r}_{y}\) dvil.
U Thorburn, Walter, Peebles and Selkirk:
C Thornton, Percy M., Clapham.
C Tollemache, Henry"J., Cheshire, Eddisbury,
C Tomlinson, William E. M., Preston.
L Townsend, Charles, Bristol, North.
L Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir G.O., Bt., Glasgow, Bridgeton.
C Tritton, Charles E., Lambeth, Norwool,
N Tuite, James, Westmeath, N.
N Tully, Jasper, Leitrım, S.
C Usborne, Thomas, Essex, Chelmsford.
\(\underset{C}{U}\) Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P., Wo'verhampton, \(S\).
Vincent, C. E., Howard, c.B., Sheffield,
Central.
\({ }_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathrm{L}}\) Waddy, Samuel Danks, Lincolnshire, Brigg.
L Wallace, John Stewart, Tower Hamlets, Limehouse.
L. Wallace, Robert, Edinburgh, East.

C Walrond, Sir Wm. H., Bt., Devon, N.E.,
Tiverton.
L Walton, John Lawson, Leeds, South.
C Warde, Lt.-Col. Charles E., Kent, Medway.

L Warmington, Cornelius M., Monmouth, W
L Warner, Thos. Courtenay T., Somerset, \(N\).
L Wason, Eugene, Ayrshire, S.
U Watkin, sir Edw. W., Bt., Hy the.
L Wayman, Thomas, York, W. R., Elland.
N Webb, Alfred, Waterford, \(\dot{W}\) est.
C Webster, Robert Grant, St. Pancras, East.
C Webster, Sir Richard E., Isle of Wight.
L Wedderburn, Sir Wm., Bt., Banffshire.
L Weir, James Galloway, Joss \& Cromarty.
L Weston, Sir Joseph D., Bristol, East.
U Wharton, J. Lloyd, York, W.R., Ripon.
L. Whitbread, Samuel, Bedford.
L. Whitbread, S. Howard, Berls, South.
L. Whitehead, Sir James, Bt., Leicester.

C Whitelaw, G. Alexander, Lanark, \(\boldsymbol{N}\). West.
© Whitelaw, Willian, Perih.
C Whiteley, George, stockport.
C Whitmore, Charles A., Chelsea.
L Whittaker, Thomas P., York, W.R., Spen Valley.
C Wickham, William, Hants, Petersfield.
1. Will, J. Shires, Montrose, de.

L Williams, Arthur John, Glamorgan, S.
L Williams, John Carvell', Notts, Mansfield.
U Williems, John Chas.. Cornwall, Truro.
U Williams, Joseph Powell, Birmingham, S.

L Williams, William, Swansea District.
L Williamson, James, Lancashire, Lancaster.
L Williamson, Stephen, Kilmarnock, \&c.
C Willox, John A., Liverpool, Everton.
L. Wilson, Charles H., Hull, West.

L Wilson, Henry Joseph, York, W.R., Hotm. firth.
L Wilson, John, Lanark, Govan.
L Wilson, John, Jurham, Mid.
L. Wilson, Joseph Havelock, Mitdlesbrough.

C Wilson-Todd, Col. Wm. H., York, N.R. Howdenshire.
U Wodehouse, Edmond R., Bath.
C Wolfi, Gustavus Wilhelm, Belfast, Eust.
U Wolmer, Viscount, Edinburgh, W.
1. Woodall, William, Hanley.
L. Woods, Samuel, Lancashire, Ince.

C Wortley, Charles B. Stuart, Sheffield, Hallain.
L Wright, Caleb, Lancashire, S. W., Leigh.
C Wright, H. S., Notringham, S.
C Wrightson, Thomas, Stocliton-on-Tees.
C Wroughton, Philip, Berks, Abingdon.
C Wyndham, George, Dover:
C Yerburgh, Robert A , Chester.
N Young, Samuel, Cavan, East.

\section*{SUMMARY OF THE TWO HOUSES OF' PARLIAMENT House of Lords. \\ House of' Commons.}

Peers of the Blood Royal
Archbishops.
Dukes
Marquesses. \(\qquad\)
Earls
\(V\) iscounts.
Bishops

Scotch Representative Peers
lrish Representative Peers
Total. \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\({ }^{22}\) 12 26 24 16
2
faland \& Wales.
Members
53 Counties in 253 Divisions.
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}143 \text { Cities, Boroughs, \&c., in } 21 \mathbf{n}^{253} \\ \text { Divisions ................... } 237\end{array}\right\} 495\)
3 Universities \(\qquad\) Scotland.
34 Counties in 39 Divisions
7 Cities, \&c., in 1 if Divisions.
13 Districts of Burghs
4 Universities \begin{tabular}{l}
39 \\
18 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Ireland.
32 Counties
9 Cities and Boroughs................ 816
1 University.

Total \(\qquad\)
* Of whom 11 are Minors, and 2 Representative Peers for Ireland are enumerated also as of the United Kingdom, making the actual number of the House of Lords 561.

The present House of Commons is made up of the following political sections :



The leader of the Government in the House of Lords is the Earl of Kimberley ; of the Conservative Opposition, the Marquis of Salisbury. The leader of the Government in the House of Commons is the Premier, Mr. Gladstone ; of the anti-Parnellite wing of the Nationalists, Mr. Justin McCarthy ; and of the Parnellite wing of the Nationalists, Mr. J. Redmond, The Conservatives are led by Mr. A. J. Balfour, and the Liberal-Unionists by Mr. Joseph

\section*{THE PRESENT MINISTRY.}

First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Gladstone, £5,000.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Herschell, £10,000.
Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, Earl of Kimberley, \(£ 5,000\).
Secretary of State for llome Aifairs, Mr. Asquith, \(=5,000\).

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl of tiosebery, \(£ 5,000\).
Secretary of state for the Colonies, Marquis of Ripon, £5,000.
Secretary of State for War, Mr. CampbellBannerman, \(£ 5,000\).
First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Spencer

Chancellor
Harcourt, £ 5
Chief Secre
ley, £4,425.
Secretary fo £2,000.
Chancellor
James Bryce,
Presidento
della, £2,000.

Lord Lieute £20,000.
Lord Chano £8,000.
President o Herbert Gard Financial Hibbert, £2,0
Patronage
Marjoribanks,
Junior Lor
Ellis, Mr. Ca
\(£ 1,000\) each.
Paymaster-
Civil Lord
Robertson, £1
Financial Se
Woodall, £1, 5
Attorney-Ge
\(£ 7,000\) and fee
Solicitor-Ger
Lord Advoca four, \(£ 8,388\).

The late \(\mathbf{M}\)
sors 19th Augu

Aug.
Marquis of Sal
Lord Halsbury
Viscount Cran cil.
Earl Cadogan,
Lord Randol George Joachin
Henry Matthey
Earl of Iddes
Marquis of Sali
Hon. Edward
Lord Knutsfor
Wm. Henry
Hon, Edward
Viscount Cross
Lord Geo. Fra
the Admiralt
Marquis of \(S\)
Wm. Henry S
Arthur Jas. Ba
Lorne Ashbour
SirMichuel E
Arthur James
William Lawies
Lord Stanley
Sir Michael E.H
Duke of Rutlan Chas. J'homson Henry Chaplin,
the abov
Henry Cecil R
Sir Jas. Fergus
Sir Wm. Hart 1
Council.
Hon, David \(\mathbf{R}\)
Public Buildi

She:ficield, Leigh.
Tees.
don.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, \(£ 5,000\).
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. John Morley, £4,425.
Secretary for Scotland,Sir GeorgeTrevelyan, £2,000.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. James Bryce, \(£ 2,000\).
President of he Board of Trade, Mr. Mun-

President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Henry Fowler, \(\pm 2,003\).
Postmaster-General, Mr. Arnold Morley, £2,500.
First Commissioner of Works, Mr. ShawLefebvre, \(£ 2,000\).
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. Arthur Acland, \(£ 2,000\).

NOT IN THE CABINET,

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Houghton,
£20,00).
Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Walker, £8,000.
President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr , Herbert Gardner, \(£ 2,000\).

Financial Secretary to the ,Treasury, Mr. Hibbert, \(£ 2,000\).

Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Marjoribanks, \(£ 2,000\).
Junior Lords of the Treasury, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. Causton, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur,
\(£ 1,000\) each.
Paymaster-Gen, Mr. Seale-Hayne (unpaid).
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr, Edmund Robertson, \(£ 1,000\).
Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. Woodall, £1,500.
Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell, \(£ 7,000\) and fees.
Solicitor-General, Mr, Rigby, £6,000 and fees.
Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. J. B. Balfour, \(£ 3,388\).

Seeretary to the Admiralty, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, \(£ 2,000\).
Under-Secretary Home Office, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, \(£ 1,500\).

Under-Secretary Foreign Office, Sir Edward Grey, \(£ 1,500\).

Under-Secretary Colonial Office, Mr. Sydney Buxton, \(£ 1,500\).

Under-Secretary War Office, Lord Sandhurst, e1,500.

Under-Secretary India Office, Mr. George Russell, \(£ 1,500\)
Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade, Mr. Burt, £1,200.
Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board, Sir Walter Foster, £1,200.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. Asher, \(£ 955\).

Attorney-General for Ireland, The MacDermot, \(£ 5\),000.
Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sergeant Hemphill, e2,000.

The late Ministry was formed 3rd August, 1886, and handed the seals of office to its successors 19th August, 1892.

\section*{THELATE MLNLSTRY.}

Aug. 3, 1886, to Aug. 19, 1892.
Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister.
Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor.
Viscount Cranbrook, Lord President of Council.
Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Randolph Churchill, ) Chancellor of George Joachim Goschen, \(\}\) the Exchequer. Henry Matthews, :ec. of State Home Dept.
Earl of Iddesleigh, dec., (Secretary of State
Marquis of Salisbury, \({ }^{\text {F }}\) Foreign Dept.
How. Edward Stanhope, Sec , of State ColoLord Knutsford, \(\quad\) nial Dept.
Wm. Henry Smith, dec., S Sec. of State War Hon, Edward Stanhope, ' Dept.
Viscount Cross, Sec, of State Indian Dept.
Lord Geo. Francis Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Marquis of Salisbury.
\(W m\), Henr" Smith, dec., First Lord of the
Wm. Henry, Smith, dec., Arthur Jas. Balfour, Treasury.
Lorne Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, SirtMichuel E. Hicks-Beach,Bt.,
Arthur James Balfour,
William Lawies Jackson,
\} for Ireland.
Lord Stanley of Preston.
Pres, Board Sir Michael E.Hicks-Beach, Bt., \(\}\) of Trade.
Duke of Rutland, Chan, Duchy of Lancaster Chas. 'Thomson Ritchie, Pres, Local Gov. Bd, Henry Chaplin, Pres. Board of Agriculture.
the above formed the cabinet.
Henry Cecil Raikes, dec., Postmaster-GenSir Jas, Ferguson, Bart., \(\}\) eral.
Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, Bt., V.-P. Committee of Council.
Hon, David Robert Plunket, Works and Public Buildings.

Hon. Sidney Herbert,
Col. Sir Wm. Hood Walrond, Bt., \} Jun. Lords Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bt., , Treasury,
William Lavies Jackson, \Financial Sec. to Sir John Eldon Gorst, Q.C., \} Treasury.
Aretas Akers-Douglas, Political Sec, to the Treasury.
Lord Windsor, Paymaster-General.
Sir Wm. Thackeray Marriott, Judge Advocate General.
Adm. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins,
Vice-Adm. Henry Fairfax,
Vice-Adm. John O. Hopkins,
Rear-Adm.Fredk, Geo.D. Bedford,
Lords of the AdEllis A shmead-Bartlett, miralty. Arthur Bower Forwood,
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wec, to the Admiralty Home Office.
James William Lowther, Political Secretary Foreign Office.
Baron Henry de Worms, Political Sec. Colo-
nial Office. nial Office.
Hon, George Nathaniel Curzon, Political Sec. India Otfice.
Earl Brownlow, Political Sec. War Office.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Political Sec. Board of Trade.
Walter Hume Long, Political Sec. Local Gov. Board.
Hon. Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, Financial Sec. War Office.
Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.c., AttorneyGeneral.
Sir Edward Clarke, Q.c., Solicitor-General.
SCOTLAND.
Marquis of Lothian, Sec. Keeper of Gt. Seal, Lord Robertson, Lord Justice General.

The Star Almanac.

Sir Charles John Pearson, Q c., Lord Advocate.
Marquis of Lothian, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald), Lord Justice Clerk.
Duke of Montrose, Lord Clerk Register. Andrew Graham Murray, q.c., Solicitor-Gen.

\section*{IRELAND,}

Marquis of Londonderry. Earl of Zetland,
Arthur James Balfour, William Lawies Jackson,

Lord-Lieutenant. \} Chief Secretary Col, Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, Under-Sec. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, Q.c., AttorneyGeneral.
John Atkinson, Q.c., Solicitor-General.

\section*{House of Lords : Number of Members.}

Including the Scotch and Irish representative peers, and minors, the House of Peers consists at the present time of about 576 members. At various representative dates the numbers have been as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline At the death of- & Peers. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Queen Elizabeth} \\
\hline Charles II, 1685 & \\
\hline William III., 1702 & \\
\hline Anne, 1714. & \\
\hline George I., 1727 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
At the death of-
George II., 176).
Peers.
George II., 176).
299
George IV., 1830. 339
William IV., 1837 896
-

\section*{BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.}


\footnotetext{
*Lord Vivian died Octobor, 1893 ; still vacant, October 25
}

TABLESH

In Europe.

In The Gu Aden.....

In The Indian

In Asia........

In Asiatic Ar pelago .

In Australasia.

In The Pacific 0

In America

TABLESHOWING THE BRTTISH POSSESSIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
EXCLUSIVE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
cretary. r-Sec.
ttorney-

In Asia
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Name and Date of Acquisition.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Jersey I., 1066} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Guernsey, etc.
Gibraltar, 1704} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Maltese Is., 180} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cyprus I.,
Aden, 1830}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Perim I., 1855.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Socotra I., 1886.}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mauritius 1., 1810.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Chagos and Oil Is., 1810....... \\
Ceylon, 1795
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Maldive Is.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Indian Empire Provinces (First Settlement, 1611} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

54,518)
35,3.39
24,467
177,225
209,291
41,910
150
34
10,000
368, 163
1,830
18,000
3,008,239

70,909,260
46,931,010
20,807,020
10,744,890
7,554,410
4,881,426
35,591,440
18,826,820
2,672,673
55,191,742
25,000
182,650
\} 232,977\(\}\)
98,579
179,590
81,421
23,602
41,617
62,000
400
5,883
200,000
21,441
1,134,207
1,140,411
323,109
in above)
393,938
50,000
152,619
489,000
713
61
634,058
1,000
127,444
2,409
23,000
90,000
202,240
288,328
31,471
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Name and Date of Acquisition. & Capital. & Area, sq. Miles. & Population. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{16}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In The North At- } \\
& \text { lantic............ }
\end{aligned}
\]} & Bermuda Is., 1609 & Hamilton & 20 & 15,534 \\
\hline & Bahama Is., 1783.... & Nassau.. & 5,794 & 48,000 \\
\hline & Leeward 1s., Fed. 187 & t. John & \(\stackrel{108)}{ }\) &  \\
\hline & Barbuda ..... & St. John & \(\left.\begin{array}{r}108 \\ 62\end{array}\right\}\) & 36,700 \\
\hline & Montserrat, 1632 & Plymouth. & 32 & 11,760 \\
\hline & St. Kitts,
Anguilla, 1632 & Basseterre & 68 & 41,001 \\
\hline & Nevis, 1632. & Charlestown. & 35
50 & 2,773 11,704 \\
\hline & Dominica, 1763 & Roseau ........ & 275 & 11,7011 \\
\hline & Virgin Is. 1666 & Roadtown...... & 64 & 6,287 \\
\hline & Grenada and Girenadine Is., 1763 & st. George. ... & 1388 & \\
\hline & St. Lucia, 1803 ..... ............ & Castries . . . . . & 124 & 42,504 \\
\hline & St. Vincent, 1763 & Kingstown & 147 & 40,548 \\
\hline & Jamaica I., 1655. ..... \({ }^{\text {Jurks and Caicos Is., }} \mathbf{1 7 8 3}\) & Kingston...... & 4,193 & 639,491 \\
\hline & Turks and Caicos Is., 1783. & & 223 & 4.778 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Barbados, \(1625 .\). \\
Trinidad, 1797
\end{tabular} & Bridgetown... & 166 & 182,322 \\
\hline & Tobago, \(1763 .\). & Sort of Spain.. & 1,751 & 208,030 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{In The South Atlantic. \(\qquad\)} & Ascension I., 1815 & Georgetown & & 18,307 \\
\hline & St. Helena, 1673 & Jamestown. & 35
47 & 360
4,116 \\
\hline & Tristan D'Acunha, 1815 & N. Edinburgh.. & 18 & +100 \\
\hline & Trinidade Is., 1815 & & 18 & 15 \\
\hline & Falkland Is., 1771 & Stanley & 6,500 & 1,789 \\
\hline & South Georgia, 1833 & & 1,570 & nil. \\
\hline & Cape Colony, 1815 & Capetown & 221,311 & 1,527,224 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{13}{*}{In Africa..........} & Basutoland, 1868.......... & & 10,293 & 218,902 \\
\hline & British Bechuanaland, 1885
Natal, 1856............ & & 51,000 & 72,700 \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{11}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Zululand, 1887 \\
*British South Africa Co., 1888 \\
Nyassaland, 1889, also Mashona and Matabele Lands \\
British East Africa Co., 1888. \\
Zanzibar and Pemba, 1888. \\
Royall Niger Co., 1886 \\
Oil Rivers Protectorate, 1884 \\
Gold Coast Colony, 1868 \\
Lagos, 1861 \\
The Gambia, 184 \\
Sierra Leone, 179 \\
Malfisch Bay, 1878.
\end{tabular}} & burg. & 18,750 & 543,913 \\
\hline & & Eshowe........ & 8,900 & 142,038 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & & Fort Salisbury. & 500,000 & \\
\hline & & Mombasa & 400,000 & \\
\hline & & Zanziba & 760 & \\
\hline & & Asaha. & 500,000 & 25,000,000 \\
\hline & & & 39,060 & 1,905,000 \\
\hline & & Lagos........ & 1,071 & 107,000 \\
\hline & & & 2,100 & 50,000 \\
\hline & & & 15,007
400 & 180,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Countries.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Public Debt.} \\
\hline & & Amount, & Per Head. & Multiple of Revenue. \\
\hline Europe- & & \$ & \$ cts & \\
\hline United Kingdom. & 1892 & 3,298,040,579 & & \\
\hline Malta,........... & 1891 & 385,284 & 8654
233 & 7.29 \\
\hline India. & 1891 & 1,063,006,869 & & \\
\hline Ceylon. & 1891 & 12,338,201 & 481
410 & 2.55
1.94 \\
\hline Straits Settlement & 1891 & 12, 28,227 & \({ }_{0}^{4} 06\) & 1.94
0.01 \\
\hline Africa- & & & & \\
\hline Natal. & 1891 & 3,785,050 & 1021 & 1.02 \\
\hline Cape of Good Hope & 1891 & \(34,895,722\)
\(120,883,946\) & 6416 & \(5 \cdot 44\) \\
\hline Sierra Leone ..... & 1891 & \(120,883,946\)
243,333 & 7915 & 6.01 \\
\hline America- & & 240,303 & 325 & \(0 \cdot 56\) \\
\hline Canada....... & 1892 & 241,131,434 & & \\
\hline Newfoundland & 1891 & 5,295,912 & 2676 & \({ }_{2} 87\) \\
\hline Bermuda......... & 1891 & 41,883 & 277 & \(0 \cdot 26\) \\
\hline British Guiana... & 1891 & 3,579,088 & 1320 & \(1 \cdot 31\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Estimated, various distriets under English domination not yet having been consoiidated
}

West Indies-
Bahamas.
Jamaica..
Windward Is Leeward Islan irinidad....
Australasia-
New South
Victoria.
South Austra
Western Aust
Queensland..
Tasmania...
New Zealand.
South Seas-
Fiji.
Total.

Europe-
Austria-Hunga
Belgium
Denmark
France
German Empir
Greece..
Italy
Netherlands
Norway...
Portugal
Rounania. Russia,
Spain..
Sweden.
Switzerland
Turkey.........
China
Japan.
Africa-
Egypt
America-
Argentine Repu
Brazil.
Chili..
Mexico.
Peru.
United States.
Uruguay

The O'Conor I
The Knight of
The Knight of
MeDermott-R
MeGillicuddy
The O'Grady o
The O'Maine,
The MacDerm
The O'Donova

The United Kingdom.

Public Debt.
Countries.


PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRTES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Countries,} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Public Debt,} \\
\hline & & Amount. & Per Head. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Multiple } \\
& \text { of } \\
& \text { Revenue. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Europe- & & \$ & \% cts. & \\
\hline Austria-Hungary
Belgium,........ & 1889 & 1,599,892,000 & & \\
\hline Denmark. & 1889
1890 & 374,367,004 & 6334 & \({ }_{5}^{5} / 78\) \\
\hline France. & 1890 & \(29,162,000\)
\(6,160,387,266\) & 1337
14622 & 1.90 \\
\hline Greece.. & 1830 & -302,156,000 & 14622
614 & \(10 \cdot 61\)
1.12 \\
\hline Italy & 1890 & 143,638,666 & 6567 & 6. 46 \\
\hline Netherland & 1890 & 2,349,144,000 & 75 & 7.53 \\
\hline Norway. & 1890
1890 & \(432,019,000\)
31,190 & 9493 & 8.72 \\
\hline Portugal
Rounania & 1890
1589 & \(31,190,250\)
\(571,364,635\) & 1560 & \(2 \cdot 29\) \\
\hline Russia, & 1891 & 173,506,400 & 12235
32
38 & 13.74 \\
\hline Spain. & 1889 & 2,740,477,085 & 2980 & 6.89
6.53 \\
\hline Sweden. & 1889 & 1,221,585,596 & 696 & \({ }_{7} \cdot 84\) \\
\hline Switzerl & 1890 & 70,002,200 & 146 & 3.00 \\
\hline Turkey. & \({ }_{1887}\) & 13,840,800 & 474 & 1.03 \\
\hline Asia- & 1887 & 522,293,530 & 5630 & 7.09 \\
\hline Japan. & 1890 & 21,333,333 & & \\
\hline Africa- & 1890 & 301,260,180 & 789 & \({ }_{3}^{0.61}\) \\
\hline Egypt.... & 1889 & & & \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Argerica- }}{\text { Argentine Republic. }}\) & & 516,249,211 & 7572 & 10.81 \\
\hline Brazil. .............. & 1891 & 372,965,631 & & \\
\hline Chili.. & 1891 & 509,571,200 & 3211 & 5159 \\
\hline Mexico & 1890 & 90,000,000 & 3561 & 190 \\
\hline Peru & & 110,576,000 & 952 & \(3 \cdot 00\) \\
\hline United States & & \(259,000,000\)
\(1,588,464,144\) & 96 ¢0 & 41.27 \\
\hline Uruguay & 1891 & \(1,588,464,144\)
\(106,000,000\) & 2561
13490 & 3.73
6.75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Ancient Irish Titles.}

The O'Conor Don, Rt. Hon, Charles Owen O'Conor, born 7 May, 1838.
The Knight of Glyn, Desmond John Edmond Fitzgerald, born 1810
The Knight of Kerry (2uth), Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., born 5 F
McDermott-Roe, Thomas Charles, born 16 Feb., 1817 ., born 5 Feb , 1844.
McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Denis Charles Me., 1817.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen. Charles McGillieuddy, born 14 May, 1852.
The O'Maine, Corneling yowen.
The O'Maine, Cornelius Joseph O'Kelly, born 15 Sept., 1806.
The MacDermot, Q.c., Hugh Hyacinth O'Rurke, Prince of Coolavin, born 1 July, 1834
The O'Donovan, Morgan William, born 21 Aug., 1796
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnan.

\section*{The Exact Position of the Bank of England in Relation to the Government 9}

By the Bank Charter Act of 1844 the Bank was divided into two departments-the issue and the banking. By the same Act the debt then due to the Bank from the Government, £11,015,100, was stated to be due to the Issue Department, and agaiust this they were allowed to issue notes without holding gold. They were also empowered to issue notes against securities now amounting to \(£ 5,184,900\), making a total of \(£ 16,200,000\) in notes against which no gold is required to be held. Beyond this amount all notes issued must be represented by an equal amount of gold in the Issue Department. But Government does not allow the Bank the whole benefit of the profit upon its issue of notes, but only that upon the issue against the Government debt and securities. All profit beyond this goes to the Government, after deducting the expenses connected with their issue. The Bank also pays to the Government £180,000 annually for its privileges and in lieu of stamp duties. Viewed in its banking department the Bank differs from other banks in having the management of the public debt, and paying the dividends on it ; in holding the deposits belonging to the Government, and in making advances to it when necessary; management of the public of the public revenue, and in being the bank of other banks. For the management of the public debt the Bank receives about \(£ 247,000\) a year, against which there has to be set charges amounting to £124,000. The remaining profits of the Bank are derived from the ally \(£ 1,200,000\); in 1816 it reached \(£ 14,553,000\), and of its own capital. The capital was originof about \(£ 3,200,000\), Public deached \(£ 14,553,000\)-the present amount. There is besides a reserve deposits from twenty to thirty millions sterling.

\section*{The Englis. Metropolis.}

London has not always been the metropolis of England. Egbert, after being crowned in 827 sole monarch, in the cathedral church of Winchester, in the presence of a wittenagemote, or great assembly of the people, published an edict abolishing all distinctions, and commanding all his subjects, in every part of his dominions, to be called English. This mion of the kingdoms greatly promoted the importance of Winchester-which, from being the capital only of Wessex, became the metropolis of the kingdom. Afterwards, some writers say that the great A ffred made London the capital of England, but this assertion is erroneous, for the seat of government for more than two centuries after was continued at Winchester, the principal residence of the Saxon monarchs being still there. London did not become the metropolis of England until after the decisive Battle of Hastings and the end of the Saxon monarchy. In the reign of Henry Beauclerk, Winchester extended for a mile in every direction beyond its present limits. It was the site of the Royal Mint, the Treasury and the national archives, and had a great and magniticent
Royal palace.

\section*{Boycotting.}

The origin of the term "Boycotting" was as follows :-A Captain Boycott was the agent of a land owner in Ireland. His policy proved to be distasteful and offensive to the tenanent and such was their feeling in the matter that they asked the landlord to remove him. This was refused, and in retaliation the tenants and their friends refused to work for or under Boycott. They wouiu not harvest his crops, and they made an agreement among themselves that none of them or theirs should assist or work for him in the harvest. His crops were endangered when relief arrived in the person of certain Ulster men, who, under the pro:ection of troops, harvested the crops of Boycott. The defensive league of the tenantry was much more powerful and effective than might be supposed from the single instance of the combination referred to above. The had dealings with Boycott or were very numerous and extensive. For example, if anyone with that person Boycott or those who represented him, then no one was to have any dealings neighbors as a stranger-no worked for Boycott, he was looked upon by his old friends and effect of this agreement when carried to this to or buy of him, no one was to know him. The "Boycotting" has become a very forcible phr se.

\section*{Origin of Coats-of-Arms.}

1 Coat-of-Arms is an heraldic composition which is complete in itself. Its usage arose during the mediæval ages, when knights and warriors were clad in armor and were, therefore, indistinguishable. Over this armor of steel it was their custom to wear a surcoat or a pipon (which latter is a sleeveless tunic), and on one or the other the armorial insignia was embroidered, which served as a distinctive mark. Hence Coats-of-Arms, from meaning this surcoat, came to mean the representation of the armorial insignia depicted on it.

> "Hark, countrymen ! either renew the fight Or tear the Lion out of England's coat."

\section*{The Honeymoon,}

\section*{Shakespeare.}

Honey-moon is so called from the ancient custom amongst the Teutons, or natives of the northern nations of Europe, for newly-married people to drink metheglin, mead or hydromel a kind of wine made from honey-for thirty days after marriage. Hence the term" honeymoon, or "honey-month." Attila the Hun is said to have indulged so freely in hydromel at his wedding-feast that he died. It now signities the month after marriage, or so much of it as

This truth is manifest.-A gentle wife
Is still the sterling comfort of man's life;
To fools a torment, brit a lasting boon
To those who wisely is aep their honeymoon.
JOHN TOBIN.-The Honeymoon.

The follo 1893 : -

\section*{Italy}

Austria ......
Germany....
France........
Russia
The milita bution of her f

The Native and 2,758 Native

In case of w

The Volunte
The new Ge in the course of Army.

Lieutenant Gen
Assist. Mil.
Aide-de-Cam Assistant Adjuta
Deputy Assistan Officer Comman Commanding Ro Senior Ordnance District Paymast Principal Medica

\footnotetext{
Artiller
}

\section*{nt 9} ssue ana :,015,100, ue notes ies now equired nount of enefit of lebt and ses conts privirs from nit; in essary; For the ere has rom the originreserve private
vned in note, or ding all ngdoms Vessex, d made ent for Saxon ter the Beauwas the ificent
zent of is, and nis was oycott. none of 1 when rvested fective . The anyone ealings ds and The and refore, pipon dered, ame to

\section*{\(\mathbb{C}^{\text {untopean }}\) Srmitg.}

The following was officially calculated as the strength of the respective armies in March, 1893:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Peace Footing.} & War Footing. \\
\hline & Officers. & Men. & Horses. & Officers and Men, \\
\hline Italy Austria & 15,000 & 219,000 & 40,00) & \\
\hline Germany & 17,180 & 296,000 & 65,00 & 1,268,500 \\
\hline France... & 20,554
27,000 & 495,000 & 94,000 & \(3,600,000\) \\
\hline Russia... & 35,000 & 523,000
983,000 & 132,000
152,000 & \(4,150,000\)
\(4,556,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The military strength of Great Britain requires a special summary on account of the distribution of her forces abroad. The Army Estimates, 1893, provided for the following :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline In Engl & Officers and Men. & Horses. \\
\hline In England & 72,927 & 10,141 \\
\hline Ireland..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4,023 \\
26,941
\end{array}
\] & 3207 \\
\hline Home Stations. & & \\
\hline In Esypt or on passage , \% & & 13,670 \\
\hline In Egypt or on passage. The Colonies & 6,350 & 357 \\
\hline India................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 29,586 & 625 \\
\hline & 71,620 & 11,478 \\
\hline Total abroad. & 107,556 & 12,460 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Native Indian Army numbered in addition about 140,000 men officered by 1,570 Europeans and 2,758 Natives.

In case of war Great Britain has four classes of Army Reserves as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Army Reserve, 1st class & \\
\hline Militia. & 78,000 \\
\hline Yeomanry. & 140,356 \\
\hline Volunteers. & \[
\begin{gathered}
14,095 \\
263,956
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Volunteer Force has increased from 120,000 in 1860 to over 260,000 in 1893.
The new German Army Bill passed in August, 1893, provides for an organization which will, in the course of three years, materially add to the effective and reserve strength of the German

\section*{THE BRITISH ARMY IN CANADA.}

\section*{Dominion of Canadra,}

Lieutenant General
Montgomery Moore, A. G , 18 Hrs , Halifax. Assist. Mil. Se

Smith, Maj. W. A., R. Art.
Aide-de-Camp. . . . ...
Assistant Adjutant General. .................................... Corth, Col, D. Hon. J. G. R. U., S. Staff R.
Deputy Assistant General. ........................ \{ Lea, Lt. Col. S. J., A. S. Corps.
Officer Commanding R. Art, (Col. on the Staff) Waidron, Maj. F., R. Art
Officer Commanding R. Art. (Col. on the Staff)Isaacson, Col. H. de's.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer
V. C. Leach, Col. E. P., C. B.

District Paymaster. .........................................
Principal Medical Ofticer
Fincham, Assist. Com, Gen, of Ord. H, G
Raymond, Staff Paym. E. A.

\section*{Troops Quartered in the Command.}

\footnotetext{
No. 3 ©e., Wrtillery. Western Div.

Engineers. 18th Comp. (Fortress). 40th Comp. (Submarine Miners).

Infantry.
1st Bat. The Kings, Liverpool Rgt. Medical Staff Corps. Detachment.
Ordnance Store Corps. Detachment.
}

\section*{The Nabitg of the Morld.}

The following is a correct summary of the naval strength of the Nations of the World, compiled from Brassey's Naval Annual, issued July, 1893. The figures relating to Great Britain, France, lussia and the United States are given in greater detail, as being of more general interest.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Armorea & Unarmored & & Armored & Unarmored \\
\hline Argentine & vessels.
\[
3
\] & vessels. & & vessels. & vessels. \\
\hline Austria... & 13 & 31 & Netherlainds (Holland) & & \({ }^{2}\) \\
\hline Brazil & 2 & 9 & Norway............... & 25
5 & 35
6 \\
\hline Chilia. & 6 & 10 & Peru.... & & 10 \\
\hline Denmark & \({ }^{6}\) & 12 & Portugal... & 1 & 29 \\
\hline Egypt... & & \({ }_{3}\) & Spain..... & 13 & 9
50 \\
\hline Germany. & 34 & 9 & Sweden. & 17 & 14 \\
\hline Greece
Hayti. & 5 & 16
5 & Siam... & 1 & 7 \\
\hline Italy. & 22 & 54 & Uruguay & 18 & 20 \\
\hline Јараи & 7 & 85 & Venezuela. & - & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Class of Ship. & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{England.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{France.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Russia.} \\
\hline First class battleships & \({ }_{\text {Ships. }}{ }^{\text {S }}\) & Tons. & Ships. & Tons. & Ships. & Tons. \\
\hline Second class " & \({ }_{13}\) & 367,300
8,300 & 16 & 175,648 & & 111,857 \\
\hline Coast defence ships ...............i & 12 & 47.720 & 20 & 105,694
66,94 & 28 & 21,172 \\
\hline Armored cruisers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 18 & 137,050 & 13 & 66,947
68,766 & 28 & 69,626 \\
\hline Protected cruisers, ist class...... & 11 & -85,550 & 18 & 68,766
\(44,9+1\) & 1 & 63,546
5,000 \\
\hline " & 54 & 195,811 & 19 & 54,480 & 1 & 5,000
5,900 \\
\hline Look-out ships.... \({ }_{\text {Tor }}\) & 19
32 & 36,390 & \({ }^{6}\) & 7,640 & -- & \\
\hline Special ships to escort torpedo & 3 & 27,110 & 13 & 6,835 & 8 & 3,600 \\
\hline flot & 3 & 15,660 & 2 & 120,000 & - & \\
\hline Total . ............... ....... & 197 & 1,001,591 & 111 & 543,051 & 63 & 280, 701 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In addition to which England has 104 protected cruisers of smaller size.
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { France } & 46 \\ \text { Russia } & 46 \\ 10\end{array}\)
Of torpedo boats of the various classes, in August, 1893, England had 186, France 229, and Russia 166.

The English Navy according to the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty in May, 1893, is estimated to be strengthened in the year 1893-1894 by the addition of

7 1st class battleships (less one to replace the "Victoria").
6 ist class protected cruisers of the "Blake" type.
3 2nd class protected cruisers of the "Amphion" type.
16 1st class torpedo boats besides smaller vessels
The French Minister of Marine has provided for the construction of :
6 1st class battleships.
3 1st class protected cruisers.
7 2nd "
25 torpedo boats of various types.
Russia has 5 1st class battleships,
2 coast defence ships,
2 1st class armored cruisers,
and several torpedo boats building.

\section*{THE BRITISH NAVY IN CANADIAN WATERS. \\ North American and West Indian Station.}

Vice Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, к. C.B., in command of the fleet. H. M. S. "Blake," 1st class cruiser, twin screw, 9,210 tons, \(14,450 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}_{\text {. }} 222\)-ton guns, 105 -ton guns, 16 quick-firing and 7 machine guns, speed \(19 \frac{1}{4}\) knots. Captain, W. Des V. Hamilton
H. M. S. "Buzzard," twin screw sloop, 1,140 tons, 2,000 H.P., 82 -ton and 8 machine guns, speed \(14 \frac{1}{2}\) knots. Commander, James B, Hay.
H. M.S. "Canada," 3rd class cruiser, 2,380 tons, \(2,430 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{P}, 105\)-ton and 8 machine guns, speed
nots. Captain, W. Wilson. 13 knots. Captain, W. Wilson.
H. M. S. "Cleopatra," 3rd class cruiser, 2,380 tons, \(2,610 \mathrm{H}\) P. 45 -ton, 82 -ton and 10 machine and quick-firing guns, speed 13 knots. Captain, Hon, Assheton Curzon-Howe, c. B.
H. M. S. "Magicienne," 3rd class cruiser, 2,950 tons, 5,500 H.P., 65 -ton and 13 machine and quick-firing guns, speed \(19 \frac{3}{3}\) knots.
H. M. S. "Mohawk", "rd class cruiser, 1,770 tons, \(2,200 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{P} ., 65\)-ton and 10 machine guns,
ed 17 knots. Commander, E. H. Bayly.
H. M.
speed 13\(\}\)
H. M. S knots. Cor
H. M. S
firing guns,
H. M.
machine an

Rear As
1st class cru
19] knots.
H. M. S
guns, speed
H. M. S
speed 13 knc
H. M. S.

13 knots.
H. M. S.
quick-firing
H. M. S
knots, Con
H. M. S.
speed 13 k kn

\section*{Baltimore}

Chicago
Philadelphita
Newark...
San Francis
Charleston
Miantenomo
Lancaster.
Atlanta .
Boston
Pensacola
New York.
Montgomery
Detroit
Marblehead.
Machias
Castine .....
Columbia...
Olympia.
In additio
and 6 as 4th ri

The reduc antiquity. Th Sclavs, Celts universal cust " bronze age" are at the pres nature. Acco placed in an the chamber i heated hydroair within imn to admit draug gases which ar a second forna can be reduced tion of each bo
ld, com. Britain general armored ssels.
2
35
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\(\qquad\)
a.
H. M, S. "Partridge," 1st class gun-boat, 755 tons, 720 H.P., 625 -cwt. and 4 machine guns, speed 13\(\}\) knots. Commander, N. G. Macalister.
H. M. S. "Pelican," screw sloop, 1,130 tons, 800 H.P., 65 -ton and 4 machine guns, speed 12 knots. Commander, C. H. Cochran.
H. M. S. "Tartar," 3rd class cruiser, 1,770 tons, \(2,200 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P}, 65\)-ton and 10 machine and quickfiring guns, speed 17\(\}\) knots. Commander, H. L. Fleet
H. M. S. "Tourmaline," 3rd class cruiser, 2,120 tons, 1,800 H.P., 45 -ton, 838 -cwt. and 10 machine and quick-firing guns, speed \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) knots. Captain, R. Poore.

\section*{Pacific Station.}

Rear Admiral H. F. Stephenson, C.B., in command of the fleet. H. M. S. "Royal Arthur," 1 st class cruiser, 7,700 tons, \(10,000 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{P} ., 122\)-ton, 125 -ton, \(2 \pm\) machine and quick-firing guns, speed \(19 \downarrow\) knots. Captain, F. P. Trench.
H. M. S. "Champion," 3rd class cruiser, 2,380 tons, 2,000 H.P., 45 -ton, 82 -ton and 10 machine guns, speed 13 knots. "Captain, E. Rooke.
H. M. S. "Garnet," 3rd class cruiser, 2,120 tons, 1,800 H.P., 142 -ton and 7 machine guns, peed 13 knots. Captain, H. F. Hughes-Hallett
H. M. S. "Hyacinth," 3rd class cruiser, 1,420 tons, 950 H.P., 85 -ton and 4 machine guns, speed
nots. Captain, H. J. May, C.B.
H. M. S. "Meepomene," "rd cla
uick-firing guns, speed \({ }^{193}\), knots. Captainer, 2,950 tons, \(5,500 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{P} ., 6-5\) ton and 13 machine and H. MS. Nymphe "screw sloop,
knots. Commander, G. Huntingford. 140 tons, 1,400 H.P., 82 -ton and 8 machine guns, speed 14
H. M. S. "Pheasant," 1 st class gun-boat, 755 tons, 720 H.P., 625 -cwt. and 4 machine guns, speed \(13!\) knots. Commander, E. H. Blair.

\section*{THE UNJTED STATES NAVY.}

Cruisers and Gunboats afloat.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Tons. & & Guas. \\
\hline Baltimore.... & & & \\
\hline Chicago .................................. & 4,600
4,500 & Protected cruiser, ........
Partially protected cruiser. & 10 \\
\hline Philadelphia ............................ & 4,500
4,324 & Partially protected cruiser. & 14 \\
\hline San Francisco & 4,083 & do do & 12 \\
\hline Cbarieston & 4,083 & Protected do do & 12 \\
\hline Miantenomoh & 4,040 & Protected cruiser & 2 \\
\hline Lancaster..... & 3,990
3,250 & Double turret monitor & 8 \\
\hline Atlanta & 3,189 & Cruiser Partially protected cru & 10 \\
\hline Pensacola & 3,189 & do dotected cruiser \(\ldots \ldots . . . . .\). . & 8 \\
\hline New York. & 3,060 & Cruiser . . . . . . . . . . . . & 8 \\
\hline Montgomery & 8,150
2,000 & Armored cruiser & 18 \\
\hline Detroit...... & \({ }_{2,000}^{2,000}\) & Gun boat & 18 \\
\hline Marblehead & 2,000 & do & 10 \\
\hline Machias & 1,050 & do & 10 \\
\hline Columbia & 1,050 & do & 8 \\
\hline Olympia................................... & 7,350
5,500 & Protected cruiser..................... & 8 \\
\hline & 0, 000 & do ...................... & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
and 6 as 4th rate, in thessels enumerated above there are 30 steamships which rank as 3 rd rate as 4th rate, in the Official Navy List, also 1 torpedo ram and 2 torpedo boats,

\section*{Cremation.}

The reduction of the human body to ashes by fire was a very early and widespread usage of antiquity. The early Aryans, as opposed to the non-Aryan aborigines of India Gread usage of Sclavs, Celts and Germans, burned their dead; therefore cremation may be regarded as the "bronze age" contain only jars of are at the present time nu jar oshes. The advocates of disposing of the dead by cremation nature. According to the method which is mol arguments in favor of it being of a sanitary placed in an oblong brick or iron-cased chamber favored by modern cremationists, the body is the chamber is raised to a very high temperatur, underneath which is a furnace. The air of heated hydro-carbon from a gasometer isperature before the body is put in, and a stream of air within immediately bursts into fer is then admitted, which on contact with intensely-heated to admit draughts of air from without no. The chamber is, of course, so constructed as neither gases which are evolved in the beginning to permit the escape of gas from within. The noxious a second farnace, where they are entirely consumed. By this processe passed through a flue into can be reduced in about fifty minutes to consumed. By this process a body weighing 144 pounds tion of each body about 200 pounds of fuel is used,

\section*{The Star Almanac.}

\section*{Pounds Sterling.}

In England money is characterized by the word "sterling," because in the time of Richard Cour de Lion money coined in the east part of Germany became, on account of its purity, in especial request in England, and was called Easterling money, as all the inhabitants of that part of Germany were called Easterlings. Soon after that time some of those people, who were skilled in coining were sent for and went to London to bring the coin to perfection. That was the foundation of the practice of designating English amounts "sterling."

\section*{Esthetivs.}

Is a term invented about the middle of the last century by Baumgarten, a Professor of Philosophy in the University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, to denote the science of the Beautiful, particularly of art, as the most perfect manifestation of the beautiful. Notwithstanding the fact that the Beautiful was a favorite subject of contemplation among the ancients, Baumgarten is held to be the first who considered the subject from the true scientific point of view, and therefore entitled to be called the founder of the philosophy of art. All sensuous apprehension not in one form or manifestation only, but in every possible form or manifestation, was included in his view of the subject, and this conception he expressed by the word Esthetics, from the Greek aisthanomai, I feel-indicating not absolute nor subjective knowledge of things, but such as is conditioned subjectively by the play of our sensibilities. Beauty was, with Baumgarten, the result of the highest and purest æsthetic perception, to the realization of which the finer portion of our nature aspires, and to trace which, through the whole sphere of ary, was the work of æsthetic philosophy.

\section*{The Laying of Corner-Stones.}

The custom of laying the corner-stone of a public building with ceremonies was practised by the ancients. We are told that at the laying of the corner-stone when the capitol of Rome was rebuilt, a procession of vestal virgins, robed in white, surrounded the stone and consecrated it with libations of living water. A prayer to the gods followed, and then the magistrates, priests, senators and knights laid hold of the ropes and moved the mighty stone to its proper position. In a hollow cut in the stone were placed ingots of gold, silver and other metals which had not been melted in any furnace. With the Jews the corner-stone was considered an emblem of power, and they also performed ceremonies at its laying. In medixval times the rite was taken up by the Order of Free Masons, and has by them been brought down to modern days. The Masonic ceremony of laying a corner-stone is symbolical. The form of the stone, a square on the surface and a perfect cube ; its place, at the northeast corner of the structure; the testing of it with a square, level and plumb, and the pouring of libations of corn, wine and oil over it-all have their hidden meaning. The custom of laying the corner-stone with ceremonies is usually observed at the commencement of any public building, when coins of the current year, newspapers and important documents are placed within the stone to serve as valuable historical relics when
the building shall be destroyed.

\section*{Heliography.}

The Idea of first conveying signals by means of mirrors, which is the meaning of heliography is said to have been employed by Alexander the Great, \(333 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}\). II he heliostat, an instrument invented by a Hollander early in the eighteenth century, and fhe heliograph, invented by Mr. Mance in 1875, have both been used by the British army in their Eastern campaigns. The instruments differ somewhat in construction, but the result arrived at is the same in both. Signals are produced by causing a reflected ray of the sun to appear and disappear alternately at a distant point, the intervals of appearance and obscuration being carried in length so as to produce the combination of long and short signals, known as the Morse Alphabet. The reflecting body is a glass mirror which varies in size according to the distance to which it is desired to signal. A five-inch mirror has given, when atmospheric conditions were favorable, distinct signals at a distance of sixty miles. The heliograph has aloo been found of great service in defining distant poin's for large survevs, and was used for verifying the arc of the meridian by the astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope.

\section*{The Hudson's Bay Company}

Was started in 1670 by means of a charter granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen other noblemen and gentlemen by Charles II. The original corporation was known as the "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." This charter secured to them the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined territory which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the regions discovered or to be discovered, within the entrance of Hudson's Strait. In 1821 Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company of Montreal (see American Fur Trade) amalgamated, obtaining a license to hold for twenty-one years the monopoly of trade in the vast regions lying to the west and northwest of the first-named company's grant. In 1838 Hudson's Bay Company acquired the sole right for itself, and obtained a new license for twenty-one years. This expired in 1859 and was not renewed, and the district covered by that licence has since been open to all. The licence to trade did not affect the original possessions of the company, which it retained until 1869, when they were transferred to the British Government for \(£ 300,000\), and in 1870 they were
incorporated with the Dominion of Canada. The loss of territorial control has not, however, in incorporated with the Dominion of Canada. The loss of territorial control has not, however, in the least affected the Hudson's Bay Company as a trading community. Its organization is still complete. It has various posts which have from time to time been erected around the central one, at distances varying from about 200 to 500 miles. These settlements are supplied with goods, wh ch are given to the Indians in the fall in payment for such furs as they obtain during the winter. These are transmitted in the spring to the central post, and from thence ejther to England or to Canada. If to the former, they are sold at auction.

No person of this count fact that besid independent sources of th ment, 2. The Local Legislat
1. The Impe England bind expressly nam ters relating t Imperial Mer in Canada. Tl in one Colonia in : nother C

An Act for \(t\)
Scotia and Governme poses conn

Whereas the tla and New Br Desire to be fe nion under the of Great Britain tion similar in Kingdom:
And wherens the Welfare of \(t\) Interests of the
And whereas Union by Auth pedient, not on! Legislative Aut provided for, bu Exacutive Gover
And whereas be made for the Union ofother
Be it therefor Quern's most E the Advice and \(C\) and Temporal, a Parliament asse of the same, \(\mathrm{a} \cdot \mathrm{fc}\)

\section*{\(\boldsymbol{I}\).}
1. This Act m North America A
2. The Provisio Her Majesty the Heirs and Sncees and Queens of th Britain and Irela
3. It shell be la with the Advice orable Privy Cou ation that, on and ed, not being mor passin : of this Ac Nova Scotia and and be One Dom

\section*{}

No person can understand or know the law of this count, y un ess he buars in mind the fact that besides the " common law," or \(12 w\) independent of statute, there are thre sources of the law: 1. The Imperial Pa-lis Local Legislatures. Local Legislatures.
1. Tho Imperial Parliament Laws parsed in England bind the colonies if the latter aro expressly named, or if the laws redate to matters relating to the whole Empire. Thus the Imperial Merchant Shipping Ac's are in fore in Canada. The Acts which make proceedings in one Colnnial Court valid in certian respects in tnother Colonial Court are another in-
stance. It will be understond that these Acts ars Vory lew in nu now, bocanse the notice of the E apire is to alow se.f-'overnment as far as possible to every colony.
2. The Doaniaion Paratinent,
3. The Local L gisla ures.

The jaridiction of these two last bodies depands on tho Brit:sh North A merica Act 18:7, a synopsis of which follows. Notes have been apponded to the sections, indicating subsequent legisiation. Reference to sections 91, 12 and 93 will show the respective jurisdictions of the Provinces as contrast d with that of the Dominion. This tet is with its amendments the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada.

\section*{BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT.}

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for Purposes connected therewith.

\section*{[29th March, 1867.]}

Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crow i of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitu. tionsimilar in Principle to that of the United
Kingdom:
And whereas sueh a Union would eonduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire :
And whereas on the Establishmant of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the
Exscutive (Government Exscutive Government thercin be declared:
And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union ofother art of British North America:
Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Quenn's most Excellent Majesty, by and w'th the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority
of the same, a follows:

\section*{I.-Preliminary.}
1. This Act may be cited as The British North America Act, 1867.
2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majosty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland.

\section*{II.-Unions.}
3. It shell be lawful for the Queen, by and With the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Councll, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the Passin ? of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, and be One Dominion Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of

Canada; and on and after that Day those three Provinces shall form and by One Dominiou under th it Name accordingly.
4. The s.bsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherw. so expressed or implie, commonce and hatve effect on and after the Union, thit is to say, on and after the Day Queen's Proclanation; and \(i\), the same the Queen's Proclamation; ant \(i\) i the same Proisions, unless it is othe wiss expressed or moan Canada as constituted under this to 5, Canada as constituted under this Act.
5. Canada s'iall bo divided into Four ProVinces, named Ontario, Queboc, Nova Scoiia,
New Brunswick.
cir Branswick.
6. The Par.s of the Province of Canada as it exists at the passin \(;\) of this Act), which formerly constituted respectiv ly the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, shall bs deemod \(t\), bo sovere 1, and shall form Two s sparate Provinces. The Part which formerly shall shatl constitute tho Province of Ontario ; and tho Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute
the Province of Quebec.
7. The Provinces of Nova Scotin and Now Brunswick shall have the samo Limits as at the paesing of this Act.
8. In the general Census of the Pupulation of Canad., waich is hereby required to be tais'n in the Year One thousand eight hundreal and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Population of the
Four Pr vinces shall by dis Four Pr vinces shall bo distinguished.

\section*{III.-Executivs Pover.}
9. The Executive Gov rnment and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.
10. 'The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor \(G\) neral for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Execn ive Officar or the Government of Canadin being carrying on the Government of Canadia on bohalf and in the Naine of the Queen, by whatever Title
11. There slaill be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to bestyled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada ; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen K and summoned by the Governor General and +
ichard y, in that lat was
ised by red it priests, osition, ad not lem of 8. The on the \(g\) of it have papers shen
other vernor ared to lefined or to nd the ning a e west quired n 1859 The until wers ver, in is still entral d with during her to
sworn in as Privy Counctilors, and Members thereof may bo from Time to Time removed by the (invernor General
12. All Powers, Authorities, and functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Brita n, oi of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Jrunswick, are at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant (iovernors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunetion with those Councils, or with any Number of Mombers thereof, or by thoss Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union i: relation to tho Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Goveruor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Guvernor General individually, as the Case requires, subjoct nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under \(\Lambda\) ets of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada,
13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Persons or any Persons jointly or soverally to bo his Deputy or Depaties within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor (ieneral as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.
15. The Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.
16. Until the Queen otherwise directs, the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

\section*{IV.-Legislative Power.}
17. Thero shall bs One Parliament for Canada, Consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commens.
18. \(R\) pealed-new Seciion subsiituted. See Ap; 2: nelix \(B\).
19. Related only to calling of First Parlia. ment \({ }_{6}\) Acted upon.
99. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

\section*{The Senate,}
21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Aet, consist of seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

2:. In relation to the Constitntion of the Senate, Canata glantl bo deemed to consist of Three Divisions-

\section*{1. Ontario;}
2. Quebee ;
3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia aml Now Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (su'ject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by Twenty-fotr Sonators; Queboe by 'Twenty-four Senators, and the Maritime Provinces by 'Twenty-foni senators, tweive thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswiek.

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twentyfour Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canatla specified in Schedule A. to Chapter Ono of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

The Senate wow umblers 81-Ontario, 21 ; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Frunswich; 14: Maviloba, 4; British'Columbia, 3; Primés Edward Istan'1,4; North We: T Territories, 2. See Section 147 of this Act. As Prince Edward Istand is now admitted into the Dominion, the representatives jrom Nora Scotia and New Brunswick ave respectively ten in number. Manitoba has fow Senators, its population being over \(75,000(152,506\) in 1891). R. S. C. e., 12.
23. The Qualification of a Senator shall be as follows :-
(1.) He shall be of the full Age of Thirty Years:
(2.) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized'by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada after the Union;
(3.) He shall be legally or equitably seized as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seized or possessed for his own Use and Benetit of Lands or Tenements held in Frame aleu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Eour thonsant Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same:
(4.) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Eour thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities :
(5.) He shall be resident in the l'rovince for which heis appointed;
(6.) In tho Case of Quebee he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or sliall be resident in that Division.
24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.
25. Su the Sen Her Maje a"prove, the Quees
28. If : of the (io to direct to the Se Summons fas tho Ca Thre Div accordingl
:37. In
Time mad stimmon a a further like Recon Divisions four Senat
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(5.) If he ce Propert that a have ce: Residen at the S while h cramen 3?. Whe: 2 by Resignatio ernor lieneral qualified Pers
33. If any Qualification Senate, the s mined by the s
31. The Gov to lime, by In of Canada, app tho Senate, an another in his
35. Until th Wise provides, Senators, incl necessary to co for the Exercise
33. Question decided by a Speaker shall i
25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senata as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to the Queen's their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Pro:lamation of Union.
of the Gorernor Gime on the Recommendation to direct that Three or Six Quoen thinks fit to the Senato the or Six Members be added summons to Three or Six qualified may by (as the Case may be), representing equally the Thre Divisions of Canala anting equally the accordingly. 27. In caso

Time mado, the such Addition being at any summon any Person to the General shall not a further like Directio: by the Queen ext on like Recommendation, until each of the on the Divisions of Canada is represented by Twente four Senators and no more.
28. The Number of Sere.

Time exceed seventy-eight. See mole to St any 22 above.
29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate
for Life 30.
3.. A Senator may by writing under his Hand addressed to thic Govern r General rethe same shall be vicant ande, and thereupon 31. The Place of a
vacant in any of the following Cases :-
(1.) If for Two consecutive Gessions Parliament he fails to gessions of the dance in the Senate: give his Atten-
(2.) If he takes an Oath or
tion or Acknowledginent of AlleginuraObedience or Adherence to Allegimes, Power, or does an Act whereby he be. comes a Subject or Citizen, or he beto the Rights or Privileges of a Subjer or Uitizen, of a Foreign Power : Subje-t
(3.) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or or applics for tho lienefit of any Law, rolating to Insolvent Debiors, or becomes a publie Defaulter:
(4.) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of thy infamons Crime:
(5.) If he ceases to bo qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided have ceased to shail not be deemed to Residence by reasnn only of his residinet of at the Seat of the G vern of his residing while holding an Oflice under of Canada rament requiring his Preserice that Gov-
39. Whe.: a Vacancy happens in the Senato by Resignation, Death, or otherwise the Genate ernor dieneral thall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person till tie Vacaner.
33. If any Question arises respecting the Senate, the same shail or a Vacancy in the, mined by the Sonato shail be heard and deter-
34. The Governate. to Time, by lnstrument under the from Time of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of tho Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his Stead.
33. Until the Parliament of Canada otherWise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen necessary to conding the Speaker shall be necessary to constit' te a Meeting of the Senate
33. Questions arising iners.
deeided by a Majority of the Senate shall b3 Speaker shall in all Cuses have a Vote, the

When the Volces are equal the Decision shall
be deemed to be in the Negative.

\section*{Th3 House of Commons.}

3\%. Provided for 181 Members of the House ITouse consists now (50-51 Vict. [Dom.], \(c\). 4) the House consists of 215 Members as foliows :Brunswick; 16 ; Prince ; Nova Scotia, 21; New British Columbia Prince Edward Island, 6 ; Territoreses, 4. After Manitoba, 5 ; North-West tion, the number will the nert General ElecQuebec, 65 ; Nora Scotia be \(2: 3\) :-Ontario, 92; 14; Manitober, 7 ; British, 20, New Brunswick, Edward Island, 5ritish Columbia, 6; Prince \(55-56\) Vict. [Dom.] \(c, 117\). West Territories, 4.

3s. The Gover 117
to Time, in the Queen's under the Great Queen's Name, by Instrument call together the Seal of Canada, summon and
39. A Senator shall of Commons.
elected or of sitting or voting capable of b. ing the House of Commor voting as a Member of
49. Until the Parlian.
wise provides, Ontariament of Canada otherand New Brunsw ick shourec, Nova Scotia, the Election of Members to for the Purposes of of Commons, be divide to serve in the House triets as follows : divided into Electoral Dis-
The Districts as
Act have since been arranged by the B. N. A, emended by \(50-51\) Vict. ( Noin), See R. S. U., c. 6 rict returns one Member.), c.4. Each Dis-
41. Provided that

Canada otherwise enactul the Pariimment of relating to Elections and the Provincial laws generally should appl electoral matters tions. Now, hy \(l\) Sply to Jominion Elecand sublew, by R. S. C., chapters 5, 8 and 9 , has subsequent am+nding Acts, the Dominion hos provided legislation for ali these matters. This Section is, therefore, superseded.
49. Related
Dominion l'arliament to first election for 43. Related to illin. Effete.
sentation before meeting of vacancies in represuperseded.
44. The Honse of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proof its Mith all practicable speed to elect one its. Members to ba Speaker.
Oftice of Speaker Vacancy happening in the othervise, the all practicable siveed of Commons shall with of its Mombers ieed proceed to elect another 46. The Spers to be Speaker.
ings of the Speaker shall presile at all Moet47. Until House of Commons.
wise provides in Parliament of Canada otherWise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the Eight consemmons for a Period of Fortyanother of its Me Hours, the House may elect the Member so elnuers to act as Speaker, and tinuance of such electert shall during the Conand execute all absence of the Speaker have and execute all the Powers, Privileges and 48. Th
bers of the resence of at least Twenty memsary to the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers; and for that purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.
49. Questlons arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices other than that of the Speaker, and when the

Voices are equal, but not otherwiso, the Speaker shall have a Vote
50. Every House of Commons shall continue for tive years from the Day of the Return of the Writs forchoosing the llouse (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor-(ieneral), and no longer.
51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and revent y one, and of eachsubsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Anthority, in such Manner, and from such Time, the the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides subject and aceording to the following Rules :
(1.) Quebee shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members.
(2.) There shall be as ignel to each of the other Proviners such a number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at suci Census) as the Number Sixty-five be rs to the Number of tho Population of Quebee (so ascertained) :
(3.) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding one Half of tho whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disreganded; but a fiaction al fart exceeding One Half of that Number shall bo equivalent to the whole Number
(4,) On any such lie-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced u. less the Pr portion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canala at the then la-t precuding Re-adjusiment of the Number of Members for the Provilce is a-certained at the then last Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Pa tor upwards
(5.) Such Re-adjustm nt shall rot take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.
52. The Number or Members of the House of Commous may be fr m Time to Time increased by the Parliament of Canada, Provided the proportionate Representation of the Provi-ces prescribed by this Act is noc thereby disturbed.
See Note to Sectims 37 and 40 above. The re-adjustment referred to has been made and the result is stated at foot of 37.

\section*{Money Votes: Royal Assent.}
53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revente, ir for imposing any Tax or Impist, shall originate in the House of Commons.
54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or 1 'iss any Vote, Resolut.on, Address or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the \(G \cdot v e r n o r\) General in the Session in which such Vote, Recolution, Aduress or Bill is proposed.
5.). Where a Bill passed by the House of the Pa lisment is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, her shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he with-
holds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pteasure.
56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall, by the first convenient Opportumty, send an anthentic Copy of the Act to One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Messase to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, slall annul the Act from and after the Dayof such Signification.
5. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council

An Entry of every such Speech, Message. or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Otficer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

\section*{V.-Provincial Constitutions.}

\section*{Execu:ive Pow: r}
58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.
5i9. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold Office during the Pleasure of the Governor Genera! ; but any Lieutenant Governor appoisted after the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removeable withir Five Yeass from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be commonicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within Une Week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then, within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.
60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.
61. Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.
62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is deaignated,
63. The Executive Council of Ontario and Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,-the Attorney

General, Province Commiss missione within Q tive Cout

As to \(O\)
64. The thority is Scotia an the Provi existg at Authority
65. Alf
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United Ki or of the I Canada, or the Union respective of those P the Advice ecutive C with those Members Lieutenan far as the aft r the U of Ontario in, and sha nant Gover tively, with Consent of tive Execu thereof, or dually, as t les (except Acts of the the Parlian Great Brita altered by Ontario and
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68. Unles ment of any respect to th ment of the namely,-of Quebec, tho the City of the City of F
69. There rio consisting of One House of Ontario.
70 The I shal be comp bo elected to toral District to this Act.
In Untario

\section*{British North America \(\mathbf{\Lambda}\) ct.}

Goneral, tho Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of th-4 Province, the Commissfoner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculturo and Public Works within Quebec, tho Speaker of the Legislative Council and tho Solicitor General.

\section*{As to Ontario, sce R. S. O. 1387, c. 13 ,}
64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in eath of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Aet, continne as it exists at the Union, uutil altored under tho Authority of this Aet
65. All Powers, Authorities and functions Which under any Act of tho Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Brita..1 and I reland, Or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before, or at the Union ve-ted in or exercisablo by tho respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the Respective Executive Comeils thereof, or in e njunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by tho e Governors of Lieutenant Governors individually, shall. as far as the same are capable of being exercised aft \(\mathbf{r}\) the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respec ively, be vested in, and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebee respecConsen, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with tho respecthereof, or by the Lientenant Governor individu:lly, as the Case requires, subject nevertheles. (except with respect to such as exi-t under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of Ge Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.
66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall bo construed as referring to the Lieutenant Governor of the Prov nce acting ly and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof. 67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appofnt an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant Governor during his Absence, Illness, or 68 Unbility
68. Unless and until the Excentive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall bo as follow: namely,-of Ontario, the city of Toronto ; of Quebec, tho City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Frederictond of New Brunswick,

\section*{Legislative Pozer.}

\section*{1.-ONTARIO.}
69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Ontario. 70 Tho
shall be composed of Eirssembly of Ontario bo elected to bo elected to represent the Eighty-two Electo this Act.
In Untario there are now eighty-nine Elec-
toral Districts, returain, ninety-one members. R. S. O. 1887, c. 7 , ameniled by 53 l'iet. (Ont.),
 On'trio diering tha uaxt Scsston basel on ths
last Census.

\section*{2.-QUEBEC.}
71. There shall bo a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governos : and of Two Honses, styled tho Legislativo Coancil of Quebec and tho Legislative Assembiy of
Quebee.
72. The Legislativo Council of Quebee shall bs composed of Tiwenty-Four Members, to be appointed by the Lientenant Governor in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great So 1 of \(Q\) tebee, one being appoint al to repre8 int each of the Twenty-Four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canala in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebee oth r Wise provides under tho Provisions of this \(\begin{array}{r}\text { Act. } \\ 73 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
73. The Qualifarations of the Legislative Councillors of Quebe shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebee.
74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebog shatl become vacant in the Cases, mutatis mutan lix, in which the place of Senator becomes vacant
75. When a Vachicy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebee by Res.gnation, Death, or otherwise, the Lientenant Governor in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of queboce, shall appoint a ilit and qualified Person to till the Vacancy.
76. If any Question arisis respecting the Qua ification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the L.egislative Comncit of cuebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.
7\%. The Lieutenant Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under tho fireat Seal of Qucbec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thercof, and may remove him and appoint
another in his Steat.
78. Until tho Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall bo necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its iowers.
79. Questions arising in the L/ gislative Council of Quebee shall bs decided by a Majority of Vo ces, and the Speaker shail in all cases have \(n V^{\prime}\) te, and when the Yoices are ergual th, Decision shall the deemed to be in
the negative.
so. The legislative Assembly of Qucbee shall be composed of Sixty-five Members to, bs Elected to represent the Sixty-tive Electaral Divisions or thistricts of Lower Canada in this Act referred t., subject to Alteration thereof by the Lagislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lientenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for Altering the Limits of any of the Electoral divis.ons or Districts mentioned in tho Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative As-embly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the A sent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been
so passed.

\section*{3.-ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.}
81. Related to first meeting of Legislaiures of Ontario and Quebec. Effete.
82. The Lieutenant Gevernor of Ontario and of Quebee shall from Time 'o Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province. summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province
83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Offico, Commission, or Employment permanent or temporary, at the Nomination of tho Lieutenant Goveruor, to which an annual salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or profit of any Kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligib!o as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such ; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible uny Person being a Member of the Executive Comeil of the respective Province, or holding any of the following offices, that is to say, the Ottices of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Irovince, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebee Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such Office.

Acts have been passed in Ontario to further secure the independence of the Legislature. IR. S. O. 1887, c. 11, secs. 6 to \(1+\).
84. Related to Electoral Matters in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Supersetied in Ontario by R.S. O. \(18{ }^{\circ} 7\), chaps 9 and 10 .
85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall cont'nue for Four Years from the Day of the keturn of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province), and no longer.
86. There shall bea session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that TWeive Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.
87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say, -the Provisions relating to the Jlection of a' Speaker originaliy and on Vacancies, the 1)uties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the mode of voting. as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative A-sembly.

\section*{4,- NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.}
88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall,
unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

\section*{5.-ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND NOVA SCOTLA.}
89. Related to calling of the first Legishatures. Effete.

\section*{6.-THE FOUR PROVINCES.}
90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely The Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,-shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective lrovinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Qucen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

\section*{VI.-Distribution of Legistative Powers. Powers of the Parliament.}
01. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the' Sonate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say :-
1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borruwing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service.
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada,
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Island Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of. Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.
17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptey and Iusolvency.
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22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.

26 Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal
Matters,
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislaures of the Pro-
vinces.
And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislature of the Provinces.

\section*{Lxelusive Powers of Provincial Legisla -} tures.
92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say :-
1. The Amendment from Time to Time notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a Revenue for Pro-
vincial Purposes vincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the I'rovince.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and the Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province, and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in \(\underset{H}{\text { and for the Province, other than Marine }}\) Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Taveru, Auctioneer, and other Licences in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Muni-
cipal Purposes. cipal Purposes.
10. Local Works ad Undertakings other than such as are or the following classes:a. Lines of Steam or other ships, RailWays, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Unaertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond
the Limits of the Provice. the Limits of the Province:
6. Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any Bitish or Foreign
Country,
c. Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Two or more
of the Provinces,
11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Pro-
vince. vince.
13. Property and Civil Righ's in the Province.
14. The Admimstration of Justice in the Province, including th. Constitution, Maintenance and (rganization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal JulCivil Matters in those Cours Procedure in
15. The Imposition of Punishme

Penalty, or Imprisonment for by Fine, any Law of the Province made in relationg to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in the Section.
16. Generally all Matters of a merely
private Nature in the Province.

\section*{Education.}
93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusive! y make Laws in relation to Educati n, subject and according to the fol-
lowing Provisions:lowing Provisions:-
(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which
any Class of Persons any Class of Persons have by Law in the
Province at the Union.
(2) All the Powers Privil
the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trusters of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall and the same are Schoby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec.
(3) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient schools exists by Law
at the Union, or is thereater ed by the \(L\) gislature of theafter establishAppeal shallli to the the Province, an Appeal shall li to the Governor General any Provincial Anthority or Decision of Right or \(P\). \(v^{\prime}\) lege of the affecting any Right or P vilege of the Protestant or Subjects in relation to Education: Queen's (4) In case any such Provincuation:

Time to Time seems to the Gow from General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on expecuted by thder this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial AuthorCase, and as faronly as the in every such of each Case require, the Circumstances Canada may make remed Parliament of Cue Execntion of remedial Laws for the Section and of any the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Gover-
nor General in Council under this Section.

\section*{Uniformity of Lates in Ontario, Nova Seotia and New Brunswick.}
94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make ProviLaws relative to Property all or of any of the Untario, Nova Scotianerty and Civil Rights in of the Procedure of all New Brunswick, and those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Aet in that Behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make Laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such

Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for each Uniformity shall not have effect in any Pr vince unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

\section*{Agriculture and Imm:gration.}
95. In each Province the J egislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province ; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repngnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

\section*{VII. \(\rightarrow\) Judicature.}
96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.
98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall bs selected from the Bar of that Province.
99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.
100, The Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and of the Admiralty Courts in Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.
101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Tims, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better administration of the Laws of Canada.
Sce as to Salaries of Judges of Provincial Court, R. S. C., c. \(1: 18\), As to General Court of \({ }^{\circ}\) Appeal for Canaila, sce R. S. C., c. 135. As to Exchequer Court, see 51-51 Viet. (Dom.), c. 10.

\section*{VIII,-Revenurg ; Debts; Assets; Taxation.}
102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had ant have Power of Appropriation, except such Portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to bo appropriated for
the Public Service of Canada in the Manner and subject to the Charges in this Act provided.
103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canala shall be permanentiy charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incitent to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the First Charge thercon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner esslaall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament othrwise provides.
104. The annual interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Rovenue Fund of Canada.
105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the Salary of the Governor General shatl be Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.
106. Subject to the several parments by this Act, charged on the Consolidated lievenus Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.
As to Consolida'ed Revenue Fund, see R.S.C., c. 29 .

10\%. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the Time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall bo taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces of the Union.
108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.
109. All'Lauds, Mines, Minerals and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, NovaScotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Province in the same.
110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province.
111. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union.
113. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the Anount (if any) by which the Debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand Dollars, and shall be charged with interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.
113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.
114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Pubic Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon,
115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven mil-
lion Dol est at tl num the
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Cents per tained by hundred a Nova Scot subsequent lation of ea to Four h Rate such Such Gran future Dem half-yearly the Govern such grant Sums charg Debt of that Amounts st
119. New yearly Paym the Period o Additional Dollars per lic Debt of Seven millio the Interest on such Def Allowance of
120. All P Act, or in under any \(A\) Nova Scotia and assumed liament of Ca in such Form to Time be or in Council.
The present provinces is \(R\) 121. All A or Manufactu shall, from an

\section*{British North America Act.}
lion Dollars, and shall be chargod with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per An116 .
116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the actual Amonnts of their respective Debts and such stipulated
Amounts. In anits.
In addition to the \(\$ 77,500,200\) provided for in sections 112, 114 and 115, the Domimon has since Confederation assumed' \(\$ 31,930,118\) on account
117. The several Provinees shall retain all their respective Public Properiy not otherWise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any lands or Pub-
lic Property required for Fortifications or the Defence of the Country Fortifications or for 118 Defence of the Country.
118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Government and

\section*{Dollars.}

Ontario
Quebec \(\qquad\) Eighty thousand.
Nova scotia."
New Brunswick..... Seventy thousand. Sixty Thousand. Fifty thousand. Two hundred and sixty thonsand; and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One Thonsand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by each subsequent Deceunial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Suce such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full Settlement of ali future Demands on Canada, and shall be paid the Governm advance to each Province ; but such grants, as against shall deduct from such grants, as against any province, all Debt of that Province Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.
yearly Payments in advance freeive by halfyearly Payments in advance from Canada for Additiond of Ten Years from the Union, an Additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum ; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a lleduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum An such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars.
120. All Payments to be made under
120. All Payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively liamented by Canada, shall, until the Parin inent of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General
in Council.
The present Act relating to subsidics to the provinces is R. S. C., c, 46 . 121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted
free into each of the other Provinces
122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of Parliament of Canar force until altered by the

These matters have.
the Dominion. Sce R. Seen legistated upon by
123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or MerWares in any two Provinces, those Goods, Wares and Merchandiss may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of Proof Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation any on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.
124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New BrunsWick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Dues, but the Lumber of wick shall not be subject tor than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.
New Brunswich having surrendered these
umber dues, the Dominion pays that Province lumber dues, the Dominion pays that Province \(\$ 150,000\) a year aulditional. R. S. C., c 46, s. 1.
125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liab.e to Tax-
ation. ation.
126. Such Portions of the Dutios and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

\section*{IX.-MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.}

\section*{General.}
127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Nember of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, to whom a Place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada, to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the case may be), accept the same, he shail be deemed to liave declined the same; and any Person who, being, at the passing of this Act, a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a Place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative
128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall, before taking his seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant
Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act;
and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Senate of Canada
and every Member of the Legislative Council
of Quebee shall also, before taking his Seat therem, take and subseribe betore the Gover-nor-deneral, or some Person anthorized by him, the Deelaration of gualitication contained in the same sechedule.
120. Jxeept as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in foreo in Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick at the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissions, Powers and Authorities, and all oftices, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union hat not been mado ; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as aro enacted by or exist under Acts of tho Parliament of Great britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.
133. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Otticers of the several Provinces having Duties to discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Ofticers of Canala, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and 1 enalties as if the Union had not been made
131. Until the Parliament of Canala otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such Officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Exceution of this Act.
132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thercof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.
133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebee; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses ; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Aet, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec.
The acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both thoso Languages.

\section*{Ontario and Quebec.}
134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebee may each appoint, under the Great Seal of the Province, the following Officers, to hold Office during Pleasure, that is to say,-the Attorney General, the Secretary and legistrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and, in the Case of Quebec, the Solicitor General ; and may, by Order of theLieutenant Governor
fis Comeit, fro.. Thae to Time preseribe the Duties of those Onficers and of the several bepartments over which they shal! preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Otticers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additionat oitcers to hold Otice during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the buties of those officers, and of the several Departments over which thoy shatl preside or to which they shatl belong, and of the Oflicers and Clerks thereof.

I'he Ontarto Cwal Service Act is R.S. O., 1887, c. 11.
133. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec other wise provides, all Rights, t'owers, 1)uties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney General, solicitor General, secetary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lauds, Commissioner of P'ublic Works, and Minister of Agriculture and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Uatinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Ofticer to be appointed by the Li utenant Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works siall perform the Duties and F'unctions of the Ofice of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by the Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of tho Commissioner of Public Works.
133. Related to use of Great Seals of Upper and Lover Canada, Oitario and Quebee temporarily, Effite.
137. Related to use of urords " next Session" as applied to Acts current at time of Union. Ejecte.
133. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario," or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebee," in any Deed, Writ, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.
133. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall bo and continue of like Force and Effect as if the Union hat not been made.
140. Any Proclamation which is anthorized by any Act of the Legislature of the 1'rovince of canada to be issucd under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof ; and from, and after the Issue of such Proclamation, the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebee as if the Union had not been made.
141. Related to Pinitentiary of old Pro vince of Canala. See now R.S. U., c. 182
142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by the Govern-
ment of of Queb Cranada tors shat Canada Quebee h by the t Kesident
143. T
from Tin many of of the Pr be approp or to Qt forth be t any Copy certifled the Origi Evidence.
144. Th may from under the effect from stitute Tov vince of Q then alrea and Bound

\section*{\(\boldsymbol{x}\).}
145. Relo Railvaly.
The section

\section*{\(\boldsymbol{X I}\),-}
146. It sh and with tl Honorable the Houses from the H of the Colo land, Print Columbia, vinces, or an Address fro of Canada North-weste into the Uni in each Case andus the Q to the Proy visions of an shall have e hy the Parli: Great Britai
Under the the following the Dominion
Manitola July, \(18 \pi 0\).
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147. In cas land and Pri them, each sl tion in the bers, and (no Act)' in case land, the nor Sevent \(y\)-six al be Eighty-tw when admitt prised in the which Uanada tion of thes accordingly, Edward Isla
ment of Ontarlo, One by the Government of Quebee, and One by the Government of Canada; and the selection of tho Arbitm fors shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebee have met : and the Arbitrator chosen by the dovernment of Canada shall not be a Gesident either in Outarion or in Quebee
143. The Governor General in Comeil may from Time to Time order that such and so many of the lecords, Books and Bocuments of the Province of Camada as he thinks fit shatl be appropriated and delivered either to Oatario or to Quebee, dund the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province ; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom, duly certifled by the Officer having charge of
the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.
144. The Lieutenant (iovernor of Quebee may from Time to Time, by Jroclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, con stitute Townships in those P'arts of the P'rovince of Quebee in which Thwnships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

\section*{X.-Intercolonial Railway.}
145. Related to building of Intercolonial Railway. The Railway was built as required.
The section is therefore effete.

\section*{\(\boldsymbol{X} \boldsymbol{T}\).-Almission of other Colonies.}
146. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces, of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Lnion, and on Address from the Hoises of the I'arliament of Canala to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each Caso as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council'in that Behalf shall have effect as if they had been cnacted hy the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
Under the authority couftrred by this section the following I'rovinces huce been admitted to the Dominion:
Manitoba and Northoest Territories, 15th July, 1870 .
British Columioia, 20th July, 1871.
Prince Edward 1sland, 1st July, 1873.
147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (nowithstanding anythi \(g\) in this Act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal Number of senators shall be Sevent y-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two ; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the e onstitution of the Senate, div ded by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward 1sland, whether Newfoundland is
admitted or not, the Eepresentation of Nova Scotia and New Branswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies ocenr, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members, respectively, and the Representation of each of those Irovinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provisions of this Act for the Appointment of Three or Six additiomal Senators under the Direction of the
Qucen, See note to Section 22 above.

\section*{SCIEEDVIEN.}

The Piorst Schedule and the Seconal Sohedule related to the original Electoral Divisions, which have since been attered from time to lime as provided for in Section 51 of the Act.

\section*{THE THIRD SCHEDULE.}

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the I'roperty of' Canade.
1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power comnected therewith.
2. Public Harbors.
3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Isfand,
4. Steamboats, Dredges, and public Vessels.
5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Rallway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Rallway Companies.
7. Military Roads.
8. Custom Hous s, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except'such as the Govermment of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property fransferred by the Imperial Government, and known is Ordinance
Property Property.
10. Armories, Drill Shei's, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for General Publis' Purposes,

\section*{THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.}

\section*{Assets to be Property of Ontario and Quebee conjointly.}

Upper Canada Building Fund.
Lunatic Asylum.
Normal School.
Court Houses,
Aylmer.
Montreal.
Kamouraska,
Law Society, Upper Canada.
Montreal Turnpike Trust.
University Permanent Fund.
Royal Institution.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Funl, Upper Canada.
Consolidated Municipal Loan Funá, Lower Canada.
Agricultural Society, Upper Canala.
Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
Quebec Fire Loan.
Temiscouata Advance Account.
Quebec Turnpike Trust.
Education-East.
Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
Municipalities Fund.
Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

\section*{Oath of Allegiance.}

I, A. B., doswear, That I will be faithftil and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Note.-The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Grat Lritain and Ireland for the Time being is to be substituted from Tin:e to Time, with propor Terms of Reference thereto.

\section*{Declaration of Qualification.}

I, A. B., dodeclare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senato of Canada [or as the Case may
\(b c]\), and that I am legally or equitably seized as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socare [. 1 s seized or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-aleu or in Roture (as the Case may be), ] in the Province of Nova Scotia [or as the Case may be], of the Valne of Four Thousand bollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges, and Incumbrances dupor Jayable out of or charged on or affecting the same, and that I have not collusively or colorably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purpose of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

\section*{APPENDIX \(\Lambda\).}

An Act respecting the establishment of Provinces in the Dominion of Canada.
IMPERIAL ACT, 34 AND 35 VICT., C. 28. 29th June, 1871.
Whireas doubts have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may be hereafter admitted into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to vest such powers in the said Parliament :-

Be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :-
1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The British North America Act, 1871."
2. The Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, establish new Provinces in any Terrltories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any Province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such Provinco, and for its representation in the said Parliament.
3. The Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like coneent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of Territory in relation to any Provinceaffected thereby
4. The Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, make provision for the administration, peace, order and good govermment of any Territory not for the time being iucluded in any Province.
5. The following Acts passed by the said Parliament of Canada, and intituled respectively : "An Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory when "united with Canada," and "An Act to amend and continue the Act 82 and 33 Victoria, "chapter 3, and to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Manitoba," shall be and be deemed to bave been valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever from the date at which they respectively received the assent, in the Queen's name, of the Governor General of the said Dominion of Canada.
6. Except as provided by the third Section of this Act, it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the last mentioned Act of the said Parliament, In so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba, or of any other Act hereafter establishing new Provinces in the said Dominion, subjoct always to the right of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba to alter from time to time the provisions of any law rexpecting the qualifications of E ectors and members of the Legislative Assembly, and to make laws respecting elections in the same Province.

\section*{APPENDIX B.}

An fict to remove certain doubts with respect to the powers of the Parliament of Canada, under Section 18 of the British North America Act, 1867.

IMPERIAL ACT, 38 AND 39 VICT., C. 38.

\section*{19th July, 1875.}

Whereas, by section eighteen of the British North America \(A\) ct, 1867, it is provided as follows :-
"The pri"ileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the members thereof respectively, shall be such as are
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"from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall
"never exceed those at the passing of this Act, held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons
"House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the
And, whereas doubts have arisen with regard to the power of defining by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the said section, the said privileges, powers or immunities; and it is expedient to remove such doubts :-

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual aud Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :-
1. Section eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, is hereby repealed, without prejndice to anything done under that Section, and th? following section shall be substituted or the Section so repealed :

The privileges, immunities, and powers to be hold, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that any Act of the Parliament of Canada detining such privileges, immunities and powers shall not confer any privileges, immunities or powers exceeding those at the passing of such Act held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons II uuse of Parliament of the United Ringdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the members thereof.
2. The Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter twenty-four, intituled: "An Act to provide for oaths to witnesses "being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament," shall be deemed to be valid, and to have been valid as from the date at which the Royal assent was given thereto by the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada
3. This Act may be cited as "The Parliament of Canada Act, 1875."

\section*{APPENDIX 0.}

An Act respecting the Representatives in the Parliament of Canada of Territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any Province.

\section*{IMPERLAL ACT.}

\section*{25th June, 1986.}

Whereas it is expedient to empower the Parliament of Canada to provide for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or cither of them, of any Territory which for the time being forms part of the Dominion of Canada, but is not included in any Province.

Be it therefore enscted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembied, and by the authority of the same, as follows :-
1. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and IIonse of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any Territories which for the time being form part of the Domiuion of Canada, but are not included in any Province thereof.
2. Any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada before the passing of this Act for the purpose mentioned in this Act shall, if nor disallowed by the Queen, bo, and shall be deemed to liave been, valid and effectual from the date at which it ruceived the assont, in Her Majesty's name, of the Governor-General of Canada.

It' is h relly declared that any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, whether before or after the passing of this Act, for the purposu mentioned in this Act or in the British North America Act, 18:1, has effect, notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, and the number of Senators or the number of members of the House of Commons specified in the last mentioned Act is increased by the number of Senators or of members, as the case may Provinces or by any such Act of the Parliament of Canada for the representation of any Provinces or Territories of Camada.
3. This Act may be cited as "' The British North America Act, 1886,"

This Act and the Bri ish North America Act, 1867, and the British North America Act, 1871, sha'l be construed together and may be cited together as "The British North America Acts,

\section*{The Spider's Web as a Barometer.}

When thare is a prospect of wind or rain the spider shortens tho flaments by which its web issuscained and leaves it in this state as long as the weather is variable. If it elongates its threads, it is a sign of fine calm weather, the duration of which may be judged by the leugth to whic the tureads are let out. If the sipider r-mains inactive, it is a sign of rain; if it keeps at work durmy rain, the downsour will not last long, and will be followed by fine wrather. Ob servati \(n\) has taugh.t that ties,ider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if fich changes ire made in the evni.ng, jut before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful. Kach thread of a sp'der's web contains 5,009 separate fibres, and \(1^{\prime \prime}, 0{ }^{2} 0\) threads spun by a full-grown spider aro not equal in substance to the size of a single hair of a man's beard. Two diachms by weight of a spider's thread would reach a distance of 400 miles.

\section*{Courts of \(\mathfrak{F u g t i c e}\) and their \(\mathfrak{J}\) utisbittion. dominion of canada.}

Under the "British North America Act" the Governor General has the appointment of the Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each Province. The Judges of the Superior Courts hold offlce during good behavior, but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The salaries of the Judges are fixed and provided for by the Parliament of Canada. The provincial jurisdiction extends to the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction; and including procedure in civil matters. Briefly speaking, the Provinces constitute the Courts, the Dominion appoints the Judges. The Dominion: has also jurisdiction over criminal lav and procedure in criminal matters, while the Provinces have jurisdiction over civil matters. The Dominion has power to constitute a general Court of Appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional Courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada, hat is, of the Dominion, The Provinces have the right of constituting the necessary Criminal Courts. Under the authority of the above provisions Courts have been constituted as follows :-
1. Supreme Court of Canada.

This Courthas appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion ; the Judges must reside at Ottawa.
2. The Exchequer Court of Canada.

This Court has jurisdiction over all claims or actions against the Crown ; revenue cases and suits against Crown officers are also tried in this Court. The Exchequer Court is also the Court of Admiralty for the Dominion. The Provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec each constitute an Admiralty District. There is also a District known as the "Toronto Admiralty District." An appeal lies from the Supreme Court of the Dominion to the Appellate Tribunal called the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is composed of members of the Imperial Privy Council qualified ly certain Acts of Parliament, and of the members usually attending are the Lord Chancellor and ex-1. ord Chancellors, the Lords Appeal in ordinary and Peers who hold or have held high Judicial office, viz :

Lord Herschell, Lord Halsbury, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Watson, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Lord Colwood, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Shand, Lord Esher, Lord Coleridge, Lord Hannen.

Registrar,-G. Denison Faber, Esq.

\section*{THE SUPREME COURT.}

Chief Justice.-Sir S. H. Strong, \$8,000.
Judges.-Hon. T. Fournier, 87,000 ; Hon. II. F. Taschereau, \(\$ 7,000\); Hon, J. W. Gwynne \(\$ 7,000\); Hon, Robert Sedgwick, \(\$ 7,003\); Hon. G. E. King, \(87,000\).

Registrar,-Robert Cassels, Q. C , \(\$ 3,200\).

\section*{THE EXCHEQUER COURT.}

Judge.-Hon. G. W. Burbridge, \$6,000; Registrar, L. A. Audette, 82,900 ; Assistant Registrar, Charles E. Morse ; Clerk, John Maedonald.

Law Officers of the Crown.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General.-Sir John S. D. Thompson, Q.C., M.P.
Deputy Minister of Justice.-E. L. Newcombe.

\section*{PROVINCES OF CANADA.*}

The Superior Courts of the several provinces are constituted as follows: 1. British Columbia Supreme Court, Chief Justice and four puisné judges, 2. Manitoba, Court of Queen's Bench, Chief Justice and three puisné judges. 3. New Brunswich, Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Judge in Equity and four puisné judges. 4. Nova Scotia, Supreme Court, Chief Justice and tive puisné judges. 5. Oatario, Supreme Court of Judicature composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, aad the High Court of Justice divided into three divisions with concurrent jurisdiction. viz: The Queen s Bench and Common Pleas divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery Divisions presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. 6. Prince Edward Island, Supreme Court, Chief Justice and two assistant judges. 7. Quebec, Court of Queen's Bench, Chief Justice and five puisné judges. Superior Court, Chief Justic \(\rightarrow\) and twenty-nine puisné judges f.r different parts of the Province. 8. Territories, Supreme Court, tive puisné judges.

\section*{BRITISH COLUMBIA.}

All claims for the recovery of a debt or money demand, the amount or balance of which does not exceed \(\$ 1,000\), may be sued in the County Courts. Up to that amount the Supreme diction.

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Prothono
Deputy-
Chamber

Master in
Registrar
Account

Sheriff.
Deputy. Crier and

Deputy Cl
Sheriff,

Depu'y Cl
Sheriff:-

Presided o

His Honor
* In alphabetical order.

\section*{SUPREME COURT.}

Chief Justice,-Hon. Sir Matthew Bailli Begbie, Kt., 85,820
Puisné Judges (Salary \(\$ 4,000\) each)-Hon. Henry Pellew Pering Crease, Hon. J. F, McCreight, Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Hon. M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake. Jegistrar.-J. C. Prevost.
Atiorney-Gieneral.-Hon. Theo, Davie, Q.C.
County Court Judges.-E. Harrison, Nanaimo ; W. N. Bole, New Westminster ; W. W. spinks, Yale ; C. F. Cornwall, Cariboo.

Police Magistrates.-A. T. Atkinson, New Westminster; G. A. Jordan, Vancouver ; Farquhar Macrae, Victoria; J. P. Planta, Nanaimo

\section*{MANITOBA.}

Corprs. The Court of Queen's Bench is the Supreme Court of Manitoba, and has an original and appellate jurisdiction both at law and in equity. There are four terms a year for the hearing ot appeals from a single Judge. The Court has all the powers possessed by the various Couts of Law and Equity at Westminster, together with the Probate and Divorce, dmiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts of England, as they stood on the 15th day of July, 1870

County Courts have jurisdiction in all personal actions of tort where damages claimable do not exceed \(\$ 250.60\), and actions of replevin, where the value of the goods to be replevined does not exceed \(\$ 250,40\). In personal actions for claims and demands of debt, ace sunt or breach of contract where the amount or balance does not exceed \(\$ 250.00\).

The costs of a County Court action are trifling.
(1) County Courts have not jurisdiction for any gambling debt,
(2) Spirituous liquors, drunk in a tavern, hotel, saloon or alehouse.
(3) In actions of ejectment.
(t) Malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction or breach of promise.
(5) Actions against a Justice of the Peace or other peace officer for anything done by him in the execution of his oftice.

\section*{COURT OF OUEEN'S BENOH.}

Chief Justice,-Hon. T. W. Taylor.
Puisné Judges,-Hon. J. Dubuc, İon. A. C. Killam, Hon. J. F. Bain.

\section*{Law Terms.}

Hilary Term.-Begins first Monday in February and ends second Saturday following.
Easter 'J'erm,-Begins first Monday in May and ends second Saturday following.
Trinity Term.-Begins on second Monday in July and ends on the Saturday following.
Michaelmas Term.-Begins last Monday in November and ends second Saturday following.
These Terms are spbject to extension by Rule of Court.

\section*{Common Lav Office at Winnipeg.}

Prothonotary and Clerk of Crown and Peace,-G. H. Walker.
Deputy:-Aug. Mills.
Chamber Cierk.-A.J. Belch.

\section*{Equity Office.}

Master in Equity and Referee,-P. A. Macdonald.
Registrar in Equity and Clerk Records and Writs.-R. J. Wilson. Accountant and Clerk (Equity side),-J. Y. Cain.

Sheriff.-Colin Inkster.
Depuly.-J. C. Currie.
Crier and Interpreter.-J. C. Delorimier.
Central Judicial District.
Deputy Clerk of Crown and Pleas.--J. Macdonald, Portage la Prairle. Sheriff.-Danicl McLean, Portage la Prairie.

Western Judicial District.
Depu'y Clerk of Crown and Pleas.-L. J. Clement, Brandon. Sherift:-Stephen Clement.

\section*{COUNTY COURTS.}

Eastern Judicial District.
Presided over by His Honor D. M. Walker, County Judge, Winnipeg.
C ntral Division.
His Honor L. A. Prud'homme, County Judge, St. Boniface.
Central Judicial Distriet.
Presided over by His Honor J. Ryan, County Judge, Portage la Prairif

\section*{Western, Tutic:al District.}

Comprislng Counties of Souris River, Turtle Mountain, Demnis, Brandon, Shoal Lake,
Minnedosa, Russell and Ridinz Mountain, Presided over by Hon. 'T. D. Cumberland, Co. Judge, Brandon.

\section*{SURROGATE COURT.}

Eastein Jubicial Distri t,-Held at Court House, Winnipeg. Judge, D. M. Walker. Clerk and liegistrar for Province, L. N. Betournay,

\section*{PROVINCIAL POLICE COURT.}

Magistrates.-Col. Peebles and Jos. Wolf, Winnipeg ; E. H. G. G. Hay, Portage la Prairie ; John C. Todd, Brandon ; Thos, Lusted, Stonewall; Amos A. Vaughan, Selkirk Chief Provincial Constable.-J. M. Clark, of Winnipeg.

\section*{Benchers of Law Society.}
J. Campbell, Q.C. President; J. D. Cameron, Secretary; W. E. Perdue, Treasurer; J. A. M. Aitkins, Q.C., H. J. Macdonald, Q.C. T. M. Daly, Q.C., J. H. D. Munson, A. Haggart, A.
Richards, Huber Archibald, J. B. McLaren, W. J. Cooper, Richards, Huber Archibald, J. B. McLaren, W. J. Cooper.

\section*{NEW BRUNSWICK.}

The Supreme Court of New Brunswick is the Superior Court of the Province, and is a Court of Record. It has within the Province all the powers of the Hish Court of Justice of England, except as regards Probate and Admiralty matters. It has jurisdiction in all matters of debt of \(\$ 409\) rand upwards, and in matters of tort of \(\$ 200\) and upwards. It has the same criminal jurisdiction as the other Superior Coarts of the Dominion.

Supreme Court in Equiry.- This Court deals with matters of an equitable nature, its Jurisdiction being defined by 17 Vict. Cap. 1. It possesses powers similar to the powers of the Court of Chancery of Eugland before the passing of the Judicature Act.

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. - This Court has taken the place of the Court of the Governor in Council. This Court has jurisdiction in respect to suits, controversies and questions concerning marriages and contracts of marriages and divorce, as well from the bond of matrimony as divorce and separation from bed and board. An appeal lies The County Courts have iuris ion ind tort up to \(\$ 20\), and in actions in boudscion in matters of debt up to \(\$ 400\), and in actions of matter what the penalty may b". These Courts siall not have cognizance the County Court, no
(1) Where the title to laid is in question. (2) In which the validity of any action or limitation is disputed. (i) For breach of promise of marriage (4) of any devise, bequest Justice of the Peace for anything done by him in the execution of his Office action against a The County Court can try criminal matters under the "Speedy office.
prisoner elects to be so tried.
Probite Court has power to grant probate of wills and administration of the estates of deceased persons, and minor matters incident thereto.

The Exchequer Court of CaNada (New Brunswick Division).-This Court now exercises the jurisdiction formenly exercised by the Vice-Admiralty Court, now abolished,

Local Courts.-Stipendiary or Police Magistrates and Parish Commissione
diction in civil matters for the districts for which they are appointed as follows :
(2) Actions of debt up to the Peace has civil jurisdiction.
(2) Actions of debt up to \(\$ 80\) and tort up to \(\$ 32\).

Justices of jhe Peace have jurisdiction in actions of debt up to \(\$ 20.00\), and of tort up
80.00 .

\section*{SUPREME COURT.}

Supreme Court Judges.-Hon, Sir John C. Allen, Chief Justice, \$5,000, Puisné Judges.-P. A. Landry, 84,000 ; Johin J. Fraser, 84,000 ; Wm. H. Tuck, \(\$ 4,000\); D. L. Hanington, \(\$ 4,000 ; \mathbf{A}\) Judge in Equity-A. L. Palmer.
Clerk of the Pleas-T. Carleton Allen.
County Court Judges.-James G. Stevens, \(\$ 2,400\); Wm. Wedderburn, \(\$ 2,400\); James Steadman, \(\$ 2,400 ; W\). W. Wells, 82,\(400 ;\) Wm. W11kinson, \(\$ 2,4: 0\); Benjamin Lester Peters, \(\$ 2,400\). Divorce and Matrimoni.1 Canses.-Johm J. Fraser.
Exchequer Court, New Brunswick, Admiralty Division.-Hon. W. H. Tuck.

\section*{NOVA SCOTIA.}

The Supreme Court.-It is enacted by the Nova Scotia Judicature Act, passed in 1884, that the supreme Court of Nova Scotia shall continue to be a Court of Record, and shall con1884, was vested in, exe!cise the jurisdiction which before the adoption of the Judicature Act, 1884, was vested in, and capable of being exercised by, the Supreme Court and the Court of the
Equity Judge. By tho same Act it is declared that the Supreme Court shall have within the

Province Bench, powers a Judicatu C.,urt pr Halifax Court Jut has no, ju Courts. is Chapte

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does not ex \(\$ 20\), but do resides, or Incorporati appointed w for which th are had befo

Supreme
Hon. Robert James Town \(\$ 4,000\); Hon.

Judge in
Judge of
Excheque
County C A. D. Morse,
J. M. Tov
W. F. Mc
B. Russel

John Hol
Donald G
F. Mosele

Blowers
David Ha

\section*{Courts of Justice.}

Province of Nova Scotiz the same powers as were formeriy exercised by tho Court of Queen's powers as were on the i9th daycry and Exchequer in England, and also such and the same Judicature: same in respect of April, \(1 \times 8\), exercised in England by the Supreme Court of Curt preside as trial Judges in the severa Sourogate Courts. The Judges of the Supreme Halifax to hear appeals from the dociqual counties of the Province, and they sit in banco at Court Judges, and such other matters as may properly Judges, Judges in Chambers, County has no jurisdiction in matters of debt muder soperly come before them. The Supreme Court Courts. The Judicature Act, under the provisio, except by way of appal from the lower is Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Noya Scotio which the Supreme Court is constituted,

The Equity Cou t, -The Judionter a the Supreme Court, and the powers fore Act fused the jurisdiction of the Equity Judge and are now vested in and exercisable by the sumpeme Court and exercised by the Equity Judge of Judge in Equity is therefore merely nominal.

County Court,-The County Courts in action :
(1) Where the title to land is brought in question;
(2) In which the validity of any devise, bequest or limitation is disputed, except as here-
inafter provided;
(3) For criminal conversation or seduction;
(4) For breach of promise of marriage.

Subject to the abovo exceptions the County Court has original jurisdiction in all personal actions, actio ss of replevin, causes and actions where the debt, damage or relief sought does actions on bail hondred dollars, and in case of debt not less than twenty dollars, and in all penalty or amount sought to be recov any cases in the County Courts, whatever may be the the County Court for any mon-feasanered, and in all actions against a theriff or any offier of in the County Courts ; but the above jurisdiction is concomection with any matter transacted except as to actions of debt or assump-it in which thencurrent with that of the Supremo Court, Criminal juristiction has b en conferred which the cause of action is less than eighty dollars, 62 Vict. c. 47 (Dom.)

The Probate \(\mathbf{C}\) )urt - Judges of Ped They have power to grant letters tes amentate are appointed for each Connty in the Province. for the sale or disposal of and generaliy to deal with the estates of deceased per grant orders

Divorge Court, - The Judge in Tinty
Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. This Court his is the Julge Ordinary of the relating to prohibited marriag s and divorce and court has jurisdiction over all matters impotency, adultery, ornelty, or kindred withind may declare any marriage null and void for 32nd year of King Henry VIII, entitled: "An Act concerning Pre-contracts, passed in the Degrees of Consanguinity :" provided no marri Act concerning Pre-contracts, and touching reason of pre-contract. Whenever a sent mare of shall be deemed to be null and void by nounce such determination as it shall think fit of divorce shall be given, the Court may proto courtesy or dower.

Magistrates' Courts.-In actions for debt where the whole dealing or cause of action does not exceed \(\$ 20\), one justice; and where the whole dealing or cause of cause of action \(\$ 20\), but does not exceud \(\$ 80\), two jus ices of the peace fealing or cause of action exceeds cesides, or where the debt or cause of action aross, shall the County wherein the defendant meorporation Act, 1888, and other Statutes of the Province Stiponisiary Magistrates Towns appointed who can exercise the jurisdiction of two Justices of Stipendiary Magistrates may be for which they are appointed. Preliminary investigations under the Criminal Procedure Act are had before Justices of the Peace.

\section*{SUPREME COURT.}

Supreme Court Judges, -Chief Justice, Hon. James McDonald, \$5,000, Puisné Judges.Hon. Robert Linton Weatherbe, \(\$ 4,000\); Hon. Joseph Norman Ritchie, \(\$ 4,000\); Hon. Charles James Townshend, \(\$ 4,000\); Hon. Nicholas Hogan Meagher, \(\$ 4,000\); Hon. Wallace Graham, , Hon, Hugh McD. Henry, \$4,000.
Judge in Equity.-Hon. Wallace Graham.
Judge of the Divorce Court.-The Judge in Equity,
Exchequer Court, Nova Scotia Admiralty Division,-Judge, Hon. James McDonald, C. J. A. D. Morse, Angus McIsaaa, Murray Dodd, John P. Chipman, each \$2,400, W. Savary, Wm.

\section*{List of Stipendiary Magistrates.}
J. M. Townshend, Amherst.
W. F. Mcl'hie, Antigonish.
B. Russell, Dartmouth.

John Holdswort", Digby
Donald Gray, Stellarton.
F. Moseley, Sydney.

Blowers Archibald, North Sydney.
David Hartigan, Sydney Mines.

James Roy, New Glasgow.
S. A. Chesley, Lunenburg.

Chas. MeCabe, Parrsborough.
G. O. Forsyth, Port Hawkesbury.
L. G. Crowe, Truro,

W, M, Christie, Windsor.
C. E. Tanner, Pictou.

\section*{Prothonotaries for Counties.}

Amapolis, R. J. Uniacke. Antigonish, J. C. McKinnon. Cape Breron, Wm. E. Peters. Colchester, E. W. Hamilton. Cumberiand, E, B, Blenhorn. Digby, W. B, Stewart.
Guysborough, J. H. Buckley. Halifax, Simon H. Holmes. Hants, H. Percy Scott.

Inveruess, Jno, A. MeDonnell.
King's, C. F. Rockwell.
Lunenburg, W. H. Dauphinee.
Pictou, R. Matheson.
Queen's, Thos. Farrell.
Richmond, I. O'C. Madden.
Shelburne, Abram C. McLean.
Victoria, Alex. Taylor.
Yarmouth, Jas. Huntington.

\section*{ONTARIO.}

The Superior Provincial Court for the Province of Ontario is the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario. This Court is divided into two branches-the Court of Appeal and the righ court of Justice. The latter is again subdivided into three divisions-Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas. Besides the Supreme Curt of Judicature for Ontario there are also the Inferior Courts, viz: County Courts and Division Courts, which deal with civil causes.

These Courts have a jurisdiction to the and to consider, therefore, the Division Courts. where the amount is not juscertained by the defendants of 8100 in actions of debt and contract tained by the defendant's signature they can try cases up to \(\$ 200\). In no case can the account to be gone into exceed \(\$ 100\). Injuries or torts to personal chattels and per-onal actions may also be tried in these Courts up to the limit of \(\$ 60\) or \(\$ 10\) if the parties consent. Actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, ejectment, title to land, questions involving any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicions prosecution, libel, slander, crim. con., seduction, or breach of promise of marriage, cannot be tried in this Court, no matter how small the amount clatmed. Actions against a Justice of the Peace for anything done by him in the execution of his office camot be tried here if he objects.

The next Courts in order of jurisdiction are the County Courts. Their jurisdiction covers actions to the amount of \(\$ 200\) for debt or damages ; if the amount is ascertained by the d-fendant's signature they have jurisaiction to the amount of \(\$ 400\). They cannot try any cases involving the title to lands, of the validity of wills, or any actions for libel, slanter, crim. como, or seduction. Alhough the Court next in order to the County Courts is the Supreme Court of Judicature, an appeal from the County Courts is not taken to that Court but to the Court of Appeal. Special provision is made for keeping down the expense of these appeals.

The next Court is the Supreme Court of Judicature, subdivided as above stated into the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice. The three subdivisions of the High Court of Justice are intended for convenience only ; the jurisdiction of all three branches is the same. The Judges comprising the three divisions may sit in any division, and, as far as possible, the Court is intended to be one Court only. The jurisdiction of this Court covers everything outside of what has been contined to the County Court and the Division Court. A suit brought by mistake in a higher Court involves the penalty of having to pay all extra costs occasioned by the mistake. The general jurisdiction of the Court may be said to cover all claims in civil matters between subject and subject, or Crown and subject. The Chancery Division has certain special subjects relegated to it in practice, such as trusts, lunatics, infants, accounts, buc all he divisions are supposed to be competent to deal with all subjects.

Next to the High Court of Justice comes the Court of Appeal. To this Court there is an appeal from the High Court of Jastice, from the County Courts, and also in some cases from the Division Courts, In any question respecting property or civil rights no appeal lies from the High Court to the Court of Appeal, unless the title to real estate or validity of a patent is to an annual ront, duty or fee, or some demersy exceeds \(\$ 200\); or (3) unless the matter relates rights. If there has been fee, or some demand of a general or public nature affecting future the Court of Appeal, unless the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \(\$ 500\) as well as the other casps just mentioned

From the Court of Appeal an appeal lies either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion or to the Imperial Privy Council. No appeal can be had to the Supreme Court of Canada without special leave, unless the title to real estate or the validity of a patent is affected; or (2) unless the matter in controversy exceeds \(\$ 1,000\); or (3) unless it relates to the taking of an annual rent, customary or other duty or fè, or like demand of a general or public nature affecting future
rights.

Before cases can be heard by the Court of A ppeal, security for the costs of the appeal must be furnished to the amount of \(\$ 400\); the same amount is required as security before an appeal can be heard by the Supreme Court of Canada. Before an appeai can be taken to the Imperial Privy Council, \(\$ 2,000\) of security must be furnished.

No appeal can be had to the Privy Council except in cases where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \(\$ 4,000\), or where the matter relates to an annual rent or other like demand of a general and public nature affecting future rights,

Besides the above Courts which de 11 with civil matters, County Judges hold County Court sittings for the trial of cases of felony and mistemeanor ; treason and capital offences being taken out of their jurisdiction. Prisoners with their own consent may be tried on a criminal charge by a County Court Judge without a jury. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature act as Judges in criminal matters as well as civil matters.

Controverted elections, whether for the House of Commons of Canada or for the local Legislature of Ontario, are also tried by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature Claims for Crown patents to lands in Ontario are disposed of by the heir and devisee commission constituted from the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Tho Su the presidi Ontario Le each Supe Province.

Questio Judges of \(t\)

President \$6,000.
Master in 83,000.
Clerks,-1 Cull.

Chief Just arty.
Justices of

President.-
Clerk of \(t\) 31,400 .
Official Gua
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Referee of

President a Armour, \$6,00 Justices,-1 Hon. W. P. R

President al Hon. J. A. Bo Justices-H T. Robertson, 85,000.
Registrar an Holmsted, 82,1
Assistant Re

President an Galt, Kt., \$6,0 Justices.-H Hugh MacMah

Editor in Chi
Reporters in and R. S. Casse
Reporter in Q B. Brown.

Judge.-Josep Registrar.-J

Commissioner preme Court of

Attorney Gene
Mowat, Q.C., \$7,

Tho Superior Court Judges receive each a salary of 85,000 from the Domiuion Government the presiding Judge of each division receiving an additional \(\$ 1,000\), Dominion Government, Oach Supegislature, it was decided that the Province shond \(\$ 1,000\). At the last session of the each Superior Court Judge on account of extra work peufotis, 00 a year to tho salary of Province.

Questions relating to wills and administration are dealt with hy the Surrogete Courts Judges of the County Courts are also Judges of the Surogate by the Surrogate Courts. The

\section*{SUPIREME COURT OF'JUDICATURE:}

President.-Hon. Joln Hawkins Hagarty, \(\$ 6,000\).
Master in Chambers.-John Winchester, 83,000.
Clerks,-F. Arnoldi, A, Y. Blain \& Miss

Master in Ordinary.-Thos. Hodgins, Q.C. \(\$ 3.900\). Chief Clerk and Ofticial Referee,-N. (Clean, 81,800 . Clerk,-A. E. Bastedo.

\section*{COURT OF APPELIL}

Chief Justice of Ontario,-Hon, J. H, MagJus
Justices of Appeal,-Hon. G. W, Burton,

IIon, F, Osler, Hon, Jas, MacLennan, \(\$ 5,000\) each.

Registrar.-Alex. Grant, \(\$ 2,000\).

\section*{HIGH COUNZ OF JUSTIOE:}

President.-Hon. J. A. Boyd, \(\$ 6,000\)
Clerk of the Process.-Alex, Macdonell, 81,400.
Official Guardian,-Jno. Hoskin, Q.C.
Official Roferee.-James Fleming.
Referee of Titles.-G. S. Holmested.

Clerk of Single Court.-Peter ,J. Brown, \$1,500.
Special Examiners,_John Bruce, W, 1), Gwynne, Fulford Aruoldi, L. B. Young, John Agnew.

\section*{?UEEN'S BENCH DIVISIOV.}

President and Chief Justice,-Hon, J. D. Armour, \(\$ 6,000\)
Justices.-Hon.W.J. Falconbridge, \(\$ 5,000\); Hon. W. P. R. Street, \(\$ 5,000\).

\section*{CHANCERY DIVISTON.}

President and Chancellor of Ontario. Hon. J, A. Boyd.
Justices.-Hon, T. Ferguson, 85,000 ; Hon.
T. Robertson, \(\$ 5,000\); Hon, R. M. Meredith, \(\$ 5,000\).
Registrar and Judgment Clerk.-Geo. S, Holmsted, \$2,100.
Assistant Registrar.-A. F. McLean, \(\$ 1,600\) \$1,600. son, Bart., \(\$ 2,000\).

Registrar.-Jas. S. Cartwright, \$2,000 Clerks.-P. J. Brown, C.O. Strange.

Clerk of Records and Writs,--(\%. M,
Docketing Clerk,-Geo, C. Sellery,
Copying Clerk.-Alex, MeGregor,
Entering Clerk.-W. O'Neil
Surrogate Clerk.-Sir James Jukin Robin-

\section*{COMMON PLEAS DIVLSION.}

President and Chief Justice.-Hon, Sir T. (ialt, Kt., \$6,000.
Justices,-Hon, J. He Rose, \(\$ 5,000\); Hon.

Registrar.-M, B. Jackson, 82,500 .
Chief Clerk.-M.J. Maenamara, \$1,300

\section*{Reportcrs.}

Editor in Chief,-J. F. Smith, Q.C.
Reporters in Court of Appeal.-A. Grant and R. S. Cassels.
Reporter in Queen's Bench Division,-E. B. Brown

Reporters in Chancery Division,-A. H, F.
Lefroy and (i. A. Booner.
Reporter in Common Pleas Division,-G F. Harman.

Reporter in Practice,-T. T. Rolph.

\section*{COURT OF ADMIRALTY-TORONTO TIVLSION.}

Judge.-Joseph E. McDougall.
Registrar.-John Bruce.
Marshal,-Wm. Boyd

\section*{HELR, DEVISER ANI ASSIGNEL COMMISSION.}

Commissioners.-The Judges of the Su- Clerk.-A. Macdonell.
reme Court of Judicatuic. preme Court of Judieature.

\section*{Law Officer's of the Crown.}

Attorney General for Ontario.-Sir Oliver Mowat, Q.C., \(\$ 7,000\)

Depity Attorney General,-Jno. R. Cart. wright, Q.C., \(\$ 3,000\).

\section*{THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.}

This Society was established in 1797 by the Legislature of Upper Canada. The Act 37 Geo, III., c. 13, enabied the members of the profession to form themselves into a Society and make rules for its govermment. In 1822 the Society was formally incorporated. It is composed of all members of the legal profession, and is governed by Benchers, some of whom are ex-officio, others of whom are clective. The ex-ntlicio members are, zenerally speaking, Altorney Gienerals, present or retired, and retired Judges of the Superior Court. The elective Benchers hold otfice fur five years ; they must be barristers, and are elected by members of the Bar. The Society has power to make rules for the admission of candidates, for the instruction and examination of students, a d for their final admission to practice as solicitors and barristers, It has also control over both barristers and solicitors after their admissi in to practice, and can expel or suspend from practice any member of the Bar, or any solicitor found guilty of unprofessional conduct. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario are visitors of the society. In pursuance of their power to provide for the education of students, the Law Society has estrablished a Law Schoo!. In this school lectures are delivered and examinations held; on passing which students are admitted or called.

A solicitor is in it entitled to appear before the Courts for the purpose of addressing them ; a barrister has this right. This difference in Ontario is more theoretical than practical, for almost every member of the profession has the right to act in both capacities. The talent or inclination of the best known members of the profession brings them into notice as advocates before the Courts. Those who prefer the quieter and less known routine work of the solicitor find themselves perhaps in a more obscure position, but very often in a better financial one Some few counsel make large incomes as such. The general rum of the profession in Ontario combine to some extent both branches.

Visitors.-The several Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario.
Treasurer,-Amilius Irving, Q.C.
Benchers-A. B. Aylesworth, Q C., Walter Barwick, John Bell, Q.C., B, M. Britton, Q.C., Alex. Bruce, Q.C., A.J. Christie, Q.C., W. Douglas, Q.C., Hon. C. F. Fraser, D. Guthrie, Q.C., Hon. A.S. Hardy, Q.C., Jno. Hoskin, Q.C., John Idington, Q.C., Emilius Irving, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Z. A. Lash, Q.C. C. Maclơngall, Q.C., F. Mackelcan, Q.C., Jas. Magee, Q.C, Edward Martin, Q.C., W. R. Meredith, Q.C., D. McCartliy, Q.C., Chas. Moss, Q.C., B. B. Osler, Q.C., W. R. Riddell, C H. Ritchie, QG., C. Robinson, Q.C., G. F. Shepley, Q.C., H. H. Strathy, Q.C., J. V. Teetzel, Q.C., G. H. Watson, Q.C.

Secretary and Sub-Treasurer--J, H, Macbeth.
Librarian.-W. G. Eakins.
Assistant Secretary.-J. J. Daly.

\section*{LAW SCHOOL.}

Principal.-W. A. Reeve, Q.C.
Lecturers, - E. D. Armour, QC., A. H. Marsh, Q.C., John King, Q.C., J. McGregor Young.
Examiners.--A. C. Galt, W. D. Gwynne, M. H. Ludwig, J. H. Moss.

\section*{PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.}

The Law Courts in Prince Edward Island hoving original civil jurisdiction, beginning at the lowest, are : The City Court, County Court and Supreme Court. There are, besides, the Court of Chancery, administering Equity, and the Probate and Surrogate Courts, dealing with wills and the estates of deceased intestates.

The Caty Court.-This Court has jurisdiction only in suits between persons residing or doing business in the City of Charlottetown, and when the amount in dispute does not exceed \(\$ 80.00\). It derives its p-wers from Provincial Statutes. In \(1 \times 88\) ( 51 Vict. Cap, 12) the Provincial Legislature passe. 1 an Act entitled,", An net to consolidate and amend the several acts incorporating the City of Chariottetown." This Statute fully detines the powers, jurisdiction and procedure of the said Court. It is enacted that, so tar as the same may be applicabl-, the City Court shall have the same powers, authorities and jurisdiction as the County Courts. The S ipendary Magistrate for the City of Charlottetown presider, and tries all questions of law and fact.

There is a similar Court established by Statute in 1878 in the town of Summerside, known as the "Small Debt Court of the Town of Summerside," having similar jurisdiction with the
City Court. City Court.

The County Courts, - In each County a Court of Record has been established by virtue of the Provincial Statute, 36 Victoria, to be hnown as the County Court of Queer's County, the County Court of King's County, and the 1 ounty Court of Prince County, respectively. 'The County Court of cueen's County is subdivided into six circuits, those of the other two Counties into five circuits each. The powers and jurisdiction of the County Courts are defined and limited by the Act of the Provincial Legislature passed in 187s. The County Court of each County is presided over by one Judge, appointed by the Gov rnor General in Council, who tries all questions of law and fact wi hout a jury. The Court is held in each circuit four times a year. The County Court has jurisdiction in all actions ex contractu and ex delicto, up to \(\$ 150.00\), except in the following eases :
(a) Detinue, replevin or ejectmen', or where the title of land is brought in question,
(b) Where the validity of any d vise, bequest or limitation is disputed.
(c) Criminal conversation or seduction.
(d) Breach of promise of marriage.
(e) Aftions against expecutors or administrators.

7 Geo. make of alt officio, Gien\(s\) hold The exam-
it has expel rofesors of Law ations hem ; l, for nt or cates icitor one. tario
\((f)\) Actions against Justice of the Peace for anything done by him in the exercise of his office.
(g) Actions on judgments in the Supreme Court.

In all the above cases the Supreme Court ouly has jurisdiction.
THE SUPREME COURT,-This Court has jurisdiction in
amount clamed is \(\$ 32,00\) or upwar is. It has jurisdoction in all all cases of debt where the of action beyond the juisdiction of the County curt must cases of torts, and all causes short, the Supreme Court has original conumon C urt must be brought in this Court. In except where the anount is below 83200 , if an action of durisdion in all cases of civil action, other Dominion Courts has exclusive jurisdiction.

Judgments of the Supreme Court are final Canada. The Supreme Court, too, has final jurisdiction appealed to the Supreme Court of is presided over by the Chief Justice and two Assintion in all criminal matiters. This Court without a jury in civil cases was made the rule Assistant Judges. In 1891, trial by a Judge and paying the sum of \(\$ 3.00\) to cover expenses, Either party by giving notice of his intention, ments on points of law for a new trial, etc, are lieard before a jury of seven men. Arguof the Supreme Court is regulated by an Act of the Provincial the full Court. The procedure known as "The Common Liaw Procedure Act of the Provincial Legislature enacted in 1873, and the English C. L. P. Acts of 1852-4-c.0, so for powers conferred on the Supreme Court, when Prince Er were applicable to P. K. Island. The somewhat doubtful, Governor Patterson received a commission author became a colony, are necessary Courts of Judicature. The powers of a commission authorizing him to erect all mission of the first Chief Justice. In 1773 the Legislature passed an det detind in the Comproceedings in the Sunreme Court un to that time Legislature passed an Act making valid all always exercised all the powers usually exercised by all events the Court seems to have vinces of Canada, and its right to do so does not appear at any time Courts in the other proquestion.

The Court of Chancery,-This Court is divided into the Vice-Chancellor's Court and the Rolls Court, which have in all respects equal power, futhority and jurisdiction. The two assistant Judges of the Supreme Court hold the respective positions of Vice-Chancellor and Thaster of the Rolls. A suitor is at liberty to elect in which Court he will bring his suit. except as these powers may be modified by Provincial Sthe koils Court in England had in 1848, jurisdiction in all matters now relegated in Eugland to tute. They have original exclusive Court under the Judicature Acts. The procedure is for the chast part that of the Tigigh Court of Chancery in 1848. Thesuitor files a bill setting forth the most part that of the English to the Vice Chancellor or the Master of Rolls setting forth his ground of complaint addressed relief. The bill is filed with the Registrar, and a subpeng issues to Court he elects, and prays appearance of the defendant in uerson or'by solicitopena issues to the defendant. Upon the his solicitor. He puts in his answer, pleas or dicitor, a copy of the bill is served upon him or for the learing. The parties and their witne demurrer, as the case may bo ; a day is then set the Judge makes his decree. If either party is are examined viva voce in open Court, and Apreal in Chancery, consisting of the three. Iuy is dissatisfied, he may appeal to the Court of has no jurisdiction in Equity, except when eitudges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice In 1884 the Provincial Legislature passed an Act simplifying Judges of this Court of Appeal. This Act in no way affected the jurisdission of the simplifying the proceedings in Chancery. the technicality of the proceedings, and did away with much munecessary yerbinge some degree
ate Courts have jurisinnecessary verbiage.
perty of dereased persons. The powers and duties of the 'Surrogate are of will down and the proby Statute.

解 fully Assistant Judge, \(\$ 3,200\); Eiward J. Hodgson, Assistant Juilge \(\$ 3\), \(\$ 4,000\); Joseph Hensley, Court of Chancery.-Joseph Hensley, Vice-Chancello Rolls.

Prothonotary Supreme Court,-John A. Longworth.
Deputy Prothonotaries.-Wm. A. Weeks, Queen's Co. ; George A. Aitken, King's Co. ; Wm. County Court
McLeod, Prince Co ; \$2,400 each. Alley, Queen's Co. ; Dennis O. M. Reddin, King's Co. ; Neil Exchequer Court Irince Ed.
Divorce Court consists of the Island Division.-Tudge, Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Governor to appoint Chief Justice in his stead.
Chief Clerks.-Henry Smith, Queen's Co

\section*{Prince Co} abolished. The above are the Clerks for flerk in the Connty Court, that office having been Chief Clerks had,

Police Magistrates.-R. R. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Charlottetown ; Neil McQuarrie, Summerside.

\section*{QUEBEC.}

The Circuit Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the amount or value in question is less than one hundred dollars ; and also in all suits for school taxes and school fees, and appeal. Theres, whatever be the amount. From the decision in any such case there is no appeal. There is, however, another jurisdiction belonging t, this Court, except at Quebec and than two hundred dollars, or less than one huf-lien of a district, over all such as involverenot more

\section*{The Star Almanac.}
to the Crown, or relating to any title to lands or real rights where the rights of the parties in future may be bound, even though the sum claimed be less than one hundred dollurs. parties in matters, an appeal hes from the one hundred dollars. In these

The Superior Court has jurisdiction ourt.
the Circuit Court, or of the Court of Adurer all cases not within the exclusive jurisdiction of An appeal lies to the Court of Oneen's Bench, At is the great civil tribunal of the Province. if the amount exceed \&? 0 , acers side, and thence to the supreme Court if the amount be E5O0 or upwards. A case cannot Committee of the Prisy Council in England, Council except by special leave, which is camot go from the supreme court to the Privy such as those relating to constitutional lap. granted only in cases of exceptional importance,

The Court of Review consists of three
appellate court, and review judgments pure judges of the Superior Court, who sit as a mincr contirm the first judgment, there is moappeal sony single judyes of the Superior Court. If they but if they reverse it there is ane appeal save that to the Supreme Court or Privy Council ;

The Court of Queen's Bench appeat to Count of Qteen's Bench, A ppeal side
Crown Side, or criminal juriselictipeatide, is the provincial Court of Appeal. It has also a hearing of appeals, or crown cases reserved. covers both the trial of criminal cases and the
The Commissionerg, Conte fors the

The Commissioners' Couts for the 'Tri
trate's Court, in the city, are local Cours or Small Causes, in the country, and the MagisAt Montreal, Onebec and cisewhere with jurisdiction over small cases.
with summary criminal matters, or to commit fory magistrates hold office with power to deal side.

\section*{COURT OF OUEEN'S PENCH (Appeal Side). \\ Chief Justice.-Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Knt., \(\$ 6,000\).}

\section*{Puisue Judges.}

> Hon. Louis Francois Geo, Baby, \(\$ 5,000\).
> Hon, Joseph Guillaume Bossé, \(\$ 5,000\).
> Hon, Jean Blanchet, \(\$ 5,000\).

Hon. Robt. Newton Hall, \$5,000.

\section*{Officers of the Court.}

Clerk of Appeals, L. F. W. Marchand, Q C,
Deputy Clerk of Appeals and Clerk of the
Deputy Clerk of Appeals and Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, Louis Ouimet.
Deputy Clerk at Quebee, J. Trudeau.

\section*{SUPERIOR COURT.}

Chief Justice.--Hon. Sir Francis Godschall Johnson, Knt., \$6,000.
Puisne Judges.

Arthabaska, Hon, M, A. Plamondon, \(\$ 3,500\).
Beauce and Montmagny, Hon, 11. C. Pelletier, \$4,000.
Beauharnois, Hon, Louis Belanger, \&3,500.
Bediord, Hon. W. W. Lynch, \(\$ 4,000\).
Chicoutimi and Saguenay, Hon. J. A. Gagne, \(\$ 4,000\).
Gaspé, Hon, L. A. Billy, \$4,000.
Iberville, Hon, A. N. Chariand, 83,500
Joliette, Hon, C. C. De Lorimier, \(8,5,500\).
Kamouraska, Hon. Ernest Cimon, \(\$ 3,500\).
Montreal, Hon. Lonis A. Jetté, 85,000,
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
" I. O. Loranger & " \\
" C. . Gill. \\
M. M. Tait. & "
\end{tabular}

Montreal, Hon. C. P. Davidson, 85,000
" S. Pagnuelo,
" M. Mathieu,
" CharlesJ. Doherty"
Quebee, Hon. L, Casault.
" L. B. Caron.
" F. W. Andrews
A. B. Routhier.

Richelien, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, \$4,000
Rimouski, Hon. J. E Larne \(\$ 3,500\) St. Francis, Hon, Ed. T. Brooks, 84,000 St. Hyacinthe, Hon. Louis Tellier, \$4,000. Terrebonne, Hon, H. T. Taschereau, \(\$ 4,000\) Three Rivers, Hon, J. B. Bourgeois, \(\$ 4,000\).

Officers of the Court.

\section*{Place.}

Arthabaska.
Beance
Beauharnois
Bedford
Chicoutimi.
Gaspé...
Iberville
Joliette
Kamouraska.
Montmagny.
Montreal.
Ottawa
Quebec.
Richelieu
Rimouski
Saguenay
St. Francis
St. Hyacinthe
Terrebonne.
Three Rivers.
\(\qquad\) P. I. Toussignant
G. O. Taschereau

Dr, Phil. Laberge
C. S. Colton
(1). Bossé
IV. M. sh
C. Nolin

Ant. M, Rivard
F. A. Sirois

Alf. Lepine
Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau.
L. M. Coutlée
C. A. E. Gagnon
P. Guèvremont
A. Couillard
P. H. Cimon

Vicior B. Sicotte
Lapointe \& Prevosi
C. Dumoulin.....

\section*{Prothonotary.}

Rainville \& laurier.
Z. Vezina \& A, Chassé,
P. ©. Duranceau.

Leonard \& Noyes.
F. X. Gosselin.
.F. X. Lavoie, G. F. Maguire
Marchand \& Belanger.
Desrochrrs \& Desilets.
Pelletier \& Perrault.
Albert Bender. Pierre R. Martineau.
Hon. A. Turcotte.
L. J. ©. Fiset, Johin H. R, Burroughs Arch, Campbell. A. N, Gouin.

Létendre \& Chamberland.
C. Dußerger \& Martin.
H. C. Cabana, G T. Bowen

Roy \& Beauregard.
Chas. DeMontigny
Lottinville \& Desilets.

Judge, Hon

Montreal,

Montreal, B Lucien Forge

The Court ries." It is a on 15 th July, and Court of whether on co June, 1886, po council.

Judges of
Rouleau, E. I
Officcres of \(t\)
Commissione
Superintend bert, Sask. ; S. Gagnon, Re leod, Alta.: A B. Deane, Le bach, Ft. Sas donnell, Mac Maple Creek, Assa. ; J. K. C
Inspectors.
Sask. ; J. Hov
White-Fraser,
Sanders, Macle

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\section*{VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.}

Judge, Hon, Geo. Irvine, Q.C. Registrar, J. Dunbar, Q.C.

\section*{COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF TIIE PEACE.}

SPECLAL SESSIONS AND POLICE MAGISTRATES.
Montreal, C. Aimé Dugas, M. C. Desnoyers. Quebee, Hon. A. A. Cheveau.

\section*{RECORDER'S COURT.}

Montreal, B. A. T. DeMontigny, Recorder ;
Quebee, E. A. Déry, Recorder; E. Foley, Clerk.

\section*{TERRITORIES。}

The Court in the Territories is known as "The Supreme Connt of the North West Territories." It is a Superior Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction. It has the same rights as wereon 15 th July, 1870, exerciset by the Imperial Common Law Courts, by the Court of Chancery and Court of Probate in England. It tries all cases which may arise within the Territories whether on contract or in tort. The judges of the Court have all the powers which were on znd June, 1886, possessed by Stipendiary Magistrates. Judicial districts may be formed by order in council.
Judges of the Supreme Court, (Salary \(\$ 4,000\) each).-H. Ric hardson, J. F. MacLeod, C. B
Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, Thos, H. McGuire.

\section*{Officcrs of the Northecest Mounted Police Force who have been appointed Magistratés}

Commissioner, L, W. Herchmer, Regina
Superintendents,-John Cotton, Prince A1 bert, Sask. ; J. 11. Melllree, Regina, Assa.; S. Gagnon, Regina, Assa.; S.' B. Steele, Macleod, Alta, : A. B. Perry, Regina, Assa.; R. B. Deane, Lethbridge, Alta.; A. H. Grics. bach, Ft. Saskatchewan, Alta ; A, R. Macdonnell, Macleod, Alta. ; R. W. Jaryis, Maple Creek, Assa. ; G. B. Moffatt, Regina, Assa. ; J. R. Costigan, Q.C.
Inspectors.-F. Norman, Prince Aibert, Sask. ; J. Howe, Battleford, Sask.; M. H. White-Fraser, Pincher Creek, Alta.; G. E. Sanders, Macleod, Alta.; Z. T., Wood, Maple

Creek, Assa. ; P. C. H. Primrose, Regina, Assa.; A. I, Cuthbert, Calgary, Alta, ; E. A. Suyder, Calgary, Alta.; F Drayner, Macleod, Alta. ; W. Pierey, Edmonton, Alta, ; J. O. Wilson, Saltcoats, Assa.; A. Huot, Duck Lake, Assa.; J. D. Moodie, Battleford, Sask. ; J, V. Begin, Lethbridge, Alta.; ©. Starnes, Regina, Assa.; 'I'. W. Chalmers, Battleford, Sask, ;C. Constantine, Moosomin, Assa. ; H. S. Casey, Lethbridge, Alta; F. Harper, Banff, Alta.; H. J. A. Davidson, Macleod, Alta.; A. C. Macdomiel, Wood Mountain, Assa.

\section*{}

\section*{AGENCY AND ATTORNEY,}

By agency is meant the substitution of one person by and for another, the former to transact business for the latter. An agency may be established by implication-an express agreement with a person that he is to become the agent of another not being necessary-or verbaily, or by writing. A verbal creation of agency suffices to authorize the agent to make a contract even in cases where such contract must be in writing.

Agency is of three kinds-special, general and professional. A special agency is an authority exercised for a special purpose. If a special agent exceed the limits of his authority, his
principal is not bound by his acts.

A general agency authorizes the transaction of all business of a particular kind, or growing out of a particular employment. The principal will be bound by the acts of a generai agent, though the latter act contrary to private instructions, provided he keep, at the same time, within the general limits of his authority.

Professional agents are these licensed by the proper anthority to transact certain kinds of business for a compensation. The following are among this class of agents: 1. Attorneys, 2 . Brokers. 3. Factors. 4. Auctioneers. 5. Masters of Ships.

In regard to the subject of an agency, the general rule is, that whatever a man may do in his own right, he may also transact through another. Things of a personal nature, implying personal confidence on the part of the person possessing them, cannot be delegated,

Infants, lunatics, idiots, aliens, belligerents, and persons incapable of making legal contracts, cannot act as principals in the appointment of agents. Infants may, however, become principals in certain cases chiefly by b ubsequent ratification or for necessaries.

Agency may be terminated in two ways: (1) by the: ct of the principal or agent ; (2) by operation of law. In the latter case, the termination of the agency is effected by lapse of time, by completion of the subject-matter of the agency, by the extinction of the subject-matter, or by the insanity, bankruptcy or death of either party.

Don't do through another what would be illegal for you to do yourself.
Don't lose any time in repudiating illegal acts of your agent.
*These hints are useful. They apply in all the Provinces of the Dominion, The warnings
y convey should be attended to. they convey should be attended to,

Don't make an illegal act of your agent's your own by accepting the beneflit thereof.
Don't transact business through an agent unless he can show that he stands in his prineipal' stead in the matter in hand.

Don't, as agent, appoint sub-agents without the consent of your principal.
Don't'go beyond your athority in an agency unless you are willing to become personally responsible,

Don't accept an agency, or act as an attorney in fact, in complicated matters unless your powers are clearly defined in writing.

\section*{AGREEMFNTS AND CONTRACTS.}

A contract or agreement is where a promise is made on one side and assented to on the other or where two or more persons enter into engag. ment with each other by a promise on cither side, In a written contract assent is proved by the signature or mark. In verbal agreements it may be sent," is often upheld in, law shaking of hands, or by a sign. 'The old saw, " Silence gives con-

Persons under age are i
Generally stech persons are incompetent to make contracts, except under certain limitations,
Don't make a contract with aporang binding contracts,
otherwise under restraint of libererson or msound mind or under the influence of liquor, or mind or body. Use caution in making contracts with an
Don't put a forced construction on a contract.
Don't suppose that you can withdraw a proposition made for writing and sent by mail after the party to whom it was made has mailed an unconditional acceptance.

Don't suppose that a conditional acceptance of a proposition is binding on the party making
proposition. the proposition.

Don't forget that the courts will construe a contract according to the law prevailing where it was made.

Don't draw your own agregment. Get a solicitor to do it.
Don't sign an agreement unless you have carefully weighed its provisions, which should all eflixed and certain.

An outlawed debt is revived should the debtor make a partial payment.

\section*{THE LAW OF FINDING.}

The general rule is that the finder has a clear title against everyone but the owner. The proprietor of a hotel or a shop has no right to cemand property of others found on his premises. Such proprietor may make regulations in regard to lost property which will bind his employees but they cannot bind the public. The finder has been held to stand in the place of the owner, so that he was permitted to prevail in an action against a person who found an article which the plaintiff had originally found, but subsequently lost. Tho police have no special rights in regard to articles lost, inless those rights are conferred by statute. Receivers of articles found are trustees for the owner or finder. They have no power in the absence of special statute to keep an article against the finder, any more than the finder has to retain an article against the owner,

\section*{NOTES AND NEGOTLABLE PAPER.}

The superstructure of business as it exists to-day rests on the broad foundation of coufl-dence-the result of what may be called the evolution of commerce, and tho principal stages in this evolution are an interesting study. First, there was only barter in kind, as still practised among savages-for example, the exchange of a bushel of corn for a handful of arrow-heads. Then came the introduction of money as a medium of exchange; and to-day we have the substitution of negotiabl, paper as documentary evidence of indebtedness, including promissory notes, due bills, drafts, cheques, cerificates of deposits, bills of exchange, bank bilis, and all other evidences of debt, the ownership of which may be transferred from one pers in to another,

The mere acknowledgment of debt is not sufficient to nake negotiable paper; the promise of payment or an order on some one to pay is indispensable. This promise must be for money only. The amount must be exactly specified. The title must be transferable. This feature must be visible on the face of the paper by the use of such words as "bearer" or "order."

A written agreement, signed by one person, to pay another, at a fixed time, a stated sum of money, is a promissory, note. It becomes negotiable by being made payable to an or der ou some one or to bearer. As it is a contract, a consideration is one of its essential elenaents. Yet, although it be void as between the two first parties, being negotiable and coming into tho hands of another person who gives value for it, not knowing of its defect, it has full forco and may be collected.

The date is of great consequence. In com uting time, the day of date is not counted, but it is the fixed point begimning the time at the end of which payment must be made. Omission of the date does not destroy a note, but the holder must prove the time of its making. The promise to pay must be precise as to time which the note is to run. It must be at a fixed period, or conditional upon the occurrence of some hing certain to happen, as "at sight," "five days after sight," "on demand," "three months after date," "ten days after the death of, John Doe." The time not being specified, the note is considered "payable on demand,"

The maker, the person who promises and whosesignature the note bears, must be competent Insane people and idiots are naturally, and minors may be legally, incompetent. The maker is responsible, and binds hims. If to pay the amount stated on the note at its maturity. He need not pay it before it becomes due ; but should he do so and neglect to cancel the note, he would be again responsible, if any other person, without knowledge of such payment, acquired it for value before maturity. Even a receipt for payment from the first payee would not stand good

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A subsey has ab tter c there may ha payment whe value and ree

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1. In bian
2. General
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Indorsement.
4. Conditio
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5. Restricti

The blank
the same ; pacl payment if tho to fill in the " from any liabi indorsements a for the whole notice given to the original ma should be sent t

To be on th
Is dated cor
Specifles t:
Names tho
Includes th note negotiable

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And is signe
A note whiel due.

Want of con is a good defence before maturity

Negot iable 1
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Sometimes \(t\) instance, when a the holder may

If a note or d
by the laws of \(t\) everywhere. Con Wheromade; th is situated.

If negotiable , due, and the bank liable to the owne An inderser o within twenty-fou In case of the
surely that the no If no time of An indorser ea
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The general ru
may enter into a
Thero are seve
1. Ostensible p
2. Nominal pa
real interest in the

The payee is the person in whose favor the note is drawn-the legal holder, the person to naming the payee, any one halding the not. note is mate payable simply to bearer, without

A subsequent party, one who comesto has a b tter claim than the first one, for the renson thon of the note after the original holder, there may have been in the contract some woder that hotween the maker and the first payee payment when it would become due, but the thins nomg or condition militatingagainst the value and receives the noto. The law will third person, knowing nothing of this, gives his

The indorser is held responsible if will always sustain the subsequent party A note payable to order must be inders the maker fails to pay when the note arrives at maturity has been given each time, the last lors by a holder upon passing it to mother, and, as value others.
and to atl the payee and must c Hlect

An indorsement is a sible for the amount of tho note across the back of the note, which makes the writer respon1. In b'ank, the indorser sim. There are various forms of indorsement
2. General, or in fiull, the indorser writing name on the back of the note,
- or order," \(\qquad\) " or "Pay Indorsement.
4. Conditiona
T. Restrictire, at: "Pay-only."

The blauk indorsement, the full indorseme
the same ; pach entitles the holder of the notent and the general indorsement are practically to till in the words " of the note defaults. In a general iney, and to look to the indorser for from any liability in cave order if he sees fit. The qualified indorsement relenses the indorit indorsements are used only maker of the note defaalts. The conditional and restrictive for the whole amount of the note in casen Each indorsor is severally and collectively liable notice given to each. The indorser looks to the is dishonored, provided it is duly protested and the orginal maker of the note. As soon as the man who findorsed it before him, and so back to should be sent to each person interested at once. is protested, it is vitally necessary that notice

To be on the sateside, it is well te at once.
Is dated correctly ;
Specifles t.:e amotint of money to bo paid;
Names tho person to whom it is to be paid':
note negotiable; Appoints a place where the payment is to be made ;
And is signed by the maker or his duly anthorlzed'representative
only after
is a good defence between theorigion defence interposed to the payment of negotiable paperbefore maturity to an imocent hom parties to the paper ; but after it has been transforred Negotiable paper, payate tor for value it is not a defence.
camot be collected by the thifef or finer or indorsed in blank, which has been stolen or lost, maturity, for value, can hold it againater, but a holder who receives it in good falth before

Sometimes the holder of paper has the ricres claims at the time it was lost,
instance, when a draft has been protested for rit to domand payment bofore maturity ; for
holder may at once proceed against thor non-acceptance, and the proper notices served,
If a note or draft is to be paid
by the laws of that comtry. Marriage conntry where it is made, the contract will be governed everywhere. Contracts reiating to personal prots, if valid where they are made, are valid
Whero made; those relating to real estate are govericd by the laws by the laws of the place
is situated.
If negotlable paper, pledged to a bauk as aro
due, and the bank fails to demand a bank as security for the payment of a loan or debt, falls liable to the owner for the full amomite of the patper it protested when dishonored, the bank is

An indorser of a note is exempot from the paper.
Wifhin twenty-four hours of its non-payment. In case of the death of then-
surely that the note is not paid becpai maker of a note, the holder is not required to notify a If no time of payment is snecition the settlement of the maker's estate.
An indorser can avoid lispecitied in a note it is ayable on demand.
A cheque indorsed by the pry writing " witnout recourse" beneath his slgnature.
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\section*{PIRTNERSIIIP.}

The general rule is that every person of sound mind, and not otherwise restrained by law, Thero ase a contract or parthersmip.
1. Ostensible partners or partners.
ity are sttch, and who take all the benefits name risks. mado pubilc as partners, and who in real-
2. Nominal partners, or those whents and risks
teal interest in the busincss,
3. Dormant or silent partners, are those whose names are not known or do not appear as partners, but who, nevertheless, have an interest in the business.
4. Specinl, or limited partners, or those who are interested in the business only to the amount of the capital they have invested in it.
5. General partners, who manage the business, while the capital, either in whole or in part is supplied by a special partner or partners. They are liable for all the debts and contracts of
the frim. the tirm.

A nominal partner renders himself liable for all the debts and contracts of the firm,
A dormant partner, if it becomes known that he has an interest, whether creditors trusted the
rm on his account or not, becomes liable equally with the other partners. rm on mis account or not, becomes liable equatly with the other partners.
A person who lends his name as a partner in, or who sutfers his name to continue in the firm af:er ho has actually ceased to be a purtner thereof, is still responsible to third persons as a parther

A partner may buy and sell partnership effects ; make contracts in reference to the business of the tirm; pay and receive money; draw, and indorse, and accept bills and notes ; and all acts of such a nature, even though they be upon his own private account, will bind the other partners, if connected with matters apparently having reference to the business of the firm, tund transacted with other parties ignorant of che fact that such dealings are for the particular partner's private account. The representation or misrepresentation of any fact made in any partnership tramsaction by one partner, or the commiss on of any fraud in such transaction, will bind the entire firm, even though the other partners may have no connection with or knowledge of the same.

If negotiable paper of a firm be given by one partner on his private account, and in the course of its circulation pass into the hands of a bona fide holder for value, without notice or knowledge of the fact attending its creation, the partnership is bound thereby.

If no time be fixed in articles of en-parthership for the commencement thereof, it is presumed to commence from the date and execution of the articles. If no precise period is mentioned for continuance, a part er may withdraw at any time, and dissolve such partnership at
his pleasure.

The death of a partner dissolves the partnership, unless there be an express stipulation that, in such an event, the representatives of the deceased partner may continue the business in connection with the survivors, for the benefit of the widow and children.

A partnership is dissolved by operation of law; by a voluntary and bona fide assignment by any partner of his interest therein; by the hankruptey or death of any of the partrers, or by a war between the countries of which the partners are subjects.

Immediately after a dissolation, notice of the same shonld be published in the papers, and a special notice sent to every person who has had dealings with the firm. If these precautions be not taken, each partner will still continue liable for the acts of the others to all persons who have had no notiee of such dissolution

Do not enter into a partnership without carefully drawn articles.
Do not forget that a partner may be called upon to make good partnership losses with his individual property, and that each partner may be held for the acts of the other partners as
we! as for his own.

Do not enter a firm already established unless you are willing to become responsible for its debts.

Do not do anything out of the u-ual run of business without the consent of your partners.
Do not mix private matters with partnership affairs, and don't continue in a partnership where trust and c-nfidence are lacking.

Do not dissolve a partnership without due public notice, or without designating a member to settie all matters outstanding.

\section*{General Topics.}

Ignorance of the law exeuses no one,
An agreement without consideration is void.
Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.
The act of one partner binds all the others in matters connected with the partnership business.

A contract mate with a minor except for necessaries cannot be enforced against him. A note made by a minor is voinable.

A contract made wi h a lunatic is void.
l'rincipals are liable for the acts of their agents done within the scope of their authority.
Each individual in a partner-hip is liabie for the whole anount of the debts of the firm.
A minor can apprentice himself to a trade, but, if the engagement prove to his detriment, he may have it cancelled.

A life-insurance policy, made by a husband in favor of his wife or children, is absolutely unassiguable csecpt for the purpose of raising money to pay a limited number of premiums to prevent the forfeiture of the policy, and cannot be seized for the husband's debts, neither can it be transferred by him.

Goods pledged to a pawnbroker are forfeited unless redeemed within one year from the date of the pledge.

A tradesman is not legally compelled to sell goods at the price displaytd upon them in his window.
1. \(O\). \(\mathbf{U}\) 's are admissible as prima facie evidence of debt.

A hotel-keeper caunot legally recover money owed for spirituons liquors consumed on his premises where snch consumption is forbidden by Statute.

A guarantce for payment of debt must be in writing.

An emp he gives him

A person action.

Waste la he owns to \(t\) title in the \(n\)

A person the Province property wit

A real es exist at the purchaser.

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Burglary e \(\operatorname{maximum~puni}_{\text {ment for } 14 \text { y }}\) ment for 14 ye

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Under the are : Murder, Wietl voluntar to bo stolen ; f pany, mado cri abduction, chil certain other of

In a deed to tion, What does includes the dwe even though the all might not thi in the fence, but new feacing mat hop poles, stored considered a part and never fasten ing trees, of cour left in the woods become personal

If there be an diate use, the bu
belonging to the belonging to the 1 party, and had co severance from th could take away t pass by the deed convey those it sl would not be vali some future day,

An adjoining there are reservat local laws vest the to the right of the
which a tree grows

An employer is not compelled to furnish an employee with a reason for his dismissal where he gives him sufficient legal notice

A person knowingly giving a false character to an applicant for a situation is liable to an W he owns to the middle of the a road does not belong to the adjoining free holder, except when title in the mumicipality or the Crown. is a public road, the Statute of the Province vests the A person may be arrested for debt. the Province, with intent to defraud his creditors (s) (1) When he is about to abscond from property with like intent.

A real estate purchase or sale is always subject to any registered liens against it which may purchaser.

No party to a contract should draw his own agrecment ; a solicitor should do it.

\section*{CRIMINAL LAIF:}

You cannot lawfully condone an offenso by receiving back stolen property
The exemption of temales from arrest applies only in civil sot in criminty,
Under the new crimind obey the call of a constable for assistance in matimatters.
treated as theft.
Drunkenness is not a legal excuse for crime.
presumes physical violence.
A police otticer is not rauthor attempt at assault." Battery
witness of the offense for which the arrest is an arrest without a warrant unless he is an eye-
An aceident is not a crime the artest is made a burglar and killing a siember of his famity is cotelessnoss can bo proven. A man shooting at onmmitting a crime, accidentally kills any person, is held

Burglary can be committed only in the night time anel guiliy of murder.
maximum punishment for burglary is imprisonment for and housebreaking in the day time. The ment for 14 years. Night time is the interval letween? p,m. and and for housebreaking imprisonvening hours. \({ }^{\text {F }}\),
oney into Canadia, kerjury in law only when wilfully done. It is a felony to bring stolen
Under the Exa, knowing it is stolen. are: Murder, piracy, arson, rosbery, forgery, the and the United States, extraditable offences to bo stolentary ; counterfeiting, embezzlement, lie utterance of forged paper, manslaughter, pany, made criminal by thee, banker, agent, trustee, or direcetorg stolen property, knowing it abduction, child-s'ealing, kidws of both countries; perjury or subornatio or officer of a comcertain other offenses aboard shapping, burglary, honsebreaking or shopbreak perjury ; rape,

\section*{Xegal bints.-Xand Iatm.}

\section*{F.ARMERS' LAW.}

In a deed to agricultural property the boundaries showid be cleary includes the dwelling housea get? is answered by these boundaries, arly determined. The queseven though these are not mentioned. It also improvements thereon belonging to the grantor in the fent not think it also included the fencinconveys all the fences sianding on the farm, but in the fence, but had been taken down and piled wif, posts, raiis, etc., which had once been used hop poles, stored away, if once unt, and never attachet to the foil, again in the same place. But considered a part of it but loose boon the land, and intended to bou non not pass, so piles of and never fastened to it, would not ber scaffolt poles, merely laid acrows so used, have been ing trees, of course, also pass, as part, and the seller of the farm might take the beams of a barn left in the woods where they fell, but not if land; so do trces blown down or cutdown and Standbecome personal property.

If there be any manure
diate use, the buyer ordinarily, in the absence the composed heap on the field, ready for immebelonging to the farm, thoughitmight nobence of any contrary agreement, takes that also a3 severance from collected it together in a heap by itself for hal previously sold it to some other could take away the soil, and so convert real into persolf, for such an act might be a technical pass by the deed the manure made on the place whilonal estate; and even a lessee of a farm convey those it should be so unless they are expressly reservel occupation. Growing erops also would not be valid in law. so stated in the deed itself; a mere and when it is not intended tosome future day, in which Another mode is to stipulate there oral agreement to that effect

An adjoining road is, to is the crops or manures may be remseved be is not to be given until there are reservations to the s middle, owned by the farmer whose local laws vest the roud absolutely in in the deeds through which he derives titled by it, unless tothe right of the public to the ely in the Crown or municipality. But hives title, or unless the
If a tree grows so as to come use of the road.
Which so come over, for he owns his land land of a neighbor, the latter may cut away the parts
bolow it. If it be a fruit tree
he may cut every branch or twig which comes over his land, but he cannot touch the fruit which falls to the land. The owner of the tree may enter peaceably upon the land of the neighbor and take up the branches and fruit.

\section*{LANDLORD AND TENANT.}

If there is no agreement as to time, the tenant as a rule holds from year to year. A tenant is not responsible for taxes, unless it is so stated in the lease.
The tenant may underlet as much of the property as he desires, unless it is expressly forbidden in the lease.

A husband cannot make a lease which will bind his wife's property
A lease given by aguardian will not extend beyond the majority of the ward.
A new lease renders void a former lease.
In case there are ho writings, the tenancy begins from tho day pospession is taken ; where there are writings and the time of commencement is not stated, the tenancy will be held to commence from the date of saill writings.

Where a tenant assigns his lease, ' ven with the land'ord's consent, he will remain liable for the rent unless his lease is surendered or cancelled.

There are many special features of the law of landlord and tenant in relation to agricultural tenancy. Generally an outgoing tenant cannot sell or take away the manure. A tenant whose estate has terminated by an uncertain event which hy coud neither foresee nor control is entitled to the annual crop which he sowed while his estate continued, by the law of emblements. He may also, in certain cases, take the emblements or annual protits of the land after his tenancy has ended, and, unless restricted by some stipulation to the contrary, may remove euch fixtures as he has erected during his occupation for convenience, profit or comfort; for, in general, what a tenant has added he may remove, if he can do so without injury to the premises, unless he has actually built it in so as to make it an integral part of what was there originally.

The following are immovable fixtures: Agricultural erections, fold-yard walls, cart house, barns fixed in the ground, beast house, carpenter shop, fuel house, pigeon house, pineries substantially fixed, wagon house, box borders not belonging to a g ardener by trade, flowers, trees, hedges, ale-house bar, dressers, partitions, locks and keys, bench s affixed to the house, statue erected as an ornament to grounds, sun disl, chimney piece not ornamental, closets affix do the house, conduits, conservatory substantially affixed, doors, fruit trees if a tenant be not a nurseryman by trade, glass windows, hearths, millstones, looms substantially affixed to the floor of a factory, threshing machines fixed by bolts and ferews to posts let into the ground.

Don't depend on promises of a landlord unless they are embodied in the lease.
The landlord's right against a subtenant is limited to the amount of rent due to the tenant by the subtenant.
lon't make such improvements in premises occupied by you as the law would regard as immovable fixtures, unless you are willing to turn them over to the landlord when your leaso expires. A building erected on foundations sunk into the ground would become part of the realty and thus belong to the landlord.

Don't think, however, that you have no right to remove trade fixtures erected by you,
Don't accept less than thirty days' notice when you rent by the month.
Don't forget that where premises are let for illegal use the law will not aid you in collecting arrears for rent.

A lease is not terminated by the death of either party.

\section*{}

As will be seen by referring to the Synopsis of the British North America Act above, the Dominion has exclusive jurisdiction over some matters, the Provinces over others. The result is that for Dominion matters we get uniform legislation; for the Provinces we have varying legislation. The Provinces, other than Quebee, have all the same foundation for their laws, and the B.N.A. Act (see section 97 above), contemplates an eventual unformity of the laws reative to property and civil rights in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. The Provinces of Quebec has its owa peculiar system founded on French law. We give first the law of the Dominion relating to some important matters under Dominion control, and, next, matters under Provincial control. We have adopted the alphabetical arrangement as most convenient.

\section*{LAWS OF THE DOMINION.}

Subjects treated of:

Banks.
Commerctal Paper. Copyright.
Currency and Legal Tender. Divorce.

Industrial Designs, Insolvency. Interest. Joint Stock Companies.

Naturalization.
Patents.
Trade Marks. Voters, Qualification of.

\section*{BANKS.}

A bank in Crnada is incorporated by Act of Parliamer.t. The capital stock of a bank must not be less than \(\$ 500,000\), in shares of \(\$ 100\) each. As soon as that amount is subseribed and \(\$ 250,000\) paid to the Government, the bank may be organized to carry on business.

The shareholders of the bank regulate by by-law its internal management. Directors must be selected, not less than iive nor more than ten. Each director musi; hold stock as follows:

When the and 83,000 ,

The ba may issue 1 time shall the Receiv in circulat notes in ci exceeding faced need
thareh shares.

The cha

Bills of used in Can or other par when payab Year's Day, Day), it mu notice given in any Cour evidence. N

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(2.) The co production els where, be regi tives, and, furt and republish elsewhere
(3.) If no print and pub retail price of of the Minister

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The followi poses herein me
t which abor and

When the paid up capital is \(\$ 1,000,000\), he must have paid up \(\$ 3,000\); when between \(\$ 1,000,000\) and \(83,000,000\), he must have paid up 84,010 ; when over \(\$ 3,000,400, \$ 5,000\)

The bank must hold not less than forty per cent, of it,000,60, \(\$ 5,000\)
may issue notes over five dollars, not under. The of reserve in Dominion notes. The bank time shall not exceed the unimpaired paid-upe total amount of notes in circulation at any the Receiver General a sum of monev equal to tlye caplal of the bank. Banks must deposit with in circulation during the year. This fund is helder cent, of the average amount of its notes notes in circulation. The bank in making any exceeding \(\$ 100\) in Dominion one, two, or four dollar bills can be required to pay any sum not faced need not be accepted from a bank. shares

The charters of all Canadian banks last ten years, ane double the amount of their

\section*{COMMERCTAL PAPER.}

Bills of exchange, promissory notes aud cheques are the
used in Canada. It is not necessary that notes or bills of exchangery forms of commercial paper or other particular flace within the Province or mathe at a bank When payab e on demant. In case a billonce. Three days of gace are always allowe d except Year's Day, Christmas Day, (iond Fridl or note falls due on a bank holiday (i.e. Sunday, New Day), it must be presented on the following day. whay, 24 th May, 1st July, and Thanksgiving notice given, the endorsers are liable. owng day; when properly presented and protested, and in any Court within the Province proves prosene they are relieved. The production of the protest evidence. No stamp duty is now requiredresentment and notice of dishonor without further

See also Legal Hints above for some qencrmmercial paper within the Dominion of Canada
In Ontario, notes given for Patent Rivhts must so regarding commercial paper.
In Quebec, in addition to the above holidays, the state upon their face, and Conception Day are legal holidays.

\section*{COPYRIGHT}

Copyright may be obtained by any person domiciled in Canada or in any part of the British poscessions, or any citizen of any country which has an International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom, who is the anthor of any book, map, liart, or musical composition, or of etche-, engravts, or causes to bo statue, sculpture, or phatograph, or who invents, designs, repre-entatives of such p-rson

The term of copyright is twenty-eight years, with a right to a further tem years.

The condition for obtaining copyright is that the work shall be printed amp per printed and republishtd in Canada, whether for the first shall be printed and published or resubsequently to, publication elsewhere, la no case can the right exist after it has ceased else where.

Copyright will not be granted in immoral, licentious, irreligious, or treasonable or sedit literary, scientific or artistic work. immoral, licentious, irreigious, or treasonable or seditious Works entitied to British copy righted in England niay be importight are also entitled to Canadian copyright. Works copydisposed of if imported into Canada befo Canada. Foreign reprints of English works may be establishng the regularity of the proceeding is upon tio of canadian copyright. The proof of

The above are the provisions of chang is upon the person selling.
another Act was passed 52 Vict er hapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. In 1889
This A ct has not yet become'law, because it has the above requirem'nts
General. Its main alterations are:
(1.) That any citizen of any
land, in which Canada is included, may which has an International Copyright Treaty with Eng-
(2.) The conditions of obtaining
production elsewhere, or simnltangeopyright are that the work shall, before publication or where, be registered in the office of the lith the first publication or production thereof elsetives, and, further, that the work be printrer of Agriculture by the author or his representaand republished or reproduced in Canada, with published or produced in Canada, or reprinted elsewhere
(3.) If no corvright is taken out any person domicil print and publisl retail price of each copy of the work, and mustaining the license must pay ten per cent. on the of the Minister.
There is no prohibition in this lafter Act of importation from the United Kingdom of copies
of works of which copyright exists there.

\section*{FEES.}

The following fees shall be paid to the Minister before an application for any of the purposes herein mentioned is received, that is to say:

On registering a copyright
On registering an interim copyright .............................. \(\$ 100\)
On registering a temporary copyght
On registering an assignment
For a certified an assigument
For a certified copy of registration
On registering any decision of a court o......................... \(0 \quad 50\)
folio............. decision of a court of justice, for every

For office copies of documents not above mentioned, the following charges shall be made : For every single or first folio, certified copy ..................... \(\$ 50\)
For every subsequent hundred words (fractions under or not exceeding fifty not being counted, and over fifly being counted for cne hundred) \(\qquad\) 025
Every person who, after the interim registration of the title of any book according to this Act, ald within the term herein limited, or after the copyright is recured, and during the tern or terms of its duration, prints, publishes, or reprints or republishes, or imporis, or causes to be ro 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 beso 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 very such copy which is found in his possession, either being printed or reprinted, published, imported or expospl for sale, contrary to the provisions of this Act, such sum, not exceedinu one dollar and not less than ten cents, as the court determines,-which forfeiture shall be enf recable or recoverable in any cont of competent jurisdiction; and moiety of such sum shall beiong to Her Majesty for the public usfs of Canada, and the other moiety shall belong to the lawtul owner of such copyright.

\section*{CURRENCY AND LEGAL TENDER.}

The denominations are dollars, cents and mils. 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 85 , 10 bear to \(\$ 4.86^{\frac{2}{7}}\), pass eurrent for five dollars. Silver coins are legal tenter to the extent of \(\$ 10 \cdot 0\). Copper or bronze coins to the extent of tirenty-five cents

Iominion notes may be issued to the amount of \(\$ 20,000,000\). The Receiver General must always hold in gold or in gold and Canada seenrities guaranteed by the Covernment of the United Kingdom an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of these notes. Fifteen per cent. must always be held in gold. For the other seventy-five per cent. Dominiondebentures muat be held, These notes are a legal tender throughout Canada except at the offices where they are
payable.

\section*{DIVORCE:}

In Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Territories, there is no Divorce Court. Application must be made to the Dominion Parlia, nent,

In British Columbia, New Brunswi-l, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, the causes for dissolving marriage are frigidity \(r\) ' impotence, adultery, and consanguinity within the degrees prohibited by the Act 32 Hen. VIII. In case of dissolution, the issue shall not be prejudiced or dower or tenancy by the curtesy affected, unless so decreed. Divorces are granted by a single julge. Separation winl be granted for cruelty and other canses.

\section*{INDUSTRIAE DESIGNS,}

Before any action is taken in relation to an application for registering an industrial design, the following fees shall be paid to the Minister of Agriculture, that is to say :En every application to register a design, including certiticate

\section*{On every application for an extension of time, including certificate, for each year of such}
extension
200
For a copy of each certiticate of registration, separate from the return of the duplicate..... 100 For the recording of an assignment.
For office copies of documents, not above mentioned, for every hundred words or for a
fraction thereof.
050
For each copy of any drawn copy of an industrial design, the reasonable expense of preparing the same.
The exclusive right to uso an industrial design lasts for five years, with a right of renewal for another five years-ten years in all.

\section*{INSOLVENCY.}

There is now no general insolvency law in force in the Dominion. See the laws of the various Provinces under Assignment.

\section*{INTEREST.}

Thronghout Canala, when no rate is stipulated for, the rate is six per cent. Parties may stipulate for a higher rate. Compound interest is nō allowed unless there is a special agreement to that effect.

In Nova Scotic, a creditor whose debt does not earry interest, who e mes in and establishes the same before the judge in chambers, is entitled to nterest 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 liw carry interest. Where there is an order for an account of legacies, interest runs at five prr cent, per annum from the end of one year aiter the testator's death, unless ctherwise ordered, or unless otherwise directed by the will. Where the security is real estate or cha'tels real, the parties may stipulate in writing for seven per cent, interest ; and, when the security consists only of personal security or personal responsibility, ten per eent, may be stipulated for by partios in like manner as above.

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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.

\section*{JOTNT STOCK COMPANJES.}

The Dominion has provided legislation for the incorporation and management of Joint Stock Companies formed for Dominion purposes, Rallway companies banks and insurance com panies are not within this Act. Any number of persons, not less than tive, may be incorporated as objects of the compatent are granted through the Secretary of State, declaring the name and iftect of company. The attairs of the company are managed by directorng the name and fifteen or less than three. Shareholders are liable to the managed by directors, not more than paid and shares forfeited for non-payment of call the amomt of their shares. Calls may be calis are paid.

If a company is incorporated by a Special Act and not by Letters Patent, then another Act applies, called the Companies C'lanses Act. This is a general Act applying to all Dominion comtains clauses covering the not be more than nine or less than three directors. The Act conbooks, the rights and liabilities of sharcholders, the capital stock and calls thereon, company

Provision is also made for the winding-up of insolvility of directors, ete
is deemed unable to puy its debts when a creditor for an companies of all kinds, A company his debt for ninety days after demand in the case of a an amount over \(\$ 200\) has not been paid cases.

\section*{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 Canarried vinces of Canada for not, or been in the service of the Government of Canada or any of the Prooath that he intends to reman in Canada. If me must take the oath of allegiance, and also an giance, he may do so. He is also entitled to resume it. These proceedings to throw off his alleand Repatriation. Aliens may hod property ine it. These proceedings are called Expatriation qualified for the municipal or parliamentary franch respects as British subjects, but they are not ship.

\section*{PATENTS.}

Any person who has invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement in any art, machine, manufacture or conposition tion 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 may, on a petition to the year previously to his application for patent therefor in Canada other requirements of that effect, presented to the Commissioner, and on compliance with the such invention.

No patent can issue for an invention which has an-ifted scientific principle or abstract theorem. taken out in a foreign country, if he applies within one year from for which a patent Jas been first foreign patent.

If within turee Commissioner of his intention the issue of a foreign patent, the inventor gives notice to the menced to manufacture in Cn to apply for a patent in Canada, then, any person who has comout the consent of the inventor

If a foreign patent exists, the Canada patent expires it ithe the Cauada patent is obtained. patent for the same invention expires.

Patents may be granted for improve the right to use the original invention, nor does the right to use the improvement does not give does the right to use the original invention give the
'The patent may be granted to any person \(t\), whom the inventor, entitled under this Act to obtain a patent, has assigned or bequeathed the right of obtainivg the same, or in default of ach assignment or bequest, to the legal representatives of the deceased inventor
of being despoiled of his idea, may file in who has not yet perfected his invention, and is in fear with or without plans, at his own will: and 'atent Oftice, a description of his invention so far, Act prescribed, shall cause the said document, which shissioner, on payment of the fee in this secrecy, with the exception of delivering copies of the same whed a caveat, to be preserved in applicant or by any judicial tribunal,-but the secrecy of the whenever required by the said applicant obtains a patent for his invention.

The applicant shall, in his petition for a
and shall, with the petition, send in a specificationt, insert the title o: name of the invention,
The term limited for the duration of every patent of invention the invention. shall be eighteen years; but at the time of the application theren issued by the Patent Office the applicant to pay the full fee required for the term of eighr it shall be at the option of required fer the term of six years, or the partial fee require eighten years, or the partial fee

The following fees shall be payable before an application for term of twelve years, mentioned shall be received by the Commissioner ;-

Full fee for 18 years
\(\$ 6000\)
Partial fee for 12 years 4000
Partial fee for 6 years 2000
Fee for further term of 12 years ......... 40 ( 00
Fee for further term of 6 years 40

On lodging a caveat. 500

On asking to register a judgment pro tanto
On asking to register an assimment or any other document affecting or relating to a patent
On asking to attuch a disclaimer to a patent
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 register'ng 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.
On every application to register a specific trade mark, including certificate.
On every application for the renewal of the registration of a specitic trade mark, including certificate.
For copy of each certificate of registration, separate from the return of the duplicate ...
For the recording of an assignment
For office copies of document, not above mentioned, for every hundred words or a fraction thereof
For each copy of any drawing or emblematic trade mark, the reasonable expenses of preparing the same.
If the Minister of Agriculture refuses to register the trade mark for which application is made, the fee shall be returned to the applicant or his agent, less the sum of tive dollars, which shall be retained as compensation for office exrenses.

A zeneral 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 witn any trade ma k registered mider the provisions of this Act, or with any part of such trade mark, whethrr by applying such trade mark or any part thereof to the article itself, or t? any package or thing containing such article, or by using any package or thing 80 marked, which has been used by the proprietor of such trade mark, or who knowingly sells or offers for sate any article marked with snch trade mark, or with any part thereof, with intent to deceive, and to induce any person to believe that such article was manufactured, produced, compounded, packed or sold by the proprietor of such trade mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable, for each offence, to a tine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars, - which fine shall be paid to the proprictor of such trade mark, together with the costs incurred in enforcing and recovering the same.

\section*{VOTERS, QUALIFICATIONS OF.}

\section*{For Dominion Elections.}

With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at the elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follows:-A vote is given to every male person (including Indiaus, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years; is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenait or occupant of real property of the actual value in cities of \(\$ 300\), in towns of \(\$ 201\), and in counties or elsewhere of \(\$ 150\); or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \(\$ 2\) per month, \(\$ 6\) per quarter, \(\$ 12\) per half year or \(\$ 20\) per annum ; or is a resident within any electoral district having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \(\$ 300\) per annum ; or is a son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualiiy father and son, as the case may be; or is a fisherman and owner of property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of \(\$ 150\); or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \(\$ 100\). Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualifications.

Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the district of Keewatin and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote; in other parts of Canada, only those Indian* who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than \(\$ 150\), are entitled to vote

In the North-West Territories, every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a bona fide male resident and householder of adu't age, and has resided in the Territories for twelve months, and within the electoral di trict for the three months previous to the election.

By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dom nion franchise, were, at the time of the passing of the Act (2 th July, 1885 , entitled to vote a cording to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

In addition to the Indians mentioned, the juilges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor-General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returuing officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agonts, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their sarvices are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so ngaged, but not elsewhere

\section*{1.}

Apprentice Assignment Bills of sal Descent aud Exemptions Hire Receip Join' S ock Licenses. Life Insural Married Wo Master and Partnership Wills and C1 Persons.

Ontario.
nine years fr
If a minc or verbal, to over age.

A parent apprentice bs may be appre age of eighte

If a fathe of the Peace. ticed until th consent of the

Orphan cl or Police Mag Indenture provide suital master.

A master to imprisonme An apprer commands, or

An appren not exceeding expiration of \(t\)

Persons ha labor of the ap

An indentu is sentenced to master which

In Manitob visions. In th tice to be taugh

British Col and satisfying r of such debtor

Manitoba. rateably and pr course retain th

New Bruns? ditors preferrin begun by a bona

Nova Scotia ditors as he may that he believes order. This ord proceedings.

Ontario.-Fr rateably. Assig proportionate, a
Prince Eder suit against him suit, or of giving of relief as an in
* For Quebec

\section*{PROVINCIAL LAWS.*}

\section*{1. Commercial Matters,}

Apprentices.
Assignments for benefit of Creditors.
Bills of Sale and Chattel Murtgages.
Descent aud Distribution of Property.
Exemptions from Seizure.
Hire Receipts.
Join. S ock Companies (Provincial),
Licenses.
Life Insurance Policies,
Married Women, Projerty of,
Master and Servant.
Partnerships, Registration of.
Wills and Claims against Estates of Deceased Persons.

\section*{2. Land Matters.}

Deeds and Mortgages, Acknowledgment of, Ditches and Watercourses. Dower.
tine Fences.
Mechanics' Liens.
Taxes, Sales for.
3. Solemnization of Marriage,
4. Voters, Qualification of,

\section*{APPRENTICES.} nine years from date of contract

Ontario are not binding for more than or verbal, to perform any service or work, , he shall be liable and can take the benefit as if he were A parent, guardian, or charitable society authorized by the Lieut apprentice boys with their consent from the age of fourteen the Lieutenant-Governor may may be apprenticed or put in domestic service with fourteen to the age of twenty-one. Girls age of eifhteen. Women come of age, however, like men consent from the age of twelve to the If a father abandons a child, a mother may apprentice it with age of twenty-one. of the Peace. The mother and the Justices must sign the ind with the approbation of two Justices ticed until the age of twenty-one and a girl to the age of eightere. A boy may be thus apprenconsent of the child must be obtained.

Orphan children may be apprentie
or Police Magistrate; in a County, by the in a City by the Mayor, Judge of the County Court, Indentures may be transferred with the of the County Court.
provide suitable board, lodging and clothing, and every apprentice must faithfully ser must
master.
A master convicted of ill-usage is liable to a fine not
to imprisonment, in default, for a term not exceeding one month twenty dollars and costs, and An apprentice may be imprisoned for a like period if month. commands, or waste or damage to property. An apprentice absenting himself merty.
not exceeding three months. The master mus good the loss or be committed to gaol for a period expiration of the term of apprenticeship. must make his claim within three years after the Persons harboring or employing anp.
labor of the apprentice. employing an absconding apprentice are liable for the value of the An indenture may be is sentenced to the Penitentelled if the apprentice becomes insane, is convicted of felony, or master which may be published in the Reformatory, or absconds. Notice must be given by the In Manitoba, New Brunswicl. Ne Gazette. visions. In the latter Province, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, there aresimilar protice to be taught reading, writing and the commoust contain a stipulation to cause the appren-

\section*{ASSIGNMENTS FOR BENEFTT OF CREDITORS.}

British Columbia,-A deed of assignment can be made by debtor for the
and satisfying rateably and proportionately, and without preference for the purpose of paying of such debtor their just debts. Preterential assignments preference or priority, all the creditors

Manitoba-Debtors may make assigniar assignments are void. rateably and proportionately, and without prefs in trust for the benefit of all their creditors course retain their priority, notwithstanding the debtor is in ity. Judgments recovered in due

Aew Brunswick:-Dehtors may assign the debtor is in insolvent circumstances. ditors preferring such of the creditors their property to trustees for the benefit of their crebegun by a bona fide creditor, without iney choose, but no preferment is allowed after action

Nova Scotic.-A party may assign his goods liability to imprisonment for misdemeanor. ditors as he may select. An executor or administrator may in trust for the benefit of such crethat he believes the estate of the deceased to be insolvent make oath before a judge of probate order. This order may be pleaded in bar, and the proceedings. rateably. Assignments preferences are illegal. On seizures by the Sheriff, creditors are paid proportionate, and without Prince \(E\), and without priority suit against him of any property whatsent made by any debtor after the commencempnt of a suit, or of giving any undue preferenever, for the purrose of defrauding the plaintiff in such of relief as an insolvent or indigent debtor.
* For Quebec Law, see p. 333,

Territories.-A deed of assignment can be made by a debtor for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately, and without preference or priority, alt the creditors of such debtor their just debts, Preferential assignments are void.

\section*{BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES,}

British Columbia.-A chattel mortgage can be given by a debtor upon all his goots, chattels, stock in trade, etc., to secure an existing loan, debt due or to become due, or to secure the endorsement of a promissory note, If not registered within twenty-one days after execution it becomes void as against third parties. It must be filed in a registry oftice, where there is one, and if there is none, then in the office of a stipendiary magistrate, who must forward a copy to the Registrar General. Renewals are required every five years.

Manitoba.-A chattel mortgage can be given by a debtor upon all his goods and chattels, stock in trade, etc., to secure an existing debt, or it can be given for futureadvances for the purpose of enabing the borrower to enter into and carry on business with such advances, the time for repayment not being longer than two years; or for securing a mortgage against the indorsement of any bills or promissory notes, or any other liability by him incurred for the mortgagor. To be valid against creditors or purchasers for value, it must be recorded with the clerk of the county court of the county where the mortgagor resides; but if not a resident, then in the county where the goods are situate. If required to be kept alive, it must be renewed within thirty days prior to the expiration of the two years. Priority of tiling gives priority of right.

New Brunswick,-A bill of sale, or proved copy thereof, must be filed with the registrar of deeds. Any defeasance, or a copy thereof, must be filed with the bill of sale.

Nova Scotia.-Every bill of sale of personal chattels, and every schedule annexed thereto or thereins refer red to, or a true copy of such bill of sale and schedule, must be filed with the registrar of deeds of the county or district where the maker resides; and in case a copy be filed it must be accompanied by an affidavit of the execution of the original bill of sale, otherwise such bill of sale, as against the assignor of the grantor under the laws rulating to insolvency, or for the general benefit of his creditors, or against bona fide purchasers, or as against the execution creditors or sheriffiand constables, and other persons levying on or seizing the property comprised therein under process of law, will only take effect and have priority from the time of the filing thereof. If the bill of sale be subject to any defeasance, the defeasance is considered as part of the bill of sale, and the defeasance, or a copy of it, must be filed with the bill of sale or copy, otherwise the bill of sale is null and void to the same extent as if not filed. Every bill of sale or chattel nortgage of personal property, other than mortgages to secure future advances or mortgages for securing the mortgagee against any liability for the mortgagor, must be accompanied with an affidavit of the grantor that the amount set forth therein as the consideration thereof is justly and honextly due and owing by the grantor to the grantee; that the bill of sale was executed in good faith and not for the purpose of protecting the preperty of the grantor from the creditors, or for preventing his creditors obtaining payment of any claims against the grantor; otherwise, the bill of sale is null and vord as against such creditors.

Ontario.-General provisions same as in Manitoba above, except that limit is one year for advances or endorsements. Bills of sales and chattel mortgages must be filed in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where the goods are situated, within five days from the date of execution. Renewal statements filed during the last month of each year of their currency are required to preserve their effect.

Prince Edward Island.-Chattel mortgage may be given by a debtor upon all his goods, chattels and stock in trade, to secure any debt, and must be fi'ed with the prothonotary of the Supreme Court in the county where the mortgagor resides, otherwise it will only be valid as against the maker himself. If given to secure future advances, it will have the same effect as a mortgage on real estate to secure similar advances.

Trritories.-A chattel mortgage can be given by a debtor upon all his geods and chattels, stock in trade, etc., to secure an existing debt, or it oan be given for future advances for the purpose of enabling the borrower to enter into and carry on business with such advances, the time of payment not being longer than one year, or for securing a mortgagee against the indorsement of any tills or promissory notes, or of any other liability by him incurred for the mortgagor.

To be valid against creditors or purchasers for value, it must be recorded within fifteen days after execution with the District Clerk of the Territories where the goods are situate when execnted. It must be renewed witbin thirty days prior to the expiration of the year. Priority of filing gives priority of right.

\section*{DESCENT OF PROPERTY.}

Manitoba.-Intestacy.-If any intestate shall die, leaving a widow and child or children, onethird of his real and personal estate shall go to his widow and the remaining two-thirds to his hild or children is equal shares.

If \(n o\) issue, his whole real and personal estata shall go to his widow; and if no widow or issue, the whole shall go to his father; if no father, to mother.

New Brunswiek,-The real estate of persons dying intestate descends, subject to the widow's dower, to the children of intestate or their legal representatives, and in case there be no children of the intestate, then to the next of kindred and their representatives, including those of the half blood and their representatives.

The personal estate is divided as follows: One-third to the widow, and the residue in equal portions to and amongst the children and such persons as legally represent them. Any child receiving any advancement of real estate in the lif-time of the intestate in excess of his share of the real estate shall have the value of such excess taken into account in the distribution of the personalty. If there be no children nor any legal representatives of them, one moiety shall be allowed to the widow, and the residue be distributed equally among the next of kindred of
the inte sentatio shall be The
Novo tributed such as s descenda no issue, sisters, a whole to represen To the nance for deceased debts, fur entitled

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Wife and

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If no child,
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Husband o
Husband ar Father and
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Wife, mothe
Wife, brothe
Mother only
Wife and mc
Brother or s brother an Posthumous Posthumous brother, or father.
Father's fath
Uncle's or a ther's or sis Grandmother Two aunts, \(\mathbf{n}\) Uncle and de
Uncle by a m uncle's or a Nephew by half-sister
Brothers or si nieces.... Jrephew by de
phews and \(n\)
the intestate in equal degree and those who legally represent them, but there shall be no representation among collaterals after the brothers' and sisters' children, If there be no widow, it The di bts of equally amongst the children, etc
Nova Scotia. - The reave to be paid first before any division is made.
tributed as follows: Realty. To his chaldren in of a person who shall die intestate shall be dissuch as shall legally represent them; if no chil qual shares, and in case of decease of any to descendants ; if no issue one-half to his father living at time of his death, to his other lineal no issue, nor father, one-half to widow and sisters, and children of deceased brothers other half in equal shares to mother, brothers and whole to mother, brothers and sisters and childrens by right of representation; if no widow representation; if none of above named then to lis deceased brothers and sisters by right of To the widow, wearing apparel, the. for 10 his next of hin in equal degree. Personalty :nance for ninety days and for such further perious as minor children, and necessary sustedeceased to value not exceeding \(\$ 40\) among family of the dge may direct; wearing apparel of ents, runeral expenses, etc., one-third to widow, and remainder ; of residue after payment of
eled to real estate, and if no widow, then ant to such persons to such persons as would be whentario- \(-(a)\) Realiy. Since July 1st, 1886, realty persons.
way as perseceased died testate or intestate. In case of intestacy, to personal representatives,
A widow is estate, subject to the following modifications :-
deceased husband's real tstate.
A husband entitled cstate.
vife's death, elect to take curtesy inay, by deed executed within six calendar months of his
The father, mother, brotesy in liew of a distributive share.
equally in real and personal estate to the exclusion of grate dying withnut issue are to share
(b) Personalty

If the Intestate die leaving:-
Wife and child or children.

\section*{His personal representatives take thus, viz. :}

One-third to wife, rest to child or children; if children dead, then to their representatives (that is their lineal dtscendants), ex ept such child or children (not heirs were advanced by him by settlement of intestate or were advanced by him in his lile-timu equal to the
other shares. other shares.

\section*{Wife only}
\(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Half to wife ; rest to next of kin, in equal degree to } \\ \text { intestate, or their legal regresentatives, or if no next }\end{array}\right.\)
No wife or child intestate, or their legal regresentatives, or if no next
All to the next of kin.
Children by
If no child, children or representatives. All to next of
\(\qquad\) Equally to, her or them.

Child or grandehild by deceased child \{ Half to child, half to equal degree to intestate.

\begin{abstract}
Husband only
\end{abstract} tati \(n\). half to grandchild who takes by represen-
Husband and child or children.....
Father and mother.
Half to him and half as if he had predeceased intestate,
Father, mother, brother or sister
Equally to both and two-thirds to children.
Mother and brother or sister
Wife, mother, brother, sister and © Half to them equally.
nieces
Wife and father .............................. nieces.
Wife, mother, nephews and nieces... Talf to wife, half to father.
Wife, brother or sister and mother. fourth to nephews and nieces to mother, and one-
Mother only
Wife and mother
Brother or sister of whole blood and
brother and sister of half-blood. .... \}
Posthumous brotherorsister mother Equally to both
Posthumous brother, or sister and . Equally to both.
brother, or sister born in life-time of and
father.
Equally to both.
Father's father and mother's mother..
Uncle's or aunt's children, and bro-. \({ }^{\text {E }}\). \(q\) ually to both.
ther's or sister's grand-children...... \(\}\)
Grandmother, uncle or aunt.
Equally to all.
Two aunts, nephew and niece.
All to grandmother.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child.... . Equally to all.
Uncle by a mother's side, and deceased . All to uncle.
uncle's or aunt's child............... \(\}\) All to uncle.
half-sister brother and nephew by half-sister
Brothers or sisters, and nephews and
krephew by deceased brother and ne-
phews and nieces by deceased sister.

Equally, per capita.
Whole, the nephews or nieces taking per stirpes and not
per capita.
Each in equal shares, per capita and not per stirpes.

Brother and grandfather
Brother's grandson and brother or sister's daughter.
Brother and two aunts. \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Brother and wife. \(\qquad\)
Mother and brother
Wife, mother or children of deceased brother or sister.
........................
Wife, brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister.
Brother or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister Grandfather or brother.

\section*{All to brother,}

\section*{To daughter,}

\section*{To brother}

Half to brother and half to wife.
Equally.
Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one-fourth per stirpes to deceased brother or sister's children.
Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sist r per capita, one-fourth to deceased brother or sister's child per stirpes.
Half to brother or sister per capita, half to children of deceased brother or sister per stirpes.
All to brother.
By the 23 rd section of R.S. O., c. 132, it is enacted that the separate personal property of a married woman dying intestate shall be distributed in the same proportion between her husband and children as the personal property of a husband dying intestate is to be distributed between his wife and children. And if there be no child or children living at the death of the wife so dying intestate, then such property shall pass or be distributed as if that Act had not passed.

Descendants of intestates always take per stirpes.

\section*{EXEMPTIONS.}

British Columbia-Personal property is exempt to the extent of \(\$ 500\). Debtor must choose which goods he wishes released and obtain judge's direction to sheriff allowing releave. Land when regiscered as homestead is exempt to the value of \(\$ 2,500\).

Manitoba:-The following personal and real property are free from seizure under any writ of execution issued by any Court in the Province : (1) Beds and bedding in the common use of the judgment debtor and his family, and also household furniture and elfects not exceeding in value \(\$ 510\); (2) the necessary and ordinary clothing of debtor and his family ; (3) twelve volumes of books, books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, (he gun, six traps, and all net and seines used by debtor; (4) the neces ary food, if in possession of the debtor at the time of seizure, for himself and family for sixty days; (5) two cows, hree oxen or three horses or mules, four sheep, two pigs, twelve fowl, and food for same for sixty days, the exemption as to horses to apply only in case they are used by debtor in earning his living ; (6) the tools, agricultural implements and necessaries used by debtor in practice of his trade, profession or occupation to the value of \(\$ 500\); ( 7 ) the articles and furniture necessary to performance of religious services ; (8) the land upon which debtor and his family actually reside, or which he cultivates or uses, provided the same does not exceed 160 acres, if outside the limits of auy city or town ; (9) the horses, stables, barns, and fences on debtor's farm, subject as aforesaid; (10) all necessary seeds or roots for the cultivation of thirty acres; (11) the actual residence of any person, other than a farmer, in any city or town, provided the same does not exceed in value \(\$ 1,500\); if it exceed the above vaiue, before it can be sold, the said amount must be paid or secured to the debtor The above exemptions only apply to debts contracted since May 2, 18>5. All debts due or accruing due prior to that date are governed by the Exemption Act in force at the time such debts were contracted, and which was not as liberal to the debtor as the present law.

New Brunswick:-The wearing apparel, bedding, kitchen utensils and tools of trade or calling, to the value of \(\$ 100\), of any debtor exempt from levy or sale under execution.

Nova Scotia.-The necessary wearing apparel and bedding and bedstead of the debtor and his family, the tools of his trade, last cow, cooking utensils, six each of knives, forks, plates, saucers, cups, spoons and chairs, shovel, table, teapot, jug, spinning-wheel, loom, ten religious volumes, food and fuel for thirty days, two sheep, one hog, food for same and cow for thirty days, shall be exempted from execution.

Ontario.-The following goods and chattels of a judgment debtor are exempt from seizure under writs of exectation, or distress warrants for rent or taxes : The bed and bedding, and the necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family ; certain chattels, not exceeding in value \(\$ 15^{\prime}\); necessary fuel and food, not exceeding in value the sum of \(\$ 40\); stock in all not to exceed in value \$75, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements of, or chattels ordinarily used in, the debtor's occupation, to the value of \(\$ 100\); bees reared a।d kept in hives to the extent of fifteen hives. Lands acquired under the free grant and homestead act are exempt from seizure and sale for debt for a period of twenty years location of land being made by locatee or his widow, heirs or devisees.

Prince Edward Islind.-The wearing apparel and bedding of the judgment debtor, the tools and implements of his trade, one cooking stove and one cow, in all amounting to the value of \(\$ 50\), are exempt from seizure under a County Court \(\uparrow\) xecution. In the supreme Court, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the debtor and his family, and the tools or instruments of his trade or calling, \(\$ 1622\) in money and his last cow, are exempted from execution.

Territmies.-The following are the exemptions from seizure under execution in the Territories: (1) Ordinary and necessary clothing of the debtor and his family; (2) furniture to the value of \(\$ 500\); (3) food for six months; (4) two cows, two oxen, and one horse, or three horses and mules; ( 5 ) six sheep and two pigs besides the animals the defendant may have chosen for food purposes, and food for November, Dec mber, January, February, March and April, if the seizure is made between the 1st Augustand 30th April ; (6) harness necessary tor three animals, one waggon or two carts, one mower, cr dle and scythe, one breaking plough, one cross plough, one set harness, one horse rake, one sewing machine and one reaper or binder, the books of a professional man, tools and necessaries used by the defendant in the practice of his trade or profession ; (7) seed grain sufficient to seed his land under cultivation not exceeding eighty acres at the rate of two bushels per acre, defendant to have choice of seed and fourteen bushels of potatoes;
(8) the \(h\) may be to the e tered pl

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riage or acq from contro in one-third ture, and on Nova Sc free from th her so doing wife resides. riage contra before such or before suc property has wise than fro unmarried. than from \(h\) from his deb
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(8) the homestead of the defendant, provided it be not more than 160 acres; if more, the surplus may be sold subject to any incumbrance ; (9) the house and buildings occupied by thie defendant tered plan. \(\$ 1500\), and also the lot or lots on which the same are situate according to regis-
te

\section*{HIRE RECEIPTS,}

Ontario.-Except in the case of household furniture to be valid as against subsequent purchasers or mort, savees without notice, these documents must be registered like a chattel mortstamped with the name and addrecourt. If the document is not registered, th \(\rightarrow\) articlemust be ascertain if the article is puid for, If manufacturer, so that an intending purchaser may dition on a conditional sale, the vendor must allow made by the vendor for breach of contime the purchaser may redeem.

Terrifories. - The maker of The receipt-note, hire receipt or order is ofts is liable only for amount due or to become due, from any Court in the Territories or as again greater effect as against judgments or executions amount than that actually due or to become due under the or bona-fide purchaser for a greater

\section*{JOLNT STOCK COMPANIES.}

In all the Provinces.*-Joint Stock Companies, for Provincial purposes, may be formed by special charter granted by the Local House or under a Grovincial purposes, may be formed The word "Limited" must be used in all the proceedings of the Company Companies" Act.

Territories.-Here, Joint St ek Companies proceedings of the Company.
They may be formed with limited liability.

\section*{LICENSES.}

In all the Provinces.-Licenses are not required for the carrying on of any business, except for the sale of spirituous liquors, carts, trucks, and pedders, and these are, in some New Brunswick, commercial travella towns, and in others by the Provincial governments. In and Woodswock. No such licenses are required elsewhere in the province. John, Fredericton

\section*{LIFEINSURANCE}

In the Provinces of British Columbia, Manit \(b a\), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, policies may be made expressly for the benefit of wife, or wife and children. If not so expressed
go to creditors,

\section*{MARRIED WOMEN,}

British Columbia,-Married women may hold and enjoy property, both real and personal, Whether bolonging to them before marriage, or acquired by toy property, both real and personal, name for the and obligations of their husbands. They may mantain way after marriage, free Manitoba.- Married weir stparate property or earnings. them at date of marriage, or subsequently acquiav of May, 1870, retain all property owned by debts or control of husband, but such properfired for their own separate use, free from the tracts, and may be sold to satisfy same husband; she may carry on business in the every respect, wife is couside. ed separate from her be sued in the same manner as if she were unmarried Hand deal with her property, and sue and ordinary or necessary expenses of the tamily entitled to dower in the real estate of her hnsband unless specially c.arged by he". A widow is not disposed of in his lifetime or by his will. Ind which he dies possessed of, and which he has out the in to be one third absolutely. A man may convey land to share of the wife is declared ut the intervention of a trustee.
riage or acquired thereafter women retain their property, real or personal, owned at marfrom control of husband, and not liable for from husband), devise, des ent or purchase, free in one-third pait of the real estate of whir his deb's. Widow takes dower, being a life estate ture, and one-third of personal estate which her husband was seized at any time during cover-

Nova Scotia.-A married woman may carry if children, and one-half if no children. free from the debts, disposition and contro carry on separate business and hold separate estate her so doing in writing, which consent must be her husband, provide ' her husband consents to wife resides. Every married woman, who be filed in the Registry of Deeds of the County where riage contract or settlement, mav, after sais married before April 19, 185!, without any marbefore such date taken possession of by har date, hold and enioy all her real estate not on nr or before such date reduced into possession by husband, and all his personal property not on property has belonged to her before marriage her husband, whether such real estate or personal wise than from her husband, free from his debts has been acquirell by her after marriage otherunmarried. The real estate of any woman marryingtrol, in the same manner as if she were than from her husband, is hlld free from any prying after A pril 19, 1854, acquired otherwise from his debts and obligations. Husband any estate of her husband during her lifetime and -
its "Wpecial laws, page 338. are used, the Province of Quebec may or may not be tnoluded, See

Ontaro.-A married woman can acquire, hold, and dispose of, by will or otherwise, any real or personal property, including any property acquired by her in any employment which she carries on separat ly from h.r husband, or by the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientitic skill, as her separite property, and as though she were a feme sole, without the intervention of any trustee. She may enter into any contract, and be sued either in contract or tort, and be liable as if a feme sole, and her husband need not be joined as a party. All damages and costs recovered against her in an action shall be payable out of her separate ertate. No husband or wife shall be entitled to sue the other for tort in a civil action. A married woman may devise, bequeath her property by will. A wife is entitled to dower out of all the lands of which her husband was seized at and after their marriage in which she has not barred her dower. The husband can only be tenant by curtesy out of such landas his wife may die seized or possessed of. Woman attains her majority at twenty-one years.
P. E. Island. - Personal property owned by the wife at the time of marriage or acquired by her afterward (unless trusted for her sole benefit), becomes the property of the husband, he being liable for debts due by her at the time of marriage. She may hold real estate in her own name, her husband receiving the profits during their joint lives, and, in certain cases, during his life, but she cannot convey it without the consent of her husband.

Territories.-Every wom in withont any marriage contract or settlement shall and may, notwithstanding her coverture, have, hold and enjoy all her real and personal property, whether belonging to her before marriage or acquired by her in any other way after marriage, free from the debts and obligations of her husband, and free from his control or disposition without her consent. No order from a Judge is necessary to protect her separate earnings.

\section*{MASTER AND SERVANT.}

Ontario.-Verbal agreements of service cannot exceed one year in duration. No voluntary contract is binding for more than nine years. All disputes between master and servant must be determined before a Justice of the Peace. Agreements made outside of the Province witu regard to employment in the Province are void, except in the case of skilled foreiga workmen in new industries, teachers, actors, artists, lecturers or singers.

Tavern keepers and boaruing house keepers cannot keep the clothes of any servant or laborer in pledge \(f\) r more than six dollars. On payment or tender of that sum they must be given up, no matter how much is due by the servant.

In case of complaint of non-payment of wages. a Justice of the Peace may summon any master or employer and direct the payment of wages for thirty days, or a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, to be levied with costs forthwith unless the magistrate chooses to give time in a proper case for law. If no specitic rate of wages has been agreed on, the magistrate may make a reasonabte allowance.

Manitoba.-Any clerk, journeyman, apprentice, servant or laborer guilty of drunkenness, ill-behavior, refractory conduct, idleness, des rting service, absence without leave, refusing or neglecting to perform his duties or obey liwful commands, or of any unlawful act 10 property of his employers, may be summoned before a Justice of the Peace and tined twenty dollars and cosis.

Any domestic servant, journeyman or laborer deserting or abandoning his job, or neglecting or refusing to perform his job, may be in like manner 5 ummoned and fined.

Suits for wages up to \(\$ 110\) may be brought before any Justice of the Peace.
Builders and contractors must keep a pay-shett shewing the men's names, and every payment must be attested thereon. A \(u y\) proprietor can require the production of this sheet before paying any amount claimed to be due. The propriptor mast see that any man who appears to be unpaid is paid, and until the workmen are paid, he is liable equally with the builder or contractor.

A copy of the original contract must be filed under oath with the Clerk of the County Court. Workmen and their witnesses may inspect premises on which they are working so as to ascertain their wages.

Prince Edwaril Island.-All contracts of hire of servants, if for one month or longer, must be in writing, signed, or verbally before one or more credible witnesses.

Servants engaging for one caleudar month or more may be punished for misconduct, absence from duty, etc., upon complaint before two Justices. The penalty is imprisonment not exceeding one month. MI sters may be tined by two Justices.

Persons knowingly hiring the servant of another without a written discharge (if that other is resident in the Island) may be fined \(\$ 20\). A ma-ter refusing a diveharge is liable to a similar penalty. In Mraitoba also persons knowingly harboring or concealing an apprentice or servant are liable to the same penalty.

\section*{PARTNERSHIPS.}

May be limited and general. Limited partnerships are formed by the members thereof signing a certiflcate which contains the name or firm of the partnership, the names and respective places of residence of the general and special partners, distinguishing the general from the special, the amount of capital each special partner has contributed, the general nature of the business to be transacted, and the time when the partnership is to commence and terminate. Such certificate has to be registered in the office of tho Registrar of Deeds of the County of their place of business. The bu-iness of the partnership is conducted by the general partners The special partners have nothing to tio w th the run ing of th business, bul if they hould
interfere they shall be deemed and treated as a general parner. Suits are prosecuted by and brought against the general partners.

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In all the Provinces.-All persons assoclated in partnership for trading or other purpose except, banking or insurance, or any person likewise engaged, usumg the words "and Councause to be fidion to his own name, or any business style other than h own name, shall the assuming of th the Registry of Deeds for the County, after the formation of the partnership or residences and style of thess style, a declaration signed by the parties or party, stating the nanes, with him.

In Manitoba, the certificate must be filed in the office of the Prothonotary and also in the In Prince Edtura
ransaction of any mereand. - Partnerships may be formed by two or more persons for the their liability to the pablie for mechanical, or manufacturing business. Partners cannot limit mation of such partnership should be filed with the Phe partnership. A certificate of the for-解 to be carried on. Unti! this is done no suit or of the parties, and the nature of the business for any debt due such partuership, no suit or action can be brought in court in this Province

In british Columpis arship share of the net profits or proceetario.-Agreements whereby an employee receives a defined ot create the relation of partnership business in liell of or in addition to salary or wages do

In British Columbia.-Persons advancing mights and habilities attending such relation. widow and children of a deceased partner money by way of loan on similar terms, the and persons receiving a portion of such profits in ing a portion of the profits by way of annuity, arly protected.

\section*{RATLWAY ACCIDENTS.}

Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island.-Actions for damages must be commenced within six months after the accident. If death does not occur at the timust be commenced afterwards from the injury received, notice must be served on the Company before the six

British (ol
if death occurs within one year afterwards. must be commenced within one year after accident
New Brunswick, Nova year afterwards.
cannot be ascertained until it is known whether person fully within six months. As damages interfere until fact is known.

\section*{WILLS.}

No will is valid unless it is in writing and formally executed by being signed at the foot or end by the testator or some person in his presence acting by his express direction, and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator before at least two witnesses, who in the presence of the testator and of each other must attach their names to the will
written paper signed by him though not attested. may dispose of his personal property by any A will is revoked by him though notattested
only be revoked by a will made at a of the person who makes it, but except by marriage it can
A codicil is a supplementary at a later date, or by its destruction.
same manner as the will itself. Property acquired after th.
A will is not rendered invalid by renson will is included in its effecta.
A will is cunstrued to speak and reason of the incompetency of witnesses,
the death of the testator unless a contrary intention appears.
The will of a person not legally of ary intention appears.
A will can be proved any lime of age is not valid,
tor's decease. . proved any time after death, though it takes effect at the moment of the testa-
A verbal death-bed bequest is not valid except as regards trifling gifts delivered at the
In Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, the executors or administrators of a will may be allowed, in addition to out-of-pocket expenses, a commission nit exceeding five per cent. on sums handled by them. In Manitoba, they receive no remuneration.

\section*{Execution of Wills.}

In all the Provinces, the requirements are: Wills must be in writing, and signed, but need signature to be by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction ; such present at the made or acknowledged by the testator, in the presence of two witnesses, both testator. A comme time, who shall sign their names as such witnesses, in the presence of the
"Signed and declared by attestation clause is as follows :
" presence of us, both ped by the above-nam d A. B., as and for his last will and testament, in the "hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.", who, at his request and in his presence, have "C. D. of Toronto, Clerk."
"E. F., of Hamilton, Merchant."
The gift to a witness, or to the husband or wife of a witness, is invaligned), "A. B." sonal \(\mathbf{p}\) operty need only be in conformity with the his domicile. To pass i eal estate, however the will must be validntry in which the testator had according to the laws eal estate, however, the will must be valid and effectual for such purpose

In Afanitoba a holograph will where the real e-tate is situated
subject to no particular form, nor does it ruynire an attesting witne the testator himself, is other than holograph must be witnessed according to the rule stated absove witnesses. A will

\section*{Form of Will.}

This is the Last Will and Testament of me, A. B., of the City of X., in the Province of Y. I hereby revoke all former Wills and Testamentary dispositions whatsoever. I hereby give, devise and bequeath all my property, real and personal, of whatever description to my wite J., and I appoint her the executrix of this my will.
l/ated this
day of
18
Then follows attestation clanse as above.
Do not draw your own will. Do not get an unlicensed conveyancer to draw it. Go to a solicitor.

\section*{Claims against Estates of Deceased Persons.}

In all the Provinces.-Where a person dies intestate, letters of administration may be granted by the Surrogate Court. In adrfinistering the estate, no difference is made as to judgment or other debts; all are to be paid pari passu. Claims are enforced by suing the appointed executor or administrator. Wills are proved in the Surrogate Court of the county where the testator had his last place of abode.

The parties entitled by law to administration are in general in the following order of precedence: 1, husband or wife. 2, children. 3, grandehildren. 4, great-grandchildren. 5, father. 6, mother. 7, brothers and sisters. 8, grandfather or grandmother. 9, Nephews, nieces, uncles and aunts. 10, great-grandfathers or great-grandmothers.

In New Brunswick, claims against estates of deceased persons must be sworn to and filed with the executor or administrator within eighteen months from the date of the letters testamentary or administrative.

In Nova Scotia.-Every executor or administrator shall, by notice in the Royal Gazette, where estate under \(\$ 800\), for one month, and over \(\$ 800\), for six months, call on all persons having claims against the estate to file same with him within one year from date of advertisement. All claims shall be attested by the paty, or in his absence from the Province, by his agent, before the Judge or Kegisurar of Probateor a Justice of the Peace in following form :
"A. B, of ......, maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing paper writing doth contain " a true and correct account of his demand against the estate of \(\qquad\) "a a true and correct account of his demand against the estate of ........... deceased, and "believes, have been given on said account, and that the balance of \(\$ \ldots\) is justly and truly "owing to deponent.
" Sworn before me
"at......this
A. B"
"dav of.. A D. 18 "
In Ontario, executors and administrators advertise for creditors during one month in the Ontario Gutzette and then proceed to pay claims. In the other Provinces a similar procedure is followed. In all the Provinces the above form of claim will be sufficient.

In Prince Edward 1sland, claims against the deceased must be attested by the creditor, or, in his absence from the Province, by his agent, before the Judge of Probate, or Registrar, or Justice of the Peace, by an sffidavit in the form prescribed by the Statute. Claims should be proved against the estate within eight months after letters testamentary have been taken out, as after that time the executor, on being sued, may plead specially that he had no notice of the debt, and that he has applied the assets in his hands in payment of the debts proved against the estate, and of which he had notice.

\section*{2. LAND MATTERS.}

\section*{DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, ACKNOWLEDGMENI OF.}

British Columbia.-A land registry office is established at Victoria, with district registries throughout the Province. Before a deed can be reyistered, it must be acknowlenged or proved, The acknowledgment may be made before the Kegistrar or his Deputy ; any Stipendiary Magistrate ; any Judge or Registrar of any Court having a seal; any Nooary Public practising in the Province. Outside of the Province, before: (1) Any Judge, Clerk or Registrar if any Court having a seal ; (2) Any Notary Public ; (3) Any Magistrate of any Town or district having a seal of office ; (4) Any Commissioner arpointed for the purpose.

Manitoba.-Deeds of land, or of any interest in land, in this Province, may be executed in the presence of a single witness. For the purpose of registration, an affidavit must be made by the witness of the due exceution by the grantor, which attidavit, if made within the Province, may be made before any Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Queeen's Bench, the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the county in which the lands lie, a Judge of any of the Superior or County Courts, or any Justice of the Peaco; if made in any other Province of the Dominion, it may be made before a Judge or Prothonotary of any of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity, or any Notary Public certified under his official seal ; if made in any state of the Union, it may be made before the Mayor of any city or corporate town, and certified under the common seal of such city or town corporate, any Consul or Vice-Consul of Her Majesty resident therein. or a Judge of a court of record or a Notary Public, certified under his otticial seal. No acknowledgment is nece-sary if the due execntion of the instrument is proven as above. It is not necessary for a wife to join in a conveyance by the husband of lands held in his own name, as dower does not attach during the litetime of the husband. The Torrens system of land transfers has been introduced in the Province, but registration under the act is optional with the owners. When once brought under the operation of the act, however, all subsequent transfers or convey. ances must be in the manner laid down and according to the forms prescribed by the statute.

New Brunswick:-All conveyances of land must be in writing, and, before registration, must be aeknowledged by party executing same, or proved by the oath of a subscribing witnebs,

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If anknowledged within the Province, before a Judge of the Supreme or any County Court, Deeds or of the Executive or Legisiative Council, or any liegistrar or Devuty Repistrart, of and otti ial seal, or any jusices of the Pa and resident in the Province, certited under his haud registered. If the execution b-proved in the Provine cunty in which the conves ance is to be named oticials except a Justice of the Peace. Province, it may be taken before any of the aboveince may be made before any Commissioner apponted for takneut or proof without the Provoaths to be used in any court of record in the province for takng aflidavits and administer ing by the Lord Chancellor to administer Oaths in Chace, or before any Commissioner authorized Chief Magistrate of any city, borough, mumicipality orery in england, or betore the Mayor or before any corporate seal of suct city, ecc., or the seal of suchporate, and certified under the in Great Britage of the Court of Quten's Bench orCommon Pleas or or Chief Magistrate, or of Session in Scotland, seal of Notary Public; the hndwriting of any such Judge, ete, beiniz aut or any Judge or Lord belonging to the Crown of (ireat a Judge of any court of suprem) jurisdict icated under the any British Minister, Am Great Britain and Ireland, or any d pendendiction in any Colony Agent of Her Majesty, exercisiug, Cunsul, Vice-Consul, Acting-Consul, P. State, and certitied under the hands functions in any for ign place, or before thsul, or Consular corporation, proof of the corphand and seal of such Minister, etc. If the ore the Goveruor of a the person taking the acknowlerate se. 1 shall in \(n 11\) cases be sufficient, If by anveyance be by a her husband, and that she acdgment must certify therein that he examined her a wonan, tarily, and without any feacknowledged that she executed the he examined her apart from

Nova Scotia.-All deeds, judgment compulsion of or by her husbind the registry office of theeds, judgments, and attachments affecting ind.
copy of a writ of attachmenty in which the lands lie, All deeds, lockis must be registered in from the date of their buinent, with the description and appraisens, dockets of judgment, ir any power of attorney is void . Whly lod for registry. The registry of a accounted registered given thereby, is duly registered. Deeds or m, or a deed subsequently conferring the authority are void against any subsequent purchaser or mor, gagee for valy executed but nut registered first registered his deed or mortgage of such lands. In magee for valuable consideration who has must be recorded as other deeds. Leaves of land for order that a release may bo effectual, it they have purchasers, mortgagees for valuable considerationan three years are void against land since een registered, and a reakonable rent received in pood and judgment creditors, unless the lands lie.

Deeds' Uttice in the county in which returned certified. Common forms of deate, so that one may be registered while the other is with covenants and bar of dower. All deeds may be used, but the statuto provides a short form, adhesive substance will answer for a seal, , should be under seal. A wafer, sealing wax, or other married woman it is usual, although not absolutely net no use. In conveying the estate of a apart from party to the deed, but \(n o\) acknowledgment or sary for safety, that the husband made by an affidavitand, is required. Proof of all deeds, separate examination of the wife, city, borough or town the subscribing witness, in any forviom country-before the sistration, is or Vice-Consul resident in such certified under the common seal, or before the Mayor of any Public, certified under his ouch country, or before a Judge of a conrt of reey Briti-h Consul witnesses, each such rhis ofticial seal. Whnn different parties sign before different or a Notary whose execution he attests, must make a similar affidavit as to the execution by thbseribing female, who can read ands, or the deed cannot be registered. One credibie pe.son, marties

Lands in Outario may writs, will suftice as a witness. instead of deed. A mortgage is is cin the "Torrens System" of Transfer, which is by certificate office for the county-on that certificate are endorsed all trans of land gets a certiticate from the yet in Ontario.
transfers. This system io not universal may be discharged by a certificate signed by the mortgagee, proved and registered like deeds. It entitled to receive the money, and such certitica mortgagee, or his assignee, or representative After maturity the mortgagee is not entitled to chate shat be registered in same Registry Office, bonus for the prisilege of paring off the mortgage . the same manner as a deed or a mortgage. The usual remediention of a certiflcate is proved in closure, or action apon the covenant.

\section*{DYTOHES AND WATERCOURSES.}

Ontario.-Where lands would be benefited by a ditch, the rec
make the ditch. Each must undertake a fair proportion, the respective owners must open and he cannot be in the work he cannot object to its constructione work Even if a mau has no ened or wided tupon to bear any expense in it. When dif if beneficial to his neighbors, but water cannot be, hey must be kept up in the same way. Overs have once been opened, deepan adjoining muniowed, and the ditch must be carried throwernooding or damming up bacs-

If there is any dipality.
must be called, and if alt in the matter, it is referred to the Municinal with the clerk , and if all parties agree, then the agreennent is unicipal Engineer. A meeting Engineer attends the municipality. It can then be euforced if into writug, signed and filed that the work is nece meeting, and if necesscry, examines the no agreement is arrived at, the details and must be tilery, he makes an award in writing. The parties on oath. If he thinkg must be filed with the Township Clerk, There is an appeal to the Coifles all necessary期
imnnicipality pays the Engineer's fees an' also any other fees or costs awarded to any person The anount, if not otherwise repaid, is collected, like any other municipal tax, from the lands of the person liabie.

Brotish Columbia.-Two thirds in interest of the proprietors of any marsh, swamp, or meadow lands may select one or more Commissioners to carry on the work of reclaiming lands. The Commissioners may call on the proprietors to do the work, or, in case of negleet, do it themselves and charge the owners, or the land. There are also in British Columbia provisions similar ta those in Ontario relating to Ditches and Watercourses. In the other Provinces, the rights of adjoining owners are regulated by the common law.

\section*{DOTVER.}

Manitoba.-A married woman has no dower in this Province.
New Brunswich:-A widow is entitled to dower of one-third of all the lands of her husband held by him during their coverture unless she has joined him in conveying same to others.

Nova Scotia.-A widow is entitled to dower in lands (except in cases mentioned in Statutel of which her husband was seized during the marriage. A married woman may bar her dower in any lands or hereditaments, by joining with her husband in a deed or conveyance thereol, in which a release of dower is contained.

Ontario.-A widow is entitled to elect whether she will take her dower or a distributivg share of the estate according to the rules of devolution of personal estate. The right to dower consists in a life estate in one-third of the land. In case of dispute, the widow can have he? share ascertained.

\section*{LTNE FENCES.}

Ontario.-Owners of occupied adjoining lands must make, keep rip and repair a just pron portion of the fence between them. Owners of unoceupied lands adjoining occupied lands must, upon their being occupied, be lable as if their land had been occupied at the time of the origmal fencing. In case of dispute notice is given to call in fence viewers-three in number. If an occupant receives the notice he must communicate it to the owner. The fence viewers examine the premises, aud, if required, take evidence on oath. They then make an award in writing, dealing with the question in detail. Thev must regard the nature of the fences in use in the locality, the pecuniary circumstances of the parties, and the suitableness of the fence ordered. The award must be deposited in the office of the clerk of the municipality. Any person desiring to enforce it may do so by notice. If the notice is not obeyed within one month, the person giving notice may perform the work and recover its value and costs in the Division Court. The award may be registered, and when registered becomes a lien on the land. An appeal is allowed from the fence viewers to the County Judge, whose decision is final.

No fence can be removed without six months' previous notice to the owner or occupier of the adjacent enclosure. The owner of the fence notified must pay the amount of the value of the fence as agreed upon or as tixed by the fence viewers.

If a tree is thrown down across a fence and damages a crop, the proprietor or occupant must, within forty-eight hours, remove the tree, repair the fence and make goot the damage. If he does not do so, the injured party may do the work and collect the expense. Disputes on this subject are likewise adjusted by fence viewers.

In the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, similar provisions are found. In Manitoba, parties desiring a survey of boundary lines can have it made by giving notice in writing to all parties interested. Twelve months' notice of removal of fences is required instead of six as in Ontario.

In Nova Scotia, the proprictor of a field adjoining another improved must maintain his portion of fencing, and in case he neglects, after turee days' notice, any fence viewer appointed by the Municipal Council may cause that portion to be built, and recover double the cost and the expenses as an ordinary debt from the person making default. The fence viewer is entitled to 60 cents a day while engaged, and is liable to a fine of \(\$ 8.00\) for neglect of duty, All fences, except stone, picket, and board which shall be 4 feet high, shall be 4 feet 6 inches high.

\section*{MECHANICS' LIENS.}

In all the Provinces (except New Brunswick, where there isno lien law) and in the Territories mechanics, contractors, builders and laborers have a lien or charge for the price of any work done or materials furnished upon the estate and interest of the person for whom such work is done or materials furnished in the building, erection or mine where such work is dono or furnished and in the lands occupied therewith, provided a statement verified by affidavit be filed within thirty days in the Registry of Deeds for the County and action taken to euforce claim within ninety days frum completion of work or furnishing of materials.

In Onario further provisions are made to enable wage-earners to recover'their wages for the thirty days secured by the Mechanics' Lien Act. An owner may himself pay the workman and charge the contractor, Before a contractor can claim any money on his contract, he must prove to the owner payment of wages up to the fourteenth day before payment to him, the contractor. The owner may hold back any wages due. Where the total payments for the month are under \(\$ 100\), the proof is dispensed with. A lien for wages is not affected by any subsequent garnishment, and a lien holder can enforce a lien on an unfinished building as well as on a finished one. Mortgages to secure future advances will not hold priority over wages if the mortgagee has actual notice of unpaid wages. The mortgagee must have proof from the contractor that the wages are paid. The purchaser o: mortgagee of an untinished house must, to protect his purchase, secure proof on oath from the vendor or mortgagor that wages are paid. Otherwise, any unpaid wages will have priority. Where proceedings are taken to enforce liens
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a mortgagee may be notiffed. If notified, all proceedings under the, mortgage (except notices of sale) must stop until leave to proceed is obtained from the official before whon the proceedinys proceedings have been instituted to realize the claim and a certificate registered months, uniess Registry Office.

In Manitoba, no lien can exist for a claim under son. The lion is limed to the person at whose instance the work was done or machinery furmshed A claim the estate of the the Registry Offic: during progress of the work, or within must be taken within ninety days, For a lien over wisnin thirty days afterwards. Proceedings over that amount is within the jurisdiction of the Queen's Bench Court must be resorted to ; writing. In case of deficiency, liens share equally.

\section*{TAXES}

Manitoba.-Lands may be sold for taxes, when in arrears for one year or upwards, by the treasurer of the municipality within which the lands lie, and may be redeemed at any time within two years from date of sale, upon payment of the sum paid by purchaser, with ten per years from date of sale.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.-If the municipal rates, or a lands remain unpa'd for three years, the Munieipal cour a portion thereof, charged against issue a warrant to the sheriff of the County to make council may order the municipal clerk to necessary to pay such taxes and all costs and charges counecto much of said lands as may be thereupon make such sale by publicauction, conducting the same in the sale. The sheriff shall prescribed for the sale of lands under Judgment of the Supreme court accordance with the forms Ontario.-The rate for the year is fixed by the conncil of ench
lands are charged therewith. Lands may be sold for taxes when theyicipal cornoration, and years The owner may redeem within ne year after sdle.

Territories.-All land and personal property and in
taxes. Lands may be sold for arrears of taxes, but may the re in the territories are liable to two years from sale.

\section*{3. SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE}

Ontario.-(1) Banns may be proclaimed on Sunday in a church in which one of the part es has been in the habit of attending wor-hip, and in the municipality where one of the parties has for fifteen days immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode ; or,
(2) A marriage license may be obtained on making an attidavit stating that :-(a) There is no aftinity, consanguinity, pre-contract or other lawful cause to hinder the marriage (b) There is dence fur fifteen days as above mentioned, if there has note 10 hinder the marriage. (b) Resithe marriage is not to evade due publicity or other improper purpose. (c) If either party under If no If no person to give cousent, fact must be stated. The father ; if the father be dead, the guarSer mother, if not married again, may give consent. required

Nova Scotia,--License or banns. Minors under twenty-one require consent.

\section*{4. VOTERS, QUALIFICATION OF, FOR PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.}

Manitoba.-The persons entitled to vote at elections for the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba are those whose names appear in the list of electors, prepared under the provisions of an Act respecting the election of Members of the Legislative Assemb \(y\), and that the following are the qualifications of a person entitled to be registerea as such elector :-
(a) He must be of the male sex.
(b) He must be the full age of twenty-one years,
(c) He must be a British subject by birth or naturalization, etc.
(d) At the date of the issue of the proclamation appointing the

Act, he must have been for one month immediavely prior the registration clerk under said within the electoral division in which he is to vote a prior thereto a resident, and domiciled diately prior to said date a r sident, and domin

The following persons are not entitled to be registered es electors of Manitoba.
(a) The judges of the Cwurt of Queen's Bench andered as electors :-
(b) Indians, or persons of Indian been's Bench and of the County Courts.
or who have at any time within three years prior to annuity or treaty money from the Crown, treaty money.
(c) Persons disqualified from voting under the provisions of this Act or any former Act of this Province relating to corrupt practices at Legislative elections,
(d) Lunatics, idicits, persons of unsound mind and persons contined in any gaol, penttentiary sylum or other public institution as inmates or prisoners,
(e) All officials and employees of the Domi ion and Manitoba governments in receipt of a salary to the amount of three hundred and tifty dollars per annum or up.ards, and all regular soldiprs and persons e rolled in military schools, and also all registrars, sheriffs, county court clerks and bailiffs in receipt of fees to the amount of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum or upwards.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Ministers of the Crown or members of the Deminion Parliament or of a Dominion Legislature.

New Brunswick:-For the Provincial franchise there is manhood suffrage, the only limitation being that the voters shall get upon the registry, and \(i_{n}\) order to get upon the registry reyuires a previous tweive months residence in the district tor which the list is being made up. The voter must be a mate person, must be over twenty-one years old and a British subject. In addition to \(t\) e registered voters, persons are allowed to vote who may not be able to get upon the registry by rearo of non-residence or any similar ground if they own real estate to the value ot \(\$ 100\) and personal estate to the value of \(\$ 404\), or income to the amount of \(\$+00\), or if the voter is a minuster or teacher i.u charge of any congregation, or employed in any school or college.

Nova Scotia.-The following persons, if of the full age of twenty-one years and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not disqualified by any section of this Act, or otherwise by law prevented from voting, shall be entitled to have their names entered upon the list of electors, and if so entered shall be entitled to vote at election of members to serve in the House of Assembly, that is to say :-
(a) Every male person, who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been assessed in respect of real property to the value of ole hundred and fifty dollars, or in respect of personal property, or of personal and real property together, to the value of three hundred dollars.
(b) Every male person who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been in possession of real or personal property, or of personal and real property together, of the respective values mentioned in the preceding sub-section, and shall have been by law specially exempted from taxation.
(c) Every male person, who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been a bona flde yearly tenant of real property of the value of one hundred and tifty dollars, where the assessment of real property was by law levied upon the owners thereof, or the assessed value of whose p rsonal ,roperty combined with that of the real property so occupied by him as a yearly tenant shall have been three hi ndred dollars or upwards.
(d) The son of every person qualified under the preceding sub-sections, if such person at the time of the last assessment shall have been in possession as owner or yearly tenant of sutficient property to qualify more than one voter, and if such son shall have resided in the residence or dwelling of his father, or on property owned by his father within the assessment district, for at least one year next prior to said assessment.
(e) The son of every widow, if such widow at the time of the last assessment shall have been in possession, as owner or yearly tenaıt, of sufficient property to give a qualitication to vote, if such son shall have resided in the residence or dwelling of his mother, or on the property owned by his mother within the assessment district for at least one year next prior to said assessment.
( \(f\) ) Every person who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been entitled to be assessed as in sub-section (a) mentioned, or shall have been qualified under any of the preceding sub-sections, and whose name shall have been omitted from the assessors' returns, or returned as assessed for less than the qualifying amount.
(g) Every male person who, at the time of the last assessment, shall have been assessed in respect of income to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars or more ; or who derives an income of at least two hundred and fifty dollars annual y Irom his earnings, in money or money's worth, or from some profession, trade, calling or office, or from some investment, and has so derived such income, and has been a resident of the County of which the polling district in which he claims a vote forms a part, for one year next before the first day of January preceding the meeting of the revisors.
(h) Every fisherman, who, at the time of the last assessment, was the owner of boats, neto. fishing gear and tackle, or of Loats, nets, fishing gear, tackle and real estate, of the actual value of one hundred and tifty doliars, if such property was within the County of which the polling district in which he claims a vote forms a part.

Ontario.-Sections 2 and 3 of Act to establish Manhood Suffrage for the Legislative Assembly are as follows:
2. Property or income qualification for voters as respects the Legislative Assembly is abolished, except as hereinafter provided.
3. Every male person, of the full age of twenty-one years, a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not disqu lified under sections 4 and 5 of the Ontario Election Act, or under this Act, and not otherwise by law prohibited from voting, shall, if duly entered on the list of voters proper to be used, be entitled to vote at elections to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

Provided that such person had resided within the Province for the nine months next preceding the time fixed by statute (or by a by-law authorized by statute) for beginuing to make the assessment roll in which he is entitled to be entered as a person qualified to vote, or had so resided within the Province for the iwelve months next preceding the time up to which a complaint may be made to the County Judge, under the Voters Lists Act, or this Act, to insert the name of such person in the list:

And provided that such person was in good faith at the time fixed ax aforesaid for beginning to make said roll, or for making such complaint as the case may be, a resident of, and domiciled in, the municipality in the list of which he is entered, and is, at he time of tendering ais vote, a resident or and domiciled within the electoral district, and had resided in the said electoral district continuously from the time fixed as aforesaid for beginning to make seiz issue be

\section*{©}

This section relates entirely to the law of the Province of Quebec. On many points it differs entirely from the other Provinces.

\section*{Domicile}

A person's domicile is where he has his principal establishment. Change of dom' ile is effected by change of resid nee, coupled with the intention of making his new residence his principal establishment; without such intention, change of residence does not operate change of domicile. The domicile of a married woman is with her husband; of a minor or insane person, with those in authority over him. The domicile of a servant is, as a rule, at his master's

\section*{Marriage.}

A man cannot marry before the age of fourteen, nor a woman before twelve, And in all cases where the contracting parties are under the age of majority, they must have the cocsent
of the parents of both.

\section*{Servitude.}

A servitude is a right which the owner of one piece of real estate, called the dominant property, has over the property of another, called the servient property. Servitudes may arise from the situation of the property :-for example, lands on a lower level are bound to receive waters which flow naturally from those of a higher level. They may also arise from the law: e. g. right of view on a neighbor's property. These rights can, however, be enjoyed only within the limits prescribed by the law; the rule being that one neighbor must not be subject to annoyance or inconvenience for the pleasure of another. Of course, almost any kind of servitude may be established by agreement between adjoining proprietors, the sole limitation being that there must be no contravention of public order.

\section*{Realty and Personalty.}

In a general sense, immoveables are realty or real property, and moveables are personalty or personal property. Real property is governed by the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is situate, while personal property is governed by the laws of domicile of the owner.

\section*{Affidavits.}

Affidavits can only be taken in connection with judicial proceedings, and must be sworn to by the attiant. When the proceedings are not judicial or extra-judicial, a declaration and not an affidavit is made, by which the declarant solemnly and sincerely declares but does not swear to the truth of what ensues, Both must be made and signed before a judge, magistrate, notary, commissioner or other competent officer.

\section*{Attachment.}

Attachmentlies in all cases to recover the amount of a judgment. Where monies or effects are seized in the hands of a third party, such party is called a garnishee. Attachments also issue before judgment, chiefly in the following cases :-

Simple Attachment.-Where a debtor in a sum exceeding \(\$ 5\) absconds or is about to leave the Province of Quebec with fraudulent intent, or with such intent secretes his property, or when an insolvent trader, although required so to do, refuses to abandon nis property.

Attachment in Revendication (Replevin.)-Where the proprietor of a moveable is without right deprived by another of the possession thereof.

SEIZURE FOR RENT (saisie-gagerie.)-Where a landlord, to recover his rent, seizes effects subject to his special privilege, A landlord has a right to follow goods removed from his premises for a period of eight days from such removal.

A seizure before judgment may also issue where a wife, suing for separation as to bed and board, or as to property only, deems it in her interests to attach the moveable property, money, etc., belonging to the community.

\section*{Altens.}

\section*{(See also Naturalization, page 319.)}

A person born in any part of the Empire is a British subject, as also is he whose father or paternal grand-father is a British subject, though the person himself may have been born in a foreign country.

An allen may become a British subject after three years' residence in Canada, provided he takes the oath of residence and allegiance and procures a certificate of naturalization. The procedure is simple and inexpensive. When naturalized, he has all the rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject.

An alien, not naturalized, can acquire or transmit by gratuitous or onerous title, by succession or by will, all property in Lower Canada in the same way as a British subject. He may also sue and be sued in its Courts. But a person not resident in Lower Canada who institutes a suit therein may, by the opposite party, be compelled to furnish security for the costs. Aliens, however, although they are practically on a parwith British subjects as regards rights of property, labor under certain disabilities ; for instance, an alien cannot serve as a juror; ho has civil but not political rights.

\section*{Arrest for Debt-Capias.}

A person cannot now, under the laws of Quebec, be arrested for debt, unless the sum is at least \(\$ 4000\) and then only in the following cases:-

When the debtor is about to leave the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario with intent to defrand his creditors.

When, with such intent, he secretes his property.
When the debtor is a trader and refuses to make an assignment of his property, after being required to do so.

When the holder of real estate is diminishing its value with a view to injure a person who has a hypothecary or privileged claim thereon.

Capiases, as a rule, are regarded by the Courts with disfavor, and should only be issued where the facts unequivocally point to fraud.

\section*{Bilts of Sale and Chattel Mortgages.}

A chattel mortgage is not recognized in Quebec. An unpaid vendor has always a privilege or preference for the price.

\section*{Exemptions from Seizure.}

The creditor cannot seize the following property belonging to his debtor:-(1.) The bed, bedding or bedsteads in use by him and his family. (2.) The ordinary and necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family. (3.) Two stoves and their pipes, one pair of andirons, one pothook and its accessories, one pair of tongs and one fire-shovel. (4.) All the cooking utensils, knives, torks, spoons and crockery in use by the family, two tables, two cupboards or dressers, one lamp, one mirror, one washing-stand with its toilet accessories, two trunks or valises, the carpets or matting covering the lloors, one clock, one sofa, twelve chairs,-providing that the total value of such effects does not exceed the sum of \(\$ 59.00\), the debtor having the right to choose the things he may retain to the amount of such sum. (3) All spinning-wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, such fishing nets, lines and seines as are in common use, one tub, one washing machine, one wringer, two pails, three flat irons, one blacking brush, one broom and fifty volumes of books, all the family portraits and all drawings and paintings executed by debtor or the members of his family for their use. (6.) One sewing-machine in the hands of tailors or milliners, or any person earning his livelihood by working for others with such sewing-machine. (7.) Fuel and food sufficient for the debtor and his family for three months, (8.) Une span of plough horses or a yoke of oxen, one cow, two pigs, four sheep, the wool from such sheep, the cloth manufactured from such wool and the hay and other fodder intended for feeding the said animals, one plough, one harrow, one working-sleigh, one tumbril, one hay-cart, and harnesses necessary for farm purposes. (9.) Tools or implements or other chattels in use in the trade to the value of \(\$ 30.00\). (10.) Bees to the extent of fifteen hives. But when the effects mentioned in paragraphs 4,5, and 6 are seized for their price, or have been given in pawn, the exemption does not hold good.

Alimentary allowances and certain other assets are also exempt from seizure.

\section*{Interest.}

\section*{(See also page 318.)}

When no rate has been agreed upon, the rate allowed is 6 per cent., but the parties may fix the rate as they see fit. Interest cannot be charged on open accounts, but is allowed on bills and notes from the due date thereof.

\section*{Limitation of Aclions.}

Fees and charges for professional services of advocates, notaries, physicians, ete., are prescribed by five years, as are claims of a commercial nature, comprising bills, notes, drafts, ordinary d \(\omega\) bts and money demands. Actions in damages are prescribed by two years, but if for libel and slander by one year only. Wages of domesties and farm servants, nerchants' clerks, etc., who are hired for a period less than a year are prescribed by one year.

Subsequent purchasers of immoveable property with title and in good faith prescribe against the true proprietor by ten years. Judgments and the large majority of claims of every nature can ouly be prescribed against after thirty years.

\section*{Registration of Partnership.}

Firm-names must be registered both in the Registry Office of the division in which the business is being carried on and at the office of the Superior Court for the aistrict. The registration must be effected within 60 days from the commencement of business, otherwise the parties doing business are liable to a qui tam action and a judgment of condemnation to the amount of \(\$ 200.00\). A party carrying on business in his own name need not register.

\section*{Corporations.}

Letters Patent of Incorporation or \(\boldsymbol{n}\) Charter of Incorporation may issue from either the Federal or Provincial authority. If the corporation is for provincial purposes the local legislature may authorize its operations ; otherwise, recourse must be had to the Federal Government. For instance, a railway entirely within one province need only receive its charter from such province ; but if its line penetrates into another province, a Dominion Charter would be necessary.

\section*{Evidence in Commercial Cases.}

Evidence may be made by presumptions, writings, testimony, confessions of the party, or by his oath.

The best evidence does not mean the most convincing evidence, but the best class of evidence. Evidence of a higher class always overrides evidence of a lower class, even though the latter may have far the most convincing power. Consequently, oral evidence cannot be adduced to modify the terms of an instrumen in writing,

A notarial deed or other authentic writing makes complete proof between the parties, and cannot be rebutted by other evidence. Prima-facie proof is proof which the Court will accept as sufficient so long as it is not rebutted by other + vidence.

A party cannot ask his witness leading questions, unless the witness is the opposing party or shows hostility.

Proof of a contract for the sale of goods where the amount involved exceeds \(\$ 50.00\) cannct be made unless the vendor can produce a memorandum sigued by the purchaser in evidence of such sale, or unless there has been delivery and acceptance of part of the goods, or an earnest has been given by the purchaser.

In commercial matters, parties may'give evidence in their own behalf.

\section*{Qualification of E'ectors for the Province of Quebec.}

The following persons being British subjects, and of the age of 21 years, are entitled to registration as electors for the local Assembly:-
(1). Owners or occupants of city property of the value of \(\$ 300,00\), or of property in a country unicipality of the value of \(\$ 200.00\), or which yields a revenue annually of \(\$ 20,00\).
(2). Tenants of city property of the value of \(\$ 300,00\), who are paying an annual rent of \(\$ 30.00\), or tenants of property in a country municipality of the value of \(\$ 200.00\), who pay an
(3). Teachers teaching in an institution under the control of school commissioners or trustees.
(4). Rentiers or retired farmers who are in receipt of an equivalent of \(\$ 100.00\) per annum as
(5). Sons or owners of real property residing with their parents, when the property is of sufficient value to qualify such sons.
(6). Fishermen who are owners or occupants of real property, fishing implements, or who are interested in a registered vessel, the whole to the amount of \(\$ 50.00\).

\section*{Pawnbrokers' Charges.}

When the sum advanced on goods pawned does not exceed \(\$ 20.00\), the rate is 2 per cent. per
month; when over \(\$ 20.00,1 \frac{1}{4}\) per cent. per month.

\section*{HINTS TO TESTATORS, EXECUTORS, \&e.}

\section*{Who can make a Will.}

Every person of sound intellect can make a will, and may revoke it or alter it at any time. By noagreement can he divest himself of this right except by contract of marriage. The will may be of the whole property or only part of it, so that a person may die partly testate and partly intestate. A married woman can always make a will without the authority or intervention of her husband.

Minors and persons interdicted for imbecility, insanity or madness cannot bequeath by will even with assistance of their tutors and curators.

\section*{Different Kinds of Wills.}

A will may be made in notarial form, and is then kept on record by the Notary. It may also be made in writing, either by testator or anybody else, but must be signed by testator in pr, sence of two witnesses, who also sign as such. Females may be witnesses, but not minors If the testator cannot sign, he may make his mark, or another person may make it in his presence and under his express direction, and two witnesses attest and sign the will immediately. Deaf mutes are capable of understanding the meaning of a will and the manner of making one, and all other persons whether literate or not, whose infirmity has not rendered them incapable of so understanding and expressing their intentions, may make a will in this form, provided their intention and the acknowledgment of their signature or mark is manifested in presence of witnesses. Legacies made to any of the witnesses, or to the husband or wife of any of the witnesses, or any of their relations in the first degree, are roid, but do not annul the other provisions of the will. A person may also make a holograph will, which is a will wholly written and signed by the attestator, and requires neither notaries nor witnesses, Deaf mutes, who know how to write, may make a will in this manner.

\section*{Who Pays the Testator's Debts ?}

When a testator gives the whole of his property to one or more persons, without deflining the share of each, they are universal legatees. When he bequeaths an aliquot part of his estates, that eonstitutes a legacy by general title. All other legacies are by particular title. The universal legatees are liable for the debts of the estate, and so are the legatees by general title, each according to his share. A legatee by particular title is not liable unless there is not enough in the rest of the estate to pay the debts, because the creditors of the testator must
be paid in preference to the legatees. If there be no will, the heirs at law who accept the estate are responsible for the debts, If there be doubts as to the solvency of an estate, the universal legatees or legatees by general title, or the heirs who are called to it by law, must be careful to accept under benefit of inventory, as otherwise they will have to make good the deficit out of their own pockets.

\section*{Executors.}

A testator may name one or more executors, and may give them what powers he chooses, Married women cannot be executors without the consent of their husbands, and no one can be compelled to accept the office, but once he accepts he cannot renounce without the authority of a judge. The executorship lasts for a year and a day, unless the testator has otherwise provided.

\section*{Tying up Property.}

The testator cannot tie up his property beyond two degrees from the institute or the person to whom he has bequeathed it. Each generation forms a degree. The third degree has the absolute disposal of the property.

\section*{Who are Lawful Heirs?}

When there is no will, children or their descendants succeed to their ascendants, without distinction of sex or primogeniture, and whether they are the issue of the same or different marriages. If there are no descendants, then the parents get half the estate, and the remainder goes to the brothers and sisters and nephews and nieces in the first degree. If there be no brothers and sisters and nephews and nieces in the first degree, then the parents divide the estate equally between them to the exclusion of all other ascendants ; and if there be likeWise no parents, then the succession is divided equally between the nearest ascendant of the paternal line and the nearest ascendant of the maternal line. If the parents hive previously died, the brothers and sisters and nephews and nieces in the first degree exclude the other ascendants and collaterals. The division is made equally among them if they be all born of the same marriaqe, but if not, an equal division is made between the two lines of the deceased, paternal and maternal, those of the whole blood sharing in each line, and those of the half blood sharing each in his own line onlv. If there be brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces on one side only, they exclude all the relations of the other line. If the deceased have left no issue, nor father nor mother, nor brothers nor sisters, nor nephews nor nieces, in the first degree, and only ascendunts in one line, the nearest ascendant takes one-half of the succession, and the nearest collateral relation on the other side gets the other half. If there be no ascendant, the nearest collateral relation of the paternal line gets one-half and the other goes to the nearest of the maternal line. Relations beyond the twelfth degree do not inherit; and in that case the succession belongs to the surviving consort, In default of a surviving consort, it falls to the Crown.

The advantage of a holograph will is that it keeps secret the intentions of the testator, but it will not be effectual to dispose of real estate in the other Provinces of Canada, or in the U.S., or in England, Ireland, or Scotland, where wills in this form are only valid as regards personalty.

\section*{Effects of Marriage on Property.}

Parties marrying may depart from the general laws of the Province governing their property, as regards rights created by marriage by entering into a marriage contract, but they cannot do this after the knot is tied. In this contract they make the law for themselves and may bind themselves by all kinds of agreements not contrary to public order or good morals, and the contract cannot afterwards be altered or revoked. They cannot in any way after marriage, when there is such contract, depart from the contract even to confer benefits on each other. There is one exception to this rule : The husband may insure his life for the benefit of is wife or children, and such insurance can neither be seized by nor assigned to anybody else.

If no marriage contract was entered into, the law of the country, which, at the time, was the domicile of the parties, governs, Domicile is where a person has his principal establishment. For instance, if a man married in England, and at the time had no intention of leaving there, his right of property under marriage would be governed by the laws in force there at that time, even if he afterwards came to this country. But if when marrying his intention was to settle in this country and make his domicile here, the law of this Province would govern. In the Province of Quebec, when there is no marriage contract to the contrary, the parties are subjected to legal community of property and legal dower.

\section*{What is Community of Property.}

It consists of all the moveable property which both consorts had when marrying, or which comes to them during marriage by any title; all the fruits and revenues received during the marriage ; and all the immoveables they acquire during that period otherwise than by succession or equivalent title. In general terms the ouly things that do not fall into the community are the immoveables that belonged to the consorts before marrying and those either of them acquires afterwards, by succession or other equivalent title. A gift or a legacy of an immoveable to one of the consorts by an ascendant would be considered as a title equivalent to succession, but not such gift or legacy made by others than ascendants. The property which does not fallinto the community is of course the private property of one or other of the consorts. Against these assets must be set the liabilities of the community. They consist of the debts contracted by the husband during the community, or by the wife with his consent, and generally all debts except
such a of the event

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\section*{Fish and Game Laws.}
such as are connected with the private property of either consort. The entire administration of the community is in the hanus of the husband, so that the only remedy of the wife, in the

The community is dissolved ty is to sue for separation of property.
by disappearance of husband withoath, by separation of property or of bed and board, and tion a partition is made by experts agread new of him being obtainable. After its dissoluequal division ; and the heirs or legatees of either consort cannot by the Court, on the basis of an share in the partition.

Legal dower, which also results from the mere act of marriage, when there is to the contrary, consists of the usufruct for the wife and one-half of the immoveables which belonged the wife and the ownership for the children, of of one-half of those which accrued to him during the husband at the time of the marriage and other ascendants. This right only can be openg by the death of the his father or mother or tract of marriage provides that there shall be dower, and that it the husband unless the conof property being granted.

\section*{fitit and ©ame Salug.}

As to the laws relating to fishing there is a partial conflict of jurisdiction, The Dominion and Provinces both claim the right to pass laws with regard to the fisheries in all the waters of print both Dominion and Provincial the Provincial regulations. It is necessary, however, to print both Dominion and Provincial seasons.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION,
Table of Close Seasons in force, 1st November, 1893


\footnotetext{
* Fishing for oysters through the ice is prohibited.
}
covering so large a field and so many tation of legal information as accurate as possible. In crept in We will be obliged to any topies it is almost impossible for some error not to have be corrected in any future edition. We cespondent who will point out any mistake, and it will sented for the first time to the Canithave the satisfaction of knowing that there is here pretematically arranged according to the re public a succince compendium of Canadian law sysProvinces. If the result of our labor is a move in the direction the Dominion and the various thereby furthering the national idea, that labor will not have been ine unification of our laws,

\section*{SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.}

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.
The size of nets is regulated'so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close time is provided in addition to special close seasons.
The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing tish is illegal.
The use of tire-arms for killing fish is prohibited
Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes.
The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

The following Order-in-Council has lately been published :-
The granting of permits to take bass under the provisions of the order-in-council of the 16th: A pril, 1.92, shalí be carried out during the year 1893 only, and no longer ; and the several persons obtaining permits for 1893 ,hall be notified thereof. After the 1st day of January, 1894, the close -eason for bass in the provinces of Ontario and Quebee shall be from the 10th day of May till the 3uth day of June, toth daysinclusive, in each at d very year. Such portions of section two of the general fishing regilations for Ontario of the 18th July, 1889, in so far as it relat-s to the close season for bass, the order-in-council of the 6th A pril, 1892, relating to the granting of permits to talke bass in Ontario, and also that provision of the order-in-council of the 26th March, 1892, relating to the close season for bass in the Province of Quebec, shall be revoked and be of no effect on and after the 31st day of December, 1893.

The Doninion has not as yet claimed jurisdiction over game, therefore in the following table as far as game is concerned the Provincial seasons are undisputed.

\section*{PROVINCIAL.}

\section*{CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME AND FISH.}

\section*{Province of Rritish Coltmbia.}

SHooting.-Cow elk and hen pheasant protected at all times. Deer, elk, reindeer, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep and hare, from 1st January to 14th September, Grouse partridge, prairie fowl, California and Virginiaquail, from 1st February to 1st September. (Cock pheasant, from 1st February to 13th September. Wild duck, from 1st March
to 31st August. Quail and cock pheasant are protected entirely upon the mainland of British Columbia until 1st September, 1894. Gulls are protected at all times.

Deer cannot be hunted with dogs west of the Cascade range.

FISHING.-Trout, from 15th October to 15th March.

\section*{Province f Manitoba.}

Shooting.-None of the animals and birds hereafter mentioned in this section shall be shot at, hunted, trapped, taken, or killed on any Sunday, or between the dates uamed in any 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 ist January and 1st October. The grouse known as prairie chickens and partridges between 1st December and 15 th September. Woodcock, plover, snipe, and sandpipers Detween 1st January and 1st August. All kinus of wild duck, sea duck, wigeon, teal, wild swan, and wild goose (except the snow goose or wavey), between 1st May and 1st September. Otter, fisher, or pekan, bpaver, muskrat and sable, between 15 th May and 1st October. Marten, between 15th April and 1st November.

No birds or animals, excepting fur-bearing animals, shall be trapped, nor shall any
swivel guns, batteries, or night lights be uced to kill swans, gtese or ducks; nor shall any beaver or muskrat house be destroyed at any time; nor shall porson or poisonous bait be exposed for any animal or bird.
No eggs of the birds mentioned may at any time be taken or had in possession. This act does not apply to Indians on their reserves, 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 \(\$ 25\), to kill any of the animals or birds named; but the minister may grant a free permit to a guest of a resident in the Province.
Fishing.-Whitefish, tullibee, salmon, or lake trout may not be caught, bought, sold, or had in possession between October 5 and December 15 ; pickerel, pike, gold eyes, mullets, A pril 15 and May 15 ; sturgeon, May 15 and July 15 ; speckled trout, not between September 15 and May 1, Maskinonge, 15 th April and 15th June.

\section*{Province of New Brunswick.}

Shooting.-Moose, caribou, deer, or red deer, from 15th January to 1st September. Cow moose are protected at all times. Fee for non-resinents of the Province, \(\$ 10\). No person shall kill or thke more than one monse, two caribou, and three deer or red deer, during any one year. Beaver, otter, mink, sable and fisher, 1 st May to 1 st September. Grouse or partridge, 1st December to 20th September.

Woodcock, 1st December to 1st September Snipe, 1st March to 15th Sept. Black duck, wond duck, and teal, 1st May to 1st September. Other ducks, brant, geese and other water fowl shali not be hunted with artificial light, nor with swivel or punt guns, nor trapped or netted at any time. Sea-gulls are protected in the parish of Grand Manan at all seasons ; song-birds and insectivorous birds, entirely

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protected，No person，not having his domi－ cile in the Province of New Brunswick，thall be entitled to hunt or kill any game bird or animal，or fur－bearing animal，in the Prov－ ince without a license，which may be obtained from the ProvincisilSecretary，Fred－ ericton，N．B．，or from the Chief Game Commissioner，St．John，N．B．，by payment of a fee of \(\$ 20\) ．License to be in force for one year from the 1st day of September in each year．Otticers of Her Majesty＇s service can

Fishing．－Salmon（net fishing），15th Aug－ ust to 1st March．Salmon（anglin⿱㇒日勺心），15th August to 1st February．Speekled trout，15th September to ist May．Large grey trout， lunge，ouananiche，and land－locked salmon 15th September to 1st May．The use of explosives or poisonous substances for killing fish is illegal．Streams leased to individuals or clubs cannot be fished by the public．

\section*{Northwest Territories．}

Shooting．－Elk，moose，caribon，antelope， deer，or fawn，mountain sheep or goat，or hare，from 1st February to 1st September， Limit，six head any one season，Grouse， partridge，pheasant，or prairie chicken， 1 st January to 1st September．Wild duck and geese，snipe，from 15th May to 1st September． Beaver and otter，from 15th May to 1 st November．Mink，fisher，and marten，from

15th April to 1 st November．Muskrat，from 15th May to 1 st November．These restric－ tions do not apply north of a line drawn 100 miles north of the North Saskatchewan River． Non－residents require a license to hunt ；fee，
\(\$ 5\) ．

Fisiring，－Speckled trout，from 1st Uctober to 1st Jannary．Pickerel（doré，from 15th
April to 15th May．

\section*{Province of Nova Scotia．}

Shooting．－Moose and caribou，from 1st February to 15th september，No person shall kill or take more than two moose and four caribou during any one year．No hunting of moose or caribou with dogs allowed．Beaver， from 1st A pril to 1st November．Hare，from 1st March to 1st Uctober，Utter，mink and furred animals，from ist May to 1st Novem－ ber．Grouse or partridge，from ist January
teal，from 1st March to 20th August．Insec－ tivorous birds protected at all times．Non－ residents of Nova Scotia must take out license to shoot in the Province，obtainable from the Provin，cial Secretary，or parties possessing needful authority．
Fisming，－－Salmon，from isth August to 1st February，with fly．Trout，land－locked sal－ mon，from 1st October to 1st April．

\section*{Province of Ontario．}

Shooting．－Moose and caribou protected entirely until October 20th，1895，No deer shall be hunted，taken，or killed between November 15th and 2nd October following． Beaver，muskrat，mink，sable，marten，otier， or fisher，1st A pril to 1st November．Beaver， otter and fisher cannot be killed before 1st November，1897．Quail and wild turkeys， December 15 th to October 15 th．Turkeys cannot be killed before 15th October， 1897 ． Grouse，pheasants，woodcock，golden plover， prairie fowl，partridge，snipe，rail， 15 th December to 15th September following． Swans and geese，1st May to 15th September， Ducks of all kinds and other water－fowl， 15 th December to 1st September．No person shall shoot between sunset and suurise，nor can any person kill more than 400 ducks in one season．Hare， 15 th December to 15 th Septem－
ber．
No person who has not been a resident of this Province or Quebec for three months next before Uctober 15th can kill deer，except he
hold a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands，which may be obtained for \(\$ 25\) ． No person shall kill more than two deer．
No person shall kill or take any moose，plk， reindeer，caribou，deer，partridge，or quail， for the purpose of exporting the same out of Ontario．No person shall sell any quail killed in Ontario before 1uth A pril， 1891.
Fishing．－Salmon，trout，and whitefish， between the 1st and 30 th November．Fresh， water herring，from 15 th October to 1st December．Speckled tront，brook trout，river trout，from 15th September to 1st May，Bass and maskinonge， 15 th April to 15th June． Pickerel，15th April to 15 th May．No person sball kill more than fifty speckled or brcok tront in one day，or more than aggregates in weight 15 pounds，or any trout less than five inches in length．Smaller ones to be returned to the water．Not more than one dozen bass inches long．

\section*{Prince Edward Island．}

Shooting．－Partridge， 15 th February to 1st October．Woodeock and snipe，1st January to 20th August．Wild duck，1st March to 10 th August．Hares and rabbits，1st March to lst September．Muskrat，marten or otter，1st May to 1st November．

Fishing，－Smelts July．Trout，1st October April to 1st Entirely foibidden： between sunset and ：－Pursuing wild fowl of \(\$ 50\) or one month＇s use of explosives to catch or kill ．The entirely prohibited．

\section*{Province of Quebec.}

Shooting,-Deer, from 1st January to 1st October. Moose and caribou from 1st February to 1 ist September. Fee for non-residents of the Province, \(\$ 20\).
N.B. -The hunting of moose, caribou, or deer, wih dogs or by means of snares, traps, ete, is prohibited. No person (white man or Indian) has a right, during one season's hunting to kill or take alive-unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purposemore than two moose, two caribou, and three deer. After the first ten days of the close season, ali railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou, or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November. Hare, from 1st February to 1st November. Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinongé, Yamaska, Richelien and Berthier), from 1st May to 1st April following. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind, from 1st Fobruary to 1st September. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind (except sheldrake, loo and gull), from 1st May to 1st September. (And at any time of the year between one hour after sunset and one
hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc.). Insectivorous birds, etc., protected between 1st March and 1st September. It is unlawful to take nests or eggs at any time.
N.B.-Fine of \(\$ 2\) to 8100 , or imprisonment in default of payment. (No perror: who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec nor in that of Ontario, can at any time hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.)
Fishing.-Salmon (fly-fishing), from 15th August to 1st February. Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from 1st October to 1st May. Large gray trout, lake trout from 15th October to ist December. Ouananiche, from 15 th September to 1st December. Pickerel (doré), from 15th April to 15th May. Maskinonge from 25 th May to 1 st July. Whitefish, from 10th November to 1 st 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 und r lease, without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such licenses are only valid for the time, place, and persons therein indicated.

\section*{Surgital and Mrcotal Minty.}

\section*{ACCIDENTS OR EMERGENCIES.}

If an artery be cut, red blood spurts. Compress it above the wound. If a vein is cut, dark blood flows. Compress it below and above.

If choking, go upon all fours and cough
For slight burns, dip the part in cold water ; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish or linseed oil.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body ; for fainting, lay the person flat.
Send for a physician when a serious accident of any kind occurs, but treat as directed until he arrives.

SCALDS AND BURNs. - The following facts cannot be too firm! y impressed on the mind of the reader, that in either of these accidents the first, best, and often the ouly remedies required, are sheets of wadding, fine wool, or carded cotton, and, in the detault of these, violet powder, flour, magnesia, or chalk. The object for which these several articies are employed is the same in each instance, namely, to exclude the air from the injured part ; for, if the air can be effectually shut out from the raw surface, and care is taken not to expose the tender part till the new cuticle is formed, the cure may be safely left to nature. The moment a person is called to a case of scald or burn, he shuuld cover the part with a sheet, or a portion of a sheet, of wadding, taking eare not to break any blister that may have formed, or stay to remove any burnt clothes that may adhere to the surface, but as quickly as possible envelop every part of the injury from all access of the air, laying one or two more pieces of wadding on the first, so as effectually to guard the burn or scald from the irritation of the atmosphere; and, if the article used is wool or cotton, the same precaution of adding more material where the surface is thiniy covered must be adopted, a light bandage finally securing all in their places. Any of the popular remedies recommended below may be employed when neither wool, cotton nor wadding are to be procured, it being always remembered that that article which will best exclude the air from a burn or scald is the best, quickest, and least painful mode of treatment. And in this respect nothing has surpassed cotton loose or attached to paper as in wadding.

If the skin is much injured in burns, spread some linen pretty thickly with chalk ointment, and lay over the part, and give the patient some brandy and water if much exhausted; then send for a medical man. If not much injured, and very painful, use the same ointment, or apply carded cotton dipped in lime water and linseed oil, If you please, you may lay cloths dipped in ether over the parts or cold lotions. Treat scalds in same manner, or cover with scraped raw potato ; but the chalk ointment is the best. In the absence of all these, cover the injured part with treacle, and dust over it plenty of flour.

BODV In Flames.- Lay the person down on the floor of the room, and throw the tablecloth, rug, or other large cloth over him, and roll him on the floor,
of ; then slightly bend the finger ; this will draw down the bone, having the patient before probably be able to remove the dirt; but if this will not enable you to of the eye, and you will tion while you have a netting-needle or bodkin placed over the eyelid; this will turn it inside out, and enable you to remove the sand, or eyelash, etc., with the corner of a fine silk handker.
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chief. As soon as the substance is removed, bathe the eye with cold water, and exclude the light for a day. If the inflammation is severe, let the patient use a refrigerant lotion.

Lime in The Eye, - Syringe it well with warm vinegar and water in the proportion of one ounce of vinegar to eight ounces of water ; exclude light.
iron or Steel Spicule in the Eye.-These occur while turning iron or steel in a lathe, and are best remedied by doubling back the upper or lower cyelid, according to the rituation of the substance, and with the flat edge of a silver probe, taking up the metallic particle, using a lotion made by dissolving six grains of sugar of lead and the same of white vitriol, in six ounces of water, and bathing the eye three times a day till the inflammation subsides. Another plan is-Drop a solution of sulphate of copper (from one to three grains of the salt to one ounce of water) into the eye, or keep the eye open in a wineglassful of the solution. Bathe with cold lotion, and exclude light to keep down inflammation.

Dislocated Thumb,-This is frequently produced by a fall. Make a clove hitch, by passing two loops of cord over the thumb, placing a piece of rag under the cord to prevent it cutting the thumb; then pull in the same line as the thumb. Afterwards apply a cold lotion.

CUTs AND WoUNDs.-Clean cut wounds, whether deep or superficial, and likely to heal by the first intention, should always be washed or cleaned, and at once evenly and smoothly closed by bringing both \&dges close together, and securing them in that position by adhesive plaster. Cut thin strips of sticking plaster, and bring the parts together; or if large and deep, cut two broad pieces, so as to look like the teeth ot a comb, and place one on each side of the wound, which must be cieaned previously. These pieces must be arranged so that they shall interlace one another; then, by laying hold of the pieces on the right side with one hand, and those on the other side with the other hand, and pulling them from one another, the edges of the wound are brought together without any difficulty.

Ordinary cuts are dressed by thin strips, applied by pressing down the plaster on one side of the wound, and keeping it there and pulling in the opposite directions ; theu suddenly depressing the hand when the edges of the wound are brought together.

Contusions are best healed by laying a piece of folded lint, well wetted with extract of subacetate of lead, boracic lotion or boracic acid on the part, and, if there is much pain, placing a hot bran poultice over the dressing, repeating both, if necessary, every two hours. When the injuries are very severe, lay a cloth over the part, and suspend a basin over it filled with cold lotion. Put a piece of cotton into the basin, so that it shall allow the lotion to drop on the cloth, and thus keep it always wet.

Hemorrhage, when caused by an artery being divided or torn, may be known by the blood issuing out of the wound in l-aps or jerks, and being of a bright scarlet color. If a vein is injured, the blo \(d\) is darker and flows continuously. To arrest the latter, apply pressure by means of a compress and bandage. To arrest arterial bleeding, get a piece of wood (part of a broom handle will do), and tio a piece of tape to one end of it; then tie a piece of tape loosely over the arm, and pass the other end of the wood under it ; twist the stick round and round until the tape compresses the arm sufficiently to arrest the bleeding, aud then confine the other end by tying the string around the arm. A compress made by enfolding a penny piece in several folds of lint or linen should, however, be first placed under the tape and over the artery. If the bleeding is very obstinate, and it occurs in the arm, place a cork underneath the string, on the inside of the fleshy part, where the artery may be felt beating by any one ; if in the leg, place a cork in the direction of a line drawn from the inner part of the knee towards the outer part of the groin. It is an excellent thing to accustom your elf to find out the position of these arteries, or, indeed, any that are superticial, and to explain to every person in your house where they are and how to stop bleeding. If a stick cannot be got, take a handkerchief, make a cord band"ge of it, and tie a knot in the middle ; the knot ants as a compress, and should be placed over the artery, while the two ends are to be tied around the thumb. Observe always to place the ligature between the wound and the heart. Putting your finger into a bleeding wound, and making pre sure until a surgeon arrives, will generally stop violent bleeding.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE, from whatever cause, may generally be stopped by putting a plug of lint into the sostrils; if this dues not do, apply a cold lotion to the forehead, raise the liead and place over it both arms, so that it wi. 1 rest on the hands; dip the lint plug, sleghtly moistened, in to some powdered gum arabic, and plug the nostrils again : or dip the plug into equal parts of powdered gum arabic and alum, and plug the nose. Or the plug may be dipped in Friar's balsam, or tincture of kino. Heat should be applied to the feet; and, in obstinate cases, the sudden shock of a cold key, or cold water poured down the spine, will often instantly stop the bleeding. If the bowels are confined take a purgative. Injections of alum solution from a small syringe into the nose will often stop hemorrhage.

Violent Shocks will sometimes stun a person, and he will remain unconscious. Untie strings, collars, etc.; loosen anything that is tight and interferes with the breathing; raise the head; see if there is blesding from any part; upply smelling salts to the nose, and hot bottles to the feet.

In Concussion, the surface of the body is cold and pale, and the pulse weak and small, the breathing slow and gentle, and the pupil of the eye yenerally contracted or small. You can get an answer by speaking loud, so as to arouse the patient. Give a little brandy and water ; keep the place quiet, apply warmth, and do not raise the head too high. If you tickle the feet the patient feels it.

In Compression of the brain from any cause, such as apoplexy, or a piece of fractured bone pressing on it, there is loss of sensation. If you tickle the feet of the injured person he does not feel it. You cannot arouse him so as to get an answer. The pulse is slow and labored; the breathing deep, labored, and snorting; the pupil enlarged. Raise the head, loosen strings or tight things, and send for a surgeon. If one cannot be got at once, apply mustard poultices to the feet and thighs, leeches to the temples, and hot water to the feet,

Choking-When a person has a fish bone in the throat, insert the forefinger, press upon the root of the tongue, so as to induce vom'ting; if this does not do, let him swallow a lurge piece of potato or soft bread; and if these fail, give a mustard emetic.

Fainting, Hysterics, ETc--Lonsen the garments, bathe the temples with water or eau-deCologne ; open the window, admit plenty of fresh air, dash cold water on the face, apply hot bricks to the feet, and avoid bustling and excessive sympathy

HANGING.-Loosen the cord, or whateverit may be, by which the person has been susp ended. Open the temporal artery or jugular vein, or bleed from the arm, employ electricity, if at hand and proceed as for drowning, taking the additional precaution to apply eight or ten leeches to the temples.

Apparent Death from Drunkenness.-Raise the head; loosen the clothes, maintain warmth of surface, and give a mustard emetic as soon as the person can swallow

APOPGEXY AND FITS GENERALLY.-Raise the head; loosen all tight clothes, strings, etc. apply cold lotions to the head, which should be shaved; apply leeches to the temples, bleed, and send for a surgeon.

SUFFOCATION FROM NOXIOUS GAsEs, ETC.-Remove to the fresh air; dash cold vinegar and water in the face, neck and breast ; keep up the warmth of the body; if necersary, apply mustard poultices to the soles of the feet and to the spine, and try artificial respirations, as in drowning, with electricity.

Lighting AND SUNSTROKE.-Treat the same as apoplexy, Lose no time. (2) Handle the body gently. (3) Carry the body face downwards, with the head gently raised. (4) Send for medical ussistance immediately.

In all cases of drowning the object is the same. viz., to restore the action of the heart, and this may be most readily accomplished by resorting to artificial respiration, combined with friction to the trunk and extremities, Perhaps the most effectual method of artificial respiration is that of Dr. Sylvester's \(;\) which is as follows:--The mouth is first cleaned of any dirt or saliva which may be in it, and the tongue is then drawn forward and held with the finger and thumb or a pair of forceps. This drawing forward of the tongue is very important, as it opens the windpipe, and must never, therefore, be cmilted. The patient being laid on his back, with the shoulders and head slightly raised, the operator then kneels behind his head, grasps the arms just above the elbows, and draws them steadily and gently unwards until they meet above the head. By this means the ribs are elevated by the chest muscles and inspirationis produced.

The arms are then to be brought down to the sides of the chest, which they are to compress in as ight degree so as to imitate expiration. These movements are to be receated slowly and regularly, and should be persevered in without intermi-sion for not less than half an hour.

Friction wi h warm towels may be had recourse to in addition, the diroction of the rubbing being as far as possible towards the heart. When the patient begins to show symptoms of recovery stimulating enemata or brandy may be used, but great care should be exercised in administering stimulants by the mouth until anination is fully restored, lest they pass into the lungs, and so suffocate the patient.

\section*{POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.}

Always send immediately for a medical man. Save all fluids vomited, and articles of food, cups, glasses, etc., used by the patient before taken ill, and lock them up. As a rule, give emetice after poisons that cause sleepiness and raving; chalk, milk, eqg, butter, and warm water, or oil, after poisons that cause vomiting and pain in the stomach and bowels, with purging; and when there is no inflammation about the throat tickle it with a feather to excite vomiting. Vomiting mav be caused by giving warm water, with a teaspoonful of mustard to the tumblerful, well stirred up. Sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) may be used in place of the mustard, or powdered alum. Powder of ipecacuanha, a teaspoonful rubbed up with molasses, may be employed for children. Tartar emetic should never be given, as it is excessively depressing, and uncontrollable in its effects. The stomach pump can only be used by skillful hands, and even then with caution.

Opium and other Narcotics.-After vomiting has occurred, cold water should be dashed over the face and head. The patient must be kept awake, walkea abut between two strong persons, made to grasp the handles of a galvanic battery, dosed with strong coffee, and vigorously slapped. Belladonna is an antidote for opium and for morphia, etc., its active principles; and, on the other hand, the latter counteract the effects of belladonna. But a knowledge of medicine is necessary for dealing with these articles,

Strychnine-After emerics have been freely and successfully given, the patipnt should be allowed to breathe the vapor of sulphuric ether, poured on a handkerchief and held to the face, in such quantities as to keep down the tendency to convulsions. Brumide of potassium, twenty grains at a dose, disss,lved in syrup, may be given every hour.

Alcoholic poisoning should be combated by emetics, of which the sulphate of zinc, given as above directed, is the best. After that, strong coffee internally, and stimulation by heat externally, should be used.

Acids are some imes swallowed by mistake. Alkalies, lime water, magnesia, or common chalk mixed with water may be freely given, aud afterward mucilaginous drinks, such as thick gum water or flaxseed tea.

Alkalies are less frequently taken in injurious strength or quantity, but sometimes children swallow lye by mistake. Common vinegar may be given freely, and then c.stor or sweet oil in full doses-a tablespoonful at a time, repeated every half hour or two

Nitrate of silver, when swallowed, is neutralized by common table salt freely given in solution in water.

The salts of mercury or arsenic (often kept as bedbug poison), which are powerfulirritants, are apt to be very quickly fatal. Milk or the white of eggs nay be freely given, and afterward
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andle the Send for eart, and ined with al respir\(y\) dirt or nger and sit opens ack, with rasps the eet above produced. compress ed slowly f an hour. e rubbing nptoms of ercised in es into the
es of food, rule, give and warm wels, with \(r\) to excite nustard to ace of the molasses, ly depressful hands,
be dashed strong peryigorously iples ; and, ge of med-
\(t\) should be on the face um, twenty
c, given as heat exter
a very thin paste of flour and water. In these cases an emetic is to be given after the poison is
neutralized.
Phosphorous paste, kept for roach poison or in parlor matches, is sometimes eaten by children, and has been wilfully taken for the purpose of suicide. It is a powerful irritant. Thefirst thing to be done is to give freely of magnesia and water; then to give mucilaginous drinks, as flax-eed tea, gum water or sassafras pith and water; and lastly, to administer tinely-powdered one charcoal, either in pill or in mixture with water,

Bad Fish or other Food.-Emetics ; then a large dose of castor-oil with some warm spice, mustard plaster to pit of stomach if necessary.

Carbolic Acid.-Castor or olive-oil.
Chloroform.-Same as Opium.
Chloride of Tin.-Milk in large quantities with magnesia, chalk or whiting init; raw eggs
beaten up with water or milk.
Chloride of zinc.-Milk with white of eggs in it. Large doses
Copper.-Milk and whites of eggs; large quantities ; then strong tea, Don't give vinegar.
Copperas.-Emetics. Mucilaginous drinks.
Corrosive Sublimate,-White of eggs in a little water. Repeat dose at intervals of two or three minutes until patient vomits. Use milk or flour and water if you can't get eggs,

Croton Oil.-Emetics ; thin flaxseed-tea, gum arabic water, slippery elm, etc.
Cyanide of Potassium.-Same as Prussic Acid.
Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid. - Frevh air and artificial respiration, with darhes of cold water,
Iodine.-Emetics ; starch or flour in water ; barley water or other demulcent drinks.
Ivy Poisoning. - A pply soft soap freely to affected parts ; or bathe the poisoned skin fre quently with weak tincture of belladonna.

Laudanum.-Same as Opium.
Lead.-Two ounces of Epsom salts in a pint of water ; wineglassful every ten minutes until it operates freely. Afterwardmilk.

Lye,-Potash.
Nux Vomica - Emetics ; artificial respiration, linseed tea or barley water; to an adult, 30 drops of laudanum to relieve the spasms.

Oll of Bitter Almonds.-Same as Prussic Acid.
Oll of Vitriol.-Same as Acids.
Oxalic Acid,-Same as Acids, Mineral.
Paregoric.-Same as Opium.
Paris Green.-Same as Arsenic.
Phosphorus.-Emetics ; large quantities of tepid water, with magnesia, chalk, whiting, or even flour stirred in it.

Potash.-Vinegar and water, oranges, lemons, sour beer, cider, or sour fruit ; then give oil, linseed or olive.

Ratsbane,-Same as Arsenic.
Red Precipitate.-Same as Corrosive Sublimate,
Red Lead,-Same as Lead.
"Rough on Rais."-Same as Arsenic.
Saltpetre.-Flour and water in large doses, linseed or sweet oll.
Salts of Tin.-Milk in large quantities.
Spirits of Salts - Same as Acids.
Sugar of Lead.-Same as Lead Salts.
Sulphate of Zinc.-Same as Zinc Salts.
Tartar Emetic.-Same as Antimony.
Tartarized Antimony.-Same as Antimony.
Tobacco.-Emetics ; stimulants external and internal,
Verdigris,-Same as Copper.
Vermilion,-Same as Corrosive Sublimate.
Volatile Alkali,-Same as Potash.
White Precipitate,-Same as Arsenic.
In no case of poisoning should there be any avoidaple delay in obtaining the advice of a physician, and meanwhile, the friends or bystanders should endeavor to find out exactly what has been taken, so that the trearment adopted may be as prompt and effective as possible.

In health and disease endeavour always to live on the sunuy side. Sir James Wylie, late physician to the Emperor of Russia, remarked during long observation in the hospitals of that country, that the cases of death occurring in rooms averted from the light of the sun were four times more numerous than the fatal cases in the rooms exposed to the direct action of the solar rays.

Sir Astley Cooper said: "The methods by which I have preserved my own health, are temperance, early rising, and sponging the body every morning with cold water, immediately after getting out of bed: a practice which I have adopted for thirty years without ever catching

Water diluted with two per cent. of earbolic acid will disinfect any room or bullding, if liberally used as a sprinkle.

\section*{CONTAGIOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.}

It will often relieve a mother's anxiety to know row long after a child has been exposed to a contagious diseane there is danger that the disease has been contracted. The following table gives the period of incutation-or anxious period-and other information concerning the more important diseases.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Disease. & Symptoms usually appear. & Anxious period ranges from & Patient is infectious. \\
\hline Chicken-Pox. & On 14th day & 10-18 days. & \\
\hline Diphtheria & " 2nd day & 2-5 days. & 14 days after disapp arance of memb \\
\hline Measles .. & "14th day & 10-14 days. & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Mumps \\
Scarlet Fever
\end{tabular} & " 19th day & 16-2talays. & 14 days from commencement. \\
\hline Small-Pox. & " 12th day & \(1-7\) days,
\(1-14\) days. & Until all scaling has ceased. \\
\hline Typhoid Fever..... & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1-14 \text { days. } \\
& 1-28 \text { days. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Until all scabs have fallen off. Until diarrhea ceases. \\
\hline Whooping Cough & " 1tih day & i-14 days. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Until diarrhca ceases. \\
+Six weeks from beginning to whoop.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* In measles the patient is infectious three days before the eruption appears.
\(\dagger\) In whooping-cough the patient is infectious during the primary cough, whipch may be three weeks before the whooping begins.

The following signs may help to determine the nature of suspicions illness :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Rash or Eruption. & Appearance. & Disease. & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Duration } \\ \text { in days. }\end{gathered}\right.\) & Remarks. \\
\hline Small rose pimples changing to vesicles. & 2nd day of fever or after 24 hours illness & Chicken-pox...... & 6-7 & Scabs form about 4th day of fever. \\
\hline Diffuse redness and swelling. & ( ind or 3rd day of & Erysipelas......... & & \\
\hline Small red dots like flea-bites. & 4th day of fever or after 72 hours & Measles & 6-10 & Rash fades on 7th day. \\
\hline Bright scarlet, diffused & Inlness.......
2nd day of fever or after 24 hours & Scarlet Fever & 8-19 & Rash fades on 5th day. \\
\hline Small red pimples changing to vesicles, then pustules. & 3rd day of fever or after 48 hours illness & Small-Pox . . . . . . . & 14-21 & Scabs form 9th or 10th day, fall off about 14th. \\
\hline Rose colored spots, seattered. & 7th to 14th day... & Typhoid-Fever..... & 22-30 & Accompanied by diarrhœa. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF THE CONTAGIOUS AND ERUPTYYE DISEASES.}

The following are the premonitory symptoms of some contagious diseases :-
Chicken-Pox.-Fever, occasionally chills, vomiting, pains in the back and legs, and rarely convulsions. The eruption usually developing within twenty-four hours after the onset of these symptoms, and generally appearing first upon the trunk, either on the back or ou the chest.

Diphtheria.- Chills, fever, aching pains in the back and limbs. In children there may be convulsions at the onset. Sore throat and difficulty in swallowing are usually early symptoms. Enlargement of the glands of the neek and a fetid breath are later symptoms.

Measles.-The early symptoms are those of a feverish cold. Shiverings, coryza, sneezing, running at the nose, redness of the eyes and lids, eyes painful to light, and cough generally sets in within twenty-four hours. Nausea, vomiting and headache are also symptoms frequently present.

Mumps.-Fever, pain and swelling just below the ear. This swelling increases, so that the patient is unable to open the mouth, and speech and swallowing become difticult. Occasionally this disease is very severe and characterized by high fever, delirium and great prostration.

Scarlet Fever.-Fever, vomiting, and in children convulsions. The face flushed, the tongue furred, and the throat congested and sore. The rash usually develops on the second day, appearing first on the neck and chest.

Small-Pox-In adults a chill, and in children a convulsion are common initial symptoms. Intense headache severe pain in the back and voniting are constant features. Delirium is frequently present.

Typhoin Fever-Constant and severe headache, delirium, vomiting, diarrhœa, bleeding from the nose, pain in the back and limbs are the symptoms most often present at the onset of this
disease.

Whooping Cnugh.-The early symptoms are those of an ordinary cold, slight fever, running at the nose, and a dry barking cough, usually of a spasmodic character. Later on, the coughing fit begins with a spries of short coughs, ending with a deep inspiration producing the "whoop" so characteristic of the disease.
sed to table more

\section*{rane.}

The honserold medicine chest should contain the following useful articles :-
Two yards of lint and two yards of sublimated gauze for dressing wounds.
A one yard roll of isinglass plaster for dressing minor cuts and abrasions.
A fur ounce botile of pure carbolic acid, one teaspoonful in a pint of warm water for washing wounds.

It should also contain the following drugs :-
(1) One ounce
ntestinal colic.
of intestinal colic.
(2) A one ounce bottle of tincture of opium (laudanum),-dose, ten drops to be given with wo tablespoonfuls of castor oil to an adult in cases of summer diarrhœa.
(3) A four-ounce bottle of wine of ipecac, to be used in cases of croup,-dose, one teaspoonal every five minutes until vomiting is produced.
(4) A one-our ce bottle of Gregory's powder, to be used in cases of digestive disturbance in children--dose, a level teaspoonful at bedtime.

\section*{THINGS TO TRY.}

Try popcorn for nausea.
Try cranberries for malaria.
Try a sun-bath for theumatism.
Try ginger ale for stomach crainps.
Try clam broth for a weak stomach.
Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.
Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.
Try eating fresh radishes and y y llow turnips for gravel.
Try eating onions and horst radishes to relieve dropsical swellings.
Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut slaing.
Try taking your cod liver oil in tomato catsup, if you want to make it palatable.
Try hard cider-a wine-glass thre e times a day-for ague and rheumatism.
Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.
Try breathing the fumes of turnentine or carbolic acid to remove whooping cough.
Try snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal " cold in the head."
Try walking wi h your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.
Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold prercing wind,
Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malarial district.

\section*{Agnosticism.}

According to Herbert Spencer, a celebrated teacher of that school, agnosticism is the bellef that the existence of a personal Deity can be neither proved no: disproved, because of the necessary limits of the human mind, or because of the insufficiency of the evidence furnished by psychical or physical data to warrant a positive conclusion. The words "agnosticism" and "agnostic " are derived from the Greek, signifying simply " not to know,"

\section*{Easter-Eggs.}

The most characteristic Easter-rite, and the one most widely diffused, is the use of Pasch, or Easter-eggs. They are usually stained of various colors with dye-woods or herbs. They are sometimes given as presents, tometimes kept as amulets, and sometimes eaten. In some moorland parts of Scotland it used 10 be thecustom for young people to go out early on Pasch-Sunday and search for wild-fowls' eggs for breakfast, and it was considered lucky to find them. There can be but little doubt that the use of eggs at this season was originally symbolical of the revivification of nature, the springing forth of life in spring. From the Christian point of view, this feast of eggs has been usually considered as emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life. The custom is not confined to Christians, as the .Jews used eggs in the Feast of the Passover ; and we are tol. 1 that the Persians, when they keep the festival of the solar new year, in March, mutually
present each other with colored eggs.

\section*{The Eisteddfod.}

At Caerwys, Aberfraw, and Mathraval, in Wales, there were held from time to time great competitions in minstrelsy, which were called Eisteddfods. The beginning of these meetings is by some thought to date back to the fourth century, while others hold that they began about A. D, 940, when the privileges of the bards were defined and fixed by King Howel Dha. At these meetings only minstrels of skill performed, and degrees were conferred according to the branch in which the victors had perfected themselves, After the conquest of Wales by Edward I, of England, in 1283, royal commissioners were appointed who presided as censors over the Eisteddıods and allowed no bardic poem to be circulated which appealed to the patriotic sentiments of the conquered race. The last Eisteddfod under royal commission was held in Caerwys in 1569, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The victor of this occasion received a silver harp, and there were five degrees given for skill in music and four for skill in poetry. Since then, exertions for the revival of national Welsh poetry and the bardic profession have been made by several societies-the Gwyneddigion, founded in 1770; the Cambrian, in 1818; and some years later the Cyinmoridian, or Metropolitan Cambrian institution. Annual meetings are held by these societies for the recitation of prize poems and for performances upon the harp.

\title{
Sobereignt and foregidentgo of the forincipal Countrieg of the ABorlo.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Countries. & Sovereign or President. & Form of
Govt. & Capitals. \\
\hline Abyssinia. & Tohannes II, Negus. & Despotic. & .Gondar \\
\hline Afghanistan & Abdur Ralıman K han, & Despotic. & Cabul \\
\hline *Argentine Repul & Don Louis Saenz Pena, Presi & Republic. & Buenos Ayres Path \\
\hline Austria-Hungary & Francis Joseph, Emperor & Lim. Mon & Jrussels \({ }^{\text {J }}\) \\
\hline Belgium & Leopor Mariana Baptista, President. & Republic. & Sucre \\
\hline *oinvia. & Don Manuel R. Peixoto, President. & Kepublic. & Rio Janeiro \\
\hline Bulgaria & Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg, Prince & Lim. Mon & Sofia \& Phillippopolis \\
\hline Chili & Don L. Montt, President & Repubtic. & Santiago \\
\hline China & Kuang Hsu, Emperor & Despotic & Pekin \\
\hline Colombia & Don Miguel Antoni , Caro, President & Lepublic & Bagota \\
\hline Costa Rica & Don J. Rodriguez, President. .... & Republic & San José \\
\hline Demmark & Christian 1X., King & Lim. Mon & Copenluagen \\
\hline Fcuador & Senor Louis Cordero, President. & Republic. & Quito \\
\hline Egypt & Abbas Pasha, Khedive. ......... & Subsd. & Paris \\
\hline France. & Mario François Sadi J arnot, President & Republic & Paris \\
\hline Germany & William 11., Emperor...................... \(\}\) & Lim. Mon & .Beriin \\
\hline Prussia & Wuitpold, King & " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Munich \\
\hline Saxony. & Albert, King & '6 " & Dresden \\
\hline Wurtemberg & William 11., King & " " & ..Stuttgart \\
\hline Saxe-CobourgG & allfred, Duke & " " & ..Cobourg \\
\hline Great Britain. & Victoria, Queen. & " \({ }^{4}\) & London \\
\hline Greece.... & George, King & & Athens \\
\hline Guatem & Won J. M. Barri & Republi & New Guatema \\
\hline Hayti & General Hypoli & Lim. Mon. & Rome \\
\hline Italy... & Gumberal Vasquez & Republic. & Tegucigalpa \\
\hline Hondur & Metsu Hito, Emper & Lim. Mon. & Tokio \& Kioto \\
\hline Liberia & J. ě. Cheesman, President & Republic. & Monrovia \\
\hline  & Ranavalona III., Queen & Despotic. & Antananarivo \\
\hline Mexico & General Porfirio Diaz, & Republic & Mexico \\
\hline Montenegro & Nicholas, Prince & Abs. Mon. & Cettinge \\
\hline Moroceo. & Muley Hassan, Sultan & Despotic. & \\
\hline & \{ Prithivi Beer Bikram Shum \(\}\) & Subs. & Khatmandu \\
\hline Nepaul...... & - Shere Jung Bahadu, Maharaja Wihelmina, a minor, Queen. .. .... & & \\
\hline Netherlands Nicaragua... & Wihelmina, a minor, Queen. .. .... Don Santos Zelaya, President ...... & Republic. & Managua \\
\hline Orange Free State & Dr. F. W. Reitz, President. ... .... &  & Bloemfontein \\
\hline Paraguay .. & Don J. G. Gonzalez, President. ..... & Despotic & Asuncion \\
\hline Persia & Nasr-ed-Din, Shah. & Republic. & \\
\hline Peru & Dom. R. Mr Bermudez, King. & Lim, Mon. & Lisbon \\
\hline Roumani & Charles, King & " & Bucharest \\
\hline Russia & Alexander III., Emperor & Abs. Mon & St, Petersburg \\
\hline Salvador & Don Carlos Ezeta, President & Republic & an Salvador \\
\hline Servia & Alexander, Obrenovitch, King & Lim. Mon. & Belgrade \\
\hline Siam. & Phrabat Somdetch Phra Yuhua,King & Dimpotic. & Bangkok \\
\hline Spain & Alfonso XIII., a minor, King. & "im. & Stockholm \& Christiania \\
\hline Sweden \& Norway & Oscar II., King. & & \\
\hline Switzerland & Dr. Chs. Schneek & & Pretoria \\
\hline Transvaal & Paul Kruger. President & & Constantin \\
\hline Turkey & Hamid 11 & & \\
\hline nited States & Graver Cleveland, Pres & & Monte Video \\
\hline Uruguay & Don L. Herrera y Obes & * & Caracas \\
\hline & General Alvazez, Pr & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Revolution in progress, 14th October, 1893.
\(\dagger\) At present, November, 1893, under control of a Provisional Government.

\section*{Oldest Library.}

The oldest approximations to libraries of which any records exist were brought to light by the Assyrian discoveries of a few years a yo, and consist of the Babylonian books inseribed on clay tablets, supposed to have been prepared for pubtic insuruction about 650 B . C. It is said that Pisistratus tounded a library at Athens about 5:7 B. C., though there is no clear evidence of the fact, Strabo says Aristotle was the first known collecror of a library, which he beqqueathed to Theophratus, 322 B. C., and this library at length found its way to Rome.

Foreign
position

DENMAI
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FRANCE
African

America

Asiatic

Polynesia

GERMAN
African.

In Pacific

In North
HOLLAND
East India

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South Am
ITALY-
African.


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Foreign power, and position of colony. & Name and Date of Acquisition. & Capital. & Area, sq. Miles. & Population, \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{ITALYAfrican} & & & & \\
\hline & Territory of the Bogos, Mensas, etc & & 28,000 & 100,000 \\
\hline & Territory of the Afars, with the Sultanate of Aussa. & & 34,000 & 200,000 \\
\hline & Somaliland, Kaffa and Gaila & & 76,000 & 3,440,400 \\
\hline & Assab, 1880 ....................... & & 548
420 & 6,800
2,000 \\
\hline & Dahlak Archipelago & & 420 & \(\xrightarrow{2,000}\) \\
\hline & Massowah, 1886..... & & 3,100 & 250,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
PORTUGAL- \\
African......
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Angola \\
Cape Verde Islands, 1885 \\
Guinea and Bissagos, 1885 \\
Madeira \\
Mozambique, ete, 1497 \\
Principe and St, Thome Islands. \\
Goa, Daman, Diu, etc., 1881. \\
Macao, 1586. \(\qquad\) \\
Timor, ete
\end{tabular}} & St. Paul de Lo- & & \\
\hline & & Mindello & 517,200
1,650 & 500,000
110,930 \\
\hline & & & 14,0 0 & 800,000 \\
\hline & & Funchal. & 314 & 134,090 \\
\hline & & Mozambique & 310, 0.0 & \(1,500,000\)
21,037 \\
\hline & & & 1,605 & 21,467
431,467 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Asiatic ....} & & & & 68,030 \\
\hline & & Deli. & 6,290 & 300,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{RUSSIAAsiatic.} & Bokhara & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 92,000 \\
& 22,320
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,500,000 \\
700,000
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Khiva & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{SPAIN-
African,.........} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Canary Islands, 1491; Ceuta, Ifni, and Muni \\
Fernando Po, 177, Elobey, Annobon, Corisco 1slands, etc N. W. saharan Seaboard Caroline and Pelew Is., 1543 Marianne Islands.
\end{tabular}} & & 2,940 & 288,000 \\
\hline & & & 850
200,000 & 30,00
100,000
06000 \\
\hline & & Yap .......... & 560 & 26,000 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Asiatic...........} & & San Janacio de Agana...... & 4.0 & 10,172 \\
\hline & Philippine Islands. & Manilla. & 114,326 & 7,000,0:0 \\
\hline & Sulu Islands ................... & & \({ }^{930}\) & 75,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{West Indian.....} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Uuba, 1511, and Pinos. \\
Puerto liico, etc., 1823
\end{tabular}} & Havana & 43,220 & 1,521,684 \\
\hline & & San Juan de & 3,550 & 806,508 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{TURKEYAfrican...} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & & \\
\hline & & Cairo & \[
4 \geqslant 0,0^{\sim} 0
\] & \(6,817,265\)
\(1,300,(100\) \\
\hline & & Tripoli & 398,873 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{European} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Bulgaria (with E. Roumelia)an autonomous province \\
Bosnia,Herzegovina and Noviba zar (under Austro-Hungarian rule by Berlin T'reaty) \\
Samos-- a tributary Principality
\end{tabular}} & Sofia & 37,860 & 3,154,375 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & & & 23,262 & 1,504,091 \\
\hline & & & 180 & 44,661 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Origin of Pawnbroker's Sign.}

It is generally held that the three golden balls used by pawnbrokers as a sign were adopted from the armorial bearings of the Medici family of Italy by the Lombard merchants, among whom were several representatives of that fainily. This sign was used in London in very early timer by some of those merchants who had emigrated from Italy and.established the first money lending establishments in England.

\section*{Bachelors.}

At some period of its history the legislation of almost all countries has imposed penalties on unmarried meu or bachelors, on the pri ciple that every citizen is bound to rear up children to the state. The Hebrews regarded marriage as a duty, and interpreted strictly the command, "Be fruitful and multiply." By the laws of Lycurgus criminal proceedings were authorized in Sparta not only against those who did not marry, but also against those who married so late in life as to render the procreation of healthy children unlikely. The laws of Solon also treated celibacy as a crime. From an early period penalties and disabilities were imposed on unmarried men and women in Rome; and by the laws called Lex Julia et Papia Pappoea no unmarried person could take a legacy, whether a portion or the whole of the psessions of a teceased person, unless he got married within a prescribed time from the testator's death. Childless married persons, from the ages of twe ty-fiv to sixty in males, and twenty \(t\) t fifty in females, according to one of the provisions of this law forfeited one-half of any inheritance or legacy which migut be bequeathed to them. There are numerous instances of additional or higher taxes being imposed on bachelors and spinsters in Great Britain, but probably more with a view to the revenue than with any other object.

A ch regards Austria limited

The to the coor Reichs composit and posse

The Austrian

Empe Franz Fe Kalnoky. Wekerle.

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Univer liable for 3 Landsturm guns; mob numbering is specially \(847,863,584\) serve. Sin has not bee of the first boats and not exceed

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\section*{Foreign Countrigg.*}

\section*{AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.}

A change in the Constitution in 1867 consolidated the various provinces into two States as regards the administration of foreign affairs and matters relating to internal defence, viz., Austria and Hungary, but each of these States has its own Constitution based on the lines of a limited monarchy.

The Sovereign rules as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and bis authority is subject to the co-operation of the respective Parlianentary bodies. The Austrian Parliament proper or Reichstrath consists of an Upper House which is similar to the English House of Lords in its composition, and a Lower House elected by popular vote by citizens not less than 24 years of age and possessing a small property or rating qualification.

The Ministers are appointed by the Emperor, and are responsible to delegations from the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments elected amnualiy.

Emperor and King, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830. Heir presumptive, Archduke Franz Ferdinand D'Este, nephew of the Emperor. Principal Minister of the Empire, Count G. Kalnoky. Principal Austrian Minister, Count Taafe. Principal Hungarian Minister, Dr. Wekerle.

The Austrian Empire comprises the following Provinces: (1). Austria Proper-Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coastland, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia, (2). Hangary-Hungary including Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia and Fiume.

Bosry Herzegovina, formerly and still nominally under Turkish suzerainty, have since the Treaty of Berlin been practically uuder Austrian administration.

Area: Austria proper, 115,900 square miles : Hungary, 125,000 square miles. Population : Austria, 24,000,000; Hungary, 18,000,000. Bosnia and Herzegovina, area about 20,000 square miles, and population \(1,500,000\).

\section*{The ten principal cities are :-}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Vienna, Austrian capital. ..... & 1,375,000 & Gratz. & 115,000 \\
\hline Buda-Pesth, Huugarian capital & 506,384 & Brunn. & 95,000 \\
\hline Prague.......................... & 185,000 & Szegedin & 89,000 \\
\hline Trieste & 160,400 & Maria-Theresiopol & 72,000 \\
\hline Lemberg & 130,000 & Krakau & 76,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Roman Catholics form about 79 per cent. of the population, and Greek Catholics 11 per cent. Nearly 5 per cent. of the population is Jewish, and the remainder is Protestant or unspecified,

There is a separate Judicial system in Austria and Hungary with an Imperial Court of Appeal.

Education from six years of age is compulsory, but there is no centralized system of State education.

There is absolute freedom for religious belief and the enjoyment of civil and political rights.

There are three Budgets, the Imperial, the Austrian and the Hungarion, and the expenses of the Common Government are proportioned, the assessment averaging about two-thirds to Austria and one-third to Hungary.

The common Public Debt in 1891 was over \(\$ 223,779,611\).
Universal military service prevails throughout the Empire, all males 21 years of age being liable for 3 years' service with the colors, and 7 years in the first reserve passing on to the Landsturm. On a peace footing, the Army numbers about 350,000 officers and men with 900 field guns; mobilization and calling out ordinary reserves produces three separate organized armies, numbering in all over \(1,800,000\) men with 250,00 ) horses and 2,000 guns. The Austrian Cavalry is specially renowned. The expenditure on the Army for last year was calculated at about \(847,863,584\). In the Navy compulsory service is the rule, viz., 4 years at sea and 5 years in reserve. Since the formation of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, Austria has not been so active in naval construction as her allies. She possesses 11 armored battle ships
of the first class and 16 cruisers, besides a flotilla of some 60 torpedo-boats, and numerous gunof the first class and 16 cruisers, besides a flotilla of some 60 torpedo-boats, and numerous gunboats and corvettes of the unarmored class. In time of peace, the personnel of the Navy does not exceed 10,000 men of all grades.

Her annual expenditure on the Navy is \(\$ 4,589,507\). The Mercantile Navy consists of some 175 ocean steamships and 10,000 sailing vessels, the great majority being coasters and smacks. The Naval Arsenal is at Pola.

Agriculture is the principal industry, and the cultivation of the vine in the southern provinces is a special feature. Coal, iron ore, lead, quicksilver, zinc and copper are also found. The glass manufactures of Bohemia are'world renowned : the works number nearly 6,000. The brewing industry is also extensive, the quantity of beer exported being ten times more than that consumed in the country.

The principal articles of export are, first, grain and timber, beetroot sugar, flour, hardware, coal, glass, wine, beer, gloves and leather manufactures.

The principal articles of import are cotton and wool 5 aw and manufactured goods, coffee, tobacco, furs, silks, machinery and hardware.
*Alphabetically arranged.

\section*{FRANCE.}

Occupying with her possessions a total area of over one million square miles, and with almost \(60,000,000\) of people, France is to-day one of the greatest powers in the world. Formerly a kingdom, an empire and a republic by turns, France seems now firmly wedded to the latter form of government, which has been the constitutional form since September 4, 1870. The last election, held in August, 1 \(\times 93\), indeed strengthened the Republican position, and this notwith. standing the Panama scandals and the dissatisfaction expressed at the Government's Egyptian and Colonial policies.

The legislative power is vested in the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates of municipalities ; and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. Both Houses can initiate and trame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. The Deputies are paid \(\$ 1800\) and the Senators \(\$ 3000\) per annum.

The President's salary is \(\$ 120,000\) yearly, and he is allowed an additional sum of \(\$ 120,000\) per annum for expenses. The President is elected for 7 years. He selects a Ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all c vil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. He concludes treaties with loreign powers, but cannot make war without the consent of both chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a minister

President is Marie François Sadi Carnot, elected December 3, 1887.
Present Cabinet, formed April 4, 1893.
Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Minister of Commerce, Louis Terrer. Dupuy.
Minister of Finance, Paul Lonis Peytral
" Justice, 'Senator Eugene Guerin.
" Public Instruction, Raymond Poincarre.

\section*{"، Marine, Admiral Rieunier,}

66
6 Foreign Affairs, Jules Develle.

The salary for a member of the Cabinet is \(\$ 12,000\) per annum.
AREA AND POPULATION.
The following table gives the area in English square miles, and the population of France proper and her colonies and dependencies :-
\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Area in Eng. Popula- } \\
\text { sq. miles. } & \begin{array}{r}
\text { Area in Eng. Pon. } \\
\text { tion. } \\
204,092
\end{array} \\
38,343,192 & \text { America and West Indies- }
\end{array}
\]
\(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { France, } \\ \text { French Colonies, French } \\ \text { India, Cochin China, }\end{array}\right\}\)
204,092
India, Cochin China,
57,903
14,193,641
\(257,450 \quad 3,910,399\)
Algeria,
Senegal,
140,000
50,400
French Soudan,
267,900
283,660
686,500
gion,
Re-union and other Afri-
can Colonies,
3,590

\section*{America and West Indies-}
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
America and West Indies- & & \\
Cayenne, & 46,850 & 25,796 \\
Guadaloupe, ete., & 720 & 165,154 \\
Martinique, & 380 & 175,563 \\
St. Pierre et Miquelon, & 90 & 5,892 \\
Oceanica-New Caledonia, 7,700 & 62,752 \\
Tahiti and Moorea, & 455 & 11,181 \\
Tuamotu and Gambier & & \\
Islands, \\
Other Colonies, & 390 & 6,536 \\
& \(-\mathbf{6 2 0}\) & 9,526 \\
& \(\boxed{1,038,140}\) & \(\boxed{58,281,485}\)
\end{tabular}

Tunis, Madagascar, Annam, Cambodia, Comoro Isles, and portions of the Sahara, the Soudan and the Niger Region are under the protectorate of France.

Notwithstanding a moderate death rate, the popuiation of France increases more slowly than in most States in Western Europe, owing to the low rate of births. In 1891 the birth rate for all France was 22.6 per 1,000 inhabitants, the death rate was 22.8 per 1,000 inhabitants, and the excess of deaths over births was 0.27 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The population of the ten principal towns in France at the Census of 1890 was as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Paris. & 2,447,957 & Toulouse. & 149,791 \\
\hline Lyons & 416,029 & St. Etienne & 133,411 \\
\hline Marseilles & 403,749 & Nantes. & 122,750 \\
\hline Bordeaux. & 252,415 & Havre & 116,369 \\
\hline Lille. & 201,211 & Roubaix & 114,917 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Religion and Instruction.}

Of the population of France, 75.50 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 1.8 per cent. Protestants, there are 53,436 Jews and \(7,684,906\) persons "who decline to make any declaration of religious beliei." All religions are equal by law. Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government. There are numerous technical, industrial and other special schools.

\section*{Finance.}

The total public debt of France amounts to \(\$ 6,122,337,024\), the largest of any country in the world. The debt would thus amount to \(\$ 155.47\) per head of population, while the interest and annuities amount to \(\$ 633\) per head of population. In connection with this, it is interesting to note that the total debt of Great Britain amnunts to \(\$ 36.41\), and annuities and interest to \(\$ 3.25\) per head of population, For 1893, the total revenne of France was estimated to produce \(\$ 609,631,724\), while the expenditure was estimated at \(\$ 669,538,298\),

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\section*{Commerce.}

Of the total area of France, almost five-sixths is under crops of all kinds. Chestnuts, wal nuts, olives and plums are raised extensively ; silk culture is carried on ; cattle and sheep raiswoollens, cottons and silks are made alth steel manufactories, while, in the textile industries. hemp is on the decrease. Wine and cider is largely are imported also. The culture of flax and beet sugar factories. It is estimated iter is largely produced, while there are several hundred to \(\$ 2,560,000,000\). The fisheries give employmetal annual yield of all French industries amounts of fish caught in 1889 was \(\$ 19,266,969\) employment to 25,425 boats of 191,489 tons. The total value wool, raw silk, timber, hides, skins, cotton cosl, The exports rank thus:-Woollans, wines, silks, skine animals, cotton yarns and manutactures.' and butter. Her exports in \(1 \times 91\) were valued at \(\$ 040\), hides, leather wares, haberdashery, cheese Of the total trade, fully 20 per cent. is with

The French Mercantile Navy consists of 13 United Kingdom. numbering 68,823 , and 1,157 steamers of 521,872 tons, with vessels, of 426,207 tnns, and with erews

\section*{Money and Credit.}

The total amount of coin put into cirentatio
\(\$ 2,872,324,674\). The French money into circulation by France from 1795 till 1892 bas been coin and 31 per cent. of the silver coin whin 1891 was \(\$ 3,524,404\). About 11 per cent. of the gold Bank of France, founded in 1806, has the monorculate in the country are of foreign origin. The ated at \(\$ 36,500,000\).

\section*{The Army.}

According to the budget for 1893, the peace strength of the whole French army is composed of 559,945 men (of whom 28,375 are officers) and 140,52 , horses showing a decrease for the yposed called up, from the horses. Every Frenchman not declared unfing a decrease for the year of called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty-five years, to enter the Active Army or the Reserve of the Active Army contingent must serve three years in the Activo Army, ten or the Reserve. The Active Army is composed of Territorial Army, and six in the Territorial have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserves the young men, not otherwise exempt, who Army. Taking into account the various classes of reserves, France passed through the Active half millions of men at her disposal ; and, taksin of reserves, France has a war force of two and a services have been dispensed with, the total numg into account the various classes of men whose dispersed through France, Tunis, and Algeriamber amounts to \(3,750,000\). The active force is France, 13,515 men and 3,072 horses in Tunis, and there being 476,494 men and 111,432 horses in France, 13,515 men and 3,072 horses in Tunis, and 58,416 men and 13,566 horses in Algeria.

\section*{GERMANY.}

The present German Empire dates from 16th April, 1871, when all the various States of Gerforming "an eternal union fer the presidency of the King of Prussia as German Emperor, man people." The legislative functiontion of the realm and the care and weltare of the Gerrepresenting the various States, and a Chame vested jointly in a Federal Counci! (Bundesrath) suifrage. All laws passed by these assemblies, to eichstag) of 397 members, etected by universal Emperor and be countersigned by the Cembies, to become valid, must have the assent of the

The Emperor selects his Secretaries of State, who the Empire, subject to the control of the Chancellor or State, who do not act as a Cabinet, butindependently,

Emperor and King, William II
apparent (eldest son), Frederick William January 27, 1859 ; acceded June 15, 1888. Heír General George von Caprivi.

The Empire comprises th
Mecklenburg, Hesse, Oldeuburg, Brunswick, S-Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Saxony, gen, Anhalt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Meinin-Schwarzburg-Sondenhausen, Reus Saxe-Altenburg, Lippe. Waldeck, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Bremen, and Alsacc-Lorraine. Area, 211,168 squarraine.
Heligoland was ceded to G. Total population at census, 1890, 49.428,470.
having reference to their respective interests in Africa in 1890, by an agreement dated 1st July,
Protestants form
cent.; Jews form 1.02 of thy population,
Theten princip of thation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Berlin.} \\
\hline Breslay & 318,317 & Dresden & 281,273 \\
\hline Hamburg & 335,174 & Magdebur & 276,085 \\
\hline Leipzig. . & 323,923 & Frankfort & 202,234 \\
\hline ¢zIg & 293,525 & Hanover. & 179,660 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
he individual States. Education is throughout the States, but the judges are appointed by and there is a superior system of higher and compuisory between the ages of six and fourteen,

The revenue is raised by Customs class education almost national in its basis. fourteen, Railway services, and asscse Customs and Excise tariffs, the profits on the Postat, Te Railway services, and assessments on the various States according to population,

As in France, the Army occupies the princlpal share of public interest. Every man twenty years of age has to put in three years active service, then four years in the first Reserve and two years in the Landwehr, afterwards being attached to the Landsturm or emergency line of defence.

The ordinary army with the colors, in time of peace, comprises rather over \(500,0 \% \mathrm{men}\) of all grades; but mobilisation brings into the field at once nineteen complete army corps and nine cavalry divisions, containing over \(750 ; 00\) officers and men, with \(2,0,070\) horses and 2,000 tield guns, and an immediate first reserve of 320,000 officers and men, with 630 field guns and 70,000 horses. If every man was called out who is liable, it is calculated Germany could put \(3,500,000\) in the field.

It is calculated that about \(20,000,000\) of the population are engaged \(\ln\) agricultural pursuits. The principal minerals found are coal, iron ore, salt, lignite, and the principal industries, after agriculture, are machinery, iron, textile, leather and wood manufactures, and brewing and distilling.

The principal imports are woollen and cotton goods and raw material, coffee, raw hides, petroleum, cattle, horses, machinery and hardware. The principal exports are beet-rootsugar, cereals and flour, wood manufactures, toys, etc., paper goods, hops, timber, ete.

\section*{TTALY.}

The Kingdom of Italy, as at present constituted, dates from February, 1861, when the flrst Italian Parliament met and declared Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia first King of Italy, It was not until 1870, however, that the consolidation was completed and Rome again became the capital city.

The executive power rests with the Sovereign and is exercised through Ministers selected by him and responsible to Parliament. The latter consists of two Chambers, a Senate and House of Deputies. The Senate includes the Royal Princes and over 800 nominees of the Crown who are selected from persons who have held high office or attained distinction in any way to the advantage of the nation. The Lower House is elected by ballot by all citizens not less than 21 years of age, able to read and write and paying taxes to a small amount. There are 508 deputies, The Parliament is elected for 5 years.

King, Humbert I., born March 14, 184. Heir apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, born 11 November, 1869.

The Kingdom includes the Provinces of Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy, Venice, Emilia, Umbria, Marches, Tuscany, Rome, Abruzzi Molise, Campania, Apulia, Potenza, Calabria with Sicily and Sardinia,

Total area 114,410 square miles, and a population of rather over \(30,000,000\).
The ten principal cities with their estimated population are as follows :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Naples & 470,000 & Florence...... ............ 136,000 \\
\hline Mila & 30, 000 & Venice . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 130,000 \\
\hline Rome & 280,000 & Bologna........ . . . . . . . . . . 105,000 \\
\hline T & 235,000 & Catania. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 100,000 \\
\hline Paler & 210,000 & Leghorn................ . . 80,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There is perfect religious freedom, but almost the entire population is Roman Catholic, there being only 65,000 Protestants of all denominations throughout the country at the last census.

The Statecontrols public instruction, and elementary education is compulsory upon children from 6 to 9 years of age.

The revenue is principally raised by direct and indirect taxation and the income from Railways, Post and Telegraph services, which are under the State.

By a royal decree in 1870, the Catholic religion was recorded as the sole religion of the State, and it was declared that Rome and the Papal States should constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy. The supreme ecclesiastical jurisiliction of the Pope was also acknowledged, and in 1871 , the Vatican and Lateran Palaces, with a yearly income equivalent to \(\$ 650,000\), were allotted to him forever from the State, but this annuity has up to the present time been unclaimed and unpaid. The extent ot the pontifical state comprises an area of about 5,000 square miles. As a temporal power it dates from the year 755, but the constitution of Italy ignored its rights in 1870, and now under the constitution the Pope exercises no control in State affairs.

Service in the Army is compulsory in one form or another upon all males who are 20 years of age ; the annual levy is about 200,000 . Those whom the ballot exempts from service with the regular army are drafted direct into the Landsturin or final reserve, and all the grades are liable to be called to arms until they have completed their 39th year.

On a peace footing, the Army numbers 245,000 officers and men cf \(£ .11 \mathrm{arms}\) : upon mobilization it was estimated in 1891 these numbers could be immediately raised to a total of over 800,000 ; the next reserve numbers about 600,000 men, and the final reserve or Landsturm numbers \(2,000,000\) men.

The total of all ranks in the Navy is about 20,000 in actual service with a reserve of 50,000 . The Mercantile Navy includes over 6,000 sailing vessels and 300 steamships, but more than 5,000 of the former and 160 of the latter are coasters and fishing vessels of less than 100 tons. The principal industries are agricultural, including the production of wine and oil, silk manufactories, of which there are over 2,000 . employing nearly 250,000 men, women and children. Sulphur and anthracite fuels are the principal mineral products. Salt is a government monopoly. The exports include silk first, then oil, wine, fresh, dried and preserved fruits, sulphur, eggs, marble, hemp, flax and zinc ore. The principal imports are wheat, coal, woollen manufactures,

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\section*{BANK OF MONTREAL.}

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. OAPITAL (all paid up) - \(\$ 12,000,000\). RESERVE FUND, - \(\$ 6,000,000\).

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\section*{MONTREAL.}

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A. B. Buchanan, Asst. Supt, of Branches.
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vorthenest prov. CALGARY, Alberta, REGINA, Assiniboia, WINNIPEGE, Man.
baitisa concmala pasv.
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N. WESTMIINSTER, VANCOUVER,
VERNON,
victoria.

> \begin{tabular}{l}  London-Bank of Montreal, \(\quad\) COMMITTEE : 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. \\ \hline \end{tabular}

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Alexander Lang, Manager.

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" The Union Bank of London.
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" The Third National Bank, Boston-The Merchants National Bank. " J. B. Moors \&o Co.

Scotland \(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { The British Linen Company } \\ \text { Bank, and Branches. }\end{array}\right.\)
Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia.

\title{
Terchants' Bank of Canada
}

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Newfoundland.- Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.
British Columbia.-Bank of British Columbia.
A general banking business transacted.
Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries,

\section*{THE MOLSONS BANK.}

Incorporated by act of Parbiament, 1855.

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Paid-up Capital, \(\$ 2,000,000\); Rest Fund, \(\$ 1,200,000\); Profit \& Loss, \(\$ 90,923.26\) Reserved for Rebate on Ourrent Discounts, - \(\$ 60,000\).

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British Columbia, Bank of British Columbia; Manitoba and North-West, Imperial Bank of Canada; New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's; Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Company ; Ontario, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada; Prince Edward Island, Merchants Bank of P. E. I., Summerside Bank ; Quebec, Eastern Townships Bank, La Banque du Peuple.

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New York, Mechanics' National Bank; Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs. Morton, Bliss \& Co, ; Boston, State National Bank ; Chicago, First Nationai Bank ; San Francisco, Bank of British Columbia.

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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.

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\section*{RUSSIA.}

The whole government of Russia is practically vested in the Czar or Emperor, who governs by hereditary right. He must be a meinber of the orthodox Greek Chureh.
appointed by the Emperor, each Council ded through various Councils, the members being these is called the Council of Ministers, and de ling with a particular branch of work. One of with those in an English Cabinet. The Empire is divided off into
responsible to the Emperor, but exercising or districts under a Governor General or Viceroy affairs. In European Russia there is,

Czar or Emperor, Alexander III., born Mareh astem of Municipal Government by election.
Grand Duke Nicholas, born May 6, 1868. F March 10, 1845. Heir apparent, the Czarewitch, The
The area of Russia in Europe, including Poland mind ter, M. Nicolas C. De Giers.
With a population at the 187 census approaching 91 milliond, is nearly \(2,000,000\) square miles, Gaucasus, Siberia and Central Asian districts, comprises nearly 6 Rossia in Asia, including the Consion estimated at 17 millions. tion being employed in agriculture and dwelling in villages. The following must, the populamentioned, with their populations at last census :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline hark & 188,469 \\
\hline Kieff & 183,640 \\
\hline Lodz. & 134,359 \\
\hline Saratoff & 125,227 \\
\hline Saratofl & 123,410 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

No exact religinus statistics are aval........................123,410
estimation adherents; Romun Catholise estanished church is Greek-Catholic and
There are nu0,00 and Jews at \(3,000,000\), and about the sext in number. Protestants are organized central sysus primary and middle schools subsidized by the State Mohammedans. at present.

The revenue is principally collected from and other State monopolies, and from Statelandstoms duties and taxes. mining, post, telegraph of which we will only mention the liberation of serfsides many miscellaneous sources of revenue,

The principal exports are articles of food (such. The public debt is over \(\$ 3,731,103,600\). timber, flax and hemp, linseed, etc., hides and leather grain and flour, fish. eggs and butter), metals.

The silver rouble is the legal unit, and is worth about 61 7-10 cents,
Since 1874 , military service has been compulsory upon all matent one-third of those avalable each year go into the active army males from their 21st year. About involveserve. The total term of service varies in Eure army and the remaiader into the first or
olves 4 or 5 years in the active and 18 years in the reserves Asiatic Russia. In the former it
On a peace footing, the European
ofticers and men, exclisive of the separately organe Ressian Army is composed of nearly 800,000 and the other Asiatic provinces of Russian complete mobilization would enes of Russia. It is calculated upon the best authority that

The Mercantile Marine, exclude Russia to use 2,500,000 men in Europe alone. That and 1,000 sailing vessels.

Abyssinia,-The ruler is (Emperor or Negus) Menelek, It is situated in North East Africa has an area of about 150,000 square miles, and a population of about \(3,000,000\). Since the English largely under the against King Theodore, the country has been in an unsett Dise state It it ish England's consent inuence of Italy, which power occupied Massowah, its former seaport, with

AFghanistan.-Ruler, Ameer ipal exports are ivory and coffee,
by the English after the expedition Andur Rahman Khan, G. C.S.I. He was placed in power chistan, N. W. India, partly bounded by th. The country is situated to the north of British Baluunder Russian influence ; on the west, Persus and Pamir. On its north are Central Asian States by detached tribes. About 500 miles from No the east, neighboring territory is occupied Khyber Pass is 600 miles. Population about 40 th to South, and from Herat frontier to the Principal cities Cabul, Candahar and Herat \(4,000,000\). Area about 280,000 miles. Capital, Cabul. Annam.-A petty kingdom in square miles, with a population of \(5,000,000\). Asia, really in French hands. The area is 27,020 rice, cotton indigo, tobacco, sugar and silk. The capital is Hué. The principal productions are The people belong to the Indo-Chinese race, and the
ANDORRA - A small
lation of 6,010 . It is under the suzerainty Pyrenees, with an area of 175 square miles and a popufour, elected by certain of the inhabitanty of France and Spaii.. There is a council of twentyFrance and the Bishop of Urgel. ARgentine . States on the south-east coast of Sident, Dr. L.ouis Saenz Pena, elected 1892, Formed of a group of Capital, Buenos Ayres. The following America ; originally cslonized by the Spaniards in 1535 . is \(1,117,184\) square miles, and the popula the more important available statistics :-The area sheepskins, cattle, horses, frozen sheep, wheat and grain. The principal exports are wool, hides,

BELGIUM.-Proclaimed an independentState in 1830 ; was former'y part of the Netherlands. A constitutional monarchy. Present King, Leopold 1I, born sth April, 1835. Succeeded his father, Dec, 10, 1865. Having only daughters, the Heir Presumptive is his brother the Count of Flanders, born 24th March, 1837 . The following are the more important available statistics :area in square miles 11,370 ; population, \(1891,6,136,0 \cup 0\). The exports include manufactures of all kinds ; corn, butter, eggs, building stone, hides and tallow. It has a Chamber of Representatives elected by the citizens not under 21 years of age, paying at least about \(\$ 8\) per annum in direct taxes; also a Senate. The army is raised by conscription. The population is Roman Catholic, The chief cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and Lieges.

BoLIVIA.-A South American Republic, founded October, 1880. The president is elected for a term of 4 years. The area is about 567,000 square miles ; the population is \(1,200,000\), and another \(1,000,000\) aboriginal Indians. Bolivia formerly had coast territory, but in the war of 187980 she lost this to Chili. The principal towns are La Paz, Cochabamba, Sucre (capital), Potosi and Santa Cruz. Two-thirds of the expoits aresilver. The country also produces India rubber, cinchona bark and coca.

Beloochistan.-A tributary State of India, on the Sindh frontier. It has an area of 106,000 square miles, and a population of about 500,000 . The country is poor. It is governed by a Khan, who receives support from the British Government. The capital is Khelat.

Bokilara. -Once the mist famous Stat ; of Central Asia, butnow a vassal State of Russia, It is governed by an Amir. It has an area of 92,30 ) square miles and a population of \(2,500,000\). The inhabitants are mestly of 'I'urkish extraction. The capital is Bokhara. The country produces corn and fruit, cotton, silk, wine, tobacco and hemp.

Brazil.-Until November, 1889, was governed by the Emperor Dom Pedro II, grandson of a King of Portugal ; is now a Republic, and is the largest Siate in South America, with an area of over \(3,200,040\) square miles and a \(s\) aboard of 3,700 miles. The population is about \(\mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}\) including 400,000 Indians and \(2,009,000\) negroes. A revolution, under the leadership of General de Mello, against the President, Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is now in progress. Ever since the deposition of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, the country has been in an unsettled state.

Principal cities :-Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco. It was the last country in America to abol sh slavery, in 188 s .

Brazil contains about 6,500 miles of railways, and is noted for its rivers, the Amazon, etc. Tobacco, coffee and sugar are the principal agricultural products. There are immense forests, and minera!s are extensively found. It is calculated Brazil contains \(20,000,000\) cattie. Value of exports by latest ava lable returns is about \(\$ 120,000.000\) and imports \(\$ 100,010,000\).

Bulgaria.-Is an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. The ares, including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria, is 38,390 miles ; population \(3,154,375\). The eapital is Sotia, Over two-thirds of the population are of the Greek Church, and less than one-third Mohammedans, Jews, Gipsies, Armenians, ete. Chief exports : corn, wool, and tallow. Bulgaria is the buffer State between Russia and Turkey,

Bhutan - An independent State in the Eastern Himalayas north of British India. Area about 16,800 miles; population 30,000 . Produces rice, Indian corn, musk and silk. Population principally Buddhists.

Cambodia.-An ancient Kingdom in Further India, under the protectorate of France. The area is 32,380 square miles, with a population of \(1,500,000\). The country produces rice chiefly. The capital is Udong

Chili.-A Republic on the Western coast of South America ; governed by a President, Senate, Chamber of Deputies. It has been the most successful of the South American Republics, and added largely to its territories during its wars with Peru and Bolivia. It now comprises an area of nearly \(300,0 \pi n\) square miles with an estimated population of \(3,000,000\). Principal ports : Valparaiso, San Diego, Iquique, Coquimbo, Pisagna and Talcahuana. The capital is Santiago. The principal exports are copper, nitre, silver, wheat and wine.

China.-The present Emperor, Kuang-Hsu, is the 9th in succession of the present dynasty. The government is vested in a Grand Council and a Cabinet of 4 members. The religions are the Confucian, Buddhist, and Taouism, of which the former is the State religion, the Emperor being Supreme High Priest. The capital is Peking ; population \(1,000,000\), It is essentially an agricultural country. Principal ports :-Tient-sin Chefoo, Hankow, Ningpo, Foochow and Canton, Nanking and Shanghai. Principal exports :-tea, silk, sugar, straw and paper goods. China has an area of \(2,831,560\) square miles, and a population of \(386,000,000\).

Cochin Uhina.-A Province in Eastern Asia under the protectorate of Annam. The capital is Saigon, The area is 23,002 square miles, and it has a population of \(1,792,732\). The soil produces rice, but the climate is not favorable for Europeans, who ee number does not exceed 2,000.

Colombia.-A Republic in Central America governed by a President, Senate and House of Representatives. Principal cities:-Bogota, the capital, Carthagena and Panama. Principal exports :-coffee, cinchona, corn, silver and ore. Columbia has rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and precious stones. Its area is 504,773 square miles, and population \(3,500,000\).

Corea.-A Kingdom lying between Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan. The monarchy is hereditary and absolute, modelled on that of China, which is the suzerain of Corea. Principal exports are beans, hides and ginseng. The imports, cotton and woollen goods. The capital is Soul. The area is \(82,000 \mathrm{square}\) miles, and population \(10,000,000\).

Costa Rica.-The most southern Republic of Central America, governed by a Chamber of Representatives, Piincipal ports and cities are Port Limon, the capital, and San Jose. Principal exports are coffee, sugar, metals, caontchouc, dyewoods and hides. It covers 23,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 211,271 .

Denmark.-A Kingdom under King Christian IX., born 8th April, 1818. The heir apparent is Prince Frederick. born June 3, 1843. It is a hereditary monarchy. The Parliament consists of Landsthing and Folkething or Upper and Lower House, forming a Diet which rules in conjunction with the sovereign. The established religion is Lutheran. The principal cities are

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President, nRepublics, omprises an cipal ports : al is Santi-
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The capital oil produces 12,000. ad' House of Principal silver, iron, 500,000.
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Copenhagen the capital, Aarhuus, Odense and Aalborg. It is an agricultural country. Principal exports :-animals, butter, eggs, lard, bacon, pork, etc. The area is 14,775 miles, and the population 2,185, 159 .

ECUADOR.- A Republic in Equatorial South America. Governed by a President with the hides, coffee and ivory, The chamber of Deputies. Chief exports are cocoa, Indian rubber, pal towns, Quito, the capital, Guayaqummerce is principally with the Umted Kingdom. Princiof about \(1,270,000\), mostly descendants of the Spaniards and A borigunal Ind has a population paniards and Aborigmal Indians. The area is
Egypt.-The rei
of the dynasty of Mehomet Khedive is Abbas Pasha, born July 1tth, 1874, who is the sixth ruler ruler of Egypt. The country is still wominally unh Governor, 1 s06 to 1811, made humself de facto Sultan tribute money, but for practommany under Turkish suzerainty, and actually pays the productions are cottoin, sugar and rice. The principaland dictases its policy. The principal Damietta, Tantah, Mansurah, Zagazig, Rosetta, Port Said are Cairo, the capital, Alexanuria, boundary of Egypt has been about 80) miles up Fort Said and Suez. Since 1884 the real provinces have been practically abandoned to anarihy Nile at Wady ifalfa, and the Soudanese
Khartoum. The area is \(39+2 \cdot 0\) square mides, and the population the last English expedition to
Greece and the Ionian Islandes.-The King is Georgion is about 2,000, 00 . born 21th December, 1845. The legislative power is vested in., son of the King of Denmark, principal cities are Athens, the capital, Patras, is vested in a Chamber of Deputies. The produces currants, olive oil, lead, tobaceo, wine, honey and silk. Area Zante. The country population 2,187,208. ident and a National Assembly. The area is 46,800 Central America. It is governed by a Prescapital is Santiago de Guatemala. The chise HAYTI.-A Republic on the western or French portion coffee, sugar, fruit and hides. island, \(9,2+2\) square miles belong to Hayti, whicheh portion of the Island of San Jomingo. Of the au-Prmce. The productions are coffee, logwoud, cocoat apation of 550,0 to. The capital is 1 ortThe island is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, cotton, hindes, sugar, honey and gums.

Hawailan Islands.-A group of islands in copper, then and iron. Naui, Oahu, Kanai, Mohokai, Lanai, Nihau and Kahoolawe. The the principal being Hawaii, government i- a constitutional monarchy, and the executive. The capital is Honolulu. The the Cabinet. The exports are sugar, rice, coffee, hides, wool wower rests with the Sovereign and the trade is with the United States. The united area is 6.67 , whale oil and bone. The bulk of 89,900. The present sovereign is a queen, and although 6,678 square miles, and the population in the hands of a provisional goverument. Were formerly nominally rules, the actual power is

Honduras.-A Republic in Central America, is governed tiy the Sandwich Islands. Deputies. Jxports are cattle, mahogany, hides and India-rubber President and a Congress of The area is 46,400 square miles, and the population is 450,000 .

Holland (Netherlands)-Is under the rule of 450,000 . It is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. The Queen Wilhelmina, born August 31, \(\mathbf{1 8 8 0}\). Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Groningen and He principal cities are a msterdam, the capital rye, oats, flax, barley, butter, margarine, sheep and oxen The \(p\) rincipal productions are wheat possessions in East tnties, principally Java, Madeiran. The kingdom has considerable colonial Indies, Surinam and Curacao. The area is 12,518 s, Borneo and New Guinea, and in the West JAPAN-Is governed by a Mikado or Emperor, Yoshihito, born Aug. 31, l×7 a . It is now a constitutional monarchy upon heir apparent is Prince system. The principal cities are Tokio, the capital, Osaka, Kioto, upon the basix of the En.lish The Japanese are the most enlightened foreign people ina, Kioto, Nagoya, Yokohama and Kobé, zation. Religious belief is free and ellucation is comple in Asia according to modern idean of civiliby peasant proprietors, and the products are agricultural. The principal principally enltivated tea, rice, coal, copper and camphor. The area is 147,697 square miles, exporis are raw silk, is \(40,453,461\).

Liberia.-An independent negro Republic on the coast of West ot the United States of America. A large percentage of West Africa, modelled on that gines. The exports are coffee, paim inge percentage of the inhabitants are half wild aboriThe capital is Monrovia. The area is \(14,0,0\) square miles and the porrowroot, ivory and hides, only 18,000 are emigrants from America or their descendants. population is \(1,050,00\), of whom

Luxfmburg.- Luxemburg is governed by the Geendants. bet of Deputies of 12 members, elected by the cantons miles, and the population \(217,4+7\). The capital is Luxe for six years. The a ea is 1,706 square pality is rich in iron ore. It was declared a neutral territory a dismantled fortress. The princi-

MADAGASCAR - The third largest island in the world, sitnated, in the treaty of L melon, continent. It has an area of 230,000 square miles and world, situated to the east of the African numerous tribes The language is practically one, but dialects are about \(5,40,000\) divided into under the protectorate of France, and isnominy one, but dialects are numerons. The island is pal exports are cattle, h des Indin-rubber, gum-copal, gav by Queen Ranavalona II. The princiand silk shawls. The capitai is Antananarivo. Mexico.-A Federal republic with a
Porfirio Diaz The principal cities Guanajuato, Merida and Vera Cruz, Mexico, the canital, Guadalajara, Puebla, san Luis, Potosi, uncultivated lands. The princinal exnorts are sisal hinerals, and has vast areas of forest and Wocds and vanilla. Seventy per cent, of the exports are, coffee, hides, mahogany and other square miles, and the ponulation \(10,447,974\), exports are gold and silver. The area is 751,177

Monaco.-A small principality on the co.
It is governed by Prince Albert, aided by coast of the Mediterranean, between France and Italy. is 8 square miles, and the population is 12,000 . Ther General and a Council of State. The area

The chief towns are Monaco, the capital, Condamine and Monte Carlo, which is noted for its casino The revenue is derived principal y from the gaming table,

Montenegro.-Montenegro is practical y boverned by Pa ince Nicholas I., although the rule is nominally shared with a cotheil of eght. The principat exports are shmmac, smoked sardines, smoked mutton, cattle, goats, choese, hides, skas and fits, The capital is Cettinge. The area is 3,486 square miles, and the pophtation athout 220,0.00, of whom 10,000 are Mahommedans, 4,000 Koman Catholics, and the remainder orthotox Slavs.

Malacea. - The Malay Peninsula, as it iscallen, comprisesan area of 81,00 square miles, and a population of \(1,250,000\), inclading larme numbers of (hinese. The greater portion of the Peninsula owes allegiance to Siam. The independ nt portion of the Maray Peninsua, 31,f70 square miles with 300,000 inhabitants, is cecapied by a number of Mahommedan Matay States.

Monocco.-The largest of the Bathyy States, situated on the north-w st of Africa. The empire is an absolute monarchy, subtivided into districts, but the semi-independent tribes are
 Jews number about 20 the pophlation is varionsy cetmated an fomb, 000,00 to 8,000,000. The
 almonds, maize, leans, pease, oil, wool, dates, poultrs, eqges, carpets, slippers, goatsking lathe geain, eattle, ostrich feathers and

NEPAUL, The kingtom of Nepant lies between Britidh India on the north and Thibet on the south, and occupies the southem ranges of the Tmmayas. The area is 5 , sen square miles, and the popmlation is \(5,000,00\). The aborigines aro of the Mongolitn (ypre, and the religion is Hinduism among the upper, and a form of Buthism anong the lower classes Theexports are riee and other grains, oil seeds, ponies and cattle, opium, musk, borax, jute, hides, furs and ginger. The capitat is Khatmandu.

Noaragita.-Isa Centra. American Republic, governed by a President, senate and House of Representatives. The area is thamequare mites, and tho popalation 500,000. Thoexports are colfee, India-rubber and cattle, 'Irmeipat cities are:--Mangua, Greytown, Leon, Bluefields and Granada.

OmAx.-A Mahommedon State in South Past Araba, comprising an area of 81,000 square miles and a population of \(1,610,045\). It ha povemen by a sultan: in the interior, among the Redouins, his authority is hardly even nominal. The population is cheify Arab, but there are Banians, Persians, East A fricans and Nobinns. The exports aredates, cloth, salt, fruits, pearls, dried fish and matting. Muscat is the capit i

Orange Free State,-A south African Republic, founded by Dutch immigrants, situated north of Cape Colony. It is a pastoral coantry, but the eastern part is admirably adapted for grain. Diamonds, garnets and other p wions stones are fotmt, and rich coal and gotd mines exist. The exports are wool, ostrich fegtherw, hides, diamonds and grain. The area is 41,184 square miles and the population is 133,518 , of whom 72,406 are whites. Blomfontein is the capital.

Paraguay.- 1 State in South America, enclosel within the rivers of Parana and Paraguay, having an area of 155,400 square miles, ame a population of 481,100\()\). It is a republic, and is rapidy progressing. The chief evports are sugar, oranges, !ides, tobacco, yerba mate and India rubber. The en itat is Asuncion. The climate is very favorable to Europeans.

Persia.-1s under an Absohte Buler, The shoth Nast-ed-din. The principal cities are Teheran, the capital, Tabriz, Apahan, Veshed, Bardarnsh and Bushire on the Persian Gulf. The principl exports are opitm, thed fraits, shlk, eappots, pearls, turqnoises, rice, etc. The area is 636,000 square miles, ant the pomplation is \(76,68, G 00\), including nomads. Its minerals ate salt, iron, coal, copper, leat, antimony and suphat, The most imprtant manafacture is silk, and the Persians exeel in their dyes, in brocul-and embroidery. It is a very progressive kinglom, the Shah being imbned with European ideas.

PERU,-A Repubic, formery the mo timportant in South America. The principal cities are Callao, Lima, the capital, Pata, Eten, Mollendo, Arica and Iquique. The principal exports are sugar, wool, cantuthone, cotton and guano. The area is 50,000 square miles, and the population is about \(2,950,000\), inclading 25,000 Indians. The country is rich in minerals. The war with Chili resulted in the loss of the fici province of Tarapaca, where nitre is so largely found.

Portugal.--Is the nost westerly Kinglom of Europe, ruled by King Carlos I. It is a constitutional limited monarchy. The area is 31,606 square miles, and the population, including the Azores and Madeira, is \(4,708,178\). The prineipal towns are Lisbon, the capital, and Uporto. The exports are 5 ) per cent. of wine ;-cork, cattle, copper ore frats, oll, sardines and salt.

Roumania.-A Kingdom consisting of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Torkey. The area is 46,314 square nimies, and the population is \(5,37,003\). The dominant religon is that of the Greek Church, but there are over \(10 \mathrm{~m}, 000\) Roman Catholics and 400,000 Jews. Bucharest.

Salvador.-Is the sn allest of the Central American Republics, although second in population. It has an area of 7,22 square miles, and a popatation of \([51,130\). The exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sagar, silver, rice, hides and cedar. There are iron and silver mines. The capital is San Salvador.

SAMOA (NAVIGATois' IsLANDS),-Unde: the ioint protection of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. Samoa consists of a group of 14 voleanic islands in the South Pacific, chief of which are, Upolu, Savaii and Tutuila, The area is 1,791 square miles, and population about 36,000 , principatly Polynesians. Apia is the capital, and is within five days' steam of New Zealand The exports are copra, cotton, coffee and fruit.

Santo Domingo.-San Domingo was formerly the Spanish portion of the Island of Hayti. It is the oldest settlement of British origin in America, has an area of 20,596 square miles
s casino the rulo wdines, he area 11s, 4,000 iles, and e P'enin) square
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St. Jean Baptiste-Michel Bourret, Manager.
Ste. Cunégonde-C. N. Ducharme, Manager.
Rue Ontario-D. W. Brunet......... ". CORRESPONDENTS:
Londres, Angleterre-Le Crédit Lyonnais,
Glyn, Mills, Currie \& Co.
Paris, France-Le Credit Lyoqnais.
New York-National Bank of the Republic.

\footnotetext{
Boston-The Merchants National Bank.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal.
Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. Bank of Britich North America.
}

\section*{Glover \& Brais,}

\section*{IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS}
- OF . .

\section*{MENS + FURNISHINGS,}

\author{
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neck Wear, \\ COMPRISING Braces, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers. \\ \section*{RUBBER COATS \& UMBRELLAS}
}

A SPECIALTY.

\section*{Underwear and Half=Hose. \\ 184 McGILL STREET,} MONTREAL.
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and a population of 350, not. The capital is San Domingo. The exports consist of valuable
timbers, sugar, coffee, tobacco and cocoa.
SErvia.-A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, governed by a hereditary sovereign
It has an area of 18,757 square miles and a populat on of \(2,-05,131\). The country is mountainous, and the total exports a primite state. The exports are dried prunes, which form 38 per cent. of Austria Lead, zinc, quieksilver, antimony, copper, iron and coal are foulk of the trade is with Belgrade.

SIAM - An extensive Kinglom in Sont erned by a Pbya, or great functionary, situated int the heart of thisting of 41 provinces, each govChina. Its area is estimated at 280,551 square miles, and its population at from Hndia and \(6,000,000\). The chief exports are tin, rice, teak, pepper, salt and population at from \(4,000,000\) to sandal wood. The government is monarchical; the Council appoints a successor. Bkins angkok is the capitai. The other principal cities are Chiengmai and Kedah, The principal trade is with
Englamt and Iudia Englant and India.

Spain.-Once the most powerful nation in the world, is no longer one of the greatest powers. It is situated in the south-west of Europe, and is a constitutional monarchy. The King, Alfonso X1II, is a minor, and his mother, Queen Maria Christina, acts as Regent. It is square miles and a populationof, and, with the Canary and Batearic Isles, has an area of 196,173 square mies and a population of \(17,550,216\). The country is rich in minerals, and is well adapted
to agriculture , The puiten oranges, cork. wool, principal exports are wine, copper, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, Barcelona, Alicante, Corumna, Denia, Seville Vi Vo, Valencia

Sweden And Norway.-The two countriea, valencia and Granada.
and irrevocably united without prejudice to a separate internal declared to be "indissolubly code of laws." The government is that of a separate internal government, constitution and The two kingdoms government is hat of a limited munarchy, the ruler being King Oscar II. dinavia. Sweden has the eastern half of the pestern peninsula of Europe, usually called Scanher population \(4, \times 02,751\), nearly all of whom are Protestants area is 173,974 square miles, and square miles and a population of \(2,001,000\). Both countries Norway has an area of 124,500 minerals ; while in Sweden, the fisheries give employment to a great many people cattle, butter, not being so well adapted to agriculture as Norway, where about half tho population the country to agriculture. Stockholm is the capital of Norway and Chroustiania tho population is devoted

Switzerland.-Is a Republic, composed of a federation of tweut of Sweden.
President is elected amnually. The legislative power is vested of twenty-two cantons, and the mountainons country in Europe. The area is who are divided between Roman Cathea 15,981 square miles, with a population of \(2,933,334\), numbering \(\bar{i}, 400\), and others, 11,009 . The most per cent., and Protestants, 58 per cent., Jews Basle. Berne is the capital. The exports are silks, condensed milk.

THIBET. - This country is still, to a great extent, shrouded in mystery, owing to its extraordinary geographical features, the height of the mountain ranges, the great rivers and enormous salt and fresh water lakes. The native name is Bodyne, and the country extends east is Buddhism. Thest from Cashere and the Khartoum range to China. The capital is Lhasa. The religion

Tonga Is hie t. This unimportant.
a group of three in the Southe, pernaps, better known as the Friendly Islands, and comprise (the Seat of Government), Hapai and Vavau, The Fiji Islands, Their names are Tongatabu lation is about 19,250 , including about 350 Europeans. The principal exports are copra, popufruit, kava and whale oil. There is coal on Toughtabu Island

TOYOUS:-A French possession in Easterntar Istand area is 35,000 square miles, with a population of \(9,000,000\).

Turkey.-With her possessions in Europe Asin, an area of \(1,710,000\) square miles and a population of and Africa, the Turkish Empire rules over \(1,145,500\) square miles, with \(22,011,000\) inhabitants, acknowledse The present ruler is the Sultan Abdul Hamid IIt, The exportse the direct rule of the Turks, silk, opium, molair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, carpets, exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, and of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. The principat cities of wine stantinople, the capith1, Adrianople, Salonica, Monastir, Scutari, Smyrna, Damascus, Aleppo and Beyrout.

Uruguay:-A republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, containing an area of 72,172 square miles and a population of 700,000 . The chief exports are, wool, hides,
horn, hair, tallow and jerked beef. The wealth of the count horn, hair, tallow and jerked beef. The wealth of the country is derived from its pasturage.
The capital is Monte Video.

Vexpzuela--This Refublic is the most northerly confederation of South America. It has an rea of 566,159 square miles and a population of \(2.121,988\). The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, hides, cotton, sugar, tallow, tobacco, indigo, dyewoods. timber and copper ores. The capital is Caracas. Bolivar, La quayra, Maracaibo, and Puerto Cabello are the principal ports.

\section*{Indian Summer.}

Scientists differ regarding the cause of this phenomenon, which is peculiar to North America and certain parts of Central Europe. A change in the condition of the upper strata of the atmosphere, confining the radiating heat-rays in the lower strata, is generally held to be the true explanation. A theory to account for the smoky appearance which appears plausible, is that it is due to the decay or slow chemical combustion of leaves, grass, and other vegetable matter under the action of frost and sun. It was to forest and prairie fires kindled by the Indians that
the early settlers attributed the smoky a the early settlers attributed the smoky appearance of the season. Hence the name " Indian
Summer."

\section*{The anitro Stateg of amerita,}

The United States is a conferieration of forty-four Sovereign States, united by a federal bond for national objects, the local administration being reserver to each State. It also includes seven organized territories. The form of gotermment is haset on the Constitution of September 1ith, 17~7, to which ten amendments were added on December \(1.3,1.91\); an eleventh amendment Jamuazy \&, 1798 ; a twelfth amendment Soptember 25,1801 ; a thirteenth amendment December \(18,18 f 5\), which abolishedslavery; a fourteenth amendment July 28,1808 ; and the last one on March 30, 1s.0, completing the political enfranchisement of the negro.

The Executive is represented by a President elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each fourti year. Who comes into actual office on the 4 th day of March in the succeeding year. He is commander of the national forces, and can veto any law passed by Congress, thouga his veto may be nullified by a two-thirds majority in each house. The Administration consists of 8 Ministers chosen by him and holding office at his pleasure, but his choice of a Minister must be ratified by the Senate. A Vice-President is elected at the same time and in the same mammer as the President, and is ex-oflicio President of the Senate, and succeeds for the remainder of the four years term in the event of his death or resignation.

The Legislative power is represented by a Senate of 88 members, whomust be 30 years of age at least and have been citizens for nine years, two from each State and elected for a definite period of six years ; and by a House of Representatives of 356 members, according to the 1890 census, elected every second year by the yote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several states of the Union duly qualified in accordance with the laws of each State, the franchise not being absolutely uniform. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determinal by the census taken every 10 years. On the basis of the 1890 census there is one representative to every 173.900 inliabitants. Such representatives must be at least 2.5 years of age, and have been citizens of the United States for 7 years, and reside in the State which elects them.

Senators are not elected all at the same time, as is the case with members of the House of Representatives, but at those varvins times when the State legislatures apnoint them; consequently it may often happen that the political conplexion of the senate differs from that of the Lower House.

The Senate has the power of ratifying or rejecting all treatles with foreign powers, and of confirming or rejecting appointments to office made by the President : a two-thirds majority is necessary for ratitication.

Changes in the Constitution can be proposed when two-thirds of both Honses deem it necessary, or upon the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of all the States, but such amendments require the sanction of three-foarths of the various State Legislatures,

Each or a mized 'Territory is permitted to send a delegate to the House of Representatives who can speak but not vote.
- In 1874 the salary of a Senator, Congressman or delegate was fixcl at \(\$ 5000\) per annum, plus travelling expenses.

The President receives \(\$ 50,000\) per anmum and an official residence known as the White House, Washington, towards the mantenance of which a further sum of an unspecified amount is annually appropriated by Congress The Vice-President receives \(\$ 8000\) per annum, as does the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The eight oficial heads of departments who form the Cabinet are appointed by the President, subject only to the aforesaid ratitication by the Senate, and receive \(\$ 8000\) per annum, holding oftice at the pleasure of the President

The District of Columbia, the seat of the United States Govermment, embraces an area of about 60 square miles, and includes the cities of Washington and Georgetown. The district has no Municipal Legislative body, and its inhabitants have no right to vote either in National or Municipal concerns. Its Municipal Government is vested in three Commissioners appointed by the Presitient.

Laws which affect the internal working of the States are vested in the State Legislatures, the executive of whom is a Governor elected in a very similar manner to that by which the President obtains his power, and as a rule for the same period. In most of the States the principal executive officers, judicial, municipal or otherwise, are elected by the people for certain terms.

The Constitntion guarantees the free exereise of religions profession and worship, and this guaranty is repeated in the Constitutions of the forty-four States. Each State of the Union has a system of free public schools established by law, the work of which is largely supplemented by private effort, but a large illiterate body, numbering one-eighth of the population over 10 years of age, still existed at the last census, the former prevalence of slavery and constant immigration of uneducated persons being to a great extent accountable for this fact.

The Subreme Court of Justice consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices appointed by the Iresident by and with the advice of the Senate. The salary of the Chief Justice is S10,500, and of his associates 810,00 each. Fach separate State has also its own Judicial system with a Chief. Jus ice and Associate. Justices, In most cases they are appointed The salaries vary from se, 00 to 87,500 .

The Constitution of the United States delegates to each individual State such entire independence in its local administration, that it is impossible to define in general terms the judicial systems which prevail in the various States.

\section*{EVANS and SONS, ,Lmurred}

\section*{Wholesale Druggists \& Manufacturing Chemists, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.}

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Manufacturers of
"Lessive Phenix" Washing Powder.

Proprietors of
Picault's Nurses' Treasure.
Savar's Toilet Requisites, \&c.

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\author{
D. CONNELLY, \\ General Passenger Algent,
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\section*{SICK} HEA D DA AC C , E land, \$2,

\section*{Assiste} Mass. ; Wike, II First nois, \$5,

\section*{PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE, JUDICIAL AND DIPLOMITIC OFFICERS.}

\section*{The Executive until March 4, 1897.}

GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York, President of the United States.......Salary \(\$ 50,000\) ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois, Vice-President of the United States....... ". 8,000

The Cabinet.
Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, Secretary of State.
John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.......
Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War
Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Attorney-ifieneral.
8,000
Wilson S. Bissel, of New York, Postmaster-General.
Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, Secretrery of the Navy.

Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Secretary of the Interior
8,000
Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, Secretary of Agricuilture.......................... 8 . 8,000

\section*{Principal Depurtmental Officers.}

\section*{state department.}

Assistant Secretary-Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, \(\$ 4,500\).
Second Assistant Secretary-Alvey A. Adee, D.C., \(\$ 3,500\).

Third Assistant Secretary-Edward H. Strobel, New York, \(\$ 3,500\).
Chief Clerk-Willian W. Rockhill, Maryland, \(\$ 2,500\).

\section*{TREASURY DEPARTMENT.}

Assistant Sceretaries_Charles S. Hamlin, Mass. ; William E.Curtis, New York ; Scott Wike, Illinois ; each \$4,500.
First Comptroller-Kobert B. Bowler, Illinois, \(\$ 5,000\).
Second Comptroller-Charles H.Mansur, Missouri, \(\$ 5,000\).
Commissıoner of Customs-William H, Pugh, Ohio, \(\$ 4,000\).
First Auditor-Ernest P. Baldwin, Maryland, 83,600 .
Second Auditor-J. Stobo Farrow, South Carolina, \(\$ 3,600\).
Third Auditor-Samuel Blackwell,Alabama, \(\$ 3,600\).
Fourth Auditor-Charles B. Morton, Maine, \(\$ 3,600\).
Fifth Auditor-Thomas Holcomb, Delaware, \$3,600.
Sixth Auditor-John B. Brawley, Pennsylvania, \(\$ 3,600\).
Treasurer of the United States-Daniel N. Morgan, Connecticut, \(\$ 6,000\).
Retister of the Treusury-J. F. Tillman, South Carolina, \(\$ 4,000\).
Comptroller, of the Currency - James \(\mathbf{H}\). Eckels, \(11 l\) inois, \(\$ 5,000\).
Commissioner of Int rnal Revenue-Joseph S. Miller, West Virginia, \(\$ 6,000\).

Commissioner of Navigation-E. C. O'Brien, New York, \(\$ 3,600\).
Solicitor of the Treasury-Felix A. Reeve, Tennessee, \(\$ 4,500\).
Director of the Mint-Vacant, \$4.500.
Chief of the Secret Service Division-A. L. Drummond, New York, \(\$ 3,500\).
Supervising Surgeon (ieneral of the Marine Hospital Service-Walter Wiman, Missouri, \(\$ 4,000\).
Supervising Inspector General of Steam Ves-sels-James A. Dumont, New York, \(\$ 3,500\).
Chief of the Burpau of Statistics-Worthington C. Ford, New York, \(\$ 3,000\).
Chuef of he Bureau of Engraving and Print-ing-Claude M. Johnson, Kentucky. \(\$ 4,500\).
Supervising Architect-Jeremiah O'Rourke, New Jersey, \(\$ 4,500\),

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Assistant Secretery-Lewis A. Grant, Minnesota, \(\$ 4,500\).
Adjutant General-Brig.-(ieneral R. Williams.
Inspector General-Brig. Genl, Jos, C. Breckenridge, Kentucky.
Julvee Advocate General-Col. G. N. Lieber, New York.
Quertermaster General-Brig. Genl. R. N. Batchelder, New Hampshire.
Commissary General-Brevet Brig. Genl. John P. Hawkins, Md.
Surgeon General-Brig. Genl, Geo, M. Sternberg, New York.
Paymaster General-Brig. Genl. Wm. Smith,
Iinnesota Minnesota.
Chief of Engineers-Brig. Genl. Thos. L. Casey, Rhode Island.
Chief of Ordnance-Brig. Genl, D. W. Flag. ler, Penna.
Chief Signal Officer-Brig. Genl. A. W. Greely, ouisiana.
Note.-Officers of the Army and Navy when detailed for duty in Washington recelve the pay fixed by law of their grade, and are not given any extra allowances.

\section*{Navy department.}

Assistant Secretary-Wm, McAdoo, New Jersey, \(\$ 4,5{ }^{\circ} 0\).
Bureau of Yards and Docks-Capt. Wm. H, Farquhar, Penna.
Bureau of Navigation - Commodore Franeis
M. Ramsay, D.C. M. Ramsay, D.C.

Bureau of Ordnance--Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, New York.
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts-Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, New York.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery-Surgeon
Genl. J. Rufus Tryon, New York.
Bureau of Construction and Repair-Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, California.
Bureau of Equipment-Commandant French E. Chadwick, West Virginia.

Bureau of 'Steam Engine-ring-Engineer in
Chief, Geo. W. Melville, New York.
Judge Advocate General-Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, D.C.
Commantlant of Marine Corps-Col. Chas. Heywood, New York.

\section*{POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.}

First Assistant Postmaster-General-Frank H. Jones, Ohio, \(\$ 4,000\).

Second Assistant Postmaster-General-J, Lowrie Bell, Pennsylvania, \(\$ 4,009\).

Third Assistant Postmaster-General-Kerr Craige, North Carolina, \(\$ 4,000\).
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General-Robt.
A. Maxwell, New York, \(\$ 4,000\).

Assistant Altorney-General--John L Thomas, Missouri, \$4,000.

Superintendent of Foreign Mails-N. M. Brooks, Virginia, \(\$ 3,000\).
Superintendent Money Order System-Edwd.
M. Gadsden, Georgia, \(\$ 3,500\).

Superintendent Railway Mail Service-Jas. E. White, Illinois, \(\$ 3,500\).

Superintendent Dead Letter Office-Bernard Goode, Michigan, \$2,250.
Chief Post Office Inspector-M. D. Wheeler, New Y̌ork, \(\$ 3,000\).

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
First Assistant Secretary-Win. H. Sims, Missouri, \$4,500.
Assistant Secretary-John M. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, \$4,070.
Commissioner of the General Land OfficeSilas W. Lamoreaux, Wisconsin, \(\$ 5,000\).
Commissioner of Patents-John S. Seymour, Connecticut, \(\$ 5,000\).
Commissimer of Pensions-Wm. Lochren,
Minnesota, \(\$ 5,000\).
Commissioner of Indian Affairs-Daniel M. Browning, Illinois, \(\$ 4,000\)
Commissioner of Railroads-Wade Hampton, South Carolina, 84,500 .
Director of the Geological Survey-John W. Powell, 1llinois, \(8:, 000\)
Superintendent of the Census - Vacant, \$6,000.

Commissimer of Education-Wm. T. Harris, Connecticut, \(\$ 3,000\).
department of justice.
Solicitor General-Lawrence Maxwell, Ohio \(\$ 7,609\).

Assistant Attorneys-General-Holmes Conrad, Virginia ; Edward B. Whitney, New York; Chas. B. Howry, Mississippi; Joshua E. Dodge, Wisconsin, each, \(\$ 5,000\).

\section*{DEPARTMENT of agriculture}

Assistant Secretary-Edward Willits, Michigan, \(\$ 5,000\).
Chief of Weather Bureau-Mark W Harring. ton.
government printing office.
Public Printer-Frank W. Palmer, Illinois, \(\$ 4,500\).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
Librarian-Ainsworth R. Spofford, Ohio, \(\$ 4,000\).

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.
Edward Clark, Pennsylvania, \(\$ 1,500\).

\section*{CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.}

Charles Lyman, Connecticut; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; George B. Johnson, Louisiana, each, \(\$ 3,500\).

\section*{The Late Exccutive.}

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, President.
Levi P. Morton, of New York, Vice-President. James P. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of 'S ate, 1889-1892.
John W. Foster, of Indiana, Secretary of State, 1892-1893.
Charles Foster, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, Secretary of War.

John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, Post-master-(ieneral.
William H. H. Miller, of Indiana, AttorneyGeneral.
Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, Secretary of the Navy.
John W. Noble, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.
Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, Secretary of
Agriculture.

PAST PRESTDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ame. & rthplace. & むّ & Paternal
Ancestry. & & & \% & Place of Death. & 苞 \\
\hline Geo. Washingt & & 1732 & English & & & Fed. & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
John Adams \\
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\end{tabular} & Quincy
Shadw & 1735 & & \({ }_{1}^{1797}\) & \({ }_{68}^{62}\) & Fed. & Ouincy, Mass... & 1899 \\
\hline James Madiso & Port Conway & 1751 & English & 1809 & \[
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& 58
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\] & \(\xrightarrow{\text { Rep }}\) Rep & & \\
\hline James M & Wertm'el'd Co.Va & 1750 & & 1817 & 59 & Rep & New York \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \\
\hline J. Quincy Adan & Quincy, Mass.... & \({ }_{1767}^{176}\) & Euglis & 1825 & 58 & Rep & Washington, D.c. & 1818 \\
\hline Mart. Van Buren. & Kinderhook & & Dutch . & 1829
1837 & \({ }_{55}^{62}\) & & Hermitage,Tenn. & \\
\hline Wm. H. Harrison. & Berkeley & 177. & English & 1841 & 68 & Whig & Washington & 1841 \\
\hline John Ty ler
Jas. K Yolk & Greenway, Va
Neckl b'y & 1790 & English & 1841 & 51 & Dem. & Richmoud, & \\
\hline Zachary Taylor & Orange Co., Va.. & \({ }_{1788}\) & \(\stackrel{\text { Se h-rir }}{\text { English }}\) & & 50
60 & & & \\
\hline Millard Fillmore & Summerhiil & 1800 & English & 1859 & 6 & Whi & Buff & \\
\hline Franklin Pierce & Hillsboro, N. i & 1804 & English & 1853 & 49 & Den & Concord, N. H. & \\
\hline Jas, Buchanam,... & & 1809 & -e'h-rish & 57 & \(\stackrel{66}{5}\) & Den & Wheatlar & \\
\hline And, Johnson & Raleigh, & 1808 & English & \({ }_{1}^{186 i}\) & 52 & Rep
Rep. & \({ }_{\text {Car }}\) & \\
\hline U1 & Point Pleasa & 1822 & Scotch. & 1869 & 47 & Rep & Mt. M & \\
\hline Ru & Delawa & 1822 & Scot & 1877 & 54 & Rep & Fremont & \\
\hline J & \(\mathrm{Cu}_{\text {ca }}\) & 1831 & English. & 1881 & 49 & Rep & L'ng Branch, N . & \\
\hline & & & Sc'h-Iris & 18 & 51 & Rep. & New York City & \\
\hline Grover Cleres & North Bend, 0 . & \[
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1889
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W. Harring-
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ford, Ohio,
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ERS.
Theodore Johnson,
mia, Post, Attorney, Secretary tary of the Secretary of

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\section*{IMPORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY.}

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Alabama
Arkansas California tColorado. Connecticu Delaware. Florida Georgia IIdaho
Illinois Illinois
Indiana. Iowa \(\dagger\) Kans Kentucky Louisiana, Maine
Marylaini Massachus Michigan.
Minnesota Minnesota,
Mississippi Mississipp
Missouri. -Montana. Nebraska \(\dagger\) Nevada New Hamp;
New Jersey New York North Carol
\(\ddagger\) North Dak Ohio \(\ddagger\) Oregon. Pennsylvani Rhode Islan South Carol
* South Dak *South Dak
Temnessee. Texas Vermont Virginia
*Washingto
West Virgin
Wisconsin.
-W yoming
Total...
Necessary
* New Sta
\(\dagger\) Carried
\(\ddagger\) One vote

\section*{The \(\mathfrak{H l e c t i o n t s ~ o f ~ f r o b e m b e r , ~} 1892\).}

The last Election for President, Senators (whose terms of office were expiring), and for Members of the House of Represcntatives, took place in November, \(1 \times 92\).

In addition to President Ilarrison (Rep.) and Hon. Girover Cleveland (Dem.), General Weaver was nominated for President by the Farmer's Alliance or People's Party, and Mr, J W. Bidwell by the Prohibitionists. The popular vote was as follows :-Cleveland, \(5,506, \ldots 33\) Harrison, \(5,175,577\); Weaver, \(1,122,045\); Bidwell, 279,191. The Prohibitionists carried no State.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT


\footnotetext{
Necessary for choice 223 Electoral votes.
* New States.
\(\dagger\) Carrled by Weaver, People's Party.
\(\ddagger\) One vote for Weaver.
}

\section*{The Senate.}

The Senate of the 53rd Congress will consist of 88 members. At the present time the States of Montana, Washington and W yoming are represented by only one senator each. The Senate is divided into 44 Democrats, 38 Republicans and 3 People's Party, by States as follows ;-


Vice-President Stevenson, who acts as President of the Senate, has the casting vote, in the event of an equal division.

\section*{The Present Senate is composed as follows:-}

Republicans in Róman letters. Democrats in Italics. People's Party in small capitals.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name. & State. & Commencement of Service. & Termination of Service. \\
\hline Nelson W. Aldrich. & Rhode Island..... & October 5, 1881.. & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline William \(\mathbf{V}\). Allen ....... & Nebraska.......... & March 4, 1893. & \\
\hline William B. Allison ....... & Iowa ..... & March 4, 1873 & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline Williain B. Bate. & Tennessee & March 25, 1885 & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline James H. Berry & Arkansas & March 4, 1885 & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline Calvin S. Brice........... & Ohio & March 4, 1891 & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline Matthew C. Butler......... & South Carolina.... & March 4, 1877...... & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline Donelson Caffery*....... & Louisiana .......... & \begin{tabular}{l}
December 16, 1892. . \\
March 4, 18:9
\end{tabular} & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Wilkinson Call........ ... \\
Johnson N. Camden..... .
\end{tabular} & West Virginia & January 13, 1893... & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline James Donald Cameron. & Pennsylvania & March 21, 1877... & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline Joseph M. Carey ...... & Wyoming.......... & \begin{tabular}{l}
December 1, 1890. \\
June 19, 1889
\end{tabular} & March 3, 1895. March 3, 1895. \\
\hline William E. Chandler & New Hampshire... & March 4, 1875. & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline Francis M. Cockrell. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Missouri } \\
& \text { Texas ... }
\end{aligned}
\] & March 4, 1877 & March 3 , 1895. \\
\hline Richard Coke Alfred H. Colquitt........... & Georgia & March 4, 1883. & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline Alfred H. Colquitt.......... & Illinois & March 4, \(1883 . .\). & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline Sohn W. Daniel.. & Virginia & March 4, 1887..... & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline Cushman K. Davis & Minnesota. & March 4, 1887 & March 3, 1899, \\
\hline Nathan F. Dixon & Rhode Island & March 4, 1883 & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline Joseph N. Dolph & Oregon
Idaho. & March 4, 1891 & Mareh 3, 1897. \\
\hline Chas.J. Faullener & West Virginia. ... & March 4, 1887. & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline William P. Frye . & Maine ......... & March 8, 1*81...... & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline Jacob H. Gallinger & New Hampshire. & March 4, \(1891 \ldots .\). & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline James Z. George.. & Missouri & March 4, \(1881 \ldots .\). & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline Charles H. Gibson & Maryland & March 4, 1ヶ91 & March 3, 1897. \\
\hline John B. Gordon
Arthur P. Gorm & Maryland & March 4, 1881 & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline Aroorge Gray & Delawa & March 19, 1885 & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline Eugene Hale & Maine. & March 4, 1881 & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline Henry C. Hansbrough & North Da & March 4, 1877. & March 3, 189 \\
\hline Isham G. Harris... & Com & March 4, 1881 & March 3, 1899. \\
\hline Joseph R. Hawley. & & March 4, 1889 & March 3, 1895. \\
\hline
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* Appointe

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1. Richard H ,
2. Jesse F. Sta
3. William C.
4. Gaston A. I
5. James E. C
6. John H. Ba
7. Wm. H. De
8. Joseph Whe
9. Louis W. T
arkansa
1. P. D. MeCul 2. C. R. Breck
3. Thomas C.

* Appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy.

\section*{THE HOUSE OF REPRES ENTATIVES.}

The House of Representatives of the 53rd Congress consists of 356 members, divided as follows :-Democrats 216, Republicans 126, People's Party 12. Vaanncies exist in Ohio (1) and Michigan (1).

In the following list the names of Democrats are in Roman, those of Republicans in Italics, People's Party in Small capitals.
alabama 4. William L. Terry.
1. Richard H, Clarke.
2. Jesse F. Stallings.
3. William C. Oates.
4. Gaston A. Robbins.
5. James E. Cobb
6. John H. Bankhead.
7. Wm. H. Denson.
8. Joseph Wheeler.
9. Louis W. Turpin.

\section*{ARKANSAS.}
1. P. D. McCulloch, jr. 2. C, R, Breckinridge. 3. Thomas C. Mckae.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore.
6. Robert Neill.
california.
1. Thomas J. Geary.
2. Anthony Caminetti.
3. Samuel G. Hilbmn.
4. James G. Maguire.
5. Eugene F. Loud.
6. Maidon Cannon.
7. Wm. W. Bowers. colorado.
1. Lafe Pence.
2. JOHN C. BELL,

CONNECTICUT.
1. Lewis Sperry.
2. James P. Pigott.
3. Charles A. Russell.
4. Robt. E. DeForest.

\section*{DELAWARE.}
1. John W. Causey.

\section*{FLorida.}
1. S. R. Mallory.
2. Chas. M. Cooper.

\section*{georgia.}
1. Rufus E. Lester,
2. B. E. Russell.
3. Charles F. Crisp.
4. Charles L. Moses.
5. L, F. Livingston.
6. Thos B. Cabaniss. 7. John W. Maddox.
8. Thomas G. Lawson.
9. Farish Carter Tate.
10. James C. C. Black.
11. Henry G. Turner.

\section*{шано.}
1. Willis Sweet.
> illinois.
> J. C. Black, \} At A. J. Hunter, large. 1. J. Frank Aldrich. 2. L. E. McGann. 3. A. O Durborow, jr. 4. Julius Goldzier. 5. Albert J. Hopkins. 6. Robert R. Hitt. 7. T. J. Henderson. 8. Robert A. Childs. 9. Hamilton K.Wheeler
> 10. Philip S. Post. 11. B. F. Marsh. 12. J. J. McDannold. 13. Wm, M, Springer. 14. B, F, Funk. 15. J. G. Cannon. 16. Geo. W. Fithian. 17. Edward Lane. 18. Wm. S. Forman. 19. J. R. Williams. 20. George W. Smith.

INDIANA.
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2. John L. Bretz,
3. Jason B. Brown.
4. Wm. S. Holman.
5. Geo W. Cooper.
6. Henry U. Johnson.
7. Wm, D. Bynum.
8. E. V. Brookshire.
9. Dan. Waugh.

10 Thomas Hammond.
11. A. N. Martin.
12. Wm. F. MeNagny.
13. Charles G. Conn.

10wA.
1. John H. Gear.
2. Walter I. Hayes.
3. David B. Henderson. 4. Thomas Updegraff.
5. R. G. Cousins.
6. John F. Lacey.
7. John A. T. Hull.
8. Wm. P. Hepburn.
9. A. L. Hager.
10. J \(P\). Dolliver.
11. George D. Perkins

\section*{kANSAS.}
W.A. Harris. \(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { At } \\ \text { large. }\end{array}\right.\) 1. Case Broderick.
2. Ed. H. Funston.
3. Tho. J. Hudson.
4. Charles Curtis.
5. John Davis.
6. William Bakzr.
7. JERRY SIMPSON.

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2. William T. Ellis.
3. I H. Goodnight.
4. A. B. Montgomery.
5. A. G. Caruth.
6. Albert S. Berry.
7. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
8. Jas. B. McCreary.
9. Thos. H. Paynter.
10. Marcus C. Lísle.
11. Silas Adams.

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1. Adolph Meyer.
2. Robert C. Davey,
3. Andrew Price.
4. N. C. Blanchard,
5. Charles J. Boatner.
6. Sam, M, Robertson.

\section*{maine.}
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2. Nelson Dingley, jr.
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4. Chas. A. Boutelle.

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2. J. Fred. C. Talbott.
3. Harry Welles Rusk.
4. Isidor Rayner.
5. Barnes Compton.
6. Wm, M, McKaig.

\section*{massachusetts.}
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5. Moses T. Stevens.

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michigan.
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2., James S. Gorman.
3. Julius C. Burrows,

4 Henry \(\vec{i}\) Thomas.
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The Eleventh Census returns showed \(16,940,311\) males in U. S. in 1890, of voting age, 21 year and over (native born, 12,591,852; foreign born, \(4,348,459 ;\) colored, \(1,740,455\) ); increase sinct 1880, 4,109,962; or 32,03 per cent. Percentage of natives, 4,4 , \(4,348,459\) foreign born males of voting age, 2,0 , phem 791,870 to citizenship, 236,069 had taken out anguage.
spoke English and 368,338 another langule

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A WORD TO MOTHERS On one of Childhood's most Dangerous Foes, and how it can be Conquered.
}

What mother does not dread the advent of Whooping Cough in her family of little ones? What maternal heart is not terrified at hearing the dreadful cough which racks the little frame? What mother's eyes remain dry at sight of the painful suffocation, the gasping for breath, the turning black in the face, of ten with blood starting from nose and ears, till the poor little innocent falls fainting and exhausted at the painful spells of coughing, trambling in every limb, vibrating in every nerve? One after another of the chifldren is attacked, till the whole family suffers from this dread disease, lasting often through the entire long winter season, and for which medical science has not been able to find any remedy to eure or even to relieve. You consult your doctor, and he says the malady has to run its course, or prescribes some tonic to strengthen the system to bear up against the recurring attacks, or to produce sleep and soothe the quivering nerves, but he will tell you "there is nothing can cure Whooping Cough." But mothers, despair not; medical science and skill has at last found an infallible remedy. One that gives relief from the first spoonful, and cures in a very short time. One that can be administered to the infant of a month old as well as to the older child with equally wonderful results, without the slightest risk of harm to the tender system. One that gives no false relief by drugging your babe to insensibility, for it contains no poison, no narcotic, no opium, chloroform or morphine. The child awakes in the morning bright and smiling, asks for its sweet, pleasant tasting syrup; the attacks of coughing become less frequent and less violent, the appetite returns, and in a short time, in some cases, less than a week, all symptoms of the malady have disappeared, as if by magic, your child is once more well and strong, the joy of its mother's heart, the father's pride, the sunshine of the home. You will ask what is the name of this wonderful' remedy, where can it be procured? It is made in Montreal, by Dr. J. G. Laviolette, a well-known physician of many years' standing, who has made a special study of diseases of the mucous membranes and whose practical knowledge of chemistry has, after years of research and experiment, enabled him to discover what medical science had despaired of. It is called

\section*{DR, LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE,}

It costs 25 or 50 cents a bottle, and can be procured at any drug store or grocery. Ask for it, and insist on getting the only genuine Dr. LAVIOLETTE's SYRUP OF TURPENTINE, And take nothing else, for in the whole wide range of medicine, there is absolutely no other remedy that will, inf every case, cure that dread disease, the Whooping Congh.

It is also highly recommended to mothers as a valuable substitute for tbe ordinary "soothing syrup" for crying, restless teething infants. It contains no poison, and will not drug your child, but will soothe the nerves and produce natural sleep.

For all severe Coughs or Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, it is the safest, most palatable, and snrest remedy for young or old. Never be without it in your house. Beware of counterfeits; see that the name, "J. Gustave Laviolette," in red ink is on the wrapper and
label, and remember to ask for".

\section*{DR. LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE}

PROPRIETOR :

\section*{J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE, M.D.}


\title{
L. CHAPIT, FIIS \& IIE.
} Wholesalp Grocers 2, 4 and 6 DeBresoles Street, 17 St. Dizier Street, \(\qquad\) Montreal. 123 to 133 Le Royer Street,

IMPORTERS OF \(\qquad\)


Provisions of all Kinds.
.. AGENTS FOR...
Greenbank Gongentrated Lye
N.B.-Merchants are cordially invited to visit our Stores, which cover
*One of t \(\dagger\) Date of \(\ddagger\) Includi

\section*{AREA AND POPULATION,}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State. & Acres, & Population last Census, 1890 & , \\
\hline Alabama. & 51,540 & & \\
\hline Arizona & 53,015 & \[
1,128,179
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\dagger\) Dec. 14, 1819. \\
\(\dagger\) June 15,1836.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline California & 112,920 & 59,620 & Territory. \\
\hline Colorado & 155,989 & 1,208,130 & \(\dagger\) Sept. 9, 1850. \\
\hline Connecticu & 103,645
4,845 & 412,198 & \({ }_{\dagger}{ }^{\text {Alug. 1, } 1876 .}\) \\
\hline District of Co & 1,960 & 163,493 & * \({ }^{\text {- Dee }}\) - 7, 17878. \\
\hline Florida & 60 & 23),3:2 & See Note, p 364 \\
\hline Georgia & 54, 540 & 391,422 & \(\dagger\) March 3, 1815. \\
\hline Idaho . & 58,980 & 1,837,53 & *Jan. 2, 1788. \\
\hline Illinois & 84,290
50,000 & 8,81,385 & \(\dagger\) July 3, 1890. \\
\hline Indiana & 56,000
35,910 & \(3,826,357\)
\(2,192,404\) & \(\dagger\) Dec. 3, 1818. \\
\hline Kansas & 55,475 & \(1,911,896\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\dagger\) Dec. 11, 1816. \\
\(\dagger\) Dec. 281846
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Kentucky & 81,700
40 & 1,427,096. & 1 Jan. 29, 1861. \\
\hline Louisiana & 40,000 & 1,858,635 & t June 1, 1792. \\
\hline Maine . & 45,420
29895 & 1,118,587 & \(\dagger\) Aptil 30, 1830. \\
\hline Massland..... & 29,895
9,860 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
661,086 \\
1042,300
\end{array}
\] & \(\dagger\) March 15, 1820, \\
\hline Massachusetts & 8,040 & 1, \(2,238,943\) & *April 28. 1788. \\
\hline Minnesota & 57,430 & 2,093,889 & \(\dagger\) Jan, 26, 1837. \\
\hline Mississippi & 79,205 & 1,301,826 & + May 11, 1858. \\
\hline Missouri & 46,310 & 1,289,600 & \(\dagger\) Dec., 1817. \\
\hline Montana & 68,735 & 2,679,184 & \(\dagger\) Aug. 10, 1821. \\
\hline Nebraska & 145,310 & 132,159 & \(\dagger\) Nov. 81889. \\
\hline Nevada & 16,810
109,740 & 1,058,910 & + March 1, 1867. \\
\hline New Hampshire & 109,740
9,005 & 45,761
376,530 & \(\dagger\) Oct. 31, 1864. \\
\hline New Jersey & 7,455 & 1,414,933 & \begin{tabular}{l}
*June 21, 1788. \\
* Dec. 18, 1787.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline New York & 122,460 & 153,793 & Territory. \\
\hline North Carolina & 47,620 & 5,937,853 & * July 26, 1788. \\
\hline North Dakota & & 1,617.917 & *Nov. 21.1789. \\
\hline Ohio & 70,195
40,760 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
182,719 \\
3,672,316
\end{array}
\] & \(\dagger\) Nov. 3, 1889. \\
\hline Oklahoma & 40,760
38,830 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,672,316 \\
61,83!
\end{array}
\] & \(\dagger\) Nov. 29, 1802, \\
\hline Oregon \({ }^{\text {Pennsylvani }}\) & 94,560
44,085 & 313,767 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ferritory. \\
† Feb, 14, 1859.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Rhode Island & 44,985 & 5,2.38,014 & \({ }^{*}\) Dee. 7, 1787 . \\
\hline Nouth Carolina & 1,085 & 315,506 & * May \(29,1790\). \\
\hline South Dakota & & 1,151,149 & * May 23, 1788. \\
\hline Tennessee & 76,850 &  & \(\dagger\) Nov. 3, 1889. \\
\hline Texas & 262,290 & \begin{tabular}{l}
1,767,518 \\
2,235,523
\end{tabular} & \(\dagger\) June 1, 1796, \\
\hline Utah & 82,190 & \({ }^{2,207,905}\) & \({ }^{\prime}\) Dec. 29, 1845. \\
\hline Virginia & 9,135 & 332,422 & \(\dagger\) March 4, 17 \\
\hline Washington & 40,125 & 1,655,980 & \({ }^{*}\) June 25, 1788. \\
\hline West Virginia & 66,880 & 319,390 & \(\dagger\) Nov. 11, 1889. \\
\hline Wisconsin & & & \(\dagger\) June 19, 1863. \\
\hline W yoming. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 54,450 \\
& 97,575
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1, C 56,880 \\
60,705
\end{array}
\] & \(\dagger\) May 29, 1848. \(\dagger\) July 8, 1890 . \\
\hline Indian Territ & 2,939,000 & 62,622,250 & \\
\hline Alaska (Territory) & 31,000 & \$325,464 & \\
\hline & 531,409 & 32,052 & \\
\hline & 3,501,409 & 62,979,766 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The population averages 18 persons per square mile, varying from 3839.9 per square mile in District of Columbia (Washington, 318,4 Rhode Island to 0.4 in Nevadav and 0.1 in Alaska
Territory.

In 1860 the white population was \(26,922,537\), free colored population 488,070 , and slave population \(3,953,760\). At the last census, the free colored population numbered \(7,470,040\),

\section*{*One of the original Thirteen States.}

\section*{\(\dagger\) Date of admission as a State of the Union.}
\(\ddagger\) Including entire Indian population, Indian Agents, and 2,310 whites on Indian lands,

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITINS.


\section*{\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
\(\begin{array}{c}\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion, } 1890 .\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{c}\text { Popula- } \\
\text { tion, } \\
\text { inc }\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}}

Cities.

Popula-
tion, 1890.

STATISTICS OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Cities. & Area in sq. m. &  & Net
Public Debt. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Assessed \\
Valuation \\
of all \\
Property.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Per cent of } \\
\text { Actual.* }
\end{gathered}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tax \\
Rate. \(\dagger\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & 99,000 & \$3,360,599 & \$70,389,755 & 100 & \$1.74 \\
\hline Albany, N.Y & \({ }_{7}^{10} 1-3\) & 99,00 & \$0,360,5u0 & 81,300,000 & & 1.90 \\
\hline Allegheny, Pa. \(\ddagger\) & \(71-3\) & & 2,958,0 10 & 50,907,950 & 50 & 1.80 \\
\hline Atlanta, Ga & & 501,427 & 23,539,320 & 285,000,000 & 80 & 1.55 \\
\hline Baltimore, Md. & 31
10 & +40,000 & 3,328,000 & 19,452,606 & 66 & 1.43 \\
\hline Binghamton, N.Y & 10 & 37,000 & 1,265,000 & 18,000,000 & 50 & . 50 \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Birmingham, Ala }}{\text { Boston, Mass }}\) & \(37_{4}^{4}\) & 478,000 & 30,539,299 & 893,975,704 & 100 & 1.29 \\
\hline Boston, Mass & 14 2-3 & 57,000 & 1,489,197 & 24,880,915 & 45 & 2.10 \\
\hline Bridgeporty, N. & \(26 \frac{1}{2}\) & 970,046 & 41,150,204 & 477,945,429 & 70 & 2.77 \\
\hline Buffalo, N.Y & 42 & 300,000 & 11,248 895 & 197,084,780 & 25. & 1.46 \\
\hline Burlington, la & 11 & 30,000 & 388,000
\(2,776,200\) & \(74,000,000\) & & 1.60 \\
\hline Cambridge, Mass & 5 & 80,000
60,000 & 1,242,800 & \(31,000,000\) & 100 & 1.50 \\
\hline Camden, N.J & \({ }_{5} 1-3\) & 60,000
63,000 & 3,887,000 & 21,987,122 & b 50 & 2.20 \\
\hline Charleston, S.C & \(8^{5}{ }^{1-3}\) & 51,000 & -931,000 & 17,000,000 & 45 & 1.30 \\
\hline Chattanooga, Tenn & 2 & 51,000
30,000 & 800,000 & 21,413,285 & 100 & 1.58 \\
\hline Chelsea, Mass & 185 & 1,430,000 & a 18,545,000 & 219,354,368 & & 4.35 \\
\hline Chicago, Ill. & 1802
24 & 1,450,000 & 24,863,645 & 183,000,000 & b 50 & 2.84 \\
\hline Cincimati, 0 & \(27^{24}\) & 300,000 & - 4,933.000 & 120,000,0¢0 & b 40 & 2.73 \\
\hline Cleveland, O & 16 & 100.000 & 6,630,700 & 56,284,770 & & 2.40 \\
\hline Columbus, O . & 16 & 100,000 & 146,000 & 5,700,000 & c 25 & 2.20 \\
\hline Council Blufis, I & 112 & 40,000 & 2,235,800 & 18,448,890 & 70 & 2.00 \\
\hline Covington, K & \(16^{2}\) & 50,000 & 1,991,000 & 25,880,325 & 66 & 1.50 \\
\hline Dallas, Tex & 16 & 35,000 & 275,000 & 9,169,000 & 50 & 1.70 \\
\hline Davenport, Ia & 103 & 75,000 & 2,366,875 & 38,674,230 & & 2.26 \\
\hline Dayton, O. & \(171-3\) & 125,000 & 1,754,000 & 74,005,100 & 20 & 1.00 \\
\hline Denver, Col & \(57^{1-3}\) & 125, \({ }^{4}, 510\) & 1,770,000 & 15,84, 700 & 20 & 2.51 \\
\hline Des Moines, Ia & \(28 \frac{1}{2}\) & 25, 000 & 2,309,「87 & 184,927,130 & 80 & 1.66 \\
\hline Detroit, Mich & \({ }_{20}{ }^{2}\) & - 40,000 & 850,000 & 20,000,000 & 70 & II 2.64 \\
\hline Dubuque, Ia & 44 & 45,000 & 1,466,650 & 34,649,792 & 50 & 2.62 \\
\hline Duluth, Minn & 44
9 & 41,500 & 3,637,380 & 15,578,500 & 70 & 2.98 \\
\hline Elizabeth, N.J & \({ }_{7}^{9} 4-10\) & 37,000 & -553,000 & \(15,348,9+0\) & 40 & 1.53 \\
\hline Elmira, N.Y & 6-92 & 46,000 & 938,100 & 15,371,964 & 60 & 1.50 \\
\hline Erie, Pa & 41 & 87,000 & 2,526,077 & 56,165,92u & 100 & 1.74 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

SPOOL SILI

Spect

Population, 1880.

75,056
35,629
78,682
90,758
51,647
51,792
58,291
45,850
50,137 62,882 63,600 51,031 59,475 43,350 48,961 52,669 37,409 33,592 32,016 42,478 56,747 43,278 38,678 29,910 41,659 \(7,750,715\)

Advertisements.

\section*{Coricelili silk co, Lted.} ST. JOHNS, P. Q. Manufacturers of Silk Threads, \&c. 207 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL. 22 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO. C0RT|CFI.|.| M||P|SS At St. Johns, P.Q., Florence, Leeds and Hiny*


GREATEST silk thread works in the world.

SPOOL SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,

TAFFETA, MERVEILLEUX, SERGES AND SATINS, BROCADE, BROCATELLE AND ART SILKS, ROLL BRAID, SILK BRAID AND MOHAIR BRAIDS, SILK MITTENS.
Special Silks for Manufacturers made to Order. HRAINERD AND ARMSTRONG CD.'S WASH SLLKE.


Utica, N.Y.
Washington Wilkesbarre Williamspor Wilmington, Wilmington Worcester, Yonkers. N.
* This is
\(\dagger\) Tax on
\(\ddagger\) Report
(a) Asses
\$321,609,518.
(b) Total
(c) Presid two others, J United State
(d) Real,

Inte
Funded loan
Funded loan
Refunding ce
Aggregate of debt, exch States bond railroads

Debt on w
Aggregate of terest has ce ity.

Debt
Legal-tender 1 Old demand ne National bank liedemptic
Fractional cur Less 88,375 lost or d June 21, 15 Aggregate of interest

Certificates sits of Cois \(\angle \mathrm{ND}\) Purch

Gold certificat Silver certifica Currency certi Treasury notes

Aggregate of
Treasury
cash in the

Cities.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Cities. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{in} \\
\mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m} .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Utica, N.Y. & 6 \\
\hline Washington, D, C. (c) & 72 \\
\hline Wilkesbarre, Pa. & 4 \\
\hline Williamsport, Pa & 7 \\
\hline Wilmington, Del.f & 9 \\
\hline Wilmington, N.C &  \\
\hline Worcester, Mass & \(3{ }^{2}\) \\
\hline Yonkers. N.Y & \$12 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & Net
Public Debt. \\
\hline 48,000 & 8 65,500 \\
\hline 270,00) & 19,000,000 \\
\hline 40,000 & 250,000 \\
\hline 29,00.) & 63マ,500 \\
\hline & 1,373,800 \\
\hline & 727,100 \\
\hline 95,000 & 2,517,475 \\
\hline 85.00 & §2,420,515 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Assessed \\
Valuation of all Property.
\end{tabular} &  & \[
\underset{\text { Rate.t }}{\text { Tax }}
\] \\
\hline \$18,200,578 & 70 & \$ 19 \\
\hline 159,069,565 & & \(1.5)\) \\
\hline 5,609, 00 & 19 & 4.50 \\
\hline 8,500,000 & 60 & 173 \\
\hline (d) 35,00, 000 & & 1. 40 \\
\hline 7.671,218 & 65 & 151 \\
\hline \(81,025.802\) & & 146 \\
\hline \$77.f.25,358 & \$9.5 & §1 56 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation.
\(\dagger\) Tax on each \(\$ 100\) of assessed valuation.
\(\ddagger\) Report of 1891.
II Actual value.
(a) Assessed value of real property, \(\$ 1,164,217,829\); nssessed value of personal property, 3321,609,518.
(b) Total state, county, town, city and echool tax rs.
(c) President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of which there are two others, John W. Ross and Captain W. T. Russell, all aypointed by the President of the United States.
(d) Real, personal not assessed.

PUBLTC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Officiat Statement of December 1, 1892.

\section*{Interest-bearing Debt.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Funded loan of 1891 & \$25,364,500 00 \\
\hline Funded lean of 1907 & 559,592,050 00 \\
\hline Refunding certificates. & 76,430 00 \\
\hline Aggregate of interes & \\
\hline debt, exclusive of & \\
\hline States bonds issued to & \\
\hline railroads & 585,032,980 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Debt on whicit Interest has Ceased since Maturity.
Aggregate of debt on which in-
terest has ceased since matur-
ity.
\$2,432,015 26

\section*{Debt Bearing no Interest.}

Legal-tender notes \(\qquad\) . 8346,681 , 01600
Old demand notes 55,64750
National bank notes:
liedemption account....... 21,137,678 25
Fractional currency :
Less \(\$ 8,375,934\) estimated as
lost or destroyed, act of
June 21, 1579...
6,903,462 62
Aggregate of debt bearing no
interest
\(\qquad\)
\(8377,777,80437\)
Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal.Tender Notes and Purchases of Silyer Bullion.
Gold certificates. \(\qquad\) \(\$ 142,821,63900\)
Silver certificates ................ \(326,251,3040\) )
Currency certificates.
Treasury notes of 1890 \(\qquad\) \(8,500,00000\)
Aggregate of certificates and
Treasury notes, offset by
cash in the Treasury. ...... \(\$ 598,369,65600\)

Classification of Debt December 1, 1892, Interest-bearing debt
Debt on which interest has
ceased since maturity.... ....
Debt bearing no interest \(\quad 2,432,01526\)
Aggregate of interest and
non-intere-t bearing debt . . \(\$ 965,242,79963\) Certificates and Treasury notes
offset by an equal amount of
cash in the Treasury
Aggregate of debt, including
certificates and Treasury
notes.. \(\qquad\) ... \(\$ 1,563,612,45563\)

\section*{Casif in the Treasury.}

Gold certificates . \(8142,821,63900\)
Silver certificates. 326,251,304 00
Currency certifi-
cates..
\(8,500,00000\)
Treasury notes of
1890
120.796,713 00

Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank notes.....
Outst'ding cheeks
and draits......
Disburs'g officers'
balances .......
gency accounts,
Agency accounts,
ete. ............. \(3,281,90686\)
Gold
\(36,776,22785\)
re'v \(\$ 100,000,00000\)
Net
cash
bal.. \(30,328,91850\)
\(\$ 5,855,21524\)
\(4,822,16398\)
22,786,939 77
-
\(130,328,91850\)
Total
\(8765,474,80235\)
Cash balance in the Treasury, \(\$ 130,328,91850\)

\section*{DIVORCF L.AWS.}

Cadses for Absolute Divorce-Adultery, in all the States and Territories, excepting South Carolina, which has po divorce laws.
limpotency, in all excepting Arizona, California, Connecticut, I
Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Texas and Vermont
Wilful abandonment or desertion, in all except New York, North Carolina and South Carolina. Period: Six months, in Arizona; one year, in Arkansas, Califormia, Colorado, 1)akota, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washingion, Wisconsin and Wyoming ; two years, in Alabama, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Mıchigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Tennessee; three years, in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Alaine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New dersey, Ohio, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia; five years, in Rhode Island, or shorter (term in discretion of court), and Virginia.

Habitual drunkenness, in all except Maryland, New. Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. In Arizona divorce is granted for this cause to the wife only.

Cruelty, inhuman treatment, ete., in all except Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. In Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, divorce is granted for this cause to wife only.

Conviction of felony or infamons crime, sentence to imprisonment, in all except the District of Columbia, Fiorida, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina,

Failure or neglect of husband to provide for wife. Period: Six months, Arizona; one year, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming ; two years, Indiana; three years, Delaware and New Hampshire ; time not specified, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wiscousin (in discretion of court).

Disappearance, absence without being heard from, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island, seven years ; New Hampshire, three years.

Other causes are as follows: Voluntary separation, Kentucky and Wisconsin. Having former wife or husband living, Arkansas, Colorado. District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Joining a religions sect which believes marriage unlawful, Kentucky, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Indicted for felony and is a fugitive from justice, Louisiana and Virginia. Husband indicted for felony and flees the State, North Carolina. Refusal of wife to "remove with her husband to this State," T'ennessee. Indignities rendering condition intolerable or life burdensome, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Peunsyivania. Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. Conduct rendering it unsafe for wife to live with husband, Tennessee. I'urning wife out of doors, Tennessee. Habitually violent and ungovernable temper, Florida. Attempt by either party upon life of other, Illinois. Louisiana and Temnessee. Gross neglect of duty, Kansas and Ohio. Wife "given to intoxication," Wisconsin. Husband a vagrant under the statutes, Missouri and Wyoming. Insanity or mental incapacity at time of marriage, District of Columbia, Georgia and Mississippi. Insanity permanent and incurable, occurring subsequent to marriage, Arkansas. Incurable chronic mania or dementia, having existed ten years or more, Washington. Any cause rendering the marriage originally void, Maryland and Rhode Island; or voidable, Rhode Island. Marriage within prohibited degrees, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Marriage by force, duress or fraud, Connecticut, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. Marriage solemnized while either party was under the age of consent, Delaware. When one of the parties has obtained a divorce in another State, Florida, Michigan and Ohio. Public defamation, Louisiana. Any other cause deemed by the court sufficient and when the court shall be satisfied that the parties can no longer live together, Washington

LIMITED DIVORCE.-Limited divorce exists in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, in faver of wife only, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, in favor of wife only, Khode Island, Tennessee, in favor of wife only, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Phevious Residence Required,-Five years, Massachusetts. (If when married both parties were residents, three years.) Three years, Connecticut, New Jersey. Two years, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (when the cause for divorce occurred out of the State, otherwise one year), North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont. One yoar, Alabama (abandonment, three years), Arkansas. If canse occurred out of the State (plaintiff must have been a resident of the State at time of occurrence), Colorado (unless cause for divorce occurred within the State, or while one or both of the parties resided in the State), Illinois have been a resident of the State, at time of occurrenee occurred out Minnesota, Mississippi in ease of desertion, two years), Missouri, (same as Colorado), Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Ovegon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Six months, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming. Ninety days, Dakota.

\section*{DIVORCE STATISTYCS.}

The total number of divorces in the United States and Territories from 1867 to 1886, inclu-
ies, excepting Idaho, Iowa, and South ia, Colorado, vada, Oregon, of Columbia, nessee ; three inesota, New Khode Island,
rth Carolina, - In Arizona

York, North nd Tennessee,
pt the District orth Carolina
na ; one year, ; three years, ran, Nebraska, isin (in discre.

Rhode Island,
nsin. Having lorida, Illinois, nd Tennessee. setts and New nia, Husband move with her or life burdenand Wyoming. ng wife out of empt by either ty, Kansas and \(r\) the statutes, ge, District of ing subsequent d ten years or and and Rhode orida, Georgia, id, Connecticut, lemnized while has obtained a Louisiana. Any that the parties
,ama, Arkansas, gan, Minnesota, ylvania, in favor inia, W isconsin. n married both ey. Two years, use for divorce nont. One yoar, State (plaintiff cause for divorce e State), Illinois e. plaintiff must ssissippi (in case e, Ohio, Oxegon, Wisconsin. Six yoming. Ninety

867 to 1886 , inelucrease of nearly about 60 per cent. and the divorces ease in population


The above building has been bought at a cost of \(\$ 53,000.00\) for this College.

\section*{THE Hontreal business collede.}

\section*{(or. Oictoria Square and (raig St.} Is one of the largest, best equipped and patronized Commercial Educational Institutions in America.
The Commercial Course is thorough in every particular, and has been tested by thousands of Students who are now prominent business men.

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\section*{DAYIS de BUIE,}

Business College, Montreal, Canada.

\section*{F. P. Buck, Prest.}

Wm. Angus, V.-Prest.
W. S. Dresser, Sẽ.-Treas,

\section*{Royal Pulp \& Paper Co.,}

MANUFACTURRRS OF
Succ. To Wm. Angus ©Co. \(\underset{\text { ano Lhemical Wood Pulp. }}{\substack{\text { Book, Writing, Golored }}}\)


Works and Head Office, EAST ANGUS, P.Q.

Montreal Office,
15 VICTORIA SQUARE.

WM. ANGUS, V.-P. and Agent.
 Lath, Vermont and Wyonng. The number of absolute divorces in 1806 in Great Britain was 475 ; in France, 6,211; in Germany, 6,078.

The average duration of married life in the United States before divorce during the twenty years from \(1 \times 67\) to 1886 was 8.97 years for the husband and 9.27 for the 10 , 21,525 after two years, together, \(9.17 ; 15.6 \cdot\) couples were divorced one 27,270 after three years, 27,909 after four years and 25 ,

\section*{UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.}

A table of lealing articles imported, giving the rate of taxation at entry by the new tariff compared with that by the tariff of 1883 .

\section*{Articles.}

Alcohol,...
Ale, ginger
Aniline Colors, or Dyes
Apples, green and ripe
Bacon
Bagging for Cotton
Bags, grain
Barley
Barley, pearled, patent or hulled
Beans
Beef, Mutton and Pork
Beer, Ale, not in bottles
Beer, Porter, and Ale, in bottles
Binding Twine
Blankets
Ponnets, silk
Bonnets, straw
Books, Charts, Maps
Bricks and Tiles
Buckwheat
Building stone, rough
Building Stone, dressed
Butter and substitutes for
Cabbages
Canvas for Sails
Caps, fur and leather.
Carpets

\section*{Cement}

Chair cane
Cheese
Cigars and cigarettes
Clocks n. o p
Coal, anthracite
(oal, bituminous
Cod Liver Uil
Cotfee.
Confectionery ail sugar
Copper, manufactures of
Corn-Broom
Eorn Meal
Corn or Maize
Cotton Trimmtugs.
Cotton Galloons and Gimps
Cotton Gloves
Cotton Handkerchiefs
O!d Tarif (1883) Rate.
New Tariff (McKinley) Rate.

10 per cent
20 to 30 per cent
35 per cent
Free
. 2e per 1 b
11 c . per lb
40 per cent
10c per bushel
2e per 1b
.10 per cent
30 per cent
1c per lb
20c per gallon.


3ic. per lb . and 40 per cent. to \(38 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}\). per 1 lb , and \(40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\).
31 percent.
\(\begin{array}{lll}30 & \text { " } & \text { " } \\ 25 & " & " \\ 45 & \text { " } & \text { " }\end{array}\)

s1 per ton
20 per cent.
4c. per lb
10 per cent.
.30 per cent.
30 " ، .....................
12 c per sq . yd , and 30 per 19 c per \(\mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{yd}\). and \(40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\). to

30 per cent
.20 per cent
10 per cent
.4c per lb
20 per cent.
82.50 per 1 b . and 25 per cent .54 .50 per 1 lb . and 25 per cent,
3) per cent.

Free
.75 c . per ton
25 per cent.
.Free
5 e per lb
45 per cent. Free
10c, per bushel
10 c .
40c. per cent. .
per cent
35
10 per cent.
13 c to 25 c p. doz. \& 50c p.gal.
.35 per cent.
5 c per 1 b .
\(.16-10 \mathrm{c}\) and 18 -10c per 1 b .
2 e per 1 b .
.30 c per bushel.
t. per 1 b .

40 c per bushel.
40c per cent.
2c per 1b,
.20c per gallon.
40 c
. 60 per cent.
30 "

11e per cubic foot.
40 per cent.
6c. per lb.
.3c, each.
50 per cent.
35
cent.
.20 per cent.
. .10
.6c per lb.
5 c per gal.
45 per cent.
Free.
75 c per ton.
15c. per gal.
Free.
5 e per lb .
45 per cent.
. 88 per ton.
10c. per bushel.
.25c.
60c. per cent.
\(\begin{array}{ll}40 & \text { " } \\ 50 & \text { " }\end{array}\)
50 " "
"

Cotton Hosiery valued at more than
Gue and not more than \(\$ 2\) per doz.
pairs Hosiery \(\$ 2\) to \$4 per doz 40
Cotton Hosiery 82 to \(\$ 4\) per doz
Cotton hosicy, hand Deawers, value \(\$ 3.10\)
Cotton shirts and Dawers, vane \(\$ . .40\) to 85
Cotton Plushes, Velvets, etc.
Cotton Swiss Muslin
Cotton Webbing
" " \(\quad\) "..............50c. per doz. and 30 p . cent.
yotton Curtains
50c. per doz, and 30 p . cent.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
.75 c & " & 6 & " & 40 \\
81 & " & " & 4 & 40
\end{tabular}
\(.31 .25^{6} \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 40\)
10 c per sq . yd , and 20 p. c.
\(\therefore .60\) per cent.
.40 "

Cutlery, P
not more
Cutlery, 50
Cutlery, 81
Cutlery, m
Cutlery, R
Cutlery,
Cutlery, T:
Drugs, not
Earthenwa
Earthenwa
Earthenwa
Eggs
Extracts,
Extracts, n
Fans, paim
Felt Hats
Felt shoes
Fertilizers,
Firearms.
Firearms, 1
Fish, Amer
Fish, smok
Flannels
Flax, mant
Flowers, ar
Fruits, pres Furniture,
Glassware,
Glass, lamp
Gloves

Hams
Handkerchi
Handkerchi
Hay
Hemp, cord
Hemp, cord
Hides, raw,
Hogs
Hoops, iron poses
Hops
Horses, inul
Horses, mul
Iron, manuf
Iron screws,
Iron Tinned
Jute, burlap
Jute, cotton
Jute, other
Knit goods,
over 30c. p
Knit Goods,
30 c and no
Knit Goods,
40 c , and no
Knit Goods
60c. and no
Knit Goods,
over 80c. p
Knit Goods,
Knives, carv
Laces, cotton
Laces, linen
Lard
Leather, ma
Lime
Linen, manu
Linen, weari
Linen, Threa

Sew York, ritain was he twenty ering both two years nore.
new tariff
nley) Rate.
\& 50c p.gal.
per 1 b .

130 per cent and 40 p.e.
f 48 lbs .
and \(40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\). to yd . and 40 per
d 25 per cent.
nd 30 p . cent.
" 40
and \(20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\)

\section*{Articles.}
Cutlery, Pocket-Knives, etc., valued at

not more than 50 e. per dozen.

50

per cent
Cutery, more than \(\$ 3\) per doz .......... 50
Cutlery, Razor, less than \(\$ 4\) per doz 50
Cutlery, Razors,more than \(8 \pm\) per doz 50
Cutlery, Table Knives................. 85
0

35
Drugs, not crude........................... 10
Earthenware, common........... 25
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, plain.. 55
Earthenware,
Earthenware, China, Porcelain, plain..55
Earthenware, decorated................\(~\)
Exgs.....
Extracts, Dyewood, Lo...................
Fans, palm leaf with handles.
Felt Hats

Firearms, Pistols, value over \(\$ 1.50 \ldots\)
Fish, American fisheries.
Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled.
Flannels. .........................................
Free
.10 per cent
.20
Free
30 per cent.
Free per 1 b , and 35 per cent Free
35 per cent.
35 " "
Free ....
\(\frac{1}{2}\) c per 1 b
10 c per lb and 35 per cent. to \(16{ }^{3} \mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{c}}\) per per lb . and 30 p .c. to 33 c
Flax, manufactures of
per cent. and 35 per cent, per 1 b , and \(35 \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c}\).
.50 per cent.

Furniture, wreod....
Glassware, plain and cut .................. 40
Glass, lamp chimneys .............. 40
Gloves .............................. 50
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Hams \\
\hline Handkerchiefs, linen \\
\hline Handkerchiefs, silk \\
\hline \\
\hline Hemp, cordage, \\
\hline Hemp, cordage, tarred \\
\hline Hides, raw, dried, salted, \\
\hline \\
\hline poses \\
\hline Hops \\
\hline Horses, mules, value under \$150 \\
\hline Horses, mules, value over \(\$ 150\) \\
\hline Iron, manufactures of, n o.sp \\
\hline rron screws, \(\frac{1}{5}\) inch or less in le \\
\hline Iron Tinned Plates \\
\hline Jute, burlaps \\
\hline Jute, cotton bagging \\
\hline Jute, other bagging . \\
\hline Knit goods, wearing \\
\hline over 30 c . per \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

50 per cent.
.30
.30 :
35
60 -
60 ".
. \(\$ 1\) per doz. not less than 57 p. c., to \(\$ 3.25\) per doz, not less than 50 p e.
5 c . per lb .
.55 per cent.
60 " "
\(\$ 4\) per ton.
21 c per 1 b .
3c " "
Free.
\(\$ 1.50\) per head.
13-10c per lb.
15c. per 1 b .
830 per head.
.30 per cent.
45
14c per lb.
2 2-10c. per 1 b
\(15-8 \mathrm{c}\). per lb.
16-10c and \(18-10 \mathrm{c}\) per lb
.2e. jer lb.
10 c . per 1 b , and 35 per cent... 33 e . per lb . and 40 p .c.
12 c . per lb . and 35 per cent. .38 d . per lb , and \(40 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\).
30 c and not over 40 c apparel, value
30 c and not over 40c
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value
60 c . and not over 80 c
Knit Goods, wearing apparel..........
Knit Goods, wearing apparel, value
over 80 c per lb



Laces, linen ...... . ........................ 30 ". "
Lard ...............................2c. per lb


0 per cent.
2e per 1 b .
35 per cent.
50 per cent.
.55
45 "

\section*{The Star Almanac.}

United States rustoms Duties.-Continued.
Old Tariff (183) Rate. New Tariff (McKinley) Rate.

Articles
Linseed Oil
Mackerel
Malt
Matting, Jute.
Mica, ground
Molasses.
Muffs, fur
Musical instruments, metal
Music Boxes
Nails, cut
Nails, horseshoe.
Nickel
Oat Meal
Oats
Oil cloth for floors, value over 2 e
sq. yd

Oil, Olive
Oil, Whale and Seal
Onions
Opium, liquid preparations
Organs.
Paper manufactures, n.o.p
Pease, green
Pease, prepared............................ 1
Perfu pared ............ . ............ 30
Photograph Slides.
Pianofortes
Plants, n.o.p
Playing Cards
Poultry, dressed
Potatoes
Pulp, wood for paper........................ per b'ishel
ood for paper-mkrs' use, ground10 per cent
Raires, buffalo, made up.
Roofing Tiles, plain
Rope, bale, of hemp.
Rope, bale, of cotton
Rye
Rye flour
Salmon, dried or smoked
Salmon, pickled and salted
Sealskin Sacques
Seeds, garden
Seines, flax
Sheetings, linen
Shirts, in whole or part linen
Shoes, India-rubber
Skins, tanned and dressed
Soap, castile
Steel, ingots
Starch, and its preparation
Sugars, not above 16 Dutch stand \(1 . \mathrm{d}\)
Sugars, above 16 Dutch standard
Tea........................
Thread
Thread, flax or linen, value not ove
13c. per lb
Thread, over 13c. per lb
Timber, hewn and sawed
Timber, squared or sided

25 e per gallon
\(\$ 2\) per bbl
20c per bushel
20 per cent
4c, and se. per galion
30 per cent
.25
25 " "
cher 1 p
\({ }_{15 \mathrm{c}}^{4 \mathrm{c}}\)

10e per bushel..
min. per lb
Free
Free

35 per cent

Timber, sawed boards, plank, deals,

3:c per gallon.
1c per lb
45 c per bushel.
(ie per sq yd.
35 per cent.
Free (after A pril 1, 1891).
35 per cent.
45 "
45 "
41e per lb.
4c
10c per lb
\({ }_{15}^{10}\) e per bushel
15 c per sq . yd . and 36 p . c.
.35c per gallon.
8c
.40 per bushel.
40 per cent.
.45
. 5
tuic. per bushel.
40 per cent.
. \(\$ 2.50\) per gallon and 50 p . c.
.60 per cent.
45 " "
.20
50c. per pack.
5 c . per 1 b .
25 c . per bushel.
\(\$ 2.50\) per ton, dry weight.
.20 per cent.
20
35
.25 " "
.5) " "
40 "
10c. per bushel.
c. per 1 b .
le, per lb.
30 per cent.
.35
\(\int_{5}^{20}\) e per lb . and 35 per cent.
12ぃ " " 45
. 50 per cent.
.55 "
.30
.Free.
.20 per cent.
\(1_{4}^{1} \mathrm{c}\), per lb .
28 -ive. per lb. to 7c, per lb. 2c. per lb.
Free (after April 1, 1691).
. c . per lb.
55, per lio ............. per cent.
2) per cent.
18c 1 c . 28 c . per 1 lb .
\({ }^{c}\) c. per lb.
35 ................. 45 per cent.
20 " " .... ............... 10
1 . per cubic ft ……......... c e. per cubic ft .
and other lumber of hemlock, white
wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood

Free.
31 per 1000 ft . broad meas're. Timber, cedar 0 per cont.
Timber, sawed boards, plank, deals
and all forms of sawed cedar Timber, pine clapboards Timber, pickets and palings Timber, white pine shingles. Tin, ore or metal (after July 1, 1803). Tin'Plates, after July 1, 1891).
\(\$ 2\) per 1000 ft
\(\$ 2\) per 100 ft
2) per cent

15
\(\$ 1\) per 1000 ft .
350. per 1000

10 per cent.
Free \(10 . . . . . . . . . . . .20\) c. per 1000
1c. per ib.
.2 -10c. per lb.

Kinley) Rate.
ril 1, 1891).
and \(36 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\).
n and \(50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}\).
dry weight.
nd 35 per eent. \({ }^{-1} 45\)
, to 7c. per lb. pril 1,1891 ).

28e. per lb.
ft .
broad meas're.
H. A. NELSON \& SONS,


IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN \(\qquad\)

European aid Anericar

\section*{FANCY + GOODS}

AND MANUFACTURERS OF \(\qquad\)

\section*{Brooms, Brushes,}

\section*{Wooden Ware,} Matches ,

59, 61 and 63 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.
56 and 58 Front St. West, TORONTO.


The Vo's and the Mo's.
Every reader of a newspaper which notices new books frequently meets the terms quarto, octavo, dundecimo, etc., or their abbreviations, \(4 \mathrm{to}, \mathbf{8 v o}, \mathbf{1 2 m o}\), etc. This is the mode by which the size of a book is designated in print. These mo's and vo sheet contains. Take a sheet of a a sheet, and correspond to the leaves, not the pages which a sheet contains, and you have a folio, given size, say a medium, and give it one fold, ike a corto (4to), with frur leaves; give it another with two leaves; give it another. and youht leaves, and so on. By another mode of folding you fold, and you have an otc., and by another again 18mo, etc. These figures and letters, though abbr-viations of Latin words, are ordinarily in these days turned into rather barbarous English by printers and publishers for the sake of brevity. Thus they say a 12 mo , a 2 tmo , a 48 mo , instead of a duodecimo, etc.

\section*{Why the Land of France is Chiefly Occupiel by Small Proprietors.}

According to recent statistics, the cultivable land of France is divided into \(5,550,000\) distinct properties, \(5,000,000\) of which are each less than 6 acres in extent, 500,000 averaging 60 acres each and 50,000 averaging 600 acres each. This wide distribution of the land is the direct consequence of the French law, under which all chide lend owner is forced to leave the whole of his equally, without distinction of age or sex. The land-owner is forced ore the French law permits estate to be thus equally divided. Should he desire to do otherwise, the French law permits estate to be thus equais dill to whomsoever he may nominate, one-fourth of his land if he has him to bequeath by his will to whomsoever three children, one-third if he has two chindren, anath according to his own desire is that exwords. the fraction of his estate which he can equ number of his children for its denominator. pressed by one for its numerator, an otied up by entails and made unsaleable after the owner's Land cannot under French law be tied up by enta which in England often keep an estate out of the market allowed.

\section*{The "Doldrums."}

This is a nautical term given to the region of calms in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, immediately under the Equator, where the N.E. and S.E. trade winds meet and neutralize each other's force. This zone varies in breadth from 150 to 500 miles, according to the season of the year, and is perpetually changingits position. As each of the trade winds bas traversed a great extent of ocean before arriving at the Equator, it has become highly charged with vapor; and hence this spot is characterized by tremendonsly heavy rain, falling at irregular intervals and at all hours of the day. Instances are on record of sailors having been becalmed for morths in the Doldrums, running short of provisions and water, and suffering the greatest privations. Happily steam navigation has relieved many of them from this danger, but sailing vessels are yet exposed to it,

Tobareo
Tobacco, Tobacco, Tobacco, Trees, n Vegetabl Vegetabl Watches Whips, ry Wheat Wheat fil Woods, c Wool....

Note
one year one. Art

Willia
Knapp,
tary, Edu

Totai
Domestic
the years

Argentine
Austria-H
Pelgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Central Ä
Costa Ri
Guatem:
Hondura
Nicaragı
Salvador
Chile.....
China ...
Colombia,
Denmark.
Danish W
Greenland
Ecuador.
France
French W
French G
Miquelon,
French En
French po
islands.
French pos
Germany.
Thgland..
scotland..
Ireland
Gibraltar
N. scotia,

Quebec, On
British Col
Newfoundl
British W.
British Gui
British HO
Bŕitish Eas
Hong Kong

\section*{'s od}

\section*{1 tuse}

Food or Mo1. This not by s, but om the thor=

\section*{terms quarto,} node by which er of leaves in a sheet of a u have a folio, give it another ff folding yon etters, though barous English 2 tmo , a 48 mo ,

\section*{ctors.}
,550,000 distinct aging 60 acres ue direct consether's propenty ie whole of his ch law permits land if he has one. In other sire is that exs denominator. ter the owner's p an estate out

Pacific Oceans, neutralize each he feason of the raversed a great ith vapor; and intervals and at ir mouths in the tions. Happily vessels are yei

\section*{United States Customs Duties.-Continucd.}

\section*{Articles.}

Tobasco, cigar-wrappers, not stemmed.75c. per ib Tobacco, if stemmed
Tobacco, all other leaf, if stemmed Tobacco, unmanuf'd, not stemmed Trees, nursery stock
Vegetables, natural, n.o.p
V'getables, prepared or preserved
Watches, and parts of
Whips, raw hide and leather
Wheat
Wheat fiour
Woods, cabinet, sawed
Wool

Oid Tariff (1883) Rate.
81
toc. " "
.35 per cent
Free
\({ }_{30}^{10}\) per cent
.30
\begin{tabular}{c}
25 \\
30 \\
\hline 0
\end{tabular}
20c. per bushel
20 per cent
Frce.
Free.

New Tariff (McKinlcy) Rate. 82 per 1 b . \$2..5 per 1 lb . 50 c . per ib. 35 c . 20 c .
25 per cent.
45
25
35
.25 c . per bushel.
25 per cent.
15
128

Note.-Personal or bousehold effects of persons arriving in the United States, in use over one year, or of American citizens dying abroad, free. Duty must be paid on all watches but one. Articles and tools of trade, when in actual use, free.

\section*{Interstaîe Conmere Commission.}

William 1. Morrison, Illinois, Chairman; Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont; Martin A. Knapp, New York; James W. Mci)ill, Iowa; Judson C. Clements, Georgia, \$7,500 each. Secretary, Edwars A. Moseley, Massachusetts, \(\$ 3,500\).

\section*{FOREIGN AND DOUESTIC MERCHANDISE,}

Totai declared value of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise into, and of Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise from the United States, and to and from each country, in the years ended June 30, 1891 and 1892 :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Countries.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1801.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1992.} \\
\hline & Imports. & Eximorts. & Imports. & Exports. \\
\hline Argentine Republic & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dollars. \\
5.97654
\end{tabular} & Dollars. & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Austria-Hungary... & & & 5,313,7:3
\(7,718,565\) & 2,927,488 \\
\hline Belgium \({ }_{\text {Bolivia }}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11,595,311 \\
& 10,945,672
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1311,083 \\
27,540,444
\end{array}
\] & \(7,718,563\)
\(10,273,061\) & 1,527,980 \\
\hline Bolivia,
Brazil & \(10,975,6!2\)
3,734 & \(27,510,4 \times 4\)
\(6,3=0\) & 10,2,3,06 & \(48,785,117\)
17,036 \\
\hline  & 83,230,595 & 14,120,2.6 & 118,6:3,604 & 14,291,873 \\
\hline Costa Rica & 2,532,305 & 1,331 019 & 2,086,046 & \\
\hline Guatemala & \(2,618,199\) & 1,997,144 & 3,182,838 & 1,851,35: \\
\hline Nicaragua & 1,159,51 & 640,921 & 902,329 & 515,224 \\
\hline Salvador . & \(1,683,066\) & 1,632.942 & \(1,657,873\) & 1,307,179 \\
\hline Chile. & 3,448,290 & 3,14),625 & 2,330,12 & 1 294,268 \\
\hline Colombia. & 19,321,850 & \(8,701,008\) & 20,488,291 & 3,544,707 \\
\hline Denmark & 4,765,354 & 3,182,64 & 4,116,8¢6 & \(5,663,497\)
\(3,134.152\) \\
\hline Danish West Indies & 2C8,686 & 3,317,137 & 228,545 & 8,370,676 \\
\hline Greenland, Iceland and the I & 288,:81 & 636,515
909 & 382,078 & \({ }_{614} 923\) \\
\hline Erancer. . . . . .... ...... .... .. & 836,437 & 803,159 & 76,379 & \\
\hline & 76,688,995 & 60,693,1:0 & & 810,070 \\
\hline French Guiana ... & 23,440 & 1,906,039 & 29.823 & ,126,707 \\
\hline Miquelon, Langley and st. Pierre Isls & 46,520 & 15,954 & 5,850 & 192,703 \\
\hline French East Inties ........ & 15,6:15 & 410.148 & 176 & 8i3,8:8 \\
\hline French possessions in Africa and adjacent islands. & 4 & 188,629 & & 140, 127 \\
\hline French possessions in 0 & 390,983 & 609,919 & 630,705 & 3•7,409 \\
\hline Germany............... & 97,316,383 & \({ }^{92} \cdot 795,456\) & 82.2045 & 313,48 \\
\hline Tingland. & 169,069,346 & 397,412,936 & \(82,947,503\)
\(130,967,694\) & 105521.558
423.818 .515 \\
\hline Scotland & 14,950, 62 & 32, 1666,451 & 10,635,956 & \(423,8+8,515\)
\(42,694,480\) \\
\hline Ireland Gibraltar & 8,502,!54 & 15,33+,636 & 8,697.251 & 32,77:,337 \\
\hline N. Scotia, N. Brunswick and P. E. Island & 8, 82,8.9 & 4-1, 115 & 86,9:1 & -40\%,507 \\
\hline Quebec, Ont., Manitoba and Xorth-West Ter & \(6,808,685\)
\(29,6 * 0751\) & 4, \(0+1,571\) & 5,16x,215 & :, \(, 667, \times 9\) \\
\hline British Columbis..... .............. & 2,598,396 & 3,100,016 & 26, 99,86 & 37,681,616 \\
\hline Newfoundland and Labrador & 2,46,53 & 1.295977 & \(\begin{array}{r}2,88,19 \\ 38) \\ \hline 154\end{array}\) & 1,950,28t \\
\hline British W. Indies (including Bermud & 16,29.3.184 & 9,759,138 & 12, 92,447 & 1,586201
9,038376 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {British Guiana... }}\) & 4,883,206 & 1,858, 442 & 4,333,204 & 1,933,2:9 \\
\hline British East Indie & \({ }_{23}^{219,090}\) & 462, 839 & 233,525 & 473,906 \\
\hline Hong Kong........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 23,256,989 & \(4,400,103\)
\(4,768,607\) & 24,773,107 & 3,674,307 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Countries.}

British possessions in Africa and adjacent islands.
Briti-h possessions in Australasia
British possessiuns, all other.
Greece
Hawaiian Islands
Hayti.

\section*{Japan}

Lieeria.
Mexico
Netherlands
Dutch West Indies.
Dutch Guiana
Dutch East Indies
Peru
Portugal
Azore, Madeira and Cape Verde Isls
Port guese East Indies
Portuguese possessions in Africa and adjacent islands

\section*{Roumania}

Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.
Russ a on the Black Sea
Russia. Asiatic
Santo Domingo
Spain.
Cuba
Puerto Rico
Philippine Islands
Spanish possessi ns in Africa and adjacent islands
Spanish pos-essions, all other
Sw den and Norway.
Swizerland
Turkey in Europe
Turkey in Asia
Turkey in Africa
Urugnay
Venezuela
All other countries and prerts in Asia
All other comntris s and ports in Africa
All other islands and ports
Totals
1891.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Imports. & Exports. & Imports. & Exports. \\
\hline Dollars. & Do.lars & Donars. & Dollars. \\
\hline 959,4^1 & 3,141,799 & 816,597 & 3 464,765 \\
\hline 6,259,021 & 13, 17,132 & 8,4:2, 016 & 11,3×6,6i77 \\
\hline 1,4 6, 8,89 & 316,516 & \(2,3,17,44\)
\(1,300,4+9\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(65+, 328\) \\
104 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1, 18,333 & 159,45 & 1,300,479 & 3,781,628 \\
\hline 13.895.597 & \({ }_{5}^{5,959,813}\) & 3,2 2,29 & 5,282, 883 \\
\hline 21,678,208 & 16,044,925 & 22,101,617 & 14,317.782 \\
\hline 19,30!,198 & 4,807,693 & 23,790, 02 & 3,29,111 \\
\hline 13,512 & 55, 161 & \({ }_{21}^{21,271}\) & \\
\hline 27,295,992 & 14,969,6.0 & 28,107,525 & \(14,293,999\)
\(43,917,984\) \\
\hline 12,4:2,174 & 24,113,977 & \(10,886,802\)
98,112 & 43,917,984 \\
\hline 124,371 & 774,073 & 570,193 & 337,042 \\
\hline 724,190
\(6.778,992\) & 2,102,9+2 & 6,914,743 & 1,372,035 \\
\hline 6,718,992 & 1,399,991 & , 51,300 & 1,007,035 \\
\hline 1,618,252 & 4,987,138 & 1,966,369 & 4,091,048 \\
\hline 1,31,7\&2 & 474,904 & 34,671 & 271,871 \\
\hline 278 & & & \\
\hline 713 & 22,501 & 13,580 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 69,388 \\
& 25,230
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 51
\(3,186,337\) & 50,462
\(7,200,115\) & & 5,355,627 \\
\hline \(3,186,337\)
\(1,543,441\) & 7,200, 115 & 3,914,71× & 1,31,208 \\
\hline \(1,543,441\)
103,67 & 503,897
161,580 & 1,9120,167 & 1,120,200 \\
\hline 1,610,3:3 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 1,023,751 & 2,293,748 & 1,019,450 \\
\hline 6,033,481 & 14,619,3:5 & 5.2.7,, 61 & 11,528, 424 \\
\hline 61,7435 & 12,2 \(4,8 \cdot *\) & 77,931,671 & 17,953,570 \\
\hline 3,161,110 & 2,155, 31 & 3,248,127 7 & \(2,854,003\)
60,914 \\
\hline 5,167,209 & 144, Ј~~ & C, 08,6ँ3 & \\
\hline 39,537 & 18, \(4 \times 6\) & 61,4\%0 & 278,869 \\
\hline & & \(2,4,6\)
3 754,932 & 6,579,38 \\
\hline 1+,118, \(\times 15\) & 4, \(4,3,317\) & 13,196,449 & 10,397 \\
\hline 1, 251,675 & 37,031 & \(2 \mathrm{u} \sim \cdot 208\) & 2x,5 \\
\hline 2, 40,403 & 92,802 & 2,8u8,83:3 & 177.39 \\
\hline 1,595, 67 & 210,7,6 & 2,33,, 639 & 136,27 \\
\hline 2, 56,739 & 1,076,575 & 2,4<0,59\% & 939,03 \\
\hline 12,0;8,541 & 4,184,956 & 10,325,338 & 4, 49,1 \\
\hline  & 322, 554 & 189,580 & 7 Can \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,207,763 \\
50,, 186 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 54,255
145,822 & \(1,443,10\)
110,131 & 62,49 \\
\hline 844,916,1:16 & a,48., 1. & 827.412.44: & \(\longdiv { 1 , 0 3 0 , 2 ; 8 , 1 4 }\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.}

Value of the Leading Articles.

\section*{dOMESTIC EXPORTS}

Merchandise.
Cotton, unmanufactured
Breadstults
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products
Mineral oil
Animals
Wood, and manufactures of
Iron and steel, and manufactures of
Tobacco, and manufactures of
Leather, and manufactures of
Cotton, manufactures of
Oilcake and oilcake meal
Coal
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines

\section*{Copuer ore}

\section*{Fish}

\section*{Vegetable oil}

\section*{Furs and fur skins}

Fruits and nuts
Agricultural implements
Sugar, retined and brown, inchuding candy, etc.
and molasses

Year ended June 30-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 1890. & 1891. & 1892. \\
\hline \$ 50,968,792 & \$290,712, 89 & \$258,461,241 \\
\hline 1.54,925,927 & 128,121,656 & 2. \(29,363,117\) \\
\hline 136,264,506 & 139,017,4i1 & 140,362,159 \\
\hline 61,4-3,089 & 52,026,734 & 4t,805,992 \\
\hline 33,638,128 & 32,935,086 & 36,498,22I \\
\hline 28;257,783 & \(26,263,414\) & 25,783,967 \\
\hline 25,5+2,20x & 28,9,9,614 & 28,800,930 \\
\hline \(25,355,611\) & 25, 220,472 & 12,034,731 \\
\hline \(12,438,847\)
9,9927 & \(13,204,857\) & 13,226,277 \\
\hline 7,999,926 & 7,452,094 & \(9,718,204\) \\
\hline 6,851,088 & 8,391,026 & 8,619,158 \\
\hline 6,224,504 & 6,515,354 & 6,693,855 \\
\hline 6,0.53,2 6 & 7,260,893 & 6,436,777 \\
\hline \(6,040,226\) & \(4,99,621\) & 4,522, 763 \\
\hline 5,6:2,441 & 4,302,936 & 5,334,955 \\
\hline 4,661,934 & 3,23d, 05 & 6,587,339 \\
\hline \(4,059,47\)
\(3,859,184\) & \(2,434,793\)
\(3,219,130\) & 6,626
3,794 \\
\hline 3,859,184 & 3,219,130 & 3,197 \\
\hline 3,029,413 & ¢,093,788 & 1,931 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Naval store
spirits of
Cars, passen
Seeds
Paraftine an Copper, and Flax, hemp Carriages an Ore, gold an Books, maps Hides and s Cloess and All oth r ar

Total me Carried in ca Carri din A Carried in fo

Gold: Bars,
Other
Coin
Silver: 1 ar
Other
Coin
Total coi
Carried in ea Carried in A Carried in fo

Sugar and mo
Sug
Wool, unman
Wool, manuf
Silk, unmanu
Silk, manufac Coffee
Iron and stee ore
Chemicals, dr
Flax, hemp,
Flax, hemp, j
Cotton, manu
Hides aud skil
Fruits, includ Tea
Wood, and ma
India rubber Leather, and Tobaceo, and Liquors, spiri Breadstuffs an
Precious stone or uncu
Animals, livin
Furs, dressed fur
All other artic
Total

The follow \(\$ 15.50\) per year per visit ; Bat Md., \(\$ 1\) per da East St. Louis,

Exports. Dollars.

\section*{3 464,765}
\(11,3 \times 6,1677\)
654,328
104,370
3,781,628
5,282,883 14,317,782
3,29 ',111
35,513 \(14,293,999\) 43,917,984

668,714
337,042
1,372,035
1,007,035
4,091,048
271,871
69,388
25,230
5,385,627
1,31, 209
120,200
1,019,450
11,528 , 424
17,953,570
2,851,003
60,914
278,869
6,579,381 10,397 \(2 \mathrm{x}, 51\)
177,399
136,274
939,030
4, 49,1 15
258,325
\(7,9,0+7\)
62,490
1892.

Value of the Lcading Articles.

\section*{DOMESTIC EXPOヶTS \\ Merchandise.}

Naval stores (rosin, tar, turpentine and pitch, and spirits of turpentine)
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railioads Seeds
Paraffline and paraftine wax
Copper, and manufactures of, not inc. copper ore
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of
Carriages and horse-cars, ant parts of
ore, gold and silver bearing
Books, maps, engravings and oth'r printed matter Hides and skins, other than fur skins.
Clocks and watches, and parts of
All oth \(\mathbf{r}\) articles
Total merchandise
Carried in cars and other land vehicles
Carri d in A merican vessels
Carried in foreign vessels.

\section*{Coin and Bullion}

Gold: Bars, United States Mint or Assay Office Other bullion Coin
Silver : 1 ars, United States Mint or Assay Offlee Other bullion Coin.

\section*{Total coin and bullion}

Carried in cars and other lond vehicles.
Carried in American vessels
Carried in foreign vessels

\section*{IMPORTS \\ Merchandise.}

Sugar and molasses : Molasses
Sugar, sugar candy and confectionery
Wool, inmanufactured
Wool, manufactures of
Silk, unmanufactured
Silk, manufactures of
Coffee
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, including iron
ore
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., unmanufactured
Flax, hemp, jute, etc, manufactures of
Cotton, manufactures of
Hides and skins, other thain furs.
Fruits, including nuts
Tea
Wood, and manufactures of.
India rubber and gutta percha, crude
Leather, and manufactures of
Tobaceo, and manufactures of
Liquors, spiritnous and mait, and wines
Breadstuffs and other farinaceous substances,
Yrecious stones, not set, including diamonds, rough or uncu
Animals, living
Furs, dressed and undressed, and manufactures of fur
All other articles
Total
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Total

Year ended June 30-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 1890. & 1891. & 1892. \\
\hline 7,444,446 & 8,191,613 & \(8,9 \times 9,933\) \\
\hline 2,689,698 & 2,855,2\%0 & 1,320,265 \\
\hline 2,637,88- & 2,500,899 & 6,232,282 \\
\hline 2,408,79 & 3,74,649 & 3,965,263 \\
\hline 2,319,392 & \(4,614,597\) & 7,226,:92 \\
\hline \(2,094,87\) & 1,501,740 & 1,9r,663 \\
\hline 2,056,980 & 2,015,870 & 1,944,170 \\
\hline 1, 183,46 & , 34,5i2 & 39,325 \\
\hline 1,8.6,094 & 1,820,470 & 1,943,228 \\
\hline 1,8-8,635 & 1,333,653 & 1,2.3,895 \\
\hline 1,595, 136 & 1,580,164 & 1,229,616 \\
\hline 32,976;800 & 37,443,845 & 39,573,706 \\
\hline \(845,293,8: 8\) & 8i2,270,283 & 1,015,732,011 \\
\hline 30,317,946 & \(3,116,86\), & \(31,200,8 \cdot 2\) \\
\hline 75,3-1,478 & 76,005,626 & 79,16e,764 \\
\hline 739,594,4-4 & 765,247,78 & 905,364,295 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & \\
\hline 9,296,309 & 15,118,702 & 8,260 \\
\hline 155, 87 & 2,115,949 & 47\%,128 \\
\hline 3,951,736 & 67,701,900 & 42,841,963 \\
\hline 690, 69.5 & 646,009 & 2,992,884 \\
\hline 21,701,912 & 13,151,322 & 13,6+5,501 \\
\hline 86,446 & 236,323 & 126,682 \\
\hline 3ヶ,782.189 & 98,973,265 & \(60,08,418\) \\
\hline 510 & 9,9+7 & 1,343,3 6 \\
\hline 4,312,221 & 4,980.541 & 3,994,383 \\
\hline 31,439,463 & 91,582,777 & 54,748,669 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

2,877,744 101,506,558 \(19,688,104\) \(35,565,879\) \(25,059,325\) 31,172,894 1.8,441,930

31,520,564
45,961,639
19,124,094 26,454,666 28, 23,841 26,85!,218 20,913,906 14,373,122 19,846,482 19,833, 90 13,300,321 13,258,474 13.604458 4,889,147
\(13,451,007\) 4,251,616

10,197,131
154,305,696

827,402,462

\section*{Tax on Commercial Iravelers.}

The following is a list of places and amount of taxation on commercial travellers : Alabama \$15.50 per year; Arizona, \(\$ 200\) per year ; Bea fort, S.C., \$10 per visit ; Benaettsville, S.C., \$1 per visit ; Batesburg, s U., 75 cents per day ; Charleston, S.U, 810 per month; Cumberland, East St. Lonis, \(;\) Delaware, \(\$ 25\) per year; Deadwood, D.T., \$5 per week ; Dariington, S.C., \$1; last St. Louis, \(\$ 2\) per day; Ehton, Md, per cent. on stock carried; Florida, \$25 per year;

Hartwell, Ga., \(\$ 5\) per trip ; Johnston, S.C., 50 cents per day ; Lewiston, Idaho, \(\$ 5\) per trip ; Montana, \(\$ 100\) per year for each county ; Memphis, Tenn., \(\$ 10\) per week or \(\$ 25\) per month ; Mobile, Ala., \(\$ 3\) per day or \(\$ 7\) a week ; Natchez, Miss., 25 cents per day ; New Orleans, La., \(\$ 56\) per year ; Newport, Ky., \(\$ 1\) per month ; North Carolina, \(\$ 100\) per year.

\section*{Portraits on Bank Notes and Postage Stamps.}

On United States note-s \(\$ 1\), Washington ; \$2, Jefferson ; \$5, Jackson ; \$10, Webster ; \$20, Hamilton ; \(\$ 50\), Franklin ; \(\$ 100\), Lincoln ; \(\$ 00\), General Mansfield; \(\$ 1,000\), DeWitt Clinton; \(\$ 5,000\), Madison; \(\$ 10,00\) ।, Jackson. On silver certificates- \(\$ 0\), Robert Morris; \(\$ 20\), Commodore Decatur ; \(\$ 50\), Edward Everett; \(\$ 100\), James Monroe ; \(\$ 700\), Charles Sumner ; and \(\$ 1,000\), W. L. Marcy. On gold notes-- \(\$ 20\), Garfield ; \(\$ 50\), Silas Wright; \(\$ 100\), Thomas H. Benton ; \(\$ 500, \mathbf{A}\). Lincoln ; \(\$ 1,100\), Alexander Hamilton; \(\$ 5,000\), James Madison; \(\$ 10,000\), Andrew Jackson.

Those which appear upon postage stamps are : On 10-cent stamps, the head of Jefferson ; 6-cent, Lincoln ; 5-cent, Garfield ; 4-cent, Jackson ; 2-cent, Washington; 1-cent, Franklin.

\section*{TRADE OF UNITED STATES WITH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Years. & Imports into U. S & Imports into B. N. A. & Years. & Imports into U. S. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Imports into \\
B. N. A.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1865... & 33,264,403 & 27,269,158 & 1879 & 26,133,554 & 45,196,601 \\
\hline 1866 & 48,528,628 & 27,905,984 & 1880 & 33,214,310 & 41,926,563 \\
\hline 1867 & 25,044,005 & 25,239,459 & 1881 & 38,041,947 & 50,955,925 \\
\hline 1868 & . 26,261,378 & 22,644,235 & 1882 & 51,113,475 & 55,270,580 \\
\hline 1869 & . 29,293,766 & 21,680,062 & 1883 & 44,740,876 & 65,018,933 \\
\hline 1870 & 36,265,3:8 & 21,869,447 & 1884 & 39,015,840 & 59,845,968 \\
\hline 1871 & . 32,542,137 & 27,185,586 & 1885 & 36,960,541 & 53,397,608 \\
\hline 1872. & 36,346,930 & 33,741,995 & 1886 & 37,496,338 & 49,773,232 \\
\hline 1873 & . 37,649,532 & 47,223,171 & 1887 & 38,015,584 & 51,937,050 \\
\hline 1874 & 34,365,961 & 53,430,424 & 1888 & 43,084,123 & 54,706,161 \\
\hline 1875 & 28,270,926 & 50,319,993 & 1889 & 43,009,473 & 57,412,887 \\
\hline 1876 & . 29,010,251 & 45,502,201 & 1890. & 39,396,980 & 61,671,070 \\
\hline 1877 & 24,277,378 & 53,524,029 & 1891 & 39,434,535 & 59,340,058 \\
\hline 1878 & 25,357,802 & 50,324,123 & 1892 & 35,334,517 & 61,715,491 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note,-A commercial treaty was in operation between Canada and the United States from September 11, 1854, to March 17, 1866.

\section*{CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.}

Comparison of appropriations made at the first session of the 52nd Congress with those made at the first session of the 51st Congress.

Title of Bill.

\section*{Agricultural}

\section*{Army}

Diplomatic and Consular
District of Columbia
Fortification.
Indian.
Legislative, etc.
Military Academy.
Navy
Pension.
Post Office
River and Harbor.
sundry civil
Total....
Miscellaneous
Total regular annual appropriations
Permanent annual appropriations
Grand total appropriations.
\(52 n d\) Congress
first session, fiscal year 189 \$

Net increase first session fifty-second Congress over first session fifty-first Congress, \$44, 302,869.78.

\section*{Baromrtric Bells.}

To inhabitants of Lebbeke, Belgium, the hearing of certain small bells, four or five miles away, is a certain indication of rain. One bell, about six miles distant, is heard twice a yearin March or April and in September or October-and always during the same atmospheric commotions. M. de Ridder finds that not only does moisture favor the transmission of sound, but that contrary winds are not always an obstacle.

ORDI

Ordinary
Customs
Internal I Public La Miscellan
Total re
Ordinary
Civil List
For. inter
Navy Dep
War Dept
Riv., Ha
Pensions
Indians
Miscellan
For the Si
Int. on \(P\)
Total exp

Total
and foreig
in the year

Argentine
Austria-Hu
Belgium..
Bolivia
Brazil
Central An
Costa
Guatem
Hondur
Nicara
Salvad
Chile
China
Colombia.
Denmark.
Danish We
Greenland,
Ecuador
France
French we
French Gui
Miquelon, I
French Eas
French pos
Islands
French poss
Germany
England.
scotland.
Ireland..
Gibraltar
N. Scotia,

Quebec, Ont
British Coll
Newfoundl:
British Wes
British Gui
British Hon
British Indi
Hong Kong ath ; Mobile. 356 per year ;
ter ; \(\$ 20, \mathrm{Ha}\) nton; \(\$ 5,000\), nodore Deca\(1,000, \mathrm{~W} . \mathrm{L}\). on ; \$500, A. ackson.
f Jefferson ; ranklin.

\section*{ICA.}

Imports into
B. N. A. 45,196,601 41,926,563 50,955,925 \(55,270,580\) 65,018,933 59,845,968 53,397,608 49,773,232 51,937,050 54,706,161 57,412,887 61,671,070 59,340,058 61,715,491 United States
eduction first session 52nd Yongress from first session 1st Congress.

106,770 00 446,129 88 1,498,659 00

6,378 78
592,650 53

3,982,677 00 1,901,053 29 \(8,534,31848\) 5,084,280 43
\(3,857,905 \quad 27\)
\$17,476,504 18 ospheric comof sound, but

ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.
[From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the respective years.]
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ordinary Kevenues & 1)88. & 188 & 1890 & 1891. & 1892. \\
\hline Customs & \$219,091,173 63 & \$223,832,74169 & \$229,668,584 57 & \$219,522,205 23 & \$177,452,964 15 \\
\hline Internal Reve & 124,296,871 18 & 130,881,513 92 & 142,606,705 81 & 145,656,249 44 & 153,971,072 57 \\
\hline Public Lands & 11,202,017 23 & 8,038,651 79 & 6,358,272 51 & 4,029,535 41 & 3,261,875 58 \\
\hline Miscellan. sources & 24,676,011 92 & 24,297,151 44 & 24,447,419 74 & 23344,45723 & 20,251,871 94 \\
\hline Total revenues & 8379,266,074 76 & 8387,050,058 84 & \$403,080,982 63 & \$392,612,44731 & \$354,937,784 24 \\
\hline Ordinary Expend's & 1888. & 1889. & 1890. & 1891. & 1892. \\
\hline Civil List. & \$ 22,852,334 63 & \$ 25, 66,131 05 & \$23,638 \(\times 2662\) & \$27,143,125 17 & \$ 25,236,898 69 \\
\hline For. intercourse & 1,593,461 40 & 1, ¢97,6572 & 1,648,276 59 & 2,028,715 26 & \[
1,742,40025
\] \\
\hline Navy Department War Dept., includ. & 16,926,43765 & 21,378,809 31 & 22,006,206 24 & 26,113,896 46 & 29,174,138 98 \\
\hline Riv., Harbors, ete & 38,522,436 11 & \[
44,435,27085
\] & \[
44,582,83808
\] & 48,720,065 01 & 46,895,456 30 \\
\hline Pensions & 80,288,508 77 & \(87,624,77911\) & 106,936,855 07 & \[
12+, 415,95140
\] & 134,583,052 79 \\
\hline Indians & 6.249,317 87 & 6,892,207 78 & 6,708,046 67 & \(8,527,46901\) & 11,150,577 67 \\
\hline Miscellaneous & \(56,777,30783\) & 70,492,670 14 & 76,420,377 34 & \(80,875,52706\) & 72,862,689 67 \\
\hline For the Sink. Fund & 43,732,550 00 & 39,066,173 35 & 39,847,839 50 & 44,006,111 37 & 37,574,179 98 \\
\hline on & \$266,942,343 66 & \(\$ 297,353,667\)
\(41,001,484\)
29 & \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 321,789,26611 \\ 36,099,284 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 8372,232,881 35 & \(8359,219,39438\)
\(23,378,11623\) \\
\hline Total expenditures & \$311.657,351 13 & 8338,355, 15160 & \$357,888,550 16 & 8409,780,016 72 & \$382,597,510 56 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.}

Total declared value of the imports of foreign merchandise into, and of exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from, the United States, from and to each of the following countries in the years enting June, 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893:

Return Issued October 31, 1893.
See also Tables for 1891-1892, page 395.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Countries.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1892.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1893.} \\
\hline & Imports. & Exports. & Imports. & Exports. \\
\hline & Dollars, & Dollars, & Dollars. & Dollars. \\
\hline Argentine Repuib & 5,343,798 & 2,927,483 & 5,239,095 & 4,797,696 \\
\hline Austria-Hungary ....................... . . . . . . & \(7,718,565\)
\(10,273,061\) & \(1,527,980\)
\(48,785,117\) & 10,054,501 & 671,037 \\
\hline Belgium
Bolivia & 10,273,061 & \(48,785,117\)
17,036 & \(11,166,196\)
5,476 & \(26,740,434\)
24,849 \\
\hline Brazil & 118,633,604 & 14,291,873 & 76,222,138 & 12,388,124 \\
\hline Central America & & & & \\
\hline Costa Rica & 2,086,046 & 1,154,023 & 2,309,358 & 1,210,740 \\
\hline Guatemala & 3,182,838 & 1,851,352 & 2,554,710 & 1,763,862 \\
\hline Honduras & 962,329 & 515,224 & 684,912 & 471,695 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 1,657,873 & 1,307,179 & 1,400,236 & 937,859 \\
\hline Salvador & 2,330,702 & 1,294,268 & 1,355,730 & 1,138,430 \\
\hline Chile & 3,487,159 & 3,544,707 & 3,995,441 & 2,980,831 \\
\hline China & 20,488,291 & 5,663,497 & 20,636,535 & 3,900,457 \\
\hline Colombi & 4,116,886 & 3,134,152 & 3,572,918 & 3,155,777 \\
\hline Denmark & 228,545 & 8,370,676 & 235, 855 & 5,270,434 \\
\hline Danish West & 362,078 & 614,923 & 547,626 & 604,323 \\
\hline Greenland, Iceland and the F & 76,379 & & 110,613 & 2,800 \\
\hline Ecuador & 809,831 & 810,070 & 960,228 & 817,425 \\
\hline France & 68,55 +,793 & 99,126,707 & 76,076,215 & 46,619,138 \\
\hline French West In & 29,828 & 1,982,503 & 8,310 & 1,818,955 \\
\hline French Guiana & ¢,850 & 156,727 & 35,965 & 113,353 \\
\hline Miquelon, Langley and St & 176 & 373,823 & 67,691 & 197,226 \\
\hline French East Indies ............. & & 140,427 & & 156,020 \\
\hline French possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands & 630,705 & 3)7,409 & 309,327 & 413,871 \\
\hline French possessions in Oceanica .... & 256,221 & 343,548 & 423,946 & 296,208 \\
\hline Germany & 82,907,553 & 105,521,558 & 96,210,203 & 83,578,988 \\
\hline England. & 130,967,694 & 423,848,515 & 154,281,905 & 361,410,055 \\
\hline Scotland & 16,635,956 & 42,694,4*0 & 18,657,007 & 36,890,832 \\
\hline Ireland. & 8,697,231 & 32,72,337 & 9,920,857 & 22,833,664 \\
\hline Gibraltar & -6,931 & 405,5 7 & 181,220 & 434,226 \\
\hline N. Scotia, N. Brunswick and P. F. Island & 5,168,218 & 3,667,890 & 8,706,714 & 3,662,101 \\
\hline Quebec, Ont., Manitoba a : \({ }^{\text {d North-West Ter. }}\) & 26,999,366 & 37,681,616 & 29,186,239 & 41,300,151 \\
\hline British Columbia & 2,786,619 & 1,950,281 & 2,884,510 & 1,832,079 \\
\hline Newfoundland and La & 380,344 & 1,588,201 & 408,879 & 1,834,177 \\
\hline British West Indies & 12,440,132 & 8,13),257 & 16,028,592 & 8,014,846 \\
\hline British Guiana & 4,363,204 & 1,933,299 & 5,029,178 & 2,000,675 \\
\hline British Honduras & 233,525 & 473,906 & 155,171 & 405,168 \\
\hline British India & 24,773,107 & 3,674,307 & 25,968,554 & 3,152,760 \\
\hline Hong Kong. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . & 763,323 & 4,894,049 & 878,078 & \(4,216,800\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Imports and Exports.-('ontinued).

Countries. \({ }^{\prime}\)

British possessions in Africa and adjacent Islatnds
British possessions in Australia.
British possessions, all other
Greece
Hawaiian Islands.
Hayti.
Italy.
Japan
Liberia.
Mexico
Netherlands
Dutch West Indies
Duteh Guiana
Dutch East Indies
Peru
Portugal
Azore, Madeira and Cape Verde Islands.
Portuguese possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands
Roumania
Russia on the Balticand White Seas. ...........
Russia on the Black Ses
Russia, Asiatic
Santo Domingo
Spain.
Cuba
Puerto Rico
Philippine Islands
Spanish possessions, all other
Sweden and Norway.
Switzerland
Turkey in Europe.
Turkey in Asia ...
Turkey in Africa.
Uruguay
Venezuela
All other countries and ports in Asia.
All other countries and ports in Africa
All other Islands and ports

\section*{N.B.-See Addenda for U.S. November State Elections, 1893.}

\section*{To Light a Lamp with a Snowball.}

When a small piece of potassium, the size of half a grain of corn, is dropped into a tumblerful of water, some of the oxygen of the water leaves its hydrogen, owing fo the intense heat which the chemical action produces, and combines with the metallic potassium, causing a violet bluish flame. When the piece of potassium is placed on the wick of a coal oil or alcohol lamp, the flame produced by touching the potassium with a bit of snow or ice or a drop of water will inflame it.

\section*{Killed in Various Wars.}

According to a computation just issued by an eminent statistician, the cost in human life of the wars of the last forty years has been \(2,253,100\) souls The Crimean war cost \(75^{1}, 000\) men: the Italian war (1859, 45,0 0; the Danish war (1864), 3,000; the American civil war-the Northern States, 280,000 ; the Southern States, 520,000 ; the Austro-Prussian war, 45,000 ; the FrancoGerman war-France, 155,010 ; Germany, 61,000 ; the Turco-Russian war, 250,000 ; the south African wars, \(30,0.0\); the Afghan war, 25,000 ; the Mexican and Cochin-Chinese expeditions, 65,010 ; and the Bulgaro-Servian insurrection, 25,000 . This list does not include mortality from sickness.

\section*{The Cercal which has the Widest Climatic Range.}

Barley extends over a wider climatic range than any of the other grains, and is successfully cultivated over a greater breadth of the globe than any other cereal. It fluurishes under the heat and drought of the borders of the torrid zone, and grows sturdily and maturely on the northern verge of the temperate zone, ripening and thriving under various adverse circumstances which wheat is wholly unable to resist. Barley is found in the Faroe Islands, near Cape North, the extreme point of Norway; near Archangel on the White Sea; and in Central Siberia between 58 deg , and 59 deg. north latitude. In genial climates such as those of Egypt, Barbary, and the South of Spain, two crops of barley may be reaped in the same year, one in spring from seed sown the previous autumn, and one in autumn from a spring sowing.
1892.

1893.
\begin{tabular}{c|c}
\hline Imports & Exports. \\
\hline Dollars. & Dollars.
\end{tabular}

2816,597 3,464,765
8,492,3. \(6 \quad 11,386,6: 7\)
2,307,44
1,300,449
と,075,8:
3,202,72
2,161,61
23,190,2,
21,271
28,107,5
\(10,886,80\)
5701
6,914,74
591,300
1,966,369
34,67
13,58
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline . . . . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 25,230 \\
\hline 3,011,912 & 5,385,627 \\
\hline 1,914,718 & 1,313,2 8 \\
\hline 32 1,167 & 120,200 \\
\hline 2,293,748 & 1,019, ¢й0 \\
\hline 5,207,861 & 11,528,424 \\
\hline 77,931,671 & 17,953,570 \\
\hline 3,218,007 & 2,856,003 \\
\hline 6,308,653 & 60,91 \\
\hline 2,866 & . \\
\hline 3,754,932 & 6,579,381 \\
\hline 13,196,469 & 10,397 \\
\hline 2,028,208 & 28,951 \\
\hline 2,898,833 & 177,399 \\
\hline 2,33 -,639 & 136,274 \\
\hline 2,48.,596 & 939,630 \\
\hline 10,325,333 & 4,049, 55 \\
\hline 188,977 & 258,325 \\
\hline 1,191,140 & 521,124 \\
\hline 93,295 & 62,490 \\
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\end{tabular}

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266,242
145,591
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154,378
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A break in of Wheatstone by this balance "When the cal it to be of unifc get thirty miles first steamer an end, finds that that end, Havi verted it into \(n\) fully for any sla miles, as in the olack, and thus thing is general

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\title{
ESTABLISHED 1831. Jno. Henderson \(\&\) Co. FURRIERS 229 - ST. JAMES STREET - 229 MONTREAL.
}

We carry the Largest and Richest FUR STOCK in the Dominion. Visitors to Montreal are invited to call and inspect our Fur Display.

Show Rooms open at all seasons.
Correspondence solicited from Fur Buyers at a distance. JOHN HENDERSON \& CO.

\section*{The Origin of the " Widow's Cap."}

The custom of wearing widows' caps is derived from the Romans. Widows were obliged to wear weeds for ten months, and were forbidden to marry for one year. The wearing of caps
probably originated in the hair.

\section*{The First Country to Form a Republic.}

The Israelites ( \(1425-1284\) b.c.) may be said to have been the first republic, when they had no king, nor any heavenly-appointed ruler like Moses or Joshua. The epecondic, when they had no government into a republic, placing ory of a royal government, they converted the monarchical he did not resign lis ottice at the end the head a proctor, who incurred the penalty of death if form of government after the death of Codrus, years. Next comes Athens, which changed the veneration that the Athenians considered no man worthy to rendered him so much the object of established a republic (1052 B.c.).

\section*{Locating a Break in a Submarine Cable.}

A break in a cable is located by calculating its electrical resistance. This is done by means by this balance, that he on balance. Thus, supposing a cabie breaks, the electrician finds, say, "When the cable was good, and l"4 miles long, 1 go resistance. He at once says to himself, it to be of uniform resistance throughout. I 1 got 1,000 ohms, or 10 per mile, and I also know, get thirty miles as the distance of the fault from the only, therefore, to divide my 3.0 by 10 , and I first steamer and go over to the other end." Over h. However, to make sure, 1 will take the end, finds that he gets 700 ohms , and dividing the he goes, attaches his balance to the other that end, Having found the electrical resist the 700 by 1 , sars that the fault is 70 miles from verted it into nautical miles, he has then to plot off the fault from the shore in ohms, and confully for any slack that may have been paid plot off the distances on the chart, allowing caremiles, as in the case assumed, the straight dist, for althongh the length of the cable may be 100 thiack, and thus it is easy to make an error. However, my be only 80 miles or 20 per cent. thing is generally arrived at pretty accurately.

\section*{Interegting \(\mathbb{E}\) bentg of the 楽ear.}

\section*{1 st November, 1892, to 31st October, 1893. NOVEMBER.}
1. Luther's church at Wittemberg re-dedicated in the presence of the German Emperor and the Duke of York.
3. Mr. Normand (Con.) elected M. P. P. for Three Rivers. Mr. Boulay (Con.) elected M. P. for Matane. Hon, Thos. Mayne Daly re-elected M. P. for Selkirk.
4. Abigail and Macnamara, Australiun Bank directors, sentenced to five and seven years penal survitude. Mercier acquitted of the charge of conspiracy.
5. Roman Catholics appeal to Ottawa to have separate schools restored
7. Fifty thousand peopie idle on a cotton lock-out in England.
x. Mrs. l'arnell in the Bankruptey Court. Presidential elections in the United States,Cleveland elected.
9. Newfoundlanders at Halifax to discuss Confederation.
10. Steamship "Dracona" loses 178 head of cattle at sea,
14. Scotch farmers talk on the pleuro-pneumonia scare.
15. Execution of Thomas Neill Cream for the murder of Matilda Clover and several other girls by poisoning.
16. Crisis in the French Cabinet. Montreal's morality pictured by Protestant Ministers.
17. The Smith Heresy trial at Cincinnati. Annual meeting of the American Canoe Association.
19. Lasker, the great chess player, in Montreal.
24. Homestead strike at Pittsburg, Pa., concluded.
21. New Gas Company established in Montreal. A coal combination formed to control the Nova Scotia Mines.
22. The increased powers given to the North West Assembly withdrawn. Mr. Chesler (Ind. Con.) elected M. P. for St. John, N. B. Attorney General Blair elected M.P.P. for Queen's County, N,B,
23. Montreal merchants protest against the Provincial taxes. William O'Counor, the oarsman, died at Toronto.
25. Sir John Abbott's resignation as Premier announced
26. Plea of Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba School Question presented.
28. French Cabinet under Premier Loubet resigns.
29. Mass meeting of Montreal citizens against the taxes.
30. Officers of the warship "Howe" acquitted by Court-Martial.

\section*{DECEMBER.}
2. Jay Gould died at his residence in New York.
3. Royal Electric Company given lighting contract by Montreal City Council,
5. Report of Royal Commission on the Montreal and Sorel Railway handed down
6. Sir John Thompson's new Cabinet approved by the Governor General. President Harrison's message read in Congress.
7. Hon. J. A. Chapleau sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, Third session of the North West Assembly opened.
8. Labor troubles on the New York Central Railway.
9. International Money Conference at Brussels.
10. The Mining Association of the Province of Quebec decide to fight the tax on explosives.
13. Judge Strong appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
14. Resignation of Premier de Boucherville accepted by Lieut, Gov. Chapleau,
15. New York quarantine condemned by the Chamber of Commerce.
16. De Lesseps arrested in connection with the Panama Scandal.
17. Premier Taillon's Ministry sworn in at Quebec.
20. Thirteen hundred miners out on strike at Springhill, N. S,
22. The Street Railway By-law passes the Montreal City Council,
23. Mr. Gladstone arrives at Biarritz. Hon, Messrs, Hall and Casgrain return from England.
26. Father McGlynn fully restored to his priestly office.
29. Heavy losses by fire in Quebec.
31. News of the overdue Cunarder " Umbria" received. Premier Taillon re-elected by acclamation in Chambly.

\section*{1893.}

\section*{JANUARY.}
2. 22,000 coal miners on strike in the Saar district.
3. Outbreak of typhus fever in New York.
5. Mr. Tarte elected M. P. for L'Islet.
6. R. McKennan, a candidate for the governorship of Oklahoma, murdered.
9. Presbytery of New York acquits Professor Briggs of the Heresy charge. An appeal entered.
10. The trial of the Panama directors begun. Marriage of Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Crown Prince Ferdinand,
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17. Dea

Burning of
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8. Rev, J.
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Emperor and lected M, P. seven years ted States,-

\section*{Iinisters} noe Associa-

\section*{control the}

Chesler (Ind. for Queen's 1or, the oars-

President ession of the
ix on explo-
11. Premier Ribot's French Ministry resigns. Death of General Benjamin Butler,
12. Second Session of Eighth Quebee Legislature opened,
15. Death of M. P. Ryan, Collector of Customs.
16. Accidental death of Mr Arthur E. Allan. Death of Frances Kemble in London

Burning of the Calumet Club at Chicago. Dominion Cabinet Ministers apeak at Sherbrooke. District.
18. Prohibition Commission in Montreal.
19. Opening of the N. S. Legislature. The great coal mine deal referred to by Lt, Gov. Daly,

Bankers testify before the Prohibition Commission. reierred to by Lt, Gov. Daly,
20. President-siect Cleveland attend. Hayes' fu
jardins nominated for the mayoralty of Montreal Messrs. McShane, Rolland and DesBoard of Trade, Montreal.
21. Cardinal Gibbons approves of Satolli's mission. Sixteen persons killed by bursting oii nks near St, Louis.
23. The appointment of Lord Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada announced. Death of Bishop Phillips Brooks
25. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M. P., delivers an address at Stayner, Ont

Bishops in Montreal to elect a successor to Bishop selected. Marriage of Princess Margat Bis
26. Opening of the Dominion Parliment Prussia to Prince Frederick of Hesse,
seconds the address. Death of Thos Ament. P. Leclaire, M.P., moves, and J. McInerney, M.P.,
27. Death of James \(G\) Blaine, ex-Secretary of M.P, for Middlesex Co,
28. Revolution in Hawaii.
30. Mr. La
ajority of 50 .

\section*{FEBRUARY.}
1. Desjardins elected mayor of Montreal, but the city clerk refuses to proclaim result owing to injunction issued by Judge Doherty.
3. Great unrest prevails in Egypt. Mercier takes his seat at Quebec.
5. Death of Mrs. W, C. Whitney, wife ex-Secretary Navy, U.S.
of Chairman T. C.P R. reported Canadian treaty signed in Paris.
7. C.P R. reported to have purchased the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Ry. over Uganda.
9. Ferdinand de Lesseps and friends sentenced in Paris
13. Gladstone iptroduces his Horge Rule bill. Writ of injunction against Montreal elections quashed. Mayor Desjardins and new aldermen sworn in.
14. Hon, Mr. Foster delivers his budget speech. Reduction of tariff on binder twine and coal

\section*{oil.}
15. Mercier takes part in the asylum debate in the Legislature.
17. Montreal bill adopted by Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council,
E. Desbarats,
19. Zouaves' silver wedding celebrated at Notre Dame.
\({ }_{21}^{20 .}\) Inaugural Meeting of City Council. Death of E. A. McDowell, the actor.
Dr. Watson Luegislative Council legalizes Montreal Elections on a vote of 11 to 10. Death of Rev.
22, Court of Review hear argument in the Mining Convention in Montreal.
23. Furilage Convention in Niontreal the injunction \(r\) Montreal elections.
24. Openg of Engiton in Niontreal.

Col. Bernard, ©.M.G. Q.C., at the Windsor. 27. Quebec Legislature prorogued.

\section*{MARCH.}
1. Art Gallery Exhibition R. C. A opening,
3. Opening of the Fair for Home for Incurables. Bishop Sillitoe, New Westminster, B.C., in Montreal.
4. Lieutenant Governor Royal in Montreal, Grover Cleveland inaugurated President,
of British Columbia. Talmage lectures in Montreal. Death of Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Governor
8. Rev, J. A. Newnham designated Bishop of Moosonee.
9. Consecration of Mgr. Decelles at St. Hyacinthe.
11. Bourgeois, French Minister of Justice, resigns.
13. Death of Wm. Munderioh, German consul, Montreal.
14. Opening of Sons of England Convention, I eath of Lady Mowat,
16. Panic instocks in Montreal. J. R. Arnoldi sentenced to six months imprisonment and
\(\$ 1,000\) fine at Ottawa.

1×. Death of "Squire Abington,"
1x. Death of "Squire Abington."
21. Ie Shove at Chambly. Oxford wins boat race.
22. Lieutenant Governor Chapleavleaves for Europe. Sir Alex, Lacoste sworn as Administrator. Quebec Cabinet meet in Montreal.
23. "Pomeranian" puts into Halifax disabled. Motion of censure on Sir A. P, Caron voted down in Parliament. Ieath of Col. Eniot Shepadat New fork.
24. Death of Mr. Alex. Buntin at Bath, Eng.
27. The Montreal Herald ottice destroyed byfire,
28. Death of Jas. Morgan, sen., at the age of 86 .

\section*{APRIL.}
1. M. Meline asked to form a Ministry in France. Prorogation of Dominion Parliament.
3. A second daughter born to the Duchess of Fife,
4. Mercier lectures on "Independence." Hochelaga County Horse Show. Behring Sea Commi sion met in Paris.
5. Nominations in Vaudrenil, Messrs. Harwood (L.) and Chevrier (C.) are nominated, Fa:h r Chiniquy made a d.D. Balfour received enthusiastically in Ulster,
6. Saivation Army meeting in Montreal.
10. Conference between Montreal mercl ants and Mr. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Cusms , on uniformity of appraisement. Gonzalez, ex-President of Mexico, dead. Union men strike at the W orld's Fair
11. Cattle men confer with Hon, A. R. Angers relative to the scheduling of cattle. Behring Sea arbitrators in session.
12. Mr. H.S. Harwood (Lib.) returned in Vaudrenil, Dalton McCarthy reception at Toronto. 13. Gladstone recetves Imperial Federation League deputation, Alexander 1. proclaimed King of Servia.
14. Lacrosse Convention at Valleyfield. Blake speaks in the Home Rule Debate.
15. Thirtecn houses burnt at Montreal annex.
17. The SS "Charrington" reported in the Gulf, first steamer of the season.
18. British flet arrive in New York for Naval Review.
20. Mgr Fabre gives a decision favorable to the Grand Council C. M. B. A. of Canada. Marriage of I'rince Furdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Maria Louise
21. The St. Lawrence River clear of ice at Montreal. Palliser and Rohl, under sentence of death, escape from Sing Sing. Death of the Earl of Derby. House of Commons passed second reading of liome Rule bill, 317 to 34 .

2: Conservative dimer it sit. Lawrence Hall, Montreal
21. The "Hochelaga" the first boat to reach port coming from Sorel. Half-yearly meeting G.T.R Foster, B swell and Ouimet at Board of Trade.
6. Attempt to shoot Mr. Gladstone. Dr. Buchanan found guilty of the murder of his wife. 27. Tariff conference concluded in Montreal.
\(2 \times\) Science and Law Convocations at McGill. Land parale of English Marinesin New York.
29. Declaration in suit of C'anarla Revue vs. Mgr. Fabre served. Arts Conv cation at McGill. Attempt to steal ashes of Columbus. Sudden death of Shemif Johnson of Sherbrooke.

\section*{MAY.}
1. Break in Cornwall Canal. Celebration of Mgr. Fabre's twentieth anniversary of consecration. Montreal Corn Exchange leave their old building. Cap Rouge ice suoves. Opening of navigation. Opening of Worls's F air.
2. La y Aberdeen speaks at Wordd's Fair. Demonstration in honor of Archbishop Fabre Revolution in Cuba. Memorial by Ministerial Association on Morality of Montreal.
3. The Hamburg American Jacket Company "Pickhuben" the first ocean, steamer to arrice in Montreal. Australia Bank crashes. Maisonneuve votes the franchise to the Montreal Street Railway. 4. Announcement of engagement of Prince
suffer through a decline in New York stock. George of Wales and Princess May. Montrealers 5. 'aptain Pre, of Nous navigator, di"s. B
ure of Alland \& Co, of New York cord,ge trust. 6. Germa: army bill rejected. Rome upholds Bishop Moreau in Pike River case, 7. Dalton MeCarthy at Kingston. Execution of Carlyle Harris of New York.
8. Micharl Davitt \(r\) signs his seat in linnerial Parliament.
9. Upering of Imperial Institute by fer Majesty sell opens Behring Sea case for Great Br tain.
11. Legislature of Ncwfoundland votes a ainst ferleration.
12. Dis. Roddick and Stewart appointed to Victoria Hospital.
11. Collision at sea between "dity of Hamburg" and "Countess Evelyn "-25 persons drowned. 1.) France refuses to sanction Vatican nomination.
1.5. First steamer of new Belgian line, the "Wandrahm," aground in St. Lawrence.
17. Home kule meetin \(\check{1}\) in Montreal. The call hoard revived on the Corn Exchange. 18. 'Banquet to Hon. Mr. Foster at St. John, N.B.
19. Death of Rev. A. Seguın, curé of St. Cunegonde Arrival of Infanta Eulalie at New York 22. Anti Home Rule meeting in Montreal. Defalcat. 24. Small cyclone in and around Montreal.
25. E. A. Macdonald arrested for co
29. Meeting of Quebec Diocesan Synod.
3) 'Hr. Brggg' trial for heresy at New York.
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2. Lord Ab receive Imperia
3. Death of
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5. Death of Ju
7. Henry Irving

Ripon City."
8. Laurier at St
9. "Honest Jo

Colombo by SS. "

\section*{JUNE,}
1. Ministers at Orangeville on 1st June. Duke of Veragua leaves New York for Chicago,
2. Lord Aberdeen retuses to speak on Irish poitics. Carling, Sirong, Schrieber, Cowan receive Imperial distinctions,
3. Death of F. X. Archambault, Q.C.
5. Bank of Montreal annual meeting.
6. Lizzie Burden on trial.

Nantel on public instructio
Miss Angus at St. Paul's. Count Kalnoky's peaceful speech. Marriage of Mr. Meredith and 8. Villa Yaria cons ent fire.
9. Death of Ex-Ald, David Brown,
man Dufour killed at Villa Maria tire 100 clerks killed in Peusion Bureau, Washington. Fire-
10. Longue Pointe Church destroyed by fire. Sir W. Dawson's resignation announced.
12. Rev. John Campbell arraigned for heresy.
15. Archbishop Taché on school eal. Jubllee celebration at l'Assomption.
16. Testimonial by Canadian women to Princess May elections ; Socialists carry cities.
19. Ths R. \& O. Steamer "Carolina" Princess May.

Spanish caravels at Montreal. Caro beached on the rocks at Cap Rouge. Arrival of
20. Opening of Liberal Convention at Ottawa,
21. Merchants' Bank meeting.
H. M. S. "Camperdown ""
24. St. Jean Baptiste celebration
26. Congress of St. Jean Baptiste Societies. Banquet at the Monument National.
27. Concert in Monument National. Anarchists pardoned in Chicago,
28. Strained relations between France and siam.
30. G.T.R. deal in stocks abolished in Montreal. Convocation at Lennoxville,
starts for the North Pole. Death of Ald. Shorey.

\section*{JULY.}
1. Death of John Lovell. Dominion Day at Chicago Exhibition.
\({ }_{5}\) Opening of the Chbishop Taché. Congress summoned to take action on Silver,
6. Mayor welcomes the C. E Endeavor Society Convention in Montreal.
8. Mr. C. H. Levin, commodore of St, Marriage of Duke or York and Princess May.

Campbell case resumed.
10. Ottawa bids Lord Stanley adieu.
loss of life.
12. Lord Stanley pays a farewell visit to Montreal.
14. SS. "Labrador" beats the Canadian Steamship Record,
14. Sunday liquor sellers fined.

15, Indian Brahmins in Montreal, Rev. J. C. Stinson suspended, England won the Kolapore
17. Mercier in Boston. The French in Siam. H.M.S. "Victoria" Court Martial assembles.
19. New scheme of municipal taxation. Shooting for the Queen's prize.
20. Congressman Breckenbridge marries,
21. Great coal strike in
divided. The chief engineer of the Canal gave evi. The Str. Bannockburn goes up the canal 23. Fighting in Siam.
24. Death of Judge Patterson.
25. John Stuart, a '37 rebel, buried, Mgr. Racine's obsequies,
27. Fete at Varennes. D. S, McConnell walked the garge grain shipments.
28. Sudden death of Mrs. L, A. Chaput walked the rope at Niagara,
29. Decided to sell some of the Thousand Islands. Foundation Commons, England. Montreal laid.
30. The Italian warship "Etna " arrives in Montreal.
31. Complimentary luncheon to departing U. S. Con
negotiate re Siam.

\section*{AUCUST.}
1. Mercier at Worcester. Senator Montgomery dead.
2. Italian visitors entertained. Mercier in Boston.
3. Laurier speaks on Manitoba Schools. Death of Ross Will case again up.
4. Shrinkage in Gas stock. The yacht "Navahoe ") "ben James Brown.
5. Death of Judge Davis at New Carlisle.
7. Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in Montre
of "Ripon City."
8. Laurier at St, Scholastique, John R. Arnott commits suicide,
olombo by SS. "Oxenholme.". dead, Mercier returns from the U.S. Sinking of Barque
10. Incinerator sites purchases endorsed. Sir John Thompson and Lt.-Governor Chapleau dine with Students in Paris.
11. Liberal meeting at L'Assomption. Mr. Beaulry condemned water supply at Beauport.
12. Rioting at Bombay.
14. Liberal meetiug at Exhibition grounds.
15. Behring Sea award in favor of Great Britain. The Ministers Thompson and Tupper sall for Canada.
16. Wm. Weir writes an open letter to Cleveland on money. Sir Adolphe Caron at Limouski,
17. Desperate rioting and many killed at Bombay
18. Massacre of Itainans at Aigues-Mortes. Miss Hanson drowned at Sorel. Judge Chipman dead. The "Surnia" 20 days overdue. The U. S. Cavalry in possession of Cherokee. Death of Hon. I. Thibaudeau
9. Sir Hector Langevin interviewed in the Star on Annexation.
20. Arshbishop Dunamel warns Catholics against putting secular before religious instruciton.
21. Great Britain's Day at the World's Fair.
22. Italian reprisals against French workmen in Marscilles.
24. Nova Scotia's shipping damaged by storm.
25. Large losses by fire in south Chicago.
26. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Thompson arrive in Quebec from Europe.
28. The Sherman repeal bill pa-ses the House of Representatives.
29. Hon. Louis Papineau declares himself a Presby:erian. W. C. Van Horne, president of the C.P.R., gives bail before a Vermont Court for alleged violation of Interstate Commerce Law, 30. Bishop of St. Hyacinthe sued by Pike River parishioners.
31. Savanuah, Georgia, swept by storm.

\section*{SEPTEMBER.}
1. Case of cholera discovered at Grimsby, England.

House of Commons passed third reading of Home Rule Bill by 301 to 267.
2. Revision of the Belgian constitution completed. International Sunday School Conference at St. Louis.
3. Conference between United States and Canadian officials re Alien Labor law
4. Report of murder of Emin Pascha confirmed. Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in session, Montreal.
5. Colliery riots in Wales and the Midlands.
7. American alien labor inspectorate established at Quebec. Further rioting of Welsh and Midland miners.
«. Woinan's suffrage bill passed by the Legislative Council of New Zealand. Sir Richard Webster visits Montreal,
9. Sir Henry Tyler's annual visit to Canada. Rejection of the Home Rule Bill in the Honse of Lords by 419 to 41.
10. First meeting of the Opium Commission. Martial law proclaimed at Rio de Janeiro,
11. Visit of the German Emperor to Boden. Jewish New Year.
12. Liberation of Charles de Lesseps. Dockers' Congress in session at Bristol,
13. Prof, Campbell of Montreal Presbyterian College on trial.
14. General strike of miners in France.
15. Fatal flools in Spain.
6. Immense rush of settlers into the Cherokee strip in Arkansas,
17. Terribie railway accident in tunnel at Bath, Eng.
18. Bombardment of Rio de Jaueiro by insurgent Admiral Mello.
19. Death of Sir Alexand.r T. Galt.
1. Conference of coal owners at Westminster, Eng. Tragic death of Mr. F. T. Campbell of Montreal.
23. "Capitals" win lacrosse championship of the world.
21. Renewed bombardment of Rio de Janeiro. Dynamite outrage at Barcelona.
25. Lord Aberdeen sworn in as Governor-General at Quebec. Case of Canada Recuc against Archbishop of Montreal. W. C. MeDonald gives another \(\$ 50,000\) to MeGill University.
26. Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen arrive in Montreal. Rev, Chas. Larocque appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke.
27. Montrual Board of Trade Amual Banquet,
29. Pallos, the Barcelona dynamiter, sentenced to death.
30. Matabeles on the warpath in South Africa.

\section*{OCTOBER.}
2. Bismarck suffers a paralytic stroke which deprives him of the use of his right hand Ho per, charged with poisoning his wife, explains his actions. Wreckers make a second attempt on a C.P.R. train near Quebec. Hon. Edward Blake speaks to Irishmen at World's Fair, and reads a letter from Gladstone. Conflict between Moors and Spanish garrison at Melilla, in Moroceo.
3. Montreal Presbytery report on Campbell heresy case. Manitoba School case before the Supreme Court. The Italian Government quarrels with the Vatican.
4. Big storm in Mississippi Valley,-whole villages desolated.
5. The "Vigilant" wins first race for America cup. A British subject shattered by shell in the bombardment at Rio Janeiro.
7. The "Vigilant" wins second race for America cup.
12. Archt Aberdeen go 13. Russia deciding race 16. Provi
17. Death
18. Card! York.
2). Collisi

24 . The C
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27. Gouno
22. Mayor
30. Death

The Ministers
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Sir W. G.
Sir J. L. R
Sir Willia
Sir John A
Sir Matthe
Sir Narciss
Sir Roderi
Sir Adolph
Sir Richar
Sir J. W. I
Sir James
Sir Thomas
Sir Robert
Col. Sir Ca
Sir Arthur
Sir Joseph

Hon. Wm,

Lieut -Col.
Dr. J. G. B
Lieut -Col.
J. G. Colm

Col. J. G, D
Dr. Dawsor
Lieut,-Col.
Major H. G
Hon. Hecto

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his right hand. make a second hmen at Worlds nish garrison at 1 case before the hattered by shell
12. Archbishop Fabre examined in Court in the Canada Revue libel case. The Earl of Aberdeen goes to Chicago.
13. Russian Naval visitors given a reception at Toulon. The "Vigilant" wins third and deciding race of the series from "Valkyrie" for the "America" cup
16. Province of Manitoba issues debentures for \(£ 205,000\) through Bank of Scotland.
17. Death of Field Marshal MacMahon, ex-president of France. York.
2). Collision on Grand Trunk Railway near Battle Creek, Mich - great loss of life.
24. The Chatcauds Ramezay purchased by City of Montreal for a public library and museum
26. The Rev. Edmund Botterel, an aged minister, killed by an electric car in Montreal.
27. Gounod, the celebrated composer, buried in state.
28. Mayor ITarrison of Chicago assassinated.

The Minith of Sir John Caldwell Abbott, ex-premier of Canada. Cabinet crisis in Austria, 31. Opening of McGill Collegese of World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

\section*{}

\section*{Charles Colmar Grant, 7th Baron de Longueuil. \\ George Stephen, 1st Baron Mount Stephen.}

Susan Agnes Macdonald, Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe.

Sir W. G. Johnson, 4th Baronet.
Sir J. L. Robinson, 2nd Baronet.
Sir William Rose, 2nd Baronet.
Sir John Allen, Kt.
Sir Matthew Begbie, Kt.
Sir Narcisse Bellean, к.c.m. .
Sir Roderick W. Cameron, Kt
Sir Adolphe Caron, K.c.m.g.
Sir Richard Cartwright, K.o.M.G.
Sir J. W. Dawson, Kt., c.M.G.
Sir James A. Grant, K.c.m.G., M.D.
Sir Thomas Galt, Kc.
Sir Robert (iillespie, к.c.m.o.
Col. Sir Cazimir Gzowski, K.c.m.g.
Sir Arthur L. Haliburton, K.c.B.
Sir Joseph Hickson, к.с.м. .

\section*{Baronets,}

Sir Charles Stewart, 2nd Baronet.
Sir Charles Tupper, G.c.m.G., c.B., 1st Baronet,

\section*{Knights.}

Sir W. P. Howland, к.c.m.g., c.B.
Sir F. G. Johnson, Kt.
Sir Alexander Lacoste, Kt.
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.c.M.G., c.b.
Sir D, L. Macpherson, к.e,m.G.
Sir Oliver Mowat, K.c.M.G.
Sir Donald A. Smith, K.c.M,G.
Sir John Thompson, к.с. м.G.
Sir S. Leonard Tilley, к.c.м.G., c.b.
Sir J. W. Trutch, K.c.M.G.
Sir John Carling, K.c.m.G.
Sir S. H. Strong, Kt.
Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, к.c.m.g.
Companions of the Bath.
Commissary General Irvine, с.в., с.м.я.

\section*{Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George,}

Lieut -Col. Bernard, c, m g.
Dr. J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.
Lieut.-Col. Brown, Chamberlin, C.M.G.
J. G. Colmer, Esq., c.м.G.

Col, J, G, Dartnell. c.M.G.
Dr. Dawson, c.m G.
Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, c.m.G.
Major H, G, Elliott, c.m.G.
Hon. Hector Fabre, c.m.G,
Hon. James Robert Gowan, Ll.D., C.M.G.
Sandford Fleming, Esq., c.M.G.
Lieut.-Col. John Fletcher, o.s.g.
W. H. Griffin, Esq., c.M,G.
T. C. Keefer, Esq., c.m, G., c,E.

Lieut.-Col. MeEachran, C.M.G.
Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, om g.
Collingwood Schreiber, Esq, c.m.g.
A. R. C. Selwin, Esq., C.M.G.

\section*{The Watches on Board Ship.}

There are two sorts of watch-the long watch of four hours, and the short, or " dog" watch of two hours. A ship's crew is divided into the starboard and port watches, each on duty for an allotted time. The times during which each watch remains on deck are as follows : First watch.......................................................................... mill midnight,
Morning watch....................................................................................
F renoon watch..................................................... 4 to 8 a,m.
Afternoon watch................................................................ till 12 noon.
Dog watches.
First. \(\qquad\)
The last four hours are divided into two dor whem 6 to \(8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\), of the crew keeping watch during the same hours, and to in order to prevent the same portion night. There are no dog watcbes in the French service, but instead fime below during the watches. Both watches, or all bands, are called at any time in instead there are two six-Lour

The port side of a vessel is the left hand side looking forward case of sudden emergency. board side. A sailing vessel of any kind carries a red light the rignt-liand side is the starlight on the starboard side. A steamer is distinguished by light on the port-side, and a green rigging. Fishing vessels and those at anchor also carry specially distinguishing lights,

\section*{PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.}

\section*{Entered Confederation 1st July, 1873.}

Leut-fovernor the Honorable Jedediah Slason Carvell was born at Neweastle, N.B., 16th March, 832, and went into mercantile pursu ts. He became Mayor of charlottetown in 1877. He married a daughter of Thomas Hanford, St, John. He was appointed a Senator in Dec, 1879, retaining that position until 2nd Sept., 1899 , when he was made Lieut.-Go ernor. He took a leading part in the agitation for the Prince Edward Island Railway. In the Session of 1892 he reserved a bill brought in and passed by his own Administration. Salary, \(\$ 7,000\). Government House Charlottetown, P.E.1.

Mayor J. A. Longworth and Lieut, F. P. Carvell, Aides-de-Camp. Harrison Carvell, Private Secretary.

\section*{Present Cabinet.}

Premier and Attorney-General, Commissioner Public Works, Commissioner Crown Lands and Pro.
vincial Treasurer,
Without Portiolio,

Hon. Frederick Peters, \(\$ 1,300\).
Hon. James McLean, \(\$ 1,300\).
Hon, Angus McMillan, \(\$ 1,300\).
Hon, George Forbes.
Hon, J, W. Richards.
Hon, Thomas Kickham.
Hon. Donaid Farquharson.
Hon, Alex. Laird.
Hg. Peter Sinclair.

\section*{Legislative Council.*}

Sessional allowance \$172 and mileage. President-Hon. Benjamin Rogers.

QUEES's County.--Charlottetown and Royalty-Hon. Thomas. W. Iodd, L. First District-A B. McKenzie, L, William Campbell, L. C. Second District-James Nicholson, L. C., James Ross. L. C.
King's Gounty.-First Distri"t-Hon.Thomas Kickham, William Hooper, L. Second

District-John G. Scrimgeour, L., W. A. Poole, L. C.

Prince County.-First District-Hon. Benjamin Rogers, L., Joseph Murphy, L. Second District-Peter McNutt, L., Hon Alexander Laird. L.

Clerk, John Ball. Usher of the Black Rod, Jesse S, Burns.

\section*{House of Assembly.}

Sessional allowance \(\$ 172\) and mileage. Speaker-Hon, Bernard D. McLellan, \(\$ 400\). Queen's County.-Charlottetown - Vacant, Dr. J. T. Jenkins, C. First DistrictHon. Peter Sinclair, L., A. B. Warburton, L. Second District-Don. Farquharson, \(\mathbf{L}\)., Donald McKay, L. C. Third Iistrict-Hon. Frederick Peters, L., J. H. Cummiskey, L. Fourth District-Hon, Geo. Forbes, L., Hector C. McDonald, L.

King's County.--Georgetown--Hon,Daniel

Gordon, L. C., A.J. MacDonald, L. C. First District-Hon. J. R. McLean, L., Alex, Robertson, L. Second District-J. C. Underhay, L. C, J. P. Sullivan, L. C. Third District( yrus Shaw, L. C., J. E. Macdonald, L. C. Fourth District-Angus McLeod, C., James Clow, C.
Clerk, A. McNeill. Sergeant at Arms, James White.

\section*{Deputy Heads of Departments, etc.}

Arthur Newbery, Asst. Provincial Secretary and Treasurer and Clerk Executive Council, \$1,00
John W. Morrison, Secretary Public Works, \$1, 00,
Donald J. McLeod, Supt. Education.

Jos. A. MacDonald, Assistant Commissioner Public Lands.
William C. White, Registrar Deeds.
William A. Weeks, Clerk of the Crown.
John A. Longworth, Prothonotary.
Benjamin Balderston, Provincial Auditor.

\section*{MANITOBA,}

\section*{Entered Confederation, July 15th, 1870.}

Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable John Christian Schultz was born at Amherstburg, Ont. 1st January, 1840. His father came from Bergin. Norway. He was educated at Kingston and Toronto, and evinced a special taste for botanical pursuits. He graduated as m.d. in 1861. Settled in Kupert's Land. In \(1>67\) married Agnes, daughter of James Farquharson, of Demerara. Took an active part in promoting Confederation. During first Riel rebellion was arrested by Offic - rs of the provisional government, but eventually escaped. In 1870 he returned to Manitoba, which had just entered Confederation. Since then he has been intimately connected with the government of the Prairie Province, of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on the first of July, 1888.

\footnotetext{
*The term of the present Legislatures expires in January, 1804. A bill passed at the last Scssion of the Legislature provides for the amalgamation of both branches into one House of thirty members, fifteen of whom shall be known as "Councilmen" and be elected by the property-holders, and the remaining fifteen shall be elected by the Franchise vote and be known as "assemblymen," This bill is now under the consideration of the Dominion Government.
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Premier, Pr culture an sioner
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Attorney Gi
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Department
E. A. Bl

Department,
Charles Gr: \(\$ 1,210\).
Geo. Black

Birtle, C. J.
Brandon, Cha
Cypress, A. 1
Killarney, F
Lakeside, Dr.
Lansdowne,
Kildonan, Jo Manitou, R. Minnedosa, R Morden, T'. D Mountain, H North Brando Portage la Pr Rosenfeld, E.
Avondale, Ja Beantiful Pla Dennis, J. F. Deloraine, \(\mathbf{F}\). Dauphin, Th Emerson, Dr. Morris, A. F.

Inspector
Winnipeg Kildonan, St.
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Hon. Thos,
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L. C. First Alex, Rob;'. Underhay, rd Districtdonald, L, C. d, C., James
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oassed at the hes into one nd be elected chise vote and the Dominion

\section*{Present Cabinet.}

Premier, President of Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commis. sioner,

Minister of Public Works,
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner Provincial Treasurer,
Attorney General and Land Commissioner,
H. A. McLean, Chief Clerk Attorney Lieneral's Department, \(\$ 1,900\).
Wm. John Ptolemy, Chief Cierk Treasury Department, \(\$ 1,800\)
E. A. Blakely, Chief Clerk Education Department, \(\$ 1,500\)
Charles Graburn, Clerk Executive Council, \(\$ 1,210\).
Geo. Black, Auditor, \(\$ 1,800\).

Birtle, C. J. Mickle.
Brandon, Charles Adams.
Cypress, A. Doig.
Killarney, F. M, Young.
Lakeside, Dr. Kutherford,
Lansdowne, E. Dickson.
Kildonan, John Bird.
Manitou, R. Ironside.
Minnedosa, R. H. Meyers.
Morden, T. Duncan.
Mountain, Hon. T. Greenway.
North Brandon, Hon C. Sifton
Portage la Prairie, Hon. R. Watson,
Rosenfeld, E. Winkler.
Avondale, James Hartney.
Beautiful Plains, J. Davidson.
Dennis, J. F. Frame.
Deloraine, F, H. Kellet.
Dauphin, Th. A. Burrows.
Emerson, Dr. MeFadden.
Morris, A, F. Martin.

\section*{LegisIative Assembly.}

Sessional indemnity \(\$ 550\).
opposition.

Hon, Thos. Gireenway, 81.000
Hon. Robt, Watson, 83,000.
Hon J. I. C ameron, \(\approx 3,000\)
Hon, I). H. Me.Millan, 83,100
Hon. Clifford sifton, \(\$ 3,000\).
Hugh McKellar, Chief Clerk Department
of Agriculture, \(\$ 1,500\). Printer and Chief
David Philip, yueen's Printer and Chief
Clerk Provincial Secret ry's Dept., \(\$ 1,500\).
E. (x. Conklin, Clerk Legislative Assombly,
J. P. Robertson, Librarian, \(\$ 1,200\).
J. Macdougall, Sergeant at Arms, \(\$ 300\).

Rhineland, V. Winkler.
Ru-sell, J.'Fisher.
Rockwood, Hon. S. J. Jackson.
Souris, A. M. Campbell.
South Brandon, H. C. Graham.
Springtield, Thos, H. Smith
Turtle M untain, J. Hettle.
Winnipeg C., Hon, D. H. McMillan.
Winnipeg N., P. C. McIntyre.
Winnipeg S., J, D. Cameron.
Saskatchewan, D. McNaught.
St. Andrews, F. W. Coleleugh.
Westbourne, T, L. Morton.
Norfolk, R, F. Lyons,
La Verandaye, T, P'aré.
Carillon, M. Jerome.
St. Bonifac., J. Prendergast.
Lorne, R, G. Armstrong.
Lorne, R, G. O'Malley.

\section*{Land Titles and Registrars, Manitoba}

Inspector Land Titles Oftices for Province - W. E. Macara, Winnipeg
Winnipeg Land Titles District-Comprising the City of Winnipeg, the P
Kildonan, St. John, St. James, St. Boniface, it Charles, Headipeg, the Parishes of St. Pauls,
Vital, st, Norbert, St. Malo, Rat River Settlement, St Al, Headingly, St. François Xavier, St, and that part of St. Agatue iorth of and including lot Anne, Oak 1sland, Lorette. Grand Pointe, tps. 4 to 12, rgs. 2 west to east boundary of Provin. tps. 16 and 17, rg. 2 w., lying e. of Shoal Lake, and ; Tps. 13 to 15, rgs 2 to 4 w. ; that part of District Registrar-W E Macara, Winnipeg tps. 7 to 9, rgs. 5 to 16 w
Deputies-J. H. Brown, Winnipeg; Cinnipeg.
Brandon-L. H. Brown, Winnipeg; C. W. N. Kennedy.

\section*{17 to 29 w .}

District Registrar-F. G. A. Henderson, Brandon.
Deputy-A. Burns.
Portage la Prairie Land Titles Distrit Cons
Portage la Prairie, Baie St, Paul and St, Laurentising Parishes of High Bluff, Poplar Point, Point and r. \(1 \mathrm{w} .\), tp. 19 to n . boundary and r. 2 w . ths the Settlements of Westbourne and Oak part of tps. 16 to 18, r. 2 w. lyiug w of Shoal Lak. tps. 18 to \(n\) boundary of Province, and that Province, except tps. 13 to 15 ; rgs. 5 to 12, tp. 10 to n boundary of Prov. 7 to north boundary of to north boundary of Province, and rgs 2s, to 10 , boundary of Province, rgs. 13 to 22, tp. 13

District Registrar-G. W Beymo Portage ta Prairie 19 to noundary of Province.
Deputy of the District Registrar-Peter Whimster
Morden Land Titles District-Comprising tpsster:
District Registrar-A. McLeod, Morden \({ }^{\text {tps. }} 1\) to 6, rgs. 3 to 16 w., all inclusive.
Deputy of the District Registrar-Wm. Conner.

\section*{Department of Education.}

\section*{Hon. Thos Greenway,}

Watson ; Chief Clerk, Dr.Blakely. Siftọn, Hon. D. Cameron, Hon. D. H. Mc.Millan, Hon. R. AdVISORY BoARD.-Most Rev.
Blakely, Secretary; Rev. Prof. Bryce Mropolitan of Rupert's Land, Chairman ; Dr. E. E. gomery, M.D., Winnipeg ; D. H. McCalman . LL.D. ; Prof. R. R. Cochrane, B.A. ; E. W. Mont-

Provincial Board of Health. Hunt, B.A., Brandon.
Mr. J. H. Brock, Dr, A, H, Ferguson, Dr. J. R. Jones, Dr, J. H. O'Donnell,

\section*{PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,}

Entered Confederation 20th July, 1871.
Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, c.E., P.C., was born in England in 1835, but has resided in Canada since 1859. Hefollowed the protession of a civil engineer, first entering political life as a member for Kootenay, B.C , in the Legislative Assembly, 1866. He entered the Dominion House of Commons in 1872 From December, 1881, to July, 18.8, he was LieutenantGovernor of the North West Territories. In the latter year he again entered the House of Commons as member for East Assiniboia, and became Minister of the Interior in the present Cabinet, which position he resigned in October of last year to become Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in which his earlier years were spent. Salary \(\$ 9000\). Government House, Victoria, B.C.

Present Cabinet, formed Juty, 1892.

Prentier and Attorney General, Hon. Theodore
Davies, Q.C., \$5,000.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education and Immigration, Hon, Col, Jas. Baker, \(\$ 4,000\).

Chief Commissioner Lands and Works, F. G. Vernon, \(\$ 4,000\).
Minister of Finance and Agriculture, J. H. Turner, \$4,000.
President of Council, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C.

\section*{Legislative Assembly.}

Sessional allowance \(\$ 600\). Speaker, Hon. D. W. Higgins.
G. W. Anderson, Victoria.

Col, James Baker, East Kootenay.
Robt. Beaven, Vietoria.
J. P. Booth, The Islands.
J. C. Brown, New Westminster.
F. L. C. Cotton, Vancouver.

Hon. Theodore Davie, Cowichan.
Joseph Hunter, Comox.
Thomas Keith, Nanaimo City.
J. M. Kellie, West Kootenay.
T. E Kitchen, Westminster.
C.C. Mackenzie, Nanaimo.

G, B, Martin, Yale.
G. J. Milne, Victoria City.
I. B. Nason, Cariboo.
C. E. Pooley, Esquimalt.

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, W. S. Gore.

Deputy Provincial Secretary, A. Campbell Reddie.
Deputy Treasurer, Alfred Flett.
Deputy Attorney General, A. G. Smith. Crown Solicitor, Gordon Hunter.
Registrar General of Titles, C. J. Leggatt.
D. M. Eberts, Victoria,

Thos. Fletcher, Alberni.
T. Forster, Nanaimo.

John Grant, Victoria.
R. H. Hall, Cassiar.
D. W. Higgins, Esquimalt.
J. W. Horne, Vancouver.

Jas. Punch, New Westminster.
John Robson, Cariboo.
S. A. Rogers, Cariboo.
C. A. Semlin, Yale.
A. W. Smith, Lillooet.
D. A. Stoddart, Lillooet.
C. B. Sword, New Westminster.

Jno. H. Turner, Victoria.
Hon. F. G. Vernon, Yale.
Auditor General, J. McB. Smith.
Superintendent of Education, S. D. Pope,
B.A., LL.D.

Registrar Supreme Court, J. C. Prevost.
Surveyor General, Tom Kains.
Queen's Printer, Richard Wolfenden.
Statistician, James R. Anderson.

\section*{NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.}

Lieutenant-Governor the Honorable Charles Herbert Mackintosh was born in London Ontario, in \(1 \times 43\). He was the son of Captain William Mackintosh, of Wicklow, Ireland, who came to Canada as an attaché of the Ordnance branch of the British Army, and who was afterwards County En zineer of Middlesex, Ontario. Mr. Mackintosh studied law under his uncle, but upon the death of the latter, he entered journalism, becoming in \(1<62\) assistant-editor of the Lomdon Free Press, and afterwards city editor of the Hamilton 'I'imes. From 186; to 1874 he published the Strathroy Despatch. He was managing editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce in 1873, and a year later became editor-in-chiet of the Ottarea Daily Citızen. He was a member of. the Strathroy Town Conncil in 1873, Mayor of Ottawa in 1879, 1880 and 188 , Chairman of the Duminion Exhibition in 1879, and President of the Agricultura, Association in 1881. He was first inture to Parliament in 18², was an unsuccessful candidate for Russell in 1887, but was returned to Pariancy Ottawa upon a vacancy occurring in 1890. He was re-elected at the returned for the City of Ottawa upon a vaca Mackintosh is a Conscrvative.

Secretary, B. B. Gordon. Private Secretary, C. A. W. Lethbridge, salary \$600. Aide-decamp, Major S. Gagnon.

\section*{Seat of Goverument at Regina.}

Territorial Execntive, F. W. G. Haultain, R. Neff, Ifilliard Mitcheli, T Tweed.
Clurik Legislative Assembly and Sec., R. B. Gordon, \$2,4 40 .
Accountant and Chief License Inspector, J. C. Pope, 82,200 .

Clerk in charge of Revenue, C. A. W. Lethbridge, 8000 .
Clerks, C. W. Peters, A. Bourget, C. M. Clark.

Secretury Council of Pablic Instruction, Jas Brown, \$1,800.
Clerk, J. A. McLachlan.
Clerk in charge of Public W orks, Thos. Brown, \(\$ 1,300\).
Clerks, D. Brown and E. F. Grover.
Clerks, Lieutenant (iovernor's office, A. W. Dages and J. McAra.
Clerks, Executive Committee, R. B. Deane, V. Doidd,

Residen
Moosomin, Joh Wallace, \(J_{\text {I }}\) Ins Whitewood, Va Souris, George Wolseley, Jame Qu'Appelle S., Qu'Appelle \(\mathbf{N}\). Regina North,' Regina South, I Moosejaw, Jam Medicine Hat, MacLeot, Fred. Calgary, John I

Executive Regina; A. H. S

The Behring was the 15th of namely, Lord H: Premier of Can the United Stat senting the Uni Italy, Mr. Grego being President Charles H. Tup James G. Blaine were Sir Charles eral, and Mr. Ch E. J. Phelpe, ex-

These are the
united stati
clatms.
1. Dominion, right to legi against foreigne two-thirds of Behring Sea,
2. A right of erty in wild an which resort for tain season of the only to United S territory, derive sustenance theref and during the gr part of the year many hundreds miles away from territory in the o 3. The right to tect the alleged 1 of property by se seizure and conder tion of the ship other nations.

The argument Coudert should m by the British cou United States. A between the two \(\mathbf{G}\)
ad in 1835 , but first entering le entered the s Lieutenantlouse of Comesent Cabinet, or of the ProVictoria, B.C.

Works, F. G. culture, J. H. C. Pooley, Q.C.

\section*{Prevost.}
fenden.
n.
orn in London, , Ireland, who who was afterer his uncle, but litor of the Lom. 874 he published ommerce in 1873, member of the aan of the DomHe was first in 1887, but was ce-elected at the
\(\$ 600\). Aide-de-
nstruction, Jas

8, Thos. Brown,
over.
's office, A. W.
R. B. Deane, V.

\section*{Legislative Assembly.}

Speaker, J. H. Ross, \$600. Deputy Speaker, W. Sutherland, \(\$ 100\). Sessional indemnity \(\$ 500\).
Resident Ministers, F. W. G. Haultain and J. R. Neff, remuneration \(\$ 8\) per day.

Moosomin, John Ryerson Neff. Wallace, \(J\). Insinger.
Whitewood, Vacant.
Souris, George Henry Knowling. Wolseley, James Piers Dill. Qu'Appelle S., Geo. S. Davidson, Qu'A ppelle N., W. Sutherland. Regina North, David F. Jelly. Regina South, Daniel Mowat. Moosejaw, James H. Ross. Medicine Hat, 1 homas Tweed MacLeod, Fred. W. G. Hautain. Calgary, John Lineham, Hugh St. Q. Cayley.

Edmonton, Frank Oliver. St. Albert, Antonio Prince. Cumberland, John F. Betts. Mitchell, Hillyard Mitchell. Batoche, Charles E. Boucher. Banff, R. G. Brett.
Cannington, S. Spencer Page.
Battleford, James Clink-kill.
Prince Albert, Thos. McKay.
Kinistino, Willian Frederick Meyers,
Lethbridge, C. A. Magrath.
Red Deer, Francis E. Wilkins.
Librarian, K. Hays.

\section*{Council of Public Instruction.}
I. J. Coggin, Principal Normal School and Chief Inspector.

Executive,-Rt. Rev. Bishop of Saskatchewan ; A. E. Forget, Regina; Rev, Father Caron, Regina; A. H. Smith, Moosomin. Superimtendeat of Education, Jas, Brown, Regina.

\section*{The 25etring \(\mathfrak{E x}\) 2trbitration,}

The Behring Sea Court of Arbitration sat in Paris. It began its labors on thth of April, but it was the 15th of August before the award was made public. There were seven arbitrators namely, Lord Hannen, of the Supreme Court of Judicature, England, wand Sir John Thompson Premier of Canada, representing Great Britain; Hon, John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of senting the United States Cout, and Hon. John T. Morgan, Senator for Alabama, repre senting the United States; and with these four were associated Marquis Visconti-Venosta, of
Italy, Mr. Gregora (iram, of Siser being President of the Court. The agent for and Baron de Courcel, of France, the latter Charles H. Tupper, and for the United States Gen Britain and Canada was the present Sir James G. Blaine as Secretary of State in the Harrison. W. W. Foster, who succeeded the Hon. were Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Attorney General, Sir Richaret. The prineipal British eounsel eral, and Mr. Chrisiopher Robinson, Q.C. of the Ontario Bar. The Americu., ex-Attorney GenE. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to Great Britain, Frederic R. Coudert and ex-Judge Blodgett were Mr.

\section*{The Points at Issue.}

These are the points that were contested before the Behring Sea Arbitration :-

UNited states'

\section*{claims.}
1. Dominion, and right to legislato against foreigners in two-thirds of the Behring Sea.
2. A right of property in wild animals which resort for a certainseason of the year ouly to United States territory, derive no sustenance therefrom, and during the greater part of the year live many hundreds of miles away from that territory in the ocean, 3. The right to protect the alleged right of property by search, seizure and condemnation of the ships of other nations.
british claims.
1. Freedom of the seas for the benefit of all the world.
2. That rights of property and rights in relation to property be confined within the limits consecrated by practice and founded ongeneral expediency in the interest of man-kind-the three mile limit.
3. That, apart from agreement, no nation has the right to seize the vessels of another on the high seas in times of peace for offences against property, excepting piracy.

\section*{UNITED States'}

CLAIMS.
4. Failing the establishment of the right of property, the United States clains a right to protect th? seals in the ocean, and to apply, in assertion of that right, the like sanctions of search, seizure and condemnation.
5. Failing these assertions of right, the United States claims that rules shall be framed in the interests of the United States alone, which shall exclude other nations from the pursuit of fur seals.
british clatms.
\(4 \& 5\). That any regulations to be estabished should have just and equitable regard to all the interests concerned.

\section*{The Argument Commenced.}

The arguments were begun April 12. It was arranged that James C. Carter and Frederic R. Coudert should make the opening addresses for the United States, that they should be followed by the British counsel, and that Mr. Phelps should have the privilege of closing in behalf of the
United States. Article VI. of the treaty by which it was and United States. Article VI. of the treaty, by which it was agreed to submit the questions at issue
between the two Governments to arbitration, was as follows :
" In deciding matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is agreed that the following five points shall be submitted to them, in oruer that their award shall embrace a distinct decision upon each of said five points, to wit:
" 1. What exciusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did kussia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States :
" 2 . How far were these claims of juristiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?
"3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great 3 ritain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Bulring S \(\cdot\) a were held and exclusively exercised by Kussia after said treaty?
"4. Did n't all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th of March, 1867 , pass unimpaired to the United States under that treaty?
" 5 . Has the United States any right, and, if so, what right, of protection or property in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such seais are found outside the ordinary three mile limit ?",

Article VII, wention to state that, if the determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United states should leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regnlations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the Behring Sea, the arbitrators should then deternme what concurrent regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such regulations should extend, and to aid them in that determination the report of a joint commission, to be appointed by the respective Goveraments, should be laid before them, with such other evidence as either Goverument might submit. The high contracting parties furthermure agree to co-operate in securing the adhesion of other powers to such regnlation-.

As to the fir-t of the said five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconta Venosta and Gregora W. W. Gram, being a majo ity of said a bitrators, do decide as follows:-By the case of 1821 kussia claimed jurisdiction in the sea, now known as Brhring Sea, to the extent of one hundred Itailian miles from the coasts and islands belonging to her, but in the course of the negotiations which led to the conclusion of the treaty of 1824 with the United States, and the treaty of 1825 with (ireat Britain, Russia admitted that her jurisdiction in said sea should be restricted so as to reach a cannon shot from shore. It appears that from that time up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the Unted States, Russia never asserted in fact or exercised any exciusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea or any exclusive rights to the seal fisheries therein beyond the ordinary limit of territorial waters.

As to the second of the five points, we, Baron de Courcel, John M. Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconta Venosta and Gregora W. W. (Ar am, being a majority of said arbitrators, decide and determine that Great Britain did not recognize or concede any claim upon the part of Kussia to exclusive jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea outside the ordinary territorial waters.

As to the thir I point, as to so much thereof as requires us to decide whether the body of water now known as 1,ehring Sea was included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, we unчnimously decide to determine that the body of water now known as B hring sea was included in the phrase " Pacitic Ocean," as used in said treaty.

We decide and determine that all the rights of Russia to jurisdiction and to the seal fisheries passed to the United States limited ty the cession.

On the fifth point, the decision of the Tribunal, Senator Morgan, dissenting, was as follows:
On the fifth point, we, Baron de Courcel, Lord Hannen, Sir John S. D. Thompson, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta and Gregora W. W. Gram, being the majority of said arbitration, decide and determine that the United States have no ri_lit to protection of or property in the seals frequenting the islands of the United S ates in Behring Sea, when the wame are found outside the ordinary three miles limit. And, whereas the aforesaid determination of the foregoing question as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States leaves the subject in such a position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of regulations for the proper protection and preservation of fur seals habitually resorting to Behring Sea, we, Baron de Cource!, Lord Hannen, Marquis Emilio Visconta Venosta and Gregora W. W. Gram, being a majority of the arbitrators, ass nt to the whole of the nine articles of the following regulations as necessary outside of the jurisdiction limits of the respective Governments, and that they should extend over the waters hereinafter mentioned

Article 1. The United Stat \(s\) and Great Britain shall forbid their citizens and subjects respectively to kill, capture or pursue at any time, or in any manner whatever, the animals commony called fur seals, within a zone of sixty milis around the Pibyloff 1siands, inclusive of the territorial waters, the miles being geographical miles, sixty to a degree of latitude.

Article 2. The two Governments shall forbid their citizens or subjects to kill, capture or pursue in any manner whatever during a sea on extending in each year from May 1, to July 31 , inclusive, tur seals on the high sea in that par of the Parific Ucean, inclusive of Brhring Sea, situated north of the 35th d gree of nor h latitude or eastward of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich until it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 18.7 between the United states and Russia, following that line up to Behring Straits.

Article 3. Duing the period of time in the waters in which fur sealing is allowed, only sailing vessels shail be permitted to carry on or take part in fur sealing operations. I hey will, however, be at liberty to avail themselves of the use of such canoes or undecked buats, propelled by paddles, oars or sails, as are in common use as fishing boats.

Article 4. Each sailing vessel authorized to carry on fur sealing must be provided with a
special lice required to Article log-book th dany. The the end of

Article
tion shall the season Article authorized skill the we Article territories buats not t paddles, oa by the Indi that, when the territor be construe of Behring intended to sealing vess

Article preservation abolished or Said concur to enable bo occasion to

The arbit ments with addition the being that th for a period of the arbitr

Or in sub
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Mr. (harl
Her Majesty o

The Hebre Exodus iii. 8, been made, we word eccurs in carry these tel words quoted passage of Jo There is some B.c. \(1: 20\), and cal allusions to

Conno'sseu sound. If it is shaped ; if the smoothy finish bear the evider off, and thus, \(\mathbf{i}\) not be valued Otto, the great kinds ; sycamor post, a- well as pisce of the ins bridge. If too too sharp and t font of the brid whose soul is to and white of eg decision upon
, and what exand up to the ed and conceded phrase 'Pacific it rights, if any, ty?
ories in Behring ssia of the 30 th
property in the seais are found
stions as to the sition that the for the proper ehring Sea, the dictional limits ulations should to be appointed dence as elther o co-operate in
, Lord Hannen, Gram, being a laimed jurisdicmiles from the led to the con1 (ireat Britain, reach a cannon f Alaska to the tion in Behring it of territorial
, Lord Hannen, . (iram, being a ot recognize or seal fisheries in
ler the body of as used in the ermine that the Ocean," as used the seal fisheries
was as follows ; mpson, Marquis aid arbitration, property in the vame are found tion of the foresubject in such it of regulations ehring Sea, we, ra W. W. uram, of the following veruments, and
ns and subjects er, the animals ands, inclusive flatitude.
kill, capture or Lay 1 , to July 31 , of Behring Sea, ree of longit ude ie treaty of 18.7 ts.
is allowed, only erations. 'I hey undecked buats,
provided with 8
special license issued for the purpose by its Government. Each vessel so employed shall be required to carry a distinguishing flag prescribed by its Government.

Article 5. The masters of verseis engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in an official log-book the date and phace of each operation, the number and the sex of thely in an official the Article 6. The use
tion shall not apply to shot guns whs or explosives is forbidden in fur sealing. This restriche season wilen such may be lawfully carried on. Article 7. The two Loveruments
authorized toengage in staling. These men shall lapsures to control the fitness of the men kill the weapons by means of which seal fishing is carried proved fit to handle with sufficient Article 8. The preecding regulations shall ot anticd on
territories of the United States or Great Britain apply to ludians dwelling on the coast of the buats not transported by or used in connection withg on fur sealng in canoes or undecked paddles, oars or sails, a d manned by not more than five persons in the wrupelled wholly by oy the Indians, provided that such Indians are not five persons in the way hitherto practised that, when so hunting in canoes or undecked boats employed by other persons, and provided the territorial waters under contract to deliver s, the Indians shall not hunt for seals outside be construed to affect the municipallaw of either eor to anybody. This exemption is not to of Behring Sea, or the waters arousd the Aleutian Islon, nor shall it extend to the waters intended to interfere wi h employment of Indians as lslands. Nothing herein contained is sealing vessels as heretofore.

Article 9. Tue concurrent
preservation of the fur seais segulations hereby determined with a view to the protection and abolished or modified by a common agreement force until they have been wholly or in part Said concurrent regulations shall be submitted every tive yenited States and Great Britain. to enable both Covernments to consider whether, in the years to a new examination in order occasion to make any modification thereof.

The arbitrators made a specin findin
ments with reference to the seizure of on the facts agreed upon by the agents of both governaddition the arbitrators make certain suggestions vessels in Behring kea in \(18: 7\) and 1889 . In being that they should coine to an uudersonding to the two povernments, the most important for a period of from one to three years, and shou to prohibit the killing of reals on land or sea of the arbitrators.

Or in substance the decision is as follows :-
'The first five points favor great Britain.
A series of regulations is proposed. which also on the whol favors Great Britain.
On the question of fact regarding the seizure of sealing vessels, Great Britain is
the decision of the arbitrators. A closes ason is establish
season will be observed both in the begin May 1, and to continue until July 21. This close A protected zone is established \(e x t e n d i n g\) for sixt and in Behring Sea.
Pelagic sealing is allowed outside tho zone for sixty miles around the Islands.
The use of firearms in sealing is prohibited.
Mr ( harles Hibbert Tupper Wis pronibited
Her Majesty on September 7 mp recognition of his service in connection with the Belring. Sea. case.

\section*{Cheese, When First Spoleen of.}

The Hebrew word for "cheese" is Ghalahv. This occurs in two passages, Genesis xvili. 8, and Exodus iii. 8, where it is translated" milk" in the English version. If the proper translation had been made, we should have cheese mentioned as early as B.c. 18:N. However, the sanue Hebrew word eccurs ia 1 Samuel xvii. 13, where it is du y rendered ", cheese," Shopassage runs: "And words quoted refer is given as \(1063 \mathrm{~B}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{C}\). passage of \(\mathrm{Job}(\mathrm{x}, 10)\), "Hast thou not poured mect refence to this commodity is also made in a There is some doubt as to the date to be assigned to out as milk and curdled me like cheese?" B.c. 1F20, and if this be accepted, this passage gives th, earliest mention of chersion piaces it at cal allusions to cheese could be quoted, but they are all of a later date thian Cheese. Many classi-

\section*{Violins: How to Value Them.}

Conno'sseurs in assessing the value of a violin are swayed more by the appearance than the sound. If it is not ot the best model ; if it is too much bulged; if the s poles are too large or illsmoot ; if the wood is coarse or unevenly grained; if the scroll is clunsiiy shaped or too smoothy finished otf; and expreially if the varnish is not vivid and transparint, and does not bear the evidence of age and fair work in the absence of small portions of it, which have chipl ed not be valued at the hiner, freckled the surface of the wood-if it has any of these defects it will Otto, the great Germighest price. The quality and condition of the varnishis all important, kinds; sycamore for the neck and back and, says that the wood employed should be of three post, a- well as for the cross bar and six and ome other parts; soft deal for the belly ar d sound picee of the instrument. Too ar six inner bloc.s; and ebony for the finger board and tailbridge. If too high, the tones produced will be dulled and to the structure and position of the too sharp and thin. The sound post should stand atled and coarse ; if tro low the tones become font of the bridge; the strings should be of stand at a distance of half an inch below the left Whose soul is to be made to speak, must be Lombard make if not Roman, and the instrument, and white of egg, which are so often employed to fill up the pores of the wood.

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New Physics, Mechanical, Science and Library Buildinşs,
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New Buildinĝs.
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MANUFACTURERS AND FURNISHERS OF \(\qquad\)
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Notwit
tions of its October 30 t passes used paid more m \(\$ 1,000,040 \mathrm{w}\) \(\$ 30,558,849\). and up to \(O\)

The foll Presiden Davis.

Departm Stock, Eber Machinery, Electricity logy, F. W.' llandy ; Foi Manager ;

There w District of O Presiden Cook.

The offic
Presiden Auditor, Wil The pro feature and Sciences, M affording opl far-reaching

In Dairy victories, an

To Cana eminently sa are not befor approximate Considera abroad by th encouraged a farming for been a forem of Quebec wa ing service un Provinces wa Province of the whole of than 15 awar business is st being in oper Island factori Prince Edwa been kept in Augustand \(\mathbf{S}\) the Gulf,-is That the at Montreal a than 9 per cel general excel keeping qualit also brought less than 110 c and one Cana missioners ha "faultless."
Canada took p
Total num
Of these \(C\) Nearly all Total awar Of these C Leaving fo Thirty-one

\section*{Che Morldex Columbian expagition.}

Notwithstanding many anticipations of failure, this great enterprise justified the expectations of its more sanguine supporters. Between its opening on May 1st and its otticial elose on October 30th, there were \(21,477,212\) paid admissions, and adding the number of \(2,052,188\) free passes used, the enormous total of \(23,529,400\) visitors is shown, though of course many persons \(\$ 1,000,0\) more more than one visit. It is estimated that after settlement of all liabilities at least \(\$ 30,558,849\), or three times the original calculation. The gate receipe expenditure is put at and up to October 30 th, \(\$ 4,000000\) had been ruation. fre gate receipts were about \(\$ 10,000,000\), The following were the officers of the "World's Columbian Commission:"
president, Thomas W, Palmer ; Secretary, John T Dickins Commission: "

\section*{Davis.}

Departmental Chiefs,-Agriculture, W I Stock, Eber W. Cottrell; Fishand Fisheries, Jolun W Cortictiture, John M. Samuels ; Live Machinery, L. W. Robinson ; Transportation, W, Collins ; Mines and Mining, F. J. V. Skiff ; Electricity, John P. Barrett ; Fine Arts, Halsey C. Ives ; Liberal Arts, S, H Pames Allison; logy, F. W.'Putnam: Forestry, W I. Buchanan, in charga llandy; Foreign Affairs, Walker Fearn; Secretary of ; Pustallation, Joseph Hirst Moses P. Manager ; E, E. Jaycox.

There were eight coin
District of Columbia, and thissioners at large and two from each State and Territory and the President of the Board of Lame number of lady managers. Cook

The officers of the World's Columbian Exposition were as follows :
President, H. N. Higinbotham; secretary, H. O. Edmonds; Treasurer, A. F. Seeberger ; The provision for the amusement of Construction, D. H. Burnham.
eature and usefulness of the Exposition was the magnificent and extensive, but the great Sciences, Manufactures and Agricultural was the magnificent and varied display of the Arts, affording opportunities for study and increased interchange of trade every country on earth,-far-reaching effects of a beneficial character.

In Dairy Produce and the exhibits of.
victories, and the complete official returns are
CANADA'S CHEESE TRIUMPH.
To Canadians the results of the awards in the classes in which she was represented is eminently satisfactory. At the time of going to press, November 7th, all the official statistics are not before us, but we append a list of the awards in the cheese section which gives a fairly Considerable ad the successes our enterprising exhibitors have gained abroad by this victory, and the dairy farmers in the different pavorable impression produced encouraged and stimulated to pay more attention to different parts of the Dominion will te farming for which our country seems to been a foremost industry for several years, but the re adapted, Cheese-making in Ontario has of Quebec was far behind that of its sister provine reputation of the cheese from the Province ing service under the Dominion of its sister province; and until the organization of the dairyProvinces was hardly commenced. Now at the final competition at the World's Fair the Province of Quebec has carried off in the classes for Cheddar cheese, 143 awards ards Fair, the the whole of the United States, while the Maritime Provinces among them have taken no less than 15 awards out of 35 exhibits of Cheddar cheese. In Prince Edward Island the cheese business is still almost wholly managed by the Dairy Commissioner, no less than 11 factories being in operation this year under his direct control. Nineteen exhibits were sent from these Island factories, and they captured 8 awards. When it is known that all of the exhibifs from Prince Edward Island, with the exception of two, were checze of July make, which had not been kept in cold storage, and afterwards came in competition in chicago with the finest of Augustand September cheese, the success of the cheese from the Island Province,-the Gem of the Gulf,-is all the more astonishing and gratifying.

That the plan adopted by the Dairy Commissioner in making final selections of the cheeso at Montreal and Ingersoll was a judicious one, is further demonstrated by the fact that less than 9 per cent, of all the exhibits of cheese from Canada failed to carry off rewards. The general excellence and superiority of the Canadian cheese was thus clearly established. The keeping qualities of Canadian cheese-one of the points of the greatest commercial value-was also brought out most impressively by 115 exhibits of cheese of last year's make. Of these no less than 110 carried off awards, and were described by the judges (two United States experts and one Canadian) as the finest lot of old cheese which they ever examined. The Dairy Commissioners had also provided some cheeses of the make of 1891, which were described as "faultless," The following is a summary of the results of the two competitions in which Canada took part :- June Exhibition of Cheese.

Total number of single entries of cheese from Canada and the United States 667
Of these Canada sent from over 100 different factories
Nearly all of these entries were in the classes for Cheddar or factory cheese.
Total awards for Cheddar cheese
Of these Canada took
Leaving for the United States ................................................................... 129
Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese scored higher than the highest United States cheese

\section*{October Exhibition of Cheese}

Total number of single entries from Canada and United States in Cheddar or factory classes

\section*{Of these Canada sent}
'Total awards 1or cheese (made previous to 1893)... ................................................. 110
Canada look all if tuese.
Total awards for cheese in Cheddar or factory classes (made in 1893) . ............... . 414
Of these Canada took
Leaving for the United States
One hundred and thirty exhibits of Canadiaa cheese in these classes scored higher than the highest United States cheese

In Cheddar or factory classes for the two competitions of June and October, in which Canada took part, the entries and awards are as under:


The deep and general interest which these striking sue.esses have awakened among farmers and business men over the whole contiuent and in Great Britain are incidental tributes to the soundness of the decision to make only two imposing, impressive and successful exhibits, namely, at the opening and closin cof the World's Great Fair.

The following is a list of Canadian exhibitors of factory cheese at the October competition in the World's Fair, Chicago, with the points scored by each. Those scoring 90 points and over are entitled to awards.

Quebec took 105 awards out of 113 exhibits, One hundred was the maximum number of points-i.e., the standard. The following table gives the points scored by the Canadian exhibits.

\section*{Cheese of \(189 \%\).}

QUEBEC.
Mrs. N. Vidal, Warwick.
Points
Points
Mrs. N. Newton Sutton 90
Mewton, Sutton. ....................... . . 95
Nap. Desfosses, Nicolet
95
C. D. Jewell, Sweetsburg ................................. 93
J. N. Duguay, Blue Star No. 3
\(94^{2}\)
I. J. Ingalls, Dunboro ...................... . . . 94
R. J. Tillson, Haseville

Germain St, Pierre, E, Arthabaska......... 95
J. N. Duguay, Biue Star No. 1............... . \(86 \frac{1}{2}\)
J. N. Duguay, Blue Star No. 3............... 96
A. T. Newton, Sutton

91
Mrs. J. A Howie, Yale Perkins............. \(89 \frac{1}{2}\)
Wm. Perkins, E. Dunham.
Wm. Parent, Blue Star No. 20 .........................
J. Lamère, La Baie du Febvre............. . . \(97{ }^{-}\)

Miller \& Crittender, W. Brome.............. 95
Andrew Fossey, Grandboro. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 96
1D. F. Sweet. Sweetsburg . ................... . . 95
Joseph Moreau, St, Patrick's Hill. ..... . . 96
T. W. McKie, -utton Junc .............. 96

Wm. Parent, Blue Star No. 20 ............... . . 94
I. W. Cummings, Anson .... ............. 95

Nap. Desfossés, Blue Star, No, 25.......... 96

Zéphirin Genest, St, Patrick's Hill......... 96
A. MeFarlane, Sutton Junc.................. 96

Wm, McFarlane, W. Brome.................. \(94 \frac{1}{2}\)
George Bol: nd, Ste, Ursule...................... 94
S. Duhamel, Pigeon Hill. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 96
C. A, Beattie, Sutton Mountain.............. 96
R. Wherry, Knowlton. ... ................... . . . 96
M. Fleurant, St. Patrick's Hill. .......... \(94 \frac{1}{2}\)
R. Wherry, Mountain Pass.................. . . \(95 \frac{1}{2}\)

Mrs, M, \(\boldsymbol{J}\), Tracey, Millington ................. \(96{ }_{2}\)
D. O. Bourbeau, Victoriaville................ 93

Wm S. Purdy, Savage's Mills .............. 88
M. Robert, Milton East . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 95
C. A. Beattie, Iron Hill ..... ............... 96
J. N. Duguay, Blue Star, No. 1............... 98
W. A. Wells, Sutton ......... ........... \(93 \frac{1}{2}\)
H. O. Wales, East I unham.................. . . . . 94

Mrs, A. McFarlane, Sutton Junc........... 95
Germain St. Pierre, E. Arthabaska........ 93
Ed. Duplessis, Blue Star, No. 21 . ............ . 95
Zéphirin Genest, st. Patrick's Hill .... . . . . 92
C. A. Beattin Sutton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(95 \frac{1}{1}\)
Geo. E. MeTaggart, Rodgerville. ..... 95

\section*{Factory}Belleville

93
C. Stewart, Flesherton Factory........... 92
J. A. James, Nilestown......................... . \(95 \frac{1}{2}\)
I. W. Blyth, Lynden 97
I. Dempsey, Fairview.... ............... \(93 \frac{1}{2}\)
D. M. Macpherson, Bainsville Factory .... 94
I. T. Worrington, Alexander Factory..... 91
M. K. Everetts \& Son, Old Fairfield. ..... 90
J. A. James, Nilestown . ............... . 94

Everetts \& Strong, Eaton's Cormers ....... . \(95 \frac{1}{2}\)
M. K. Everetts \& Son, Kideau Valley...... \(9 \overline{5}\)

Frank Meech, North Augusta. ........... 94
M. K. Everetts \& Son, Rideau Valley..... 95\}
E. J. Madden, Newburg

96
Wm, F. Gerow, Napanee
I.'T. Warriיgton, Union 97

Wm. Whalen, Centerville 96

W, F, (erow, Napanee ..................... \(95 \frac{1}{2}\)
Wellington Fwhry, Tweed............................... . . . 96
George cleall, selby

George Eager, Chesterville ..................... 96
D. M. Maepherson, Apple Hill .............. . 95
L. R. Payne, Warsaw ................. 94
I. T. Warrington, Prince of Wales......... \(93 \frac{1}{5}\)
J. I. Porritt, 'Tweed
I. Raphael, Mallorytown. ..................... . . . 94
G. B. Brodie. Pond Mills. . . . .... . . 97

John Connolly, Malcolm....................... 95
I. E. Young, Strathıoy . . ........................ . . 97
J. Beaton, Brantford . . ........................ 95

John Wilford, Brownsville.................... 94
J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa ........... ......... . . 96
B. J. Connolly, Kintore ...................... . . 96

James McKellar, Wiarton.................... \(96 \frac{1}{2}\)
Samuel Howard, Gorrie.
George MacDonald, Bluevale................ 97
James McCabe, Eastwood. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 95
J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa
D. M. Macpherson, Fraserfield ............. \(9^{95}\)
L. P. Hubbs, Hillier ................. 95
1. T. Warringto:, Allan's Settlement..... 93

Sarah Newton,
H. P. Sweet, W Mary Larose, S C. M. Harvey, Walter Parente

Pie de Guire. A. W. Woodwa 8. Duhamel, \(\mathrm{Pi}_{8}\) Elmer A. Kusse J. A. MacDonal R. Wherry, Kno W. J. Sheldon Mrs, E. G. Welc Howard W. Per Addie Peacock, Mrs, A. McFarla I. D. Barrington T. L. Burnett, F Geo. McCrum, Ir A. S. Lloyd, Orm A. Macfarlane, Chas, Newton, S W. A. Perkins, \(\mathbf{E}\) Mrs. Kate L, Per W. H. Walker, H W. T. Gardiner, E. G. Welch, Fa Ed, Duplessis, St Mrs. Wm. McFal Thos. Durnan, L A. C. Carter, Cov Abel Whitehead, I. D. Morrison, E I. S. Taylor, Moo
I. T. Warringt I. Lain, Big McCuley \& Ke F. E. Kline, L I. T. Warringt J. S. Clarke, I R. Cornett, bu

Frank Millson

Allan Kenned L. C. Archibal J. A. Birtir, A T. J. Dillon, N C. L. Tilley \&
T. J. Dillon, N Alfred Trudel, St J. G. Wales, E. I Eugène Normand Mary Larose, Sut A. Gérin, St. Edw D. O. Bourbeau, J. N, Duguay, La H. P. Sweet, W. Louis Gilbert, St. Miss Nellie Etters W. J. Sheldon, Br Mahlon Goof, Swe Mrs, A. Macfarlan Wm. Macfarlane, H, Lefebvre, St. Amond Allie, St. A. W. Woodyard, H. A. Livingston, J. ©. Wales, E. D A. Macfarlane, Ce

606
524
110
414
369
45 igher than the ober, in which
among farmers tributes to the ssful exhibits,

\section*{er competition} points and over
um number of adian exhibits.

Points
96 961 \(91 \frac{1}{1}\)
94
96
961
96
94衣
\(95 \frac{1}{2}\)
\(96 \frac{1}{2}\)
93
82
\(95 \frac{1}{2}\)
96
93
\(93 \frac{1}{2}\)
\(94 \frac{1}{2}\)
95
93
\(95 \frac{1}{2}\)
Hill
92
951
I. T. Warrington, Plum Grove I. Lain, Big Spring

\section*{McCuley \& Keeley, Railton}
F. E. Kline, Lakefield
I. T. Warrington Plum G..................... \(96{ }^{2}\)

Warwick Wert
R. Cornett, Dundalk

Frank Millson, Pinkerton....

Points

\section*{\(91 \frac{1}{2}\)}

\(95^{2}\) John Morrison, Newry
John Morrison, Newry
W. H Eftngh, London ..... 96
96
T. J. Ballantyne, Crumlin ..... 95
96Amos Pickard, Wellburn
W. S. Stocks, Markdale ..... 97 ..... 97 ..... 97
James A, Gray, Atwood
James A, Gray, Atwood
D. A. Dempsey, Stratford ..... \({ }_{961}^{96}\)
92

\section*{MARITIME PROVINCES,}

Allan Kennedy, Union Centre, N.S

L. C. Archibald, Antigonish, N.S

92
J. A. Birtir, Avondale, N.B ..... 95\(92 \frac{1}{2}\)
T. J. Dillon, New Perth, P.E.I
C. L. Tilley \& Son, Waterville, N: B ..... 93
90
T. J. Dillon, New Perth, P.E.I ..... 90
97
J. N. Sloat, Tracey Mills, N.B ..... 96
I. H. Hawkinsworth, Mabou, N.S
97
97
A. Cameron, Dunmore, N.S. ..... 911
Sussex Dairy Co., Sussex, N.B. ..... 90
Cheese of 1893-Cheddar.
QUebec.
Sarah Newton, Sutton ..... \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
H. P. Sweet, W. Brome ..... \({ }_{9}^{97}\)
C. M. Harvey, Venice ..... \({ }_{97}^{98}\)
Walter Parenteau, Blue Star, No. 29, , St. Pie de Guire ..... 97
A. W. Woodward, Sutton Filats ..... 981
S. Duhamel, Pigeon Hill
S. Duhamel, Pigeon Hill ..... \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
J. A. Kussell, Stanbridge E
J. A. Kussell, Stanbridge E
9
9
J. A. MacDonald, Athelstan
96
96
, Knowiton
, Knowiton ..... 96 ..... 97
I. J. Sheldon, Brome Corners
I. J. Sheldon, Brome Corners
Mrs, E, G. Welch, Farnham ..... 98
Dunham ..... 9696
\(96 \frac{1}{2}\)
Mrs. A. McFarlane, Cowans
Mrs. A. McFarlane, Cowans
I. D. Barrington, Ste Martine ..... \({ }_{99}{ }^{96}\)
T. L. Burnett, Farnham Centre. ..... 99
Geo. McCrum, Iron Hill ..... \({ }_{97}^{97}\)
A. S, Lloyd, Ormstown
A. Macfarlane, Cowansville ..... 96
Whas. Newton, Sutton Flats
\(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
\(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
W. A. Perkins, E. Dunham. ..... 94
E. Dunham ..... \(.92 \frac{1}{2}\)
W. T. Gardiner, St. Louis Stn
W. T. Gardiner, St. Louis Stn ..... 98
99
97
E. G. Welch, Farnham
Ed, Duplessis, St. Pie de Guire. ..... \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
Mrs. Wm. McFarlane, W. Brome ..... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
Thos, Durnan, Landreville
99
99
A. C. Carter, Cowansville ..... 96
Abel Whitehead, Robinson Bury
95
95
1. D. Morrison, E, Hatley ..... 942
Alfred Trudel Ste 8 stn. ..... 901
J. G. Wales, E. Dunham
J. G. Wales, E. Dunham
98
98
98
Eugène Normand, St. Gilbert ..... \({ }_{99}^{98}\)
Mary Larose, Sutton Flats ..... \({ }_{97}^{99}\)
A. Gérin, St. Edwidge. ..... 97
D. O. Bourbeau, Victoriaville. ..... 96
H. P. Sweet w, La Baie du Febvre
H. P. Sweet w, La Baie du Febvre
98
98
Louis Gilbert W. Brome. ..... \({ }_{97}{ }^{98}\)
Miss Nellie Ettershanks, Knowlton ..... 98
.J. Sheldon, Brome Corners ..... 97
Mahlon Goof, Sweetsburg.
\(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
\(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
Mrs, A. Macfarlane, Cowansville ..... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
H. Lefebvre, St, Zéphirin.
H. Lefebvre, St, Zéphirin. ..... 99 ..... 99
Amond Allie, st. Thomas de Pierrevilie. ..... \({ }_{95}^{99}\)
H. A. Livingston, St. Hyacinthe ..... 96
J. Wales, E. Dunham ..... 94
A. Maefarlane, Cowanstilo ..... 97
N. Vidal, Warwick
A. Brissette, Stanfold......................... 99
Germain St. Pierre, Victoriavilie ..... \({ }^{972}\)
Rufus Blunt, Foster ..... \(9^{99}\)
Cyril St. Laurent, St, Valérie de Bulstrode ..... 991
Sarah Newton, Sutton Flats ..... 99
99
J. H, Lefebvre, La Baie du Febvre
991
991
kufus Blunt, Foster
kufus Blunt, Foster ..... \(99^{2}\)
97
ris. K. L, Perkins, E. Dunham
ris. K. L, Perkins, E. Dunham ..... 99
Amédée Plante St, Ours ..... \({ }_{99}^{99}\)
Joseph N. Gendreau, Magog
Charles Wilkins, Mansonville Sti.98
98
98
Robert Wherry, Mountain Pass.
98
98
John Savard, St. Alban ..... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
A. T. Newton, Sutton Flats
A. T. Newton, Sutton Flats ..... 981
J. A. Plamondon Sto Ain ..... 96
984
Elie Proulx, La Baie du Febvre ..... \({ }^{97}\)
Elmer A. Russell, Stanbridge E
John A. Macdonald, Athoge ..... 96
97
Elie Boivin, St. Thomas de PierrevilieThos, H. Noyes, Sweetsburg1. D. Leclaire, St, HyacintheMrs, E. G. Welch, Farnham.\({ }_{96}^{95}\)
S. Duhamel, Pigeon Hill. ..... 96
97
97
95W. H. Tillsun, W. Farnham
H. O. Wales, Sutton Junc
Mrs. M. J. Tracey, Millington ..... \({ }_{96}^{95}\)
Didier Deniger, St, ZéphirtonEmile Dion, N. StukeleyE. G. Welch, Yamaska.
Wm. Parent, St. Elphège
Arthu
Brome ..... 96
Ls Gi. Vidal, Warwick Ls. Gilbert, St. Ferdinand d'Halifax ..... 96
Mrs. E. M. Carter, Cowansville ..... \(96 \frac{1}{2}\)
C. M. Willey, Abercor C. M. Willey, Abercorn
N. E. ClOnésime Lafond, Yamaska \(\mathbf{F}\)
Achille Belisle, La Baie du
Emile Hamelin, Grondines
Mrs. Jarad Hawke, E. Stanbridge
Eugene Rivard, St. Casimir
Narcisse Parenteau, St. Michel, Yamaska
Charles Newton, Sutton Flat ..... \({ }_{95}\)
Alfred Trudel \& Co., St. Ubalde
Joseph Veronnean, Valcourt ..... 95
I. B. Strong, Sutton Flats. ..... 92 \}
Joseph Félix, Champlain

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Robert Groat, Georgetown
H. P. Richardson, kerwood
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A. Q. A. Parker, Rockford
L. D. Monk, Dorchester

Wm. A. Botherell, Woodstock
W. Hales, Belleville
W. J. Atkinson, G. Vanthurst
S. R. Lee, Hickson
T. J. Humphrey, Hickson....................... 969

Ira M. Smith, Long Lake ..................... 97
Wm. Campbell, Can namore.
John Braley, Marston
Charles Stewart, Feversham Factory ................ 99
E. A. Hunter, W'elland Stn. Factory..... 94
E. A. Sims, Devizes

Charles Stewart, Flesherto \({ }^{\text {n }}\)
97
James McGann, Perth

Gideon Moore, Kenelworth

James Thompson, Evelyn

97
O. \& R. Banks, Thamesford

Cofiin Bros., Villa Nova
C. O. Suton, Lyons
J. A. McIntosh, Kohler

Wm. Morris, Avon.
Samuel Howard, Gorrie
R. R. Cranston,'W. Magdala

Milton Evans, Belmont
Milton J. Gray, Atwood.
James McDermott Tiver.. ................. 97
Benjamin Batchelor, Birnam............... 99
Robert Wh'te, Belleville ..
Amos Pickard, Welleville
John Wilford, Brownsville...... ........... 99
P. H. Green, Sheffeld ........ ....... 96

John McKelvie, Bellevilie......... ........ 99
John McKelvie, Belleville ..................... 99
W. S. Cook, Belleville ..................... \(95 \frac{1}{96}\)

Robert Jardine, Camlachie .................. 98
George H. Barr, Culloden
George H. Barr, Culloden. 981
Peter Campbell, Morewood ...................... 98 . 96
B. L. King, Railton
B. L. King, Railton. ............................ . 92

Luther Stevens, Delta ........................ 99
Havelock Hockey, Dereham Centre......... 99
Robert Johnson, Bright ........................ 94
J. S. Isard, Willserott.
W. W. Harris, Rothesay
W. W. Brown, Atterclitre Stn............... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
R. Chown, Ingersoll

Wm. Murray, Underwood
Wm. Pow, Mt. Elgin.
D. A. Jempsey, Stratford.
\(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
D. A. Dempsey, Stratford. ...................... \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
W. P. Dempsey, Belleville....................... 97

John Morton, Wellman's Corners.............. 98 98
Ezra Bates, Mt, Elgin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
W. J. Spry, Belleville. ................................ . . . . 97
J. L. Talbot, Luean ....................................... 98

George A, Walker, South Cayuga.................... 98
F. C. Taylor, Fairview 95
Daniel Giller, Belleville.................................. \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
John J, Miller, North Bruce. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97
Frank Boyes, Nilstown
Frank Boyes, Nilestown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... 97
R. J. Hampton, Osman . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
T. G. Mallory, Yarmouth Centre. . . . . . . . . . . . 98

John D. Coriess, Vittoria ...................... \(989{ }_{9}^{2}\)
J. C. Russell, Holbrook ........................... . . . . 97 .
G. V. Dehong, Harrow. ........................................ \(96 \frac{1}{2}\)

John Herity, Warkworth ..................... 97
Murdoch Morrison, Harriston. ........... 98
Murdoch Morrison, Harriston . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
George Beaton, Norwich. ................. 98
George Beaton, Norwich. ......................... 98
W. .J. Allan, Belleville..................... 98
Thos. D. Barry, Putnam . . .......................... 98
M. R. Brown, Appin. .................................... . . . 98

Gilbort Diokey, Lambetin. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
971
97
97
\({ }_{97}\)

ONTARIO,

\section*{Points}

Albert Millson, Gorrie.
Points
Alex. Auderson, Ashdown
J H, Corrigan, Mt Fones
J. F. Williams, Mnger. Forest.................. 94
U. F. Williams, Ingersoll........................ 99
L. C. McInnes, Lucknow
J. H. Stillman, Ingersoll
W.H McLean, Crinan

Geo, B. McLeod, Thamesford
Edward Johnson, Birr
Mark Chalcroft, Delaware
Eldon Smith, Thorndale.
I. G. Patterson, Comi

James Dickerson, Springfieid
John Perkins, Leesboro
W. J. Majory' Warwick West

Alfred Schrumm, Bismare
\(.96 \frac{1}{2}\)

Alfred Schrumm, Bismarek.
B. Mallory, Frankford \(\quad . \quad . \quad . . .\).
D. W. Garrey, Talbotville 961
I. V. Blyth, Varney

Robert Cornett, Dundaik
Wm. Caldwell, Drumbo ..................... 97
John Caskey, Belleville... ................ 96
C. G. Miners, Tilsonburg . . . . . . . . . . . . .......... 94 96

J: B. Grieve, Salford............................. 96
James McComb, Bellevilie....................... 974 97 \(_{\frac{1}{2}}\)
Ernest Cohos, Humberstone.................... \(97 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\)
Byron Bond, York
S. T. Watlace, Lavender...................................... \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)

Isaac T.Saul, Birr.... ............................... 959
James McKellar, Tiverton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
John Brodie. Ma
96
John Brodie, Mapleton. ................................ 96
George McDonald, Bluevale........................... 91
W, B. Stevens, Lambeth......................... . . . 981
B. J. Connolly, Kintore . .............................. 96

John Roberts, Allenford. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
Wm. Mellvride, Stayner . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{97}{ }^{97}\)
A, McCombs, Selkirk ..................... 96
Wobert Facey, Harrietsville................... . . . . 98
W. T. Hollis, Proton Stı . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97
I. W. Wilkinson, Verschoyle .................... 97

Thos, Myers, Fitzgerald, Dufferin. ........................ 97
Thos. Myers, Forfar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
P. W. Strong, Soperton ..................................... 96
Henderson bros

Henderson Bros., Athens ............................. . . 97
S. R. Payne, Warsaw. .

97
A. Campbeli, White Giobe No. 1 , Örmond 97
W. Eager, Johnson's Factory, Morrisburg 97

R, B. Cochrane, Elginburg
Wm. Trusdale, Railton.................................. 981
J. A. Kinsella, Lancaster. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(98 \frac{98}{2}\)
T. King, Kingston. ........ ............... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
I. H. Singleton, Singleton, Ont . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9898

L Patten, Oxford Mills . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
John L. Phillips, Brockville................... 97
Edwin E. Chaffee, Sammerstown. . . . . . . . . . . . \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
Alpin Campbell, No. 2, Ormond ............... \(976^{2}\)
R. 'T. Beckett, Malakoff. ....................... 98

Elgin Model Factory, Elgin...................... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
Wm. Clark, Princeton's Corners. . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
J. J. Porritt, Tweed
Hodgson Bros, Viet ........................ 94 97
Hodgson Bros., Victoria, Belleville....... . \(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
Hugh Clark, Smith's Falls ........................ 996
C.J. Gilroy, Glen Buell...................... . . 98

Wm. Wartman, Cushindale......................... 97
Wm, Latta, Thurlow ............................. . . . . 97
Daniel McMillan, Poole
Frank Millson, Pinkerton........................... 9898
W, H. Sweet, Tilsonburg . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 98
Oakley Vandervoort, Bellevilie................. . . . \(95 \frac{9}{2}\)
Wm, Cleugh, Belleville. ........................... 97
J. W. Blyth, Varney .................................. . . . . 97
I. P. Johnson, Stratford............................... 97


Points
H. E. Bomtrell, Plaimfield ..... 99
Alex. McGregor. Rankin
\(97 \frac{1}{2}\)
, C. Bomtrell, Plaintiele ..... 99
Wm. Fager, South Mountain ..... \(98 \frac{1}{2}\)
A. Campbell, No. 2 Ormond ..... 98
L. A. Zufelt, Chesterville ..... \(99 \frac{1}{2}\)
J. W. Mitchell, Lansdowne ..... 99
James Lappin, Lansdowne ..... \(96 \frac{1}{2}\)
J. R. Dargavel, Elgin
99
97 t
99
97 t
N. E. Thompson, Eldorado
N. E. Thompson, Eldorado ..... 978
C. H. Woods, South Finch ..... 991
Hodgson Bros., Madoe
99
. H. Singleton, Newboro ..... 99
Anson Latta, Plainfield
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I. MaoHoover, Vernon Riv. Bridge, P. .li,I.
C. J. Brown, Cornwall, P.E.I

Prest. Cornwall Dairying Coy,, P.e.i, \(\mathrm{I} . .\).
R. H. Hoot

Prest. Mor
Prest, Gow
Prest. Mur
P.E.I
J. G. Wales
S. Duhamel Ernest Rus

James Brow
Miss E. A.
Samuel How
Samuel How
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Ontario men
province in half dozen direction of Chicago will province see

From the
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Professor
Dear S
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Hon. John M
Deate Sil which has bee to and resulti ill June, has province.

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Jerseys.
Guernseys
Short-horned
Chees
Jermays.
Guernseys
Short-horned.
The Canadi Provincial Gov Executive Com Larke, Oshaw

The followi ments to co-op respective Prov
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Ontario men, who had not looked for such progress in was somewhat of a surprise to the
province in such a short time ; for it is not progress in the art of cheese making in the sister
half dozen cheese factories in the whole provery long ago that Quebec could not boast of a direction of 28 syndicates, and the impetus province. Now there are 1,40 factories under the
Chicago will undoubtedly have the effect of that must be given this industry by the result at
province seems specially adapted. efrect of still further developing an industry for which the
From the following correspon
Canadian Cheese has resulted fromence it will be seen that a considerable increase in value in Professon J. W. Robertson, Chicago.

Dear Sir,- Would you kindly favor me with replies to the following questions :-
1st. What do you estimate as the advance in the price of Quebec cheese as a result suceess of the province of Quebec in the cheese comp price of Quebec cheese as a result of the
2. What. in your opinion, is the aggregate gain to the province the month of June? put of the present season?

An early reply will oblige,

> Yours truly,
> (Signed), JoHN McINTosh, jr.

Hon. John McIntosh, Commissioner for Quebec to the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.
DEAt: SIR,-In reply to your questions, I would say that
DEAE SIR,-In reply to your questions, I would say that it is my opinion that the interest which has been awakened in the manufacture of fine cheese in the Province of Quebec, owing to and resulting from the success which attended the exhibition of Canadian cheese at Chicago province.

A mod
stimulated attention devoted to put the increase in the intrinsic value of the cheese, from the from + to at cent per poted to this branch of the dairy industry in the Province of Quebec, at from d to \(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\) cent per pound on the cheese manufactured in Quebee. The estimate would knowledge, prestige and experience.

Yours truly,
(Signed), Jas, W. Robertson,
A thorough list of the cheese making qualities of milk from the three leading breeds of
Dairy Commissioner, cattle was made at the Fair with the following result :
\[
\text { Milk in } 15 \text { Days. }
\]


\section*{PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline N. Awrey, Commissione & & H. Wade,wecretary. & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ADVISORY BOARD.} \\
\hline Hon. Thos. Ballantyne & Stratford. & D. Jerbyshire & Brockville. \\
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Hon. John McIntosh, Commissioner, Montreal.
HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Hon, A. C. P. R. Landry ......... Bean & G, A. Gigault, ......... ... ..... Quebee. \\
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\hline Rev. P. N. Bruchesi.... ......... Montreal. & R. A. Turenne. \\
\hline L'Abbé J. C. K. Latlam & H. S. Foster.......... .......... Knowlto \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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TRADES COUNCILS IN CANADA.

Brantford Trades and Labor Council.-Jas. J. Hurley, Secretary, Brantford, P. O.

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London Trades aud Labor Council.-Joseph T. Marks, Secretary, London, P. O.

Montreal Trades and Labor ('ouncil.-P. J. Ryan, Secretary, 20 St. Philipstreet, Montreal. New Westminster Trades and Labor Council. - James C. Allen, Secretary, 262 Fiist street, New Westminster, B. C.

Ottawa Trudes and Labor Council.-J. S. Legge, Labor Hall, George street, Ottawa, Ont.

I'eterbmo Trades and Labor Council.-Wm. Hogan, Secretary, Peterboro, Ont.

\section*{THE MAMMOTH CHEESE.}

Canada's wonderful cheese, which tormed part of the pyramid of Canadian dairy products at the World's Fair, Chicago, was manufactured at the Dominio Experiment.l Dairy Station, Perth, Lanark County, Ontario, under the supervision of Prof.Jam's W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner. The quantity of milk used in making it was 207,200 pounds, which is equal to the milk for one day in september of ten thousand cows. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, of the Dairy Commissioners'Staff, was the cheesemaker, assisted by representatives from tweive adjacent cheese factories. The cheese weighe I twenty-two thousand pounds net. It was incased in tho mould or hoop of steel in which it was pressed, and a pressure of more than two hundred tons was applied to make it perfectly solid. It measures twenty-eight feet in circumference by six feet in height. It has been sold to "Lipto:s," a large provision firm in England who will exhibit it extensively throughout the country, and, by so doing, doubtless render a service to Canada in advertising this important and growing industry.

Quebec and Levis Trates and Labor Council. -P. J. Jobin, Secretary, 116 Scott street, Quebec, P. Q.
Toronto Trades and Labor Council.-F. C. Cribben, Secretary, Box 582, Toronto, Ont.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council,--Arthur H. Dutton, Secretary, 46 Victoria Crescent, Victoria, B. C.

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.-Geo, Gagen, Secretary, Box 697, Vancouver, B. C. Winnipeg Trales and Labor Council.Secretary Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg, Man.

\section*{Governo} Aide-de. Premier This isla rence. Its s most easterl length, from Cape Anguil foundland p cliffs, 200 to stances, 80 to with eminen traversed her lakes, ponds One of the m lakes and por some of the \(n\) extent. The twenty miles

The clima Among the an while there a

The fisher that of the co extensive one acres of cultiv tion of the int

Newfound covery there w to the colony. and at present side of the isla

The Gover ceeding 7 mem consisting of 3 districts or co member each. \(53,50 \mathrm{~L}\) are enga capital is St. J 4,127; Twilling about Newfoun the subject hav while the exp \(\$ 7,437,158\), and ing values in 18 8429.681; sealsk are flour, wooll f. undland expo yearly. The ch oats. In 1887, and 25 miles in construction, 13 November 6th, Sir William Wh going to press (1

World's Prof. R
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English Am. Red

World's Prof, Re World's Am. Re Amer. Am. Ree Can. Am. Rec., 2 English Am. Rec

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\section*{jRewfoundland.}

Brockville. Edmonton. ...Midland. ..... Delaware. Winona. .... Brantford. Fonthill. ..... Hamilton.
....Quebec. ....Montreal. ....Montreal. ... Outremont. . .Knowlton.
te Secretary.

Lands. toria Crescent,
- Council.-Geo, ncouver, B. C. bor Council.Council, Winn:-
dairy products Dairy Station, tson, Dominion which is equal k, of the Dairy welve adjacent incased in tho oo hundred tons nference by six land who will der a service to

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, к.c.m.g. Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. W. S. Melville
Premier, Hon. Sir William Vallance Whiteway, k.c.m.g.
rence. Its south-western extremity app of North America, directly across the Gulf of St. Lawmost easterly projection is only \(\mathbf{1}, 640\) miles fuches within tifty miles of Cape Breton, while its length, from Cape Ray to Cape Norman is 17 Valentia, on the coast of Ireland. Its greatest Cape Anguille, 316 miles; and the total is 317 miles ; its greatest breadth, from Cape Spear to foundland present generally a rockbound aspect when seeu from miles. The shores of Newcliffs, 200 to 300 feet in height, is boound aspect when seen from the ocean; but the line of stances, 80 to 90 miles inland. The part of numerous magnificent bays, ruiming, in some inwith eminences of no great elevation The in island nearest the sea consists of a hilly country, traversed here and there by ranges of low hil s, ther proper consists of an undulating plateau, lakes, ponds and marshes. Much of this is a the surface being diversified with valleys, woods, One of the most remarkable of the physical features of the island is taing vast herds of deer. lakes and ponds which occupy nearly a third of the whole island is the immense number of some of the most fertile valleys in the island, of the whole surface. On the western coast are extent. The seat of a valuable herring fishery is fine forests of timber and a coal field of large twenty miles inward. Copper mines are workeds Bay of Islands, which has three arms running

The climate is more temperate than that of wost success on Notre Dame Bay Among the animals to be found are caribou, wolf, black portions of the neighboring continent. while there are over three hundred species of birds on the island.

The fisheries constitute the grand staple industry of the cound. that of the cod, which is the most extensive of the kind in the world. . The most important is extensive one, while herring, tobsters, and salmon areabundant. The seal fishery is also an acres of cultivable land on the island, but agriculture is not largely There are about \(5,000,000\) tion of the inhabitants has beengiven to the cod fisheries not largely developed, as the atien-

Newfoundland was discovered in 1497 by cod fisheries covery there were about 2,000 people living on it. In 1832 repr a century and a half after its disto the colony. The fisheries have long been a subject of representative government was granted and at present the French have the right of catching and dispute between England and France, side of the island.

The Governme ceeding 7 members, a Legislative Council not exceeding 15 men an Executive Council, not exconsisting of 36 representatives. For electoral purposes the whole colony is aise of Assembly districts or constituencies, 7 of which elect 3 members 4 retum 2 membis divided into 18 member each. The population is 197,934 , of which 123 are Indians. Of the tota 7 return 1 53,502 are engaged in the fisheries, 1,545 are farmers, \(2,6 \wedge 1\) mechanics of the total population, capital is St. John's, 25,738 inhabitants ; other towns, \(2,6 \wedge 1\) mechanics, and 1,258 miners. The 4,127; Twillingate, 3,585 , and Bonavista, 3,551 . Thereing Ha bour Grace, 6,466; Carhonnear, about Newfoundland joining the Canadian Confederation but years back been more or less talk the subject have taken place, nothing definite has resulted, but although several conferences on while the expenditure was \(\$ 1,831,432\). The exports \(\$ 7,437,158\), and the imports at \(\$ 6,869,458\). There arports during the same year were valued at ing values in 1891 :-Fish, chiefly cod \(\$ 5,302980\), form \(\$ 429.681\); sealskins, \(\$ 364, \$ 54\); and copper ore and iron and seal oil, \(\$ 653,228\); preserved lobsters, are flour, woollens, cottons, pork, butter, salt, tea, coal, sugars, hardware and principal imports f undland exports to Canada about \(\$ 794\), 84 , tea, coal, sugars, hardware and cutlery, etc. Newyearly. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, imports from Canada about \(\$ 2,830,000\) oats. In 1887, 86 miles of railway had been paid down turnips and other root crops, hay, barley, and 25 miles in 1888, a branch line to Placentia. A line of railway to Hall's Bay is in course of construction, 130 miles having been built. It will be finished in to Hall's Bay is in course of November 6th, 1893 , haver resulted in a complete victory for the present Government, of which Sir William Whiteway is Premier. The actual official figures are not availabie at the time of
going to press (November 8th).

\section*{Sthletic 焦ecorde.*}

\section*{100 YARDS RUN.}

World's Prof. Rec., 9-4-5 sec. \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { H, M. Johnson, Cleveland, O., July } 31,1 \subset 86 . \\ \text { Harry Betliune, Oakland, Cal, }\end{array}\right.\)
World's Am. Rec., 9 4-5 sec., Joln Owen, jr., Detroit Ath. Club W. \(22,1888\).
American Am. Rec., \(94-5\) sec., John Owen, jr., Detroit Ath. Club, Washington, Oct. 11, 1890.
Canadian Am. Rec., 10 sec., H. D. Carr, M.A.A.A., Montreal, June 6, 1891. English Am. Rec., 10 sec. \(\quad\{\) A. Morton, Dar. C., London, July 3, 1886,
\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { A. Morton, Dar. C., London, July 3, } 1886 . \\ \text { L. H. Cary, M. A. C., North Durham, July 13, } 1891 .\end{array}\right.\)

\section*{220 YARDS RUN.}

World's Prof, Rec., 21 4-5 sec., H. Hutchens, London, May 11, 1885
World's Am. Rec., \(213-5\) sec., Harry Jewett, Detroit, A. C. Montreal, Sept. 24, 1821.
Amer. Am. Rec., \(214-5\) sec., L. Cary, M. A. C., New York, May 30, 1891.
Can. Am. Ree., 21 3-5 sec., Harry Jewett, Montreal, Sept 24, 1892.
English Am. Rec., 214 4-5 sec., C, G. Wood, London, June 25, 1887,
*These records are corrected up to October 15,1893 ,

\section*{QUARTER MILERUN．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．，48\} see., R. Buttery, Neweastle, Oct, 4, 1873.
World＇s Am．Ree．， \(48 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{sec}\) ．，H．C．L．Tindall，London，June 29,1889
Amer．Am．Ree．， 48 3－4 sec．，L．，E，Meyers，M．A．©．，Stenton，Pa．，Oct．10̆， 1881
Canadian Am．Ree．，50，1－5 sec．，S．G．Waldron，Montreal，Sept．19， 1891.
English Am．Rec．， \(48 \frac{1}{2}\) see．，H．C．L．Tindall，London，June 29， 1889.

\section*{HALF MILE RUN．}

World＇s Prof．Ree．，1－532 F．Hewitt，New Zealand，Sept．21， 1871.
World＇s Am．Ree．，1－54 2／5，F．J．K．Cro：s．Oxford，＇Mareh 9， 1888.
American Am．Rec．，1－54，W．C．Dolme，N．Y．A．C．，New York，Sept，19， 1891. Canadian Am．Rec．，1－59 1／5，S．G．Waldron，Montreal，Sept．24， 1892.
English Am，Rec．，1－54 2／5，F．J．K．Cross，Oxford，March 9， \(18 \times 8\).

\section*{MILE RUN．}

World＇s Prof．Ree．，4－123，W．G．George，Lendon，Aug．23， 1886.
World＇s Am，Rec．，4－174／5，T．P．Conneff，H．C．A．C．，Cambridge，Mass．，Aug．26， 1893. American Am．Rec．，4－17 4／5，T．P．Conneff，H．C．A．A．，Cambridge，Mass．，Aug．26，1893． Canadian Am．Rec．，4－21 4／5，G．W．Orton，Cor．L．C．，Montreal，Sept，24， 1892.
English Am，Rec．，4－18 2／5，W．G．George，Birmingham，June 21， 1884.

\section*{TWO MIEERUN．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．，9－112, Win．Lang，Manchester，Aug．1， 1863.
World＇s Am，Rec．，9－17 2／5，W．G．George，I．ondon，April 26， 1884.
American Am．Rec．，9－32 3／5，W．D．Day，New York，May 17 ， 1890.
Canadian Am．Rec．， \(9-3+3 / 5\) ，T，P．Conneff，M．A．C．，Montreal，Sept，27， 1890.
English Am．Rec．，9－17 2p5，W．G．George，London，April 26， 1884.
FIVE MILE RUN．
World＇s Prof．Rec．， \(2 \uparrow-40\) ，J．White，London，May 11， 1863.
World＇s Am．Rec．，24－53 3／5，S．Thomas，Romford，Sept．24， 1892.
American Am．Rec．， \(25-23,3 / 5\), E．C．Carter，New York，Sept，17， 1887.
English Am．Rec．，24－53 3／5，S．Thomas，Romford，Sept．24，1892，

\section*{120 FARDS HURDLE}

World＇s Am．Rec．， \(153-4 \mathrm{sec}\) W．H．Henry，B．U．，San Francisco，May 30， 1892.
American Am．Rec．， 15 3－1 sec．，W．H．Henry，B．U．，San Francisco，May 30， 1892.
Canadian Am．Rec．， 154 to sec．，H．H．Morrell，N．Y．A：C．，Montreal，September 2ł， 1892.
（C．N．Jackson，London，Nov．15， 1865.
English Am，Rec．， 16 sec．，
i S．Palmer，London，A pril 15， 1878.
C．P．Dobt，London，July 3， 1886.
\｛ S．Joyce，Crewe，June 30， 1888.
290 YARDS HURTLE
American Am．Rec．， \(244-5\) sec．，J．P．Lee，N．Y．A．C．，Cambridge，Mass．，May 22， 1891.

\section*{ONE MILE WALK．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．，6－23，W．Perkins，London，June 1， 1874.
World＇s Am．Rec．，6－29 3－5，F．P．Murray，Mott Haven，N．Y．，Oct．27， 1883.
English Am．Rec．，6－＊2 175，H．Whyatt，Birmiugham，May 3， 1884.

\section*{THREE MILE WALES．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．，20－21⿺⿸⿻一丿工⺝⿱⿰㇒一乂，J．W．Rabi，London，Aug．20， 1883.
World＇s Am．Rec．，21－09 175，F．P，Murray，New York，Nov，6， 1883.
American Am．Rec．， \(21-09175, \mathrm{~F}_{\mathbf{W}}\) P．Murray，New York，Nov．9， 1883.
Canadian Am．Rec．，21－55 215，W．H．Meek，Columbia C．，Montreal，September 24， 1892.
English Am，Rec．，21－25 1／5，C．W．V．Clark，London，June 29， 1887.

\section*{RUNNING HIGH JUMP．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．，5ft．11，E．W．Johnson，Belleville，Ont．，July 1， 1879.
World＇s Am．Rec．，6ft．5，M．Conroy，Melbourne，Australia，Dee．26，1891， American Am．Rec．，6ft．4，M．F．Sweeney，X．A．A．，New York，Oct．8， 1892. Canadian Am．Rec．， \(6 \mathrm{ft}, 1\) ，M．F．Sweeney，X．A．A．，Montreal，Sept．24， 1892. English Am．Rec．，6ft． \(3 \frac{1}{4}\) ，W．B．Page，Stourbridge，Aug．15， 1887.

\section*{RUNNING BROAD JUMP．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．， \(21 \mathrm{ft} .6 \frac{1}{2}\) ，E．W．Johnson，Guelph，Ont．，Oct．13， 1879.
World＇s Am．Ree．，23ft．6t，C．S．Reber，Detloit，July 4， 1891.
American Am．Rec．， \(23 \mathrm{ft}, 6 \frac{1}{2}\) ，C．S．Reber，Detroit，July 4， 1891.
Canadian Am．Rec．，22ft． \(\mathbf{i}_{3}\), M．W．Ford，Toronto，Sept．， 1889.
English Am．Rec．，23ft．61 \(\frac{1}{2}\) ，C．B．Fry，London，March 4， 1893.

\section*{POLE VA ULTING．}

World＇s Prof．Rec．，10ft．101，G．Musgroye，Gockermouth Sports， 1866.
World＇s Am．Rec．，11ft．9，R．D，Dickinson，Jifduerminster．July 11， 1891.
American Am．Rec．，11ft．5月，W．S．Rodenbangh，Philadelphia，Sept．17， 1892.
Canadian Am．Rec．，10ft．11，＇T．Ray，Ulverston，Eng．，Toronto，Sept．， 1887.
Figlish Am．Rec．，11ft．9，R．D．Dickinson，Kidderminster，July 11，1891．

\section*{HOT WATER BOILERS.}
\(24,1892\).

\title{
Double Crown Heaters
}

CPECIAL Peatures for Large Buildings. Capacity, 6 to 18,000 Peet. Guaranteed sreafer heat with halp consumption fuel of any other boiler made.

CIRCULDARS \({ }_{\text {and }}\) REFERENCES On application.

\title{
Gurney-Massey Co. btd. 385 \& 387 St. Paul Sitreet, \\ MONTREAL.
}

\title{
The Canadian Rubber Co., \\ Manufacturers of . . .
}

\section*{Rabber Boots an Shoses,}

\author{
Belting, Hose, Packing, Garriase Cloth, Clołhing, Electrical Goods, \&ec.
}
- 0 OFFICE AND WAREROOMS

\section*{333 and 335 St. Paal St., MONTREAL.} Branches: TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

FRS. SCHOLES, Man, Dir.
J. O. GRAVEL, Sec.-Treas.
J. J. McGILL, Manager.

\section*{BEAVER LINE \\ PASSENGER STEAMERS.}

SAILING WEEKLY BETWEEN__

\section*{MONTREAL AND LIYERPOOL}

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, AND

\section*{BOSTON - ANP - LIVERPOOL}

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S.S. LAKE ONTARIO. S.S. LAKE HURON. S.S, LAKE SUPERIOR. S.S. LAKE WINNIPEG, S.S. LAKE NEPIGON.

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\section*{\(0 .\),}

\section*{QUEBEC RUGBY UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.}

Senior.
1886 Montreal, 1887 Montreal, 1888 Montreal, 1889 Montreal, 1890 McGill, 1891 Montreal, 1892 Montreal,

Captain
R. Campbell.
J. D, Campbell.
J. D. Campbell.
J. D. Campbell.
E. H. Hamilton.
H. W. Higginson.
V. Buchanan,

Intermediate.
No series
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Montreal, & B. H. Waud, \\
Montreal, & B. H. Waud, \\
Montreal, & D. C. S. Miller, \\
Britannia, & J. Ross. \\
Montreal, & A. G. B. Claxton. \\
*Quebec. &
\end{tabular}
B. H. Waud.
D. C. S. Miller.
J. Ross.
A. G. B. Claxton.

In 1886 Montreal went to Toronto and won the Dominion Championship by 30 points to 200, and in 1888 in Ottawa they drew for the same with the Ottawa College team.
*1893 competition not finished.
*AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RECORD.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Colleges. & 1885 & 1886 & 1887 & 1888 & 1889 & 1890 & 1891 \\
\hline Yale. . & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 3 & \\
\hline Princeton & 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\
\hline Harvard ..... & 0 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 & \(\dagger\) & \\
\hline University of Pa & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Wesleyan.... .... & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Yale won the championship in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1888, 1890 and 1891.
Princeton won the championship in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1885 and 1889.
November 22, 1890, Harvard defeated Yale for the first time since 1875 at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., by a score of 12 to 6. Princeton's subsequent defeat by Yale virtually made Harvard the champion in 1890.

In the Intercollegiate series of 1891 Yale wou 3 matches, lost 0 , scored 143 points to opponents' 0 ; Princeton won 2 matches, scored 97 points to opponents' 19 ; University of Pennsylvania won 1 match, with 18 points to opponents' 82 ; Wesleyan won 0 , scored 10 to opponents' 167 .

On November 21, 1891, Yale defeated Harvard at Hampden Park by a score of 10 to 0 . This completed Yale's record of victories for' 91 . On Nov. 14, 1892, Yale defeated Princeton by 28 to 0.
* 1893 competition not complete Nov. 1st, 1893.
\(\dagger\) November 19, 1889, Harvard resigned from the Intercollegiate Football Association on account of a controversy with Princeton, which was charged with playing professionals on the football team. Harvard failed to form a dual league with Yale.

\section*{ゆasebafl.}

\section*{Championship of America.}

From 1884 up to 1890 the winners of the respective pennants of the National League and American Association have played a post-season series for the championship of America. In 1891 there were no games played; 1892 saw the American Association out of existence, and a new order of things. Twelve out of the sixteen clubs, which comprised the two leagues, formed one league and divided the season into two halves. Boston won the first series and Cleveland the second. In the final, Boston won hand down. In 1893 only one schedule was played, Boston winning the championship. The following table shows the results ;-

* Cold weather put a stop to the series, and it was agreed to resume the games in the spring of 1891. The fact that the Boston team of the Players League was not allowed to compete robbed the series of its significance.

THE NATTONAL LEAGUE.
The record of the pennant winner of the National League, together with the name of the leading batter each year, since its organization, is as follows :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Champion Club. & Won. & Lost. & Average. & Champ'n Bat. & Club. & Average. \\
\hline 1876 & Chieag & 52 & 14 & . 788 & Barnes. & Chicago & 403 \\
\hline 1877 & Boston. & 31 & 17 & . 648 & White. & Boston. & 385 \\
\hline 1878 & Boston. & 41 & 19 & . 707 & Dalrympl & Milwaukee & . 356 \\
\hline 1879 & Providenc & 55 & 23 & . 705 & Anson. & Chicago...... & . 407 \\
\hline 1880 & Chicago. & 67 & 17 & .793 & Gore. & Chicago..... & . 365 \\
\hline 1881 & Chicago........ & 56 & 28 & . 667 & Anson & Chicago & 399 \\
\hline 1882 & Chicago & 55 & 29 & . 655 & Brouthers. & Buffalo.... & 367 \\
\hline 1883 & Boston. & 63 & 35 & . 643 & Brouthers & Buffalo & 371 \\
\hline 1884 & Provide & 84 & 28 & . 750 & O'Roukk & Buffalo & 350 \\
\hline 1885 & Chicago & 87 & 25 & . 776 & Connor & New-York & 371 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Year.
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Cook, 1880.
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2,072, Harv
December 21

The National League.-Continued.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year, & Champion Club. & Won. & Lost. & Average. & Champ'n Bat. & Club, & Average. \\
\hline 1886...... & Chicago.... & 90 & 34 & . 725 & Kelly & & \\
\hline 1888 & Detroit... & 79 & 45 & . 637 & Maul. & Chicago...... & 388 \\
\hline 1888 & New-York.
New-York & 84 & 47 & . 641 & Anson. . . . & Chicago.... & 343 \\
\hline 1889. & New-York & 83 & 43 & . 659 & Brouthers. & Boston....... & 343 \\
\hline 1891. & Broston... & 86 & 43 & . 667 & Luby . . . . . . . . & Chicago...... & 342 \\
\hline 1892. & Boston. & 87
102 & 48 & . 630 & Hamilton... .... & Philadelphia. & 838 \\
\hline 1893. & Boston. & 86 & 44 & . 688 & Brouthers & Brooklyn.... & . 335 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The citfes which have been represented at different times in the National League are Chicago, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Providence, Buffalo, Troy, Worcester, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Milwaukee, Hartford and Louisville, Boston and Chicago are the only two which have been represented every year since the beginning of the league.

\section*{\(\mathfrak{C r i c h e t}\).}

\section*{International Match Record.}

It was in 1890 that the last international match under the auspices of the Ontario Association was played. The new Canadian Association came into existence in 1891 and selected an eleven that were beaten by only 36 runs in Bloor street. But last year the Canadian eleven met a veritable Waterloo, when the United States team won by an innings and 222 runs. The match was played Sept. 16 and 17 at Philadelphia. The Canadians went in first and all were out for 65 , Their opponents batted part of two days for 352, of which Wood, who is with us to-day, scored a century. Canada made another 65 and no more, and were an innings and 222 runs behind.
ng is a record of all matches :


\section*{Williard Atecorde.}

In view of the general interest evinced in international billiards since the achievements of Ives attracted universal attention, the following remarkable items from the history of billiards
are here given:

Best " spot in " run, 2,031, by W. J. Peall.
Best 'spot bar' 'run, 737, by John Roberts.
Greatest number continuous spot hazards. by W. J. Peall in 1888.
Best run at nursing the balls, 108, by J. Roberts, 1889.
Best run at continuous losing hazards, 74, by W, J. Peall in 1886.
Greatest run of straight drawback spot hazards, 186, by J. G. Sala in 1888.
Best run on a championship table, 165, by W. Cook, 1880.
Best run at three-ball carrom rail game, 2,072, Harvey McKenna, Boston, Mass, December 21, 1887; 2verage, 416 2-3,

Best at four-ball carrom game, 1,483, J. McDevitt, New York, January 8, 1867.
Best at champion game, three-ball carroms, \(14 \times 28\) lines, 398 George Slosson, match of \(3, n 00\), 600 per night, Paris, France, 1882, Best in America, 351, J. R. Heiber. 600 point mateh, New York, February 14, 1884.
Best at English spot-barred game, 1,467, Tyler, Westminster Aquarium, London, 1891. English spot-stroke game, 3,304, W. J.'Peall, 15,000 up, London, November, 1890 .
Balk-line game, 200, Jacob, Schaefer, in 200 point match game with M. Piot, Paris, France, October, 1892.
In 1893 - Ives defeated Roberts, and is the champion at the A merican game.

\section*{ENGLISH BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.}
1870.-J Bennett \(b\). Roberts, jr. 1871.-Roberts, jr, b. J. Bennett. 1871.-W. Cook b. J. Robẹts, jr. 1871.-W. Cook b. J. Bennett. 1872.-W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr 1874.-W. Cook b. J. Roberts, jr. 1875.-J. Roverts, jr., beat Cook.
* Bennett resigned.
1875.-J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. 1877.--J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook. 1880,-J. Bennett beat W. Cook. 1881,-J. Bennett * beat T. Taylor. 1885.--J. Roberts, jr., beat Cook
1885.-Roberts, jr., b J. Bennett, and has since been champion of the English game
at Billiards.

\section*{WORLD'S BICYCLE RECORDS MADE ON TRACKS IN AMERIOA.*}

One-quarter mile, flying, competition, 27 s ,
A. A. Zimmerman, Hartford, Sept. 6, 1892.

One-quarter mile, standing, against time 29 1.5s., H. C. Tyler, Springfield, Uct. 9, 1893, One-quarter mile, standing, competition, 31 1-5s., G. C. Smith, Hartford, Sept. 6, 1892. One-quarter mile, flying, against time, 25 4-5s., H. C. Tyler, Harford, Sept, 4, 1893. One-half mile, fly ing, against time, \(56_{4}^{3}\) s., W W. Windte, Springfieid, Oct. 3, 1893. One-half mile, standing, against time, 1 m , 2-5s., H. C. Tyler, Springficld, Sept. 14, 1893. One-third mile, flying, against time, 39s., H . C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 2, 1893.

Three quarter mile, standing, competition, \(1 \mathrm{~m}, 411-5 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{G} . \mathrm{F}\). Taylor, Spring, competition, Sept. 15,
Three-quarter mile, standing, against time, \(1 \mathrm{~m} .301 .5 \mathrm{~s} ., \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{C}\). Tyler, Springfield, Oet. 12 ,
Three-quarter mile, flying, against time, 1 m . \(263-58\). , IV. W. Windle, Springheld, Oct. 12, 1893. Two-thirds mile, flying, against time, 1 m .16 1-5s., W. W. Windle, Springfield, Oct. 12, 1893 . One mile, standing, competition, 2 m 8 , \(1-5 \mathrm{~s}\)., W. C. Sanger, Springtieht, sept. 12, 1893.

One mile, standing, against time, \(2 \mathrm{~m} .2-5 \mathrm{~s}\)., H. C. Tyler, Springied agot. \(9,18: 3\).

One mile, tlying, against time, Im. \(564-5 \mathrm{~s}\), W. W. Wind!e, Springfield, Oct. 11, 1893.

Two miles, standing, competition, \(4 \mathrm{~m}, 47\) 2-5s., J. S. John*on, Pittsburg, June 24, 1893. Two miles, standing, a ainit time, 4m. 28 3-sis., W. W. Windle, springfield, Sept, 30,1832 . Three miles, standing, against time, 6m. 45 \(1-\%\) s. L. S. M intjes, Springfield, Sept. \(11,1893\). Three miles, standing, competition, 7 m . 15is., J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Aug. \(19,1893\).
Four miles, standing, competition, Four miles, standing, competition, 10 mm .12
1-5s., \(\%\). T. Kinsiey, Chicago, euly 11,1893 . Four miles, flying, agaisist time, \(8 \mathrm{~mm}, 57\) B-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Spingtieh, Sept. 11, 1893.

Five miles, flying, against time, \(1 \mathrm{im} .61-5 \mathrm{~s}\).,
L. S. Meintjes, Springfieh, Sept. 11, 1893.

Five miles, standing, competition, \(12 \mathrm{~m}, 36\) 3-5s., A. E. Lumsden, Evansville, Oct. 6, 1892. Six miles, standing, against time, \(13 \mathrm{~m}, 43\) 1-5s, L. S. Meintjes, Springfield, Sept. 14, 1893. Seven miles, standing, againss time, 16 m .5 4-5s, L. S. Meintjes, Springfield, Sept. 14, 1893.
Eight miles, standing, against time, 18m. 26 1-5s., L. S. Meintjes, September 14, 1893.
Nine miles, standing, against time, 29 m .46 \(3-5 \mathrm{~s}\), , L. S. Meintjes, Springtield, Sept. 14, 1893, Ten miles, standing, competition, 25m. 22 s . J. W. Linneman, Chicigo, Aug. 12, 1893. Ten miles, standing, against time, \(23 \mathrm{~m}, 4\) 3-5s, L. S. Meintjes, Springfield, Supt. \(14,1 \times 93\). Fifteen miles, standing, competition, \(: 18 \mathrm{~m}, 5\) \(4-5 \mathrm{~s}\), L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893. Fifteen miles, standing, against time, 34 m . 37s., L. S. Meintjes, Springfield, Sept. 11, 1893 . Twenty miles, standing, competition, 51 m . \(18.2-5 \mathrm{~s}\)., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893 . Twenty miles, standing, against time, 46 m . \(7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~L}\). S. Meintjes, Springrield, Sept. 14, 1893. Twenty-five miles, standing, competition, 1h. \(4 \mathrm{~m}, 343\)-īs.,L.S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12,1893.
Twenty-five miles, standing, \(57 \mathrm{~m} .40 \mathrm{3}-5 \mathrm{~s}\), L. L. S. Meint standing, against time, \(57 \mathrm{~m} .403-5 \mathrm{~s} .\), L. S. Meintjes, Springfield, Sept. Thirty
\(561-5 \mathrm{~s}\)., L. S. Meintjes, Thirty-five miles, standing, competition, 1893. \(31 \mathrm{~m} .21-5 \mathrm{~s}\). L. S. Meintjes, Cbicampetition, 1 h . Forty miles, standi jes,Chicago,Aug. 12,1893. 11 4-5s, L. S. Meintjes, competition, 1 h . 44 m . Forty-L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893. \(57 \mathrm{~m} .332-5 \mathrm{~s}\), L . S, Meinting, competition, 1 h . 1693. 33 -5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12,

6 Fifty miles, standing, competition, \(2 \mathrm{~h}, 1 \mathrm{1m}\). 4-5s., L. S. Meintjes, Chicago, Aug. 12, 1893.
One hundred miles \(5 \mathrm{~h} .48 \mathrm{~m}, 45 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~d}\) miles, standing, competition, \(5 \mathrm{~h}, 48 \mathrm{~m}, 45 \mathrm{~s}\)., J. W. Linneman, Newark, Aug.
L. S. Meintjes holds every world's record from 3 to 26 miles against time.
* Corrected up to October 12, 1893.

\section*{A!UATTC OHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.}

1879-Hanlan bect Eiliott.
1880-Hanlan beat Tricket. 138:-Hanlan beat laycock. 188:-Hanlan beat Boyd. \(18 \times 2-H a n l a n\) beat Trickett. 18<3-Hanlan beat Keznedy. 1883-Hanlan beat Wallace Ross. \(18 \%\) - Hanlan beat Laycock. 1881-W. Beach beat Hanlan. 1885-W. Beach beat Hanlan. 1885-W. Beach beat Neil Matterson. 1886-W. Beach beat J. Gaudaur. 1886-W. Beach beat Wallace Ross. 1887-W. Beach beat Hanlan. 1888-P. Kemp beat T. Clifford.

1888-P. Kemp beat Hanlan (twice). 1888-H. Searle beat Kemp. 1889-H. Searle beat W. O'Connor.* 1890-P. Kemp beat Neil Matterson. 1891-J. Stansbury beat J. McLean, and is the present champion.
After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1876, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, arter being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins
and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan when We defeated was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879.
*Searle died in December, 1889, and Kemp
claimed the title. claimed the title.

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\section*{RECORD OE THE "AMERICA" CUP.}

The "America," a schooner yacht of 170 tons, built for a New Yor'i syndicate by George Steers, was sent to England in 1851, under the eare of Commodore Stevens, to thy conclusions with the best English yacht afloat. But, as no challenger came fo ward, her nominal owner obtained permission from the Royal Yacht Squadron to post a notice in the Castle offering to sail any English yacht for a prize ranging from 1,000 up to 10,000 guineas. Several days went by and the offer was not taken up. Meanwhile the R. Y. S. Committee, with a view of tempting the "America" to sail for the Queen's Cup, in the ordinary regatta, threw the race open to "all. the world." But as they declined to waive time allowance, Commodore Stevens would not onter his ship.

Matters were in this state when the owner of the 100 -ton cutter "Titania" offered to race the "America" for a prize of £100. The offer was accepted, and an early day fixed for the contest. The R. Y. S. Committee then took counsel together, and after a brief discussion ciecided to waive time allowance in their race round the Isle of Wight. The " America" was then entered, and on August 22nd the memorable match was started in a light and variable wind. 'The British vessels competing were : " Brilliant," 393 tons (barque) ; "W yvern," 205 tons ; "Constance," 218 tons; "Beatrice," 160 tons; and "Gypsy Queen," 160 tons (schooners); "Alarm," 193 tons. "Arrow," 84 tons ; "Mona," 82 tons; "Bacchante," 80 tons; " Ione," 75 tons; ". Freak," 60 tons ; "Eclipse," 50 tons; "Volante," 48 tons; and "Aurora," 47 tons cutters). of these theonly recognized racers were "Alarm,"'"Arrow," and "Volante." During the race "Arrow" got ashore and " Alarm" went to her assistance, whilst "Freak" fouled "Volante," and both gave up. Under these circumstances the race really resolved itself into a contest with cruisers. winner by 18 minutes, "Auror," Solent, a flat calm came on, and "America" drifted in an easy winner by 18 minutes, "Auror, " being second. The match with "Titania" came off a week ater, and resulted in another easy victory for the "America."
1857.-The America's Cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club by its owners, Messrs. J. C. Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, J. Beekman Finley, and George L. Schuyler, perpetual challenge cap.
1870.-August 8. Mr. J. Ashbury's schooner " Cambria," representing several English yacht clubs, started against a fleet of schooners representing the New York Yacht Club over a course from off Stapleton, Staten Island, to and round the New York Lightship, a distance of about 40 miles. The "Magic" won, sailing the course in 3 hours, 58 minutes and 26 seconds. The original "America" was fourth in 4 hours, 23 minutes and 51 seconds, and the "Cambria" tenth in 4 hours, 37 minutes and 38 seconds.
1871.-The conditions having been changed so that the New York Yacht Club shou!d namea competitor to sail against the challenging yacht, best of seven races, Mr. Ashbury having challenged for the cup with his schooner "Livonia," the results were as follows:

October 16. New York Yacht Club course, schooner "Columbia" beat "Livonia" by 27 minutes and 4 seconds.

October 18. Outside course, 20 miles from Lightship and return, dead to windward, Columbia won by 10 minutes and 33 seconds.

October 19. New York Yacht Club course, Livonia beat Columbia (disabled) by 15 minutes and 10 seconds.

October 21. Outside course, schooner Sappho beat Livonia by 31 minutes and 21 seconds.
October 23. New-York Yacht Club course, Sappho beat Livonia by 25 minutes and 27 seconds.
1876.-August 11. New-York Yacht Club course, schooner Madeleine, representing the NewYork Yacht Club, beat the Canadian schooner Countess of Dufferin by 10 minutes and 59 seconds.

August 12. Outside course, 20 miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return, Madeleine beat Countess of Dufferin by 27 minutes and 14 seconds. The America sailed over the course on this race, and finished 19 minutes and 9 seconds in front of Countess of Dufferin
1881.-November 9. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Mischief, representing New-York Yacht Club, beat the Canadian sloop Atalanta by 28 minutes and 30 seconds

November 10. Outside course, 16 miles to leeward from buoy No 5 and return to windward, Mischief beat Atalanta by 38 minutes and 54 seconds.
1882. - In the winter of 1881-1882 the America's cup was returned by the New-York Yacht Club to the only surviving original owner, Mr. George L. Schnyler, who again presented the cup to the club with amended conditions that required the challenging yacht to represent an organized yacht club having its annual regatta over an ocean water course, the yacht selected to be not less than 30 nor more than 300 tons, measured by the Custom House rule of the country of the challenging party, which must proceed under sail, on their own bottoms, to the part where the contest is to take place.
1885.-September 14. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Puritan, representing the Eastorn Yacht Club, beat cutter Genesta, representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, 16 minutes and 19 econds.

September 16. Outside course, 20 miles to leeward and return. The return was not strictly to windward, owing to the wind shifting. Puritan beat Genesta, 1 minute and 38 seconds

Note. - Four other attempts were made to sail these races, ali of which were failures.
1886. -September 7. New- York Yacht Club course, sloop Mayflower, repreventiug the Eas-
tern Yacht Club, beat cutter Galatea, representing the Royal Northern Yacht Club, 12 minutes and 2 seconds.

September 11. Outside course, 20 miles to leeward and return, Mayflower beat Galatea, 29 ainutes and 9 seconds.

Note. - Two other attempts were made to sail these races-both were failures-in one of Which the course was sailed, the Mayflower winning, but not within the fixed time of 7 hours,
1887.mSoptember 27. New-York Yacht Club course, sloop Volunteer, representing the

19 minutes 123 Now-York Yacht Clubs, beat cutter Thistle, representing Royal Clyde Yacht Club, September 29. Out
minutes, 473 seconds. (After the races
limit the challengers to sloed of gift was again amended--the more important changes being : to to not less than 80 nor more than 115 feet on load than 63 or more than 90 feet and schooners without time allowances; that the challenging club shalline; that the races shall be sailed to wind ward be on ocean courses, free from headlands, as folle ten months' notice, and that irst side of and return; the second race an eqnilateral trinnows : frst race, 20 nautical miles finst side of which shall be a beat to windward ; the third race, if necessary nautical miles, the windward and return.]
1888.-The changes in the "deed of gift" as above described were bothat home and abroad that the following resolution was adopted deemed so unsatisfactory New York Yacht Club, held May 17 :" Resolved, That the terms under wh and Mayflower, and Thistle and Volunteer were races between the Genesta and Puritan, Galatea if the a challenge under these terms would be accepted are considered satisfactory to this club, the new is won by the club challenging it shall be held with the positive understanding tbat the new deed, dated October 28, 1837, inasmuch as this club ber and subject to the full terms of all parties, and the terms of which are distinct, fair and sportsmanlike." be in the interest of

The Secretary was directed to forward copies of the resolution to Bri
1889.-- In May the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, lenged the New York Yacht Club for the America's Cup, naming the of Lord Dunraven, chalwas considerable correspondence, but, owing to some cup, naming the cutter Valkyrie, There deed of gift by the challengers, the whole matter we msunderstanding as to the terms of the York Yacht CClub under date of August 16, "I regret over, Lord Dumraven writing to the New inay yet come off."
1890.-The sea

York Yacht Club. The former wrotenewal of hostilities between Lord Dunraven and the New considered as merely postponed, and wanted to know if he were previous season had not been The Club took a dignified stand, and replied that inow if he were still regarded as a challenger. limit again, but that he must issue a newchalleng it would be pleased to waive the ten months a supplemental statement to the effect that "Thge in the name of a recognized yacht club, with position taken by it last year." Lord Dunraven's reply weither could nor would depart from the the event of becoming a winner, could not pledge itself to sail all the Royal YaclitSquadron, in Schuyler the Schuyler, the last donor of the Cup, makes the new deed of gift irreve death of Mr. George L. Ashbury has written The World that he intends to carry thie matter before the United James was given into the custodyality of a change made in the original instrument by whited States boat being built by Colony of the New York Yacht Club. There were rumors in the fall of a another in Australia, to challenge for the cup, one by a syndicate of yachtsmen in France, and

The terms under which Lord Dur the cup, but none had materialized when the year closed. He asked that he be allowed to challenge, only to sail for the cup were exceedingly simple. Custom-house register to follow as soon as practicable, the water-line length of his boat, the ditions be made in addition to those in the deed of gift :- He also asked that the following con-
"Any excess over the estimated length of the load-wat calculating time allowance; but my vessel not, in any case tine of my vessel to count double in more than 2 per cent. The yacht that sails against me not to exceed such estimated length by the load-water line of my vessel by more than 2 per cent. ; and exceed the estimated length on estimated length of my vessel on the load-water line to count any excess in length beyond the ance.
allow custody of it shall hold it open to a challenge on the same win the cup, the club obtaining the challenged."

The Club agreed to all of this except the yacht be not more than 2 per cent. longer on the graph in regard to future challenges, and the coad-water line than his own, and the paraarrange the match. Finally, the details were mutually agreed upon. The first attempt to race was on Thurday Oetoaly agreed upon.
The next on Saturday, October 7, 15 miles leeward and ret finished.
beats Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie by 5 minutes and 48 seconds return, Vigilant, American yacht, Second race Monday, October 9, over
ward. Vigilant beat Valkyrie by 10 minutes and 35 seconds each by 10 miles first to windNext attempt Wednesday, way. for the Vigilant by forty seconds governed the contest, with the proviso that any excess counted double in calculating the sailing length, excess of load-water line length over 85 feet was Best three out o
length and with a time limit of six hours, The first, third and fifth races were to
and fourth races to be around an equilat or to leeward and return. The second

1869, courśe o

1876,
a mile an
College,
1878.
the Than


Gunn...
Stoddart, A
Jackson, \(\mathbf{F}\)
Shrewsb
Rashleigh,
Ward (A.
Grace, W.
Dixon, J. A
Brann, G..
Read, W.
Hewett, H.
Murdoch,
Wilson, \(\mathbf{G}\).

Hearne,
Mead...
Peel
Wells, C . i Hirst.
Pougher
Wainright
Brock well
Richardson
Kortwright.

\section*{Briggs}

Daft, H. B
Hearne, J
Leek wood.

\section*{Yacht Club,}
at Thistle, 11
ges being : to ind schooners all be sailed ice, and that autical miles cal miles, the tical miles to
nsatisfactory eeting of the
itan, Galatea to this club, tanding tbat full terms of interest of
lubs.
aven, chalrie, There erms of the to the New the matter
nd the New ad not been challenger. en months clab, with ftrom the madron, in r the terms George \(\mathbf{L}\). Mr. James ited States the Cup e fall of a rance, and ear closed. ly simple. boat, the wing con-

\section*{tdouble in length by} length on eyond the me allow.
ining the or which I
unraven's the parapower to
an yacht, to windt get half in a win cht Club feet was ngth did miles in e Becond indward.

\section*{\(\mathfrak{S}^{5}\) portg in Cuglani。}

\section*{INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACING.}

1869, August 17. Oxford (Eng.) four beat Harvard (Am.) four over the Putney-Mortlake 1876, September 1 by three clear lengths. Time, 22.17. mile and a half course on the Schuylkill in fia four at the Centennial Regatta, rowed over College, Cambridge Eng., was entered, but in 9.103 ; Columbia, 9.21 . A four from first Trinity 1878. A Columbia College four won the Visitors' by reason of illness of one of the four. the Thames, Eng., in 8.42.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Winner & Won by \\
\hline \(1870 \ldots . . .\). Oxford & Three lengths \\
\hline 1871 .........Camb & 1) length \\
\hline 1872........ Camb & One length \\
\hline 1873..........Camb & 3 lengths \\
\hline 1874 .........Camb. & 24 lengths \\
\hline \(1876 . . . . . . .\). Oxford & Ten lengths \\
\hline 1876..........Camb & Eight lengths \\
\hline 1878 ......... Oxford & Ten lengths \\
\hline \(1879 . . . . . . .\). Camb & \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) lengths \\
\hline 1881 .......... Oxford & 3, lengths \\
\hline 1882.......... Oxford & Three lengths \\
\hline 1883......... Oxford & Four lengt \\
\hline 1884.... .....Camb & 2f lengths \\
\hline 1885 ......... Oxford & Three lengths \\
\hline 1886......... Camb & 2-3 length \\
\hline \(18818 . \ldots \ldots\). \({ }^{\text {camb }}\) & 3) lengths \\
\hline \(1888 . . . . . . . . C\) Camb & Six lengths \\
\hline 1890 . . . . . . . Oxfor & den \\
\hline 1891 & One length \\
\hline 1892 & length \\
\hline 1893........... Oxford & length \\
\hline GES FOF 1893. & 2 lengths \\
\hline Ivaruges. & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. Times Most of not Total in an Aver. Inns. out. Runs. Inns, age,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Inns. & & Kun & Inns. & Aver- & & & & & & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { out. } \\
3
\end{array}
\] & 2,057 & 156 & 42.85 & & Inns. & out. & & & \\
\hline od & 50 & 1 & 2,072 & 195a & 42.28 & Bean & 47 & + & 1,003 & 97 & 2865 \\
\hline Shre & 36 & 4 & 1,328 & 123 & 41.50 & Кеу, к. & 4 & 4 & 1,277 & 180 & 2837 \\
\hline Rashle & 4 & 4 & 1,586 & 164 & \({ }^{40.66}\) & Marlo & 30 & 2 & 775 & 126 & 28 \\
\hline Ward & 43 & 3 & 1,435 & 101a & 3707 & Douglas, J & 26 & 2 & 2 & 102 & \\
\hline Grace, & 50 & 5 & 1,609 & 1408 & \({ }_{35}^{35.85}\) & Dunlop, C. & 3 & 1 & 213 & 64 & 26.62 \\
\hline ixon, & 23 & 0 & 1,756 & 139 & \({ }^{32} 86\) & \({ }_{\text {Palairet, }} \mathrm{L}_{\mathbf{P}}\). & 34 & 1 & 871 & 91 & 6. \\
\hline ann & 34 & 5 & 941 & 159 & 32.44 & & 29 & 4 & \(6: 8\) & 72 & 3. \\
\hline Read, W. & 46 & 3 & 1,377 & 147a & 3202 & Chall & 37 & 2 & 912 & 86 & 26.05 \\
\hline Hewett, H. & 38 & 2 & 1,092 & 120 & 3033 & & & 0 & 311 & 108 & 25.91 \\
\hline rd & 4 & 5 & 1,228 & 96 & 29.95 & & 4 & & 336 & 52 & 25.8 \\
\hline Hon, G. L. & 30 & 1 & 865 & 117 & 2982 & & & & 439 & 8 & 2582 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & 948 & 105 & 25.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{English Bowling Averages.}


The following table exhibits the positions of the leading English counties, the losses being deducted from the wins, while the drawn games are not reckoned:-


HORSE RACING.

\section*{The "Derby" W'muers since 1870 .}

The race is named after the Earl of Derby. The course is one mile and a half. Average value of Stakes about \(\$ 25,000\).-Only 3 year olds eligible.
1870.--Lord Falmouth's Kingeraft, T. French. 1871.-Baron Rothschild's eh c Favonius, T. French.
1872.-Mr. Savile's b c Cremorne, Maidment. 1873.-Mr. Merry's ch e Doncaster, F. Webb 1874,-Mr, Cartwright's ch e George Frederick, Custance.
1875.-Prince Batthyany's b c Galopin, Morris. 1876.- Mr. A. Bultazzi's b c Kisber, Maidment. 1877 - Lord Falmouth's be silvio, F. Areher. 1878,-Mr. Crawfurd's be Sefton, Constable, \(1 \checkmark 79 .-\mathrm{Mr}\). Acton's Sir Bevys, G. Fordham. 1880.-Duke of Westminster's ch c Bend Or, by Doncaster, F. Archer. 1881.-Mr. Lorillard's be Iroquois, F. Areher. 1882.--Duke of Westminster's ch f Shotover, by Hermit, T. Cannon.
1883.-Sir F. Johnstone's ch e St. Blaise, by Hermit, \(\mathbf{C}\), Wood.
1884.- Mr. J. Hammond's ch c St, Gatien, by Rotherhill or The Ruver, C. Wood.
1884.-Sir J. Willoughby's b c Harvester, by Sterling, S. Loates (dead heat).
1885.--Lord Hastings' b c Melton, F. Archer.
1886.-Duke of Wesiminster's b cormonde, by Bend Or, F. Archer.
1887.--Mr. A bington's b e Merry Hampton, by Hampton, J. Watts.
1888.-Duke of Portland's b e Ayrshire, by Hampton-A talanta, F. Barrett.
1889.-Duke of Portland's b e Donovan, by Galopin-Mowerina. T. Loates.
1890.--Sir James Miller's ch e Sainfoin, by Springfield-Sanda, J. Watts.
1891.--Sir F. Johnstone's br e Common, by Isonomy-Thistle, G. Barrett.
1892.-Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, Allsopp.
1893.-Mr. H. Me' almont's b. c. Isinglass, who also won the Two Thousand Guineas and St. Leger, thus rivalling the feats of Common, Ormonde, Lord Lyon and Gladiateur.

The St, Leger Stakes,-Run at Doncaster:-Distance \(1_{4}^{3}\) miles, Winners since 1870.
1870.-Mr. T. V. Morgan's Hawthornden.
1871.-Baron Rothschild's Hannah.
1872.-Lord Wilton's Wenlock,
1873.-Mr. Merry's Mary Stuart.
1874.-Mr. Launde's Apology.
1875.-Mr. W. S. Crawford's Craigmillar.
1876.-Lord Dupplin's Petrarch,
1877.-Lord Falmouth's Silvio, by Blair Athol.
1878.-Lord Falmouth's Jannette.
1879.- Count Lagrange's Rayon d'Or.
1880.-Mr. C. Brewer's b e Robert the Devil. 1881,-Mr. P. Lorillard's br c Iroquois.
1882. - Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven.
1883.-Duke of Hamilton's Ossian b c. 1881,-Mr, R, C. Vyner's b e The Lambkin. 1885. - Lord Hastings' b c Melton.
1886.-Duke of Westminster's Ormonde 1887.-Lord Rodney's Kilwarlin, by Arbitrator. 1888.-Lord Calthor pe's Seabreeze.
1889.-Duke of Portland's be Donovan. 1890,-Duke of Portland's br \(f\) Memoir. 1891.--Sir F. Johnstone's br c Common. 1892.-Baron Hirsch's La Flèche.
1893.-Mr. H. McCalmont's Isinglass.

\section*{Cesarewitch.}
1871. Corisande 3y 7st 121 b . 1872. Salvanos 3y 7st 7lb. 1873. King Lud 4y 7st 51b. 1874. Aventuriere 3y 6st 121 b . 1875. Duke of Parma 3y 6st. 1876. Roseberry 3y 7st 5lb. 1877. Hilarious 3y 6st 5 lb . 1878, Jester 5y 6st 101 b . 1879. Chippendale 3y 7st 51b.
1880. Robert the Devil 3y 8st 1888. Tenebreuse \(4 y\) 8st 121 b . 6 lb ,
1881. Foxhall 3y 7st 121b. 1882. Corrie Roy 4y 8st 7ib. 1883. Don Juan 3y 5st 101b. 1884. St, Gatien 3 y 8 st 101 b . 1885. Plaisanterie 3 y 7 st 8 lb . 1886. Stone Clink 4 y 7st 7 lb . 1887. Humewood 3y 7st 61b.

\section*{The Cambridgeshire.}
1871. Sabinus 4y 8st 7lb.
1872. Playfair 3y 6st 3lb.
1873. Montargis 3 y 7 st 131 b .
1874. Peut-étre 3y 6st 101 l .
1875. Sutton 4y 5st 131b.
1876. Rosebery 4y 8st 5lib.
1877. Jongleur 3y 8st 41b,
1878. Isonomy 3y 7 st 11 b ,
1879. La Merveille 4y 8st. 1880. Lucetta 4y 7st 1lb. 1881. Foxhall 3y 9st.
1882. Hackness 4y 6st 41b. 1883. Bendigo 3y 6st 101 b . 1884. Florence 4y 9st 11b. 1885. Plaisanterie 3y \&st 121 b . 1886. Sailor Prince 6y 7st 7lb,
1889. Primrose Day 4y 6st 11b.
1890. Sheen 5y 9st 2lb.
1891. Ragimunde 3y 6st 101 b . 1892. Burnaby 5y 6st 11lb.
1893. Dead heat between Red Eyes 4 yrs. 7 st 10lbs. and Cyprus 3yrs. 6st 5lb.
1887. Gloriation 3y 7st 61b.
1888. Veracity 4y 7st 41b.

1889, Laureate 3y 7st 91b.
1890. Alicante ky ist 12lb.
1891. Comedy 3y 7st 3lb.
1892. La Fleche \(3 y 8\) st 101 b .
1893. Molly Bawn 4y 6st 5ib.

The in larger tha the summ number se reported personal e

The re

\section*{the North} a certain largest prc sold by the been \(\$ 1,35\) acres for The Qu'A being at tl for' \(\$ 44,998\) 427,257 acr and Quebe especially

The nu and 774,400 States, 920 Germans, Icelanders. entries was persons fro

The va help contin at Montrea hands were inadequate being a larg over the D and farm Mechanics

General agricultura comes durin self will ar Manitobam week in Jun Or again, if demand an difficulty in if he comes choose at 1 summer and as it is com selected it, winter ; and spring by b Canada duri by new arriv offer assisted charged by t railway fare Emigrants m passage, and stated that s tion to emigr passenger ag special rate t west.

The immi Woollen clot cheaper in \(\mathbf{E}\) ticks of the \(b\) bulky, and ca advantage in altogether un the emigrant

\section*{Bints to Jitenoing Tmmigrants.}

The immigration to Canada in 1892 was generally satisfactory, and would no doubt have been larger than it actually was but for the outbreak of cholera in Europe towards the end of the summer, and the returns for the spring of 1893 show a still further improvement. A large number settled in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the year, and as they are reported to bave brought with them, into Manitoba alone, 1,035 carloads of live stock and personal effects, it is evident that some of them, at least, came well prepared for rettlement.

The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land companies in Manitoba and the North-West afford a not untrustworthy indication of the progress of settlement, for, while a certain percentage of the purchaves will always be found to be of a speculative nature, the largest proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In 1892 the quantity of land been \(\$ 1,355\) 687, being acinc Railway Company was 392,467 acres, the amount realized having acres for \(\$ 116,620\), or \(\$ 5.92\) per acre. This The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Company sold to the value of \(\$ 62,710\), being at the rate of \(\$ 3.15\) per acre. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Compar acres for \(\$ 6,462\), for \(\$ 44,998\), an average of \(\$ 3.44\) per acre. These four companies, therefore, sold a total of 427,257 acres for \(\$ 1,523,667\), being an average price of \(\$ 356\) per acre. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec as well as in the Eastern or Maritime Provincts there are good openings for settlers, especially those who prefer to take up land already partly cultivated

The number of homestead entries made during the year was 4,918 , representing 14,972 souls and 774,400 acres of land. The entries were made by 2,781 Canadians, 513 from the United States, 92 of whom were returned Canadians, 829 from the United Kingdom, 107 French, 95 Germans, 136 Austro-Hungarians, 242 Russians (other than Memmonites), 70 Swedes and 76 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-West by the above persons from other parts course the number of souls represented by the 2,173 entries made by

The various immigration agents report thition to the population of the Doninion. help continues to increase, and the present that the demand for farm servants and female at Montreal reports, of agriculturad laborers thply is very inadequate to meet it. The agent hands were far in excess of the supply, that the arrivals of female farm servants were wholly inadequate to satisfy the demand, and that the dearth of female domestics continues, there being a large andever-increasing demand which cannot be supplied. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm laborers, female domestic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

\section*{the time to emigrate.}

Generally speaking, the best time to emigrate, for all classes, is the early spring. The agricultural laborer will then find his services indemand in the busy period that always comes during seed-time in Canada ; and the agriculturist who intends to take upland for himself will arrive at the b ginning of the seavon's operations. The agriculturist who goes to Manitobamay, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year Or again, if the agricultural laborer arrives in summer, about harvest time, he will find great demand and high wages for his services during the harvest months, and he will have no difficulty in getting on well from this point. The farmer, too, who desires to take no land if he comes in summer time, may see the crops growing, and may thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. In Manitoba and the Northwest the summer and autumn months are the best for moving about the country in search of land-or, selected it, he may proceed to erect his "for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having winter ; and, if he has means to do this he may and make preparations for living during the spring by being on the spot. No persons other than domestic with great advantage in the Canada during the winter, unless proceeding to jor than domestic servants are advised to go to by new arrivals during that season as at other times of the year. The Government do not now offer assisted passage to any class of emigrants. All are required to pay the to do not now charged by the steamship companies. Emigrants are also required in every case to pay their railway fares from the port of landing to their destinations, and to provide their own food. Emigrants must, therefore, have enough money for such expenses in addition to their ocean passage, and to provide board and lodging unitil they can procure employment. It may be stated that some of the British railway companies offer reduced rates to the ports of embarkation to emigrants proceeding to the Dominion. These may be ascertained by inquiry at the passenger agencies and railway booking offices. The Canadian Pacific Railway also offers a wesial rate to emigrants from Quebec, Montreal or Halifax to Manitoba or other points in the
west

\section*{what to bring.}

The immigrant should bring with him as good a supply of strong, warm clothing as he can. Woollen elothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house, linen, etc., are generally cheaper in England than in Canada. Generally all bedding should be brought, and the covers or ticks of the beds, but not the materials with which they are stuffed, as these would be too bulky, and can be readily obtained on arrival. Boots and shoes can be purchased to better advantage in Canada, being better adapted to the climate; the English hob-nail boots are altogether unsuitable inmany parts of the country. Many of the household necessaries which the emigrant possesses he might do well to bring, and they may prove very useful ; but still it is
advisable to consider well the weight and bulk, and how far it is worth while. Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware should be left behind or sold, ex cept in some circumstances for special reasons which the emigrants will consider. It must be borne in mind that such articles are very liable to breakage, especially on long rall. Way journeys to the West. Agricultural laborers should not bring any of their tools with them, as these can be easily got in Canada, of the best kinds, and suited to the needs of the country. Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada. Mechanics and artisans, encouraged to come out, may of course bring their tools; but they must bear in mind that there is no difficulty in buying any ordinary tools in Canada at reasonable prices, and that it is better to have the means of purchasing what they want after reaching their destination than to be hampered with a heavy lot of luggage on their journey, causing them trouble and expense. As a general rule, the tools made in Canada are lighter and better adapted to the needs of the country than those made in the Old Country.

\section*{Money.}

In bringing out money from the United Kingdom it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Any smaller sums are better brought in sovereigns or half-sovereigns, as far as possible, or a post office order may be obtained on the place of destination in Canada. Sovereign and half sovereign coins have always their absolute par value, which is fixed by law On silver-shillings, florins, half-crowns, etc,-the immigrant will lose a trifle in exchanging them for Canadian curreney. The sovereign is equal to four dollars and eighty-six cents, and it will be convenient for calculation to remember that one-half penny is about equal to one cênt.

\section*{land regulations, free grants, etc.}

The following is a summary of the regulations applicable to the free grants or homesteads, sale, settlement, etc., of the fands of the Dominion Government ; also of the leading railway
and land companies.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and North-west Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homestead. Odd-numbered sections (with the exception of 11 and 29 , which are school lands) for 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacitic Railway, may be generally stated to be railway lands, purchasable from the company, and not opened for homestead. There are also other railway lands, which have been appropriated in aid of similar undertakings, and, generally speaking, it may be said that sections bearing odd-numbers are either disposed of or reserved as grants in aid of the construction of rallways.

Free grants of one quarter-section ( 160 acres) of surveyed agricultural lands may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the parcel applied for is situated, and on payment of an office fee of \(\$ 10\). At the time of making entry, the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein :
1. By making entry, and within six months thereafter erecting a habitable house and commencing actual residence upon the land, and continuing to reside upon it for at least six months in each year for the three next succeeding years, and doing reasonable cultivation duties during that period.
2. By making entry for the land, cultivating it for three successive years, so that at the end of that period not less than forty acres be under cultivation; residing for at least six months in each year during that time within a radius of two miles of the homestead; and erecting a house upon the homestead and residing in it for three months before application is made for patent.
3. By making entry, and, within six months from the date thereof, commencing the cultivation of the homestead; breaking and preparing for crop within the first year not less than tive acres; cropping the said tive acres, and breaking and preparing for crop not less than ten acres in addition, and erecting a habitable house thereon before the expiration of the second year, and thereafter residing therein and cultivating the land for at least six months in each of three years prior to the date of the application for patent.

Persons making entry for homesteads on or after 1st September in any year are allowed until 1st June following to perfect their entries by going into actual residence.

The only charge for a homestead of 160 acres is the entrance fee of ten dollars. In certain cases, forfeited pre-emptions and cancelled homesteads are available for homesteads, but slightly additional fees are demanded from the settlers in each case, and when abandoned preemptions are taken up, they are required to perform specified conditions of settlement. Full information can be obtained from the local agents.

In the event of a bomesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase it at the Government price ruling at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and has cultivated 30 acres thereof.

The pre-emption system has been abolished; but a settler desiring to acquire a larger holding than 160 acres, and having the means to pay for it, can buy from the Government a quarter-section adjoining his homestead, one-fourth of the purchase money being payable at the time of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent. per annum; or he may be able to buy from the railway company the whole or part of an adjoining odd numbered section, as he may find expedient. nsider. It long rail. tools with eeds of the ritable for tools ; but Canada at want after r journey, re lighter
lange or a here is no overeigns, Canada. red by law xchanging nts, and it one cênt.
mesteads, g railway
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n certain ads, but oned prent. Full
than the ernment nd for at
a larger rnment a ayable at tsix per

\section*{CANADA LIFE} Established 1847. - ASSURANCE COMPANY.

\section*{Head Office,} Qapital and Funds, over \(10,000,000\) Dollars.
Annual Income over \(\$ 2,250,000\).

President:-A. G. RAMSAY. R. Hills, Secretary.
W. T. Ramsay, Superintendent.

\section*{ACTUAL RESULTS.}

POLICT No. 17,753.
10 PAYMENT LIFE.
\%10,000.00.
W. K. MUIR, Pres. Eureka Iron Works, Detroit, Mich. ISSUED December, 1875. AGE 4\%.

PREMIUM, 8636.00.
All premiums were paid-up in 1884. The Policy became a claim in 1892, viz: 17 years after issue.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year. & Premium
Paid. & Profits, Bonus Addition & Sum Assured, plus Bonus Addition Profits. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1875 \\
& 1876 \\
& 1877 \\
& 1878 \\
& 1879
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$ 636\) \\
\({ }^{636}\) \\
\({ }_{6}^{636}\) \\
636
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Interim. \\
Profits Paid in event
of Death. of Death.
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline 1880
1881
1882
1883
1884 & 636
636
636
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636 & \$1,250 00 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 11,25000 \\
& 11,25000 \\
& 11,250000 \\
& 11,25000 \\
& 11,25000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 1885 & & 1,31250 & 12,562 50 \\
\hline 1886 & No More & & 12,562 50 \\
\hline 1887 & & & 12,582 50 \\
\hline 1888 & Premitums & & 12,582 50 \\
\hline 1889 & Premiama & 1,250 00 & 12,562 50 \\
\hline 1890 & to Pay. & & 13,812 50 \\
\hline 1891 & & \[
\begin{gathered}
25000 \\
\text { (Interim }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
13,81250
\] \\
\hline 1872 & & Profits.) & 14,062 50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total amount received, \$14,062.50 6,360.00
87,702.60
Actual cost per year for the 10 years, \(\$ 45.23\) per \(\$ 1,000.00\).
Had Mr. Muir taken this policy in a leading without-profit company, the actual cost per \(\$ 1,000\) would have been \(\$ 58.63\) per year for 10 payments only, against \(\$ 45.23\) in the CaNAdA Livk, thus proving the great superiority of a with-profit polley in the Canada life.

PROV. OF QUEBEC BRANCH,
Company's Bullding, St. James St., MONTREAL.
J. W, MARLING, Manager.



Galvanized Iron Cornices,
Skylighis, and Metal Work
- to order,


Roofing and Sheathing Felts, Slates, Asphalt, Bitumen, Rosin, Cement,

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Having opened a very large Store at

\section*{2411 St. Catherine Street,} to which I have moved my entire business, PatS CaOS and fors
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THE VERY BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

\section*{WILLIAM \(\because\) SAMUEL,}

\section*{}

Inten mentione London.

London. Liverpoo Glasgow. Belfast Dublin. Bristol,

The following diagram shows the manner in which the country is surveyed. It represents a township-that is, a tract of land six miles square containing 36 sections of one mile square each. These sections are subdivided into quarter-sections of 160 acres each.

Township Diagram.

* H, B. denotes Hudson Bay Land,

Free grants can be obtained within a reasonable distance to the west of Winnipeg and of the line of railway. An inquiry of any of the Goverument land agents will, however, elicit information as to the most desirable land available for settlement,

Information respecting timber, mineral, coal, grazing and hay lands may also be obtained from any of the land agents. Homesteaders are entitled to free permits to cut a specified quantity of timber for their own use only, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents.

It must be distinctly understood that the land regulations are subject to variations from time to time. Settlers should take care to obtain from the land agents when making their entry an explanation of the actual regulations in force at that time, and the clause of the Act under which the entry is made endorsed upon the receipt, so that no question of difficulty may then or thereafter arise.

The settler may sometimes find it convenient to buy lands partly improved with buildings and fences upon them of private proprietors. It very frequently happens that Half Breed or other lands may be obtained on moderate terms.

\section*{ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.}

The Government makes no advances of money to settlers, and, for the better encouragement of bona fide settlement, reserve to themselves the right to declare null and void every assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right inade before the issue of the patent, except in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance having been obtained, the settler has power to create or charge upon his household for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars and interest not exceeding 8 per cent, per annum, provided that particulais of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to the settler and varified by the local agent as having been actually advanced or expended for the benefit of the sattler. One-half of the advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, and to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and the remainder to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed, grain, etc. For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for proment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st of November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment upon the homestead.

LIST OF CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AND LAND AGENTS.
Greal Britain and Ireland.
Intending emigrants may obtain reliable information by addressing either of the undermentioned ofticial agents :-
London. ........Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G. C.M.G., C.B., High Commissioner for Canada London 17, Victoria Street, London, S, W
Liverpool. . .......Mr G. Colmer, Esq., C.M.G., Secretary, High Commissioner's Uffice (as above).
Gleqow. ....... Mr John Dyke, 15 Water street.
Glasgow.... ......Mr. Thomas Grahame, 40 St. Enoch Square.
Belfast ............ Mr. H. Merrick, 35 Victoria Place.
Dublin.... ........Mr, Thomas Connolly, Northumberland House,
Bristel, . . . . . . . . . . Mr. J. W. Down, Bath Bridge.

\section*{In Canada.}

The Hon. T Mayue Daly
A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior , Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. John R. Hall, Socre
H. H. Smith, Commissioner of Dominion I of the Interior, "
E. F. Stephenson, Agent of Dominion Lands,
E. M. Clay, Immigration Agent, Halifax,
P. Doyle, \(\quad\) " Agent, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada,
H. Hoolahan, "، Quebee, Quebec,
A. Akerlindh " \(\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Montreal, " } \\ & \text { Ottawa, Ontario, }\end{aligned}\)
".
There are also Government Intawa, Ontario, "
Whitewood, Assa., N.W.T
Brandon, Manitoba.
Yorkton,
Minnedosa,
Regina, Assa., N.W.T.
Calgary, Alberta
maps and pamphlets relating the above, reliable and detailed information can be obtained with Besides the Government tands the districts.
lands for sale. The following are the names of thy companies in the North-West all have addresses where information regarding them mas of the companies who offer lands, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Lands - be obtained :--
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg; or to A to L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Lands of the Manitoba and South-Western; Colonization Railway Company - The terpool, purchase are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.-The terms of should be made to the same officers.

Hudson's Bay Company's Lands. \(-\mathrm{Mr}, \mathrm{C}\),
pany. His offlial residence is at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the chief commissioner of the comManitoba and North Western Railway Company's lands.-Apply to may be made to him.
pany at Winnipeg.
Wetaskiwin, Assa., N.W.T., Edmonton,
Estevan,
Red Deer,
Alberta,
Red Deer,
"
Kamloons, "
Kamloops, Brit. Columbia
New Westminster,
obtained from the company's Navigation Company's lands.-Information and plans may be Calgary and Edmonton Railway Companeg, Dunmore and Lethbridge. land agents, Winnipeg. Qu'Appelle, Long
Hammond \& Nanton, land agents, Wimnipeg. Those thinking of making a home in th. articles in this Almanac under the headings Dominion of Canada should read the various will give them additional official statistics and information as to the resources of the Dominicb

\section*{SUMMARY OF ACTS PASSED DURING THE LAST SESSION OF THE Dinion,}

\section*{DOMINION PARLIAMENT, 56 VIOTORIA, 1893 OF THE}

Chapter 1 provides for defraying the expenses of the Publi Sers

\section*{June, 1894.}

保 forth to the several railway companies thencil to grant subsidies of various amounts therein set ways of the respective companies, It is provided thioned to aid in the construction of the railConsolidated Revenue Fund of Canada by instalments the subsidies shall be payable out of the ways shall be completed.

Chapter 3 extends the time within which the Governor-in-Council may grant free homesteads in scrip to members of the Canadian Militia in active service in the Northwest until 1st
January, 1894 ,

Chapter 4 provides that the Governor-in-Council where authorized by Act of Parliament to grant a subsidy in land to a railway corporation may grant such subsidy wholly or in part, in
tract, each comprising a township or fractional part of a township.

Chapter 5 enables the Governor-in-Council to grant an anship.
sterling, for a term of not more than ten years, to aid in the establishment of exceeding £25,000
ship service between British Columbia and the Australin the establishment of a monthly steam-
Chapter 6 contirns an indenture of sale of the "Carleton City" and New Zealand.
from the Government of Canada to the City of St. John, in the "ity" of St. John Branch Railroad
Chapter 7 provides that the Governor-in-Council may appoint a member New Brunswick.
member of the House of Commons as commissioners to represent Canada at the World's Colum-
bian Exposition 10 be held at Chicago this year.
Chapter 8 provides that fees or sums of money held or payable in connection with ings before Parliament, shall be deposited and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Frond of Canada.

Chapter 9 dyfines the limits and provides for the representation of certain electoral districts in Canada.
1894. in 1894.

Chapter 11 provides that during the present Session of Parliament, deduction shall not be made from members' sessional indemnity for absence from a sitting of the House during a
period of six days, Chapter 12 provides that the provisions of the Civll Service Superannuation Act shall not apply to any person appointed to the Civil Service after the passage of this Act, whose agall not the
time of appointment exceeds 45 years. Also, that as to the persons hereafter appointed to the

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Chapter section 29 o Chapter Festival of Chapter civil procee that a pers every perso petent witn him by his communicat person shal tend to crim given shall him other proof of pro ings in the and public aftimations t.s. Imperia

Civil Service to whom the Civil Service Superannuation Act is applicable, there shall be a deduction from their salaries of 31 per cent, in case the salary be \(\$ 600\) and upwards, otherwise 3 per cent., to be carried to the credit of a Fund to be called "The Civil Service Superannuation Fund, No. 2," which Fund shall be supplemented by the Government, and a statement of which解
Chapter 13 provides for insurance by the Government of members of the Civil Service, en abling the Minister of Finance to make insurance contracts with such members for the payment to their families in case of death, in consideration of a deduction of 3 per cent, to be made from their salaries of minimum and maximum amounts of \(\$ 1,000\) and \(\$ 2,000\) respectively. A statement commencement of each sersion.

Chapter 14 enables secsion.
public service shall receive commissions-Council to make regulations as to what persons in the receive commissions under the Great Seal or under the Privy Seal respectC
done elsewher provides that printing for Government railways may under certain conditions be Chapter 16 establishes the rernment printing establishment
Chapter 17 amends the Act respecting the Roval upon certain articles specified therein.
lishes maximum salaries for the Commang the Royal Military College of Kingston, It estabmake regulations as to the number and duties of the Staff and for the government and administration of the affairs of the College. It also provides that there shall be a subordinate military staff and a subordinate civilian staff ; that the number of calets shail not exceed 120, and that

Chapter 18 provides for the granting ulations as Mer Majesty's troops are subjected to. the lands set opposite their names upon prof to persons therein named homestead entry for that such persons were in bona fide occupation, to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, since occupied and cultivated them

Chapter 19 amends 's The Homes

\section*{rom execution}

Quebec,', by providing that thet respecting the Harbor and River Police of the Province of Harbor and River Police shall have cene duty payable under the Act shall not be levied after the Chapter 21 provides for the Constitud to be maintained under the Act
Montreal, and declares that the Constitution of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Chapter 22 repeals, pursuant to the power may borrow money to redeem debentures.
Aet of 1854, "sections 26,27 and 28 of "The Merchants Shipping Act, 1876 ," Merchants Shipping of "The Merchants Shipping Act, 1890," so far as they retaping Act, 1876 ," and sections 1 and 2 it is provided that the Act shall not come into force until been signified by proclamation in the Cancta Gorce until Her Majesty's pleasure therein has in Council, bringing it into effect, has also been publisher in the a proclamation of the Governos Chapter 23 amends "The Wrecks and Salvage Act" as to enquiria ciazette.

\section*{certain cases.}
for their wages and disbursements Seamen's Act "' by providing that masters shall have a lien Chapter 25 amends "The Steproperly made on account of the ship.
serve as engincer in any passenger steamboat of ection Act "' by providing that no person shall of over 150 tons gross, unless he holds a coat of whatever tonnage or on any freight steamboat is employed. Also by providing for the recovery from the Minister for the grade in which he declaring that such penalties siall the recovery of penalcies incurred under the Act, and Canada.

Chapter 26 in amendment of "The Act respecting Joint Stock Companies to facilitate the transmission of timber down Rivers and Streans" establishes the tolls to be collected upon different kinds of timber therein named. This Act is not to come into force until 1st January, Chapter 27 amends "The Railway Act" by making new provisions for safety at railway crossings.

Chapter 28 merely corrects a clerical error in the French version of section 4 of "The Bank Act." Chapter 29 amends "The Supreme and Eneher Cor section 29 of that Act.

Chapter 30 abolishes certain holidays, viz. : Corpus Christi, The Annunciation and the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Chapter 31 respectipg witnesses and evidence applies to all criminal proceelin civil proceedings in respect of which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. It provides that a person shall not be incompetent to give evidence by reason of interest or it provides every person charged with an offence and the evidence by reason of interest or crime. That petent witness, but that no husbandshall be competent to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during their marriage, and that no wife shall be competent to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during wife shall be competent to disclose any person shall be excused from answering any question, upon the ground that the answer may tend to criminate him or establish his liability to any civil proceedings, but that no answer may given shall be used in evidence against such person in any proceedings, but that no evidence so him other than prosecution or perjury in givinon in any future criminal proceedings against proof of proclamations of the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors judicial means of ings in the United Kingdom, colonies or any foreign Lieutenant Governors, judicial proceedand public books or documents, etc. ; and further country, Imperial proclamations, official aftiminations and Statutory declarations, and that judicial notice shall be taken of all Acts of t... Imperial Parliament, ordinances made by the Governor in Council, or the Lieutenant

Governors in Council, and of the Acts of the Legislatures of the Provinces of Canada. This Act does not come into force until the 1st July, 1893.

Chapter 32 amends the Criminal Code, 1892, in the several particulars set forth in a schedule.

Chapter 33 applies only to the Province of New Brunswick, and provides for the imprisonment of juvenile offenders in an industrial home to be established in the said Province.

Chapter 34 in amendment of "The Patent Act " relates to the requirements of applications for patents and the duration of patents where a partial fee only is paid. It also provides as to the manner of issuing patents.

Chapter 35 amending "The General Inspection Act" sets forth the qualifications for inspected Canadian apples,

Chapter 36 amends "The Petroleum Inspection Act" in various particulars relating to the inspection and testing of petroleum and naphtha to be sold for use in Canada.

Chapter 37 prohibits the manufacture or sale of filled imitative cheese, and provides for the branding of cheese manufactured from skimmed milk. Also the cheese and butter produced in any foreign country shall, when offered or exposed for sale in Canada, have branded. upon the box or package containing the same the name of the country where produced.

The remaining Acts are local and private, and the nature of each is indicated by its title.

\section*{factg relating to \(\mathbb{C}\) anada.}

ALLAN STEAMSHIP Line-Began operations in 1854. Regular fortnightly mail service commenced, 1856 ; weekly service, 1859.
Apples-were first grown in Nova Scotia in 1633. The repeal, in 1866, of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1834 ; gave a stimulus to the development of apple growing by directing the attention of growers to the English market. In 1868 Canada exported 34,405 barrels, valued at \(\$ 87,333\). 21 years later the export was 771,971 barrels, talued at \(\$ 1,528,450\).
ATLANTIC Cable-First message across Canada, from Queen to President, August 27, 1858.
Atlantio Cable-First laid to Canadian shores, August, 1858.
BALL-The frst ball on record given in Canada was by the Civil and Military Lieutenant for Quebec, February 4th, 1667.
Banks-Bank of Montreal first issued its notes October 1st, 1817. Original capital was \(\$ 350,000\). There are but three banks in the United Kingdom, and two on the Continent of Europe, of more iniportance than the Bank of Montreal.
BANK NOTES-First constituted a first lien on bank assets by the Banking Act of 1880, put into force July 1st, 1881.
BEAVER CLUB-of merchants carrying the fur trade, first instituted in Montreal 1785. The founder of McGill College was one of the original members.
Bishop-The first Protestant Bishop in Quebec was Rev. 10r. Mountain, 1793.
Bishop-The first Roman Catholic Bishop was M. de Laval, who arrived in Canada 1659, and was Bishop 1674-88.
Bridge-Victoria bridge, first railway bridge across the St. Lawrence river, formally opened for traffic by the Prince of Wales, 1860. First passenger train crossed De= cember 19 th, 1859 . The bridge cost \(\$ 6,000\), 000 ; length, 9,184 feet. The first stone was laidby Robert Stephenson, the celebrated Engineer, July 20, 1854.
British Association for Advancement of Science first met, in Canada, at Montreal, August \(27 \mathrm{th}, 1884\).
C.P.R. RAILWAY-Fingt sod of the C.P.R. main line was turned May 2nd, 1881; the last spike was driven by Sir Donald Smith, in the Rockies, November 7th, 1885.
C. P.R. Railway-The first passenger train for Winnipeg left Montreat 2nd November,
1885. The first regular through passenger train from Montreal to Burrard Inlet left Montreal June 28th, 1886, and resched its destination in 5 days and 19 hours.
CANADA-has \(1,000,000\) acres of unexplored territory.
Canada produced gold valued at \(\$ 900,483\) in 1892.

G Ganada produced \(3,500,000\) tons coal in 1891.
Canada produced \(6,057,482 \mathrm{lbs}\). of nickel in 1892.

Canadian fisheries yielded \(\$ 338,169,089\) in 1892 , of which \(\$ 162,257,142\) was exported.
Canada producad over \(6,00 \mathrm{~J}\) tons of asbestos in 1892.
Canada produced over 45,000 tons of salt in 1892.

Canada exported \(\$ 193,500\) silver ore in 1892.
Canada exported 440,906 gallons of petroleum in 1892, the total production being 779,753 barrels.
Canada produced 3,140 long tons of copper in 1892.

Canada produced 103,248 tons iron ore in 1892.

Canada produced 219,097 yards of building stone in 1892.
Canada contained 28,157 Congregationalists at the last Census.
Canada contained 6,414 Jews at the last Census.
Canada contained 14,000 Salvationists at the \({ }^{\circ}\) last Census,
Canada contained, 61,127 Indians (Pagans) at the last Census.
Canada contained \(1,992,017\) Roman Catholics at the last Census.
Canada contained 847,765 Methodists at the last Census.
Canada contained 755,326 Presbyterians at the last Census.
Canada contained 640,059 members of the Church of England at the last Census.
Canada contained 302,565 Baptists at the last Census.
Canada contained 63,982 Lutherans at the last Census.
Canada had 15,793 public High and Model Schools in 1891.
Canada had over 1,000 private Colleges and High Schools in 1892.
Canadian Life Insurance Companies did \(\$ 21,904,302\) business in 1891.
Canadian Fire Insurance Companies did \(\$ 135,943,674\) business in 1891 .

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The Mutual Accident Association (Limited)
(Being the Accident Department of The Palatine Insurance Co., LTd., of Manchester, England).
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The Citizens Insurance Co. of Canada (Accident Branch)
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MUNN'S Cod Liver Oil, Ordinary Process.

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Ganada has 34,972 Militia offleers and men.
Canada had 169,584 Savings Banks depositors in 1890.
Canada's insane numbered 4,912 males and 4,638 females in 1391.
Canadians had \(\$ 8 \cdot 56\) per head of the population invested in Savings Banks in 1890.
Canadian Bankers Clearing Houses handled \(\$ 1,014,047,595\) in 1892.
Canadian registered copyrights numbered 536 in 1892.
Canadian public charitable institutions numbered 124 in 1891.
Canada's Government spent \$955,496 on public charitable institutions in 1891.
Canadians spent \(\$ 627,926\) on public charitable institutions in 1891.
Canada had 883,266 pupils in public High Schools in 1891-2.
Canada had 114,207 pupils in private High Schools, etc., in 1891-92.
Canada employed over 24,000 teachers in her schools in 1892
Canada had 14,588 miles of railways in 1892.
Canada's Churches.-The Census Commissioner reported 10,480 churches in Canada, of which nearly 32 per cent, belong to the Methodists, 17 per cent, to the Presbyterians, 17 per cent. to the Roman Catholics, 16 per cent, to the Church of England, 12 per cent. to the Baptists, and 6 per cent. to: all others. Between 1880 and 1890 thenew church edifices erected have been: Anglioan 415, Presbyterian 411, Baptist 324, Methodist 322, Roman Catholic 299.
CANALS.-Lachine Canal was begun in 1821 ; the first vessel passed through in 1825.
Burlington Bay Canalopened by Lieut.-Governor, 1st July, 1826. It was the occasion of the first public celebration to commemorate the opening of any public work in Upper Canada.
Welland Canal-First sod turned 30th November, 1824, by George Keifer, First vessel through from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie was the " Annie \& Jane," November, 30th, 1830. Canal opened April 30th, 1841.'
Rideau Canal-The first stone of the Rideau Canal was laid by Capt. Francklin, the celebrated Arctic explorer (afterwards Sir John), August 10th, 1827.
Murray Canal-First vessel to pass through from Bay of Quinté to Lake Ontario was the yacht "Surprise," August 15th, 1889. The canal is \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) miles long, 50 feet wide, and \(13 \frac{1}{2}\) feet deep.
The St. Lawrence canals were opened for navigation in 1848.
Cattle,-The first shipment of cattle to Canada was in 1541, when Jacques Cartier brought some from France to stock the country.
Cheese Factory.-The first in the Canadian territories bordering on the eastern foothills of the Rockies was established in the season of 1888.
Cmurches.-Protestant. The first Protestant Church in British North America was St. Paul's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, erected 1750 ,
The first Protestant Church built in Lower Canada was at Berthier, by the Seigneur Cuthbert,-in 1786.
The first Protestant Church in Montreal was St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Chureh, the centenary celebration of which took place March 12th, 1886.

The first Lutheran Church in Canada was built in Halifax in 1761, and is still in existence. The old German Bible used in this Church is in the possession of Rev. H. J. Winterbourne, of St, James' Caihedral, Toronto. The covers are veritable boards a quarter of an inch thick. The illustrations are profuse and terribly matter of fact.
COAL-First recorded mention of, in Nova Scotia, 1654.
Court-Supreme Court of Canada first established 1875.
Copper-The first mention of a copper mine in Canada is by Lescarbot, who says, on arriving at Isle Percee, on 16th August, 1609, he met Sieur Prevert, of St. Malo, " just come from a coppermine."
Corn-Eirst Canadian coin issued was in 1858 ,
Decimal System of Coinage flrst adopted,
Decimal System of Currenoy first adopted for public accounts, 1858 .
English Law introduced into Upper Canada, 1788.

Exhibition-First Provincial, held in Toronto, October, 1846.
Expedition-First military expedition sent out by the Dominion, was under Sir Garnet Wolesley, arriving at Fort Garry, September 24th, 1870.
Grand Trunk Railway-First proposals to build, made by Mr. Peto to Hon, Francis Hincks, in London, in 1851.
Intercolonial Railway-First opened from Quebec to Halifax, 1876. First steamship, with ocean freight to be trans. ported via I.C.R., arrived at Halifax, November, 1876.
MACDONALD, Sir John, was first appointed a Cabinet Minister on 11th May, 1847. He celebrated his 40 years in Parliament in 1884, on which occasion banquets were tendered him in Toronto and Montreal.
MoGill College-Founded in 1821; reorganized, 1832.
Masonic-First Masonic Lodge in Canada was established, and officers installed, 1700 . It was St. Paul's Lodge, Montreal. A Masonic Temple was built in 1895, half in Canadian territory and half in Ver-
Masonic Lodges-First united under one jurisdiction, 14th July, 1858.
Mint-The first established in Canada was at New Westminster, B.C., in 1862. It was only a short time in operation. A few coins were minted, and they are now at a high premium, \(\$ 100\) having been offered and refused for a \(\$ 20\) gold coin.
Missions-First Canadian Mission, established by Canadian churches, was the New Hebrides Mission, 1838, by Rev. Dr. Geddes, Presbyterian minister, Nova Scotia.
Montreal was founded, May 17th, 1642, and incorporated in 1832.
Montreal-First census was taken in 1666. Montreal-First made a port of entry in
1832.
Municipal Government began in Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 All the provinces k ave adopted municipal institutions except Prince Edward Isiand.
NEW BRUNsWICK-First English settlement in 1762 ; first separated from Nova Scotia, 1784 ; firstlegislature, January, 1786.

Newspaper - The first published in French Was the Montreal Gazette, 1785. (See Printing Press.)
NEWSPAPER-The first daily newspaper was the Montreal Advertiser, 1833.
Niagara Falls-The first' mention of these celebrated falls is in Lalement's Relation of 1641 ; the first record of their running dry, 31st March, 1848.
Nickel-The Sudbury deposits were first discovered in 1885 by Mr, McConnell while out looking for tie timber for the C.P.R. then in course of construction. Nickel is specially adapted for toughening steel and iron, and henc ) is needed in the manufacture of gun metal and armour-plates.
Nova Scotia-The name first appears in the Charter granted by James 1 , to Sir W. Alexander, 1621.
Nova Scotia-First Government was founded, 1719 .
Novel-First novel composed in Canada was the "History of Emily Montague," by Mrs. Frances Brooke, dedicated 1759 ; published in London, 1784.
OIL WELLS-The first were dug in 1854. L. A. Vaugn, in November, 1860, struck oil, at a depth of 85 feet. This was the beginning of the town of Petrolia, Ontario.
OTTAWA - First Indian name for it was Kanat-
sio.
OTtawa-Selected by the Queen as the Capital in 1858. The Prinee of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Parliament Buildings in 1860.
Parliament-First in Lower Canada assembled 17 th December, 1792 ; first in Upper Canada, 17 th September, 1792 ; first in Nova Scotia, 1758.
Parliament-The first Parliament of the United Provine s of Canada met at Kingston, June 14th, 1841, and was opened by Lord Sydenham.
Parliament-The first meeting in the new building at Ottawa, was on June 8 th, 1866.
PENN, William-His first recorded attempt to trade with Canadians is a letter written by himself, and addressed to the "Emperor of Canada," with date, "London, 21 st day of the fourth month, called June, 1682."
Printing Press-The first was set up by Samuel Green, in Halifax, 1751. The first set up in Quebec was in 1764, In 1726, Benjamin Franklin was authorized by the Congress of the United States to offer to Canadians, among other inducements, a free press, it they would side with the seceding colonies.
RAILways-The first Railway Company in Canada was the Company of the Proprietors of the Champlain \& St, Lawrence Railway, which obtained its charter 25th February, 1832. The line was from La Prairie to 'St. Johns. It was first opened for traffic, July 23rd, 1836, by Earl Gosford. The first railway trip made in Canada was on 24th July, 1836, over this road, \(14 \frac{1}{2}\) miles long. The train was drawn by a locomotive.
RAILWAY-Thefirst Railway in Upper Canada (Ontario) on which locomotives were used was the Northern, from Toronto to Bradford, opened in June, 1853.
RAILWAY,-The first railway return presented to the Legislature of Canada was by the St. Lawrence \& Lake Champlain Railway Company, for 1844. The number of passengers carried during the year was

27,118, and the tons of freight, 12,639. The railway were £15,232.
Royal Society of Canada, founded December 30th, 1881 ; first volume, of Transac. tions published, 1883.
SCHOOLS-First School opened in Quebec Oity was opened in 1632, Its first pupils were a negro and an Indian boy. The next year there were twenty pupils. The first tearher was Rev. Perre Le Jeune. This school was the foundation of the Jesuits' College. SHIP-First ship built in Montreal, 1806.
SHip ChanNel, between Montreal and QueWec: first agitation for began in 1825. Work Was begun ou the "Straight Channel" in 1850. In December, 1885 , the total quantity of dredged matter was 15,230,000 cubic yards, and the channel had been deepened from 10 feet in 1851, to 25 feet. The formal opening of the \(27_{1}\) feet channel took place November 7th, 1888.
Slavery-First abolished in Upper Canada, 1793.

Slavery fell into disuetude in Lower Canada in 1803, Chief Justice Osgoode deciding that it was incompatible with the laws of Lower Canada. It was not abolished by statute until 1833.
St. Lawrence Canals opened for navigation, 1848.
Steamers-First on the Ottawa River, 1819.
Steamer-First Lake Ontario steamer was the Frontenac, built in 1816. She was 72 feet long, 32 feet wide, 720 tons burden, and drew 8 feet of water.
Steamer-First regular steamer to Montreal was the Geneva, entered May 11th, 1853. First screw steamer on the great lakes 1841. First screw steamer from Liverpool to the St. Lawrence, 1854,
Sunday School-The first Sunday School according to the present acceptation of the term, was opened in Halifax, by Walter Bromley, in 1813, in connection with the Lancastrian School founded by him
CARIFF-Canadian Legislature first allowed to regulate its own Customs Tariff, 1846.
Tobacco-The first mention of smoking the weed in Canada is in Cartier's account of his second voyage, 1535, The average annual consumption in Canada of tobacco, chewing and smoking and in all forms, during the past twenty years was \(2 \uparrow \mathrm{lbs}\) per head of the population.
Toronto was founded, as York, in 1794, and incorporated as a city March 6th, 1834. The first survey of the harbor was made by Bouchette, in 1793.
Treaties-Right to decide whether she shall be included in any Treaty made by Great Britain, first granted to Canada, 1878.
Wimbledon Team-Canadian Rifle Association sent representatives first time to Wimbledon, 1871.
Woman - First white woman settler in Canada was Mrs. Hebert, who landed in Nova Scotia in 1606. Her husband subsequently became first farmer in Quebec, and her daughter was the first woman whose marriage was registered in Canada.
Victoria Hospital, established in Montreal in connection with the Queen's Jubllee, by Sir George Stephen Bart., and Sir Donald Smith, who gave \(\$ 500,000\) each, At the time of going to press, November, 1893 , this great work of charity is nearly ready for the reception of patients.


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