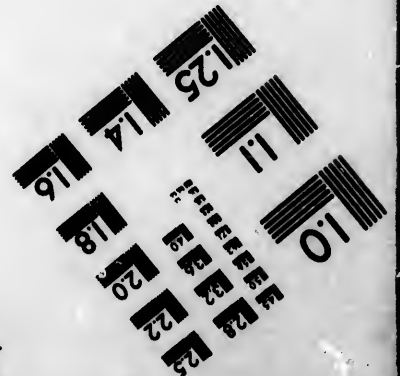
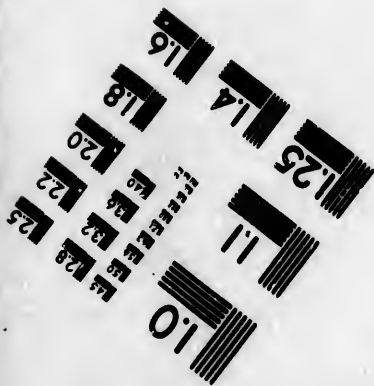
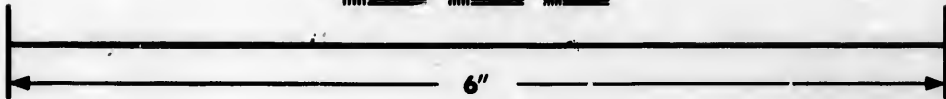
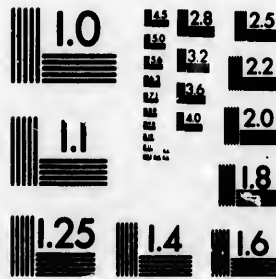


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: [1]- 31, 31%, 31% , 32-210, 1 - [76], [1]- III p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | 14X | 18X | 22X | 26X | 30X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12X | 16X | 20X | 24X | 28X | 32X |

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

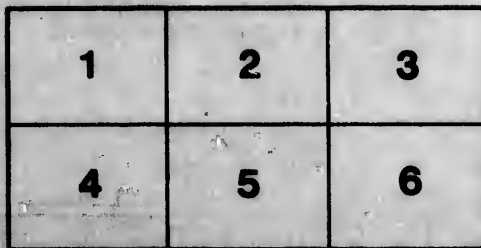
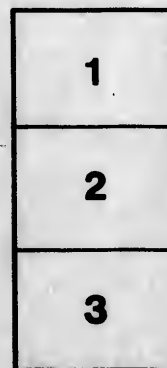
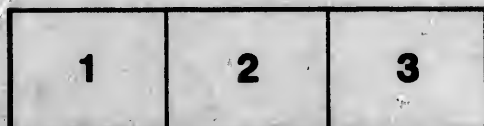
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

Ir

Ar

Bo

Wat

FOU

T

AND

Lec

By M

CON
TO
Is pat

Advertisements.

FRANK GILBERT,
Iron & Brass Founder,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Architectural Castings, Chimney Caps, Rain

CONDUCTORS, SINKS,

Builders and Cabinet Hardware,

COLUMN GIRDERS, MILL CASTING,

**Water Wheels, Propeller Wheels, Loam and Dry Sand
Castings—Large or Small**

*Orders for Pulleys of all Sizes, Hangers and Shifting, executed
with Promptness and Despatch.*

FOUNDERS' SUPPLIES.

ST. JOSEPH STREET TOLL GATE.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

The Gazette, Montreal,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

**AND DISPATCHED BY EARLY TRAINS AND MAILS TO SUBSCRIBERS AND
NEWS AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.**

It is admittedly the

Leading Commercial Newspaper of Canada,

*and its circulation is greater than all the other English Morning Daily Papers
in the Province of Quebec combined.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

**By Mail to any part of the Dominion, \$6 00 a year; To the United States,
\$8.00 American Currency; to Great Britain, £1 10 stg.**

Canadian Postage on all papers going out of the Dominion prepaid by Publishers.

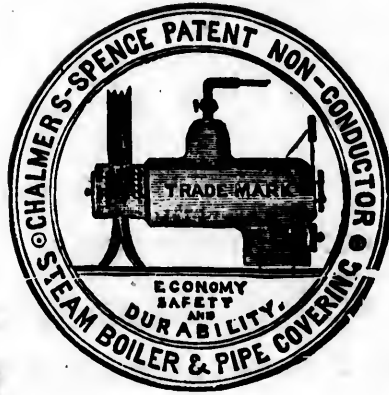
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

**CONTAINING SELECTED EDITORIAL ARTICLES FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE
TOGETHER WITH FULL SUMMARY OF WEEK'S NEWS, MARKET REPORTS, &C.**

**Is published at \$1.50 or \$2.00 Am. Cy. to subscribers in the United States and 7s. 6d. stg. to
Great Britain.**

T. & R. WHITE, Publishers, Montreal.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE,



AND NON-CORROSYVE.

PATENTED 1862-66 and 1871. **CHALMERS' IMPROVED** Oct. 24th, 1871.

Saves 20 per cent. in Fuel and Steam; passes through any distance of piping covered with the Non-Conductor quite dry.

Used throughout the Eastern States and on the Mississippi and Lake Steamers, and in the Dominion by the Government, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Richelieu Company and leading manufacturers East and West.

For estimates and particulars apply to

MESRS. CHALMERS & CO.,
Barron's Block, 162, St. James Street, MONTREAL,
Sole Manufacturer in the Dominion.

N. B.—This is the material that saved the Boilers, &c., at the Chicago Water Works.

J. MUNROE O'LEARY, General Western Agent.

Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Assets as at April 30, 1870..... | \$1,090,098.50 |
| Total Liabilities, including Capital Stock paid up, and Reserve..... | 87,206.97 |
| Surplus available for distribution as profits..... | 192,891.53 |

SPECIAL FEATURES.—HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOME INVESTMENTS, retaining all its moneys in the country. **ECONOMY OF RATES**, giving for the same money a larger Policy than other Companies. **BONUS** has averaged, for past five years, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

R. POWNHALL,
General Agent.

196 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

OFFICE IN HALIFAX: 25 PRINCE STREET.

G. W. MARLING, General Agent.

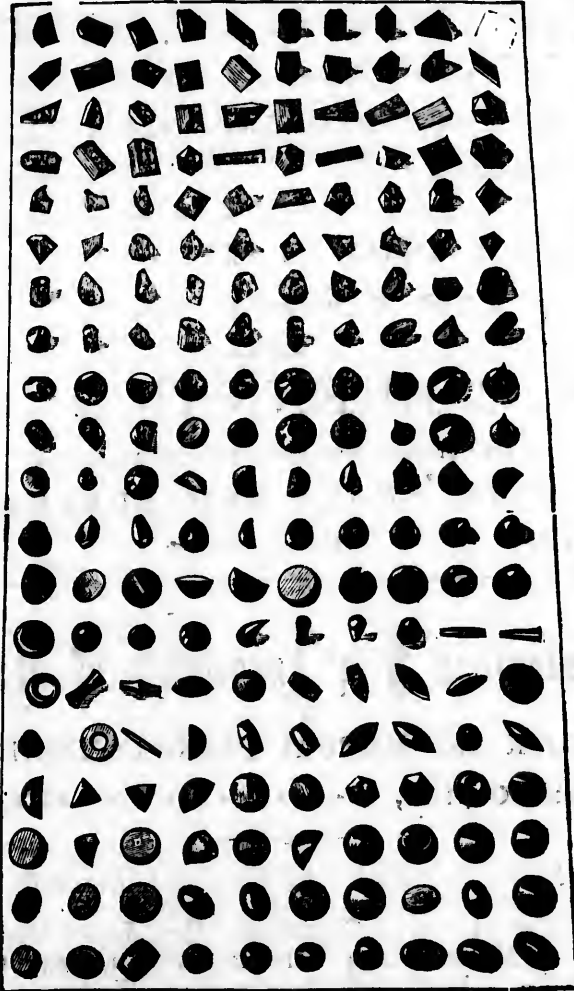
This
 For the use of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Students and apprentices, Customs and Excise officers, Pro-
 rea
 else
 Ho
 Bla
 the
 ma
 Ac
 Co
 La
 Le

Advertisements.

Baillairge's Stereometrical Tableau !

(Patented in Canada, in the United States of America, and in Europe.)
 This is a Board some 3½ x 5 Feet, with 200 Models on it which can be removed and re-
 placed at pleasure.

For the use of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Students and apprentices, Customs and Excise offices, Professors of Geometry and Mathematics, Universities, Colleges, Seminaries, Convents and other Educational Establishments, Schools of Art and Design, Mechanics, Measurers, Gaugers, Ship-builders, Contractors, Artizans and others in Canada and elsewhere.



The use of the Tableau and accompanying Treatise, reduces the whole science and art of Mensuration from the study of a year to that of a day or two.
 Each Tableau is accompanied by a Treatise explanatory of the mode of Measurement by the "Prismoidal Formula," and an explanation of the solid, its nature, shape, opposite bases and middle section.

Approved by the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec, and already adopted and ordered for many educational and other establishments in Canada and elsewhere. For information and testimonials apply to

C. BAILLAIRGE, QUEBEC.

Honorary Member of the Society for the Generalization of Education in France, etc. etc.

SUBSCRIBERS:

The Archbishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Rimouski, the Bishop of Kingston, the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the Dominion Board of Works, the Schools of Arts and Design, the Laval University, the Seminary, Q., the Colleges at Ottawa, Nicolet, Rimouski, Montmagny, St. Michel, etc., l'Ecole Normale Laval, les Ecoles des Freres, the Commercial Academy, the Board of Land Surveyors, the Dept. of Education, New Brunswick, the Corporation of Quebec, R. Hamilton, Esq., F. N. Martin and C. Roy, Civil Engineers, etc., La Société pour la Vulgarisation de l'Enseignement du Peuple, France, F. Peachy, J. Lepage, etc., Archts, N. Piton, T. Maguire, J. Marcotte, builders, etc.

Advertisements.

W. H. PATERSON,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELLERY

And Fancy Dry Goods.

Also General Agent for Gardner's celebrated Lock Stitch Sewing Machine.

78 KING STREET.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BRITISH SHOE STORE

138 Granville Street,

—o—

W. C. BRENNAN & Co,

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

HALIFAX, N.S.

Confederation Life Association of Canada.

STOCK AND MUTUAL PLANS COMBINED.

Guarantee Capital, - - - - \$300,000.

—o—

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL BOARD.

Sir Edward Kenny, Chairman; Hon. James Macdonald, M.P., J. S. McLean, Esq., Thomas Abbott, Esq., Geo. P. Mitchell, Esq.; Medical Examiner, W. N. Wickwire, M.D.

—o—

Nova Scotian Premiums retained in the Province. The great success of this Company in 1872 proves the public appreciation of its UNDOUBTED SECURITY and LOW RATES.

FRED. ALLISON, Manager,

OFFICE OVER HALIFAX BANK.

THE
YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC OF
CANADA

FOR
1873;

BEING AN
ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE DOMINION

AND
A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN

IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



PRICE 25 CENTS

Ottawa :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES BAILLIF AND COMPANY.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1872, by the Publishers
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1873.

HA 746
y4
c. 2
1873

63206

Preface to Year Book and Almanac of Canada

FOR 1873.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The marked and continued success which has attended the publication of the YEAR BOOK, since its first issue in 1866, is accepted by the Publishers as an indication of the favour with which the volume of 1873 will be received.

The volume of 1873 contains, as its predecessors have done, full and authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America.

The same great pains which were bestowed in former years to secure accuracy, have not been spared in the volume for 1873; and it may be stated, with positiveness, that the same amount and variety of information on public matters of interest to the Dominion cannot be elsewhere found in a single volume.

The progress which has been made by Canada in increase of wealth, in every department, since the Confederation, is simply extraordinary.

The *Year Book* is a hand-book carefully classified and indexed, containing facts, necessary to be known in all parts of the Dominion, and sold for a nominal price; it has therefore the largest circulation of any publication in the Dominion.

THE INDEX will be found at the end of the reading matter.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

~~Any~~ Any Advertisement sent to the *Year Book*, not received in time for the first edition, will be inserted in all subsequent editions of this year, and in the first edition of next year, so that it will obtain one clear year's insertion.

~~From~~ From having a larger circulation than any other publication in the Dominion, extending to all parts, it offers the greatest advantages to advertisers.

~~The~~ The YEAR BOOK has also a large circulation in Great Britain, the United States and distant colonies of the Empire.

~~Price~~ Price 25 Cents. Allowance made to the trade. All orders for YEAR BOOKS will be despatched in the order received.

~~Back~~ Back numbers of the *Year Book* may be obtained on application to the publishers, containing a continuous record of public events in Canada for the last seven years.

The Calendar.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----------------------|------|
| Golden Number..... | 12 | Dominical Letter..... | E. |
| Epoct..... | 1 | Roman Indiction..... | 1 |
| Solar Cycle..... | 6 | Julian Period..... | 6596 |

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----|---|
| New Year's Day..... | Jan. | 1 | The feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*), as well as thanksgiving or fast days fixed by proclamation, are legal holidays in the province of Quebec. |
| Epiphany..... | " | 6 | |
| Septuagesima Sunday..... | Feb. | 9 | |
| Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday..... | " | 21 | |
| Ash Wednesday..... | " | 28 | The only legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birth-day, and any day set apart by proclamation. |
| St. David..... | March | 1 | |
| Quadragesima—1st Sun. in Lent..... | " | 2 | |
| St. Patrick..... | " | 17 | |
| Annunciation—Lady Day..... | " | 25 | |
| Palm Sunday..... | April | 6 | The year 5631 of the Jewish Era commences on October 3, 1873. |
| Good Friday..... | " | 11 | |
| Easter Sunday..... | " | 13 | The year 1290 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 11, 1873. |
| Low Sunday..... | " | 20 | |
| St. George..... | " | 23 | The 87th year of Queen Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1873. |
| Rogation Sunday..... | May | 18 | |
| Ascension Day—Holy Thursday..... | " | 21 | The 7th year of the Dominion of Canada commences July 1, 1873. |
| Birth of Queen Victoria..... | " | 21 | |
| Pentecost—Whit Sunday..... | June | 1 | The 94th year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1873. |
| Trinity Sunday..... | " | 8 | |
| Corpus Christi..... | " | 12 | On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W., allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting. |
| Accession of Queen Victoria..... | " | 20 | The times of sunset in any latitude from lat. 42° to lat. 54° may be found with sufficient accuracy, by applying with their proper signs, the corrections given in the following table. |
| Proclamation..... | " | 21 | |
| St. John Bapt.—Midsummer Day..... | " | 21 | |
| St. Peter and St. Paul..... | " | 29 | |
| Dominion Day..... | July | 1 | The same corrections, with their signs changed, are applicable for finding the times of sunrise. |
| St. Michael—Michaelmas Day..... | Sept. | 29 | |
| Birth of Prince of Wales..... | Nov. | 0 | |
| St. Andrew..... | " | 30 | |
| 1st Sunday in Advent..... | " | 30 | |
| Conception of the Virgin Mary..... | Dec. | 8 | |
| St. Thomas..... | " | 21 | |
| Christmas Day..... | " | 25 | |
| St. John the Evangelist..... | " | 27 | |

| LATITUDE. | | 42° | 43° | 44° | 45° | 46° | 47° | 48° | 49° | 50° |
|---------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| January | 1-15..... | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. | m. |
| | 16-31..... | +10 | +7 | +3 | 0 | -4 | -7 | -11 | -15 | -20 |
| February | 1-14..... | 8 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 16 |
| | 15-23..... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 |
| March | 1-15..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| | 16-23..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 24-31..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 1-15..... | -1 | -1 | -0 | 0 | +0 | +1 | +1 | +2 | +2 |
| | 16-30..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| May | 1-15..... | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| | 16-31..... | 7 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 14 |
| June | 1-15..... | 9 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 18 |
| | 16-31..... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 21 |
| July | 1-15..... | 10 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| | 16-31..... | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 17 |
| August | 1-15..... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 13 |
| | 16-31..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| September | 1-15..... | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 16-27..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 28-October 15..... | +2 | +1 | +1 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -2 | -3 | -4 |
| October | 16-31..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| November | 1-15..... | 7 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 14 |
| | 16-30..... | 9 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 17 |
| December | 1-31..... | 11 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 21 |
| LATITUDE..... | | 42° | 43° | 44° | 45° | 46° | 47° | 48° | 49° | 50° |

The corrections to the times of setting due to the change in the sun's declination during the interval between the times of setting in different longitudes, are very small, and may be disregarded.

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are both given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8 for a station in lat.

45° N., and long. 4h. 46m. W. The corrections for *latitudes* to be applied to the times of *setting* given in pp. 6, 7, 8 of the calendar, in order to find the times at which the moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from lat. 42° to lat. 43° by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column, by the number of degrees by which the latitude exceeds 45°. If the latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for latitudes 49° and 50° will

be more near to the truth if the multipliers, (which according to the following rule would be 4 and 5) be replaced respectively by 4 and 5).

The corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of rising are the same as those used for setting, but with the signs changed. In strictness two corrections for longitude are required; one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that eclipses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during the same interval.

The average value of the first of these corrections is about 2m., to be added for each hour, or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the meridian (4h. 46m.); the correction being subtracted, when the place is east of the central meridian.

The correction due to the change in the moon's declination may be disregarded.

The last column in each month on pp. 6, 7, 8, shews the time to which a watch should be set, when the sun is due South, or when the shadow falls on the noon mark of a sun dial.

The times of rising and setting of the sun and moon on pp. 6, 7, 8, without modification, will serve with sufficient exactness for Halifax, Montreal, and Ottawa; and by the rules already given they may be adapted to all other stations. On pp. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 special tables are also given, shewing the local civil times at which the sun and moon rise and set at Toronto and Fort Garry—two extreme stations as regards latitude.

THE PLANETS.

VENUS.—Venus is an evening star from January 1 till she reaches inferior conjunction with the sun on May 5; after which she passes to the west of the sun and becomes a morning star.

The following are the dates at which she reaches certain remarkable points in her course:

February 22, greatest elongation 46° 30' E.; March 7, in perihelion; March 30 greatest brilliancy; April 13, stationary; May 5, inferior conjunction with the Sun; May 18, conjunction with Mercury, Venus 8° 55' N. of Mercury; June 10, at greatest brilliancy; June 27, in aphelion; July 11 greatest elongation, 45° 38' W.; September 9 conj. with Uranus, Venus 0° 54' S.; Oct. 14 conj. with Jupiter, Venus 0° 21' N.; Oct. 17 perihelion.

MARS.—January 17, quadrature; March 21 stationary; April 27 opposition to Sun; June 7, stationary; Aug. 11, quadrature; Nov. 10, perihelion; Nov. 10, conj. with Saturn, Mars 1° 8' S.

JUPITER.—Feb. 14, opposition to Sun; April 17, stationary; May 12, quadrature; Sept. 4, conj. with Sun; Sept. 14, conj. with Mercury, Jupiter 0° 54' S.; Oct. 11, conj. with Venus, Jupiter 0° 21' S.

SATURN.—Jan. 13, conj. with Sun; Jan. 20, conj. with Mercury; Saturn 1° 21' N.; April 22, quadrature; May 12, stationary; July 21, opposition to Sun; Sept. 20, stationary; Oct. 10, quadrature.

URANUS.—Jan. 23, opposition to Sun; April 18, stationary; April 21, quadrature; July 2, conj. with Mercury, Uranus 1° 32' S.; July 28, conj. with Sun; Nov. 2, quadrature; Nov. 15, stationary.

The following table gives the local civil times at which the five principal Planets pass the Meridian of 4h. 46m. west longitude, on the first day of each month, together with the days on which their conjunctions with the moon occur. These times will serve very nearly for any other meridian. For brevity A. M. is denoted by (a) and P. M. by (p.)

| MONTHS. | VENUS. | | MARS. | | JUPITER. | | SATURN. | | URANUS. | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Culminates.</i> | <i>Conj.</i> | <i>Culminates.</i> | <i>Conj.</i> | <i>Culminates.</i> | <i>Conj.</i> | <i>Culminates.</i> | <i>Conj.</i> | <i>Culminates.</i> | <i>Conj.</i> |
| | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. | | H. M. | |
| January | 2 55 p. | { 1 81 | 6 32 a. | 21 | 8 30 a. | 16 | 0 50 p. | 27 | 1 45 a. | 13 |
| February | 3 6 p. | { 9 81 | 5 24 a. | 18 | 1 17 a. | 12 | 11 4 a. | 23 | 11 34 p. | 10 |
| March | 3 0 p. | { 1 30 | 4 8 a. | 17 | 11 9 p. | 11 | 9 26 a. | 23 | 9 39 p. | 9 |
| April | 2 25 p. | { 27 30 | 2 12 a. | 13 | 8 56 p. | 4 | 7 35 a. | 19 | 7 35 p. | 5 |
| May | 0 16 p. | { 23 30 | 11 34 p. | 10 | 6 58 p. | 7 | 5 42 a. | 17 | 5 38 p. | { 2 30 |
| June | 9 42 a. | { 20 28 | 9 1 p. | 6 | 5 6 p. | { 1 28 | 3 39 a. | 13 | 3 37 p. | 26 |
| July | 8 55 a. | { 20 30 | 7 15 p. | 4 | 3 26 p. | { 26 30 | 1 35 a. | 10 | 1 49 p. | 24 |
| August | 8 56 a. | { 18 30 | 6 2 p. | { 30 30 | 1 46 p. | 23 | 11 20 p. | 6 | 11 55 a. | 20 |
| September | 9 20 a. | { 17 30 | 5 18 p. | 27 | 0 7 p. | 19 | 9 7 p. | { 30 30 | 9 57 a. | 16 |
| October | 9 44 a. | { 18 30 | 4 40 p. | 27 | 10 33 a. | 17 | 7 7 p. | 27 | 8 5 a. | 14 |
| November | 10 3 a. | { 17 30 | 4 17 p. | 24 | 8 52 a. | 14 | 5 8 p. | 24 | 6 16 a. | 10 |
| December | 10 27 a. | { 18 30 | 3 55 p. | 23 | 7 13 a. | 12 | 3 20 p. | 21 | 4 8 a. | 8 |

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1873 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 11, partly visible in Canada.

The following table shews the local astro-

nomical times at which such phases as are visible occur at different stations; the blank spaces indicating that the Moon at the corresponding stations will set at or before the time when the phase occurs.

| PHASE. | Halifax. | Fred- ricton. | Que- bec. | Mont- real. | King- ston. | To- ron'to. | Lon- don. | Fort Garry. | Victo- ria. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| First contact with Penumbra | 16 18 | 16 3 | 15 49 | 15 39 | 15 21 | 15 9 | 15 1 | 13 58 | 12 15 |
| First contact with shadow | | | | | 16 24 | 16 12 | 16 4 | 15 1 | 13 18 |
| Beginning of total Phase | | | | | | | | 16 6 | 14 21 |
| Middle of Eclipse | | | | | | | | | 15 8 |
| End of total Phase | | | | | | | | | 15 53 |

Magnitude of Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 1.428.

First contact with shadow occurs at 124° from the North point of Moon's limb towards the East; and the last contact 82° towards the West; in each case for direct image.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 25, 1873, visible in the Eastern part of Canada on the morning of May 26 (civil time.)

The Eclipse begins on the earth generally May 25, at 19h. 3m Greenwich time, in longitude 20° 57' W of Greenwich, and latitude 25° 4' N.

The greatest Eclipse is at 21h. 8.8m. in long. 99° 46' W., and latitude 83° 54' N.

Magnitude 0.890; the Sun's diameter being unity.

The Eclipse ends generally May 25, 23h. 14.5m. in longitude 131° 13' E., and latitude 52° 57' N.

The line on which the Eclipse ends at sunrise crosses the St. Lawrence a little above Montreal.

At HALIFAX the Sun rises partially eclipsed.

Magnitude at sunrise 0.59.

Position 34° from North point of Sun's disc towards the East.

At FREDERICTON the Sun rises partially eclipsed.

Magnitude at sunrise 0.56.

Position 40° from North point of Sun's disc towards the East.

At QUEBEC the sun rises partially eclipsed. Magnitude at sunrise 0.30.

Position 51° from North point of Sun's disc, towards the East.

At MONTREAL, a very small portion of the Sun is eclipsed at rising.

Magnitude at sunrise 0.06.

Position 53° from North point of Sun's disc, towards the East.

At TORONTO the Eclipse is not visible.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 4, which occurs after the Moon has set at most parts of the Dominion.

At Victoria the first contact with the Penumbra and with the shadow occur just before the Moon sets in the morning of November 4.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the SUN Nov. 10, 1873 invisible in Canada.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.

DATES OF BIRTH AND ACCESSION.

| | | Born. | Accession. |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Austria | Francis Joseph, Emperor | 12 Aug., 1830 | 2 Dec., 1848 |
| Baden | Fredrick W. L., Grand Duke | 9 Sept., 1826 | 6 Sept., 1856 |
| Bavaria | Louis II., King | 25 Aug., 1845 | 10 Mar., 1864 |
| Belgium | Leopold II., King | 9 April, 1835 | 10 Dec., 1865 |
| Brazil (South America) | Pedro II., Emperor of | 2 Dec., 1825 | 7 April, 1891 |
| Denmark | Christian IX., King | 8 April, 1818 | 15 Nov., 1863 |
| England | Victoria, Queen | 24 May, 1819 | 29 June, 1837 |
| France | L. A. Thiers, President | 16 April, 1797 | 31 Aug., 1871 |
| Greece | George I., King of the Greeks | 21 Dec., 1845 | 6 June, 1834 |
| Hesse Darmstadt | Louis III., Grand Duke | 9 June, 1806 | 15 June, 1815 |
| Holland | William III., King | 14 Feb., 1817 | 17 Mar., 1849 |
| Italy | Victor Emmanuel II., King | 18 Mar., 1830 | 23 Mar., 1849 |
| Mecklenburg Schwesin | Fredric Francis, Grand Duke | 26 Feb., 1823 | 7 Mar., 1842 |
| Mecklenburg Strzelitz | Fred Wm. Charles, Grand Duke | 17 Oct., 1819 | 6 Sept., 1860 |
| Oldenburg | Nicolas, Grand Duke | 6 July, 1827 | 27 Feb., 1853 |
| Portugal | Don Louis I., King | 31 Oct., 1818 | 11 Nov., 1841 |
| Prussia | William I., Emperor of Germany | 22 Mar., 1797 | 2 Jan., 1861 |
| Roman Church | Pius IX., Pope | 13 May, 1792 | 16 June, 1846 |
| Russia | Alexander II., Emperor | 29 April, 1818 | 2 Mar., 1855 |
| Saxe Coburg and Gotha | Ernest II., Augustus Charles, Duke | 21 June, 1818 | 29 Jan., 1844 |
| Saxe Meiningen | George, Duke | 2 April, 1826 | 20 Sept., 1868 |
| Saxe Weimar | Charles Alexander, Grand Duke | 24 June, 1818 | 8 July, 1858 |
| Saxony | John I., King | 12 Dec., 1801 | 9 Aug., 1854 |
| Spain | Amadeus, King | 30 May, 1845 | 11 Nov., 1870 |
| Sweden and Norway | Charles XV, Louis Eugene, King | 3 May, 1826 | 7 July, 1859 |
| Turkey | Abdul Aziz Khan, Sul'an | 9 Feb., 1830 | 25 June, 1868 |
| United States (America) | Ulysses S. Grant, President | 27 April, 1822 | 4 Mar., 1869 |
| Wurtemberg | Charles Frederick Alexander, King | 6 Mar., 1823 | 25 June, 1861 |

Calendar—Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon, &c. 7

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. Long. 4h. 48m. W.—1873.

| Day of Week. | MAY. | | | | JUNE. | | | | JULY. | | | | AUGUST. | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | D. of M. | Sun rises sets. | Moon rises sets. | Cor. for 10' lat. | Sun on Mer. | Cor. for 10' lat. | Moon rises sets. | Cor. for 10' lat. | Sun rises sets. | Cor. for 10' lat. | Moon rises sets. | Cor. for 10' lat. | Sun rises sets. | Cor. for 10' lat. | Moon rises sets. | Cor. for 10' lat. |
| Thursday | 1 | 4 48 | 7 05 | 1 57 | 11 57 | 1 57 | 7 39 | 1 58 | 1 41 | 7 50 | 1 44 | 1 41 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Friday | 2 | 4 47 | 7 07 | 8 51 | 1 52 | 1 52 | 7 40 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 51 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Saturday | 3 | 4 45 | 7 08 | 9 53 | 1 57 | 1 57 | 7 40 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 51 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| SUNDAY | 4 | 4 44 | 7 09 | 10 58 | 1 49 | 1 49 | 7 39 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 50 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Monday | 5 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 11 59 | 1 42 | 1 42 | 7 38 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 49 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Tuesday | 6 | 4 41 | 7 12 | 1 07 | 2 59 | 1 31 | 7 37 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 48 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Wednesday | 7 | 4 40 | 7 13 | 2 11 | 3 59 | 1 20 | 7 36 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 47 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Thursday | 8 | 4 39 | 7 14 | 3 15 | 3 17 | 1 06 | 7 35 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 46 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Friday | 9 | 4 37 | 7 15 | 4 21 | 3 35 | 0 51 | 7 34 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 45 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Saturday | 10 | 4 36 | 7 17 | 5 29 | 3 54 | 1 01 | 7 33 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 44 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| SUNDAY | 11 | 4 35 | 7 18 | 6 39 | 4 15 | 1 8 | 7 32 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 43 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Monday | 12 | 4 34 | 7 19 | 7 52 | 4 39 | 1 7 | 7 31 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 42 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Tuesday | 13 | 4 34 | 7 20 | 9 08 | 4 09 | 3 5 | 7 30 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 41 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Wednesday | 14 | 4 31 | 7 22 | 10 17 | 5 48 | 4 3 | 7 29 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 40 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Thursday | 15 | 4 30 | 7 22 | 11 18 | 6 37 | 4 7 | 7 28 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 39 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Friday | 16 | 4 29 | 7 22 | 11 18 | 7 38 | 4 7 | 7 27 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 38 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Saturday | 17 | 4 28 | 7 23 | 0 11 | 8 50 | 4 2 | 7 26 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 37 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| SUNDAY | 18 | 4 27 | 7 25 | 0 53 | 10 07 | 3 2 | 7 25 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 36 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Monday | 19 | 4 26 | 7 26 | 1 28 | 11 26 | 2 1 | 7 24 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 35 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Tuesday | 20 | 4 25 | 7 28 | 1 53 | 12 44 | 1 4 | 7 23 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 34 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Wednesday | 21 | 4 23 | 7 29 | 2 16 | 2 01 | 0 5 | 7 22 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 33 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Thursday | 22 | 4 23 | 7 30 | 2 38 | 3 17 | 0 5 | 7 21 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 32 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Friday | 23 | 4 22 | 7 31 | 3 01 | 4 36 | 1 4 | 7 20 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 31 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Saturday | 24 | 4 21 | 7 32 | 3 23 | 5 49 | 2 4 | 7 19 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 30 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| SUNDAY | 25 | 4 21 | 7 33 | 3 23 | 7 04 | 3 2 | 7 18 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 29 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Monday | 26 | 4 21 | 7 34 | 4 20 | 8 17 | 4 1 | 7 17 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 28 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Tuesday | 27 | 4 20 | 7 35 | 4 50 | 9 24 | 4 1 | 7 16 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 27 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Wednesday | 28 | 4 19 | 7 36 | 5 43 | 10 22 | 4 7 | 7 15 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 26 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Thursday | 29 | 4 18 | 7 37 | 6 38 | 11 12 | 4 5 | 7 14 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 25 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Friday | 30 | 4 17 | 7 38 | 7 38 | 11 47 | 3 9 | 7 13 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 24 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| Saturday | 31 | 4 16 | 7 38 | 8 43 | A.M. | 11 57 | 7 38 | 1 53 | 1 40 | 7 23 | 1 43 | 1 40 | 4 49 | 2 22 | 3 16 | 1 06 |
| SUNDAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuesday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thursday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saturday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuesday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thursday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Friday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saturday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Calendar—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon, &c.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 46m. W. -1873.

DECEMBER.

NOVEMBER.

OCTOBER.

SEPTEMBER.

Table with columns for Day of the Week, Sun rises sets, Moon rises sets, Moon phase, Cor. for lat., Sun on Mer., and D. of M. for each month from September to December.

Calendar—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon.

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry—1873.

| Day of Week | JANUARY. | | | | | | FEBRUARY. | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Toronto, lat 43° 39' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53' N. | | | | | | | |
| Day of Month | Sun. rises. | Sun. sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun. rises. | Moon sets. | Sun. rises. | Sun. sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun. rises. | Sun. sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. |
| Wednesday | 7 34 | 4 34 | 9 56 | 7 31 | 8 00 | 10 22 | 7 15 | 5 13 | 7 16 | 5 12 | 7 34 | 7 32 | 10 10 | 11 44 |
| Thursday | 7 34 | 4 35 | 10 31 | 8 51 | 7 59 | 10 50 | 7 14 | 5 14 | 7 15 | 5 13 | 7 34 | 7 31 | 10 10 | 11 44 |
| Friday | 7 34 | 4 36 | 11 00 | 10 09 | 7 59 | 11 18 | 7 13 | 5 16 | 7 15 | 5 14 | 7 34 | 7 29 | 10 23 | 11 44 |
| Saturday | 7 34 | 4 37 | 11 23 | 11 23 | 7 59 | 11 38 | 7 12 | 5 17 | 7 15 | 5 14 | 7 34 | 7 28 | 10 45 | 11 44 |
| SUNDAY | 7 34 | 4 38 | 11 48 | A. M. | 7 59 | 11 49 | 7 11 | 5 18 | 7 15 | 5 13 | 7 34 | 7 26 | 10 58 | 11 44 |
| Monday | 7 33 | 4 39 | 12 00 | 0 35 | 7 58 | 12 05 | 7 10 | 5 19 | 7 15 | 5 14 | 7 34 | 7 25 | 11 12 | 11 44 |
| Tuesday | 7 33 | 4 40 | 12 15 | 1 45 | 7 58 | 12 15 | 7 09 | 5 20 | 7 15 | 5 15 | 7 34 | 7 24 | 11 30 | 11 44 |
| Wednesday | 7 33 | 4 41 | 12 30 | 2 54 | 7 58 | 12 22 | 7 08 | 5 21 | 7 15 | 5 16 | 7 34 | 7 23 | 11 48 | 11 44 |
| Thursday | 7 33 | 4 42 | 1 00 | 4 03 | 7 57 | 1 09 | 7 07 | 5 22 | 7 15 | 5 17 | 7 34 | 7 22 | 12 02 | 11 44 |
| Friday | 7 33 | 4 44 | 2 07 | 5 09 | 7 57 | 1 41 | 7 06 | 5 23 | 7 15 | 5 18 | 7 34 | 7 21 | 12 17 | 11 44 |
| Saturday | 7 32 | 4 45 | 3 00 | 6 11 | 7 56 | 2 22 | 7 05 | 5 24 | 7 15 | 5 19 | 7 34 | 7 20 | 12 32 | 11 44 |
| SUNDAY | 7 32 | 4 46 | 3 41 | 7 07 | 7 56 | 3 12 | 7 04 | 5 25 | 7 15 | 5 20 | 7 34 | 7 19 | 12 47 | 11 44 |
| Monday | 7 31 | 4 47 | 4 38 | 8 34 | 7 55 | 4 11 | 7 03 | 5 26 | 7 15 | 5 21 | 7 34 | 7 18 | 1 01 | 11 44 |
| Tuesday | 7 31 | 4 48 | 5 39 | 9 36 | 7 54 | 5 16 | 7 02 | 5 27 | 7 15 | 5 22 | 7 34 | 7 17 | 1 16 | 11 44 |
| Wednesday | 7 30 | 4 49 | 6 42 | 10 33 | 7 53 | 6 23 | 7 01 | 5 28 | 7 15 | 5 23 | 7 34 | 7 16 | 1 31 | 11 44 |
| Thursday | 7 30 | 4 51 | 7 44 | 11 41 | 7 53 | 7 31 | 7 00 | 5 29 | 7 15 | 5 24 | 7 34 | 7 15 | 1 46 | 11 44 |
| Friday | 7 29 | 4 52 | 8 49 | 12 48 | 7 52 | 8 38 | 6 58 | 5 30 | 7 15 | 5 25 | 7 34 | 7 14 | 2 01 | 11 44 |
| Saturday | 7 29 | 4 53 | 9 49 | 10 17 | 7 51 | 9 46 | 6 58 | 5 31 | 7 15 | 5 26 | 7 34 | 7 13 | 2 16 | 11 44 |
| SUNDAY | 7 28 | 4 54 | 10 51 | 10 36 | 7 50 | 10 54 | 6 57 | 5 32 | 7 15 | 5 27 | 7 34 | 7 12 | 2 31 | 11 44 |
| Monday | 7 27 | 4 56 | 11 55 | 10 56 | 7 49 | 11 55 | 6 56 | 5 33 | 7 15 | 5 28 | 7 34 | 7 11 | 2 46 | 11 44 |
| Tuesday | 7 26 | 4 57 | 1 02 | 11 17 | 7 48 | 12 04 | 6 55 | 5 34 | 7 15 | 5 29 | 7 34 | 7 10 | 3 01 | 11 44 |
| Wednesday | 7 26 | 4 58 | 1 02 | 11 41 | 7 47 | 1 16 | 6 54 | 5 35 | 7 15 | 5 30 | 7 34 | 7 09 | 3 16 | 11 44 |
| Thursday | 7 25 | 5 00 | 2 12 | 12 00 | 7 46 | 2 32 | 6 52 | 5 36 | 7 15 | 5 31 | 7 34 | 7 08 | 3 31 | 11 44 |
| Friday | 7 24 | 5 01 | 3 25 | 1 44 | 7 46 | 3 51 | 6 50 | 5 37 | 7 15 | 5 32 | 7 34 | 7 07 | 3 46 | 11 44 |
| Saturday | 7 23 | 5 02 | 4 39 | 2 29 | 7 45 | 5 11 | 6 47 | 5 38 | 7 15 | 5 33 | 7 34 | 7 06 | 4 01 | 11 44 |
| SUNDAY | 7 22 | 5 04 | 5 50 | 3 28 | 7 42 | 6 25 | 6 46 | 5 41 | 7 15 | 5 34 | 7 34 | 7 05 | 4 16 | 11 44 |
| Monday | 7 21 | 5 05 | 6 53 | 4 39 | 7 41 | 7 27 | 6 45 | 5 42 | 7 15 | 5 35 | 7 34 | 7 04 | 4 31 | 11 44 |
| Tuesday | 7 20 | 5 08 | 7 42 | 5 02 | 7 40 | 8 14 | 6 43 | 5 43 | 7 15 | 5 36 | 7 34 | 7 03 | 4 46 | 11 44 |
| Wednesday | 7 19 | 5 08 | 8 25 | 6 23 | 7 38 | 8 48 | 6 42 | 5 44 | 7 15 | 5 37 | 7 34 | 7 02 | 5 01 | 11 44 |
| Thursday | 7 18 | 5 09 | 9 08 | 7 46 | 7 37 | 9 14 | 6 41 | 5 45 | 7 15 | 5 38 | 7 34 | 7 01 | 5 16 | 11 44 |
| Friday | 7 17 | 5 10 | 9 25 | 9 04 | 7 35 | 9 35 | 6 40 | 5 46 | 7 15 | 5 39 | 7 34 | 7 00 | 5 31 | 11 44 |

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

MARCH.

| Day of the Week. | Toronto, lat. 43° 38' N. | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53' N. | | | | Day of Month. |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets | |
| Tuesday | 6.36 | 5.49 | 8.13 | 9.12 | 6.43 | 5.42 | 8.12 | 9.20 | 1 |
| Wednesday | 6.34 | 5.50 | 8.36 | 10.27 | 6.41 | 5.44 | 8.30 | 10.42 | 2 |
| Thursday | 6.31 | 5.52 | 9.02 | 11.40 | 6.37 | 5.47 | 8.50 | 11.42 | 3 |
| Friday | 6.29 | 5.53 | 9.31 | A. M. | 6.35 | 5.45 | 9.13 | 0.01 | 4 |
| Saturday | 6.26 | 5.54 | 10.04 | 0.51 | 6.33 | 5.45 | 9.40 | 1.16 | 5 |
| SUNDAY | 6.23 | 5.55 | 10.43 | 1.53 | 6.30 | 5.50 | 10.16 | 2.30 | 6 |
| Monday | 6.21 | 5.57 | 11.30 | 2.59 | 6.28 | 5.52 | 11.00 | 3.33 | 7 |
| Tuesday | 6.24 | 5.58 | P. 24 | 3.51 | 6.28 | 5.53 | 11.55 | 4.25 | 8 |
| Wednesday | 6.22 | 5.59 | 1.22 | 4.35 | 6.26 | 5.55 | P. 58 | 5.07 | 9 |
| Thursday | 6.20 | 6.00 | 2.24 | 5.11 | 6.24 | 5.57 | 6.03 | 5.39 | 10 |
| Friday | 6.19 | 6.02 | 3.28 | 5.40 | 6.22 | 5.58 | 6.03 | 6.03 | 11 |
| Saturday | 6.17 | 6.03 | 4.31 | 6.06 | 6.20 | 6.00 | 6.03 | 6.20 | 12 |
| SUNDAY | 6.15 | 6.04 | 5.34 | 6.27 | 6.18 | 6.01 | 6.26 | 6.45 | 13 |
| Monday | 6.13 | 6.05 | 6.36 | 6.47 | 6.15 | 6.02 | 6.32 | 6.55 | 14 |
| Tuesday | 6.11 | 6.06 | 7.40 | 7.07 | 6.13 | 6.05 | 7.45 | 7.08 | 15 |
| Wednesday | 6.10 | 6.08 | 8.44 | 7.26 | 6.11 | 6.06 | 8.55 | 7.23 | 16 |
| Thursday | 6.08 | 6.09 | 9.51 | 7.47 | 6.09 | 6.08 | 10.03 | 7.39 | 17 |
| Friday | 6.06 | 6.10 | 11.00 | 8.11 | 6.07 | 6.09 | 11.22 | 7.57 | 18 |
| Saturday | 6.04 | 6.11 | A. M. | 8.40 | 6.05 | 6.11 | A. M. | 8.20 | 19 |
| SUNDAY | 6.02 | 6.13 | 0.11 | 9.15 | 6.02 | 6.13 | 0.39 | 8.51 | 20 |
| Monday | 6.01 | 6.14 | 1.20 | 10.20 | 6.00 | 6.14 | 1.53 | 9.33 | 21 |
| Tuesday | 5.59 | 6.15 | 2.25 | 10.57 | 5.58 | 6.16 | 3.01 | 10.37 | 22 |
| Wednesday | 5.57 | 6.16 | 3.25 | 05 | 5.56 | 6.17 | 3.57 | 11.38 | 23 |
| Thursday | 5.55 | 6.17 | 4.09 | 1.22 | 5.54 | 6.19 | 4.39 | 12.41 | 24 |
| Friday | 5.53 | 6.19 | 4.48 | 2.43 | 5.51 | 6.20 | P. 23 | 1.53 | 25 |
| Saturday | 5.52 | 6.20 | 5.20 | 4.01 | 5.49 | 6.22 | 3.36 | 2.53 | 26 |
| SUNDAY | 5.50 | 6.21 | 5.47 | 5.24 | 5.47 | 6.24 | 3.56 | 3.43 | 27 |
| Monday | 5.48 | 6.22 | 6.11 | 6.43 | 5.45 | 6.25 | 4.15 | 4.35 | 28 |
| Tuesday | 5.46 | 6.23 | 6.35 | 8.01 | 5.43 | 6.27 | 4.41 | 5.10 | 29 |
| Wednesday | 5.44 | 6.24 | 7.07 | 9.12 | 5.41 | 6.29 | 5.10 | 6.10 | 30 |
| Thursday | 5.43 | 6.26 | 7.27 | 10.33 | 5.38 | 6.30 | 7.41 | 10.21 | 31 |

APRIL.

| Day of Month. | Toronto, lat. 43° 38' N. | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53' N. | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets |
| 1 | 5.41 | 6.27 | 7.59 | 11.43 | 5.36 | 6.31 | 8.10 | 12.03 |
| 2 | 5.39 | 6.28 | 8.37 | A. M. | 5.34 | 6.33 | 8.30 | A. M. |
| 3 | 5.37 | 6.30 | 9.22 | 0.46 | 5.32 | 6.35 | 8.52 | 1.22 |
| 4 | 5.35 | 6.30 | 10.12 | 1.45 | 5.30 | 6.36 | 9.45 | 2.21 |
| 5 | 5.34 | 6.32 | 11.12 | 2.33 | 5.28 | 6.38 | 10.44 | 3.07 |
| 6 | 5.32 | 6.35 | P. 17 | 3.12 | 5.25 | 6.39 | 11.50 | 3.42 |
| 7 | 5.30 | 6.34 | 1.14 | 3.43 | 5.23 | 6.41 | 12.58 | 4.09 |
| 8 | 5.28 | 6.35 | 2.20 | 4.10 | 5.21 | 6.42 | 2.07 | 4.30 |
| 9 | 5.27 | 6.36 | 3.23 | 4.33 | 5.19 | 6.44 | 3.15 | 4.47 |
| 10 | 5.25 | 6.37 | 4.26 | 4.53 | 5.17 | 6.45 | 4.24 | 5.02 |
| 11 | 5.23 | 6.38 | 5.30 | 5.12 | 5.15 | 6.47 | 5.33 | 5.16 |
| 12 | 5.21 | 6.40 | 6.34 | 5.32 | 5.13 | 6.49 | 6.43 | 5.30 |
| 13 | 5.20 | 6.41 | 7.41 | 5.52 | 5.11 | 6.50 | 7.56 | 5.45 |
| 14 | 5.18 | 6.42 | 8.50 | 6.15 | 5.09 | 6.52 | 9.11 | 6.03 |
| 15 | 5.16 | 6.43 | 10.02 | 6.42 | 5.07 | 6.53 | 10.29 | 6.24 |
| 16 | 5.15 | 6.45 | 11.13 | 7.16 | 5.05 | 6.55 | 11.45 | 6.52 |
| 17 | 5.13 | 6.46 | A. M. | 7.57 | 5.03 | 6.56 | A. M. | 7.29 |
| 18 | 5.11 | 6.47 | 0.20 | 8.54 | 5.01 | 6.58 | 0.55 | 8.20 |
| 19 | 5.10 | 6.48 | 1.19 | 9.54 | 4.59 | 6.59 | 1.54 | 9.25 |
| 20 | 5.08 | 6.49 | 2.08 | 11.06 | 4.57 | 7.01 | 2.40 | 10.42 |
| 21 | 5.07 | 6.51 | 3.24 | 12.48 | 4.55 | 7.03 | 3.14 | P. 06 |
| 22 | 5.05 | 6.52 | 3.21 | 1.44 | 4.53 | 7.04 | 3.40 | 1.32 |
| 23 | 5.03 | 6.53 | 3.48 | 2.50 | 4.51 | 7.06 | 4.01 | 2.54 |
| 24 | 5.02 | 6.54 | 4.13 | 4.16 | 4.49 | 7.07 | 4.29 | 4.29 |
| 25 | 5.00 | 6.55 | 4.36 | 5.35 | 4.47 | 7.09 | 4.58 | 5.43 |
| 26 | 4.59 | 6.56 | 5.00 | 6.51 | 4.45 | 7.10 | 5.33 | 7.06 |
| 27 | 4.57 | 6.58 | 6.11 | 8.08 | 4.43 | 7.13 | 6.12 | 8.20 |
| 28 | 4.56 | 6.59 | 7.13 | 9.23 | 4.41 | 7.15 | 6.50 | 9.50 |
| 29 | 4.54 | 6.59 | 8.30 | 10.32 | 4.40 | 7.15 | 7.36 | 11.04 |
| 30 | 4.53 | 7.01 | 9.12 | 11.34 | 4.38 | 7.16 | 8.43 | A. M. |

Calendar-- Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon.

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry -1873.

MAY.

JUNE.

| Day of Week. | Toronto, lat. 43° 30' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53' N. | | | | | | Toronto, lat. 43° 30' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 53' N. | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | | | | |
| Thursday | 1 | 4 51 | 7 02 | 8 01 | h. m. | 1 | 4 38 | 7 18 | 7 31 | h. m. | 1 | 4 21 | 7 35 | 0 14 | 1 | 4 18 | 7 40 | 3 56 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 2 | 4 50 | 7 04 | 8 01 | A. M. | 2 | 4 37 | 7 19 | 7 32 | h. m. | 2 | 4 20 | 7 36 | 0 40 | 2 | 4 18 | 7 41 | 3 55 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 3 | 4 49 | 7 05 | 8 00 | A. M. | 3 | 4 36 | 7 20 | 7 33 | h. m. | 3 | 4 19 | 7 37 | 1 02 | 3 | 4 17 | 7 42 | 3 54 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 4 | 4 47 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 11 03 | 4 | 4 35 | 7 21 | 7 34 | 10 42 | 4 | 4 18 | 7 38 | 2 05 | 4 | 4 16 | 7 43 | 3 53 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 5 | 4 46 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 2 37 | 5 | 4 34 | 7 22 | 7 35 | 11 52 | 5 | 4 17 | 7 39 | 1 59 | 5 | 4 15 | 7 44 | 3 52 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 6 | 4 45 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 2 58 | 6 | 4 33 | 7 23 | 7 36 | P. M. 1 00 | 6 | 4 16 | 7 40 | 1 41 | 6 | 4 14 | 7 45 | 3 51 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 7 | 4 43 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 3 17 | 7 | 4 32 | 7 24 | 7 37 | 3 06 | 7 | 4 15 | 7 41 | 1 21 | 7 | 4 13 | 7 46 | 3 50 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 8 | 4 42 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 3 37 | 8 | 4 31 | 7 25 | 7 38 | 3 27 | 8 | 4 14 | 7 42 | 1 01 | 8 | 4 12 | 7 47 | 3 49 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 9 | 4 41 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 3 56 | 9 | 4 30 | 7 26 | 7 39 | 4 27 | 9 | 4 13 | 7 43 | 0 43 | 9 | 4 11 | 7 48 | 3 48 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 10 | 4 40 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 4 21 | 10 | 4 29 | 7 27 | 7 40 | 5 40 | 10 | 4 12 | 7 44 | 0 26 | 10 | 4 10 | 7 49 | 3 47 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 11 | 4 39 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 4 44 | 11 | 4 28 | 7 28 | 7 41 | 6 56 | 11 | 4 11 | 7 45 | 0 10 | 11 | 4 09 | 7 50 | 3 46 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 12 | 4 38 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 5 15 | 12 | 4 27 | 7 29 | 7 44 | 8 14 | 12 | 4 10 | 7 46 | 0 02 | 12 | 4 08 | 7 51 | 3 45 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 13 | 4 37 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 13 | 4 26 | 7 30 | 7 49 | 9 33 | 13 | 4 09 | 7 47 | 0 02 | 13 | 4 07 | 7 52 | 3 44 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 14 | 4 36 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 6 44 | 14 | 4 25 | 7 31 | 7 54 | 10 47 | 14 | 4 08 | 7 48 | 0 02 | 14 | 4 06 | 7 53 | 3 43 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 15 | 4 35 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 7 44 | 15 | 4 24 | 7 32 | 8 04 | 11 50 | 15 | 4 07 | 7 49 | 0 02 | 15 | 4 05 | 7 54 | 3 42 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 16 | 4 34 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 8 54 | 16 | 4 23 | 7 33 | 8 16 | A. M. | 16 | 4 06 | 7 50 | 0 02 | 16 | 4 04 | 7 55 | 3 41 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 17 | 4 33 | 7 06 | 8 00 | 10 07 | 17 | 4 22 | 7 34 | 8 28 | 0 40 | 17 | 4 05 | 7 51 | 0 02 | 17 | 4 03 | 7 56 | 3 40 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 18 | 4 31 | 7 21 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 18 | 4 21 | 7 35 | 8 40 | 1 17 | 18 | 4 04 | 7 52 | 0 02 | 18 | 4 02 | 7 57 | 3 39 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 19 | 4 30 | 7 22 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 19 | 4 20 | 7 36 | 9 09 | 1 45 | 19 | 4 03 | 7 53 | 0 02 | 19 | 4 01 | 7 58 | 3 38 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 20 | 4 29 | 7 23 | 8 00 | 2 52 | 20 | 4 19 | 7 37 | 9 38 | 2 24 | 20 | 4 02 | 7 54 | 0 02 | 20 | 4 00 | 7 59 | 3 37 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 21 | 4 27 | 7 24 | 8 00 | 4 25 | 21 | 4 18 | 7 38 | 10 07 | 3 08 | 21 | 4 01 | 7 55 | 0 02 | 21 | 3 59 | 8 00 | 3 36 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 22 | 4 27 | 7 25 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 22 | 4 17 | 7 39 | 10 36 | 4 04 | 22 | 4 00 | 7 56 | 0 02 | 22 | 3 58 | 8 00 | 3 35 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 23 | 4 26 | 7 26 | 8 00 | 7 40 | 23 | 4 16 | 7 40 | 11 05 | 5 04 | 23 | 3 59 | 7 57 | 0 02 | 23 | 3 57 | 8 00 | 3 34 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 24 | 4 26 | 7 27 | 8 00 | 9 37 | 24 | 4 15 | 7 41 | 11 34 | 6 15 | 24 | 3 58 | 7 58 | 0 02 | 24 | 3 56 | 8 00 | 3 33 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 25 | 4 25 | 7 28 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 25 | 4 14 | 7 42 | 12 03 | 7 27 | 25 | 3 57 | 7 59 | 0 02 | 25 | 3 55 | 8 00 | 3 32 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 26 | 4 24 | 7 29 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 26 | 4 13 | 7 43 | 1 02 | 8 40 | 26 | 3 56 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 26 | 3 54 | 8 00 | 3 31 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 27 | 4 23 | 7 30 | 8 00 | 2 52 | 27 | 4 12 | 7 44 | 2 02 | 9 54 | 27 | 3 55 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 27 | 3 53 | 8 00 | 3 30 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 28 | 4 22 | 7 31 | 8 00 | 4 25 | 28 | 4 11 | 7 45 | 3 02 | 11 07 | 28 | 3 54 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 28 | 3 52 | 8 00 | 3 29 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 29 | 4 22 | 7 32 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 29 | 4 10 | 7 46 | 4 01 | 12 10 | 29 | 3 53 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 29 | 3 51 | 8 00 | 3 28 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 30 | 4 22 | 7 33 | 8 00 | 7 40 | 30 | 4 09 | 7 47 | 5 00 | 1 43 | 30 | 3 52 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 30 | 3 50 | 8 00 | 3 27 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 31 | 4 21 | 7 34 | 8 00 | 9 37 | 31 | 4 08 | 7 48 | 6 28 | 3 37 | 31 | 3 51 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 31 | 3 49 | 8 00 | 3 26 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 1 | 4 20 | 7 35 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 1 | 4 07 | 7 49 | 8 40 | 4 44 | 1 | 3 50 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 1 | 3 48 | 8 00 | 3 25 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 2 | 4 19 | 7 36 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 2 | 4 06 | 7 50 | 9 09 | 5 56 | 2 | 3 47 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 2 | 3 47 | 8 00 | 3 24 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 3 | 4 18 | 7 37 | 8 00 | 2 52 | 3 | 4 05 | 7 51 | 9 38 | 7 06 | 3 | 3 46 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 3 | 3 46 | 8 00 | 3 23 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 4 | 4 17 | 7 38 | 8 00 | 4 25 | 4 | 4 04 | 7 52 | 10 07 | 8 14 | 4 | 3 45 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 4 | 3 45 | 8 00 | 3 22 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 5 | 4 17 | 7 39 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 5 | 4 03 | 7 53 | 10 36 | 9 28 | 5 | 3 44 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 5 | 3 44 | 8 00 | 3 21 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 6 | 4 16 | 7 40 | 8 00 | 7 40 | 6 | 4 02 | 7 54 | 11 05 | 10 41 | 6 | 3 43 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 6 | 3 43 | 8 00 | 3 20 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 7 | 4 15 | 7 41 | 8 00 | 9 37 | 7 | 4 01 | 7 55 | 11 34 | 11 56 | 7 | 3 42 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 7 | 3 42 | 8 00 | 3 19 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 8 | 4 14 | 7 42 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 8 | 4 00 | 7 56 | 12 03 | 13 08 | 8 | 3 41 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 8 | 3 41 | 8 00 | 3 18 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 9 | 4 13 | 7 43 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 9 | 3 59 | 7 57 | 1 02 | 14 21 | 9 | 3 40 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 9 | 3 40 | 8 00 | 3 17 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 10 | 4 12 | 7 44 | 8 00 | 2 52 | 10 | 3 58 | 7 58 | 2 02 | 15 34 | 10 | 3 39 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 10 | 3 39 | 8 00 | 3 16 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 11 | 4 11 | 7 45 | 8 00 | 4 25 | 11 | 3 57 | 7 59 | 3 02 | 16 47 | 11 | 3 38 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 11 | 3 38 | 8 00 | 3 15 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 12 | 4 10 | 7 46 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 12 | 3 56 | 8 00 | 4 01 | 18 00 | 12 | 3 37 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 12 | 3 37 | 8 00 | 3 14 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 13 | 4 09 | 7 47 | 8 00 | 7 40 | 13 | 3 55 | 8 00 | 5 00 | 19 13 | 13 | 3 36 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 13 | 3 36 | 8 00 | 3 13 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 14 | 4 08 | 7 48 | 8 00 | 9 37 | 14 | 3 54 | 8 00 | 6 28 | 3 37 | 14 | 3 35 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 14 | 3 35 | 8 00 | 3 12 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 15 | 4 07 | 7 49 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 15 | 3 53 | 8 00 | 8 40 | 4 44 | 15 | 3 34 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 15 | 3 34 | 8 00 | 3 11 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 16 | 4 06 | 7 50 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 16 | 3 52 | 8 00 | 9 09 | 5 56 | 16 | 3 33 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 16 | 3 33 | 8 00 | 3 10 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 17 | 4 05 | 7 51 | 8 00 | 2 52 | 17 | 3 51 | 8 00 | 9 38 | 7 06 | 17 | 3 32 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 17 | 3 32 | 8 00 | 3 09 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 18 | 4 04 | 7 52 | 8 00 | 4 25 | 18 | 3 50 | 8 00 | 10 07 | 8 14 | 18 | 3 31 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 18 | 3 31 | 8 00 | 3 08 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 19 | 4 03 | 7 53 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 19 | 3 49 | 8 00 | 10 36 | 9 28 | 19 | 3 30 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 19 | 3 30 | 8 00 | 3 07 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 20 | 4 02 | 7 54 | 8 00 | 7 40 | 20 | 3 48 | 8 00 | 11 05 | 10 41 | 20 | 3 29 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 20 | 3 29 | 8 00 | 3 06 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 21 | 4 01 | 7 55 | 8 00 | 9 37 | 21 | 3 47 | 8 00 | 11 34 | 11 56 | 21 | 3 28 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 21 | 3 28 | 8 00 | 3 05 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 22 | 4 00 | 7 56 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 22 | 3 46 | 8 00 | 12 03 | 13 08 | 22 | 3 27 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 22 | 3 27 | 8 00 | 3 04 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 23 | 3 59 | 7 57 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 23 | 3 45 | 8 00 | 1 02 | 14 21 | 23 | 3 26 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 23 | 3 26 | 8 00 | 3 03 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 24 | 3 58 | 7 58 | 8 00 | 2 52 | 24 | 3 44 | 8 00 | 2 02 | 15 34 | 24 | 3 25 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 24 | 3 25 | 8 00 | 3 02 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 25 | 3 57 | 7 59 | 8 00 | 4 25 | 25 | 3 43 | 8 00 | 3 02 | 16 47 | 25 | 3 24 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 25 | 3 24 | 8 00 | 3 01 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Thursday | 26 | 3 56 | 8 00 | 8 00 | 5 54 | 26 | 3 42 | 8 00 | 4 01 | 18 00 | 26 | 3 23 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 26 | 3 23 | 8 00 | 3 00 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Friday | 27 | 3 55 | 8 00 | 8 00 | 7 40 | 27 | 3 41 | 8 00 | 5 00 | 19 13 | 27 | 3 22 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 27 | 3 22 | 8 00 | 2 59 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Saturday | 28 | 3 54 | 8 00 | 8 00 | 9 37 | 28 | 3 40 | 8 00 | 6 28 | 3 37 | 28 | 3 21 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 28 | 3 21 | 8 00 | 2 58 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| SUNDAY | 29 | 3 53 | 8 00 | 8 00 | 11 30 | 29 | 3 39 | 8 00 | 8 40 | 4 44 | 29 | 3 20 | 8 00 | 0 02 | 29 | 3 20 | 8 00 | 2 57 | 8 00 | | | | | |
| Monday | 30 | 3 52 | 8 00 | 8 00 | 1 23 | 30 | 3 38 | 8 00 | 9 09 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

JULY.

| Day of Week. | Toronto, lat. 43° 30' N. | | | | Fort Garry lat. 49° 53' N. | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. |
| 1 | 4 22 | 7 45 | 10 49 | 11 44 | 3 56 | 8 11 | 10 46 | 11 49 |
| 2 | 4 23 | 7 45 | 11 51 | A. M. | 3 56 | 8 11 | 11 53 | A. M. |
| 3 | 4 23 | 7 45 | P. 2 01 | 0 23 | 3 57 | 8 10 | 12 03 | A. 02 |
| 4 | 4 24 | 7 44 | 3 00 | 0 44 | 3 59 | 8 10 | 3 28 | 0 33 |
| 5 | 4 25 | 7 44 | 4 20 | 1 10 | 3 59 | 8 09 | 4 46 | 0 53 |
| 6 | 4 26 | 7 44 | 5 34 | 1 42 | 4 01 | 8 08 | 6 05 | 1 20 |
| 7 | 4 26 | 7 43 | 6 45 | 2 23 | 4 02 | 8 07 | 7 20 | 1 56 |
| 8 | 4 27 | 7 43 | 7 48 | 3 17 | 4 03 | 8 06 | 8 21 | 2 47 |
| 9 | 4 27 | 7 42 | 8 42 | 4 23 | 4 03 | 8 06 | 9 14 | 3 54 |
| 10 | 4 28 | 7 42 | 9 21 | 5 39 | 4 04 | 8 06 | 9 50 | 5 15 |
| 11 | 4 29 | 7 41 | 10 24 | 7 00 | 4 05 | 8 05 | 10 16 | 6 42 |
| 12 | 4 30 | 7 41 | 10 24 | 8 21 | 4 06 | 8 04 | 10 37 | 8 10 |
| 13 | 4 31 | 7 40 | 10 49 | 9 41 | 4 07 | 8 03 | 10 55 | 9 36 |
| 14 | 4 31 | 7 39 | 11 12 | 10 57 | 4 08 | 8 02 | 11 12 | 10 59 |
| 15 | 4 32 | 7 38 | 11 35 | P. 1 28 | 4 09 | 8 01 | 11 29 | P. 1 30 |
| 16 | 4 33 | 7 38 | 11 59 | 2 37 | 4 11 | 8 00 | 11 47 | 2 58 |
| 17 | 4 34 | 7 37 | A. M. | 3 49 | 4 12 | 7 59 | A. 09 | A. M. |
| 18 | 4 35 | 7 36 | 0 28 | 3 49 | 4 13 | 7 58 | 4 16 | 4 16 |
| 19 | 4 36 | 7 36 | 0 28 | 4 57 | 4 14 | 7 57 | 0 36 | 5 29 |
| 20 | 4 37 | 7 35 | 1 01 | 6 00 | 4 15 | 7 56 | 1 13 | 6 35 |
| 21 | 4 38 | 7 34 | 1 41 | 7 04 | 4 16 | 7 55 | 1 58 | 7 29 |
| 22 | 4 38 | 7 33 | 2 28 | 8 08 | 4 17 | 7 55 | 2 55 | 8 11 |
| 23 | 4 39 | 7 33 | 3 24 | 9 11 | 4 18 | 7 54 | 3 59 | 8 43 |
| 24 | 4 40 | 7 32 | 4 25 | 8 15 | 4 19 | 7 53 | 5 08 | 9 07 |
| 25 | 4 42 | 7 31 | 5 29 | 9 08 | 4 21 | 7 52 | 6 18 | 9 26 |
| 26 | 4 43 | 7 30 | 6 34 | 9 46 | 4 22 | 7 51 | 7 26 | 9 41 |
| 27 | 4 44 | 7 29 | 7 37 | 9 29 | 4 23 | 7 49 | 7 26 | 9 41 |
| 28 | 4 45 | 7 28 | 8 39 | 9 43 | 4 25 | 7 48 | 8 24 | 9 53 |
| 29 | 4 46 | 7 27 | 9 40 | 10 00 | 4 27 | 7 46 | 9 40 | 10 07 |
| 30 | 4 47 | 7 26 | 10 43 | 10 27 | 4 29 | 7 45 | 10 46 | 10 21 |
| 31 | 4 48 | 7 24 | 11 46 | 10 47 | 4 29 | 7 43 | 11 57 | 10 38 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

AUGUST.

| Day of Month. | Toronto, lat. 43° 30' N. | | | | Fort Garry lat. 49° 53' N. | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. |
| 1 | 4 49 | 7 23 | 2 01 | P. 62 | 4 49 | 7 23 | 2 01 | P. 62 |
| 2 | 4 50 | 7 22 | 3 12 | 3 12 | 4 50 | 7 22 | 3 12 | 3 12 |
| 3 | 4 51 | 7 21 | 4 23 | 4 23 | 4 51 | 7 21 | 4 23 | 4 23 |
| 4 | 4 52 | 7 19 | 5 30 | 5 30 | 4 52 | 7 19 | 5 30 | 5 30 |
| 5 | 4 53 | 7 17 | 6 25 | 6 25 | 4 53 | 7 17 | 6 25 | 6 25 |
| 6 | 4 54 | 7 16 | 7 13 | 7 13 | 4 54 | 7 16 | 7 13 | 7 13 |
| 7 | 4 55 | 7 14 | 8 02 | 8 02 | 4 55 | 7 14 | 8 02 | 8 02 |
| 8 | 4 57 | 7 13 | 8 54 | 8 54 | 4 57 | 7 13 | 8 54 | 8 54 |
| 9 | 4 58 | 7 12 | 9 50 | 9 50 | 4 58 | 7 12 | 9 50 | 9 50 |
| 10 | 4 59 | 7 12 | 10 49 | 10 49 | 4 59 | 7 12 | 10 49 | 10 49 |
| 11 | 5 00 | 7 10 | 11 49 | 11 49 | 5 00 | 7 10 | 11 49 | 11 49 |
| 12 | 5 01 | 7 08 | 12 49 | 12 49 | 5 01 | 7 08 | 12 49 | 12 49 |
| 13 | 5 02 | 7 07 | 10 02 | 10 02 | 5 02 | 7 07 | 10 02 | 10 02 |
| 14 | 5 03 | 7 05 | 10 30 | 10 30 | 5 03 | 7 05 | 10 30 | 10 30 |
| 15 | 5 04 | 7 04 | 11 01 | 11 01 | 5 04 | 7 04 | 11 01 | 11 01 |
| 16 | 5 06 | 7 02 | 11 40 | 11 40 | 5 06 | 7 02 | 11 40 | 11 40 |
| 17 | 5 07 | 7 01 | A. M. | A. M. | 5 07 | 7 01 | A. M. | A. M. |
| 18 | 5 08 | 6 59 | 0 24 | 0 24 | 5 08 | 6 59 | 0 24 | 0 24 |
| 19 | 5 09 | 6 58 | 1 18 | 1 18 | 5 09 | 6 58 | 1 18 | 1 18 |
| 20 | 5 10 | 6 58 | 2 17 | 2 17 | 5 10 | 6 58 | 2 17 | 2 17 |
| 21 | 5 11 | 6 55 | 3 18 | 3 18 | 5 11 | 6 55 | 3 18 | 3 18 |
| 22 | 5 12 | 6 53 | 4 25 | 4 25 | 5 12 | 6 53 | 4 25 | 4 25 |
| 23 | 5 13 | 6 51 | 5 29 | 5 29 | 5 13 | 6 51 | 5 29 | 5 29 |
| 24 | 5 15 | 6 50 | 6 31 | 6 31 | 5 15 | 6 50 | 6 31 | 6 31 |
| 25 | 5 16 | 6 48 | 7 33 | 7 33 | 5 16 | 6 48 | 7 33 | 7 33 |
| 26 | 5 17 | 6 46 | 8 35 | 8 35 | 5 17 | 6 46 | 8 35 | 8 35 |
| 27 | 5 18 | 6 44 | 9 37 | 9 37 | 5 18 | 6 44 | 9 37 | 9 37 |
| 28 | 5 19 | 6 43 | 10 42 | 10 42 | 5 19 | 6 43 | 10 42 | 10 42 |
| 29 | 5 20 | 6 41 | 11 46 | 11 46 | 5 20 | 6 41 | 11 46 | 11 46 |
| 30 | 5 21 | 6 39 | P. 2 06 | P. 2 06 | 5 21 | 6 39 | P. 2 06 | P. 2 06 |
| 31 | 5 23 | 6 38 | .. | .. | 5 23 | 6 38 | .. | .. |

Calendar—Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon.

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

SEPTEMBER.

| Day of the Week. | Toronto, lat. 43° 38' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry lat. 49° 53' N. | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | M on rises. | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Moon sets. |
| 1 | 5 23 | 6 36 | 3 13 | 11 40 | 5 14 | 6 46 | 3 49 | 11 10 | 3 49 | 11 10 | 5 14 | 6 46 |
| 2 | 5 24 | 6 34 | 4 14 | 11 40 | 5 15 | 6 44 | 4 50 | 11 10 | 4 50 | 11 10 | 5 15 | 6 44 |
| 3 | 5 25 | 6 32 | 5 06 | 0 45 | 5 16 | 6 42 | 5 38 | 0 16 | 5 38 | 0 16 | 5 16 | 6 42 |
| 4 | 5 27 | 6 31 | 5 46 | 2 01 | 5 20 | 6 40 | 6 13 | 1 36 | 5 39 | 1 36 | 5 19 | 6 40 |
| 5 | 5 28 | 6 29 | 6 20 | 3 24 | 5 21 | 6 38 | 6 39 | 3 08 | 5 39 | 3 08 | 5 20 | 6 38 |
| 6 | 5 29 | 6 27 | 6 49 | 4 47 | 5 23 | 6 37 | 7 01 | 4 36 | 5 38 | 4 36 | 5 23 | 6 37 |
| 7 | 5 30 | 6 25 | 7 13 | 6 10 | 5 25 | 6 35 | 7 15 | 6 03 | 5 34 | 6 33 | 5 25 | 6 35 |
| 8 | 5 31 | 6 24 | 7 38 | 7 31 | 5 26 | 6 31 | 7 36 | 7 35 | 5 31 | 6 28 | 5 26 | 6 31 |
| 9 | 5 32 | 6 22 | 8 02 | 8 51 | 5 27 | 6 28 | 7 54 | 9 01 | 5 29 | 6 26 | 5 27 | 6 28 |
| 10 | 5 33 | 6 20 | 8 30 | 10 10 | 5 29 | 6 26 | 8 14 | 10 27 | 5 31 | 6 23 | 5 29 | 6 26 |
| 11 | 5 35 | 6 18 | 9 00 | 11 28 | 5 31 | 6 23 | 8 39 | 11 57 | 5 32 | 6 20 | 5 31 | 6 23 |
| 12 | 5 37 | 6 16 | 9 37 | P. 1 47 | 5 32 | 6 20 | 9 10 | P. 7 0 | 5 34 | 6 18 | 5 32 | 6 20 |
| 13 | 5 37 | 6 14 | 10 20 | | 5 34 | 6 18 | 9 50 | 2 22 | 5 34 | 6 18 | 5 34 | 6 18 |
| 14 | 5 38 | 6 12 | 11 11 | 2 48 | 5 35 | 6 15 | 10 40 | 3 24 | 5 35 | 6 15 | 5 35 | 6 15 |
| 15 | 5 39 | 6 11 | A. M. | 3 38 | 5 36 | 6 13 | 11 40 | 4 13 | 5 36 | 6 13 | 5 36 | 6 13 |
| 16 | 5 41 | 6 09 | A. M. | 4 19 | 5 38 | 6 11 | A. M. | 4 51 | 5 39 | 6 09 | 5 39 | 6 11 |
| 17 | 5 42 | 6 07 | 1 11 | 5 18 | 5 39 | 6 09 | 5 56 | 5 39 | 5 41 | 6 07 | 5 41 | 6 09 |
| 18 | 5 43 | 6 05 | 2 20 | 5 41 | 5 41 | 6 07 | 6 37 | 6 11 | 5 42 | 6 05 | 5 42 | 6 07 |
| 19 | 5 44 | 6 03 | 3 21 | 6 00 | 5 42 | 6 02 | 7 16 | 6 10 | 5 44 | 6 02 | 5 44 | 6 02 |
| 20 | 5 45 | 6 01 | 4 21 | 6 40 | 5 44 | 6 00 | 8 15 | 6 10 | 5 45 | 6 00 | 5 45 | 6 00 |
| 21 | 5 46 | 6 00 | 5 23 | 6 19 | 5 46 | 6 00 | 9 23 | 6 23 | 5 46 | 6 00 | 5 46 | 6 00 |
| 22 | 5 47 | 5 58 | 6 23 | 6 37 | 5 47 | 5 56 | 10 30 | 6 36 | 5 47 | 5 56 | 5 47 | 5 56 |
| 23 | 5 48 | 5 56 | 7 30 | 6 55 | 5 49 | 5 53 | 11 38 | 6 49 | 5 48 | 5 53 | 5 48 | 5 53 |
| 24 | 5 50 | 5 54 | 8 34 | 7 16 | 5 50 | 5 53 | 12 47 | 7 04 | 5 50 | 5 53 | 5 50 | 5 53 |
| 25 | 5 51 | 5 52 | 9 40 | 7 40 | 5 51 | 5 51 | 1 13 | 7 22 | 5 51 | 5 51 | 5 51 | 5 51 |
| 26 | 5 52 | 5 50 | 10 46 | 8 08 | 5 53 | 5 49 | 1 36 | 7 46 | 5 53 | 5 49 | 5 53 | 5 49 |
| 27 | 5 53 | 5 49 | 11 56 | 8 45 | 5 55 | 5 47 | P. 2 25 | 8 17 | 5 55 | 5 47 | 5 55 | 5 47 |
| 28 | 5 54 | 5 47 | P. 6 3 | 9 31 | 5 56 | 5 45 | 1 38 | 9 00 | 5 56 | 5 45 | 5 56 | 5 45 |
| 29 | 5 55 | 5 45 | 2 05 | 10 29 | 5 58 | 5 43 | 2 41 | 9 58 | 5 58 | 5 43 | 5 58 | 5 43 |
| 30 | 5 57 | 5 43 | 2 58 | 11 38 | 5 59 | 5 40 | 3 32 | 11 11 | 5 59 | 5 40 | 5 59 | 5 40 |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OCTOBER.

| Day of Month. | Toronto, lat. 43° 38' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry lat. 49° 53' N. | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Moon sets. |
| 1 | 5 38 | 6 01 | 3 19 | A. M. | 5 38 | 6 01 | 3 19 | A. M. | 5 38 | 6 01 | 3 19 | A. M. |
| 2 | 5 39 | 6 00 | 4 17 | 0 16 | 5 39 | 6 04 | 4 17 | 0 16 | 5 39 | 6 04 | 4 17 | 0 16 |
| 3 | 5 40 | 6 00 | 5 12 | 3 38 | 5 40 | 6 04 | 5 12 | 3 38 | 5 40 | 6 04 | 5 12 | 3 38 |
| 4 | 5 41 | 6 00 | 6 03 | 4 59 | 5 41 | 6 05 | 6 03 | 4 59 | 5 41 | 6 05 | 6 03 | 4 59 |
| 5 | 5 42 | 6 00 | 6 37 | 6 01 | 5 42 | 6 05 | 6 37 | 6 01 | 5 42 | 6 05 | 6 37 | 6 01 |
| 6 | 5 43 | 6 00 | 7 06 | 7 01 | 5 43 | 6 05 | 7 06 | 7 01 | 5 43 | 6 05 | 7 06 | 7 01 |
| 7 | 5 44 | 6 00 | 7 36 | 7 36 | 5 44 | 6 05 | 7 36 | 7 36 | 5 44 | 6 05 | 7 36 | 7 36 |
| 8 | 5 45 | 6 00 | 8 06 | 8 14 | 5 45 | 6 05 | 8 06 | 8 14 | 5 45 | 6 05 | 8 06 | 8 14 |
| 9 | 5 46 | 6 00 | 8 39 | 8 39 | 5 46 | 6 05 | 8 39 | 8 39 | 5 46 | 6 05 | 8 39 | 8 39 |
| 10 | 5 47 | 6 00 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 47 | 6 05 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 5 47 | 6 05 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| 11 | 5 48 | 6 00 | 9 50 | 2 22 | 5 48 | 6 05 | 9 50 | 2 22 | 5 48 | 6 05 | 9 50 | 2 22 |
| 12 | 5 49 | 6 00 | 10 40 | 3 24 | 5 49 | 6 05 | 10 40 | 3 24 | 5 49 | 6 05 | 10 40 | 3 24 |
| 13 | 5 50 | 6 00 | 11 00 | 4 13 | 5 50 | 6 05 | 11 00 | 4 13 | 5 50 | 6 05 | 11 00 | 4 13 |
| 14 | 5 51 | 6 00 | 0 06 | 5 11 | 5 51 | 6 05 | 0 06 | 5 11 | 5 51 | 6 05 | 0 06 | 5 11 |
| 15 | 5 52 | 6 00 | 1 11 | 5 39 | 5 52 | 6 05 | 1 11 | 5 39 | 5 52 | 6 05 | 1 11 | 5 39 |
| 16 | 5 53 | 6 00 | 2 11 | 6 06 | 5 53 | 6 05 | 2 11 | 6 06 | 5 53 | 6 05 | 2 11 | 6 06 |
| 17 | 5 54 | 6 00 | 3 07 | 6 37 | 5 54 | 6 05 | 3 07 | 6 37 | 5 54 | 6 05 | 3 07 | 6 37 |
| 18 | 5 55 | 6 00 | 4 15 | 6 10 | 5 55 | 6 02 | 4 15 | 6 10 | 5 55 | 6 02 | 4 15 | 6 10 |
| 19 | 5 56 | 6 00 | 5 23 | 6 23 | 5 56 | 6 00 | 5 23 | 6 23 | 5 56 | 6 00 | 5 23 | 6 23 |
| 20 | 5 57 | 6 00 | 6 36 | 6 36 | 5 57 | 6 00 | 6 36 | 6 36 | 5 57 | 6 00 | 6 36 | 6 36 |
| 21 | 5 58 | 6 00 | 7 46 | 7 46 | 5 58 | 6 00 | 7 46 | 7 46 | 5 58 | 6 00 | 7 46 | 7 46 |
| 22 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 8 55 | 8 55 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 8 55 | 8 55 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 8 55 | 8 55 |
| 23 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 9 55 | 9 55 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 9 55 | 9 55 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 9 55 | 9 55 |
| 24 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 10 46 | 10 46 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 10 46 | 10 46 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 10 46 | 10 46 |
| 25 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 11 38 | 11 38 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 11 38 | 11 38 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 11 38 | 11 38 |
| 26 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 12 30 | 12 30 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 12 30 | 12 30 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 12 30 | 12 30 |
| 27 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 1 15 | 1 15 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 1 15 | 1 15 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 1 15 | 1 15 |
| 28 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 2 52 | 2 52 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 2 52 | 2 52 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 2 52 | 2 52 |
| 29 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 3 47 | 3 47 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 3 47 | 3 47 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 3 47 | 3 47 |
| 30 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 4 43 | 4 43 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 4 43 | 4 43 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 4 43 | 4 43 |
| 31 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 5 02 | 5 02 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 5 02 | 5 02 | 5 59 | 6 00 | 5 02 | 5 02 |

CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.—1873.

NOVEMBER.

DECEMBER.

| Day of the Week. | Toronto, lat. 43° 38' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 58' N. | | | | | | Toronto, lat. 43° 38' N. | | | | | | Fort Garry, lat. 49° 58' N. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | h. m. | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | h. m. | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | h. m. | Day of Month. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | h. m. | | | | |
| Saturday | 1 | 6 36 | 4 51 | 3 38 | 2 33 | 8 51 | 4 36 | 3 52 | 3 40 | 2 28 | 7 14 | 4 25 | 3 19 | 2 15 | 7 38 | 4 00 | 3 01 | 2 01 | 1 1 | 7 14 | 4 25 | 3 19 | 2 15 | 7 38 | 4 00 | 3 01 | 2 01 | 1 1 |
| SUNDAY | 2 | 6 38 | 4 50 | 4 01 | 3 51 | 6 53 | 4 34 | 3 52 | 3 40 | 2 28 | 7 15 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 40 | 4 01 | 3 02 | 2 02 | 1 2 | 7 15 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 40 | 4 01 | 3 02 | 2 02 | 1 2 |
| Monday | 3 | 6 39 | 4 49 | 4 25 | 5 09 | 6 54 | 4 33 | 4 09 | 5 13 | 2 26 | 7 16 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 41 | 4 00 | 3 03 | 2 03 | 1 3 | 7 16 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 41 | 4 00 | 3 03 | 2 03 | 1 3 |
| Tuesday | 4 | 6 40 | 4 47 | 4 52 | 6 30 | 6 56 | 4 32 | 4 28 | 6 48 | 2 27 | 7 17 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 42 | 4 00 | 3 04 | 2 04 | 1 4 | 7 17 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 42 | 4 00 | 3 04 | 2 04 | 1 4 |
| Wednesday | 5 | 6 42 | 4 46 | 5 23 | 7 50 | 6 58 | 4 30 | 4 54 | 8 03 | 2 28 | 7 18 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 43 | 4 00 | 3 05 | 2 05 | 1 5 | 7 18 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 43 | 4 00 | 3 05 | 2 05 | 1 5 |
| Thursday | 6 | 6 43 | 4 45 | 6 02 | 9 08 | 6 59 | 4 28 | 5 27 | 9 30 | 2 29 | 7 19 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 44 | 4 00 | 3 06 | 2 06 | 2 0 | 7 19 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 44 | 4 00 | 3 06 | 2 06 | 2 0 |
| Friday | 7 | 6 44 | 4 44 | 6 49 | 10 21 | 7 01 | 4 27 | 6 11 | 10 46 | 2 30 | 7 20 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 45 | 4 00 | 3 07 | 2 07 | 2 1 | 7 20 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 45 | 4 00 | 3 07 | 2 07 | 2 1 |
| Saturday | 8 | 6 45 | 4 42 | 7 44 | 11 31 | 7 05 | 4 25 | 7 05 | 11 52 | 2 31 | 7 21 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 46 | 4 00 | 3 08 | 2 08 | 2 2 | 7 21 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 46 | 4 00 | 3 08 | 2 08 | 2 2 |
| SUNDAY | 9 | 6 47 | 4 41 | 8 46 | 12 41 | 7 04 | 4 23 | 8 10 | 12 58 | 2 32 | 7 22 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 47 | 4 00 | 3 09 | 2 09 | 2 3 | 7 22 | 4 24 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 47 | 4 00 | 3 09 | 2 09 | 2 3 |
| Monday | 10 | 6 48 | 4 40 | 9 52 | 1 53 | 7 06 | 4 22 | 9 21 | 1 17 | 2 33 | 7 23 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 48 | 4 00 | 3 10 | 2 10 | 2 4 | 7 23 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 48 | 4 00 | 3 10 | 2 10 | 2 4 |
| Tuesday | 11 | 6 49 | 4 39 | 10 58 | 1 52 | 7 08 | 4 22 | 10 33 | 1 44 | 2 34 | 7 24 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 49 | 4 00 | 3 11 | 2 11 | 2 5 | 7 24 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 49 | 4 00 | 3 11 | 2 11 | 2 5 |
| Wednesday | 12 | 6 51 | 4 38 | A. M. | 1 52 | 7 09 | 4 19 | 11 45 | 2 20 | 2 35 | 7 25 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 50 | 4 00 | 3 12 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 7 25 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 50 | 4 00 | 3 12 | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Thursday | 13 | 6 52 | 4 37 | 0 02 | 2 13 | 7 11 | 4 17 | A. M. | 2 34 | 2 36 | 7 26 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 51 | 4 00 | 3 13 | 2 13 | 3 1 | 7 26 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 51 | 4 00 | 3 13 | 2 13 | 3 1 |
| Friday | 14 | 6 53 | 4 36 | 1 06 | 2 32 | 7 12 | 4 16 | 0 53 | 2 54 | 2 37 | 7 27 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 52 | 4 00 | 3 14 | 2 14 | 3 2 | 7 27 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 52 | 4 00 | 3 14 | 2 14 | 3 2 |
| Saturday | 15 | 6 55 | 4 35 | 2 09 | 2 51 | 7 13 | 4 15 | 2 00 | 2 47 | 2 38 | 7 28 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 53 | 4 00 | 3 15 | 2 15 | 3 3 | 7 28 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 53 | 4 00 | 3 15 | 2 15 | 3 3 |
| SUNDAY | 16 | 6 56 | 4 34 | 3 10 | 3 07 | 7 16 | 4 14 | 3 07 | 2 58 | 2 39 | 7 29 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 54 | 4 00 | 3 16 | 2 16 | 3 4 | 7 29 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 54 | 4 00 | 3 16 | 2 16 | 3 4 |
| Monday | 17 | 6 57 | 4 33 | 4 13 | 3 26 | 7 18 | 4 13 | 4 16 | 3 13 | 2 40 | 7 30 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 55 | 4 00 | 3 17 | 2 17 | 3 5 | 7 30 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 55 | 4 00 | 3 17 | 2 17 | 3 5 |
| Tuesday | 18 | 6 58 | 4 32 | 5 19 | 3 46 | 7 19 | 4 12 | 5 27 | 3 27 | 2 41 | 7 31 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 56 | 4 00 | 3 18 | 2 18 | 4 0 | 7 31 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 56 | 4 00 | 3 18 | 2 18 | 4 0 |
| Wednesday | 19 | 6 59 | 4 31 | 6 27 | 4 09 | 7 21 | 4 11 | 6 41 | 3 47 | 2 42 | 7 32 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 57 | 4 00 | 3 19 | 2 19 | 4 1 | 7 32 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 57 | 4 00 | 3 19 | 2 19 | 4 1 |
| Thursday | 20 | 7 00 | 4 30 | 7 36 | 4 02 | 7 22 | 4 10 | 7 56 | 4 13 | 2 43 | 7 33 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 58 | 4 00 | 3 20 | 2 20 | 4 2 | 7 33 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 58 | 4 00 | 3 20 | 2 20 | 4 2 |
| Friday | 21 | 7 01 | 4 29 | 8 46 | 5 25 | 7 24 | 4 08 | 9 11 | 4 48 | 2 44 | 7 34 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 59 | 4 00 | 3 21 | 2 21 | 4 3 | 7 34 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 7 59 | 4 00 | 3 21 | 2 21 | 4 3 |
| Saturday | 22 | 7 02 | 4 29 | 9 53 | 6 15 | 7 25 | 4 07 | 10 21 | 5 37 | 2 45 | 7 35 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 00 | 4 00 | 3 22 | 2 22 | 4 4 | 7 35 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 00 | 4 00 | 3 22 | 2 22 | 4 4 |
| SUNDAY | 23 | 7 03 | 4 28 | 10 52 | 7 17 | 7 27 | 4 06 | 11 21 | 6 40 | 2 46 | 7 36 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 01 | 4 00 | 3 23 | 2 23 | 4 5 | 7 36 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 01 | 4 00 | 3 23 | 2 23 | 4 5 |
| Monday | 24 | 7 05 | 4 27 | 11 41 | 8 26 | 7 28 | 4 05 | 12 19 | 7 56 | 2 47 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 02 | 4 00 | 3 24 | 2 24 | 5 0 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 02 | 4 00 | 3 24 | 2 24 | 5 0 |
| Tuesday | 25 | 7 06 | 4 27 | 0 51 | 9 43 | 7 30 | 4 05 | 0 38 | 9 17 | 2 48 | 7 38 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 03 | 4 00 | 3 25 | 2 25 | 5 1 | 7 38 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 03 | 4 00 | 3 25 | 2 25 | 5 1 |
| Wednesday | 26 | 7 07 | 4 26 | 0 51 | 11 00 | 7 31 | 4 04 | 1 04 | 10 41 | 2 49 | 7 39 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 04 | 4 00 | 3 26 | 2 26 | 5 2 | 7 39 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 04 | 4 00 | 3 26 | 2 26 | 5 2 |
| Thursday | 27 | 7 08 | 4 26 | 1 17 | A. M. | 7 33 | 4 03 | 1 21 | A. M. | 2 50 | 7 38 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 05 | 4 00 | 3 27 | 2 27 | 5 3 | 7 38 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 05 | 4 00 | 3 27 | 2 27 | 5 3 |
| Friday | 28 | 7 10 | 4 26 | 1 41 | A. M. | 7 34 | 4 02 | 1 42 | 1 25 | 2 51 | 7 38 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 06 | 4 00 | 3 28 | 2 28 | 5 4 | 7 38 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 06 | 4 00 | 3 28 | 2 28 | 5 4 |
| Saturday | 29 | 7 12 | 4 25 | 2 04 | 1 33 | 7 36 | 4 02 | 1 58 | 1 25 | 2 52 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 07 | 4 00 | 3 29 | 2 29 | 5 5 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 07 | 4 00 | 3 29 | 2 29 | 5 5 |
| SUNDAY | 30 | 7 13 | 4 25 | 2 27 | 2 49 | 7 37 | 4 01 | 2 15 | 2 50 | 2 53 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 08 | 4 00 | 3 30 | 2 30 | 6 0 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 08 | 4 00 | 3 30 | 2 30 | 6 0 |
| Monday | 31 | 7 14 | 4 25 | 3 00 | 3 48 | 7 38 | 4 00 | 2 36 | 3 41 | 2 54 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 09 | 4 00 | 3 31 | 2 31 | 6 1 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 09 | 4 00 | 3 31 | 2 31 | 6 1 |
| Tuesday | .. | 7 15 | 4 25 | 3 23 | 4 38 | 7 39 | 4 00 | 3 03 | 4 31 | 2 55 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 10 | 4 00 | 3 32 | 2 32 | 6 2 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 10 | 4 00 | 3 32 | 2 32 | 6 2 |
| Wednesday | .. | 7 16 | 4 25 | 3 46 | 5 28 | 7 40 | 4 00 | 3 16 | 5 21 | 2 56 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 11 | 4 00 | 3 33 | 2 33 | 6 3 | 7 37 | 4 23 | 3 18 | 2 14 | 8 11 | 4 00 | 3 33 | 2 33 | 6 3 |

CHINESE.—The Chinese year is lunar. There are twelve months, alternately of 29 and 30 days. Every third year, a thirteenth month is added to make up for the difference between the solar and lunar year. In every cycle of 60 years, 22 intercalary months occur. The Chinese almanack is a matter of very great importance, "lucky and unlucky days" being carefully stated in it, and no true Chinese venturing to undertake a piece of work on an "unlucky" day. The year is divided into 24 periods, according to the sun's position in the heavens, at its entrance into each sign of the Zodiac, and on its reaching the middle of each sign.

JAPANESE.—In Japan the year is divided into twelve months, corresponding to the signs of the Zodiac. These months, however, are of different lengths; the necessary intercalary days that have to be added, and the months needed to accommodate the difference between solar and lunar years, are assigned by the Mikado. A peculiar sacredness is attached by the Japanese to the number 9.

HINDU.—For the regulation of domestic arrangements and festivals, the luni-solar year is employed among the Hindus. The beginning of the year dates from the instant of the conjunction of the sun and

moon in the sidereal month *Chaitra*. The month has 30 lunar days, and is divided into two equal parts, according as the moon increases and decreases in brightness. Variations of this system occur in different parts of India, in order to make up the intercalary days necessary to fill up the deficiencies in the successive annual calendar.

PARSEE.—365 days are allowed to the year in the Parsee calendar. There is no leap year, but a month is added in every 120 years, to make the necessary correspondence with solar year. There are twelve months, each thirty days, every day named after a celestial being. To make up the deficiency in the year, five days called *Gathas* are added.

MAHOMMEDAN.—The Mahommedan Calendar was first reckoned from the date of Mahomet's flight, corresponding to our 15th of July. It is purely lunar being composed of alternate months of 29 and 30 days. Eleven times in each 30 years, a day is added similar to our 29th February in leap year. The lunar year has 354 days 8 hours, and a year of the Hegira, a fraction less. Each year begins from ten to eleven days earlier in the season than the last one, owing to the difference of the epoch.

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1873.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>January.</i> 1 Wednesday. 5 ii Sunday aft. Christmas. 6 Epiphany. 12 i Sunday after Epiphany. 10 ii Sunday " " 26 iii Sunday " " | <i>May.</i> 1 Thursday. 4 iii Sunday after Easter. 11 iv Sunday " 18 Rogation Sunday: 22 Ascension Day. 24 Queen's Birthday. 25 Sunday after Ascension. | <i>September.</i> 1 Monday. 7 xiii Sunday after Trinity. 11 xiv Sunday " 21 xv Sunday " 25 xvi Sunday " 26 Michaelmas Day. |
| <i>February.</i> 1 Saturday. 2 iv Sunday after Epiphany. 9 Septuagesima. 16 Sexagesima. 23 Quinquagesima. 26 Ash Wednesday. | <i>June.</i> 1 Whit Sunday. 8 Trinity Sunday. 12 Corpus Christi. 15 i Sunday after Trinity. 20 Queen's Accession. 22 ii Sunday after Trinity. 24 Midsummer Day. 29 iii Sunday after Trinity. | <i>October.</i> 1 Wednesday. 5 xvii Sunday after Trinity. 12 xviii Sunday " 18 St. Luke. 19 xix Sunday after Trinity. 24 xx Sunday " 28 St. Simon and St. Jude. |
| <i>March.</i> 1 Saturday. St. David. 21 Sunday in Lent. 9 ii Sunday " 16 iii Sunday " 17 St. Patrick. 23 iv Sunday in Lent. 25 Lady Day. 30 v Sunday in Lent. | <i>July.</i> 1 Tuesday. 6 iv Sunday after Trinity. 13 v Sunday " 20 vi Sunday " 25 St. James. 27 vii Sunday after Trinity. | <i>November.</i> 1 Saturday. All Saints. 2 xxi Sunday after Trinity. 9 xxii Sunday " 16 xxiii Sunday " 23 xxiv Sunday " 30 Advent Sunday. |
| <i>April.</i> 1 Tuesday. 6 Palm Sunday. 11 Good Friday. 13 Easter Sunday. 20 Low Sunday. 27 ii Sunday after Easter. | <i>August.</i> 1 Friday. 8 viii Sunday after Trinity. 10 ix Sunday " 17 x Sunday " 24 xi Sunday " 31 xii Sunday " | <i>December.</i> 1 Monday. 7 ii Sunday in Advent. 14 iii Sunday " 21 iv Sunday " 25 Christmas. Thursday. 26 St. Stephen. 27 St. John. 28 Sunday after Christmas. |

DATES OF SOME FASTS & FESTIVALS.

| |
|---|
| Cent. I. Sundays, Easter, Pentecost. |
| " II. Lent, Christmas. |
| " III. Ember Days. |
| " IV. Saints' Days, Annunciation. |
| " V. Rogation, Circumcision, Advent. |
| " VI. Felicitas, Marcellinus, Pancras. |
| " VII. Nativity B. V. M., All Saints. |
| " VIII. The Presentation, Transfiguration, Boniface. |
| " IX. Easter Monday and Tuesday, and Whit-Monday and Tuesday. |

| |
|---|
| Cent. X. All Souls, Evens or Vigils. |
| " XI. All Popes that had been Martyred. |
| " XII. Thomas of Canterb., 11,000 Virgins. |
| " XIII. Epiphany, Circumcision, Conception, Conversion of St. Paul. |
| " XIV. Thomas Aq., Bridget, Corpus Christi. |
| " XVI. VII. Sorrows of Our Lady, Bruno |
| " XIX. Immaculate Conception of the B. V. M. |

Memorable Days.

17

GENERAL COUNCILS.

| A. D. | | A. D. | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Jerusalem</i> | Against Judaiizers..... | 51 | <i>Rome</i> | Third Lateran..... | 1179 |
| <i>Aries</i> | Against the Donatists... .. | 314 | <i>Rome</i> | Fourth do | 1215 |
| <i>Nice</i> | Œcumenical Council..... | 325 | <i>Lyons</i> | Emperor Frederick de- | 1243 |
| <i>Constantinople</i> | Arian | 387 | | posed..... | |
| <i>Rome</i> | Athanasian | 342 | <i>Lyons</i> | Temporary reunion of | |
| <i>Sardinia</i> | Against Arius..... | 347 | | Greek and Latin | |
| <i>Constantinople</i> | Second Œcumenical..... | 381 | | Churches..... | 1274 |
| <i>Ephesus</i> | Third do | 431 | <i>Vienna</i> | Fifteenth Œcumenical..... | 1213 |
| <i>Chalcedon</i> | Fourth do | 451 | <i>Pisa</i> | Popes elected & deposed | 1400 |
| <i>Constantinople</i> | Fifth do | 553 | <i>Constance</i> | Huss condemned to be | |
| <i>Constantinople</i> | Sixth do | 681 | | Burnt..... | 1414 |
| <i>Nice</i> | Seventh do | 787 | <i>Basil</i> | Eighteenth Œcumenical | 1431 |
| <i>Constantinople</i> | Eighth do | 870 | <i>Rome</i> | Fifth Lateran..... | 1512 to 1517 |
| <i>Rome</i> | First Lateran..... | 1123 | <i>Trent</i> | Nineteenth Œcumenical | |
| <i>Rome</i> | Second do | 1189 |  | ..... | 1545 to 1563 |
| | | | <i>Rome</i> | Last Œcumenical..... | 1570 |

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1878.

| 5683. | 1878. | | 5683. | 1878. | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------------------|
| Sebat | Jan. 29 | | Ab | July 25 | |
| Adar | Feb. 27, 28 | | " | August 3 | Fast—Destruction of |
| " 14, 15 | " 13, 14 | Fast of Esther. | Elul | " 23, 24 | [the Temple. |
| " 14, 15 | " 13, 14 | Furim. | | | |
| Nissan | Apr 12, 13 | First two days of Pass- over. | 5684. | | |
| " 21, 22 | " 18, 19 | Last two days of do. | Tishri | Sep 22, 23 | New Year's Feast; |
| Iyar | " 27, 28 | Lag L'Omer. | " 8 | " 24 | Fast of Gedaliah. |
| Stivan | June 1, 2 | Feast of Weeks. | " 10 | Oct. 1 | Fast Day of Atonem't |
| Tamuz | " 25, 26 | Fast. | " 15, 16 | " 6, 7 | First 3 days of Taber- |
| " 18 | July 13 | | " 21 | " 12 | Hoanna Raba (Noces |
| | | | " 22 | " 18 | Feast of Eighth Day. |
| | | | " 23 | " 14 | Feast of the Law. |
| | | | Heshvan | " 21, 22 | |
| | | | Kislev | Nov 20, 21 | |
| | | | " 25 | Dec. 15 | Feast of Dedication. |
| | | | Tebet | " 20, 21 | |

Memorable Days.

JANUARY.

So named from the Roman God Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking back over the old year, the other forward to the new. It is usually one of the coldest months, and the old proverb

"When the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for't all the year"
is particularly applicable to Canada.

1. *Circumcision—New Year's Day*, generally observed as a day of rejoicing throughout the world. In France the custom is universal to make presents to young and old, and in Scotland it is the great holiday of the year.

6. *Epiphany*, or Manifestation of Our Lord to the Gentiles, *Old Christmas Day*, *Twelfth Day*. On this day the Queen, through the Lord Chamberlain annually presents gold, frankincense and myrrh at the Chapel Royal, in imitation of the gifts presented by the Wise Men, to Our Saviour. "Twelfth Day" is always a great festival with young people, being generally the culmination and conclusion of the Christmas Holidays.

Plough Monday: The first Monday after the Epiphany is still observed in many parts of England. Formerly the ploughmen used to go from house to house, collecting money to buy tapers to burn before favorite shrines, to win a blessing on their work.

18. *St. Hilary*, an eminent Defender of the faith against the Arians.

18. *St. Prisca*, Virgin and Martyr, a noble Roman maiden of twelve, who was thrown to the lions, but they refused to touch her; she was then beheaded.

20. *St. Fabian*, Bishop of Rome, Martyr in the Decian persecution A. D. 250. The Eve of St. Agnes, when by using certain charms maidens will be favoured with dreams of their future husbands.

21. *St. Agnes*, a noble Roman Virgin Martyr, A. D. 304.

22. *St. Vincent*, a Spanish Martyr, A. D. 304. The state of the weather is now to be observed by the farmers.

"Remember on St. Vincent's Day,
If that the Sun his beams display."

25. *Conversion of St. Paul*:

"If St. Paule's day be faire and cleare,
It doth betyde a happy year;
But if perchance it then should raine,
It will make deare alle kinds of grain;
And if ye clouds make dark ye skie,
Then neate and fowles this year shall dye;
If blustering winds doe blowe aloft,
Then warre shall vex ye realm full oft."

30. *King Charles the Martyr*. The anniversary of the execution of King Charles the First. Until 1859 a special service was held on this day in Church of England.

FEBRUARY.

From Februa, supposed to be one of the names of Juno.

1. *St. Brigid*, Bridget or Brigidia, Eve of the Purification, on which Christmas decorations are to be removed.

2. *Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Candlemas Day.* This feast dates from Anglo-Saxon times and was celebrated with many candles, in commemoration of Our Saviour's Presentation in the Temple "a light to lighten the Gentiles." It is one of the recognized half yearly terms in Scotland, and one of the "weather signal" days of the year.

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas Day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and will not come again."

3. *St. Blaise*, Bishop of Sebaste, Armenia, Martyr A. D. 516. His flesh was dragged off by means of iron combs with curved teeth, for which reason he was chosen as the patron Saint of Wool Workers, and his day was formerly observed by processions, &c., at Leeds and other places where woollen manufactures are established.

4. *St. Agatha*, Martyr A. D. 253. Her flesh was nipped off with pinces, and burning torches applied to her body.

14. *St. Valentine*, Bishop, Martyr A. D. 270. In Pagan Rome, it was customary for youths to draw names in honour of Juno Februata on the 15th February. When Christianity was established this honor fell upon St. Valentine.

14. *St. Matthias*, Apostle and Martyr, said by St. Jerome to have preached the Gospel to a nation of cannibals, and to have died at Sebastopolis.

25. *Shrove Tuesday—Pancake Tuesday.* Anciently on this day penitents received absolution. The only one of the observances still kept up is that of eating pancakes.

26. *Lah Wednesday.* The first day of Lent. This fast of 40 days has been kept since the early part of the 2nd century in memory of the fast of Our Lord and as a preparation for the celebration of the great festival of Easter.

MARCH.

From Mars, the God of War—Among the Saxons *Length Month*, from which *Lent*.

1. *St. David*, Patron Saint of Wales, &c., was born of a princely family, celebrated for his learning and sanctity, was Bishop of Menevia, and died A. D. 544. In remembrance of a victory gained over the Saxons this day, the Welsh wear leeks in their hats.

2. *St. Ona*, an early English Bishop of Lichfield who died of a pestilence 673.

7. *St. Perpetua*, martyred at Carthage A. D. 203.

12. *St. Gregory the Great*: Pope 590, who sent St. Augustine to christianize Great Britain, an austere, humble, pious man. He paid great attention to the music of the Church.

17. *St. Patrick*, the Patron Saint of Ireland. Died A. D. 462, at the age of 121. To explain to the heathen the doctrine of the Trinity, he plucked a trefoil leaf, to show how three leaves might be united to make one. This is the origin of the shamrock as the national emblem of Ireland. King George III. instituted an order of knighthood in his honor.

18. *St. Edward*, King and Martyr, murdered at Corfe Castle 979. His body was buried in unconsecrated ground, but would

not rest, and was in 982 translated with great pomp to Shaftesbury.

21. *St. Benedict*, founder of an order of Monks and patron of the Western Monks.

23. *4th Sunday in Lent, Mothering Sunday.* It was the custom in some parts of England for servants to visit their parents on this day, taking with them a particular kind of cake as a present to their mother. These cakes are still sold in Shrewsbury.

25. *The Annunciation, Lady Day.* Held in remembrance of the visit of the Angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin.

The three last days of March used in Scotland to be called "Borrowed Days," from a superstition that they were borrowed from April, with a view to destroy young sheep.

APRIL.

From the Greek Aphrills, Aphrodite—Venus—The month was dedicated to Venus. Among the Anglo-Saxons it was called Oster-Monath, or the month of the East Wind, from which Easter.

1. *All Fools' Day:* The Jews trace the origin of this name to Noah's sending the Dove out of the Ark before the water had abated, on the day which answers to the first of April. The Romans seem to have derived the custom from some of the Eastern nations. The Hindus celebrate the Fools' Day on the 31st of March.

4. *St. Ambrose*, Bishop of Milan, one of the great early Fathers, a strenuous opponent of Arianism, and the reputed author of the *Te Deum*.

6. *Palm Sunday*, Sunday before Easter—So named from the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem when the multitudes strewed branches of palm in the way.

11. *Good Friday.* Anniversary of Our Lord's Crucifixion. We have no record when this day was first celebrated. In the Greek, Roman Catholic and English Churches it is a strict fast, and it is a holiday at the Banks and all Government offices.

13. *Easter Sunday*, the very queen and crown of all Christian festivals, the festival of the Resurrection. The customs peculiar to the season are dying out in England, but on the Continent Paschal Eggs are prepared and given away among all classes. In Lancashire eggs are distributed among the peasantry, and in Devon the clerk carries a few white cakes to every house as an Easter offering.

19. *St. Alphege*—Archbishop of Canterbury, 1006. Stoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich 1012.

21. *Cuckoo Day.* There is a superstition in England that the Cuckoo is never heard before the 20th of April, and that whatever a person is doing when his call is first heard, is what he will most frequently do during the remainder of the year. In some countries the labourers used to leave their work and demand a holiday, when they first heard the Cuckoo.

23. *St. George's Day.* The patron Saint of England, and the guardian saint of several continental cities. Several other nations besides the English have founded orders of knighthood in his honor. He was considered the flower of knighthood, and the most renowned of all the warrior champions of Christendom.

25. *St. Mark*, Evangelist and Martyr A. D. 68, founder of the Church of Alexandria, through whose streets he was dragged, bound with cords till he died. There is an old superstition that persons sitting in the Church

porch on St. Mark's Eve, from eleven till one, will see the ghosts of such of their neighbours as will die during the year.

MAY.

In honor of the *mayors*, the Senate of the original Roman Constitution. Among the Saxons, the month was called Tri-Milch, they milking their cows now 3 times a day. The Romans thought it unlucky to be married in May, and traces of this superstition are still to be found in Europe.

1st. *St. Philip and St. James; May Day.* The St. James commemorated on this day, is St. James the Greater, the first bishop of Jerusalem, who was killed by the Jews. Little is known of St. Philip. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Phrygia. May Day used to be a day of universal festivity in England, but the old customs have nearly fallen into disuse, except in some country parts and Chimney Sweep's festival in London. In France, the May Queen is still enthroned, and May Day is observed in the Tyrol. Birth Day of the Duke of Wellington and of Prince Arthur.

3. *Invention of the Cross.* In commemoration of the traditionary discovery by the Empress Helena of the true cross, A. D. 336.

18. *Rogation Sunday,* from rogare, to beseech. The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day are called Rogation Days. It was an old custom in England and has in many parishes been revived, that on these days, the clergyman, followed by his people, should make the entire circuit of his parish and then returning to the Church, unite in the common Prayer. The 103rd Psalm was appointed to be said, and the people admonished to thankfulness.

22. *Ascension Day, Holy Thursday,* In memory of Our Lord's ascension into Heaven 40 days after the resurrection. In some parishes the parochial bounds are beaten by the charity children attended by the beadle and other parish officials.

24. *Queen's Birthday.*

28. *St. Augustine,* first archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 597.

27. *Venerable Bede,* born at Junow, regarded as a prodigy of learning and much esteemed for his salutary life.

29. *Restoration of King Charles the Second,* commonly called Royal Oak Day, from the King having hid in an oak after the battle of Worcester. In some places in England the day is celebrated like May Day. Oak Apples are worn as decorations.

JUNE.

Dedicated to the young men as May was to the elders; considered the most propitious month for marriage among the Romans.

1. *St. Nicomede,* a disciple of St. Peter, Martyr, A. D. 302. *Whit Sunday,* Pentecost, 50 days after Easter, one of the great festivals of the christian year. While Monday and Tuesday are holy days, which the working classes in town and country make one of their great festivals.

5. *St. Boniface,* an Englishman, the apostle of Germany, martyr at Utrecht 755.

8. *Trinity Sunday.* In commemoration of the Holy Trinity.

11. *St. Barnabas,* Apostle and Martyr, companion of St. Paul, stoned to death at Salamis.

12. *Corpus Christi,* not in the Anglican Calendar, instituted by Pope Urban IV 1263

In honor of the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

17. *St. Alban.* The first English Martyr, A. D. 303.

20. *Accession of Queen Victoria,* Anniversary of the translation of King Edward the martyr.

21. *St. John the Baptist, Midsummer Day.* The Church celebrates the birthday of the Baptist. The other Saints' days are the days of their martyrdom. There are many charms and ceremonies for Midsummer Eve, similar to those on Halloween and St. Mark's Eve.

29. *St. Peter,* Apostle and Martyr, one of those most honored by the Saviour's friendship and one of the boldest and most zealous of the Apostles, and with St. Paul, the founder of the Church at Rome. He was crucified, with his head downwards, by his own request.

JULY.

Named in honor of Julius Caesar.

2. *Visitation of the Blessed Virgin.* Instituted by Pope Urban VI, in commemoration of the visit of the Virgin to Elizabeth, mother of the Baptist.

4. *St. Martin's.* In Scotland if this day is fine, it betokens an early harvest. On the continent of Europe, if it rain, it is believed, it will continue to do so for 20 days.

10. *Korban Bolsam,* one of the great Mohammedan festivals on which every family offers a sheep.

15. *St. Swithin:* "If on St. Swithin's Day it proves fair, a temperate winter will follow; but if rainy, stormy, or windy, then the contrary." Even in Anglo-Saxon times, it was an article of popular belief that if it rained on St. Swithin's Day, it would rain for 40 days.

20. *St. Margaret, Martyr,* A. D. 278. This was one of the most popular English Saints. 238 English churches were dedicated to her.

22. *St. Mary Magdalene.* After the Ascension, she is said to have lived with the Virgin Mary at Ephesus.

25. *St. James the Great,* Apostle and Martyr, brother of St. John. He is the patron Saint of Spain, where he is said to have preached, and on his return to Jerusalem, to have been the first martyr among the Apostles, A. D. 43. He is the patron Saint of pilgrims.

26. *St. Anne,* mother of the Virgin Mary.

AUGUST.

From the Emperor Augustus.

1. *Lammas Day.* A corruption of Loaf Mass Day. The offering of a loaf made with new corn was made to Cores by the ancient Britons on this day; the early Christians retained the custom, offering the first fruits at the altar. This is one of the Scotch quarter days.

6. *Transfiguration.* Instituted by the Greek Church, 700, in remembrance of the transfiguration of Our Lord.

7. *Name of Jesus.*

10. *St. Lawrence,* a Spaniard, martyred by being burnt on a gridiron, A. D. 258.

24. *St. Bartholemew,* Apostle and Martyr, supposed to have been the same as Nathaniel. He preached in Armenia and India and was flayed alive. Anniversary of the fearful massacre of Protestants at Paris. This saint displaces St. Swithin in the weather calendar.

"All the tears St. Swithin can cry, St. Bartlemey's mantle wipes dry."

27. *Landing of Caesar* in Britain, 65 B. C.

29. *St. John the Baptist* beheaded.

SEPTEMBER.

Seventh month, so named when the year commenced in March.

1. *St. Giles*, patron of cripples, a native of Athens, and founder of a monastery in France, A. D. 725.
2. *Burning of London*, 2886, when two-thirds of the city were burned.
7. *St. Eusebius*, Bishop of Orleans, chosen from a dove alighting on his head. He converted 7,000 heathens in 3 days.
8. *Nativity of the Virgin*. Set apart in 695.
14. *Holy Cross Day*, in memory of a portion of the wood of the Holy Cross being restored to Jerusalem by the Emperor Heraclius, 614. Death of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, 1852.
17. *St. Lambert*, Bishop of Liège put to death A. D. 704.
21. *St. Matthew*, Apostle and Evangelist. He preached in India, and afterwards in Parthia and Ethiopia. His Gospel was originally written in Hebrew, for the use of Jewish Christians.
23. *St. Cyprian*, Archbishop of Carthage, beheaded in the persecution of Decius, A. D. 258.
29. *St. Michael and all Angels, Michaelmas Day*. The only day set apart in honor of the Angels; one of the four quarterly terms in England, and a day on which it is incumbent on all Englishmen to have a goose for dinner.
30. *St. Jerome*, one of the most learned of the early fathers, and the translator of the Bible into the Latin version known as the Vulgate, A. D. 420.

OCTOBER.

Octo, eight.

"A good October and a good blast.
To blow the hog arched and mast."

1. *St. Remigius*, Archbishop of Rheims, A. D. 535.
4. *St. Francis of Assisi*, founder of the Friar Minors, one of the most celebrated saints of the Romish Church.
6. *St. Faith*, martyred with the most dreadful torments at Agen, in Aquitaine, A. D. 290.
9. *St. Denis*, patron saint of France, one of the seven champions; Bishop of St. Denis, near Paris, martyred A. D. 272. St. Denis or Dionysius the Areopagite, martyred A. D. 96.
13. *Translation of King Edward the Confessor*, 1063, by Thomas a Becket.
17. *St. Etheldreda*, celebrated as *St. Andry*, daughter of the King of the East Angles, and Abbess of Ely.
18. *St. Luke*, Evangelist and Martyr, the beloved companion of St. Paul, hung on an olive tree at the age of 84.
25. *St. Crispin*, a Roman by birth, and a shoemaker, and preacher of the Gospel. Beheaded at Soissons. This saint is the patron of Cordwainers. The battle of Agincourt was fought on St. Crispin's Day.
28. *St. Simon and St. Jude*, Apostles and Martyrs. St. Simon was sawn in sunder. Nothing certain is known of St. Jude. This was formerly Lord Mayor's Day in London.
31. *Hallowe'en or All Hallow's Eve*. Thought to be the time when supernatural influences are most potent above all others. It is a universal holiday, especially among the Scotch and Irish.

NOVEMBER.

From *novem*, nine, formerly the ninth

month of the year, by the Saxons called the Wind Month.

1. *All Saints*, instituted in 610, in commemoration of the Saints in general.
 2. *All Souls*. This day is not in the English Calendar. It is celebrated in the Church of Rome for souls in Purgatory. On the Continent, the graves of friends on this day are decorated with wreaths of flowers, immortelles, &c.
 5. *Gunpowder Plot*, 1605, still kept by burning Guy Fawkes in effigy, and a great day among boys of all classes.
 6. *St. Leonard*, the patron Saint of prisoners. He was so much in favor with Clovis, King of France, that he obtained the freedom of every prisoner he should see; thereupon he visited all the prisons, and liberated the inmates.
 9. *Lord Mayor's Day*. On this day the new Mayor of London publicly assumes his dignity. There is a grand feast at Guildhall, but the "Show" is very much diminished of its imposing dimensions.
 11. *St. Martin*, Bishop of Tours, one of the best known French saints—*Martinmas Day*, one of the Scotch quarter days. St. Martin is the patron Saint of vintners, tavern keepers, &c.
 13. *St. Britius*, successor of St. Martin in the bishopric of Tours, accused of sorcery and driven from his see.
 15. *St. Machutus*, Bishop of St. Malo, who is said to have performed many miracles.
 17. *St. Hugh*, Bishop of Lincoln, rebuilt Lincoln Cathedral, A. D. 1200.
 20. *St. Edmund*, king of the East Angles, put to death by the Danes, A. D. 870.
 22. *St. Cecilia*, a Roman saint, patroness of music. She converted her husband, brother and a friend, who were all put to death.
 23. *St. Clement*, 3rd Bishop of Rome, martyr 100; author of an epistle which was read in Church in the early ages.
 25. *St. Catherine*, an Alexandrian, torn to pieces by wheels having hooked spikes, for rebuking the Pagans for idolatry.
 30. *St. Andrew*, apostle and martyr, patron saint of Scotland. He suffered death at Patra, Greece, A. D. 70, by being bound to a cross, in the form known as St. Andrew's Cross.
- Advent Sunday*, the commencement of the ecclesiastical year.

DECEMBER.

- Decem, ten, among the Saxons called Winter Month or Holy Month.
6. *St. Nicholas*, patron saint of Russia, a native of Asia Minor, bishop of Myra, A. D. 326. The especial patron of the young.
 8. *Conception*. Instituted by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, 1070.
 13. *St. Lucy*, born at Syracuse, a Martyr, A. D. 305.
 21. *St. Thomas*, apostle and martyr. He preached the Gospel to the Parthians, Medes and Persians; went to India and was stoned and run through with a spear on the Coromandel coast.
 24. *Christmas Eve*, on which the mistletoe is hung, and the Yule Log burned. The mummers go their rounds, and the waits welcome in the great holiday of the year.
 25. *Christmas Day, Nativity of Our Lord*. The Merry Christmas, when families meet, charities are dispensed, and rich and poor join in one common festival of thanksgiving.
 26. *St. Stephen*, the proto-martyr, stoned to death by the Jews. The dustmen, post-

men, apprentice lads, &c., on this day collect their Christmas Boxes.

St. John, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr, the beloved disciple. In his old age he was sent to Rome, and thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, but it did him no injury. He was banished to Patmos, whence he returned to Ephesus, and at the age of 100 fell asleep.

28. *Holy Innocents*, Childermas Day, kept in memory of the children slaughtered by Herod. It was an old custom to whip all the children on this morning to fix the memory of the day in their minds.

31. *St. Sylvester*, Bishop of Rome, A. D. 385. *New Year's Eve*, Hogmanay, observed in Scotland much as Christmas Eve is in England.

Chronological Landmarks in the History of Canada.

| | | | |
|--|------|---|------|
| Icelanders discovers America..... | 1001 | Violent Earthquake; Associated Company "dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded..... | 1663 |
| First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland..... | 1121 | Seigniories granted..... | 1664 |
| Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence) and returns by Iceland..... | 1349 | Casignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built..... | 1665 |
| Columbus discovers America..... | 1492 | Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated..... | 1666 |
| John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland..... | 1497 | Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies..... | 1667 |
| Gaspar Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence..... | 1500 | Hudson's Bay Company formed in England..... | 1668 |
| French fishermen visit the Bank of Newfoundland..... | 1504 | Mission opened at Michillimackinack. | 1669 |
| Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.. | 1517 | Small-pox devastates Indians. | 1670 |
| Verazzano explores the American Coast | 1525 | Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot..... | 1671 |
| Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July..... | 1534 | Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal..... | 1672 |
| Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence and reaches Hochelaga..... | 1535 | Mississippi discovered..... | 1673 |
| First unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada..... | 1541 | Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga..... | 1674 |
| Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de La Roche..... | 1598 | Market opened at Quebec..... | 1676 |
| Champlain first visits Canada..... | 1603 | Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan..... | 1679 |
| Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal)..... | 1605 | La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.. | 1682 |
| First settlement at Quebec..... | 1608 | War with Iroquois; Fatal epidemic throughout Canada..... | 1686 |
| First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia..... | 1611 | Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France..... | 1689 |
| Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English..... | 1613 | Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded..... | 1690 |
| Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing | 1615 | Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay..... | 1694 |
| Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis. | 1620 | Iroquois territory invaded and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French. | 1696 |
| Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James 1st; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec..... | 1621 | Peace concluded..... | 1697 |
| Nova Scotia first settled by English... | 1624 | Louisiana colonized..... | 1699 |
| Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec..... | 1625 | Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded..... | 1701 |
| Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal system established..... | 1627 | War declared; New England invaded. | 1703 |
| Quebec taken by the English..... | 1629 | Canadians granted leave to manufacture..... | 1704 |
| Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec..... | 1632 | Cape Breton colonized..... | 1708 |
| Champlain returns to Canada..... | 1633 | Canada invaded by English..... | 1709 |
| Death of Champlain..... | 1635 | Acadia taken by English..... | 1710 |
| Sillery founded, Jesuits College, Hotel Dieu..... | 1637 | Canada again invaded..... | 1711 |
| Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded..... | 1639 | Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal..... | 1713 |
| First incursions of Iroquois..... | 1640 | Ships built at Quebec..... | 1715 |
| Montreal first settled, and fort built at Sorel..... | 1642 | First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia..... | 1719 |
| Battle with Iroquois at Montreal..... | 1644 | Fort of Louisbourg built..... | 1720 |
| Lake St. John discovered..... | 1647 | First post established..... | 1721 |
| Hurons destroyed by Iroquois..... | 1649 | Division of settled country into parishes | 1722 |
| Expedition to Hudson's Bay..... | 1651 | Census taken..... | 1723 |
| Acadia taken by English..... | 1654 | English built fort at Oswego..... | 1724 |
| Seminary of Montreal founded..... | 1657 | War with Western Savages..... | 1727 |
| M. de Laval, First Bishop, arrives; Two fur traders visit the Sioux..... | 1659 | Famine in Canada..... | 1730 |
| Lake Superior visited..... | 1660 | Crown Point built..... | 1731 |
| | | Fort built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan and As- | |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--|--------------|
| St. Iboine..... | 1732 to 1738 | Pub. accounts do, first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec..... | 1793 |
| First forge at the St. Maurice..... | 1736 | First Roads opened in U. Canada; Toronto founded..... | 1794 |
| Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored..... | 1743 | Road Bill passed; L. Canada Legislature; Canadian Volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. States..... | 1796 |
| War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England... New England colonies attacked by French..... | 1745 1746 | First stages established in Upper Canada..... | 1798 |
| Peace of Aix La Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward's Island..... | 1749 | Education Act passed in Upper Canada. Great fire in Montreal..... | 1799 1803 |
| Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies..... | 1750 | Locks made at Coteau, Cascades and Long Sault..... | 1804 |
| Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed..... | 1754 | First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published..... | 1806 |
| Acadians are expatriated; Braddock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French and Forts William Henry and Edward, by English..... | 1755 | Grammar Schools established in Upper Canada..... | 1807 |
| Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada..... | 1756 | First steamer on St. Lawrence..... | 1806 |
| Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada. First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward's Island and Fort du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English..... | 1757 1758 | <i>Le Canadien</i> suppressed..... | 1810 |
| Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe..... | 1759 | Judges excluded from Parliament..... | 1811 |
| Canada surrendered to British..... | 1760 | War with United States; Battle of Queenston..... | 1812 |
| First English settlement in New Brunswick..... | 1762 | Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded..... | 1813 |
| Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... | 1763 | Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg, Treaty of Peace signed..... | 1814 |
| Courts established in Canada, Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec..... | 1764 | First steam boat on Lake Ontario, Common schools established in U. Canada | 1816 |
| Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac..... | 1765 | Banks opened at Quebec and Montreal | 1817 |
| First vessel built at St. John N. B..... | 1770 | Steamer on Lake Erie; Royal Institution established, L. C., Halifax and St. John made free ports..... | 1818 |
| Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished..... | 1773 | First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia..... | 1819 |
| Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; North West Coast explored by Cook and Vancouver..... | 1774 | Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies..... | 1821 |
| Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Montreal taken and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec..... | 1775 | Union of Provinces proposed..... | 1822 |
| Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence..... | 1776 | Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of agriculture..... | 1823 |
| Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of Justice..... | 1777 | Fabrique Act passed..... | 1824 |
| Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded..... | 1783 | Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B..... | 1825 |
| Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia..... | 1784 | Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record..... | 1826 |
| New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter..... | 1785 | Rideau canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy Reserves agitation..... | 1827 |
| Ontario divided into 5 districts and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded..... | 1788 | Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Pictou and Sydney made free ports..... | 1828 |
| Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided..... | 1791 | Upper Canada College opened; Welland canal begun..... | 1829 |
| 1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets | 1792 | Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence. Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly canal begun..... | 1830 1831 |
| 1st session Lower Canada..... | | Cholera..... | 1832 |
| | | Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Castle of St. Louis burned..... | 1833 |
| | | Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; second year of cholera... General agitation throughout the Canadas..... | 1834 1836 |
| | | Accession of Her Majesty; Breaking out of Canadian Rebellion, Fire at St. John, N. B.; First Railway, L. C.... | 1837 |
| | | Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; 2nd Insurrection..... | 1838 |
| | | Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First Horse Railway, Upper Canada..... | 1839 |
| | | Union of Provinces..... | 1840 |
| | | First Parliament of Canada, meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes..... 1841 | ered, Nova Scotia..... 1837 |
| "Ashburton Treaty;" First Railway commenced in Nova Scotia..... 1842 | Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "Confederation"; First Railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed..... 1858 |
| Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal..... 1843 | Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First Railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed..... 1860 |
| Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U.C.; First convocation of Toronto University; First Railway commenced in New Brunswick..... 1844 | Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First Street Railways, Montreal and Toronto..... 1861 |
| Rebellion losses commision; Great fires at Quebec; Welland canal opened Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada..... 1845 | International Exhibition, London, War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.. 1862 |
| Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced..... 1847 | Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. army..... 1863 |
| Navigation Laws Repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick..... 1848 | Quebec Conference..... 1864 |
| Rebellion losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois canal opened..... 1849 | Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; Close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires..... 1865 |
| Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy reserves agitation..... 1850 | Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid..... 1866 |
| Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island..... 1850 | First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May..... 1867 |
| "Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system..... 1851 | Dominion inaugurated 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov..... 1867 |
| Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University Quebec, opened..... 1852 | Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor General... 1868 |
| First locomotive Railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence..... 1853 | 2nd session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada..... 1869 |
| Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy Reserves question settled..... 1854 | 2nd Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River..... 1870 |
| Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago through St. Lawrence to Liverpool... 1855 | British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken..... 1871 |
| Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun..... 1858 | Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar..... 1872 |
| Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum Works, Ontario; Gold discov- | |

Dates and Styles of English Architecture.

| Name. | Prevailed. | Characteristics. |
|--------------------|--------------|---|
| Norman..... | 1066 to 1154 | Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars and zigzag ornaments. Example, Nave Rochester Cathedral. |
| Transition..... | 1154 to 1189 | Same, but with pointed windows. Example, Choir, Canterbury Cathedral. |
| Early English..... | 1189 to 1272 | Narrow pointed windows, generally plain; clustered pillars. Example, Choir, Westminster Abbey. |
| Transition..... | 1272 to 1307 | Tracery introduced into windows. Example, east end of Linc. in Cathedral. |
| Decorated..... | 1307 to 1377 | Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. Ex., Lady Chapel, Ely. |
| Transition..... | 1377 to 1399 | Lines less flowing. Ex., Choir, York Minster. |
| Perpendicular..... | 1399 to 1517 | Upright lines of mouldings in windows and doorways; combination of square heads with pointed mouldings. Example, King's College Chapel, Cambridge. |
| Tudor..... | 1557 to 1600 | A debased species of Perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Wynyate House, Warwickshire. |
| Jacobean..... | 1603 to 1611 | An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic, or Pointed. Example, Longleat House, Wiltshire. |

The Royal Family.

Her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, Born 24th May, 1819, succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, crowned 28th June, 1838, married 10th February, 1840, to His late Royal Highness, Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 26th August, 1819; died 14th December, 1861.

HER MAJESTY HAS ISSUE.

1. Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelalde Mary Louisa, Princess Royal; born 21st November, 1840; married 25th January, 1863, to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, and has seven children.

2. His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., K. G., K. F., K. P., G. C. S. I., K. T. S., G. C. B., P. C., General, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; born 9th November, 1841; married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary of Denmark, and has six children.

3. Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary; born 25th April, 1843; married 1st July, 1862, to the Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, K. G., and has six children.

4. His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, K. G., &c. &c. &c.; born 6th August, 1844, Captain Royal Navy, 23rd February, 1866.

5. Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846; married July 5th, 1866, Major General Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, K. G., and has three children.

6. Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne.

7. His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K. G., &c., born 1st May, 1850, Captain, Rifle Brigade, 1st May, 1871.

8. His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert; born 7th April, 1853.

9. Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore; born 14th April, 1857.

His Royal Highness, George Frederick Alexander, Duke of Cumberland, (ex-King of Hanover), K. G. G. C. H., cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th May, 1819; married 18th February, 1843, to Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg, and has three children.

Her Royal Highness Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; born 25th July, 1797; married 7th May 1813, the Duke of Cambridge, uncle to Her Majesty, who died 3rd July, 1850.

George William Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, K. G., K. P., G. C. B., G. C. H., G. M. M. G., G. C. L. H., S. C. D. C. L., cousin to Her Majesty, born 26th March, 1819.

Augusta Caroline, cousin to Her Majesty, born 19th July, 1822, married 23rd June, 1843, the Duke of Mecklenburg Streilitz, G. C. B., and has one son.

Mary Adelaide, cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th November, 1833; married 12th June, 1866, the Prince of Teck, G. C. B., and has three children.

The Imperial Ministry.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone | First Lord of the Treasury. |
| Rt. Hon. Lord Hatherley | Lord High Chancellor. |
| Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon | Lord President of the Council, |
| Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax | Lord Privy Seal. |
| Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe | Chancellor of the Exchequer. |
| Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Lowe | Secretary of State Home Department. |
| Rt. Hon. Earl Granville | Secretary of State Foreign Department. |
| Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley | Secretary of State Colonial Department. |
| Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell | Secretary of State War Department. |
| His Grace the Duke of Argyll | Secretary of State Indian Department. |
| Rt. Hon. G. Joachim Goschen | First Lord of the Admiralty. |
| (Not in the Cabinet). | First Commissioner of Works. |
| Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington | Chief Secretary for Ireland. |
| Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld | President Local Government Board. |
| Rt. Hon. William E. Forster | V.-P. Committee of Council. |

THE ABOVE

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| F.M. H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge | FORM THE CABINET. |
| Rt. Hon. O. E. Childers | Commanding-in-Chief. |
| Rt. Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton | Chancellor Duch. of Lancaster. |
| William Patrick Adam | Chief Commissioner Poor Law Board. |
| Marquis of Lansdowne | Works and Public Buildings. |
| William Henry Gladstone | Jun. Lords of the Treasury. |
| George Grenfell Glyn | Joint Secretaries to the Treasury. |
| William Edward Baxter | |
| Vice-Adm. Sir S. C. Decres | |
| Captain Robert Hall, C. B. | Jun. Lords of the Admiralty. |
| Rear-Adm. John W. Tarleton, C. B. | |
| Earl of Camperdown | |
| Rt. Hon. Chichester P. Fortescue | President of the Board of Trade. |
| Rt. Hon. William Monseil | Postmaster-General. |
| G. J. Shaw Lefevre | Secretary to the Admiralty. |
| Sir John Duke Coleridge | Attorney-General. |
| Sir George Jessel | Solicitor-General. |

Members of the Governments and Legislatures. 25

The following are the members of the Governments and Legislatures of the Dominion and of the several Provinces:—

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir **FREDERICK TEMPLE**, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandebove in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Prince Edward.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K. C. B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. The Hon. Sir GEORGE ET. CARTIER, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence. The Hon. SAM'L LEONARD TILLEY, C. B., Minister of Customs. The Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster General. The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIS, Receiver-General. The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C. B., Minister of Public Works.</p> | <p>The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Provinces. The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKE, K. C. M.G., Minister of Finance. The Hon. JAMES COX AIKINE, Secretary of State of Canada. The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue. The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics. The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, President of the Privy Council. (Clerk, W. A. Himsworth, Esq.)</p> |
|--|--|

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TILLOCH GALT, K. C. M. G. Hon. WILLIAM McDUGALL, C. B. Hon. WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B. Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.</p> | <p>Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY, Knt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K.C.M.G. Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN. Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.</p> |
|---|--|

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—
*Clerk—*ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

| Senators. | P.-O. Address. |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Hon. John Hamilton..... | Kingston |
| “ Roderick Mathewson..... | Perth |
| “ Saml. Mills..... | Hamilton |
| “ Benjamin Seymour..... | Port Hope |
| “ Walter H. Dickson..... | Niagara |
| “ James Shaw..... | Smith's Falls |
| “ Alexander Campbell..... | Kingston |
| “ David Christie..... | Paris |
| “ James Cox Alkins..... | Richview |
| “ David Reesor..... | Markham |
| “ Elijah Leonard..... | London |
| “ William McMaster..... | Toronto |
| “ Asa A. Burnham..... | Cobourg |
| “ John Simpson..... | Howmanville |
| “ James Skead..... | Ottawa |
| “ David L. McPherson..... | Toronto |
| “ Donald Macdonald..... | Toronto |
| “ Oliver Blake..... | Waterford |
| “ Billa Flint..... | Belleville |
| “ Geo. William Allan..... | Toronto |
| “ James R. Benson..... | St. Catharines |
| “ Ebeneser Perry..... | Cobourg |
| “ Frank Smith..... | Toronto |
| “ Robert Read..... | Belleville |

Province of Quebec.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Hon. James Leslie..... | Montreal |
| “ Asa Belknap Foster..... | Waterloo |
| “ J. C. Chapais..... | Kamouraska |
| “ Louis A. Olivier..... | Berthier |
| “ Jacques O. Bureau..... | St. Remi |
| “ Charles Malhot..... | Pointe du Lac |
| “ Louis Renaud..... | Montreal |
| “ L. Letellier de St. Just..... | Riviere Onelle |
| “ Uric Joseph Tessier..... | Quebec |
| “ John A. Milton..... | Montreal |

Senators.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hon. Charles Cormier..... | Plessisville |
| “ David Edward Price..... | Chicoutimi |
| “ Leandre Dumouchel..... | Ste. Therese de Blainville. |
| “ Louis Lacoste..... | Boucherville |
| “ Joseph P. Armard..... | R. des Prairies |
| “ Charles Wilson..... | Montreal |
| “ William H. Chaffers..... | St. Cesaire |
| “ Jean B. Guevremont..... | Sorel |
| “ James Ferrier..... | Montreal |
| “ Thomas Ryan..... | “ |
| “ Louis Panet..... | Quebec |
| “ A. R. C. De Lery..... | “ |
| “ Matthew H. Cochrane..... | Montreal |

Province of Nova Scotia.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Hon. Sir Edward Kenny..... | Halifax |
| “ T. D. Archibald..... | Sydney |
| “ Robert B. Dickey..... | Amherst |
| “ John Holmes..... | Pictou |
| “ John Locke..... | Shelburne |
| “ John Bourinot..... | Sydney, C. B. |
| “ William Miller..... | Halifax |
| “ A. W. McLellan..... | Londonderry |
| “ Alex. Macfarlane..... | Wallace |
| “ Jer. Northup..... | Halifax |
| “ Ezra Churehill..... | Hantsport |
| “ H. A. Kaulback..... | Lunenburg |

Province of New Brunswick.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Hon. Amos E. Botsford..... | Westcock |
| “ John Robertson..... | Westmoreland |
| “ Robert L. Hazen..... | St. John, N. B. |
| “ William H. Odell..... | Fredericton |
| “ David Wark..... | Bichibucto |
| “ William H. Steeyes..... | St. John N. B. |

Hon. John Ferguson..... Bathurst
 " Robert D. Willmot..... Belmont Sun-
 bury
 Hon. Abner R. McLelan... Hopewell, Al-
 bert Co.
 Hon. John Glaser..... Sunbury
 Hon. James Dever..... St. John N. B.

Province of Manitoba.—Hon. Mare A. Girard, Winnipeg—Hon. J. Sutherland, Winnipeg.
 Province of British Columbia.—Hon. R. W. W. Carrall, Barkerville—Hon. F. C. Corn-
 wall, Ashcroft—Hon. W. J. Macdonald, Victoria.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. JAMES COCKBURN. | (Clerk—
 Esq.)

Province of Ontario.

| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Addington | SchuylerShibley | Napanee | Muskoka..... | (Special return), | ..... |
| Algoma..... | Hon. J. B. Robin- son..... | Toronto | Niagara, Town | Angus Morrison | Toronto |
| Bothwell..... | David Mills.... | Clearville | Norfolk, N. R. | John Carleton.. | Lynedoch |
| Brant, N. R.... | Gavin Fleming.. | Glenmorris | Norfolk, S. R. | Wm. Wallace.. | Simcoe |
| Brant, S. R.... | William Patter- son..... | Brantford | Northum, O., | Joseph Keeler.. | Colborne |
| Brockville, Tn | Jacob D. Buell.. | Brockville | "E. R..... | | |
| Bruce, N. R.... | John Gillies.... | Falvey. | North md, O., | W. R..... | |
| Bruce, S. R.... | Edward Blake.. | Toronto | Ontario, N. R. | Hon. Jas. Cock- burn..... | Cobourg |
| Cardwell..... | Hon. J. H. Came- ron..... | Toronto | Ontario, S. R. | Wm. H. Gibbs.. | Oshawa |
| Carleton, O.. | John Rochester. | Ottawa | Ottawa, City.. | { J. M. Currier.. | Ottawa |
| Cornwall, Tn. | Darby Bergin.. | Cornwall | Oxford, N. R. | Thomas Oliver.. | Woodstock |
| Dundas..... | William Gibson. | Morris'gh | Oxford, S. R. | E. V. Bodwell.. | Ingersoll |
| Durham, E. R. | Lewis Ross.... | Port Hope | Peel..... | Robert Smith.. | Brampton. |
| Durham, W. R. | Edwards Blake.. | Toronto | Perth, N. R.. | Thomas M. Daly | Stratford |
| Elgin, W. R.. | Geo. E. Casey.. | Fingal | Perth, S. R.. | James Trow.... | " |
| Elgin, E. R.. | William Harvey | Aylmer, O. | Peterboro', E. | | |
| Essex..... | Hon. Jno. O'Con- nor..... | Windsor | R..... | Peregrine M. Grover..... | Norwood |
| Frontenac.... | George A. Kirk- patrick..... | Kingston | Peterboro', W. | | |
| Glengarry.... | Donald A. Mac- donald..... | Alexandria | R..... | Wm. Cluxton... Albert Hagar.. | Peterboro- P i n t a g e - net |
| Greenville, S. R. | Wm. H. Brouse. | Prescott | Prescott,..... | | |
| Grey, N. R.... | George Snider.. | OwenSound | Prince Edward | Walter Ross.... | Pictou |
| Grey, E. R.... | Wm. K. Flesher | Flesherton | Renfrew, N. R. | James Findlay. | Pembroke |
| Grey, S. R.... | George Lander kin..... | Hanover | Renfrew, S. R. | James O'Reilly. | Kingston |
| Haldimand, .. | David Thompson | Indiana | Russell..... | James A. Grant | Ottawa |
| Halton..... | John White.... | Milton | Simcoe, N. R. | Herman H. Cook | Toronto |
| Hamilton City | { D. B. Chisholm H. B. Witton. | Hamilton | Simcoe, S. R. | William C. Little | Allandale |
| Hastings, N. R. | M. Bowell..... | Belleville | Stormont.... | Cyrill Archibald | D r i c k i n s o n Landing |
| Hastings, E. R. | John White.... | Roslin | Toronto, East. | James Beaty.. | Toronto |
| Hastings, W. R. | James Brown.. | Belleville | Toronto, West. | John Crawford. | " |
| Huron, N. R.. | Thomas Farrow | Bluevale | Toronto Centre | Robert Wilkes.. | " |
| Huron, S. R.. | Malcolm C. Cam- eron..... | Goderich | Victoria, O., N. | | |
| Huron, C. R.. | Horace Horton. | Goderich | R..... | Joseph Staples.. | P e t e r b o r o - o u g h |
| Kent, O..... | Rufus Stephen- son..... | Chatham, | Victoria, O., S. | | |
| Kingston..... | Sir John A. Mac- donald, K. C. B. | Chatham, | R..... | George Dormer. | Lindsay |
| Lambton..... | Alex. Mackenzie | Ottawa | Waterloo, N. R. | Isaac E. Bow- man..... | St. Jacobs |
| Lanark, N. R. | Daniel Galbraith | Toronto | Waterloo, S. R. | James Young.. | Galt |
| Lanark, S. R. | John G. Heggart | Almonte | Welland..... | J. A. Thompson | Queenston |
| Leeds & Gren- ville, N. R.. | Francis Jones.. | Perth | Wellington, N. | | |
| Leeds, S. R.. | A. N. Richards. | Kemptville | R..... | N. Higingbot- ham..... | Guelp |
| Lennox..... | Richard J. Cart- wright..... | Brockville | Wellington, S. | David Sürton... R..... | Guelp |
| Lincoln..... | Thos. R. Morrill | Kingston | Wellington, C. | James Ross.... | Cumnock |
| London, City.. | Hon. John Car- ling..... | St. Cathe- rines | R..... | Thomas Bain... R..... | Hamilton |
| Middlesex, N. R. | Thos. Scatcherd. | London | Wentworth, N | | |
| Middlesex, E. R. | David Glass.... | London | R..... | Joseph Rymel.. | Barton |
| Middlesex, W. R. | George W. Ross. | Strathroy | Wentworth, S | James Metcalfe. | Toronto |
| | | | R..... | Anson J. P. Dodge..... | Keswick |
| | | | York, O., E. R. | David Blain.... | Toronto |
| | | | York, O., N. R. | | |
| | | | York, O., W. R. | | |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(Continued.)
Provinces of Quebec.

| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Argenteuil ... | Hon. J. J. C. Abbott | Montreal | Lotbiniere ... | Henry G. Joly .. | " |
| Bagot | Pierre S. Gen-dron | St. Rosalie | Maskinonge ... | Louis A. Boyer .. | Montreal |
| Beauce | Christian H. Fozer | StGeorge | Megantic | Edouard E. El-chard | Stenfold |
| Beauharnois .. | Ulysee I. Robil-lard | Be a u har-nois | Missisquoi | Geo. B. Baker | Cowans-ville. |
| Bellechasse ... | Telesphore Four-nier | Quebec | Montcalm ... | Firmin Dugas .. | StJulienne |
| Berthier | Anselme H. Pa-quet | StCuthbert | Montmagny .. | Henri T. Tasche-cheriau | Quebec |
| Bonaventure.. | Theodore Robil-taille | New Car-tille | Montmorency | Jean Langlois .. | Montreal |
| Brome | Edward Carter .. | Montreal | Montreal C'tre East | Michael P. Ryan | Montreal |
| Chambly | Pierre B. Benoit | St. Hubert | " West | Louis A. Jette .. | " |
| Champlain ... | Hon. John J. Ross | St. Anne de la Poir'e | Napierville ... | Hon. John Young | " |
| Charlevoix ... | Pierre Tremblay | Chicoutimi | " | Hon. Antoine A. Dorian | Montreal |
| Chateauguay .. | Hon. L. H. Hol-ton | Montreal | Nicolet | Joseph Gaudet .. | Gentilly |
| Chicoutimi & Saguenay .. | William E. Price | Quebec | Ottawa Co. | A. Wright | Ironsides |
| Compton | Hon. John H. Pope | Cookshire | Portneuf | Wm. M. Wright | Ottawa |
| Dorchester ... | Hon. E. L. Lan-gevin, C. B. | Ottawa | Portneuf | E. A. de St. Geor-ges | Cap Sante |
| Drummond & Arthabaska. | Pierre N. Dorion | Art abaska | Quebec, Centre | Hon. J. E. Cau-chon | Quebec |
| Gaspé | Pierre Fortin .. | Montreal | " East | Adolphe Tou-rangeau | " |
| Hochelaga ... | Louis Beaubien | Montreal | " West | Hon. Thos. Mc-Greevy | " |
| Huntingdon .. | Julius Soriver .. | Hamm'ing-ford | Quebec, Co. ... | Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau .. | Quebec |
| Iberville | Francois Bech-ard | Iberville | Richmond & Wolfe | Wm. H. Webb .. | Melbourne |
| Jacques Car-tier | Rodolphe La-flamme | Montreal | Richelieu | Michel Mathieu .. | Sorel |
| Joliette | Louis F. G. Baby | Joliette | Rimouski | J. B. Romuald | StGermain |
| Kamouraska. | C. A. P. Pelletier | Quebec | Rouville | Fiset | St. Hyacin-the |
| Laprairie | Alfred Pinson-neault | Montreal | St. Hyacinthe | Honore Mercier | St. Hyacin-the |
| L'Assomption. | Hon. L. Archam-beault | L'Assomp-tion | St. John's Q .. | Louis Deleme .. | St. Jean |
| Laval | Joseph H. Belle-rose | St. Vincent de Paul | St. Maurice ... | Francois Bou-rassa | St. Jean |
| Levis | Hon. J. G. Blanchet .. | Levis | Shefford | Elle Lacer'e | Yamachi-che |
| L'Islet | Philippe F. Cas-grain | Quebec | Sherbrooke Tn | Hon. L. S. Hunt-ington | Montreal |
| | | | Soulanges | E. T. Brooks | Sherbrooke |
| | | | Stanstead | Jacques P. Lan-ther | S Plycarpe |
| | | | Terrebonne .. | Charles C. Colby | Stanstead |
| | | | Three Rivers .. | Elle Mc'Uloux .. | St. Arsenne |
| | | | Two Mount-ains | L. F. R. Mc'Ferson | Terr'bonne |
| | | | Vaudreuil | Wm. Mc'Donnell | Three Riv-ers |
| | | | Vercheres | Wilfred Prévost | Terr'bonne |
| | | | Yamaska | Robert Harwood | Rigaud |
| | | | | Felix Gauthier .. | Verchere |
| | | | | Joseph Tanguay | St. David |
| <i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i> | | | | | |
| Annapolis | William H. Ray | Clements-port, N.S | Inverness | Sam. McDonell .. | Port Hood |
| Antigonish ... | Hugh McDonald | Antigonish | King's N.S. ... | Leverett de V. Chipman | Kentville, N. S. |
| Cape Breton .. | Newton L. Mc-Kay | | Lunenburg ... | C. E. Church | |
| Colchester ... | William Mc-Donald | | Pictou | (Hon. Jas. Mc-Donald | Halifax |
| Cumberland .. | F. M. Pearson .. | Truro, N.S | Queen's, N.S. . | Robert Doull .. | Pictou |
| Digby | Hon. C. Tupper, C. B. | Ottawa | Richmond, NS | Jas. S. Forbes .. | Liverpool, N. S. |
| Guysborough.. | Alfred W. Savary | Digby, N.S | Shelburne ... | Isaac Leves-conte | Arichat NS |
| | Hon. S. Campbell | Guysbor-ough NS | Victoria, N, S. | Thomas Coffin .. | Barrington N.S. |
| | William J. Al-mon | Halifax | Yarmouth ... | Wm. Ross | St. Annes, N. S. |
| Halifax | Stephen To-bin | " | | Frank Killam .. | Yar mouth N. S. |
| Hants | Hon. Joseph Howe | Ottawa | | | |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—(Continued.)

Province of New Brunswick.

| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Albert..... | John Wallace.. | Hillsboro, N. B..... | St. John, N.B. County..... | Isaac Burpee. | St. John, N. B..... |
| Carleton, N.B. | Hon. Chas. Con- nell..... | Woodstock N. B..... | " " | Acalus L. Pal- mer..... | St. John, N. B..... |
| Charlotte | John McAdam.. | St. Stephen | St. John, N.B. City..... | Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B. | Ottawa |
| Gloucester..... | Hon. T. W. Anglin..... | St. John, N. B..... | Sunbury | Charles Burpee. | Sheffield, N. B. |
| King's N. B... | James Domville | St. John, N. B..... | Victoria, N.B. | John Costigan.. | Grand Falls N. B.... |
| Kent..... | R. Cutler..... | Restigouche | Westmore- land..... | Hon. A. J. Smith | Dorchester |
| Northam, N.B. | Hon. P. Mitchell | Ottawa..... | York, N.B.... | John Pickard.. | Frederick- ton, N.B. |
| Queen's, N.B. | John Ferris.... | Cambridge N. B..... | | | |
| Restigouche... | George Moffat.. | Dalhousie, N. B..... | | | |

Province of Manitoba.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|-----------|
| Lisgar | | J. C. Schultz..... | Winnipeg. |
| Marquette | | R. Cunningham | " |
| Provencher..... | | Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier | Ottawa. |
| Selkirk..... | | Loquard A. Smith..... | Montreal. |

Province of British Columbia.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Cariboo..... | J. S. Thompson | Cariboo. | Henry Nat- han, Jr..... | Victoria, B. C. |
| New West- minster..... | Hugh Nelson.... | Burrard Inlet | Amor De Cos- mos..... | Victoria, B. C. |
| Vancouver.... | Hon. Sir Francis Hincks.... | Ottawa | E. Dewdney.... | |

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Governor.

HIS HONOUR WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B., Toronto.

Executive Council.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney General. | Hon. R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands. |
| Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer. | Hon. T. B. Pardee, Secretary and Registrar (J. G. Scott, Clerk.) |
| Hon. Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. | |

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. S. G. CURRIE. (LT.-COL. C. T. GILLMOR, Clerk.)

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Addington | H. M. Deroche. | Napanee. | Glengarry..... | J. Craig | Cornwall |
| Algoma | Fred. W. Cum- berland | Toronto. | Grenville, S.R. | C. F. Fraser | Prescott. |
| Bothwell..... | Hon. A. McKellar | Chatham. | Grey, N. R.... | T. Scott | Owen Sound |
| Brant, N. R.... | H. Finlayson.. | Paris. | Grey, S. R.... | A. W. Lauder.. | Toronto. |
| Brant, S. R.... | E. B. Wood..... | Brantford. | Haldimand | Jacob Baxter.. | Cayuga. |
| Brockville | W. Fitzsimmons | Brockville | Halton | W. Barber | Streetsville. |
| Bruce, N. R.... | Donald Sinclair. | Saugeen. | Hamilton..... | J. M. Williams. | Hamilton. |
| Bruce, S. R.... | Rupert M. Wells | Toronto. | Hastings, W.R. | K. Graham | Belleville. |
| Cardwell..... | Geo. McManus.. | Mono Mills. | Hastings, E.R. | H. Corby | Belleville. |
| Carleton..... | G. W. Monk.... | S. March. | Hastings, N.R. | G. H. Boulier.. | Stirling. |
| Cornwall..... | J. G. Setsinger | Cornwall. | Huron, N. R.. | T. Gibson | Wroxeter. |
| Dundas | Simon Cook.... | Morrisburg. | Huron, S. R.. | W. Gibbons | Goderich. |
| Durham, E. R. | A. T. Williams | Port Hope. | Kent..... | James Dawson. | Sombra. |
| Durham, W. R. | John McLeod.. | Bowman- ville. | Kingston..... | W. Robinson.. | Kingston. |
| Elgin, E. R.... | J. H. Wilson | St. Thomas | Lambton..... | Hon. T. B. Par- dee | Sarnia. |
| Elgin, W. R.... | T. Hodgins | Toronto. | Lanark, N. R.. | W. Caldwell.. | Lanark. |
| Essex..... | Albert Prince.. | Windsor. | Lanark, S. R.. | Abraham Code. | Innisville. |
| Frontenac.... | D. D. Calvin.... | Kingston. | Leeds, N. R.. | H. Merrick.... | Merriville. |
| | | | Leeds, S. R.. | H. S. McDonald. | Brockville |

Local Legislatures.

29

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(Continued.)

| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Lennox..... | J. T. Grange.... | Napanee. | Prescott..... | G. W. Hamilton.. | Montreal |
| Lincoln..... | J. C. Rykert.... | St. Catharines. | Prince Edward | G. Striker..... | Pictou |
| London..... | W. R. Meredith. | London. | Renfrew, S. R. | E. Harrington.. | Arnprior |
| Middlesex, E. R. | R. Tooley..... | Belmont. | Renfrew, N. R. | T. Deacon..... | Pem broke |
| Middlesex, N. R. | J. S. Smith.... | Alsa Craig | Russell..... | W. Craig..... | Russell |
| Middlesex, W. R. | J. Watterworth | Wardsville | Simcoe, N. R. | W. D. Ardagh.. | Barrie |
| Monck..... | H. R. Haney.... | Fenwick | Simcoe, S. R. | T. R. Ferguson.. | Cookstown |
| Niagara..... | S. Richards.... | Toronto | Stormont.... | J. Bethune.... | Toronto |
| Northumberland, E. R. | W. W. Webb.... | Brighton | Toronto, East. | M. C. Cameron..... | Toronto |
| Northumberland, W. R. | Charles Gifford.. | Cobourg | Toronto, West | Hon. A. Crooks | Toronto |
| Norfolk, S. R. | Simpson McCall | Victoria | Victoria, N. E. | D. McRae..... | Bolsover |
| Norfolk, N. R. | John Clarke.... | Simcoe | Victoria, S. R. | S. C. Wood..... | Lindsay |
| Ontario, N. R. | Thomas Faxton | Port Perry | Waterloo, N. R. | M. Springer.... | Waterloo |
| Ontario, S. R. | Abram Farewell | Oshawa | Waterloo, S. R. | I. Clemens.... | Preston |
| Ottawa..... | Hon. R. W. Scott. | Ottawa | Welland..... | Hon. J. G. Currie | St. Catha's |
| Oxford, N. R. | Hon. O. Mowatt | Toronto | Wellington, N. R. | R. McKim..... | Parker |
| Oxford, S. R. | Adam Oliver.... | Ingersoll | Wellington, C. R. | C. Clarke..... | Elora |
| Peel..... | John Coynne.... | Brampton | Wellington, S. R. | P. Gow..... | Guelph |
| Perth, N. R. | A. Monteith.... | Stratford | Wellington, S. R. | R. Christie.... | Flambo'W |
| Perth, S. R. | Thos. B. Guest. | St. Marys | Wentworth, N. R. | W. Sexton..... | Jerseyville |
| Peterborough, E. R. | George Reid.... | Keene | Wentworth, S. R. | H. P. Crosby.. | Unionville |
| Peterborough, W. R. | T. M. Fairbairn. | Peterboro' | York, E. R.... | P. Patterson.. | Patterson |
| | | | York, W. R.... | Alfred Boulbee. | Peterboro' |
| | | | York, N. R.... | | |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor

His Honour Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight,—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau, Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction.
 Hon. Gedeon Oulmet, Attorney General.
 Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer.
 Hon. Joseph Octave Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Louis Archambault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
 Hon. C. DeBoucherville, President Legislative Council.
 Hon. George Irvine, Solicitor General.

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. CHS. DEBOUCHERVILLE. (FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.)

| Divisions. | Councillors. | Post Offices Address. | Divisions. | Councillors. | Post Office Address. |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Alma..... | Hon. J. L. Beaudry | Montreal. | Mille-Isle... | Hon. F. H. LeMair | St. Benoit. |
| Bedford..... | " Thos. Wood. | Dunham. | Montarville. | " Chs. DeBoucherville.. | Boucherville |
| DelaDurantaye | " J. O. Beaubien | Montmagny | Repentigny. | " L. Archambault..... | L'Assom't'n |
| De la Valliere. | " J. B. G. Proulx | Nicolet. | Rigaud..... | " J. E. Prudhomme.... | Tannery, W |
| De Lanaudiere | " P. E. Dostaler | Berthier. | | " J. Fraser.... | St. Marc. |
| De Lorimier.. | " C. S. Rodler.. | Montreal. | | " D. Armstrong | Sorel. |
| De Salaberry.. | " H. Starnes.. | " | | " T. McGreevy. | Quebec. |
| Grandviller... | " E. Dionne... | St. Anne de | | " J. J. Ross.... | Champlain. |
| Gulf..... | " | la Pore. | | " J. Ferrier.... | Montreal. |
| Inkerman..... | " Geo. Bryson. | Chichester. | Rougemont. | " E. Hale..... | Sherbrooke |
| Kennebec..... | " I. Thibaudeau | Quebec. | Saurel..... | | |
| La Salle..... | " L. Panet.... | " | Stadac... | | |
| Laurentides.. | " J. E. Gingras | " | Shawinagan | | |
| Lauzon..... | " A. C. Delery. | " | Victoria..... | | |
| | | | Wellington.. | | |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(Continued.)

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. J. G. BLANCHET. (G. M. MUIR, Clerk.)

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Argenteuil .. | S. Beillingham. | Montreal. | Missisquoi.. | J. S. Brigham.. | Phillipsburg |
| Hagot | B. E. Oendron... | Ste. Rosalie. | Montcalm.. | F. Dugas..... | Montcalm. |
| Beauce | G. H. Pozer..... | St. George. | Montmagny | T. Fournier.... | Quebec. |
| Beauharnois.. | Sir G. E. Cartier | Montreal. | M'tmorency | Hon. J. Cauchon | " |
| Bellechasse .. | O. Pelletier.... | St. Charles. | Montreal, W. | F. Cassidy..... | Montreal. |
| Berthier | L. Sylvestre.... | Berthier en A. | " C'tre | Hon. L. H. Holton | " |
| Bonaventure .. | T. Robitaille.... | New Carlisle | " East | F. David..... | " |
| Brome | W. W. Lynch.... | Knowlton. | Napleville.. | L. D. Lafontaine | St. Edouard |
| Chambly | G. Larocque.... | Longueuil. | Nicolet..... | O. Méthot..... | St. Pierre les |
| Champlain .. | F. X. A. Trudelle | Montreal. | Ottawa, Co. | E. B. Eddy..... | Bocquets. |
| Charlevoix... A. Gagnon..... | Bale St. Paul | | Pontiac.... | J. Poupore.... | Hull. |
| Chateauguay.. E. Loberge..... | St. Philomene | | Portneuf... P. Laruc..... | P. Rheaume.... | Chichester. |
| Chicoutimi & Saguenay... P. A. Tremblay | Chicoutimi. | | Quebec, East | J. P. Hearn.... | St. Augustin |
| Compton | W. Sawyer..... | Sawyerville. | " W't | Hon. H. L. Lang | Quebec. |
| Two Mounts' Hon. G. Oulmet | Montreal. | | " C'tre | Hon. P. J. O. | " |
| Dorchester... L. N. Laroche | St. Anselme. | | " Co. | Hon. P. J. O. | " |
| Drummond & Arthabaska. { W. Laurier } | Arthabaska- | | Richmond & Wolfe... | J. Plead..... | Wotton. |
| Gaspé | P. Fortin..... | Laprairie. | Richelleu... J. A. Dorion... | A. Chauveau... | St. Ours. |
| Hochelaga... L. J. B. Beaubien | Montreal. | | Rimouski... V. Robert..... | P. Bachand.... | Quebec. |
| Huntingdon... T. Sanders..... | Havelock. | | Rouville... P. Marchand... | F. G. Marchand | St. Angèle. |
| Iberville | L. Mollere..... | St. Jean. | St. Hyac'the | E. Gérin..... | St. Hyac'the |
| Jacqs.-Cartier | N. M. LeCavallier | St. Laurent. | St. Jean'... | Hon. M. Lafram | St. J. Ib'ville |
| Joliette | V. P. Lavallée. | St. Felix de Valois. | St. Maurice. | Hon. M. Lafram | T. Rivers.. |
| Kamouraska. C. F. Roy | Ste. Anne de la Poudre. | | Shefford... Hon. J. G. Robertson | R. F. de Beaujeu | Montreal. |
| Laprairie | A. Esinhart.... | Laprairie. | Sherbrooke. | T. Locke..... | Sherbrooke |
| L'Assomption | O. Pelletier.... | L'Epiphante | Soulanges... T. Locke..... | E. Mailloux... | Cot' du Lac |
| Laval | J. H. Bellerose. | St. V. de Paul | Stanstead... E. Mailloux... | J. A. Chapleau | Stanstead. |
| Lévis | Hon. J. G. Blanchet | Lévis. | Temiscouata | H. G. Malhiot... | St. Arsène. |
| L'Islet | P. G. Verreault. | St. J. Port Joly | Terrebonne | H. G. Lalonde... | Montreal. |
| Lotbinière... H. G. Joly | Quebec. | Quebec. | Three Rivers | Jos. Daig'e.... | Three Rivers |
| Maskinongé.. M. Houde | Riv. du Loup (en haut). | Quebec. | Vaudreuil... Jos. Daig'e.... | Chs. Gill..... | St. Marthe |
| Mégantic..... Hon. G. Irvine. | Quebec. | | Verchères... Chs. Gill..... | | Belœil. |
| | | | Yamaska... Chs. Gill..... | | Sorel. |

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour Lt.-Gen. Sir CHS. HASTINGS DOYLE, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer. | Hon. R. Robertson, without office. |
| Hon. W. B. Vall, Prov. Secretary. | Hon. Jas. Cochran, |
| Hon. H. W. Smith, Attorney General. | Hon. J. Ferguson, |
| Hon. H. P. Flynn, Comr. Crown Lands. | Hon. R. McHenry, |
| Comr. Mines and Works. | |

Legislative Council.

(Clerk JOHN C. HALIBURTON, Halifax.)

| Names. | P. O. Address. | Names. | P. O. Address. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Hon. A. Keith, President | Halifax | Hon. W. O. Heffernan.. | Guysborough. |
| " Stanley Brown..... | Yarmouth | " D. McN Parker, M. D. | Halifax |
| " H. G. Pines..... | Pugwash | " James Fraser..... | New Glasgow |
| " R. A. McHenry..... | Windsor | " William Annand.... | Halifax |
| " John Creighton..... | Lunenburg | " James Cochran..... | Arichat, C. B. |
| " Wm. C. Whitman.. | L. a w r encotown, Annapolis, C. | " R. M. Outler..... | Shelburne |
| " Freeman Tupper.... | Liverpool | Henry H. Martell, Esq.. | Cornwallis |
| " John McKinnon.... | Antigonish | Gilbert McKenna, Esq.. | Halifax |
| " Peter Smith..... | Port Hood, C. B. | Charles Dickie, Esq.... | Guysborough |
| " Samuel Creelman.. | Stewiacke | Robert Boak, Jr. Esq.... | Halifax |

Local Legislatures.

81

NOVA SCOTIA.—(Continued.)

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. J. C. Troop. (Clerk, H. C. TWining, Halifax.)

| Constituencies | Names. | Post Office Address | Constituencies | Names. | Post Office Address. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Annapolis | Hon. J. C. Troop | Bridg'town | Inverness | Hugh Cameron. | Pt. Hood |
| " | Dav. C. Landers | Nictaux | Kings | Daniel C. Moore. | Kentville |
| Antigonish ... | Dan. Macdonald | Antigon' | " | D.B. Woodworth | Canning |
| " | Jos. McDonald. | MeadowGr | Lunenburg ... | J. Eisenhauer. | Lunenburg |
| Colchester ... | T. F. Morrison. | Antigon' | " | M. B. DesBrisay. | Brid'water |
| " | Saml. Rettle.... | Lond on'd'y | Pictou, Co... | A. McKay..... | Pictou |
| Cumberland.. | H. G. Pineo, jr.. | Truro | " | S. H. Holmes... | " |
| " | Edwd. Vickery. | Pngwash | " | Hugh Cameron. | N Glasgow |
| Cape Breton.. | Hon. J. Ferguson | Parrsboro | Queens | Hon. W. H. Smith..... | Halifax |
| " | A. J. White.... | Sydney CB | " | Saml. Freeman. | Milton |
| " | Hon. W. B. Vail. | Sydney | Richmond... | Hon. E. P. Flynn..... | Halifax |
| Digby | Urbine Doucette | Halifax | " | M. Melne..... | St. Peters |
| Guysborough. | John A. Kirk... | Meteghan | Shelburne ... | Hon. R. Robertson. | Barrington |
| " | W. H. Wyld... | Gleneig | " | Thos. Johnson.. | Lockport |
| Halifax | Hon. W. Garvie | P.M'lgrave | Victoria..... | John Ross | Glen Farm |
| " | John Archibald. | " | " | C. J. Campbell. | Little Bras d'Or |
| " | Don. Archibald. | Musquodoboit | " | John K. Ryerson | Baddeck |
| Hants | Henry Allison.. | Newport | Yarmouth... | Albert Gayton.. | Yarmouth |
| " | Wm. McDougall | Maitland | " | | Argyle |
| Inverness | Hlr. Blanchard. | Halifax NS | | | |

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, LEMUEL ALLAN WILMOT, D. C. L., Fredericton.

Executive Council.

| | |
|--|---|
| Hon. Robert Young, President. | Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General. |
| " J. J. Fraser, Secretary and Receiver General. | " W. S. Caie, |
| " Geo. E. King, Attorney General. | " A. McQueen, |
| " W. M. Kelly, Chief Commissioner of Public Works. | " J. H. Crawford, } Without Office. |
| | " Geo. W. White, } |

Legislative Council.

| Names. | P. O. Address. | Names. | P. O. Address. |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Hon. S. S. Saunders, Pres. | Fredericton | Hon T. R. Jones..... | St. John |
| " J. H. Ryan..... | Studholm | " B. Beveridge. | Andover |
| " W. Todd..... | Milltown | " O. McInerney..... | Kington |
| " I. Robinson-Owen.. | Campobello | " E. B. Chandler..... | Moncton |
| " C. Perley..... | Woodstock | " C. Harrison | Sheffield |
| " D. Hanington..... | Sheilae | " W. Hamilton..... | Dalhousie |
| " J. Lewis..... | Hopewell | " A. McL. Seeley..... | St. John |
| " R. Young..... | Bathurst | " W. Muirhead..... | Chatham |

House of Assembly.

Speaker, Hon. E. A. VAIL. (Clerk, C. P. WETMORE.)

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Albert..... | Dr. R. Palmer. | Hopewell | Northumber-land | Hon W. M. Kelly | Chatham. |
| " | James Ryan... | Coverdale | " | J. C. Gough ... | " |
| Carleton | Geo. W. White. | Centreville | " | T. Gillespie ... | " |
| " | Wm. Lindsay.. | Woodst'ck | " | Michael Adams | Newcastle |
| Charlotte | Hon. BRStevenson | St Andrew' | Queen's | Eben. Williams | Newcastle Creek |
| " | Francis Hibbard | St. George | " | Walter P. Butler | Gagetown. |
| " | Joseph Donald.. | St Stephen | Restigouche.. | W. Montgomery | Dalhousie. |
| " | John Brown.... | " | " | J. Phillips | " |
| Gloucester .. | Sam. H. Napier | Bathurst | St. John Co.. | Hon. G. E. King | St John |
| " | T. Blanchard... | Caraquet | " | Ed. Willis..... | " |
| Kent | Hon. W. S. Caie | Kouchibouguac | " | M. W. Maher.... | " |
| " | Ant. Grouard.. | St. Mary's | " | Jos. Coram.... | " |
| King's | E. D. Vail..... | Sussex | " | Dr. A. Alward.. | " |
| " | Geo. Otty..... | Hampton | " | W. Wedderburn | " |
| " | J H Crawford.. | St. John | Sunbury | Hon J. S. Covert | Maugerville |

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Continued).

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Victoria | A. Harrison..... | " | York | Jno Humphrey | Shediac. |
| " | H. L. Theriault. | Grnd Falls | " | Hon. J. J. Fraser..... | Fredericton |
| " | James Tibbitts.. | Fredericton. | " | J. A. Beckwith. | " |
| Westmoreland | P. A. Landry... | Shediac. | " | C. McPherson... | " |
| " | A. McQueen.... | Point de Bute | " | Robt. Robinson.. | St. Andrews |
| " | D L Hanington. | Dorchester | | | |

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant Governor.
His Honour, ALEXANDER MORRIS, P. C., Fort Garry.
Executive Council.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Hon. Jos. McKay, President | Hon. H. J. Clarke, Attorney-General. |
| " Joseph Royal, Secretary, | " J. Norquay, Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture. |
| " Thomas Howard, Treasurer, | |

(Clerk, S. BLANCHARD, Esq.)
Legislative Council.

Speaker—Hon. JAS. MCKAY. (Clerk—T. SPENCE, Esq.)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| J. H. O'Donnell, Esq. | Colin Inkster, Esq. |
| Solomon Hamelin, Esq. | Francis Ogilvie, Esq. |
| Donald Gunn, Esq. | F. Dauphinais, Esq. |

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—Esq. Clerk—MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN, Esq.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Bale St Paul. | Jos Dubuc | Winnipeg. | St Boniface W | Louis Schmidt.. | Winnipeg. |
| Headingley | Jas Cunningham | " | St Charles..... | Fion H J Clarke | " |
| " | ham | " | St Clements.. | Thos Bunn..... | St Clements |
| High Bluff | J Norquay, Jr. | " | St Francois | | |
| Kildonan | Hon. J. Sutherland | " | Xavier E.... | P Breland..... | W Horse Plains. |
| Lake Manitoba | Angus McKay.. | " | do do W.... | Jos Royal..... | Winnipeg. |
| Poplar Point.. | D Spence..... | " | St James..... | E Bourke..... | St James. |
| Portage La Prairie | F A Bird..... | " | St Norbert N.. | Jos Lemay..... | St Norbert. |
| St Agathe..... | Geo Klyne..... | " | do do S.... | P Delorme | Winnipeg. |
| St Anne..... | Jno McAvish.. | " | St Pauls..... | Dr. Bird..... | " |
| St Andrews N. | Hon A Boyd | " | St Peters..... | Hon T Howard. | St. Vital. |
| do do S. | H G Hay | " | St Vital..... | A Beauchemin.. | " |
| St Boniface E. | Hon M A Girard | " | Winnipeg and St. John..... | Donald A Smith | Winnipeg. |

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, ALEX MORRIS, P. C.
Clerk of Council—W. T. URQUHART, Esq.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, JOSEPH W. TRUTCH, Victoria.
Executive Council.

| | |
|---|--|
| Hon. J. F. McCreight, Attorney General. | Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Chief Com. Lands and Works. |
| Hon. H. Holbrook, President. | |
| Hon. A. R. Robertson, Provincial Secretary. | |

Clerk—J. J. YOUNG.

Local Legislatures.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(Continued.)

Legislative Assembly.

Speaker—J. TRIMBLE. (Clerk—C. GOOD.)

| District. | Name. | Post Office Address. | District. | Name. | Post Office Address. |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Cariboo | Hon G. A. Walkem | Victoria. | New West- | J. C. Hughes... | Burrard |
| " | J. Hunter | Barkerville | minster | W J Armstrong | Inlet. |
| " | J. Barnston | " | " " | | New West- |
| Comox | J. Ash | Victoria. | New West- | Hon H Holbrook | minster. |
| Cowichan | Wm. Smiths | Swan Lake. | minster City | Amor de Cosmes | New " |
| " | J. P. Booth | Salt Spring | Victoria | Arthur Bunster. | Victoria. |
| | | Island. | " | Hon. J. F. Mc- | " |
| Esquimalt... | Hon. A. Robert- | Victoria. | Victoria City.. | Creight | " |
| " | son | Craig Flower | " " | Simcoe Duck... | " |
| Kootenay | John A. Mara | Kootenay. | " " | Robert Beaven. | " |
| " | Charles Todd | " | Yale | James Trimble | " |
| Lillooet | A. T. Jamieson | Lillooet. | " | Robert Smith... | Lytton. |
| " | T B Humphreys | " | " | J. Robinson... | " |
| Nanaimo | John Robson... | Victoria. | " | Chas. A. Semlin | Bonaparte. |

Post Office Address.
Shediac.
Frederic-
ton
" "
St. And'ws

General.
er of Public

Post Of'ice Address.
Winnipeg.
" "
St Clements
W Horse
Plains.
Winnipeg.
St. James.
St. Norbert.
Winnipeg.
" "
St. Vital.
h Winnipeg.

Com. Lands

The session of 1872 opened later than usual. Parliament did not meet until the 11th of April. A noticeable feature was the presence for the first time of members from British Columbia. The Governor-General's speech adverted first to the Prince of Wales' recovery and the appointment of a Thanksgiving Day; stated that the late meeting of Parliament had been at the instance of the Imperial Government; mentioned the Fenian attempt on Manitoba, and invited the attention of the Legislature to the Washington Treaty, Pacific Railway, Immigration, Canals, and several other measures; announced the flourishing state of the Dominion finances; asked for supplies, and congratulated the House on the general prosperity of the country. In the Commons the usual motions for committees were made; and the Report of the Librarian presented, and the House adjourned.

April 12th.—COMMONS.—The Address was moved by Mr. Nathan, of British Columbia, seconded by Mr. Carter, of Brome, passed and ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned until Tuesday the 16th.

April 16th.—SENATE.—First reading of an Act respecting the Dominion Public Lands; address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales; death of two members announced, and the House adjourned as a mark of respect.

COMMONS.—Returns laid before the House; addresses for correspondence; special committee appointed to appoint the standing committees. Some discussion on Crown Lands in Manitoba.

April 17.—SENATE.—Papers asked for. Census returns sent by the Governor-Genl.

COMMONS.—Census returns submitted; expenses of the Manitoba expedition submitted. Motion by Mr. McGill, seconded by Mr. Workman, for a select committee upon Manufactures, which was granted. Discussion upon a pamphlet of Hon. Mr. Howe and that gentleman's defence. Committees appointed.

April 18th.—SENATE.—Committees appointed. Hon. Mr. Campbell promises a new patent law, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell protection for fisheries. Papers relating to the Washington Treaty brought down.

COMMONS.—Washington Treaty papers brought down. Mr. MacKenzie and Mr. Holt complain of their having been communicated to the press. Address of congratulation of Senate concurred in.

April 19th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Sanborn moves for correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments respecting award of Provincial arbitrators. Hon. Mr. Campbell said no correspondence had taken place.

COMMONS.—Reports presented. Motion for supply. Complaint of Mr. Holt and Mr. Mackenzie as to the non-production of certain papers relating to the Washington Treaty. On motion of Hon. Mr. Howe, \$45,000 a year for five years was voted for Geological Survey. Resolutions were adopted in Committee respecting Banking. Amendment of the Dominion Note Act allowing the excess over \$3,000,000 to be held partly in specie and partly in deposits in chartered Banks. After some discussion, Sir F. Hincks also moved a resolution respecting the public debt and the raising of loans, and to establish a sinking fund on all future loans, which was adopted.

April 22nd.—SENATE.—To the inquiry respecting the improvement of navigation of Lower St. Lawrence, with a view to saving

human life, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the subject was one of great difficulty, it not being easy to draw the line where private enterprise should be supplemented by government aid.

COMMONS.—The day was taken up with the presenting of returns and answers to various inquiries.

April 23rd.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Ryan moved for copies of correspondence relating to copyright. He desired to see Canadian publishers placed on the same footing as the United States, and at the same time quoted British authors. Hon. Mr. Campbell said there was no official correspondence, though there was some of a non-official nature.

COMMONS.—On the question of concurrence in the Banking resolutions, the first and second passed without opposition. To the third, respecting the reserve to be held by the Government against their circulation, Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment, that it is not expedient to entrust the Government with such power—which was lost and the resolution carried, as well as the one relating to the public debt. A Bill, introduced by Sir John Macdonald, respecting stamps, elicited some discussion as to the comparative merits of stamps and stamped paper. Mr. Colby moved the second reading of the Insolvency Bill, contending for the total repeal of the law. On account of its being St. George's Day, the House adjourned.

April 24th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that there was a prospect of direct postal communication with the West Indies at no distant date. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said Government did not intend to station Tug Boats at any particular points on the St. Lawrence; a sum of money had been set apart to reward those who saved lives of seamen.

COMMONS.—Mr. Jones moved for a select committee on Agriculture contending for the imposition of duties on United States agricultural products. After some discussion the motion was granted. The debate on the Insolvency Laws was resumed. Hon. J. H. Cameron contending that some insolvency law was necessary, and moving in amendment that the bill be referred to the committee on Banking and Commerce, in which view he was sustained by Hon. Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr. Irvine, Mr. Workman and Mr. M. P. Ryan. Several other members opposed the amendment, and the debate was adjourned.

April 25th.—SENATE.—Marine and Fisheries report presented. Some inquiries were made respecting Bay Verte and Welland canal Reports promised.

COMMONS.—A debate took place on a motion of Mr. Bodwell, that it is desirable to adopt the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge in the Intercolonial Railway. The motion was supported by Messrs. Mackenzie, Workman, McGill, Bolton and McDougall, and opposed by Messrs. Langevin, Walsh, Shanly, Howe and Blanchet, and the debate continued till the House rose. In the evening session the debate on the Insolvency Law was resumed, when the motion in amendment was negatived, and that for the repeal of the law carried by a majority of 15.

April 26th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Aiken laid on the table a map showing the progress of the Manitoba Survey, and stated that about one-half of the half-breed appropriation would be allotted in the fall of 1872. Complaints were made of the quantities of fish taken at the wrong seasons in the inland lakes and shipped to the U. S.

COMMONS.—Sir Geo. E. Cartier, introduced the Pacific Railway Bill, An Act to enable the Government to enter into arrangements with a company incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated for the purpose of working the Pacific Railway. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the Bill was introduced. A discussion arose on a proposed amendment to the Civil Service Act, and upon the second reading of the Dominion Notes Act.

April 29th—**COMMONS.**—A motion to alter the constitution of the Senate, was introduced by Mr. Mills, but after some discussion was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed the items of the Seigniorial Tenure Commission Management of the Governor General's and Secretary's Office.

April 30th—**SENATE.**—The only discussion was on the subject of the substitution of narrow for broad gauge on the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Campbell insisted on the superiority of a broad gauge for great trunk lines of communication.

COMMONS.—Hon. Sir F. Hincks introduced the Budget. The debt of the Dominion in round numbers was \$80,000,000. There had been expended since Confederation on Capital expenditure \$8,081,903, while the debt has only increased \$1,977,876. The net debt had decreased during the year 1870-71 \$503,224. The Savings Banks deposits amount to about 4½ millions. The revenue for the year was \$19,335,560, and the expenditure \$15,623,081, leaving a surplus of \$3,712,479. The estimated revenue for 1871-2 was over 20 millions. The estimated expenditure was \$17,040,695. The contemplated expenditure for the Pacific Railway and other public works, will probably give an increased charge of 3 millions annually. The increase of the commerce of the country is wonderful. In two years the imports and exports had increased 22 per cent. Canada has risen to the 6th place among commercial nations. No changes of tariff were proposed. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie spoke in strong terms of the course adopted in accepting the Imperial guarantee as a Fenian indemnity. Several other members discussed various points of the Budget, but all agreed in the satisfactory financial condition of the country.

May 1st—**SENATE.**—The only discussion was on the expenditure for the protection of the Fisheries. A number of reports were presented, and Bills read a first time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS.—Complaints were made by several members of the exorbitant charges made by American officials on goods and produce passing through U.S. in bond. Hon. Mr. Tilley was not very sanguine any relaxation could be obtained, but it would be done, if possible. The remainder of the day's session was occupied with a discussion upon the Superannuation Bill.

May 2nd—**SENATE.**—A case of superannuation was explained at some length by Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

COMMONS.—Hon. Mr. Holton brought up the appointment of Judge Johnson to Lieutenant Governorship of Manitoba, while still holding office of Judge in Quebec, and moved that it was inconsistent with the independence of the Judges. Sir Geo. Cartier explained that the appointment was merely temporary, and that an Assistant Judge had taken his place in Quebec. He contended there was no illegality in the appointment, but since the question had been raised, to quiet all doubts, the appoint-

ment would be cancelled. The remainder of the day's session was occupied with Mr. Colby's Insolvency Bill, and Mr. Joly's Superannuation Bill. Some amendments to the former were negatived, and the bill reported. Mr. Joly's bill was declared out of order after some discussion.

May 3rd—**SENATE.**—Very little business was before the Senate, and complaints were made by Senators on account of so little business being originated in the Senate.

COMMONS.—Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, (a summary of this Bill will be found under the head of Legislation of 1872.) In a very long, able and exhaustive speech, he defended the Treaty as the best that could be obtained for Canada, showing that peace with the U. S. was of greater consequence even to Canada than to England. He went over the history of the formation of the Commission, and the reasons of his acceptance of the post of High Commissioner, and went over all the provisions of the Treaty in detail. Mr. Mackenzie followed, criticising the Treaty severely, styling it a comedy of errors, contending that the Fenian claims should have been insisted on, and the free navigation of the Columbia secured. The Bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned.

May 6th—**SENATE.**—The Manitoba Lands Bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Bureau objected that extraordinary powers were conferred on local agents, which would drive immigrants away, and that no indemnity for improvements was provided. Hon. Mr. Alken did not agree with him, but would be glad to receive the suggestions of the House.

COMMONS.—Mr. Cartwright called the attention of the House to the Fenian Raids compensation claims against the United States. He thought the course pursued by the Ministry with respect to these humiliating to the country, and a direct incentive to the Fenians to pursue their organization. In case of any future raids, we should be placed in a very bad position in respect to damages. Sir Geo. E. Cartier explained that he himself would have preferred a different course, but the case was one for the Imperial Government to settle, and they had preferred to withdraw the claim and pay the indemnity. Hon. Mr. McDougall defended the course of the Government, contending the claims were principally consequential, and therefore, could not be pressed by the Imperial Government. Mr. Harrison moved an amendment to the effect that no expression of opinion from the House was desirable. Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that the House concurs with the view taken by the Privy Council as expressed in various despatches, which was negatived and Mr. Harrison's amendment passed on division.

May 7th—**SENATE.**—Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in reply to some inquiries respecting property occupied by the Intercolonial Railway offices, read a letter containing answers to the inquiries from the Secretary of the Railway Board. The Senate adjourned for a week.

COMMONS.—Sir F. Hincks gave notice that he would bring in a Bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill relating to Trades' Unions, assimilating the law to that of England. The House went into Committee on amendments to the Patent Law, which

were passed, read, and a Bill introduced. On the third reading of the Dominion Notes Act, Hon. Mr. Holton moved an amendment, "that it is inexpedient to authorise an unlimited issue of Dominion Notes on a bonus so insufficient and unsatisfactory as a reserve of 20 per cent., which was lost, as were several other amendments, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. A Bill was introduced to indemnify the Government for special expenses of expeditionary force to Manitoba, and one to amend, consolidate and extend the Inspection Law to the whole Dominion. After recess, the House went into Committee on the Pacific Railway Bill, which, after some discussion and verbal amendments, was passed.

May 8th—COMMONS—Second reading Washington Treaty Bill, Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment, to the effect that there are just grounds for dissatisfaction with the Treaty, and to the manner in which the Fenian Raids claims were settled, the discussion on which lasted till midnight, when the House adjourned until the 10th.

May 10th—COMMONS—Hon Sir F. Hincks moved a resolution repealing duty on tea and coffee. Hon. Mr. Pope moved to amend the Immigration Act by repealing Capitation tax, which was adopted. After some explanations respecting the San Juan Arbitration case, the debate on the Washington Treaty was resumed, Mr. Mills opposing the Bill and supporting Mr. Blake's amendment, and Sir A. T. Galt supporting it, because as long as we belonged to the Empire we must support its interests, and we could advocate it if we liked at the end of 10 years. Hon. Mr. Howe and Col. Gray also defended the treaty, and the debate was adjourned until Monday, the 13th.

May 13th—COMMONS—Debate on Treaty of Washington resumed, Mr. Bodwell moved an amendment that it is inexpedient to proceed with Bill to give effect to treaty. Sir F. Hincks and Hon. Mr. Cameron supported the Bill, the latter gentleman warmly defending Sir John A. Macdonald from attacks made upon him. The debate was continued till near midnight, when the House adjourned.

May 14th—COMMONS—Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Messrs. O'Connor, Harrison, Tupper, and Killam opposed Mr. Bodwell's amendment, Messrs. Cameron (Huron) and Jones (Halifax) supported it. At midnight the House again adjourned with division.

May 15th—COMMONS—The House met at half-past nine, and, after some inquiries being answered for the Government by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, adjourned.

COMMONS—Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Hon. Mr. Holton supported the treaty, considering peace necessary for the development of the Dominion. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, in a long speech in both French and English, defended the treaty. Mr. Campbell, of Guysboro, also supported the treaty, saying the return received from the United States was unduly belittled, and remarked on the fact that no petitions had been sent against the treaty. Hon. Mr. Dorton opposed the Bill, not because he would not support the treaty, but he wished to condemn the Administration. Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Mr. Baker defended the Bill, Mr. Fortier and Mr. Anglin opposed, and Messrs. McDonald (Lunenburg) and Street supported it, and the House again adjourned without division.

May 16th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Dominion would be submitted at the next session, and that the postal organization in Manitoba would be completed as soon as possible. Some discussion arose on the Public Lands Bill which was advanced another stage and the House adjourned.

COMMONS.—Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Hon. Mr. Anglin opposed the Treaty and Hon. Mr. Tilley supported it. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie opposed. Hon. Mr. Morris defended. Mr. Bolton, Dr. Robitaille opposed, and Messrs. D. A. Macdonald, Thompson, Merritt, D. A. Smith, Workman, McCallum, Stephenson, Schultz and Grant approved. At 12 o'clock a division was taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, it was negatived by a vote of 125 to 50, and Mr. Blake's by a vote of 124 to 52. The second reading of the bill was carried by a vote of 121 to 55.

May 17th.—SENATE.—Several bills were reported and read and some amendments to Public Lands Bill adopted.

COMMONS.—A discussion arose on the question of appointment of Judges, several members pointing out the anomaly of Judges being appointed by the Provincial Government and paid by the Dominion, and advocating the making administration of justice independent of local legislatures. Mr. Colby's Insolvency Bill was then taken up, Mr. Jones (Halifax) supported by Col. Gray, moved that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be exempted from its action. Mr. Gibbs moved the 6 months hoist, which was negatived. Mr. Bellerose moved the adjournment of debate for a fortnight which was also negatived. Mr. Jones' amendment was also negatived and the bill was passed. The debate on the gauge for Intercolonial Railway was resumed, and the House being very thin the debate was adjourned.

May 18th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated the Government were engaged in considering the subject of equalizing electorate districts in New Brunswick and apportioning additional members. Hon. Mr. Campbell, in answer to Mr. Bureau, stated that the Government intended to introduce a measure concerning Judges in Quebec. Several bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS.—Several bills were read a third time and passed, and others passed through committee. The bill relating to Inspection was referred to Committee on Banking, and some amendments made to the Patent Law.

May 20th.—COMMONS.—The subject of subsidizing a line of steamers to West Indies was discussed. Hon. Mr. Langevin promised steps would be taken to open this communication during the recess. The question of naturalization of Germans was brought up by Mr. Young, and Sir J. Macdonald said the Government would ask Imperial Parliament for an Act on the subject, giving any person naturalized by Canadian Parliament all the rights of British subjects. Mr. Costigan moved an address for the disallowance of New Brunswick School Law. The debate lasted till midnight when the House adjourned.

May 21st.—COMMONS.—Bill to repeal duties on tea and coffee introduced and the House in Committee of Supply. Items for Charges of Management, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Police, Legislation and Geological Survey were passed, the resolutions respecting Pacific Railway were amended and reported. On motion for

second reading, Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) moved in amendment that the route adopted shall be subject to the approval of Parliament, which was negatived. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, that all contracts shall be submitted to and approved by Parliament. The House adjourned at midnight without a division.

May 24.—SENATE.—The Dominion Notes Bill was passed, and a debate arose on the Insolvency Bill. Hon. Mr. McFarlane moved the bill be read this day three months. The Senate adjourned without coming to a division.

COMMONS.—Debate on New Brunswick School Law resumed. Col. Gray moved an amendment that the constitutional rights of New Brunswick ought not to be interfered with. Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that an Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the B. N. American Act be amended in such a manner that every denomination shall continue to possess the same rights and privileges it had at the passing of the Act. On request of several members, the debate was adjourned. The debate on motion to change Intercolonial Railway Gauge was resumed, which was lost after some further discussion by a vote of 88 to 61. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to provide for holding elections on same day. Sir J. A. Macdonald moved the six months' hoist, the Bill was not in force in England and was a direct attack on the principle of property franchise. The amendment was carried by a vote of 81 to 51. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to secure independence of Senate. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the Bill, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie supported it, and it was thrown out by a vote of 77 to 51.

May 25.—SENATE.—On the question of repeal of Insolvency Law, Mr. Macfarlane's amendment giving it the three months' hoist was carried by a vote of 35 to 24. Several bills were read a second time, and the Public Lands Bill passed.

COMMONS.—Mr. McDougall moved for a return in relation to Oulliers' Fees, and said there were too many, the number might be reduced from 60 to 20. Mr. Simard said there were 44, and some of them had a great deal to do, and recommended that their names should be drawn by ballot placing all on equal footing. Mr. Cartwright moved 2nd reading of Act for better protection of navigable streams and rivers. Mr. Currier moved the six months' hoist, a commission having been appointed to investigate the matter and their report not having been received. Hon. Mr. Langevin explained that the Commission had required to make an examination at different points and at different seasons, so that their report could not be ready till the end of the year. Mill owners had promised to give orders that the custom of throwing slabs into the Ottawa should be discontinued. Mr. Cartwright withdrew his Bill. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to provide for trial of controverted elections before Judges. Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the bill as unnecessary and as throwing upon Judges duties which they had no right to demand until there were Dominion Judges appointed. Mr. Mackenzie supported the Bill as did several other members. Sir Geo. Cartier pointed out that the law was now being tried both in England and in Ontario and it was advisable to wait, as the next Parliament would have to pass a uniform law for

the whole Dominion. The Bill was negatived on a division of 68 to 49. Mr. Costigan moved 2nd reading of Bill compelling members of Local Legislatures whose dual representation is not allowed, to resign their seats before becoming candidates for Dominion Parliament, which was carried on division.

May 27, SENATE.—In reply to inquiries, Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated the Intercolonial Railway will not be opened until after September and that the Bay Verte Canal would be proceeded with. Several Bills relating to Supply were passed in Committee.

COMMONS.—The adjourned debate on the Superannuation Fund was resumed, Mr. Joly showing that there was a surplus from this fund which ought to be applied to the benefit of the officers. Col. Gray contended the salaries of public officers were quite insufficient, and they were very hardly dealt with. After some further discussion, Mr. Jackson moved an amendment, that it is inexpedient to alter the Act of this House this Session, which amendment was carried on a division. The House went into Committee on Dual Representation Bill, which on motion of Mr. Costigan was amended so as to affect also members of the non-elective branches of the Legislature.

May 28, SENATE.—2nd reading of Bill to give effect to Treaty of Washington, was moved by Hon. Mr. Campbell, one or two members spoke against the treaty, but would not ask for a division and the 2nd reading passed unanimously.

COMMONS.—2nd reading of Pacific Railway Bill, and the House went into Committee upon it. Sir Geo. Cartier moved in amendment, that the terminus should be near Lake Nipissing S. of the Lake. Some discussion arose on this amendment, and also upon the western terminus, when the amendment was carried. The second clause was also carried; on the third, a discussion arose on the breadth of the blocks of land to be granted the Co., Mr. Mackenzie suggesting 10 miles frontage, and Sir G. Cartier said it had been found impossible yet to define the frontage, and the clause was carried. On the fourth clause the subsidy was amended from 25 to 30 millions. The clauses to 14 were passed without amendment. Clause 15 was amended by inserting "having a subscribed capital of at least 10 millions secured to the satisfaction of Govt. and also 10 per cent. of the capital shall be paid up within one month after the said charter, and on the suggestion of Mr. Blake "in the hands of the Receiver Genl." was also added. The remaining clauses were then adopted.

May 29, SENATE.—Several bills were read a third time and the Treaty of Washington Bill passed and sent back to Commons.

COMMONS.—Debate on New Brunswick School Law resumed. Mr. Smith protested against this attempt to override the Constitution of New Brunswick. Mr. Coily recommended the adoption of an amendment to the effect that the House regrets that the School Act is unsatisfactory to the people of New Brunswick, and hopes it will be so modified at the next session of New Brunswick Legislature as to remove all causes of discontent. Sir Geo. Cartier thought the Parliament had no right to interfere in the matter. As a matter of principle he agreed with the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, but as a question of law he thought it beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Chauveau's amendment for Address to Imp. Parliament was nega-

tived by a vote of 126 to 84. Mr. Colby moved his amendment, to which Mr. Dorion moved an amendment that "the House regrets His Excellency had not been advised to negative the School Law" which was lost by a vote of 117 to 83. Mr. Mackenzie moved an addition to Mr. Colby's amendment, that it was expedient to obtain the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as to the legality of the New Brunswick School Law, which was agreed to and the main motion, as amended, was carried.

May 31st—SENATE—An Address was carried, praying that an enquiry should be made, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, into the passing of the insolvent law, in order to embody necessary amendments. A bill was introduced respecting copyrights.

COMMONS—The House in Committee on Pacific Railway Bill. Sir George Cartier said the clause as to frontage had been amended, that none of the blocks should be less than six, or more than 12 miles frontage. Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment that "such Railway shall extend from some point on or near Lake Nipissing, on the south shore thereof," which was negatived, by a vote of 91 to 51. Hon. Mr. Dorion moved an amendment that the eastern terminus should be west of the Ottawa River, at the point affording shortest practicable route, which was lost by a vote of 125 to 15. Two amendments were moved by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, which were negatived, as was also one by Hon. Mr. Wood, and the bill was ordered for a third reading.

June 1st—COMMONS—Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill to re-adjust the representation in House of Commons. The Pacific Railway Bill was read a third time and passed. Resolutions to amend and extend the schedule of the Act 31, Vic., cap. 33, and to make provision for the salaries of Judges, &c., were passed, and a Bill introduced.

June 3rd—SENATE—Several Bills were read a third time and passed, and some reports adopted.

COMMONS—Some discussion arose as to the lawless state of the port of Quebec. Sir John Macdonald said the Minister of Marine would ask for an increase of the Water Police, with greater facilities for the performance of their duty. Members from all sides united in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The Dual Representation Bill was carried after some discussion, and the House adjourned.

June 4th—SENATE—Second reading of Bill to amend Copyright Law. Some discussion arose as to the power of the Dominion Parliament, but the second reading was carried.

COMMONS—House in Committee of Supply. Items for Art, Agriculture and Statistics, Immigration and Quarantine, Marine Hospitals, Pensions, and Intercolonial Railway passed. Hon. Mr. Pope explained at some length the steps taken to promote Immigration. Hon. Mr. Langevin introduced resolutions relating to the improvement and enlargement of the Dominion Canals, and the construction of the Bay Verte Canal. After some discussion, the resolutions were reported and read a second time.

June 6th—SENATE—Several Bills were read a third time and passed. The Copyright Bill was amended so as to make the exclusive duty not to exceed 12½ per cent, on whole-

sale value, and the Bill passed. Some Bills were read a second time, and the House adjourned.

COMMONS—A Bill for the introduction of the Ballot was negatived by a vote of 104 to 48. A Bill to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of general elections, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 95 to 52. Mr. Cameron's Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, was read a third time, and passed. Several Resolutions from the Committee of Supply were adopted, and items passed for various Public Works and Buildings, and for Red River Road.

June 6th—COMMONS—The question of the appointment of Mr. Justice Johnston to the Recordership of Manitoba while still retaining his Judgeship was brought up by Mr. Holton, who moved that it was calculated to impair the independence of the Judiciary. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by a division of 89 to 58. The House went into Committee of Supply, when the Militia Estimates were taken up and a number of items passed.

7th June—SENATE—Several Bills were read a third time and passed. Senator Work moved a resolution urging the importance of the agricultural interests, and some Bills were read a second time.

COMMONS—Third reading of Patent Act. Two Amendments by Hon. Mr. Chauveau negatived and Bill passed. Second reading of Bill to re-adjust the representation. House in Committee on improvement of the channel between Montreal and Quebec. Resolution adopted. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the items for Lighthouses and Coast Service, Fisheries, Culling Timber, Indians, and a number of miscellaneous items.

June 8th—COMMONS—Second reading of amendments to Representation Bill. Mr. Mackenzie complained that the principle of representation by population had not been observed in the Bill. Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment to re-adjust the representation of Ontario, which was negatived by a vote of 97 to 47, as were a number of other amendments, and the Bill as amended was read a second time.

June 10—COMMONS—Third reading of Representation Bill. Mr. Workman moved an amendment respecting the Electoral Divisions of the City of Montreal which was negatived, and the Bill was passed. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

June 11th—COMMONS—On motion of Dr. Tupper certain measures relating to Light Houses, Navigation, &c., were extended to British Columbia. On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, a special committee was appointed to draw up an address to Lord Lytton on leaving the country. The address was reported, read and transmitted to the Senate for concurrence. The House went into Committee on the tea and coffee duties and a Bill was introduced enabling the Governor in Council to impose on these articles imported from the United States, the same duty as was imposed by the United States. The items of supply for Intercolonial Railway and Public Works were passed, as was also that for Arbitration and Awards. Some discussion arose on the enlargement of the Carillon and Chute canals, and Mr. Shanly complained the amount voted for the improvement of Ottawa navigation was too small. A large number of Bills were passed the third time.

June 12.—Some discussion arose on the subject of lands in the Indian Reserves in Hastings, and Sir J. A. Macdonald promised the attention of the Indian Department should be given to the subject. A discussion also took place on the subject of the salaries of the officers of the House and a resolution was passed that it was expedient their salaries should be increased so as to compensate their services for the current year. On the 2nd reading of the Act to amend the Parliamentary Representation, the House went into Committee and reported it as amended. The Public Lands Bill was taken up in Committee and amendments concurred in.

June 13.—SENATE—Supply Bill and various other bills passed.

COMMONS—An inquiry was made respecting Telegraph Wire purchased from H. B. Company, Sir F. Hincks explained, that the wire was of superior quality and price charged Canadian Govt. was not above that paid. A discussion arose respecting the publication of a Canadian Hansard, when instructions were given to Committee of Internal Economy to purchase 800 copies. The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

June 14.—At 3 o'clock the Govr. Genl. proceeded to the Senate Chamber and having commanded the attendance of the House; gave the sanction of Her Majesty to a large number of Bills, and closed the 5th Session of the Parliament, and bade them farewell.

Legislation of 1872.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.
 G. G.—Governor General.
 G. in C.—Governor in Council.
 L. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.
 P. C.—Privy Council.
 M. C.—Minister of Customs.
 C. C.—Commissioner of do.
 M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.
 C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.
 P. M. G.—Post Master General.
 P. M.—Post Master.
 P. O.—Post Office.
 P. O. D.—Post Office Department.
 R. G.—Receiver General.
 C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.
 M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works.
 P. W. D.—Public Works Department.
 M. F.—Minister of Finance.
 S. of S.—Secretary of State.
 M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.
 M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
 H. of C.—House of Commons.
 C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crow: in Chancery.

The Co.—The Company.
 J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.
 C. C. L.—Commissioner Crown Lands.
 A. C. C. L.—Assistant do do
 E. C.—Executive Council.
 L. C.—Legislative Council.
 L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
 A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
 O. in C.—Order in Council.
 C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture.
 M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction.
 C. C.—Civil Code.
 C. C. P.—Civil Code of Procedure.
 C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
 C. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
 C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
 V.—Victoria.
 c.—Chapter.
 s.—Section.
 subs.—Subsection.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Opened on the 11th April and prorogued on the 14th June, 1872.)

STATUTES OF CANADA.

Cap. 1.—Amends the Act respecting the Statutes.

The Clerk of the Senate, who, for this purpose, is to be styled the "Clerk of the Parliaments" has the custody of all original Acts passed by the legislatures of the former provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of the late Province of Canada and by the Parliament of the Dominion. As such custodian he is to have a Seal of Office and attach it to certified copies of Acts furnished by him—such certified copies to have the same authority as those printed by the Queen's Printer. As soon as practicable after each session he is to procure from the Queen's Printer a bound copy of the Statutes and deliver the same, duly certified, to the G. G., for transmission to the Secretary of State in England, together with certified copies of all reserved bills; and he shall also furnish one copy in English and one in French, so certified to the Registrar Ge-

neral. He must furnish certified copies of any Act to any one applying for the same, receiving ten cents per hundred words for copying. He is bound to furnish all certified copies required for the public service through the Secretary of State of Canada.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Cap. 2.—Suspends certain Acts of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick inconsistent with the 18th article of the Treaty. Fish and fish oil (except fish of the inland lakes and rivers, and those preserved in oil) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States are to be admitted free of duty. Goods arriving at any ports in Canada, whether from another portion of the U. S. or another country, may be passed through Canada free in bond, as may also goods brought from the U. S. to be exported from a port in Canada. U. S. citizens may carry goods in U. S. vessels, free of duty from one place in Canada to another,

provided a portion of the intermediate transportation has been by land through U. S. territory in bond, under regulations to be agreed upon. This Act to come into force when proclaimed by the G. G.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 4—Grants \$688,999 37 cts. for the service of the year ending 30th June 1872, and \$20,728,060 85 cts. for the public service for the year ending 30th June 1873.

MANITOBA EXPEDITION.

Cap. 4—Indemnifies members of the P. C. for having expended without parliamentary grant \$2,150 72 cts. for sending an expeditionary force to Manitoba in 1871.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY LOAN.

Cap. 5—The principal of this loan with interest at 5 p. c. is declared the first charge on the C. R. F. after the Sinking Fund therefor. The amounts due for such Sinking Fund are to be remitted in equal half yearly payments, as the Treasury of Great Britain may direct, to be invested in the names of four Trustees—two to be named by the Treasury, and two by Canada.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND LOANS.

Cap. 6—Any loans authorized by Parliament, unless the manner be specially fixed by the Act may be raised by the issue of 6 p. c. debentures; by the issue of Canada Dominion Stock, bearing not more than 6 p. c. interest; by the granting of terminable annuities based on a rate of interest not exceeding 6 p. c.; or by the issue and sale of Exchequer bonds or bills of not less than \$400, at the same rate of interest. A sinking fund may be provided for loans issued upon the first two plans. The G. in C. may change the nature of any portion of the debt, with the consent of the holder of the securities, provided the public burdens are not increased. But the capital may be increased proportionately to the decrease in the interest by the substitution of 5 p. c. Dominion stock for other securities. The G. in C. may raise temporary loans for periods not over 6 mos. bearing not over 7 per cent interest, to meet deficiencies in the C. R. F. The regulations of the G. in C. respecting the inscription, management, transfer, &c., of these securities shall have the force of law unless inconsistent with the Act under which they are made. This Act is not to affect Dominion Notes, nor the rank in priority of any of the present charges on the C. R. F.

DOMINION NOTES.

Cap. 7—The R. G. must hold specie to the extent of 35 p. c. of the amount over \$9,000,000 of Dominion Notes issued.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Cap. 8—Corrects an error in the Act of last session relating to Banks and Banking, and exempts the Bank of British North America from the tax on circulation. Usury laws in any of the Provinces shall not affect any transaction with a bank at a rate exceeding 7 p. c.; nor shall an innocent holder lose his remedy because of previous taint of usury in negotiation of a note, &c. Minors and others under civil disability may deposit

moneys and draw them out unless others, with a superior claim, intervene to prevent; but in the case of persons unable to deposit, &c. under Provincial laws, the amount of deposit shall not exceed \$500. Banks are not bound in any case to see to the fulfilment of trusts or application of moneys deposited with and withdrawn from them. Warehouse receipts for cereals being converted into malt or flour, mals, and hogs converted into bacon and hams, are made proper subjects of advances, &c. The legal right of sale of stock, bonds, &c., pledged as collaterals may be altered by agreement at the time the credit is given or when afterwards extended. Banks have the same rights and liens for advances to parties building ships as individuals in the Province where they are built. (For holidays see elsewhere.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

Cap. 9—Amends the Savings Bank Act of 1871. The balance in the hands of the trustees of the Saint John (N. B.) Savings Bank, shall be handed over by them to such local purpose as they suggest and the G. in C. approves: and so with the surplus in the hands of the trustees of the Northumberland and Durham (Ont.) Savings Bank.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Cap. 10—Provides that a Bill or Note made payable at one or more months from date is payable on the day having the same number in the month when it falls due—or if there be none, then on the last day of the month—the days of grace being in each case added.

TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

Cap. 11 & 12—Repeals the duties on Tea and Coffee imported after 1st July, 1872, and allows a drawback on all previously imported if re-banded and re-warehoused in the original packages before the 20th June. But if at any time a greater duty is imposed by the U. S. of America on Tea or Coffee imported into that country from Canada than from any other, then the G. in C. may impose a similar duty on Tea and Coffee imported from the U. S.

REPRESENTATION AND ELECTIONS.

Cap. 13, 14 & 15—(See separate articles).

VOTERS' LISTS AND POLLING DISTRICTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 16, 17—Provide for the division of polling districts Nos. 5 and 11 in Inverness, and formation of a new one out of part of the former to be numbered 17, and out of the latter to be numbered 18, and the making of new lists for the same. Also to make new lists for district No. 2 of Victoria within six weeks of the passing of the Act.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 18—Provides that a third class or junior second class clerk may be promoted by special C. in C. without serving the time required by the Civil Service Act.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Cap. 19—Provides forms of bonds, &c., to be given by public officers and their sureties.

JUDGES' SALARIES, &c.

Cap. 20—Provides for the additional judge of the Superior Court (Que.) to be resident in Montreal, and that 8 Puisne judges of that court shall have \$4,000 per annum. Provides also for the two additional Puisne judges of the Supreme Court in N. S., and grants \$3,200 to the five Puisne judges. The salary of the Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, is to be \$4,000 per an., and of the two Puisne judges \$3,200 each. Provides for one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at \$5,850, and one Puisne judge with \$4,950 so long as the present incumbents remain in office, and another Puisne judge at \$3,200, and six stipendiary magistrates with salaries from \$2,250 to \$3,400 so long as they also do the duty of county judges. D. Cameron, late Chief Justice, receives a pension of \$2,425, and Capt. Hankin, late Colonial Secretary, of \$2,565.55.

ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.

Cap. 21—The judges of the Superior Court (Que.) when absent from their domiciles on judicial business are to receive \$6 per diem. For a part of a term of the Queen's Bench sitting in appeals or criminal matters the same—for a whole term, same as Q. B. judges.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MUSEUM.

Cap. 22—Appropriates \$45,000 per an. for 5 yrs. for the maintenance of the Geological Survey and Museum, and gives the G. G. authority to employ a Director and the necessary officers and surveyors for the purpose.

DOMINION LANDS.

Cap. 23—Provides for the establishment of a Dominion Lands Office as a branch of the Department of Secretary of State of Canada, having a Surveyor General as chief officer. It has charge of the Crown Lands in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories. No employee may purchase Dominion lands except under permission of an O. in C. The lands are to be laid out in townships, containing 36 sections of one mile square each. Each section is divided into quarter sections of 160 acres, and these again into half and quarter quarter sections of 80 and 40 acres. Exceptions to this manner of survey may be made in the case of the Indian Lands ceded to the late Earl of Selkirk on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, or lands fronting on lakes, rivers or water courses, or main public roads, or lands required for wood lots. The lands reserved by the Hudson's Bay Co. are to be allotted, two sections in a very fifth township, to wit, sections 8 and 26, and in the others, all of sec. 8 and 1 of 26. In the case of broken townships, &c., as above, these reserves are to be set apart by lot. Where any such allotments are already settled on, the Co. may select other vacant lands in their places, but the Co. may hold them although they fall on land reserved for timber. Sections 11 and 29 in each township are reserved for an educational endowment. If these have been settled on before surveyed other lands are to be selected in their place.

MILITARY GRANTS.

In the case of grants made for military service, warrants are issued by the Minister

of Militia and registered in the land office. They may be located by the owner or will be received in payment of lands. They must be located for the whole extent in one place, according to the survey. Assignments properly attested and endorsed on the warrant are valid. In unorganized territories having no legislature the G. G. may vest the power in Comrs. to ascertain who are the legal representatives of any person entitled to such warrants. New warrants may be issued to replace those proved to have been lost. The grant of a quarter section to each officer and man of the two battalions serving in Manitoba under O. in C. of 25th April, 1871 is confirmed, and transfers of these rights, though not endorsed on the warrants, are good if only attested and filed in the Dominion Lands Office.

SALES.

Unappropriated lands, as soon as surveyed, may be sold at \$1 per acre at private sale, or offered at public sale at that as an upset price. They are to be paid for in cash or bounty warrants. But tracts may be reserved by the S. of S. for town or village plots, and the G. in C. may set apart tracts for other public purposes.

(For Regulations respecting Free Grants and Homestead Rights, see Article on Immigration, &c.)

LEASES.

Leases of unoccupied Dominion Lands for grazing purposes are authorized,—to be cancelled for the purpose of sale and settlement, or on notice from the lessee, due compensation being made on either side. Similar leases of hay lands may be made.

MINING LOCATIONS.

Mines and minerals are not to be reserved in any lands granted; and any person may explore ungranted lands for minerals, locate and purchase them—in surveyed lands, in blocks according to survey; in unsurveyed, without the limits of the fertile belt, according to exploration and application—the locations in the latter case to contain 20, 160 or 80 acres. But any ungranted lands, proved rich in minerals, may be withdrawn from sale and leased at a rent of not less than 2½ per cent. of the net profit of working. These mining locations are to be surveyed, and connected with some previous survey. Gold diggings on or beside rivers, lakes, &c., may be reserved and specially dealt with, and leased. None of the foregoing provisions apply to lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.

COAL.

Coal lands are withdrawn from the rules respecting squatters, homestead rights, &c. Coal lands, in blocks not exceeding 640 acres, may be purchased at \$1 per acre, when surveyed and described as such; but if not worked for 12 months between the application and survey, the claim lapses, and the Crown resumes possession. The Secretary of State may reserve coal lands surveyed before actually worked.

TIMBER LANDS AND LIMITS.

The wood lands are to be surveyed and granted apart in the 'belt' section. In

other townships wood lands are to be separately surveyed in lots of 10 or 20 acres, so as to give (as nearly as practicable) one for each quarter section of arable land in the township, 25 acres being a maximum allowed, if on the quarter section itself. The wood lots are to be apportioned with, and added to the other land applied for under homestead rights; but the claimant cannot sell any of the timber before his patent issues, except to settlers for their private use. In tracts of land covered with timber, reserved and separately surveyed, each township generally is to form a timber limit. The right to cut timber thereon is to be put up at a bonus of so much per square mile, according to location, &c., and a 21 years lease granted to the highest bidder—the lessee to erect saw-mills or other manufactory of wood goods within two years of lease; to take all the timber fit for use or sale from each tree cut, and prevent all unnecessary waste, by fires or otherwise; to make returns to Government of timber cut and disposed of, and the price; to pay an annual ground rent of \$3 per square mile, and a royalty of 5 per cent. and to keep books shewing his transactions, subject to inspection. The lessee shall have the refusal of the limits for 21 years, on the same terms, or others, to be agreed upon, if he fulfil the conditions of his lease; if he do not, the lease may be cancelled, without compensation, at any time. Arrears of dues, &c., will bear 6 per cent. interest, and form a lien on timber cut in the limits, which may be seized in three months, and sold in payment after six months. If it be removed out of Canada, these arrears accrue on any timber afterwards cut from limits. Timber cut without license is forfeited to the Crown, and if so mixed with other timber that it cannot be separated, all is forfeited alike. When removed so that it cannot be seized, a penalty of three dollars per tree will be exacted. Timber seized is deemed forfeited if not claimed within a month. To obstruct the seizure, or take any timber seized, is a felony. Timber may be seized upon suspicion, and proof required from the party in possession that it has been legally obtained. The grant of limits will not include any booms or slides already constructed, unless specially mentioned; nor can the free use of booms or slides, or of the waters of any stream, &c., be obstructed by any grantee.

PATENTS, &c.

Provision is made for the signing of patents by Deputy Governors, the cancellation of patents issued in error, for remedy in case the same land is twice granted to different persons, and in case there is deficiency in the quantity of land granted or if patents have been issued through fraud, error or imprudence, and simple legal proceedings in case of refusal to give up possession by the wrongful holder. Assignments of claims to land must be registered with the Secretary of State.

SURVEYORS, &c.

Only those can act as surveyors of Dominion lands who, before the passing of the Act, held Provincial diplomas or certificates, and those who, afterwards, pass an examination in Euclid, plane trigonometry, mensuration of superficies, the keeping of field notes, plotting and map drawing, spherical

trigonometry, astronomy and geology, practical surveying operations, and the use of instruments, and are conversant with this Act and the manual of instructions issued by the Department. The Board of Examiners is to consist of the Surveyor General, and eight other competent persons. Candidates must have served three years under articles with a surveyor, or obtained a diploma or certificate from a Provincial Board after a like course of study, &c. Surveyors from other portions of H. M.'s Dominions may be admitted to examination after six months' service. Graduates in Civil Engineering at any University after a two years course, need only serve one year. The fee for admission is \$20, and for filing the articles and application, and making out commission, \$2 each. An allowance of \$5 per day, and expenses, is made to each member of the Board while on duty. The Surveyor must take an oath of office, and give security for due execution of his duties. The Board may suspend or dismiss him for gross negligence or corruption. The English measure of length is to be used in these surveys, and each Deputy Surveyor must have a subsidiary standard of it, tested and stamped by the I. R. Department. Provision is made respecting cases in which corners are lost, or lines of survey obliterated, as well as for the survey of fractions of sections. The boundary lines laid down under the authority of this Act, or O. in C., are to be held to be the true boundaries of townships, sections, fractions, &c. A township will only be held to contain the land within said boundaries, and the sections, fractions, &c. granted, to be aliquot parts of what it contains. Authority is given to Deputy Surveyors to take evidence under oath respecting boundaries, &c. Penalties are enacted against those disturbing or obstructing Surveyors in their work, or moving or destroying corner posts or bounds. Surveyors must keep field notes of their surveys, and may receive pay for them. For attendance in Court to give professional evidence they receive \$5 per diem.

INDIAN AND HALF-BREED CLAIMS.

Indian reserves and lands necessary to satisfy half-breed claims, may be withdrawn by the G. in C. from the operation of this Act.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 24.—Declares works acquired, repaired, extended or enlarged by money voted by Parliament, except those withdrawn by 31 V., c. 12 s. 10 are under the direction of the M. P. W.

BRIDGES.

Cap. 25.—Places bridges constructed under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, or under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, under the supervision of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, with the same authority as to inspection, &c., as over Railways and Railway bridges.

PATENTS OF INVENTION.

Cap. 26.—This is, for the most part, a re-enactment of the Act of 1869. (See *YEA&E Book for 1871*.) It, however, opens patents to foreigners—residence in Canada no longer

being a condition of obtaining one. The article to be patented by applicant must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent. A patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country. Fuller provisions are made respecting arbitrations in case of interfering applications,—the arbitrators being given power to examine witnesses on oath. Employees in the patent office are forbidden to acquire or hold any interest in patents except as inventors.

QUARANTINE.

Cap. 27.—The G. in C. is authorized, from time to time, to make Quarantine regulations which are to be notified to the public through the *Canada Gazette*, and will have the force of law, and be applicable to passengers and goods coming into the country by land or sea. Officers at the Quarantine stations are given the power of Peace Officers to execute such regulations, and penalties are provided for infractions of the regulations or disobedience to orders of such officers. Medical Officers may be appointed at each of the principal harbours of the Dominion to enforce these regulations. When any vessel having contagious or infectious disease on board, not bound to a port of the Dominion, puts into any of its harbours, and is placed in quarantine, the master shall pay \$2, head money, to the collector of the port for each person on board. But if the inspecting physician is satisfied that the sick will be cared for to the remainder of the voyage, he may enter a statement on the bill and the ship may proceed on her voyage without being quarantined, if she have not broken bulk. The Medical Officer retains any passengers for treatment who desire it.

IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES.

Cap. 28 & 29.—(See article on Immigration elsewhere.)

TRADE UNIONS.

Cap. 30.—Assimilates the law on this subject to that of Great Britain. Unions are not illegal nor agreements void merely because in restraint of trade. But damages are not recoverable for breach of an agreement between members of a Union respecting conditions under which they may trade or seek or give employment, or for a subscription to the Union, or to apply its funds for benefits to members or remuneration for obeying the rules and resolutions of the Union, or to pay a fine of a member,—or of agreements between several Unions, or any bond to secure the execution of such agreements. Acts for the incorporation of charitable or provident associations shall not apply to Unions, nor shall any Union not registered have the benefit of this Act. To others the old law respecting agreements, &c., in restraint of trade will apply. Any

seven members of a Union may register it under this Act, provided none of its purposes are illegal. Each branch is to be considered a separate Union. Upon registration it becomes a corporation and may hold property to be vested in trustees, elected under its by-laws. Provision is made for the punishment of those withholding or misappropriating the funds or property of registered Unions. Annual returns are required and a penalty imposed for neglect to furnish them. A copy of the rules must be furnished for 25 cts. to any one demanding it; and a penalty is imposed on any officer or member delivering any but the correct, registered rules. Penalties may be enforced before a J. P. The Registrar General (Secretary of State of Canada) is Registrar under this Act. The rules, &c. and list of officers are to be sent to him with the application, and in cases of Unions established for more than a year, a statement respecting its receipts, expenditure, funds, &c. If there is nothing illegal in the rules, and formalities (which may be prescribed by O. in C.) have been complied with, the Union is admitted to registry and a certificate issued. The Act does not apply to agreements between partners in business, between employers and employed, or anything done or paid in consideration of sale of good will, or instruction in trade, &c.

VIOLENCE, THREATS AND MOLESTATION.

Cap. 31.—is a complement to the other, doing away with the old law making acts simply in restraint of trade punishable. What continues punishable is thus stated in the Act:

"1. Every person who does one or more of the following acts, that is to say:—

"1. Uses violence to any person or any property,—

"2. Threatens or intimidates any person in such manner as would justify a Justice of the Peace, on complaint made to him, to bind over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace,—

"3. Molests or obstructs any person in manner defined by this section—

"With a view to coerce such person,—

"(a) Being a master, to dismiss or cease to employ any workman, or being a workman, to quit any employment, or to return work before it is finished;

"(b) Being a master, not to offer, or being a workman, not to accept any employment or work;

"(c) Being a master or workman to belong to, or not to belong to, any temporary or permanent association or combination;

"(d) Being a master or workman, to pay any fine or penalty imposed by any temporary or permanent association or combination;

"(e) Being a master, to alter the mode of carrying on his business, or the number or description of any persons employed by him—

"Shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.

"4. A person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to molest or obstruct another person in any of the following cases; that is to say,—

"(a) If he persistently follows such other person about from place to place;

"(b) If he hides any tools, clothes or other

property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in the use thereof;

"(c) If he watches or besets the house or place where such other person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, or if with two or more other persons he follows such other person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road."

These offences are to be tried before J. P., but no master-manufacturer in the particular trade respecting which the crime is committed, or the father, son or brother of one may sit in such case.

FRAUDULENT MARKING OF MERCHANDISE.

Cap. 32.—Makes more effectual provisions for the punishment of those who forge or apply forged trade marks or sell articles knowing such marks to be upon them. Imitation and alteration of the genuine trade marks are declared to come under the head of forgery, and the use or application of a genuine trade mark on manufactures of another than the person entitled to it—as well as of the imitations and those altered, or selling articles with them on as well as the forgery is made punishable. The punishment involves the forfeiture of the tools, &c. of the forger, and the articles to which the forgery is applied of the vendor. A person who, before or since the passing of the Act, has sold or offered for sale goods with such forged trade mark or genuine trade mark applied without authority to goods not genuine may be compelled, under a penalty of \$20, to give information to the party interested or his agent where he obtained them,—and his refusal to do so is made *prima facie* evidence of his complicity in the fraud. Any false designation of an article by a label, &c., of the quantity or quality, of the place where or person by whom manufactured, is made a misdemeanor, in both manufacturer and vendor with knowledge. In any of these cases, the intent to defraud any particular person need not be set up or proved,—proof generally of fraudulent intent being sufficient. Actions for penalties and proceedings for conviction must be commenced within 3 yrs. after the offence is committed. The Court may order for "faked articles to be destroyed; may issue an injunction against further fraud; and may order inspection of the premises of the party accused, which must be permitted. An action for damages is given to the party aggrieved as well as the prosecution for penalty, in all these cases.

LARCENY OF STAMPS.

Cap. 33.—Postal Cards, Postage Stamps and other Stamps are declared chattels and subjects of larceny under 32 and 33 V., c. 10.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Cap. 34.—By a clerical error in 32 and 33 V., c. 22, s. 8 imprisonment in a place other than the Penitentiary, for firing premises, is stated to be "not less than two years," instead of "less than two years."

ADVERTISEMENTS RESPECTING STOLEN GOODS.

Cap. 35.—Prosecutions of printers or publishers of newspapers for the publication of

advertisements asking for the return of stolen goods—"no questions to be asked"—must be brought within six months after such publication.

RIVERS AND STREAMS IN ONTARIO.

Cap. 36.—The River Sydenham is added to the list in C. S. U. C., c. 47, of streams, in which only logs of not more than 18 feet in length, free of limbs, may be floated by lumbermen, and which may not be otherwise obstructed.

CUSTOMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 37.—The Legislature of British Columbia having decided in terms of the agreement of union that it would at once adopt the Customs and Excise Tariffs of the Dominion (which would otherwise only come into force upon the completion of the Pacific Railway) the several laws relating thereto, are extended to that Province, or authority given to the G. C. to extend them; and all collections of duties made according to the Canadian tariff since 27 March, 1874, are declared legally made.

NAVIGATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 38.—Extends the Act of the Parliament of Canada on this subject to British Columbia, from 1st January, 1873; and inconsistent Acts are repealed; and like rates of duty and inspection fees shall be levied as in the other Provinces. But the Governor in Council may exempt Inspectors and Engineers of steamboats from the examinations therein provided for them, during the next 10 years; nor need the boiler plate used for 2 years next be of the standard prescribed.

SHIPPING SEAMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 39.—The Governor in Council is authorized to establish a shipping office in every port in the Province and appoint a Master to each, who must not be a tavern-keeper, boarding-house-keeper or vendor of spirituous liquors. Until such office is established and officer appointed the Collector of Customs shall perform the duties. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may require securities from shipping masters on their appointment; and may after investigation suspend or dismiss them for misfeasance, &c. They must also take an oath of office. No other agent is to be employed to hire seamen for ships under a penalty on such agent of \$20 to \$80 and on the ship-owner, agent or master of \$40 for each seaman so-hired. 50 cts. fee may be asked by the shipping master for each seaman hired or discharged, to be paid by the owner or the master of the vessel, but one half may be detained from the seaman's wages. If any other remuneration is received by the shipping master he forfeits \$40 for each offence. The Governor in Council may exempt masters and seamen by Order in Council from any of the obligations imposed. Shipping masters must keep registers of all seamen hired or desiring to be hired through their offices, and take measures to secure the attendance of men on board when hired, facilitate the hiring and discharge of seamen and binding of apprentices &c., &c. Agreements under the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, Part 1, c. 75, must be signed before them. They may appoint

Deputies having like power. Subject only to Imperial obligation toward foreign States and Imperial Laws on the subject, this Act will apply to foreign merchant vessels. Shipping Masters are to aid in giving effect to the Imperial Act by the establishment of a Reserve Volunteer Force of seamen. The powers of the Registrar of shipping at Halifax under Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia (third series) extend and belong to shipping masters. This Act only extends to ports placed under its jurisdiction by proclamation under Order in Council.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 40.—The HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL, with the assistance of the Collector of Customs may levy for the purpose of refunding to the C. R. F. the sums paid for deepening the channel of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, a sum as nearly equal as may be to 5 p. c. interest on such sums and 1 p. c. sinking fund, one half by tonnage dues on sea-going vessels drawing more than 16 ft. water and one half by an addition to present rates of warfrage dues on goods landed or shipped; the rates to be fixed from time to time by the G. in C.

Cap. 41.—The PORT OF COLLINGWOOD is brought within the purview of the Acts of the 24 and 33 V., c. 40 and 33 V., c. 29 respecting the improvement of Harbours and Channels, at certain ports.

Cap. 42.—Provides for the appointment of a HARBOR MASTER at HALIFAX, with powers similar to those at other seaports of the Dominion, to be prescribed by O. in C. Every pilot or master of a ship is to be furnished with a copy of the regulations. Fees may be levied of \$1 to \$4 on each ship entering port, according to tonnage, which he may retain as salary up to \$300, the balance to be paid over to the R. G.

Cap. 43.—The G. in C. may appoint three Comrs. of PILOTS for the COASTS and HARBORS OF CHARLOTTÉ (N.B.) with power to make regulations respecting such pilots, and prescribe their duties, fees, &c. The regulations made by the Quarter Sessions remain in force till the Comrs. make new.

Cap. 44.—Incorporates the ST. JOHN (N.B.) BOARD OF TRADE with the usual powers. Messrs. C. H. Fairweather as President, and G. Thomas V.P., and Messrs. H. A. Austin, J. W. Cudlipp, J. Burpee, E. S. DeVeber, J. M. Scammell, W. W. Turnbull, J. Magee, Hon. T. R. Jones, T. W. Daniel and J. C. Brown to be the first Council. May hold real estate to the value of \$10,000.

Cap. 45.—Incorporates the TORONTO CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION with the usual powers and the power to affiliate branches in the several cities and towns of the Dominion. They may also build or acquire and own a Coin Exchange, and raise a capital of \$100,000. They may hold real estate of that value. Messrs. W. H. Howland, W. D. Matthews, J. E. Kirkpatrick, B. R. Larkson, W. Gooderham, jr., H. N. Baird, R. Wadsworth, S. W. Farrell, T. Flynn and H. J. Boulton to be the first Committee of Management.

Cap. 46.—Incorporates the ST. CATHARINES (Ont.) BOARD OF TRADE, with the usual powers. May hold real estate of

\$5,000 value. J. Taylor as President, J. Norris as V.P., J. Douglas as Treasurer, and H. Carlisle, A. Jeffrey, P. B. Owens, R. McKinley, S. Neelon, H. H. Collier, H. Wilson, J. C. Graham and J. Riordon are to form the first Council.

Cap. 47.—Incorporates the CHATHAM (Ont.) BOARD OF TRADE with the usual powers, but not that to establish Boards of Examiners of Inspectors of Produce, &c., liable by law to inspection. May hold real estate worth \$5,000. A. W. Smith as President, A. E. McIntosh, R. Fegley, J. Lamont, W. McKough, H. Malcolmson, J. B. Stringer, J. D. Ronald, T. Bennett, D. H. VanAllen, W. J. Howard, C. Northwood, R. Lowe, R. Stephenson and J. Smith to form the first Council.

Cap. 48.—Incorporates the BOARD OF TRADE OF LEVIS (Que.) with powers like preceding. S. Bennett as President, P. C. Dumontier as V.P., F. Roy as Secretary, Treasurer and J. Jobin, A. Carrier, J. H. Simmons, C. W. Carrier, M. Cass, T. Beaulieu, B. Huot, J. Belleau, F. X. Lemieux, J. Thompson, T. Holssinet and J. Buchanan are to be the first Council.

Cap. 49.—Incorporates the SOREL BOARD OF TRADE with the same powers as the preceding. R. H. Kittson as President, C. Labelle as V.P., A. A. Tailon Secy., G. J. Barthe, G. H. Bramley, J. B. L. Précourt, L. A. Senecal, J. B. Brousseau, E. O'Heir, L. Leduc and A. Hibbard to form the first Council.

Cap. 50.—Incorporates the EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100. Chief place of business, Montreal. Provisional Directors—M. H. Gault, T. Caverhill, A. W. Ogilvie, T. Tiffin, E. K. Greene, W. Rodden and Sir A. T. Galt. Charter to expire 1st July, 1881. The Act relating to Banks and Banking to apply. Certificate to be obtained from Treasury Board before 14th June, 1873, or charter lapses. May commence business on \$500,000 subscribed and \$100,000 paid in.

Cap. 51.—Incorporates the "BANQUE VILLE-MARIE" with powers as in preceding. Capital, &c. same. Chief place of business at Montreal. N. Villeneuve, D. E. Papineau, P. A. Fautoux, A. Dubord, J. L. Cassidy, L. N. Duvarger, I. Fautoux, C. F. Papineau, L. Archambeault, G. Caron, A. H. Paquet, F. X. A. Biron and P. St. Jean to be Provisional Directors.

Cap. 52.—Incorporates the ST. LAWRENCE BANK. Capital and powers as above. Chief place of business, Toronto. J. C. Fitch, F. Shanly, J. Haskin, T. Dick, R. Hay, W. F. Allen and S. Burdon Provisional Directors.

Cap. 53.—Incorporates the BANK OF HAMILTON. Same powers and capital as above. Chief office in Hamilton. J. Winer, E. Jackson, E. Gurney, J. Turner, J. M. Williams, M.P.P., D. B. Chisholm, C. Moore, J. Hespeler, Hon. S. Mills, C. Hagill, J. Stuart, A. T. Wood, E. Martin, A. Copp, E. Higman, A. Harvey, J. Harvey, D. McInnes and J. Watson Provisional Directors.

Cap. 54.—Incorporates the HALIFAX BANKING Co. Capital \$500,000. Chief Office at Halifax, N. S. Same powers and res-

trictions as in preceding Acts. W. Pryor, B. H. Collins and P. C. Hill, Provisional Directors. May commence business on \$100,000 paid in.

Cap. 55—Incorporates the **BANK OF ACADIA**. Capital \$500,000. Chief place of business at Liverpool, N. B. Same powers, &c. Provisional Directors, S. C. Tupper, J. Snow, T. E. Patillo, J. Sponagle, J. Tupper, T. Rees, and W. Collins.

Cap. 56—Incorporates the **BANK OF SAINT JOHN**, N. B. Capital \$500,000, with power of increase to \$2,000,000. Chief place of business Saint John (N. B.) Same powers, &c. Provisional Directors, A. L. Palmer, S. Jones, J. W. Nicholson, T. P. Jones, and W. H. Tuck.

Cap. 57—In order to close up the affairs of the **CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK** the Directors may give notice by advertisement calling on all holders of notes to present them for redemption. Unless they do so within 1 yr. thereafter they are forfeited. The remaining assets, the Directors will then distribute among the shareholders, reserving an amount to meet other claims not prescribed by statute of limitations.

Cap. 58—Incorporates the **MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA**. Capital \$1,000,000 with power to increase to \$2,000,000. Chief Office at Saint John, (N. B.) Same powers, &c. as in preceding charters. Provisional Directors J. Domville, Z. Ring, J. W. Cudlin, J. Nevins, A. J. Smith, J. V. Troop & C. H. Fairweather.

Cap. 59—Incorporates the **SUPERIOR BANK OF CANADA**. Capital \$1,000,000. Powers &c. the same. Chief Office at Toronto. Provisional Directors A. Crooks, J. Shedden, S. Nordhelmer, J. Michie, A. H. Sibley, G. A. Kirkpatrick, A. M. Clark, W. Hesslin, N. Rooney, R. F. McEwen, S. Mandelbaum, T. Dick, R. J. N. Chipman, C. J. Blomfield, C. Jones, and Geo. Wilson.

Cap. 60—Incorporates the **BANK OF MANITOBA**. Capital \$500,000. Same powers. Chief Offices at Montreal and Fort Garry. Provisional Directors D. A. Smith, J. McKay, R. Tait, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, J. McTavish, and A. McDermott.

Cap. 61—Continues the charter of the **TORONTO SAVINGS BANK** till 1882. Its moneys are hereafter to be invested in securities of the Dominion, or of the Provinces or Municipal debentures only; but loans may be made with other securities as collateral, but not on real estate. All previous loans to be called in and invested as above as soon as practicable.

Cap. 62—Legalizes an agreement between the **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Co.** and the **TOWN OF GALT**, and gives power to extend the line to **WATERLOO** and agree with the **Village Corporation** respecting terms. The town of Galt is to acquire the right of way and form the road-bed from Doon to Galt and the Co. to lay the iron and run trains.

Cap. 63—Confirms an agreement between the **G. T. R. Co.** and the **INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE Co.**, for a lease of their bridge by the latter to the former Co. for 999 years at \$20,000 stg. per an. rent,—with a right on

the part of the **G. T. R. Co.** to buy at any time.

Cap. 64—Authorizes the **G. T. R. Co.** to create a 3rd mortgage on its **MONTREAL & CHAMPLAIN** lines to enable it to pay off the balance of the purchase money; and to consolidate all the charges on these lines and issue one set of 7 p. c. bonds in place of them.

Cap. 65—Authorizes the **GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY Co.** to pledge its credit (subject to incumbrances already created) to secure connections with the **International Bridge** or **Detroit River tunnel**, and hold stock in those quarters, or any to which those enterprises are transferred—the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders being obtained. The time for completing its line from **Glencoe** to **Fort Erie** is extended 12 months.

Cap. 66—Legalizes and confirms the lease to the **NORTHERN RAILWAY Co. OF CANADA** of the lines of the **NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAY Co.**—(i.e., the **Toronto, Simcoe & Muskoka Junction Railway**, and the **North Grey Railway**)—for 25 years, the latter Company using all exertion to complete them forthwith, and the former paying as rent 35 p. c. of the gross receipts for the first 5 years, 40 p. c. for the next 5, and 45 p. c. during the remainder of the term.

Cap. 67—Amends the charter of the **ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY Co.**, granting it the right to build an extension to **Portage du Fort**, and thence to **Pembroke**, with power to bridge the **Ottawa**; and further, from **Pembroke** to **Lake Nipissing** or **French river**, or **Georgian Bay**, and thence to **Sault Ste. Marie**, or some point on **Lake Superior**. The Company may also build a branch to **Aylmer, Que.** Power is given to increase the capital, \$2,000,000, making it altogether \$3,500,000—of which \$750,000 becomes preference stock. Other Railway Companies may connect their lines with the bridges of the **St. L. & O.**, and use them upon terms to be settled. The **Pembroke** extension to be begun in three years, and finished in seven, and the **North Western**, begun in five years, and finished in ten.

Cap. 68—Authorizes the **CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY Co.** to run its line to any point south of **Pembroke**, not more than seven miles therefrom, which may be found most advantageous, unless meantime a bonus be granted by that town; also, to construct a branch from any point between **Carleton Place** and **Ottawa**, to **Arnprior**; also, to extend their line to or near **Sault Ste. Marie**. They may join with any other Company in building or working their lines.

Cap. 69—Authorizes the **OTTAWA, VAUREUIL & MONTREAL RAILWAY Co.** to build a branch from some point below **L'Original** to connect with a line from **Montreal** to and through **Grenville** at any place in **Argenteuil** or **Two Mountains**, and for that purpose to construct a railway bridge across the **Ottawa**, the plans to be approved by the **G. in C.**

Cap. 70—Authorizes the **ST. FRANCIS & MEGANTIC INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY Co.** to increase their capital to \$2,000,000, and issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000; also

to erect and work a line of telegraph along their railway.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Cap. 71.—Is a public act making provision for the construction by a Company, to be subsidized by the Government, of a railway from the south shore of Lake Nipissing through Manitoba and the North West Territories to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the shore of the Pacific Ocean in British Columbia, the route to be adopted to be subject to the approval of the G. in C. It is to be made and worked by a Company with a capital of \$10,000,000, and must be commenced before 20th July, 1873, and completed before 20th July, 1881. The G. in C. may require specified sections to be completed at certain periods, and may cause every section of 20 miles or more to be worked by the Co. 10 p. c. of the capital must be paid up and deposited in money or Government securities with the R. G. before the Government enters into any agreement with it. A land grant is to be made to the Co. in Manitoba, British Columbia and the N. W. Territories of alternate blocks, along the line, of 20 miles deep, the other blocks being retained. In all, the grant is not to exceed 50,000,000 acres. Any deficiency in 50,000,000 along the line will be made up elsewhere out of lands surveyed and granted likewise in alternate blocks. In Ontario such grant will be made as the Govt. of Canada can arrange for with that of the Province. A subsidy in money not exceeding \$30,000,000 is also to be granted, and a loan is authorized to raise that amount. Lands and money are to be handed over as the work progresses in proportion to the difficulty and cost of the sections completed. The cost of the survey of the line now being made by the Government is to be reckoned as part of the money subsidy. Any two or more Cos. incorporated to construct the line under arrangements with the G. in C. were empowered to amalgamate before 14th July last, subject to ratification by the shareholders before 14th Sept. and the approval of the G. in C. The name of the Co. with which the Government agrees shall thereafter be "Canadian Pacific Railway Co.," and have its chief place of business at Ottawa. It may surrender its Parliamentary charter and take one from the Govt., or a new Co. may be so incorporated, the charter to have effect of law after publication in the *Canada Gazette*, with the O. in C. respecting it. The Govt. may also agree with such Co. for the construction and working of branches to some point in British Territory on Lake Superior, and to some point on the boundary line between the United States and Manitoba. In aid, a land grant may be made of 20,000 acres per mile for the Manitoba branch, and 25,000 per mile for the Lake Superior.

Cap. 72.—Incorporates the **INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY Co.** with all the necessary powers to build the Pacific Railway and agree with the Government for that purpose. Capital, \$10,000,000 in shares of \$100. It takes power of extension from the mainland of British Columbia to Vancouver Island and across it to Barclay Sound; for a branch to the River St. Mary between Lakes Huron and Superior, one to Neeplon Bay or Thunder Bay, one from or near Winnipeg river to the Lake of the Woods, and one from Fort Garry or Winnipeg to Pembina or some point on the boundary

line of the United States, and another from some point in B. C. to connect with the railway system of the U. S. at the boundary line of that Province; also to build railway bridges across the River St. Mary and Johnson's Straits, and to own or charter and sail steam and other vessels on the inland waters along the route and on the Pacific Ocean. Hons. D. L. Macpherson, W. McMaster, J. Simpson, F. Smith and J. Carling, W. Shanly, D. Thompson, M.P., F. W. Cumberland, M.P.L., D. D. Calvin, J. G. Worts, W. H. Howland and A. Brown, Esqs., the Hons. D. E. Price, I. Thibodeau and C. F. Cornwall, D. Torrance and A. Thompson, Esqs., Hon. Jas. Macdonald, J. Starr, T. Kenny, E. Russell, C. H. Fairweather, N. J. Randolph and J. Boyd, Esqs., and the Hon. J. Sutherland are Provisional Directors, who are to open stock books in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Fort Garry and Victoria, B. C. The Co. to be organized when the \$10,000,000 are subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. Directors afterwards elected must hold 250 shares of stock each.

Cap. 73.—Incorporates the **CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.** with precisely the same powers, capital, &c. Provisional Directors, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Edward Kenny, Hons. Jas. Skend, J. J. C. Abbott, A. B. Foster, D. Christie, G. Quimet and J. J. Ross, and D. A. Smith, W. Nathan, E. R. Burpee, A. Allan, D. McInnes, L. Reaubien, C. F. Gildersleeve, J. B. Renaud, E. Kersteman and E. Chinic, Esqs.

Cap. 74.—Incorporates the **QUEBEC PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.**, with power to construct a railway from Ottawa, crossing the Ottawa River at or near Hull, and connecting there with the Ottawa & Gatineau Railway (which is to form part of the line), thence through the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, re-crossing the river at some point between Portage du Fort and "Deep River," thence along the west side of the Ottawa to a point near its confluence with the Matawan, and thence to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$50. The Co. may be organized when \$200,000 are subscribed and \$20,000 paid in. Work to be begun within 2 yrs, and completed within 5. Provisional Directors—Hon. E. W. Scott, Hon. M. Cameron, J. M. Currier, A. Wright, E. B. Eddy, E. Martineau, H. F. Bronson, J. L. P. O'Hanly, E. McMillivray, J. T. C. Beaubien, J. R. Booth, J. Aumon, L. Young, W. H. Waller, A. H. Baldwin, W. Vaekey, H. Merrill, J. Heney, H. N. Bate, F. McDougall, D. Moor, R. Ryan, R. Lyon, T. McVeigh, P. A. Eagleson, T. McTiernan and T. G. Smith.

Cap. 75.—Incorporates the **MANITOBA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co.** to construct a railway from the U. S. frontier at or near St. Vincent, Minnesota, or Pembina, Dacotah, U. S., through Provencher and Selkirk, in Manitoba, to or near Fort Garry, and thence to a point on or near Lake Winnipeg; and from Fort Garry to Lake Manitoba, and from a point on this line to St. Joseph (Dacotah) St. Vincent or Pembina. Capital \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized on \$50,000 subscribed and \$5,000 paid in. Road to be begun in 2 yrs, and completed in 5. Provisional Directors, D. McInnes, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, D. Torrance, G. Laidlaw, T. Howard and M. St. John.

Cap. 76—Incorporates the LAKE SUPERIOR & MANITOBA RAILWAY Co. to construct a railway and line of telegraph from some point on Thunder Bay, to a Point on the Canada Pacific Railway, east of the Winnipeg River; also to own, charter and sail steam and other vessels on Lake Winnipeg and the waters connected with it. Capital \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 in shares of \$50. The Co. may be organized when \$50,000 is subscribed and paid in. Road to be begun in 2 yrs and finished in 5. Provisional Directors—G. Laidlaw, A. Morrison, Hon. J. B. Robinson, F. W. Cumberland, Hon. F. Smith, J. Turner, A. Brown, W. McGivern, T. Dick and J. Michie.

Cap. 77—Incorporates the CENTRAL RAILWAY Co., to construct a railway from the Red River where the proposed Pacific Railway shall cross it to the U. S. boundary at or near Pembina. Capital \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 in shares of \$100. The Company may be organized when \$50,000 is subscribed and paid in. Road to be begun in 2, and finished in 5 yrs. Provisional Directors—J. Schultz, Hon. D. Gunn, W. E. Bown, J. Tait and J. W. Taylor.

Cap. 78—Incorporates the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY Co. OF MANITOBA, to build a railway from the boundary line near Pembina, to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Portage la Prairie. Capital \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. The Co. may be organized when \$50,000 is subscribed and paid in. Railway to be commenced in 2 yrs. and finished in 5. Provisional Directors—J. Schultz, Hon. D. Gunn, W. R. Bown, A. McCarther and C. Mair.

Cap. 79—Incorporates the LAKE SUPERIOR AND WINNIPEG RAILWAY Co., to construct a railway, with a line of telegraph, from Prince Arthur's Landing or Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, either continuously or across the portages between the navigable reaches of water, with a right to build vessels and navigate those waters and build canals to improve the water route. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$50,000 is subscribed and \$5,000 paid in. Railway to be begun in 2, and finished in 5 yrs. Provisional Directors—D. McInnes, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt and D. Turner.

Cap. 80—Incorporates the THUNDER BAY SILVER MINES RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from Prince Arthur's Landing to the U. S. boundary at or near Pigeon or Arrow Rivers or Lakes, and a pier into deep water at Thunder Bay, and to navigate the waters forming the frontier or along the route, and own or charter vessels for the purpose. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$200,000 is subscribed and \$20,000 paid in. Road to be commenced in 2, and finished in 6 yrs. Provisional Directors—Hon. J. H. Gray, W. F. Bruff, G. W. Owen, C. Eley and W. H. Stanton.

Cap. 81—Incorporates the QUEBEC FRONTIER RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from the southern frontier of Missisquoi westerly or north-westerly, through Missisquoi, Iversville, St. John's, Napierville, Chateaugay and Huntingdon, defecting to a point on the U. S. frontier in the S. W. part of the last named county, to connect with a railway to Ogdensburg; also two branches, one

to connect from the southern frontier of Huntingdon with a railway in N. Y. to Grand Isle on the St. Lawrence, and the other through Chateaugay to St. Lambert. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$50,000. The Co. may be organized when \$200,000 is subscribed and \$20,000 paid in. Road to be commenced in 3 yrs. and finished in 7. Provisional Directors—Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., J. Scriver, M. P., T. Sanders, M. P. L., Dr. Laberge, M. P. L., A. Esthart, M. P. L., Dr. Brigham, M. P. L., L. D. Lafontaine, M. P. L., F. Bechard, M. P., F. G. Marchand, M. P. L., S. Coupal, M. P., L. Mollieur, M. P. L., J. McGowan, G. Cross, D. Macfarlane, Jr., J. Breadner, J. Wattle, J. Holbrook, W. Cantwell, P. Gardiner and D. Shanks.

Cap. 82—Incorporates the CANADIAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT Co., to construct, or buy, or lease railway equipment of all kinds, and to contract for and sell or lease stations, warehouses, elevators, workshops, &c., to railway companies. It has also power to own the necessary real estate for shops, &c. Certain priorities privileged claims or liens are given to it for property disposed of to such railway companies for the payment of rent or purchase money. Capital \$4,000,000, in shares of \$100. The Co. to be organized when \$1,000,000 is subscribed and \$100,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—Sir H. Allan, E. H. King, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, R. J. Reekie, T. W. Ritchie and D. A. Smith.

Cap. 83—Incorporates the COTEAU AND PROVINCE LINE RAILWAY AND BRIDGE Co., to build a railway from the G. T. railway at or near Coteau Landing to the River St. Lawrence crossing that river by a bridge by way of the islands to some point in Beauharnois, and thence through Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Huntingdon or Napierville, to some point on the boundary of the State of New York, or to the town of St. Johns. Capital \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$50,000 is subscribed and \$5,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—D. A. Macdonald, M. P., J. Scriver, M. P., R. S. Macdonald, A. McNab, J. Fraser, J. Baylis and W. R. Hubbard.

Cap. 84—Permits the QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE Co. to increase its capital to \$1,000,000, and to repair and connect its work with a railway bridge, giving the usual powers for selling and leasing to railway companies and usual running powers over it to them.

Cap. 85—Enables the DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL Co., when it shall have leased the tunnel to the Great Western or other railway companies and secured their guarantee, to issue bonds beyond the limit imposed by the charter. The leasing railway company or companies may charge tolls sufficient to repay the interest on bonds, 10 p. c. dividend and 5 p. c. sinking fund.

Cap. 86—Amends the SAULT ST. MARY RAILWAY AND BRIDGE ACT. The Provisional Directors may call a meeting and organize the company when \$1,000,000 is subscribed and \$100,000 paid in. The usual powers for arrangements with other companies are granted.

Cap. 87—Incorporates the RIVER ST. CLAIR RAILWAY BRIDGE AND TUNNEL Co., with

frontier of
Y. to Grand
and the other
Lambert.
\$50,000. The
\$200,000 is
Road to be
d in 7. Pro-
Holton, M.
M. P. L., Dr.
M. P. L., Dr.
ne, M. P. L.,
nd, M. P. L.,
P. L., J. Mc-
ane, Jr., J.
brook, W.
anks.

CANADIAN
construct, or
of all kinds,
se stations,
ops, &c., to
o power to
r shops, &c.
ms or lens
posed of to
payment of
al \$4,000,000,
organized
nd \$100,000
rs—Sir H.
Sir A. T.
and D. A.

TEAU AND
D BRIDGE
G. T. rail-
the River
by a bridge
e point in
e Beauhar-
Napier-
dary of the
own of St.
000,000, in
organized
000 paid in.
Donald, M.
Donald, A.
W. R. Hib-

STON Sus-
its capital
connect its
t the usual
o railway
ers over it

T RIVER
leased the
other rail-
guarantee,
posed by
company
fficient to
dividend

T. MARY
The Pro-
ting and
000,000 is
the usual
her com-

T. CLAIR
Co., with

power to construct a bridge over, or tunnel under, the St. Clair River from some point in Moore, in Lambton, towards the city of St. Clair, Michigan, and work trains through or near it, provision being made for the traffic upon the river during and after the construction,—the company being obliged, if they build the bridge, to provide draw bridges and steamers to tug vessels through. Capital \$500,000, in shares of \$100, with power of increase to \$1,000,000. The company may be organized when \$200,000 is subscribed and \$20,000 paid in. \$100,000 must be paid in and work commenced in 2 yrs., and the work finished in 6 yrs. Provisional Directors—M. Courtwright and W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., J. F. Tracy, of Chicago, Ill., S. Dillon, D. Drew, J. Ross and B. F. Haw, of New York, G. S. Chapman, of Canton, Mass., and W. A. Thomson, of Queenston, Ont.

Cap. 88.—Incorporates the CANADA AND NEW YORK BRIDGE AND TUNNEL CO., with power to construct a railway bridge and a tunnel across the Niagara river, at some point between Chippawa and Fort Erie, capital \$3,000,000, with power of increase to \$4,000,000, in shares of \$100. The Company may be organized when \$500,000 are subscribed, and \$50,000 paid in. \$50,000 to be paid in 2 years, work commenced in 3 and completed in 8 yrs. Act not to go into effect until an Act for same object is passed by the Legislature of N. Y., and deposited with Secretary of State of Canada. Provisional Directors: Hons. W. McMaster and J. Carling, Messrs. D. McInnes, J. Price, W. K. Muir, G. L. Reid & R. Irving.

Cap. 89.—Incorporates the PACIFIC JUNCTION BRIDGE CO., with power to construct a bridge across the Ste. Marie river, from a point near Sault Ste. Marie, capital \$500,000, in shares of \$100, with power of increase to \$1,000,000. The Company may be organized when \$50,000 are subscribed, and \$10,000 paid in. The Act is not to take effect until a similar Act has been passed by the Legislature of Michigan. Bridge to be commenced in 5, and finished in 7 years. Provisional Directors: Hon. W. McMaster, H. S. Howland, F. W. Cumberland, Hon. F. Smith, N. Barnhart, F. C. Maude, C. B., W. H. Howland, W. F. McMaster, J. Turner, J. Moat, H. L. Hime, J. Crawford, P. M. Grover, Hon. D. L. McPherson, J. D. Edgar, W. Alexander, A. Morrison, W. Gooderham, Jr., J. M. Williams, W. McGiven, A. Brown, Hon. J. Skead, E. McHillivray, G. W. Hamilton, T. Kelso, Hon. B. Flint, G. A. Kirkpatrick, A. T. H. Williams, A. Hugel, J. D. Armour, Q. C. T. D. McConkey, W. D. Ardagh, S. C. Wood, W. Simpson, J. MacIntyre, Hon. J. Carling, A. G. P. Dodge, J. McLeod and T. Marks.

Cap. 90.—Incorporates THE ST. LAWRENCE AND INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO., with power to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence, from some point near Prescott to one near Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$50. The Company may be organized when \$250,000 have been subscribed, and \$25,000 paid in. The Act not to go into effect until a similar Act has been passed by the Legislature of New York, and deposited as above. The work to be commenced in 2 years, and finished in 6. Provisional Directors: T. Reynolds, J. Robinson, T. Robinson, A. R. Eyre, W. Carter, Sir

H. Allan, G. Stephen, D. L. McDougall, W. Perley, H. F. Bronson, L. Young, J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy.

Cap. 91.—Incorporates the DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY BRIDGE CO., with power to build a railway bridge over the Detroit River, at some point near Amherstburg. Capital \$500,000, in shares of \$100, with power to increase to \$1,000,000. The Company may be organized when \$200,000 are subscribed, and \$20,000 paid in. \$100,000 must be paid in, and the work commenced within 2 years, and completed within 6. The Act not to go into effect till a similar Act is passed by the Legislature of Michigan. Provisional Directors: W. A. Thomson and others, as in Cap. 87.

Cap. 92.—Amends the charter of the CAUGHNAWAGA SHIP CANAL CO. The time for commencing the Canal is extended to 13th June, 1874, and of completion to 14th June, 1877. The Company may borrow, upon debentures of not less than \$400 each, \$5,000,000.

Cap 93.—Amends the charter of the ONTARIO SHIP CANAL CO. The same extension of time is granted as in the preceding Act.

Cap. 94.—Incorporates the GANANOQUE AND WILTSE NAVIGATION CO., with power to construct the necessary works to improve the navigation of the Gananoque and Wiltse rivers, and waters adjacent thereto leading to the Rideau Canal. Capital \$50,000, in shares of \$20. The Company may be organized when \$5,000 are subscribed, and \$500 paid in. The plans, &c., must be deposited with the Government, and the whole capital subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid in, in two years, and the works completed in 10 years. Provisional Directors: D. F. Jones, B. McCammon, J. Legge, Jr., H. Green, R. P. Colton, R. Byers, F. Green and W. Webster.

Cap. 95.—Extends the powers of the MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO. The capital is increased to \$3,000,000, in shares of \$40. The powers and franchises of the Company are extended to New Brunswick, Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia.

Cap. 96.—Amends the charter of the CANADIAN & EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CO., (incorporated to connect Canada with the North of Scotland), changing its name to the CANADIAN & GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO. The time for commencement of work is extended to 14th June, 1874, and for completion, to 14th June, 1877. Capital \$4,000,000, with power of increase to \$8,000,000.

Cap. 97.—Incorporates the THUNDER BAY SILVER MINES TELEGRAPH CO., with power to lay and work a submarine telegraph cable from the North Shore of Lake Superior, between Fort William and Nipigon Bay, touching at Silver Islet, to the boundary of the U. S., there to connect with a similar cable from the U. S., and to construct branch lines (submarine and on land) to any points on the shores, or to islands in Lake Superior. Capital \$150,000, (with power of increase to \$300,000), in shares of \$50. The Company to be organized when \$50,000 is paid up. Provisional Directors: Hon. J. H. Gray, W. F. Bruff, G. W. Owen, C. Eley and W. H. Stanton.

Cap. 98.—Amends the Act incorporating the **BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE Co.** Qualification of Directors is to be 50 shares of stock; and they may be Directors in other Cos. Capital Stock may be increased to \$1,000,000.

Cap. 99.—Amends the charter of the **WESTERN ASSURANCE Co.** Permits the Directors before commencing life business to set apart a certain portion of the stock for that business—not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$200,000, and thereafter the accounts of the two branches are to be kept entirely separate, the Directors apportioning the general expenses between them. Power is (apparently) given to increase the capital of the Fire and Marine Branch to \$200,000 and they may invest in securities of any foreign country the sums necessary to carry on their agencies there out of such capital.

Cap. 100.—Incorporates the **INLAND MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Co.** Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000) in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$100,000 are subscribed and \$10,000 paid in. Chief place of business, Toronto. Provisional Directors T. McGaw, J. Nevin, G. Greig, A. Prentice, C. H. H. Nichols, J. J. McCulloch, T. R. Wood, H. Winnett, N. J. Somerville, W. F. McMaster, L. W. Smith, J. Ross, B. W. Folger, and M. N. Folger.

Cap. 101.—Amends the charter of the **MONTREAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.** The chief office of the Co. is transferred from Toronto to Hamilton. The number of Directors is reduced to 9. The Directors may elect 3 more for 1872, and thereafter may fill vacancies by death, &c.

Cap. 102.—Incorporates the **MANITOBA INSURANCE Co.** Capital \$250,000 with power to increase to \$500,000, in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$100,000 are subscribed and \$5,000 paid in. Head office in the Province of Manitoba. Provisional Directors—Sir Hugh Allan, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, J. McKay, J. McTavish, Hon. M. A. Girard and A. G. B. Bannatyne.

Cap. 103.—Incorporates the **ANCHOR MARINE INSURANCE Co.** Capital \$500,000 with power of increase to \$1,000,000. The Co. may be organized when \$100,000 are subscribed and \$10,000 paid in. But it may not commence business until \$250,000 is subscribed and \$25,000 paid up. Chief office at Toronto. Provisional Directors—Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B. J. McNab, J. Watson, R. W. Elliott, F. Shanly, W. B. Scarth and A. Fisher.

Cap. 104.—Incorporates the **CANADA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE Co.** Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000) in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$200,000 is subscribed and \$20,000 paid up, and may commence business when \$50,000 is paid in. Chief office in Montreal. Provisional Directors—Hon. L. Archambault, Hon. A. B. Foster, G. B. Baker, C. C. Colby, W. H. Webb, E. Benoit, Lt.-Col. Harwood, A. Westover, E. O. Brigham, E. L. Chandler, D. A. Manson and E. H. Goff.

Cap. 105.—Incorporates the **ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co. OF CANADA.** Capital \$250,000 (with power of increase to \$500,000), in

shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$100,000 are subscribed and \$10,000 paid in. Head office of the Co. in Montreal. Provisional Directors—Sir A. T. Galt, J. Rankin, D. L. Macdougall, J. Molson, R. J. Reekie, J. Rose, E. McKay, J. C. Hatton and E. Rawlings.

Cap. 106.—Incorporates the **DOMINION TRUST Co.**, with power to act generally as Trustees, and as agents in transaction of business, management of estates, collection of rents, interest, mortgages, bonds, &c. Courts are authorized to appoint the Co. trustee, receiver, administrator, guardian, assignee, &c., &c. Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000), in shares of \$100. The Co. to be organized when \$500,000 are subscribed and \$50,000 paid up. Head office in Toronto, with an office also in Montreal. Provisional Directors—C. J. Campbell, A. T. Fulton, W. G. Cassels, L. Moffatt, J. McMurrich, A. R. McMaster and W. Gooderham.

Cap. 107.—Incorporates the **IMPERIAL GUARANTEE AND LOAN SOCIETY** for the purpose of making contracts by way of guarantee, indemnity or suretyship, the borrowing and lending of money, the purchase and dealing in public securities, and in the estates, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, the receiving and holding property upon trust and executing the office of Trustee, and acting as agents, &c., for investing, money, &c. Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$2,000,000), in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$500,000 is subscribed and \$100,000 paid in. Head office at Toronto, with branch at Montreal. Provisional Directors, C. J. Campbell, T. McCrackin, J. Fiske, W. McEivert, W. H. Howland, J. Turner, F. W. Cumberland, J. Shedden, G. W. Hawke, A. R. McMaster, W. F. McMaster, W. Thomson, B. Haldan, J. Mead, H. C. Hammond, J. Morison, R. J. Dallas, J. Michie, R. M. Mills, A. Thornton Todd, J. S. McMurray, A. T. Fulton, and J. C. Gilmer.

Cap. 108.—Amends the charter of the **LONDON AND CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY Co.** It may increase its stock to \$1,250,000—10 p. c. to be paid in before business is proceeded with. It may raise it further to \$5,000,000. Directors may be 15,—7 resident in Toronto. The Co. may buy and sell itself or as the agent of others, mortgages, bonds, debentures, &c. and advance money on them, its commission in the latter case not exceeding a half p. c. on any loan or advance. It may also receive money on deposit at such rates and on such conditions as it may agree, but these deposits together with the amount of securities held must not exceed in amount the subscribed capital. Its functions are extended to the whole Dominion and it may organize a local Board in each Province.

Cap. 109.—Amends the charter of the **DISTRICT PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL**, changing its name to **LOAN AND LANDED CREDIT Co.**, a capital of \$900,000 having been already subscribed and \$500,000 paid in. It is continued with the powers of lending money on the security of real estate. New charter to be accepted or rejected by the shareholders.

Cap. 110.—Incorporates the **CANADA IM-**

PROVEMENT Co. for the purpose of engaging in and executing contracts for building and other works. Capital \$400,000 with power of increase. The Co. may be organized when the capital is subscribed and \$10,000 paid in. Provisional Directors C. Garth, H. Bulmer, W. P. Bartley, C. Legge and D. Macdonald.

Cap. 111—Incorporates the **MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co.** (limited) for carrying on the business of printing, publishing, stereotyping, engraving, wood-cutting, lithographing and bookbinding and dealing in articles connected therewith. Head office at Toronto with branches at the capitals of the several Provinces. Capital \$250,000 in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$10,000 are subscribed. Provisional Directors W. H. Howland, J. Keeler, J. Carling, A. Morrison, D. McInnes, J. G. Worts, D. E. Chisholm and T. C. Pateson.

Cap. 112—Incorporates the **CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING & FISHING Co.** for the purpose of carrying on sealing, fishing, shipping and shipping agency business. Capital \$150,000 (with power of increase to \$300,000) in shares of \$100. The Co. to be organized in 90 days. Provisional Directors Sir H. Allan, W. Murray, R. Muir, M. Cuvillier, H. McKay, and J. W. Stabb. Office at Montreal.

Cap. 113—Incorporates the **ONTARIO SHIPPING & FORWARDING Co.** Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000) in shares of \$100. The Co. to be organized when \$100,000 are subscribed and \$10,000 paid in. Provisional Directors T. Dick, C. J. Campbell, W. A. Scarth, G. Laidlaw, A. M. Smith, W. D. Mathews and J. Flisken. Office at Toronto.

Cap. 114—Incorporates the **DOMINION WATER WORKS Co.** for supplying villages, towns and cities of Canada with water by means of "Waterous' improved system of Fire

Protection and Water supply." Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000) in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when \$100,000 are subscribed and \$15,000 paid in. Head office at Brantford. Provisional Directors G. H. Wilkes, D. Curtis, A. Watts, H. Yates, J. W. Digby, W. Paterson, C. H. Waterous, and J. H. Stratford.

Cap. 115—Incorporates the **ANTICOSTI Co.** for the purpose of purchasing and colonizing the Island of Anticosti and carrying on lumbering, mining, quarrying, fishing and commercial operations, with power to own and sail steamers and lay down telegraphic cables to connect it with the main land. They may hold lands elsewhere not exceeding, in annual value, £10,000. Capital \$2,500,000 in shares of \$100 with power of increase. The Co. may be organized when \$25,000 is subscribed and \$2,500 paid in. Provisional Directors W. L. Forsyth, Hon. D. Price, F. W. Thomas, C. O. Closter, and F. S. Winslow.

Cap. 116—Amends the "Act to incorporate the Managers of the MINISTERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland." They may hold property of the yearly value of \$20,000.

Cap. 117—Incorporates the **MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST Church in Canada.** May hold real estate of the annual value of \$20,000. The first Managing Committee consists of the Rev. W. M. Funshon, M. A., Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., Rev. A. Green, D.D., Rev. E. Evans, D.D., Rev. L. Taylor, D.D., Rev. S. Nelles, D.D., and 78 others.

Cap. 118—Naturalizes **ANSON GREENE PHELPS DODGE,** of Keswick in the county of York, Ont., upon his taking the oath of allegiance.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Legislature met 7th Dec., 1871, and was prorogued 2nd March, 1872.)

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1—Grants \$2,382,887.72 for the public services for 1872, and \$6,185.73 to make good sums expended in 1870 and '71.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 2—Enables a member to resign his seat before the first meeting of the Legislature after a general election by sending it to two members elect who notify the C. O. in C. of it, and he is authorized to issue a new writ. But a member may not resign while his seat is lawfully contested nor within 25 days after the return of the writ. The new election is not to affect any contest for the seat under the previous election and a previous candidate may be seated instead of the person elected under the new writ. On the receipt of the Judge's certificate declaring a vacancy, the Speaker or clerk (if there be no Speaker) issues his warrant to the C. O. in C. for a new election. No person may sit or vote after the judge has issued his certificate that the return is invalid, and a person certified as returned by the judge may thereafter sit and vote.

INDEPENDENCE OF ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 3—Persons holding any office, commission or employment of profit at the nomination of the Crown or of the Government or a head of a department cannot sit or vote, except those permitted under the Act 32 V. c. 4, s. 1, sub-ss. 2 and 3, a J. P. or a N. P. Any member of the House being a member of the Executive Council (besides the 5 heads of departments) vacates his seat, but is eligible; but there may not be more than 6 members of the Ex. Council. The disqualifying clauses are not retro-active.

Cap. 4—Members of the House of Commons who have sat and voted there are rendered incompetent to sit in the Assembly, under a penalty of \$2,000 per day.

EVIDENCE BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 5—Any Standing or Select Committee may examine witnesses upon oath. Affidavits to be used may be sworn before the clerk, or clerk of Committee, or a Comr. of Superior Courts for taking affidavits.

LAW SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Cap. 6.—Allows the Benchers to appoint reporters to the several courts, prescribe their duties and pay their salaries out of the funds of the Society. They may also make further provision for professional education, appointing readers and lecturers, and prescribing examinations. For proficiency in them the term of studentship may be reduced to 8 yrs. A preliminary examination may also be prescribed for articled clerks. Each member must be furnished with a statement of the finances of the society during Hilary term each year.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Cap. 7.—In York the offices of Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney may be held by separate persons.

DIVISION COURTS.

Cap. 8.—Any person may appear as agent or attorney of another in a Division Court, unless the judge decide that, in the interest of justice, he may not do so.

COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 9.—No junior county judge may be appointed in counties having less population than 40,000 according to the last census. The junior judge may sit, hear and decide matters in chambers in the absence of the senior. A county judge may sit in the county of another when necessary and have like jurisdiction.

LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Cap. 10.—Amends the Act 34 V., c. 12. A judge of one of the Superior Courts sitting in chambers may change the venue in a cause commenced in the County Court. The power of the county judge to grant summonses and make orders in Superior Court cases under C. S. U. C., c. 22, s. 122 is taken away in case the attorneys of either party do not reside in the judge's county. The County Court sittings ordered by 33 V., c. 7, s. 7, are to be held notwithstanding 34 V., c. 12, s. 14.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

Cap. 11.—Declares the meaning of the 13 Eliz. c. 5, ss. 1 and 2, to be that a deed in fraud of others is not valid although made with intent to pass the property to the purchasers and for a sufficient valuable consideration, unless the purchaser is bona fide ignorant of the fraud against others.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBTS AND CROSSES IN ACTION.

Cap. 12.—Debts and choses in action may be transferred by any form of writing, but subject to such conditions or restrictions as are in the original contract. The assignees may sue in their own names, setting forth the various assignments. Bonds and debentures of corporations payable to bearer, or to some person named or bearer, may be transferred by delivery. All claims for set-off or grounds of defence existing up to the time of the notice of transfer are good to the debtor against the assignee—not those arising after. The Act is not to apply to bills or promissory notes.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT AND CROWN SUITS.

Cap. 13.—Provides for the procedure in these cases. The applicant intimates his petition in one of the superior courts, inserting also the venue for the hearing; but the Court or Judge may, on application, change these. It shall be signed by applicant's Counsel or Attorney, and left with the Prov. Secretary for the Act of the L. G. When this is obtained a duplicate is left with the Attorney General demanding his plea on behalf of the Crown within 28 days, in which time he must plead unless extension is granted. When the application has reference to property already ceded to another by the Crown, the party in possession or occupation must also be notified to appear and plead within 8 days after notice. Further pleadings, &c., are similar to those in other cases. In default of a plea judgment may be taken *pro confesso*. Costs follow judgment. The judgment is certified by the Judge to and is left with the Prov. Treasurer, who must pay the amount awarded. The same power as in ordinary cases may be used in crown suits, and the defendant may compel the Atty. Gen to proceed as Counsel in an ordinary action.

MANDAMUS.

Cap. 14.—Whenever the right to issue a peremptory Writ of Mandamus exists, and the Court deems it right to issue it, it may do so without any rule nisi, the other party being called on by a summons to show cause. The writ issues on affidavit of the party; and counter affidavits may be put in; but the deponents are to be cross-examined, &c. If the Judge hold that the writ should not issue, the summons is dismissed. Any Judge in vacation may refuse obedience to writ. The Clerk of Crown sitting in chambers may not exercise any powers under this Act. An appeal lies from the Judge to the Court and from the Court to that of Error and Appeal.

PROPERTY AND TRUSTS.

Cap. 15.—A direction in a will to pay testator's debts out of his personal property shall not be considered as setting aside the rule established by 29 V., c. 28, s. 83, unless express reference is made to debts secured by mortgage, &c., so as to show that to be the intention. "Mortgage" in that Act shall be held to cover liens or other incumbrances as well. Wills are revoked by the marriage of the testator, unless one made under power of appointment when the estate would not pass without, to the heir next of kin, executor, &c.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 16.—Married women are to enjoy real estate (and the rents, &c.) owned at the time of marriage or acquired thereafter, as if she were *feme sole*, and the possession thereof by the husband will not make them liable for his debts. She may insure, in her own name, or that of a trustee, her own or husband's life for the benefit of her children or herself—the proceeds not to be responsible for his debts. A policy of insurance effected by a husband on his own life, for the benefit of his wife and children or afterwards endorsed in their favour, shall be considered a trust in their favour, to execute which the

Court of Chancery will appoint a trustee if none is named in his will; and the amount shall go to them free of the claims of the husband's estate or creditors, unless it is shown the arrangement was made in fraud of the creditors, when they may claim the amount of premiums paid. Married women may hold stock in Cos and vote upon it as if a *feme sole* , and may deposit money in banks and check it out; but creditors may claim deposits made in fraud. A husband is not liable for his wife's debts contracted before marriage, or contracted in respect to any business or industry carried on by her. She may sue and be proceeded against, in respect of her own property, business, torts &c., as if a single woman.

APPRENTICES AND MINORS.

Cap. 17.—A Mayor, Judge of the County Court, or Police Magistrate, may bind out (with their consent) minor children who are orphans, or have been deserted by their parents or guardians, or whose parents or guardians have been committed to goal, &c., or who are dependent on public charity for support. Nor shall they be removed from such apprenticeship without the order of the Judge or Court, who may refuse the parents, &c., the right of control.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Cap. 18.—Every person using a partnership name or style must deliver a declaration thereof to the Registrar, within 6 mos. of the passing of this Act, or of the first using it. In default such person forfeits \$100. The Registrar is to keep 2 indices, one of firms and one of individuals, to be furnished by the Treasurer of the municipality. The Registrar receives 10 cents for each search and 25 cents for each certificate.

ACTIONS OF EJECTMENT.

Cap. 19.—The claimant or defendant in these actions may demand a trial by jury, the former annexing notice to that effect to his issue book, the latter filing it with his appearance.

LAW STAMPS IN JUDICIAL AND TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS.

Cap. 20.—From 1st July last the laws requiring fees to be paid in stamps shall apply to all courts and all officers of courts in the Province, including any established or appointed in Muskoka, Parry Sound, Thunder Bay, or other territorial districts hereafter organized.

SETTLERS IN FREE GRANT TOWNSHIPS.

Cap. 21.—The L. G. in C. may remit or authorize the C. C. L. to remit to settlers in free grant townships (except Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce and Minden) any sums due as purchase money of their lands.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

Cap. 22.—The L. G. in C. may reduce or authorize the C. C. L. to reduce the price of school lands sold before 1st July, 1871, whenever sold too high and not yet paid for, and make reasonable abatement in the interest accrued on the unpaid instalments; but this is not to affect the interest of Quebec in the proceeds of such lands. The reduction or abatement is made by returning a portion of the money

upon payment in full of arrears. It is only to be made after inspection of the lands, and to purchasers from the Crown or those claiming under them in occupation as settlers.

RAILWAY FUND APPROPRIATION.

Cap. 23.—All O. in C. made after the 7th Dec., 1871, for distribution of this fund, are to be published in the next number of the *Ontario Gazette* , and submitted as early as practicable to the Legislature for ratification or rejection.

AID TO RAILWAYS.

Cap. 24.—\$400,000 is added to the fund for this purpose. \$100,000 per an. is to be set apart to form a Railway Subsidy Fund to be apportioned in a similar manner to the "Railway Fund" under the Act of last session. The aid is not to be less than \$120 or more than \$240 per an. for 20 yrs., per mile of any railway assisted. This aid may be made the basis of scrip or certificates, after it is authorized and reported on by the C. of A. No railway assisted from the former fund shall receive assistance from this, nor shall any grant be made from this until that fund is exhausted.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Cap. 25.—Provides for the procuring of additional space at stations, &c. for the accommodation of railway traffic than the law at present allows—this in a manner similar to that provided by the Parliament of Canada in previous session—(see *Year Book for 1872* , p. 128.)

DRAINAGE.

Cap. 26.—Re-enacts with slight amendments the drainage clauses of the Municipal Amendment Act of 1869—(see *Year Book for 1870* , p. 58). It also provides that any Municipality undertaking such work may submit its by-laws, &c., to the Comr. of Public Works and if, after examination, he approves the work, the L. G. in C. may invest any surplus of the C. R. F. in the debentures issued—not more than \$250,000 at any one time. Not more than 85 p. c. shall be advanced on them until the C. P. W. reports the work satisfactorily completed. No work is to be thus aided which will increase the rates over 3 cts. in the \$5. The amt. due on the debentures is to be paid annually by the treasurer of the Municipality to the Provincial Treasurer with 7 p. c. on any arrears. In case of default in any year the council is compelled in the next to levy the necessary assessment on the whole municipality, irrespective of the parties benefited by drainage, and the amt. so due becomes the first charge on the moneys collected—after current expenses—and the Treasurer or other officer paying out moneys for other purposes becomes personally liable to the Crown. The Reeve and councillors become also personally liable for any neglect in the assessment, &c.

FEES OF REGISTRARS.

Cap. 27.—Provides a scale of remuneration for Registrars—
 Out of \$2,500 fees collected he retains all.
 Out of an additional \$500 90 p. c.
 " " do 80 "
 " " do 70 "
 " " do 60 "
 " any " amt. 50 "

The surplus to be paid over to the County Treasurer or City Chamberlain on the 5th Jan'y. each year—a duplicate of the statement under the "Registration of Titles Act" being furnished at the same time. The Act comes in force Jan'y. 1873.

REGISTRY OFFICES.

Cap. 28—Abolishes the right of the L. G. in C. to establish Registry Offices for cities, junior counties or ridings.

Cap. 29—Makes a slight verbal amendment to the enactment respecting the plans for registration of town and village lots in 31 V., c. 20.

COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Cap. 30—The L. G. in C. may cause enquiry to be made into the working of Regulations, &c. of the Council of P. I. or Chief Superintendent, and abrogate, suspend or modify them.

LAND SURVEYORS, &c.

Cap. 31—Other proof of service as an apprenticed Surveyor may be given when the certificate of the master cannot be procured. Surveyors in Quebec are admitted to practice after examination without service in Ontario. The examiners are to take an oath of office.

AGRICULTURAL AND ART. ACT.

Cap. 32—The 12 members of the Agricultural Association elected in Jan., 1872 shall hold office as provided in 31 V., c. 29-4 retiring annually. The majority of the office bearers of an Agric. or Hortic. Society must be residents in the municipality. Mechanics' Institutes can only affiliate in the year after the formation, notice being given in the previous Decr. to the C. of A., nor shall any institute share in the grant unless the Inspector of Schools reports that it has complied with the law, he receiving \$5 for his trouble. No Institute may affiliate hereafter unless formed in a city, town or incorporated village, and only one in any such place. Horse races are prohibited within 5 miles of the Provincial or a Divisional Exhibition. Penalty \$50 or 30 days imprisonment.

ROAD COMPANIES, &c.

Cap. 33—Amends the Acts respecting toll roads. Any competent engineer (not a stockholder in the Co. owning it, or officer of the Municipal Council responsible) may be appointed by the judge to examine a road complained of. Notice of the engineer's decision is to be given by him when practicable at the office of the Co. or Council; if not, at the toll-house. If the body responsible dispute the accuracy of the report, they apply for a hearing before the judge who summons both parties and decides, after hearing. If he ratify the engineer's report, the Co. or Council must cease to take toll on that portion of the road till the repairs are made. In case of sudden damage by freshet or fire they may continue to take toll for a reasonable time granted by the engineer—meantime providing a temporary passage for travellers. After the expiry of the delay accorded they must cease to take toll until the engineer reports that the repairs are complete. Meantime they may not take away any materials or buildings appertain-

ing to the road, under a penalty of \$10 besides damages. If the Co. or Council decide to proceed by arbitration whether the road has not been put in repair, though the engineer report against them—the requisitionists failing to appoint the second arbitrator the sheriff does so. In case a Road Co. neglects for 9 months to put the road in repair as ordered by the engineer's report or arbitrators' award, it forfeits its franchise, and the County Council may take possession of the road, repair it and collect the tolls. If they do not do this the local municipality becomes vested with it and liable to keep it in repairs like other public roads. In the same manner a Road Co. may by by-law abandon their whole road to the municipal authorities, or any portion of it, with their consent. (For other provisions in this respect see Year Book of 1869, p. 83)

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Cap. 34—The Board is reduced to 7 members, 4 a quorum. It is to be elected on 3rd Tuesday in July in every second year. Provision is made for a preliminary examination of students and appointment of examiners. The board may meet elsewhere than at Toronto for examinations, &c.—the annual meetings for examination to be held on the 1st Tuesday in March. British subjects actually engaged in the practice of dentistry on the 4th March, 1869, and others not residents of Ontario who had had 3 yrs. practice are entitled to license after examination and payment of fees, and British subjects who had had 5 years practice in Ontario, without examination. The right to make by-laws respecting fees and college is taken away. Provision may be made for a School of Dentistry at Toronto.

PROPERTY OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 35—Trustees of such property may mortgage it for the erection of a minister's residence, as well as a church, meeting house or chapel.

CORRUPTION, &c. AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Cap. 36—Defines what electoral corruption is and provides for its punishment, and that of violence and intimidation. Candidates found guilty forfeit their seats and are ineligible for 2 years. Voters are deprived of their vote for 2 yrs. and forfeit \$20. The votes are struck off the poll book. The evidence is to be taken *vide* *supra* before a judge of the County Court. The judge trying the case reports to the clerk of the municipality, who must keep a list of those reported against. By-laws carried by such illegal practices may be quashed on application to a judge of the superior courts who, upon probable cause shown, orders the judge of the County Court to take the evidence, which is then returned through the Clerk of the Crown, &c., in Toronto; and the judge, after reading it, decides. After such application to take evidence, &c., has been granted, further proceedings upon the by-law must be stayed till the decision. Proceedings must be commenced within four weeks after the vote on the by-law. Witnesses are bound to answer although they criminate themselves; but they can demand a certificate which prevents the use

of their evidence in any criminal proceedings except for perjury.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW DISTRICTS.

Cap. 37.—Makes provisions for the establishment of municipalities and municipal institutions in the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Thunder Bay similar to those enacted for Algoma. 33 V. c. 25. (See Year Book for 1871, p. 77.) 30 applicants out of 100 inhabitants within an area of 10,000 acres, may obtain the necessary order from the stipendiary magistrate to proceed with the organization. A similar number of inhabitants and applicants in a village may obtain an organization as a police village.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Cap. 38.—Repeals previous Acts on this subject. The following are the close seasons, for—
 Deer, Elk, Reindeer or Cariboo..... 1st Dec. to 1st of next Wild Turkeys, Grouse, [Sept. Pheasants, or Partridge]..... 1st Jan. to 1st Sept.
 Quail..... 1st Jan. to 1st Oct.
 Woodcock..... 1st Jan. to 1st July.
 Snipe..... 1st May to 15th Aug.
 Waterfowl, known as Mallard, Grey Duck, Black Duck, Wood or Summer Duck, and Teal..... 1st Jan. to 15th Aug.
 Hares or Rabbits. 1st Mar. to 1st Sept. Except in Essex, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex no Quail are to be hunted or killed for two years.

For fur-bearing animals the close seasons are, for—
 Beaver, Muskrat, Mink, Marten, Raccoons, Otter or Fisher..... 1st May to 1st Nov.
 No Muskrat House is to be at any time destroyed. Other provisions as in previous Game Law. (See Year Book 1872, p. 76.)
 Penalties for breach of law respecting—
 Deer, &c..... \$10 to \$50 each animal.
 Birds or Eggs..... \$5 to \$25 each.
 Fur-bearing animals..... \$5 to \$25 each.
 Other breaches..... the same.
 The whole fine to go to the prosecutor unless J. P. sees reason to suspect collusion between the parties, then as in ordinary cases.

FILLING ABANDONED OIL WELLS.

Cap. 39.—In order to prevent the damage done by abandoning oil wells and not filling them up but allowing water to flow into them to the damage of neighboring wells, provides that the parties injured may apply to the municipal councils to have the abandoned wells filled up, or the water flowing therein shut off. On such application the council appoints an engineer to report upon the case. If he report that the complaint is well founded, the clerk of council delivers or mails a notice to the proprietor of such abandoned well, who must, in 20 days, fill it up or shut off the water as ordered, or the complaining party may do so without being liable for trespass or other damages.

MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OTHER COS.

Cap. 40.—Companies may be incorporated

by Letters Patent for warehousing, elevating and forwarding grain and other goods, with power to own and lease the necessary wharves, elevators, storehouses, vessels, &c., &c.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 41.—Incorporates the police TOWN OF TILSONBURG, situated upon certain lots in the township of Middleton in Norfolk, and Dereham in Oxford, with the usual powers.

Cap. 42.—Incorporates the TOWN OF DURHAM situated on certain lots in the township of Bentinck and Glenelg in Grey, with similar powers.

Cap. 43.—Confirms an agreement between the TORONTO, SIMCOE & MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., and the NORTH GREY RAILWAY Co. for their amalgamation under the title of the NORTHERN EXTENSION RAILWAYS Co.—their lines to be completed before the 2nd March, 1872.

Cap. 44.—Incorporates the SOUTH SIMCOE JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. with power to build a railway from some point on the Northern Railway at or near King's station to or near Alliston, with power to connect again with the Northern Railway at or near Angus. Capital \$200,000, in shares of \$100. Co. may be organized on \$40,000 subscribed and \$600 paid in. Provisional Directors—H. C. Frank Smith, P. D. Kelly, W. H. Howland, J. Fisher, N. Barnhart, G. Flew, J. Turner, R. Tegar, H. L. Hime, H. Tyson, A. Eastwood, G. Brown, G. Hughes, J. Dinwoody, Geo. Davis, G. P. Hughes, A. Totten, H. S. Howland, J. D. Edgar, G. A. Nolan, I. Fisher, T. Ridd, A. Armstrong and J. Lam'. Road to be commenced in 2 and finished in 5 years.

Cap. 45.—Incorporates the PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. OF CANADA with power to build a railway from the Sault Ste. Marie in Algoma, to connect with railways in Victoria, Simcoe, Peterborough, or Ontario, or to the District of Muskoka, with power of extension to the River Ottawa. Capital \$3,000,000, in shares of \$100. Co. may be organized on \$300,000 subscribed and \$30,000 paid up. Provisional Directors—Hon. W. McMaster, H. S. Howland, J. M. Williams, T. Deacon, Hon. F. Smith, N. Barnhart, W. H. Howland, F. W. Cumberland, W. F. McMaster, J. Turner, J. Moat, J. McLeod, H. L. Hime, W. McGivern, J. D. Edgar, G. A. Kirkpatrick, J. Carruthers, A. T. H. Williams, A. Hoge, J. D. Armour, Hon. B. Flint, Hon. J. Skead, E. McGillivray, T. Keelo and W. Alexander. Road to be begun in 2 yrs. and finished in 5.

Cap. 46.—Amends the charter of the TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAILROAD Co. When the Co. build any part of their line in or through Huron, and obtain a bonus from any municipality therein, the several wardens, including the warden of Huron, shall appoint trustees under 31 V., c. 40, ss. 10 & 11. Right is given to carry the Co.'s line on that of the G. T. Railway (from which it has obtained running powers) along the esplanade through the Great Western & Northern Railway grounds (on terms to be agreed on or settled by arbitration) to the Co.'s premises at the Queen's Wharf, Toronto.

Cap. 47.—Amends the charter of the CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, giving power to extend the road from Bellefontaine to Fergus, Eira and Salem; to substitute "Alton" for "Orangeville;" for any Municipality along the line of road to lay the rails along their highway; allows the Co. to construct and keep in repair roads leading to R. R. Provides for the granting of bonuses by Municipalities, and for the issue of bonds by Co. not exceeding \$8,000 per mile, or 5 for every 4 of bonuses and paid up share capital of section; provides for the carrying of cordwood by the Co., and enacts that certain bonuses shall be expended on certain localities.

Cap. 48.—Confers further powers on the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co., giving it power to construct branches to the St. Clair River and to Chatham, provided such branches be commenced in 1 and completed in 4 years; allows Municipalities to extend time for the works stipulated by Co., permits the Directors to appoint Agents in London and New York; makes provisions as to transfer of stock; gives equal rights to B. subjects and aliens, and permits Directors to vote by proxy; authorizes the purchase or lease of the Erie and Niagara, and London and Port Stanley Railways, and to take stock in other Railways.

Cap. 49.—Extends the time for the LONDON, HURON, and BRUCE R. Co. to 2 years for commencing, and 6 for completing said Railway.

Cap. 50.—Legalises a By-law of the CORPORATION OF LONDON in favor of the LONDON, BRUCE and HURON RAILWAY, authorising a grant of \$100,000 in aid of said Railway.

Cap. 51.—Revives and amends Act incorporating STRATFORD and HURON RAILWAY Co.; fixes the 1st of Dec., 1872 for 1st general meeting for election of Directors. Railway to be commenced in 2 years and completed in 7; names of certain provisional directors expunged, gives power to make certain agreements with other Railway Cos. and to lay an additional gauge on their line.

Cap. 52.—Revives and amends the Act incorporating the NORFOLK R. Co. allowing 2 years for commencement and 6 for completion of Railway, allows municipalities to submit by-laws for aid on petition of 25 shareholders, and provides for a branch line to Port Rowan and for amalgamation with other railways.

Cap. 53.—Incorporates the PORT DOVER and LAKE HURON R. Co. Provisional Directors William Grey, Thos. J. Clarke, Thos. Scott, James Bullock, James Barker, A. L. Wilcox, Saml. G. Burgess, John Craig, Jas. Lockhart, James McCulloch, Walter Marshall, Samuel S. Fuller, Gilbert Moore, D. S. Butterfield, and Seneca Pitcher. Road to be single or double railway from a place at or near Port Dover to Woodstock, with power to extend to Stratford; gauge not less than 3 ft. 6 in. Capital \$250,000, with power to increase under Railway Act. Railway to be commenced in 2 and completed in 5 years.

Cap. 54.—Incorporates the PORT BURWELL and INGERSOLL RAILWAY Co. Road to ex-

tend from Tilsonburg to Ingersoll, and northerly to St. Mary's and southerly to Port Burwell. Gauge 4 feet 8½ in. Provisional Directors Thomas Brown, Ebenezer V. Bodwell, Adam Oliver, Luther Beecher, Peter J. Brown, Edwin D. Tilson, James Noxon, Jonathan Jarvis, Gordon H. Cook, John Smith, George Sutfel, Alexander McBride, John E. Harding, James McCaughey, and Daniel Freeman. Capital \$100,000, in 2,000 shares of \$50 each, with power to increase. Every municipality granting a bonus of \$30,000 entitled to name a director. Charles Henry Sorley, Thos. Wells, and one other to be named by Lt. G. in C. to be trustees to hold debentures.

Cap. 55.—Incorporates the HAMILTON & N. W. RAILWAY Co. Road to run from Hamilton through the counties of Wentworth, Halton, Peel and Simcoe, to one of the bays in township of Tay, with power to extend to Lake Nipissing, or to form a junction with Canada Central or Canada Pacific, or with both, and to extend to Lake Simcoe at Barrie. Capital, \$600,000—in 6,000 shares of \$100, with power to increase. Provisional Directors: Anthony Copp, Thos. Saunders, P. W. Dayfoot, John Young, W. E. Sanford, Jas. Turner, William McGivern, Edward Gurney, D. B. Chisholm, Jas. M. Williams, Jacob Hespeler, Simon Plewis, Frederick Haines, Thomas Bowles, John White, James Barber, John Buck, T. D. McConkey, Geo. Davis, John Kidd and Alfred A. Thompson. Directors may issue bonds not to exceed \$10,000 a mile, and not to exceed amount actually expended; road to be commenced in two years, completed to waters of bay within 5, and finally completed within 7. Facilities for carrying wood to be given to as large an extent as for other freight, and the rate per mile fixed.

Cap. 56.—Amends the PORT WHITBY & PORT PERRY RAILWAY ACT, giving them power to extend to Lindsay & Fenelon Falls, extends time for construction two years; branch to Lindsay to be completed in 5 years, and gives power to lease the railway.

Cap. 57.—Confirms and legalises certain by-laws in aid of the KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY Co., legalising the debentures issued by the Corporation of Kingston, and authorising that of Pembroke to levy increased rates.

Cap. 58.—Affirms the validity of certain By-laws passed by certain Municipalities in aid of the MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Cap. 59.—Authorizes the COBURG, PETERBORO AND MARMORA RAILWAY, to extend its line to the town of Peterborough and through the townships of Smith, Ennismore, Emily, &c., to Fenelon Falls and thence to Parry Sound on Georgian Bay; extension to be completed in 3 years; power given to lease Railway or any part of it, and to issue debentures not to exceed \$10,000 per mile of Railway actually constructed and under construction.

Cap. 60.—Amends the FENELON FALLS RAILWAY Act; route changed to one from Toronto & Nipissing R. R. near Uxbridge to Lindsay, thence to Fenelon Falls and Sturgeon Lake, and thence to Ottawa River, with power to construct branch to connect with Port Whitley and Port Perry R. R. Provi-

sional Directors; George Laidlaw, John Turner, George Stephen, William Thompson, John Burns, H. P. Dwight, John Morrison, Christopher W. Bunting, K. W. Ramsay, R. W. Elliott, J. C. Tritton, Charles J. Campbell, and Alex. John Gattinach. Capital \$300,000, with power to increase. Trustees of debentures, Hon. M. C. Cameron, S. C. Wood, M.P.P., and a third to be named by L. G. in C.; name of Co. to be Lindsay, Fenslon Falls, and Ottawa River Railway Company; power given to issue bonds to the extent of \$5,000 per mile, under certain conditions; road to be completed to Somerville, in Co. of Victoria, in three years, and to Ottawa River in 5; number of Directors to be 8. Provisions made for the carrying of cordwood, and for storing it at every station except Toronto. No. of shares to be 12,000.

Cap. 61.—Incorporates the OMBEKE BOB-CAYGEON AND NORTH PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY Co. Route, by double or single track, from Midland Railway between Millbrook and Lindsay to Bobcaygeon, with power to extend North to Canada Central or Pacific Railway, Wm. Cottingham, Thomas Machett, C. J. Blomfield, Arthur T. H. Williams, D. G. Boulton, Adolph Hegel, James Jimkin, N. Kirchofer, S. S. Peck, G. Boyd, W. B. Read, E. S. Vinden, Arthur McQuade, J. F. Sonepeler, Lewis Ross, H. H. Meredith, Thomas Stephenson, William Fraser, Charles R. Stewart, T. M. Benson, Mason Boyd, Francis Beamish, J. M. Irwin, C. Nelson, George Bick, Horace Aylwyn, Charles E. Bonnell, and Robt. K. Connell, to be Provisional Directors. Capital \$300,000, in shares of \$100 each, with power to increase. Bonds may be issued not to exceed \$5,000 per mile, on amount actually expended. Gauge of R.R. to be not less than 3 feet 6 inches. Company may lease road, or any part of it, to Midland Railway Co. Aliens and non-residents to have equal rights. Railway to be completed to Bobcaygeon in 2 years.

Cap. 62.—Act to incorporate BOWMANVILLE, LINDSAY & BOB-CAYGEON RAILWAY Co. Road to pass from Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, through that county and Victoria, to Bobcaygeon, in the County of Peterborough, thence to some point in the Free Grant Lands, and those of the Canadian Land & Emigration Co., with a branch to Georgian Bay. Gauge not less than 3 feet 6 in. Provisional Directors: Hon. John Simpson, Fred. Cubitt, S. C. Wood, M.P.P., M. Boyd, John McLeod, M. P.P., William Thompson, Robert McGill, John Milne, John McClung, John McDougall, P. Murdoch, Henry Elliott, sen., M. Davies, W. R. Burk, E. G. Power, Thos. Fowkes, John Grey, H. Touchbourne, Porter Preston, J. M. Williams, M.P.P., Robt. P. Spinks, John Hughes, James Parr, George Kempf, M.P., George Dormer, Thos. Keenan, David Brown, John McLennan, Wm. Needer, Wm. McDonell, James Junkin, Wm. Cottingham, and George Bick. Capital \$300,000, in 3,000 shares, of \$50 each. Any municipality granting \$30,000 shall be entitled to name a director. Geo. Haines, Esq., of Bowmanville, Joseph R. Dundas, Esq., of Lindsay, and one to be named by L. G. in C., to be trustees for holding debentures. Co. may issue bonds not to exceed \$5,000 per mile; railway may be leased to any other Co. in Ontario. Road to be commenced within 2, and completed within 5 years; provision to be made for the carriage

of cordwood; power is conferred to construct and work telegraph lines.

Cap. 63.—Legalises a by-law of Corporation of Galt, and empowers it to construct a railway from the village of Doon to the town of Galt, and also empowers the village of Waterloo to construct a railway from the town of Berlin to the village of Waterloo.

Cap. 64.—Incorporates the SANDWICH & WINDSOR PASSENGER RAILWAY Co., to extend from Sandwich to Windsor, with power to continue to Walkerville. Capital \$50,000, in shares of \$50 each. Gauge to be such that ordinary vehicles may travel on track. James Fraser, Henry Kennedy, John B. Gauthier, William McGregor, William B. Eitons, Thos. H. Wright, and Henry McAfee, to be first directors. Debentures may be issued in sums of not less than \$100, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000, provided so much of the capital stock be paid up.

Cap. 65.—Enables the Council of the township of Logan, in Co. of Perth, to pass a by-law repealing certain by-laws, to make provision for payment of certain debentures of the united townships of Logan, Elms and Wallace.

Cap. 66.—Enables the Corporation of Village of Orillia to dispose of certain lands, and apply the proceeds to purchase of site for erection of market buildings.

Cap. 67.—Authorises the Corporation of Ottawa to mortgage the By-Ward market property, and certain other property, for the purpose of acquiring certain lots in the City of Ottawa, for the enlargement of the By-Ward market.

Cap. 68.—Enables the Corporation of Hamilton to close the street known as Walter street, and a part of Sophia street, and to sell and convey the said land in fee simple.

Cap. 69.—Enables the Corporation of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, to close the highway known as Rosina street, and to sell and convey any part thereof in fee simple.

Cap. 70.—Authorises the Corporation of Dundas to pass a by-law exempting Messrs. Young, Law & Co. from payment of municipal taxes for 21 years, on any addition they may make to their cotton factory in Dundas, or machinery to be used in such addition.

Cap. 71.—Enables the town of Peterborough to aid, by way of bonus, in the promotion of manufactures in or about that town, to the amount of \$40,000, taking security for its expenditure; and confirms a certain by-law of the Municipality, granting aid to Messrs. Paton & Melf, such aid to be considered a part of the \$40,000. It also authorises the town of Peterborough to aid in the construction of water works to an amount not to exceed \$40,000, and to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding \$5,000, towards the cost of an iron bridge over the river Otonabee.

Cap. 72.—Authorises the City Gas Company of the City of London to extend its

works beyond that city to the Lunatic Asylum, and to such persons in the townships of London and Westminster as may desire it.

Cap. 73.—Incorporates G. M. Kinghorn, Archibald Livingston, Henry Charles Voigt, John Carruthers, and others, as the "Kingston Board of Trade," giving power to hold property to the annual value of \$5,000. Geo. M. Kinghorn, to be President; Archd. Livingston, Vice-President; Jas. Shannon, Sec.-Treasurer; and H. C. Voigt, John Carruthers, Edward Chown, Henry Cunningham, W. B. McRae, W. B. Simpson and R. M. Ford, a Council for the Management of the Affairs of the Board.

Cap. 74.—Authorises the CORPORATION OF KINGSTON to borrow \$470,000, and to issue debentures bearing interest at 8 per cent. for the payment of the same; a portion of debentures to be made payable every year for 30 years, so that the sums to be levied for principal and interest each year may be as nearly equal as possible. Act to be called "*City of Kingston Consolidated Loan Act.*"

Cap. 75.—Enables the City of London to consolidate various liabilities, by issuing debentures to the amount of \$564,720, and borrowing money on them, such money to be applied to the redemption and payment of outstanding debts, and for no other purposes. A special rate to form a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum to be applied to payment of debentures. Debentures to be payable in not less than twenty nor more than 30 years. Interest not to exceed 7 per cent.

Cap. 76.—Authorises the CITY OF TORONTO to issue debentures to the amount of \$2,552,100.11 payable in 21 years, in sums not exceeding \$100, with interest at the rates of 5, 6, or 7 per cent. All moneys arising from such debentures to be applied in the redemption of City of Toronto debentures already issued and outstanding. A special rate to be levied on all rateable or assessable property for the payment of interest, and for a Sinking Fund. Balance of present Sinking Fund after 1st Oct. to be applied to Sinking Fund; also all discounts on debentures purchased as a sinking fund investment. The sinking fund rate to the amount annually of \$25,528.86 to be paid out of the monies collected in the city every first year.

Cap. 77.—Authorises the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to appoint in the month of Dec. every year two auditors, to audit monthly the accounts of said Corporation.

Cap. 78.—Vests all the works, powers, rights, &c. of the city of Toronto Water Co. and the Metropolitan Gas and Water Co. in Albert Furniss, his heirs and assigns, and their associates, under the name of "The City of Toronto Water Co.," and authorises them to sell their works and all the powers contained in their charters to any persons or body Corporate, subject to all the obligations incurred by such companies.

Cap. 79.—Authorises the Corporation of Toronto to construct Water Works. Five Commissioners, of whom the Mayor to be *ex-officio*, one, to be a body corporate under the name of the "Water Works Commis-

sioners for the City of Toronto," with power to purchase Water Works of any company and to add thereto; Comrs. to see that the city be supplied with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, and to provide all necessary works, buildings, &c., with power to appoint engineers, surveyors, and other officers, and to appropriate any springs or streams of water within 30 miles of the city they may deem necessary, all damages to be settled by arbitrators, with appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, or Common Pleas. All lands and water privileges appropriated to be vested in the city, and all works and machinery, buildings, &c. Comrs. to keep accounts open to examination by Corporation, and make an annual statement to the Corporation on or before the 1st of December in every year of the affairs of the said Water Works. Comrs. to have power to regulate the distribution of the water and to fix the prices for the use thereof, and to erect hydrants, to enforce payment of rates, and of any damage done; and shall have full and exclusive possession, management and control of all the lands and Water Works, and all things appertaining thereto. They may extend their works to suburbs by arrangement with the Corporation, and shall have the same protection in the exercise of their functions as Justices of the Peace. Debentures may be issued to the amount of \$500,000, in sums not less than \$100, bearing interest at 5, 6, or 7 per cent., and redeemable within 30 years. Sinking fund to be provided. Debentures to be deposited in chartered bank in Toronto, subject to cheque of Mayor and Chamberlain of city, and Chairman of Comrs. All lands, &c., belonging to the Water Works exempt from taxation. Comrs. to be possessed of \$3,000 in freehold or \$3,000 in leasehold estate, and to be elected one for each electoral division of city, and to hold office for 2 years. Works to be completed within 3 years. All work to be done by contract. No Com. nor Alderman to hold a contract, and no purchase to be made exceeding \$100,000 without consent of Corporation of city.

Cap. 80.—Provides for the construction of Water Works in the City of Ottawa, in the same manner as in Toronto, except that the Comrs. are only authorized to take lands or streams within 5 miles of the city; they are required to publish an annual statement of accounts in French and English in the official newspaper of the city, on or before 1st December. Debentures may be issued to the amount of \$500,000, \$30,000 payable in 10 years, \$70,000 in 15, \$30,000 in 20, \$100,000 in 25, and \$170,000 in 30; int., 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. Sinking fund \$37,500 annually for first 10 years, \$35,000 annually for next 5 years, \$36,000 next five, \$36,000 next 5, \$37,700 next 5 years. No special rate need be levied for payment of principal and interest of such debentures. Commissioners to be possessed of legal or equitable freehold in the city to the value of \$4,000. No Alderman to be eligible, or Commissioner to be Alderman. Works to be constructed in 3 years.

Cap. 81.—Incorporates the Yorkville Water Works Co. Capital \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100. Wm. H. Archer, Geo. C. Moore, John Severy, Robert Wood, John T. Davidson and Cornelius Jaa. Philbrick, to be Provisional Directors. Debentures may be issued to the amount of one-half

capital stock paid up. Yorkville Corporation empowered to assume the works on payment of monies expended and value of assets and property of Co.

Cap. 82.—Incorporates the Brampton Water Works Co., with the same powers as the preceding. John Haggart, James Wm. Main, Richard Hale Lewis, Roderick Cochrane, Alex. Paulin, Chas. Dawson, Wm. Peaker, and David Lynch Scott, Provisional Directors. Capital \$20,000, in 400 shares, with power to increase to 40,000.

Cap. 83.—Incorporates John Gordon Arthur R. McMaster, John Turner, and others, as the Toronto General Trust Co. with powers to receive and hold estates and property in trust, to act as agents or attorneys, and to execute the offices of executor, trustee, assignee, &c. The whole property of the Co. to be liable for security, and every shareholder to the amount of his unpaid stock. Co. may hold real estate to the value of \$50,000. Capital \$200,000, with right of increase to \$500,000.

Cap. 84.—Allows the CANADA BOLT Co. to change its principal place of business from Perth to Toronto. Business to be done at both places as convenient.

Cap. 85.—Incorporates James Michie, Henry S. Howland, Wm. T. Alkens, Hon. Donald McDonald, Wm. H. Howland, and others, as the "Toronto Dairy Co.," with power to carry on the business of dairy farmers, and to hold land to the extent of 4,000 acres. Capital \$100,000, to be increased as the wants of the Company may require. Aliens may be shareholders, and votes given by proxy. The above named persons to be Provisional Directors. Shareholders not liable beyond the amount unpaid on their stock, except for debts due to employees. Operations to commence in a year.

Cap. 86.—Incorporates the Toronto Oil Works Association. Capital \$200,000, with right of increase to \$400,000. Aliens may be shareholders and directors. Colin Munro, Alister M. Clark, Brooks, Wright, Gossage, and Nicol Kingsmill, to be Provisional Directors.

Cap. 87.—Incorporates the Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Co. Capital \$100,000, with right to increase to \$600,000. Provisional Directors: Hon. J. H. Cameron, Lewis McMaster, Arthur R. McMaster, W. J. McDonell, Angus Morrison, George Duggan, W. H. Brouse, Chas. Jas. Campbell, Archibald Cameron, and Alex. T. Fulton. Returns to be made to Legislature within 14 days after its meeting.

Cap. 88.—Authorises the increase of the capital stock of the Ontario Trust & Investment Co., to \$500,000, and provides for the allotment of the new stock, and gives to the Co. the same powers as the Toronto Genl. Trust Co.

Cap. 89.—Amends the charter of "The Ontario Carbon Oil Co. of Hamilton," increasing the capital to \$500,000, and authorising the purchase of lands for extracting petroleum to the extent of 2,000 acres.

Cap. 90.—Incorporates the Shuniah Silver Mining Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of mining in the Algoma and Thunder Bay districts. Not more than

2,000 acres may be held at one time. Capital \$1,200,000, with right to increase to \$2,000,000. Aliens the same rights as natives. Horatio Bigelow, Simon Mandiebaum, Aaron W. Spencer, Randolph M. Clark, and Nicol Kingsmill, Provisional Directors. Operations to be commenced within 2 years.

Cap. 91.—Incorporates the North Shore Silver Mining Co., with the same powers. James Beck, Horatio Bigelow, Simon Mandiebaum, James Carson, and A. J. Cattanach, Provisional Directors.

Cap. 92.—Incorporates the Duncan Silver Mining Co. for the same purposes, and with the same powers. James Carson, James Beatty, Simon Mandiebaum, Fred. Beck, Wellington Francis, and Alex. John Cattanach, Provisional Directors.

Cap. 93.—Incorporates the Spencer Silver Mining Co. A. W. Spencer, Simon Mandiebaum, James Carson, James Beck, and Nicol Kingsmill, Provisional Directors.

Cap. 94.—Incorporates the Superior Silver Islands Mining Co. Capital \$500,000, with power to increase to \$1,000,000. Provisional Directors: John E. Kitton, Alister M. Clark, E. B. Ward, Nicol Kingsmill, and J. P. Donnelly. Mining operations must be commenced in 3 years.

Cap. 95.—Incorporates the International Silver Mining Co. Capital \$1,200,000, with right of increase to \$2,000,000. Provisional Directors: James Carson, Simon Mandiebaum, Aaron W. Spencer, Horatio Bigelow, and Nicol Kingsmill. Mining operations to commence in 2 years.

Cap. 96.—Incorporates the "Ontario Mineral Lands Co.," for carrying on mining operations on lands situate on Lakes Huron and Superior. Capital \$100,000, with right to increase to \$800,000. Provisional Directors: Alex. H. Sibley, Eber H. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hail and Chas. A. Trumbidge. After 10 years, all lands over 2,000 acres, to revert to Her Majesty.

Cap. 97.—Incorporates "The Midland Land Co.," empowering them to acquire and improve lands in township of Tay, at or near Gloucester Bay. All lands not disposed of in 15 years, to revert to Her Majesty. Capital \$150,000. Directors: Adolph Hugel, W. H. Beatty, John Leys, Dalton McCarthy, Jr., and John Fedor Schepeler. Stock may be increased to \$500,000.

Cap. 98.—Incorporates the "Parry Sound Lumber Co.," for the purpose of purchasing the Parry Sound Mills, and carrying on business as lumberers. Capital \$300,000, with power to increase to \$600,000. Provisional Directors: Anson Greene Phelps Dodge, of Keewick; John Clanson Miller, of Toronto; Dalton McCarthy, Jr., of Barrie; Wm. J. Hunt, John Thurmen Gilchrist, and David Crawford White, of the City of New York, and Harvey M. Mixer, of the City of Buffalo.

Cap. 99.—Incorporates the "Georgian Bay Lumber Co.," for the purpose of buying the Severn Mill, Waubaushene Mills, and Sturgeon Bay Mills, and carrying on the business of lumbering in all its branches. Capital \$1,000,000, with power to increase to \$1,500,000. Provisional Directors: Anson

Greene Phelps Dodge, Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Dalton McCarthy, jr., Alex. Ritchie Christie, Wm. Kerr, Harvey M. Mixer, and Daniel Sprague.

Cap. 100.—Incorporates the "Maganetewan Lumber Co. of Ontario," for the purpose of purchasing the Anson or Maganetewan Mills at Byng Inlet on Lake Huron, and to carry on the lumbering business. Capital \$700,000, with power to increase to \$1,500,000. Provisional Directors: Anson G. P. Dodge, Dalton McCarthy, and Harvey M. Mixer.

Cap. 101.—Authorises Hugo B. Rathburn, and Edward W. Rathburn, to keep certain dams on the Salmon River, in the township of Kennebec, under the laws regulating milldams. Dams must not be closed before 1st of March, or after 15th of July, in any year.

Cap. 102.—Authorises the Canada Company to divert the water of the River aux Sables, so as to reclaim the marsh lands along its course, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Cap. 103.—Incorporates the "Gull Waters Improvement Co.," for the purpose of erecting dams and slides, and of improving and increasing the supply of water in the Gull and Otanabee rivers. Capital \$50,000, only one half of which may be expended. Provisional Directors: Mosson Boyd, Archd. Hamilton Campbell, George Hilliard, Alex. Smith and Nathaniel Shaw. Works must be subject to approval of Com. of Public Works. Power to impose tolls granted, subject to approval of L. G. in C.

Cap. 104.—Amends the Act incorporating the "Plokering Harbour & Road Joint Stock Co." and vests the said Harbour & Road in Hon. J. H. Cameron, with power to sell, mortgage, or lease the same.

Cap. 105.—Appoints George Neilson, Andrew Thomson, David Pitceathly, Robert Elliott, Alexander Robertson, Thomas Lazier, Jas. Brown and John Bell, Esquires, of Belleville, to be Trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, and vests in them certain lands in that town, and allows them to borrow a sum of money not exceeding \$4,000, on the Church property, for the purpose of completing the Church.

Cap. 106.—Enables the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Port Hope to sell certain lands in that town for the payment of any debts upon the Mill Street Presbyterian Church and the purposes of the congregation.

Cap. 107.—Enables the Trustees of several congregations of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connexion with the English Church, to place the lands held by them respectively under the same trusts and provisions as are contained in a deed known as the "Model Deed" with certain alterations provided for in the Act.

Cap. 108.—Incorporates the Trustees of the First Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation of Ellice. George Ney, George Bohfrich and Albert Dietson to be the first Trustees, and vests in them certain lands for the benefit of said congregation.

Cap. 109.—Provides for the appointment of Trustees for the First Colored Calvinistic Baptist Church of Toronto, and vests in them the lands and premises of such Church.

Cap. 110.—Incorporates Wm. J. Copp, Rev. T. L. Davidson, Benj. Bell, Hon. Wm. Macmaster, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and others, as "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention of Toronto," with power to hold real property to the annual value of \$5,000 for the actual use of said corporation.

Cap. 111.—Incorporates the Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor of Trinity College, the Provost of do., the Professors of Arts in do., the Head Master of Trinity College School, the Ven. Arthur Palmer, M. A., Rev. John G. Geddes, M. A., Hon. Geo. W. Allan, Chas. J. Campbell, and Fred. W. Cumberland, Esqs., as "The Trinity College," with power to acquire real property to the value of \$5,000. Bishop of Toronto to be Visitor, and the first governing body to consist of the persons above mentioned. Debentures for erection and completion of buildings may be issued to the amount of \$10,000.

Cap. 112.—Amends the Act incorporating the Ottawa Ladies College, with respect to the election of Managers to supply vacancies, and their powers.

Cap. 113.—Incorporates the "Wilberforce Educational Institute," for the purpose of affording the means of a moral, mental and physical education to the colored population of Canada, Arch. McKellar, Morris Potter, Stanton Hunton, Isaac Holden, Hayward Day, Wm. Chandler and Rev. Thos. Hughes to be Trustees of Corporation with power to increase their number to 9. They may hold land in the same manner as other religious corporations.

Cap. 114.—Incorporates John Kelz, Gottlieb Grundler, John Riston, Gustave Wiener, John Blumenstock, Adam Rehbeger and others as the "German Benevolent Society of Toronto," with power to hold and dispose of property in the same manner as other corporations.

Cap. 115.—Amends the Act incorporating the County of Carleton General Hospital, vesting the property in the Directors, and conferring upon them the powers of Trustees.

Cap. 116.—Amends the Act respecting companies for establishing cemeteries, allowing shareholders to receive interest on stock not represented by land, not to exceed 8 per cent.

Cap. 117.—Authorises the Law Society of Toronto to admit Edward Stonehouse to the degree of Barrister-at-Law.

Cap. 118.—Authorises the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery to admit W. Henry Lockhart Gordon to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor on certain conditions.

Cap. 119.—Authorises the same in the case of James Fleming.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Opened on the 7th November and prorogued on the 23rd December, 1871.)

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1.—Grants \$1,752,440.32 for the public service for the year ending 18th June, 1873, subject to regulation of accounts with the Dominion and Ontario.

LICENSE ACT.

Cap. 2.—Shop licenses may be issued in Quebec and Montreal for selling as little as a half pint of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors,—\$20 extra being paid therefor. Private individuals as well as Revenue officers and Municipal Councils may bring prosecution under the License Act. The L. G. in C. may acquire or cause to be built one or more powder magazines; may pay and appoint persons for keeping the same, or lease the same; may fix the rates for storage of gunpowder; or he may grant aid for building the same. He may make regulations permitting the storage of gunpowder near public works.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Cap. 3.—Declares that marriage licenses issued by the Provincial Secretary, under the hand and seal of the L. G. are a sufficient authorization for Protestant marriage. The L. G. shall appoint persons to furnish such licenses, who shall give bonds, and shall receive for each such license \$8, retaining for themselves \$2 thereof or such sum as the L. G. may allow; the balance to be paid to the Treasurer of the Province, and by him applied to Protestant superior education. No minister is liable to any action, &c., for marriage performed under authority of such license, unless himself aware of an impediment at the time.

THE STATUTES.

Cap. 4.—Every Statute not otherwise provided for therein shall come into force in 60 days after it is assented to, unless it be reserved, in which case it comes into effect 10 days after being proclaimed and published in the Quebec Official Gazette.

JUDICIAL AND OTHER DEPOSITS.

Cap. 5.—The Treasury Department is made a general deposit office for the Province,—receipts to be given by the Treasurer for deposits made, and duplicate receipts in the case of registered rights. Prothonotaries and clerks of courts are to deposit all sums over \$100 coming into their hands, and file the Treasurer's receipt in the record. Sheriffs shall deposit like sums within 6 days, unless the same have been legally made over before the making of their returns. The deposits are to be returned to parties named in judgment of any competent court. Any person desirous of paying to a refusing or absent creditor may deposit the amount with the Treasurer, and interest shall cease upon the debt thereafter. The Treasurer shall pay it over on demand of the creditor. Moneys demanded of the debtor by contending claimants may, in like manner, be deposited, to be paid over on the authority of a competent judgment. In the case of registered claims the duplicate of the deposit receipt is to be registered and left with

the Registrar, and to have the same effect as a discharge by the creditor. Treasury deposit agents may be appointed in any judicial district, whose receipts are to be of the same effect as the Treasurer's, and they shall be reputed officers of the court in connection with which their duties are executed. Sheriffs, prothonotaries and clerks of courts, or other judicial officers, and those who have been such, must furnish the Treasurer, within 3 mos. after the coming into force of this Act, with a sworn account of the moneys received officially by them, depositing with him meantime moneys so received remaining in their hands. Thereafter they shall account quarterly for such moneys between the 1st and 11th day of January, April, July and October. The Treasurer may allow interest to the parties interested, upon moneys which have remained in his hands for more than one month, when he ascertains that the profits therefrom have exceeded the expenses incurred, and he may allow to prothonotaries and sheriffs in office when this Act comes into force, other than the sheriffs of Quebec and Montreal, a sum not exceeding 2 per cent on the deposits during the year—this allowance to be accounted as part of the expenses of the Act, and not to exceed the profits. The L. G. in C. may fix the salaries of the sheriffs of Montreal and Quebec at \$3,600 each. Moneys held by the Treasurer, or his agent, under this Act, may be seized by garnishment. Any judicial surety, or surety of a public officer, tutor or judicial administrator, may deposit the amount of his suretyship or legal liability, and upon production of deposit receipt is free from the costs of any proceeding taken against him. Public officers failing to comply with this Act are liable to a penalty of \$200, besides damages to the parties interested.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, &c.

Cap. 6.—Service of writs, &c., may be made on any foreign railway Co., having a railway in Quebec, but no head office or superior officer, by leaving them with a station agent or depot master. Notification of the sale of a debt, or right of action, &c., may be made to an absentee, by publication in a newspaper, as in case of service of process, and leaving a copy with the prothonotary. The notice of service of action may also contain the notification of sale. Every judicial day is no longer a day of proof in the District of Montreal, but only the first 16 days of February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November and December; the first 9 days of July, and last 16 of January. Where married people are separated as to property, and one has administered the property of the other, the Court may, in its discretion, order that one to give evidence on the subject, notwithstanding Art. 252, of the C. C. P. A stenographer may be employed to take down the evidence in any case inscribed for proof and hearing at the same time (with or without a jury) on application of either party, with a deposit of necessary fee. Unless agreed upon by the parties, the prothonotary or clerk appoints him, and he is sworn. By consent this may be done in any case. The expense to form part of the taxed

costs. Oppositions must be accompanied by affidavit of the truth of the allegations in them. The applicant for confirmation of title may retain the amount of any hypothecary claim which he has against the property, according to the registrar's certificate, not paying it into the hands of the prothonotary, but giving security instead. The proceedings against corporate bodies, or upon prerogative writs, are somewhat simplified. The Circuit Court in any County may be done away with by proclamation of the L. G. Bailiffs serving Circuit Court executions need not elect a domicile for the judgment creditor. Appealable Circuit cases, pending at Quebec and Montreal on the 24th Dec., 1870, and still pending, become Superior Court cases. The Circuit Court sits on every juridical day, unless adjourned over certain days by the judge holding it. The Superior Court consists of a Chief Justice, and 20 Puisne Judges—the new one to be appointed to reside in Montreal; 6 in all to reside there. The Circuit Courts (except in the cities) in the Districts of Montreal and Quebec, have the same jurisdiction as in other Districts.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF MINORS, &c.

Cap. 7.—The expensive formalities of the Code are dispensed with in the case of properties of minors and others incapable of acting for themselves, when the property is worth less than \$400. After summary inquiry as to value, a judge may order said property to be sold by auction. Witnesses as to value may be summoned without cost, and notices in the *Gazette* and other papers dispensed with, at the discretion of the Judge or Court.

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cap. 8.—Any territory having 300 inhabitants, and leaving 300 in the municipality after separation from it, may be made a separate municipality. Travelling traders selling by auction, and pedlars, as being obliged, and traders, merchants, &c., if any, bound to take out a Provincial License, need not take out a municipal license. The qualification of a local councillor is not dependent on the revision of the valuation roll provided by c. 3 of the Code. The local valuation roll may be amended by the Council in years in which a new one is not made, and Acts 746 and 927 are amended accordingly. Notice of the day and hour of the hearing of a petition or appeal from a local, by a County Council must be given to the local body. Where a by-law of a local Council or County Council is to be approved by the electors, the Mayor or local officer presiding in a parish or township meeting must ask 8 times at reasonable intervals if it is approved of or disapproved. If there seems to him any division of opinion and one elector asks a poll it must be granted. All electors of the local municipality are deemed to have voted "yes" or "nay" if the meeting is unanimous and must be so reckoned by the Warden (in case of a County By-law) in summing up the votes. The Mayors of local councils of the Island of Orleans, in the County of Montmorency, form a County Council, to be designated No. 2, apart from the Municipality No. 1 on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Single track winter roads may be 7 ft. in width between "ballizes" instead of 15, and double 5 each instead of 10, as prescribed by the code. Valuers

are not to be fined for refusing to do the duty when notified. A municipality may make a by-law to aid an Agricultural Society within the limits assigned to which the municipality is. The responsibility of municipal and other corporations, subscribers of stock in a Railway Co., is limited in like manner as that of an individual.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Cap. 9.—The amount of the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in civil matters is \$50—and this also in lessors and lessees cases. The L. G. in C. may appoint any place for the holding of a magistrate's court and appoint a clerk thereto. Costs may be awarded according to the Circuit Court tariff. Service of process may be made in Saguenay by any literate person—the return to be made on affidavit. Fees in all cases, 20 cts. for service and 10 cts. per mile one way only; services on several only to court for one journey where that only is necessary. Execution against immovables may issue upon judgments for over \$40, addressed to the sheriff and returnable to the Superior Court, as from a Circuit. The L. G. in C. may direct a District Magistrate to hold a Court in another District than that for which he was appointed—notice thereof being given through the *Quebec Official Gazette*,—he having the same powers there as in his own District.

JURIES, &c.

Cap. 10.—The panel of Grand and petit jurors shall be drawn, half English and half French in all districts where Juries half English and half French have heretofore been granted under 37 & 28 V., c. 41.

CONTINUED ACTS.

Cap. 11.—Continues (subject to any amendment, &c. by Acts of the present session) 2 Geo. IV, c. 8, (Seigneurie of Laprarie de la Magdelaine), 3 Geo. IV, c. 10, (Seigneurie of La Bale St. Antoine or La Bale du Febvre), 4 Geo. IV, c. 28, (do., do.), 9 Geo. IV, c. 62 (Fief Grosbois in St. Maurice) till the end of the Session of 1873.

EDUCATION.

Cap. 12.—The city of Quebec need only raise annually for educational purposes a sum equal to the government grant and 60 p. c. more. The City Corporation may settle arrears by paying \$6,000 to the Protestant Board of Comrs. and a proportionate sum to the R. C. Board (less any amount previously over-paid or improperly paid) if it be done before the 23rd April; if not, the whole claim revives. Payment may be made in 7 p. c. 10 yrs. debentures. The two boards, or either of them, may, upon requisition sent in before 1st Jan. in any year, procure a sum equal to that formerly authorized (i. e. 8 times the amt. of the Govt. grant) to be levied for that year by the Corporation upon its own panel and panel No. 3 provided for in 24 V., c. 10. That levied on No. 3 to be divided between the Wards although only one requires the additional amt. If by change of owner the property ceases to belong to the panel on which an assessment has been so levied—before it becomes due—the new proprietor is exempt. The Council of Public Instruction is to consist hereafter of 18 Roman Catholics and 8 Protestant members. Teachers

may not be dismissed without cause under C. S. L. C., s. 15, until the end of their engagement, unless 2 mos. notice is given. All general notices given to evade this rule are null. In case of a dispute about School sites the Superior Court Judge appoints the third arbitrator, and any such Judge—though he is not the resident Judge of the district—may act in these cases. Any tender must be made by deposit of the money with the Prothonotary, the Judge ordering its distribution after the parties are called in and heard.

Cap. 18—Managers of industrial or reformatory schools and orphan asylums, and of any other charitable institutions having permission of the L. G. in C. may bind out children of whom they have charge—till they arrive at the age of majority; and such institutions may act as and have the authority of parents over such children. But on application and evidence of fitness, a Court may restore the authority of the child's natural parent; but not cancel the indenture unless injudiciously or improperly entered into. Receipts of such children when over 14 for money paid by the institution are valid.

SALE OF PROPERTY IN MONTREAL.

Cap. 14—Authorizes the Provincial Government to sell by auction property held by it between Claude Lane and Jacques Cartier Square, fronting on Notre Dame Street, Montreal, together with any other properties in that locality transferred by the Dominion to the Provincial Government—proceeds thereof are to be used in providing buildings for the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, and any surplus for the Laval Normal School, Quebec.

ERECTION OF PARISHES.

Cap. 15—Before a parish is erected by the Comrs. under the authority of c. 18 of the C. S., L. C., a diagram or plan thereof must be made by a land surveyor and approved by the C. C. L. Wherever the cadastres have been deposited, the descriptions and plans to be left with them. In case of doubt respecting the limits of parishes declared by 24 V., c. 23, the C. C. L. may procure a canonical decree from the proper ecclesiastical authorities defining such limits, and the L. G. thereupon proclaim the same in accordance therewith, but acts heretofore done upon the understanding that other limits were legally established are made valid.

CADASTRAL PLANS, &c.

Cap. 16—whenever a practical difficulty arises in carrying out the numbering of lots and their sub-divisions, in the townships, as prescribed by C. S., L. C., c. 37, s. 72, the C. C. L. may order some other method to be followed. Roads becoming private property after the deposit of the cadastre may receive a new number as prescribed by Art. 2174 of the Code. The period for renewal of the registration of rights affected by proclamations issued since 15 June, 1870, or to be issued, is extended to 2 yrs.

REGISTERS OF CIVIL STATUS IN SAGUENAY.

Cap. 17—The articles of the Code men-

tioned in 34 V., c. 8, s. 2, shall not affect people keeping registers of civil status in that part of the district of Saguenay east of the River Portneuf till 1st Jan., 1873.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 18—The MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION of the Fabriques of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe may insure Chapels, Churches, Sacristies and Presbyteries not belonging to the Fabriques, the person effecting the assurance binding himself to pay his due proportion of other losses; and he shall be further subject to any special agreement made with the Association and to its rules.

Cap. 19—The SYNOUD of the DIOCESE of MONTREAL is authorized to divide parishes erected under Royal Letters Patent, but not without the consent of the Rector in office when this Act comes into force, or after his death.

Cap. 20—The County Council of NICOLET may erect the parish of ST. MARIE DE BLANDFORD into a parish municipality.

Cap. 21—Divides CHICOUTIMI into two REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.—No. 1 to comprise all east and south-east of Labarre and Du Plessis, and north of the Saguenay as far as the Perbonka; No. 2 to comprise the remainder, including the township of Alma, and the islands west or in the neighborhood thereof. The county is separated from Saguenay for the purpose of forming Agricultural Societies.

Cap. 22—Whenever one continuous half of a COLONIZATION RAILWAY (including the St. Francis & Megantic International Railway) or any continuous portion not less than 25 miles is in operation, the L. G. in C. may pay over the full proportionate subsidy in cash or capitalized debentures.

Cap. 23—Sets apart 1,935,000 acres of land to be granted to the ST. FRANCIS & MEGANTIC INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY Co. and the QUEBEC & GOSFORD RAILWAY Co., 10,000 per mile being granted to the former whenever (at any time before 1st Jan. 1877) it is completed to the Province line; and a proportionate quantity may be granted for any 25 miles completed and in operation. But no grant of land shall be made unless accepted before 1st Jan., 1873, in lieu of subsidy under Act of 1869. 10,000 acres per mile may be granted to the Quebec & Gosford Railway Co. for every mile built from the present terminus at Gosford to the Metabetchouan, on Lake St. John,—said line to be completed before 31 Sep., 1876. Proportionate grants may be made as to other Railways; the building to be commenced in each case before 1st May 1874. The lands to be granted to the first named Railway Co. on the south-west bank of the River St. Maurice in the counties of Portneuf and Champlain; to the latter Co. in the counties of Quebec, Montmorency and Chicoutimi.

Cap. 24—Authorizes the QUEBEC & GOSFORD RAILWAY Co. to lease its railway, or any part thereof, to any other incorporated railway Co., or to individuals, and confirms the lease to Jerome B. Hulbert. Leave is given to run locomotives, with the consent of the Corporation of Quebec, upon the Quebec Street Railway, from the western bound-

dary of the city to opposite the Palais Harbour, or the Co. may extend its railway to such point, and establish a depot there. The Co. is authorized to increase its stock to \$2,500,000—all the new shares to be of \$100 each. The term for the completion of the road is prolonged to 1878.

Cap. 25.—Extends the charter of the MISSISQUOI JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. to 23rd Dec., 1874.

Cap. 26.—Incorporates, as the OTTAWA & GATINEAU RAILWAY Co., the Hon. J. Skead, Hon. M. Cameron, Hon. G. Bryson, A. Wright, M.P., J. M. Currier, M.P., J. A. Grant, M.P., E. B. Eddy, M.P.P., John Poupore, M.P.P., Hon. R. W. Scott, M.P.P., J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., E. McGillivray, H. V. Noel, J. T. C. Beaubien, M.D., I. B. Taylor, R. Lyon, W. D. Walker, F. McDougall, P. A. Egleson, jun., J. Goodwin, R. W. Cruice, M. O'Gara, T. McGoey, J. McLaren, A. Pritchard, and others, to build a railway from Hull, on the north side of the Ottawa, along the west side of the Gatineau, to the Desert. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$25, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when \$40,000 is subscribed, and \$1,000 paid in. Co. have a right to issue debentures, not exceeding \$15,000 per mile. Rails may be made of wood for half the length of the road.

Cap. 27.—Incorporates, as the POINT LEVIS & INDIAN COVE JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., J. Gilmour, D. Patton, W. Rhodes, G. E. Hall, Hon. T. McGreevy, Hon. J. G. Blanchet, P. A. Shaw, J. Jobin, A. H. Murphy, J. Patton and L. P. Demers, with power to build a railway from the G.T.R., in St. Michel or St. Charles, in Bellechasse, passing through St. Joseph or Levis, to join the G.T.R., or any railway there. Capital, \$500,000, with power of increase. The Co. may be organized when \$5,000 is subscribed, and \$1,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of \$15,000 per mile.

Cap. 28.—Incorporates, as the WATERLOO & MAGOG RAILWAY Co., R. Merry, E. D. Newton, S. Hoyt, T. L. Hoyt, A. H. Moore, M. W. Copp, N. A. Beach, W. W. Oliver, and G. O. Somers, with power to construct a railway from Waterloo, in Shefford, to the westerly boundary of Magog, thence to the outlet of Memphremagog, and to the town of Sherbrooke, on a junction with the Mississippi Valley Railway. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100. Co. to be organized when \$50,000 are subscribed, and \$5,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued after \$50,000 have been expended, not to exceed in all \$500,000.

Cap. 29.—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL, CHAMBLY & SOREL RAILWAY Co., A. Hibbard, L. A. Senecal, M. P., S. T. Willett, M. Mathieu, C. Gill, M.P.P., D. R. Wood, and F. Geoffrion, M.P., to construct a railway from Sorel, by the way of Chambly, to a point opposite Montreal, and from Chambly, by the way of St. Johns, to the province line, at or near Philipsburg, in Missisquoi. Capital \$2,000,000, in shares of \$100. Co. to be organized when \$50,000 are subscribed, and \$5,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of \$17,000 per mile.

Cap. 30.—Amends the charter of the RICHELIEU, DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA RAILWAY Co., giving it the usual exclusive ferry

privileges for two miles above and below its bridges, across the Yamaska, at Yamaska, and the St. Francis, at Drummondville, when completed, so as to permit the passage of horses, vehicles, and foot passengers; and the municipalities of Yamaska and St. Michel shall pay it the amount hitherto given for the ferries.

Cap. 31.—Incorporates, as the PHILIPSBURG, FARNHAM & YAMASKA RAILWAY Co. J. W. Eaton, M. R. Meigs, R. McCorkill, N. C. Fisk, P. S. Gendron, E. Roy, G. C. Dessaulles, W. W. Smith, J. S. Brigham, and T. R. Roberts, with power to construct a railway from Missisquoi Bay, on the province line near Philipsburg, thence by the way of Bedford and Farnham, on the east side of the Yamaska rivers, through Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelleu, Yamaska, and Nicolet, to the St. Lawrence, opposite Three Rivers, and a branch to the city of St. Hyacinthe. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$50, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when \$100,000 is subscribed, and \$10,000 paid in. Bonds may be issued to the amount of \$350,000, (but not to exceed \$13,000 per mile) after one fourth of the capital has been expended.

Cap. 32.—Amends the charter of the CITY OF MONTREAL:

AID TO RAILWAYS, &c.

When a By-law has been passed by a majority of the city council—15 at least being present—granting aid to any railway, 21 polling places shall be opened in Bonsecours, market,—one each for the east, centre and west wards, and three each for the remaining wards, at which the qualified voters shall vote "yea" or "nay" for or against said grant, during 10 juridical days. The poll clerks shall add up the votes each day, and furnish a certificate of the numbers to a returning officer, registering such certificate in the poll book. The city clerk is *ex-officio* returning officer, and the Mayor appoints a deputy. The total number of votes during the 10 days are to be certified by the returning officer and returned to the Mayor. The city may aid Railways in establishing lines to connect the east and west ends of the harbour and city, and regulate the traffic thereon.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

The amended plan of Mount Royal Park filed with the clerk of the Legislative Council on the 12 Dec., 1871, is substituted for that previously filed; and the City Council is authorized to acquire and lay out the park in accordance therewith. Land for the purpose may be expropriated in the usual manner, and the city may raise any further sum than the \$350,000 already authorized, to effect the object, and it may sell portions of lands acquired, or only take such portions from proprietors as they deem expedient. If the proprietor of land expropriated, or the corporation, only complain of the report of the Comrs. as granting too large or too small a sum as indemnity, either may proceed by direct action for the reduction or increase of the amount. The party must proceed within 14 days; the corporation must either abandon the expropriation and indemnify the party for damages, or proceed for a reduction within 3 weeks of the publication of the report. Or the corpora-

tion may allow the homologation of the report under protest, paying the money into court and taking possession of the property, and thereafter proceeding for the reduction—the party being bound to give security for all moneys drawn out over the amount acknowledged by the corporation. They may acquire from the trustees of the Mount Royal Cemetery by purchase or exchange any of their land required for the park. Portions of the property required for said park, not heretofore within the city limits, are included in them.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND NOXIOUS OR DANGEROUS TRADES.

The Council may pass by-laws compelling manufacturers, &c. to provide apparatus to consume gas and smoke arising from their establishments, subject to a penalty of \$100, or imprisonment for 2 mos. and a fine of \$50 per day until the by-law is complied with. The Council may also forbid placing of lumber yards, saw mills, carpenters' shops, &c., within limits to be prescribed; and none shall be established or carried on without the license of said Council. They may also prevent the erection or working of soap and candle factories and other unwholesome establishments within the city limits. One year's notice must be given when the removal of any such establishment is ordered.

IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Whenever the Council resolve by a two-thirds vote to pay one third of the cost of an improvement out of the general revenues, the right of the neighboring proprietors to object is taken away. Ten days notice of such resolution must be given through the newspapers. Expropriation Comrs. need not publish the names of proprietors of lands, &c. needed for an improvement, but a description of its boundaries will suffice. Surveyors need not set up boundary stones at the corners of streets, squares and places laid out by them.

WATERWORKS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The Council may extend the aqueduct of the Waterworks and establish reservoirs without the city limits, acquiring the necessary property under the 27, 28 V., c. 60, and may borrow \$350,000 additional for that purpose. They may also borrow \$50,000 to make good the city contribution in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Writs of garnishment may be issued for the collection in the hands of third parties of moneys due for taxes. The special publication of the statement of the management of the waterworks is no longer required—it being contained in the general reports of the affairs of the city. By-laws may be passed authorizing loans to the extent of \$50,000 per annum for other than ordinary improvements, but must be sanctioned by a vote of the electors.

Cap. 33—Amends the charter of QUEBEC. THE QUEBEC WATER WORKS STOCK and the QUEBEC PUBLIC PROPERTY STOCK are made permanent and irredeemable; and upon the Quebec Consolidated Fund a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 7 p. c. per annum shall be paid by the city treasurer. The stock, shares or debentures may be negotiated either within the Province or else-

where, and if payable in Britain in sums of not less than £100 sterling; interest to be payable in sterling money or in current money of Canada. The time for completing the plan of the city is extended to 18th September, 1873.

Cap. 34—Establishes arrangements for the construction of the PARISH CHURCH of ST. HYACINTHE to be at the same time the CATHEDRAL of the Bishop of that diocese. Seven trustees are to be appointed by the Bishop and become a corporation, who may accept from said Bishop a lot of ground for the site of such Church or Cathedral, and levy by assessment upon the real estate belonging to Roman Catholic proprietors within said Parish \$32,000 payable in ten years. Trustees not to commence to build until \$18,000 are paid up. The Municipal Councils of the City and of the Parish are to levy the necessary rate within 6 mos. in the proportion of \$23,100 for the city and \$8,900 for the parish—the rate to be privileged over all other debts. After the erection of the Cathedral, there are to be no Fabrique or Churchwardens in charge, but it is to be vested in the Bishop, and to be maintained by the parishioners,—the management of its temporal affairs being in the hands of a council of administration appointed by the bishop, who become a body corporate.

Cap. 35—Amends the charter of the town of Berthier.

Cap. 36—Incorporates, as the MONTREAL CREDIT CO. Sir Hugh Allan, Hon. J. Ferrier, Hon. T. Ryan, C. J. Brydges, P. Redpath, T. Cramp, D. L. McDougall, R. J. Reekie, W. McNaughton and others. The above named to be Provisional Directors. Capital \$1,000,000, in shares of \$500, with power to increase to \$2,000,000. \$100,000 to be subscribed and \$50,000 to be paid in before the Co. begin business. The Co. may act as an agency and transfer Co. It may accept deeds of the Brewster property on the Lachine Canal, may manage and dispose of such property, parties interested therein having power to convert their rights into shares of the Co. It may hold property mortgaged or hypothecated to it as a protection of its investments. It may open an office in London, England. No loan may be made by the Co. to any of its shareholders.

Cap. 37—Amends the charter of the MONTREAL CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. The Co. may reduce the gauge of its railway to a width not less than 2 ft. 6 in., but this must be done, within the city limits with the consent of the City Council, and upon the roads of the Turnpike Trust with the consent of the trustees.

Cap. 38—Incorporates, as the DOMINION HOMESTEAD BUILDING SOCIETY, Hon. J. Ferrier, C. J. Brydges, G. Moffatt, K. M. Moffatt, R. J. Reekie, D. S. Macdougall, W. C. Phillips, J. Hickson, N. H. Bowen and W. O. Buchanan with power to acquire and to hold by lease, purchase or any other legal title, lands, building lots, houses, &c., and to construct houses, warehouses, &c., and lease or otherwise dispose of the same. It may also lend one-fourth of its money on security of mortgage, Provincial Government securities, or stocks of chartered banks. Capital \$500,000, in shares of \$50,

with power to increase to \$2,000,000. The society may make agreements for sales which shall be mere leases until the conditions thereof are fulfilled; and no hypothec shall be created against such property until their fulfillment. Their fulfillment shall give the ownership to the lessee and renders valid hypothecs granted by him. When 3 months arrears of instalments have become due the society may, after 21 days notice to the lessee, retake possession of the property, repaying the money already paid, less 10 p. c. interest upon the price agreed upon, remaining unpaid each year, and 10 p. c. of the money actually paid.

Cap. 39—Corrects errors in the Charter of the SOCIÉTÉ DE PASSAGE DE PONT NEUF DE ST. HYACINTHE.

Cap. 40—Enables the Corporation of the Town of SHERRBROOKE to tax the rate-payers to make good the sum of \$1,000 given to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

Cap. 41—Incorporates SOREL COLLEGE, to consist of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, of the Curé of Sorel, the Superior, Director and Administrator of the College and of two Professors, named by the Bishop, together with, (during his life-time) M. Mathieu, Esq., Sheriff, with power to hold property of the annual value of \$12,000.

Cap. 42—Incorporates, as the FRENCH CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL, the Hons. G. Oulmet, U. E. Archambeault, L. A. Jetté, A. Lacoste, J. M. Valois, H. F. Rainville, M. C. Desnoyers, G. Bourdeau, A. Dumouchel and A. McMahon, with power to hold real estate of the annual value of \$20,000. And to affiliate associations established for Literary, Scientific, Artistic or Mechanical purposes.

Cap. 43—Incorporates, as the TRAFALGAR INSTITUTION, for the education and training of the middle and higher ranks of females, D. Ross, of Montreal, and his successors, to be appointed by the trustees of St. Paul's Church, the very Rev. Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Montreal, the Principal of McGill College, the Ministers of St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches connected with the Church of Scotland, the Rev. D. Ross, of Chatham, A. Mitchell, of Montreal, and his successors appointed by the Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, & A. McPherson and his successors to be appointed by the Kirk Session of St. Paul's Church, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of \$30,000. The estate known as the Trafalgar property fronting on the Cote des Neiges road, Montreal, is vested in the corporation.

Cap. 44—Amends the charter of the cemetery of Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, Montreal. After notice of intention to expropriate lands given to a proprietor, he may not sell, or his sale will be invalidated if the Fabrique proceed with the expropriation in 3 mos. Absent proprietors may be called in by leaving notice with the Prothonotary and publishing an advertisement similar to that summoning a defendant in an ordinary cause. In case of the absence or neglect for 10 days of either party to appoint a Comr. the Judge or Court appoints *ex officio*. The Fabrique within 15 days after the homologation of the report

deposits the money awarded with the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, which *ipso facto*, vests the title in the Fabrique, who may take possession, and converts all hypothèques, liens, &c., into claims upon the money—freeing the land. The money is paid over or distributed by order of the Court. The evidence of witnesses is to be taken in the usual method of the Superior Court. An appeal to the Queen's Bench from a judgment of homologation is granted, and the method of procedure is provided. Church pews and cemetery lots may be conveyed by deed *sous seing privé*, and copies from the archives of the Fabrique are made authentic. Disinterment for the purpose of repairing a vault or coffin may be made by the Fabrique, upon request of the friends, with leave of the curé without the formalities of C. S. L. C., c. 31. The Act provides for special constables for the protection of the cemetery, and the punishment of those who create disturbance or do mischief in it.

Cap. 45—Confirms the rights of the MINISTER of the AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONTREAL, duly settled and installed, to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and declares the registration by the trustees in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, to be valid as if made with the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Cap. 46—Incorporates LES MISSIONNAIRES DE NOTRE DAME, S. J., with power to hold real estate to the annual value of \$10,000; any surplus to be disposed of within 5 yrs. of its acquisition.

Cap. 47—Incorporates L'ŒUVRE DU PATRONAGE DE QUEBEC for the purpose of educating and settling in life children and young persons of the poorer class, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of \$10,000, including that already held by them under the name of *Le Séminaire des Missions Étrangères de Québec*. By-laws to be subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Québec.

Cap. 48—Enables the LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME OF QUEBEC to receive real property by gift, devise or bequest, although not made 6 mos. before death of the party giving.

Cap. 49—Amends the charter of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, enabling them to borrow to the further amount of \$12,000, and to issue the necessary amount of stock for the purpose.

Cap. 50—Incorporates LA SOCIÉTÉ BIENVÉILLANTE DES CORDONNIERS DE QUEBEC, to assist its members in sickness, old age or infirmity, and for other benevolent purposes, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of \$8,000. Moneys granted as assistance to members are exempt from seizure for debt.

Cap. 51—Authorizes the MONTREAL SECTION OF THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA to admit G. G. Smith, of St. Albans, in the State of Vermont, as an Attorney & Advocate after examination,—one mo's. notice thereof being given.

Cap. 52—Authorizes the PROVINCIAL BOARD OF NOTARIES to admit Wm. Fahey, after examination, to practice as a notary.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Opened 22nd February and Prorogued on the 18th April, 1872.)

MINES &c.

Cap. 1—The royalty on gold hereafter is 2 p. c. on the gross amount mined, at \$18.50 per oz. smelted, and \$18.50 unsmelted. Payments of fees, &c., are to be made in Dominion currency.

Cap. 2—An appeal to the Supreme Court is given to a party dissatisfied with the decision of the Comrs. respecting a mining license. He must give notice of appeal within 21 days after the decision is made known to him.

LUNATICS AND THEIR ESTATES.

Cap. 3—Any lunatic at large may be apprehended upon a warrant of 2 J. P.'s.; or, if his legal settlement be elsewhere, on an order for sending him into the county or district of his legal settlement, where 2 J. P.'s. may apprehend him,—the cost of maintaining him during his restraint and care to be paid out of his estate (which may be seized by the Overseer of the Poor for that purpose), if he have any beyond what is necessary for the support of his family, if not by the county or district. The reasonable cost of apprehension and detention, and of shewing cause against such proceeding, may be paid or levied out of the lunatic's estate—if he have any—if not out of the rates. If there be danger apprehended that crime may be committed by such lunatic, the J. P. may call in two medical practitioners, and upon their evidence may commit him to prison until discharged by 2 J. P.'s., (one of whom must be one of those committing) or the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof. But a relation, guardian or friend may take such lunatic into his own custody, giving bonds for his peaceable behaviour or safe custody. The relatives of the person or the Overseers of the Poor may apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court or the court for the appointment of a guardian, who is vested with all his property and rights and the charge of his person. He must give a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust and accounting for the estate to a judge or the court, to the lunatic if restored to reason, or his legal representatives if he die. He must make an inventory of the estate on taking possession of it and file it with the court. He may be removed by the court or judge for cause and may resign his trust. He may sell the real estate of the lunatic if his personal property is insufficient for his support and that of his family, first obtaining a license from the court.

The Nova Scotia Hospital for the insane, at Halifax, is to be organized under the direction of the Comrs. of Public Works and Mines, with the L. G., the Chief Justice, the Prov. Secy., the President of the L. C., the Speaker of the H. of A., the Committee of that House on Humane Institutions and the heads or authorized representatives of Christian Churches, as visitors. The C. P. W. &c. makes By-laws for its government subject to approval of the L. G. in C. A resident Medical Superintendent with a salary of \$2,000, and an assistant do. with \$1,200, both with lodging, fuel and gas, both being medical practitioners, are to be appointed. Three Comrs. are also appointed to meet from time to time to see that the

laws, by-laws, &c. are carried out, and for this purpose, must visit the hospital once a week. The C. P. W. admits or rejects patients, after report from the medical superintendent, and such admission must also be on the certificate of 2 medical practitioners—one not being son, brother, partner or assistant of the other. For private paying patients a bond must be given to the C. P. W. &c., for board &c. Lunatics may be committed by the sheriff or 2 J. P.'s. if they are likely to suffer needless distress elsewhere, and their expenses are to be borne by the court or district unless they have guardians or relatives and estate which may bear it. The father, mother, grandfathers or grandmothers, child or children, grandchild or grandchildren, may be summoned by the sessions to contribute to the extent of their ability to the expenses of such lunatic; and may be ordered, after examination, to pay the whole or part into the county or district treasury. In case no such person is found, and no estate, the county or district of settlement bears the expense, or the C. P. W. &c. may order payment out of debentures to the hospital. He decides upon the place of settlement of the lunatic, giving notice to the clerks of contending counties or districts, of the time when he will investigate and decide the matter. The Supreme Court may amerce any county or district refusing to pay, and the Comrs. or the Clerk of the Peace of the Sessions charged may collect from the estate or relations the amts. payable. If a pauper lunatic have no settlement in the Province, the Province pays the expenses. A patient is to be discharged (except one committed upon criminal charges) by the C. P. W. &c. on the certificate of the superintendent—the guardian or parties liable for his maintenance being notified. Those partially recovered may, after 6 mos., be restored to their relations or boarded out in a private family, and visited and examined from time to time by the superintendent.

CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 4—When application is made for Crown Lands for lumbering or other than agricultural purposes, it shall be accurately surveyed, and all of it found fit for agricultural settlements shall be reserved out of the tract. This reserve shall be surveyed in lots of 100 acres, and not more than 300 granted to any applicant, at 44 cts. per acre, his application being accompanied by an affidavit that it is required for purposes of settlement and cultivation. The other lands may be granted at 60 cts. per acre in tracts of not more than 2,000 acres; but those applied for before 28 March, 1872, are granted at 44 cts. Roads may be laid out for the benefit of the settlers, and a portion of the payment for their lands made in work upon them. Persons in possession of Crown Lands for less than 60 yrs. may be called upon to pay for it; or, if holders of mortgages or other claims against them appear, the C. C. L. decides to whom the Patent shall issue. If they refuse payment they may be ejected, by the ordinary process, at the suit of the Queen. This is not to affect the price of lands in Cape Breton as settled by the Act of 1870. Persons holding timber lands and cutting timber off adjacent lands ungranted

to them or buying timbers: each, forfeit \$2 to \$40 per stick or tree.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 5—The time for signing the roll issued by the Government under cap. 5 of the Acts of 1870 is extended for the J. P. in Hants to 10th October, 1872; and the acts of those not having signed are legalized.

JURY PANELS.

Cap. 6—Legalizes all Panels and Venues, although irregular, issued or used during the present year.

Cap. 7—Legalizes in like manner Venues and Panels issued and used during the last term of the Supreme Court in any county, &c.

FEEES OF JURORS.

Cap. 8—Grand Jurors are to receive \$1 per day, and 10 cts. per mile going to the Court,—to be paid by the county or district treasurer upon order of the Clerk of the Peace on claim of the juror certified on oath. Petty Jurors receive \$1 per day and travelling allowance as before.

JURORS' QUALIFICATION.

Cap. 9—Except in Halifax, a person assessed for \$1000 or upwards is qualified as a Grand Juror, and, for \$500, as a petit juror.

ASSESSMENTS, &c.

Cap. 10—Legalizes all assessment rolls for the current year though not completed in time, not returned according to law, and though the assessors may not have been legally appointed.

Cap. 11—The property of associations, companies or firms is to be assessed in their names and not that of their agents, &c.—the assessors staying in what school section each property is situate and separate value of each. On complaint of a school trustee the Clerk of the Peace may refer back a roll not thus made up to the assessors for amendment. Ships or vessels in course of construction and materials for them in the yard, shall only be assessed for county rates at half their value.

Cap. 12—A warrant of distraint need not include all defaulters on the assessment roll—but may issue against one or more.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

Cap. 13—The L. G. is hereafter to appoint Legislative Councillors in the Queen's name by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—ELECTORS, &c.

Cap. 14—Any person improperly left or struck off the roll, revisors' list or register of electors, may have his name restored upon filing an affidavit of his qualification (made before a J. P.) with the Clerk of the county or district, before the 29th July of the year in which the lists are made up. The Clerk forfeits \$40 if he do not grant a certificate and enter the name on the list. In the latter

case the elector may vote upon production of the certificate though his name is not on the list. A new oath to be taken at the poll by persons on the list is provided.

Cap. 15—Disfranchises the employees of the Post Office, Custom House and Inland Revenue Departments, the Light House service, Government Railways, Crown Lands or Local Public Works or Mines. Any person voting may be required to swear that he holds no such employment. If told off the register, &c., they may vote upon swearing they have ceased to be so employed for 30 days before the election.

RAILWAYS.

Cap. 16—Provides that within 3 mos. after any land is taken for a private railway by a person or corporation, he or it must erect fences, as provided for by cap. 48 of the Revised Statutes, with proper cattle-guards or crossings if required by the proprietor of the lands or Clerk of the county. The same must be done within 6 mos. by proprietors of railways already in operation. Till this is done the railway Co. or owner is liable for all damages to cattle, &c., but when the law is complied with, to none.

RAILWAY GRANTS.

Cap. 17—Grants 50,000 acres of Crown Lands in Digby County, and 100,000 in Yarmouth, and a subsidy of \$30,000 per an. for 20 years, to the Western Counties Railway Co., or any other Co. which will build a railway within 3 yrs., from Annapolis to Digby, Weymouth and Yarmouth. Also 150,000 acres of land in the counties through which the road will pass, and an annual subsidy, equal to one half of the royalty, at the present rate, on coal raised in Cape Breton, for forty years, or until a 6 p.c. dividend is earned, to the Louisbourg Extension Railway Co., if, in two years, it contract to do so, and in 5 years build a railway from New Glasgow to Louisburg. Also a grant of 10,000 acres of land in Cumberland, and half the royalty on the coal passing over it, for 15 years, to the Parraboro' and Spring Hill Coal and Railway Co., or other Co. which will build a railway from Spring Hill to Parraboro', with proper appliances at that port for a large mineral traffic. The C. P. W. &c. is authorized, under the direction of the L. G. in C., to enter into the necessary contracts.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS, &c.

Cap. 18—Applies the provisions of cap. 118, of the Revised Statutes, ss. 1, 2, 3, and 5, to the law respecting Mines, &c., and no evidence of property or interest in them shall be valid, unless in writing.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

Cap. 19—Clerks must serve 4 years, under articles, before being admitted to practice as Attorney or Barrister. The rules for examination, &c., are to be prescribed by the Barristers' Society of Halifax, but provision is to be made for examinations of students in the counties in which they reside. Each student is to pass an examination each year; nor can he be admitted to practice until he files certificates of having passed the 4 examinations. A student

who passes a first class preliminary examination, may be admitted after 3 years service—being permitted to pass the 3rd and 4th examinations in the last year of clerkship.

INTERPLEADER.

Cap. 20.—Extends the powers of the judge to grant relief, under the Revised Statutes, c. 149, to cases in which the titles of claimants to money, goods or chattels, have not a common origin, but are adverse or independent.

PRACTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Cap. 21.—Warrants of Attorney, *Cognovit*, and judgments entered thereon, are not null, because such warrant or *Cognovit* was not filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the County in which the person giving either resided, under Rev. Stat., c. 184, s. 243.

Cap. 22.—Only 5 judges need sit to form a court in banc, and 3 or more may form a court to deliver judgments in case already heard, when others are unable to attend. Petit jurors hereafter summoned to attend the sittings of the court at Halifax, may try either criminal or civil causes—a second panel being drawn during the Court to serve during the latter part of it—the judges having the power to extend the sitting to 4 weeks if necessary. The dockets of July and December, 1872, were to be divided into 2 parts, to be heard by 3 Judges each—their decision, when unanimous, being valid—in case of division a re-hearing in banc, to be ordered.

SERVICE OF PROCESS.

Cap. 23.—Service of process may be made upon the agent of an absentee, with leave of the Court—time being granted him to communicate with his principal. In case no agent is found, service is made by publication in the *Royal Gazette*, or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Court. The Defendant may appear and plead at any time before judgment is signed. No execution shall issue on a judgment so obtained until Plaintiff has given security to refund the amount if it be reversed; and at any time within 3 yrs. Defd. may, upon affidavit accounting for non-appearance and disclosing a good ground of defence, procure a re-hearing of the case. This Act is not to apply to proceedings for foreclosure of mortgage.

EXECUTORS, &c.

Cap. 24.—Any 2 judges of the supreme court may hear causes against executors, administrators, &c.

CORONERS.

Cap. 25.—Coroners charges are to be paid by the County or District Treasurer, on production of the certificate of the Clerk of the Crown, and an affidavit of the Coroner before a J. P.

EDUCATION.

Cap. 26.—The property of companies, firms &c. is to be taxed for the benefit of the school section in which it lies; if it is in none, for that in which the chief place of business of the Co. is. County rolls not affording the necessary information, are to

be referred back to the Assessors by the Clerk of the Peace, at the request of the Trustees. These provisions are not to apply to the town of Yarmouth. When the 3 nearest Comrs. do not agree respecting the site of a school house, it is to be referred to the Board for the County or District, if in a border section, to the County Inspector; subject to appeal to the Superintendent. Persons over 60, clergymen, widows and unmarried women, are taxable on all property over \$500. Provision is made for an educational journal to be furnished gratis to all Boards of Trustees for their own and teachers' use, and all inspectors and chairmen of Examiners and Comrs. No county may draw more than \$600 of grant to be applied to aid of poor sections, besides the Academy grant, when unused for Academy purposes.

AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 27.—Each county having a society or societies, may elect a member of the Board. All acts of the Board since April, 1871, are legalized.

Cap. 28.—The notice under the Rev. Stat., c. 72, s. 85, must be given to Comrs. of Sewers and Dyke Lands by one-third in interest of the proprietors or occupiers.

Cap. 29.—The Board of Agriculture (to be called, for the purposes of this Act, the Bureau of A.) may establish 1 or more farmers' clubs in each county. Any 15 persons may form one, keeping one copy of their rules, and sending another to the Secretary of the Bureau. Membership fee to be \$2 per an. They are to discuss various questions respecting the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, and consider papers from time to time submitted by the Bureau, and communicate results arrived at to the Bureau and to other clubs. They may offer also prizes for essays. The Bureau is annually to epitomize and publish the results. \$400 is granted in aid.

TRUSTEES OF LANDS GRANTED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

Cap. 30.—No new deed is required to vest a trustee, elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, in conformity with the trust deed, with the property granted, as fully as his co-trustees.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Cap. 31.—The L. G. appoints 5, and the Nova Scotia Medical Society 4 medical practitioners, of 7 yrs. standing, to form a Medical Board. The former to hold office for life, or good behaviour; but may be removed upon an address of three-fourths of Board—the latter for 3 years. Vacancies to be filled by the appointing power. In case of neglect for 3 mos. to do this, the Board itself may fill the vacancy by election. A Secretary is to be appointed, who is also Registrar, and keeps a register of all legal practitioners, and publishes a list of them once a year in the *Royal Gazette*, and otherwise, as directed by the Board. Students of medicine must be 16 years of age and pass a preliminary examination. Before a person can be registered, and take out his license to practice, he must (besides having passed such preliminary examination) study for 4 yrs.—one under a duly licensed practitioner—and attend courses of lectures amounting toge-

ther to 12 mos., at some [University, College or] incorporated School of Medicine, on Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and the Institutes of Medicine or Physiology, on a 3 mo's. course on Medical Jurisprudence; must attend the general practice of an hospital, with not less than 50 beds, and not less than 2 physicians or surgeons, for a period of 1 year, or 2 of 6 mos., and a 6 mos. or two 3 months' courses of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; and take his certificate or diploma at such school, &c., or pass an examination before the Board after attaining 21 years. The Board may, with the approval of the L. G. in C., change this curriculum. Persons already registered, and in practice, may be registered anew without examination or fee; and with respect to others already practicing, the Board may modify or dispense with a portion of these requisites. Persons who have been in practice since 1850, may be registered without further form. Surgeons in the army and navy, serving in the Province, may practice. Persons now studying, complying with the former law, and applying for license before 1st July, 1872, may be licensed and registered. Fee for students \$5; for practitioners \$10. The Board is to carry this Act into execution. Its examiners must be practitioners of 7 yrs. standing, and 3 yrs. residence in the Province. Any person's name is to be struck from the register who is dead, has left the Province without intention of returning or has ceased to practice for 5 yrs., but in the latter two cases may be restored. A person shall not be refused registration because he adopts, or refuses to adopt, any particular theory of medicine or surgery, and may appeal to the L. G. in C. against a refusal by the Registrar and Board. After 1st May, 1872, no person not registered can recover fees as a practitioner in any Court; and no such person shall be appointed as a medical officer, physician or surgeon, in any branch of the public service, or hospital or charitable institution. The medical certificate of such person is not valid in law. He is liable to a fine of \$20 if he practice for gain,—the proof of qualification to lie upon accused. Fines may be sued for by the Board or any member, and if the informant be a medical man, the money goes to the Board; if not, he receives one-half. The Registrar, for any falsification of his book, a person attempting to procure registration under false pretences, or one falsely pretending to be registered, is liable to a penalty of \$100. Prosecution must be brought within 1 yr. Women may practice midwifery, but not in Halifax till after obtaining a certificate of competency. The Board holds an annual meeting to appoint examiners, and transact other necessary business at Halifax, but may also hold other meetings.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 32—Provides for the incorporation of these bodies by filing a declaration, with by-laws, &c., with the County Registrar and taking out a certificate. Any 10 persons with \$100 subscription in money or books, &c., may be so incorporated, as well as existing associations. In towns of over 3,000 inhabitants they may hold real property of \$2,000 annual value, in towns or villages of less population \$1,000, in other places \$400.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 33—Grants \$578,946 to His Honour the L. G. for the public service of the year, \$180,000 being for education, \$170,000 for roads and bridges, \$30,000 expenses of Crown Lands Dept., \$35,000 for legislation and \$18,346 for steamboats, packets and ferries.

LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 34—In HALIFAX one alderman from each ward is to be elected to form a Board of Comrs. to have control of the Water Works, streets, sewers, &c., under authority of the council. They elect a chairman, subject to approval of Council. The Council are to appoint their employees and fix and pay their salaries; also a City Engineer. The present duties of Comrs. of Water Supply, the Committee of Streets, Internal Health Committee and Committee of City Property are vested in these Comrs.

Cap. 35—THE CITY COUNCIL OF HALIFAX shall have full control of the police. A member of a volunteer corps cannot, on that account, vote. Assessments are to be levied and salaries paid in Canadian currency.

Cap. 36—The City of Halifax may raise \$12,000 by loan for the erection of engine houses, over and above the \$11,000 already authorized. Debentures, with coupons for interest attached, may be issued for the loan to those who tender for it after advertisement, at the lowest rate of interest, or may be sold to the highest bidder at auction. The principal to be paid in 10 yrs. or at any time after 3, on giving 6 mos. notice.

Cap. 37—Authorizes the city to raise \$20,000 at 6 p. c. to pay off the floating debt of the city.

Cap. 38—Permits the City Council to raise \$2,550 to pay off the balance due on the 'Poors' Asylum and Hospital, upon debentures, to be disposed of at current rates, and pay it over from time to time, as needed, to the Comrs.

Cap. 39—The city may borrow \$5,000 at 6 p. c. to repair the Fish Market, and its slips and the ferry slips. Debentures to be payable in 10 years, or after 5, at the option of the city.

Cap. 40—Authorizes the TRUSTEES of DARMOUTH COMMON to sell a portion of it along the main road through it.

Cap. 41—THE GENERAL SESSIONS IN VICTORIA are to be held in January instead of March. The September sessions as before.

Cap. 42—The Sessions of Cape Breton may assess the TOWN OF SYDNEY \$400 per an. to be paid to any person lighting the streets with gas.

Cap. 43—The members for INVERNESS may borrow \$4,000 on credit of the road moneys, to be expended on certain roads and bridges by Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C., and repaid with interest out of road moneys of 1873, 1874 and 1875.

Cap. 44—"TURK SETTLEMENT," in Inverness, shall hereafter be known as Glencoe.

Cap. 45—Creates a new Poors' District in

the township of TRACADIE, Antigonish, to be called Bayfield, having Bay St. George, Old Manchester Road and Pomquet Harbour for 3 of its boundaries.

Cap. 46—Provides for an additional Session of the PEACE IN ANTIGONISH on the 1st Tuesday of July each year.

Cap. 47—Appoints COMRS. of the POOR HOUSE at ANTIGONISH—vesting the old Court House and lot there in them for their use; but they may sell it and apply the proceeds to procuring a new house, or sell part of it and build on the remainder of the lot.

Cap. 48—The COMRS. of STREETS, ANTIGONISH, may order statute labor to be performed at any time between 1st April and 1st November—seed-time and harvest excepted.

Cap. 49—The members for GUYSBOROUGH may borrow \$1200, to be expended by Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C. on the road from Salmon river to New Harbor, and repaid out of the moneys of 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Cap. 50—The members for PICTOU may borrow \$12,000, to build a bridge across the East river at New Glasgow to be expended as above, and repaid out of the road moneys of 1872 to 1877,—the Govt. being authorized to retain \$2000 per an. of the road moneys of the county.

Cap. 51—The name SOUTHAMPTON is restored to a portion of MACCAN SETTLEMENT in Cumberland.

Cap. 52—Changes the name of the township of DOUGLAS in Hants to STANLEY.

Cap. 53—S. Morton, J. G. Morton, and J. F. Chandler are authorized to build a tramway or sluice-way from MORTON'S MILLS to INGLES RIDGE in Falmouth, subject to rules to be made by the Sessions.

Cap. 54—J. W. Margeson and G. Fisher are substituted for W. H. Chipman, deceased, and E. Calkin, removed, as Comrs. for the POOR for CORNWALLIS.

Cap. 55—The Comrs. for MINISTERIAL LANDS (appropriated for the first Dissenting Minister) in Annapolis shall sell such lands and divide the proceeds or invest them and divide the interest among the congregations accustomed to receive them—3-6ths to the Baptists, 2-6ths to the Methodists and 1-6th to the Presbyterians.

Cap. 56—The members for SHELBURNE may borrow \$4000 for a road from Sable River to Ragged Island, to be repaid out of the road moneys from 1872 to 1875 inc.

Cap. 57—Comrs. are appointed to sell the old Engine House at SHELBURNE and buy a new Fire Engine with the proceeds.

Cap. 58—The trustees for Commons Lands in LIVERPOOL may sell lots to those who are in possession and have improved and erected permanent buildings thereon, or purchased and paid for the same at private sale at a price fixed by them.

Cap. 59—3 Trustees of SCHOOL LANDS in

LUNENBURGH must retire on the 30th May 1872, when 3 are to be appointed under the Act in that behalf. The Trustees must account to the Sessions for the receipts on account of such lands and payments to School Comrs., forfeiting \$20 for each neglect.

Cap. 60.—Enables the inhabitants of MAHONE BAY, Lunenburg, to elect Trustees for the improvement of their Burying Ground. A majority of the inhabitants, at a meeting for the purpose, may vote a sum of money to be assessed equally on them, and to be collected and applied by the Trustees. Parties aggrieved by such assessment may appeal to the Sessions.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 61.—Incorporates, as the PUGWASH & SPRING HILL RAILWAY Co., with power to build a railway from the coal mines, at the former, to the latter place, J. M. G. Oddy, H. G. Pineo, J. Bent, C. Bent, T. Webster, and H. G. Pineo, jr. Capital \$300,000, half in debentures, and half in shares of \$100. The Government grants right of way, &c., and \$10,000 acres of land in Cumberland. The road must be begun, and in course of construction, in 5 yrs.

Cap. 62.—Incorporates the LIVERPOOL BRANCH RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from Liverpool to Annapolis, or other point of connection with the railway system of the Province. Capital \$1,250,000, half to be issued in bonds, and half in shares of \$100 each. Work to be commenced when 10 p.c. of the share capital is paid in. Charter lapses unless work is in course of construction within 5 yrs. Provisional Directors: J. Collie, J. F. Forbes, S. C. Tupper, J. Inness, J. D. McClearn, J. G. Morton, T. W. Spencer, J. H. Mulhall, S. Morton, L. A. Sponagle, J. Snow and T. Rees.

Cap. 63.—Incorporates the LOUISBOURG EXTENSION RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from New Glasgow to Louisbourg, with power to construct a tunnel beneath, or establish a steam ferry across the Strait of Canso. Capital £1,500,000 stg., with power of increase to £1,500,000, in shares of £10. Charter lapses if work is not under construction in 3 yrs. Provisional Directors: F. N. Gisborne, T. P. Baker, T. Finn, H. Crossthalwaite, E. F. Satterthwaite, and T. E. Twycross.

Cap. 64.—Incorporates, as the MILTON TRAMWAY Co., J. H. Minard and E. Minard, to build a tramway; from Frederickville Mills on the east, to a rafting place on the west side of Liverpool river below the "Lower Bridge," subject to the regulations of the Sessions. Capital \$40,000; may hold real estate worth \$4,000.

Cap. 65.—Incorporates, as the POINT ACONY COAL Co., H. E. Ross, W. Esson, W. H. Moore, J. B. Duffus, J. McLean, T. S. Kenny, J. Duffus, A. Anderson, W. Duffus, and J. F. Kenny, for mining coal and manufacturing oil and other products therefrom. Capital \$500,000, with power of increase to \$1,000,000, in shares of \$20. The Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work to be commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 66.—Incorporates, as the CHIMNEY CORNER COAL MINING Co., Sir W. K. Ball,

Hart, T. Evans, T. J. Wallace, and W. V. Wallace, for similar purposes. Capital \$500,000, with power of increase to \$500,000, in shares of \$20. Conditions as in preceding Act.

Cap. 67—Amends the charter of the VICTORIA COAL MINING CO., giving it power to borrow money on the security of its property, issuing 7 p. c. bonds.

Cap. 68—Amends the charter of the INTER-COLONIAL COAL MINING CO., enabling it to hire vessels, machinery, mills &c., and own or hire steamships.

Cap. 69—Incorporates, as the GARDENER, COAL MINING CO., J. B. Moore, N. Gunn, A. Cross, W. W. Ramage and T. Kershaw, with powers as above, in Cape Breton. Capital \$200,000, with power of increase up to \$300,000, in shares of \$100. Conditions as in preceding charters.

Cap. 70—Incorporates, as the SPING HILL AND FARRBORO COAL AND RAILWAY CO., limited, J. Taylor, J. S. D. Thompson, G. Hibbard and J. T. Wyde. Capital \$1,000,000 (with power of increase to \$5,000,000), in shares of \$100. The Co. to go into operation when \$300,000 is subscribed and \$100,000 paid up. Charter lapses unless work is begun in 2 yrs.

Cap. 71—Incorporates, as the NEW GLASGOW AND CAPE BRETON (Nova Scotia) COAL AND RAILWAY CO., limited, H. L. Micholls, T. P. Baker, W. Martineau, H. Heath, J. Sammel, F. A. Gisborne and W. Wright. Capital \$200,000 str. (with power to increase to \$300,000), in shares of \$10. Charter lapses unless work is begun in 3 yrs.

Cap. 72—Incorporates, as the BLOCK HOUSE COAL AND RAILWAY CO., E. Beloni, L. J. Beloni, Jr., H. Lawson, J. Taylor, C. Thompson, W. M. Richardson, M. B. Almon, T. Abbott, J. T. Wood, W. Esosa and T. C. Robertson. Capital \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000), in shares of \$100. The Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work must be begun in 2 yrs. or charter lapses.

Cap. 73—Incorporates, as the VALE COAL, IRON AND MANUFACTURING CO., J. B. Moore, H. McDougall, F. Bond and J. McBean, with power (besides coal mining &c.) to mine and smelt ores. Capital \$250,000 (with power of increase to \$500,000), in shares of \$100. Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work to be begun in 2 yrs.

Cap. 74—Incorporates, as the LAKE AINSLIE PIONEER OIL AND SALT CO., C. Thomson, H. N. Paint and J. S. Hart, to bore for coal oil, salt, &c., &c. Capital \$50,000 (with power to increase to \$100,000) in shares of \$50. Parties who took shares of \$15 each to promote the preliminary survey to receive paid up shares of \$50. Conditions of commencing work as in preceding Acts.

Cap. 75—Incorporates, as the MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA, E. Churchhill, E. W. Dimock, J. T. Wyde, W. L. Lowell, G. C. Wiggins, W. H. Blanchard, W. H. Hart, W. Dimock, H. Hesselein, M. H. Goudge and others, to explore for and work coal, iron and salt mines, sandstone, grindstone, millstone and plaster quarries, and deposits

of petroleum, barytes and other minerals, and manufacturing or selling their products. Capital \$80,000 (with power to increase to \$120,000) in shares of \$100. Conditions of working as in previous Acts.

Cap. 76—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA STEAMSHIP CO., J. W. Fishwick, J. Doull, U. H. M. Black, J. B. Duffus, T. E. Kenny, G. R. Anderson, G. Taylor, J. D. McLean and W. H. Townsend, for the purpose of running steamers along the coast of N. S. and elsewhere. Capital \$200,000 (with power to increase to \$500,000), in shares of \$100. The Co. may hold real estate worth \$50,000. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations must be begun within 2 yrs.

Cap. 77—Incorporates, as the ANTIGONISH AND SYDNEY STEAMBOAT CO., J. B. Morrow, J. D. McLean, J. W. Carmichael, W. Henry and T. S. Lindsay. Capital \$40,000 (with power of increase to \$80,000), in shares of \$100. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations commenced within 2 yrs.

Cap. 78—Incorporates, as the MINAS STEAMBOAT CO., J. Dart, J. Frahill, J. Monteith, A. Putnam and A. Cameron, for the purpose of navigating the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke River and Basin of Minas. Capital \$4,000 (with power to increase to \$8,000), in shares of \$20. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations commenced in 1 yr.

Cap. 79—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON STEAMBOAT FERRY CO., for the purpose of maintaining a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso, E. F. Flynn, D. Macdonald, W. H. Wyde and others. Capital \$25,000 (with power of increase to \$50,000), in shares of \$25. 25 p. c. to be paid up and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 80—Incorporates, as the TRUSTEES OF THE GRANDIQUE STEAM FERRY, E. F. Flynn, J. F. Fuller, W. H. Cutler, C. Lenoir and C. Boudrot, to manage the ferry across the Lennox passage in Richmond. May hold real estate of \$2,000 value.

Cap. 81—Incorporates, as the NOVA SCOTIA TRANSPORTATION CO., F. W. Fishwick, J. B. Duffus, J. Wier, A. Burns, E. W. Chipman and others, for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers by land or water throughout the Province. Capital \$100,000 (with power of increase to \$200,000) in shares of \$100. May hold real estate worth \$10,000. 25 p. c. to be paid in and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 82—Incorporates, as the N. S. TANNING CO., J. S. West, W. Johnson and G. A. Brackett. Capital \$500,000, in shares of \$100. 25 p. c. to be paid in and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 83—Incorporates, as the B. A. HAT MANUFACTURING CO., P. B. Curtis, R. Upham, C. E. Stanfield, G. P. Nelson, and C. Eaton, for the purpose of manufacturing hats at Truro. Capital \$15,000, with power of increase to \$25,000, in shares of \$100. May hold real estate worth \$8,000. 25 p. c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 1 yr.

Cap. 84—Incorporates, as the BRIDGETOWN CHEESE MANUFACTURING CO., S. E. Bent, J. H. Inglis, E. Bent, B. Bent, C. B. Whitman, H. H. Morse, S. Daniels and B. Miller. Capital \$1,000, with power of increase to

\$3,200, in shares of \$4. May hold real estate worth \$1,600. To be organized when 25 p.c. is paid up.

Cap. 85—The STARR MANUFACTURING CO. (limited) may increase its capital to \$250,000, in shares of \$1,000, and may hold real estate worth \$100,000.

Cap. 86—Incorporates, as the BLENKHORN EDGE TOOL MANUFACTURING CO., J. Blenkhorn, B. N. Fullerton, J. Gillespie, Jr., R. B. Hoggis, R. H. Hewson, and others. Place of business—Farrsborough. Capital \$12,000, with power of increase to \$18,000, in shares of \$20. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 87—Amends the charter of the ACADEMIC IRON & STEEL CO. (limited) enabling it to construct railways in the vicinity of its works at Londonderry.

Cap. 88—Incorporates, as the PUGWASH FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING CO., T. Webster, L. Borden, J. A. Elliott, H. O. Black, C. Bent, J. Cooper, C. Oulton and A. McDonnell. Capital \$4,000, with power of increase to \$20,000. May hold real estate worth \$10,000. 25 p.c. must be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 89—Incorporates, as the WELLINGTON FOUNDRY CO., J. R. Murray, J. W. Laurie and A. Robertson. Place of business—Grand Lake, in the County of Halifax. Capital \$4,000, with power of increase to \$15,000 in shares of \$20. May hold real estate worth \$4,000. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 90—Incorporates, as the WELLINGTON WOODEN WARE CO., J. Keys, A. Robertson, J. W. Laurie and others. Capital \$4,000, (with power of increase to \$15,000,) in shares of \$20. Other clauses as in previous Act.

Cap. 91—Incorporates, as the PUGWASH LIME CO., A. Wilson, W. A. D. Morse and others. Capital \$15,000 (with power of increase to \$25,000,) in shares of \$20. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and work commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 92—Incorporates, as Trustees of DURHAM STREET PUBLIC HALL, PUGWASH, M. A. McLeod, P. McDonald, D. Macaulay, C. McDonald, J. Chisholm and W. Blair. May hold real estate worth \$3,000.

Cap. 93—Amends the charter of the CAPE BRETON MARBLE CO. The Capital is \$300,000, (with power of increase to \$500,000) in shares of \$100.

Cap. 94—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX GAS CONSUMERS' CO., J. Pugh, L. K. Kirby, P. McPhoe and B. O'Neil, for the purpose of supplying Halifax and Dartmouth with gas. Capital \$100,000, (with power of increase to \$200,000) in shares of \$20. May hold real estate worth \$30,000. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and works begun in 2 years.

Cap. 95—Incorporates, as the SYDNEY GAS CO., F. N. Gisborne, T. Fenn and A. J. White, for the purpose of supplying Sydney with gas. Capital \$50,000, (with power of doubling it) in shares of \$100. May hold real estate worth \$30,000. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations to commence in 2 years.

Cap. 96—Incorporates, as the CAROLINE GAS LIGHT CO., O. C. Herbert, T. Simmons, B. H. Hornsby, J. S. D. Thompson, and others, to manufacture gas from oil and other substances, and manufacture and sell the apparatus for making it. Capital \$100,000, (with power of increase to \$150,000) in shares of \$100. 25 p.c. to be paid up and work begun in 2 yrs.

Cap. 97—Incorporates, as the ROLLING STOCK CO. OF NOVA SCOTIA, J. A. Mann, W. A. Henry, D. Moore and others, to manufacture rolling stock for railways, coaches, omnibusses and other vehicles for the road, and steamers, &c., and machinery for them, &c., and construct, lease or sell railways. Operations to commence in 2 yrs.

Cap. 98—Amends the charter of the AVON MARINE INSURANCE CO. It may hold real estate worth \$25,000, and the Act of Incorporation is made perpetual till the Co. is dissolved under the 16th sec.

Cap. 99—Amends the charter of the NOVA SCOTIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., limiting their powers of insuring, &c., to the Province.

Cap. 100—Incorporates, as the WYEMOUTH MARINE INSURANCE CO., C. Campbell, F. W. Goodwin, J. E. LeBlanc, B. L. Oakes, G. H. Dunbar, E. John and J. Journeay. Capital \$18,000 (with power of doubling it), in shares of \$20. To go into operation when 25 p.c. is paid up. Investments to be made in public funds, bank or other stock, but not in real estate, beyond \$4,000 in value, nor in mortgages of ships, nor bottomry or respondentia bonds. When the capital is wholly expended no new policies are to be issued; and the association may be dissolved when the losses equal the available capital stock, or on the vote of the owners of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the shares.

Cap. 101—Incorporates the NORTON LODGE OF F. O. OF ODD FELLOWS. May hold real estate worth \$4,000.

Cap. 102—Repeals the charter of the MASONIC BUILDING CO.

Cap. 103—Incorporates the CONCORD LODGE OF FREE MASONS, BARRINGTON. May hold real estate worth \$4,000.

Cap. 104—Incorporates the COBEQUID LODGE OF FREE MASONS. May hold real estate worth \$4,000.

Cap. 105—Incorporates KENTVILLE LODGE OF FREE MASONS, with power to hold real estate worth \$10,000.

Cap. 106—Incorporates the ALBERT LODGE OF FREE MASONS, Shelburne, with power to hold real estate worth \$10,000.

Cap. 107—Incorporates the LEMON LODGE OF FREE MASONS, Petite Riviere, with power to hold real estate worth \$4,000.

Cap. 108—Incorporates, as the PICTOU SHEEP BUILDING CO., W. Jack, S. Copeland, D. McDonald, W. W. Glennie, W. Campbell, D. McDonald and H. R. Narraway. Capital \$25,000 (with power of doubling), in shares of \$50. 25 p.c. to be paid in and operations to be commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 109—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX

CLUB BUILDING Co., E. Binney, J. Gibson, D. Cronan, A. G. Jones, R. Morrow and others. Capital \$30,000, in shares of \$50. It has power to receive from the trustees and hold and maintain the building of the Halifax Club.

Cap. 110—Incorporates, as the HALIFAX VISITING DISPENSARY, J. C. Cochran, J. Cochran, W. Dunbar, J. S. McLean, G. M. Grant, H. N. Prout, T. E. Kenny and others. It may hold real estate worth \$25,000.

Cap. 111—Incorporates, as the ACADIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, J. Hoyt, W. Blacker, J. Jones, D. McKay, J. Johnston and others, to carry on, in common, and on the co-operative principle, business as general dealers and manufacturers. May hold real estate worth \$20,000.

Cap. 112—Incorporates the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY, with power to hold real estate worth \$100,000.

Cap. 113—Incorporates the FISHERMEN'S UNION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at Halifax, with power to hold real estate worth \$1,000.

Cap. 114—Incorporates the HALIFAX PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, with power to hold real estate worth \$20,000.

Cap. 115—Incorporates the HALIFAX CURLING CLUB, with power to hold real estate worth \$10,000.

Cap. 116—Incorporates the MONASTERY OF PETIT CLAIRVEAUX, Tracadie, county of Antigonish, with power to hold real estate worth \$50,000.

Cap. 117—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF THE GROVE CHURCH, Richmond, Halifax, vesting in them the property now belonging and hereafter to be acquired by that Church, to the value of \$30,000.

Cap. 118—Incorporates the TRUSTEES OF SEA VIEW CEMETERY, Pictou—three trustees to be appointed by the sessions for the county from polling places Nos. 1 and 2; moneys to be voted to fence, improve and ornament it by meetings of the inhabitants called by such trustees.

Cap. 119—Grants a pension of \$1,200 to S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., late Comr. of Crown Lands.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Opened 20th February, and prorogued 20th April, 1872.)

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1—Grants to the Lieutenant Governor, \$38,085 for various public services for 1872.

Cap. 2—Grants to the L. G. \$189,500 for roads and bridges, and steam navigation, to be expended under the usual conditions and restrictions.

EXECUTION ON JUDGMENTS.

Cap. 3—County Court Judges may order the issue of execution on judgments obtained in former Inferior Courts of Common Pleas—the writ of execution setting out the fact that judgment was so obtained.

Cap. 4—Execution may issue in any cause at any time in 15 yrs. after judgment is signed, without need of a *scire facias*.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Cap. 5—No such surveyor shall allow an assistant to act for him till he has taken an oath prescribed—under a penalty of \$100.

RETURNS OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Cap. 6—Every J. P. must make an annual return to the Sessions, (or in incorporated counties, to the Council,) of convictions had before him. It is to be filed with the clerk, or Secretary-Treasurer, before the Sessions or meeting of Council at which Parish officers are confirmed and appointed; but in Saint John, in the December term. For every neglect, a J. P. incurs a penalty of \$5 to \$20, which the Clerk or Secy.-Treas. must sue for.

CIRCUIT COURT, KENT.

Cap. 7—Establishes temporarily a circuit court for Kent, to be held on the 2nd Tuesday of May, 1872.

WILD LANDS TAX, YORK.

Cap. 8—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint a Comr. in each Parish, to whom the tax levied upon granted but unimproved lands shall be paid, to be expended by them according to s. 7, of the Act of the 24 Vic., on this subject. Duplicate accounts are to be filed with the Prov. Secy.

AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 9—Repeals the former, and makes new provision for holding Provincial Exhibitions. \$1,000 per an. are to be drawn by the Board of Agriculture, and an exhibition held at least once in 8 years. But in other years the money may be used for the purchase and importation of improved stock and implements, to be sold by public auction.

LANDS TAKEN FOR HIGHWAYS.

Cap. 10—Unless with his consent, no road is to be opened for the public use till the owner of the lands used receives the amount at which his damages are assessed—or it has been paid into the hands of the county treasurer to await the order of the sessions or municipal council.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Cap. 11—The salary of the Chief Superintendent is raised to \$1,600.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Cap. 12—The courts may allow witnesses and constables a reasonable sum for their time and travel, to be paid to them by the county treasurer.

PARISH OFFICERS—KING'S.

Cap. 13—Parish officers shall be elected in King's County on the Monday in the week preceding the Sessions at which parish officers are appointed.

PROTECTION OF MOOSE.

Cap. 14—The possession of a part or whole carcass of a moose in the close season or more than 2 hides at any one time is *prima facie* proof of illegal chase or possession; but the evidence of the accused may be taken in rebuttal.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, &c.

Cap. 15—The penalties provided against the storage of petroleum in St. John by the Act of 1871, come into force on the 1st Oct., 1872, but till a suitable building is provided for its storage, dealers may keep 10 barrels or 400 gals. on their premises.

PARISH OF KINGSTON.

Cap. 16—The Sessions of King's Co. may assess the Parish of Kingston the amount necessary to pay the expenses of dissolving an injunction against W. Hazen and J. H. Foster as Comrs. of Highways.

FREE GRANTS.

Cap. 17—Reserves of land fit for agricultural settlement are to be set apart and roads made to them. They are to be arranged in lots of 100 acres each, fronting on such roads. The names of applicants are to be published in the *Gazette*, and location tickets granted to them. They must be over 18 yrs. of age; if unmarried they are only to receive 1 lot, if married, with 2 or more children, 2 lots. Applicant must make an affidavit to the above facts, and that he has no real estate, and desires to procure the land for his own use for agricultural purposes. The patent shall issue afterwards upon the fulfilment of the following conditions, *i. e.*, 1. commencing to chop, clear, &c., the lot within 1 mo. of publication of his application; 2. building within 1 year a house at least 18 x 20, and having cleared, to sow or plant, 3 acres; 3. clearing 10 acres in 3 yrs., and continuous cultivation of the land cleared; 4. continual residence on the land for 8 yrs., and till the issue of the patent, —but absence during January, February, March, July and August is permitted. Failure to fulfil these conditions forfeits the ticket. In that case the price of the house can alone be recovered from any other locatee during the next 2 yrs. No trees are to be cut from the land during such location except for building, fencing and fuel to be used on the lot and for *bona fide* clearing. Trees otherwise cut without license are forfeited. If the locatee die before the grant is perfected his right passes to his wife or heirs, but he may not sell or mortgage it. The L. G. in C. may cause a building to be erected on any reserve for the temporary accommodation of immigrants while erecting their own houses, —to be decided, when that use is served, to the School Comrs.

Cap. 18—The POLL IN HAMPTON is to be held at the court house, and in KINGSTON at S. Foster's.

PARISH OFFICERS.

Cap. 19—The certificate of a Secretary Treasurer of an incorporated county is proof of the appointment of a parish officer.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 20—The polling place for the parish of Harecourt, Kent, is fixed at A. Dunn's, on Richibucto River.

Cap. 21—Amends the charter of St. STEPHENS. The Mayor and 1 councillor, or in the Mayor's absence 2 councillors, or the Police Magistrate, constitute a court to try all offences against the Acts of Incorporation and by-laws. The Council may borrow \$4,000 to pay off an old debt of the Fire Department, upon 15-ys. debentures of not less than \$100, with interest not exceeding 7 p. c. But these may be called in at any time on giving one month's notice. Not less than \$500 per an. is to be raised as a sinking fund.

Cap. 22—Authorizes the Sessions of KING'S COUNTY to raise \$10,000 (in addition to the \$20,000 already authorized) to meet expenses of the removal of the shire town from Kingston to Hampton.

Cap. 23—Authorizes the erection of a new COURT HOUSE by the Sessions of Westmoreland, and the raising, by loan, upon 6 p. c. debentures, \$10,000. May assess the inhabitants, besides interest, \$1,000 per an. for repayment of principal.

Cap. 24—A GENERAL SESSIONS for King's County shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday in February, instead of 1st Tuesday in March, and Parish officers shall be elected on the Tuesday preceding.

Cap. 25—COUNTY COURTS are to be held in Sturbury, on the 3rd Tuesday in January and June, and in Queen's on the 4th Tuesday of those mos., instead of as heretofore; in Northumberland, the April term to commence on the 1st Tuesday in the month; in King's, instead of a March term, one will be also held on that day; and in Kent, instead of a November term, one will be held on the 4th Tuesday in October.

Cap. 26—Amends the charter of FREDERICTON. There shall be 12 monthly meetings of Council. Persons, not ratepayers, or simple commercial travellers, desiring to do business in the city, must take out an annual license, and pay \$10 therefor.

Cap. 27—Incorporates, as the GRAND SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co., W. K. Reynolds and his associates, with power to build a railway from St. John to St. Stephen over the route, (as nearly as may be) surveyed for the European & North American Railway by Mr. Goodwin, C.E., with requisite branches. Capital \$2,000,000, (with power of increase to \$3,000,000) in shares of \$20. Work to be begun in 3 yrs., and completed in 8 years.

Cap. 28—Authorizes the COUNTY COUNCIL OF YORK to provide a sinking fund towards paying off the debentures issued to aid the Fredericton Railway Co. in building its line

from Fredericton to Hartt's Mills, to connect with "Western Extension,"—equal to 5 p. c., but not to exceed 25 p. c. per an.

Cap. 20—The town of PORTLAND shall continue to pay the same proportion of county rates as before receiving its town charter, till otherwise agreed between the Sessions and town council.

Cap. 30—Proof of the contract made by the NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY Co. with Her Majesty to construct lines from St. Mary's to Edmundston, with a connection with Woodstock, may be made by producing a copy certified by the Provincial Secretary. Debentures may be issued for \$3,500,000, but not to exceed \$20,000 per mile.

Cap. 31—Certificates of the mortgage debentures of the FREDERICTON RAILWAY Co. are to be registered with the Registrar for York,—all authorized to be issued at one time to rank alike without priority, except over those subsequently authorized.

Cap. 32—The SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF WOODSTOCK are authorized to acquire the property in that town known as "The College" from C. G. Glass for \$3,800, and issue 6 p. c. 25-yrs. debentures to raise money to pay for the same.

Cap. 33—Incorporates, as the NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY Co. OF NEW BRUNSWICK, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir A. T. Galt, Hons. J. H. Pope, P. Mitchell and G. L. Hatheway, Messrs. A. Gibson, T. Temple, J. Pickard, J. C. Gough, T. F. Gillespie, Hons. W. Multhead and S. L. Tilley, Messrs. M. Adams, F. C. Kurrer, S. C. King, A. Morrison, Hons. E. B. Chandler, R. Young, B. Beveridge and W. H. Todd, and Messrs. J. Domville, J. Mitchell, R. R. Call, K. Hoskin, W. Swim, H. Freeze, J. McLaggan, and J. Miller, to build a railway from Chatham, Northumberland, through that county and York to Fredericton, with such branches as they think proper. Capital \$2,000,000, one half in debentures and one half in shares of \$400—the debentures not to exceed \$10,000 per mile. The Co. to be organized when \$20,000 are subscribed and paid in. The survey to be made in 4 yrs. work begun in 5 and completed in 8 yrs.

Cap. 34—Erects that part of the Parish of GRAND FALLS on the east side of the St. John into a separate parish to be called DRUMMOND, on and after 1st Sept. 1872.

Cap. 35—Amends the charter of the WOODSTOCK PLEASURE GROUNDS ASSOCIATION authorising it to borrow money on the security of its property and issue 10 yrs. 6 p. c. debentures to the amount of \$5,000; and to declare shares forfeited for non-payment of calls, and sell them.

Cap. 36—Authorizes the erection, across the road from the highway to the LIGHT HOUSE ON CAPE ENRAGE IN HARVEY, Albert, of three gates for the protection of the property traversed. No tolls are to be exacted; but any person breaking them down or leaving them open is guilty of an offence and subject to fine or imprisonment.

Cap. 37—The Comrs. of HIGHWAYS for the UPPER ROAD DISTRICT, Woodstock, have as ample powers as the Comrs. for the parish.

Cap. 38—New 6 p. c. 30 yrs. debentures may be issued by the corporation of ST. JOHN to replace or to be sold in order to pay off the loan raised under the Act 21 V. An assessment is to be levied on the eastern side of the Harbour not exceeding \$5,000 per an. to pay interest on the city debt.

Cap. 39—Incorporates C. E. Hill and F. H. Berry as the POKIOK STEAM DRIVING Co. for the purpose of clearing the Big and Little Pokiook rivers and their tributaries, and building dams and sluices in order to facilitate the driving of logs and timber. They may charge tolls for the use of their works, not exceeding 10 cts. per 1,000 ft. of timber passed through or over the dams, and 20 cents through the sluices.

TRUSTEES OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CHURCHES.

Cap. 40—The election of Trustees may be extended till 9 p. m. of the days fixed by 14 V., c. 9.

Cap. 41—Makes further provision for the SEWERAGE OF PORTLAND. When the construction of a sewer is determined upon by the Council, 3 appraisers are appointed and sworn, to decide how much of the costs is to be borne by the neighbouring proprietors and which of them, and how much by the town corporation. Public notice of their decision is given in the newspapers, and any person aggrieved may appeal, within 20 days, to the Town Council, who may modify the decision of the appraisers, and then (or in case of no appeal, at once) confirm the award. No appeal to any court is allowed, and certiorari is taken away. The Town Council may borrow \$10,000, on 6 p. c. debentures, for the purpose of paying the town's share of the expense, and raise, by assessment, the interest and not less than \$300 annually, to be invested as a sinking fund.

Cap. 42—Continues the charter of the COURTEY BAY BRIDGE Co. till 1st May, 1877. The capital shall be \$40,000, with power to double it, in shares of \$20.

Cap. 43—The MOOSE PATH DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION may borrow \$2,000, and mortgage their property for it.

Cap. 44—Continues the Acts forming the charter of the SOUTH WEST BOOM Co. till 1st May, 1882.

Cap. 45—Incorporates, as the ST. STEPHEN STEAM POWER Co., C. P. Lovejoy, E. S. Smith, E. Malloch and others, for the purpose of erecting steam mills. Capital \$20,000, with power to double it, in shares of \$100.

Cap. 46—Incorporates, as the HAMPTON HOTEL Co., G. Barnes, R. J. Lemout, Geo. Flewelling, Guildford Flewelling, T. G. Barnes, Hon. J. H. Crawford, A. McN. Travis, J. Flewelling and H. J. Fowler. Capital \$100,000, in shares of \$20. Co. to be organized when 50 shares are subscribed. It may borrow \$4,000.

Cap. 47—Authorizes the TRUSTEES OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, to sell or otherwise dispose of their manse and manse lands in that town, and reinvest the proceeds in a manse and lot nearer the Church.

Cap. 48—Incorporates, as the UNION HALL CO., (in Andover, Victoria), F. Tibblits, P. Fraser, G. L. Kelly, D. Curry and C. Bartlett. May acquire property worth \$10,000. Capital \$1,000, in shares of \$20.

Cap. 49—Authorises the TOWN OF PORTLAND to raise \$10,000, by loan, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine and extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to said town, issuing 6 p.c. debentures, of not less than \$100 each, therefor; and to levy an assessment of \$1,400 to \$2,000 per an. to pay them off—not less than \$300 annually being invested in a sinking fund.

Cap. 50—Incorporates, as THE ALBERT AND WESTMORELAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO., J. Calhoun, H. J. Bennett, G. Turner, D. Stiles, W. S. Calhoun, J. Magee, J. A. Moran, A. Bray, E. B. Chandler, J. Harris, J. H. Vaughan, to own, charter and run steam and other vessels within the limits of the Province. Capital \$100,000, with power to double it, in shares of \$50. 10 p.c. must be paid in in 3 yrs., or the charter lapses.

Cap. 51—The meeting of the PROPRIETORS OF OROMOCTO ISLAND, Sunbury, shall be held on the 1st day of the meeting of the County Council in January.

Cap. 52—Authorises the TOWN COUNCIL OF WOODSTOCK to raise \$7,000, by loan, issuing 6 p.c. debentures, of not less than \$100 each, therefor,—to be applied to purchase a Steam Fire Engine and apparatus, erect an Engine House, build tanks and otherwise provide for a Fire Department. It may assess the ratepayers \$1,000 per an. to pay off the loan and interest on it.

Cap. 53—Authorizes the COMRS. OF THE ST. JOHN HOSPITAL to raise \$6,000 by loan, and issue debentures of not less than \$100 therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the charter passed in the 23rd year of Her Majesty's reign. The sum is to be expended in the erection of a separate building as an hospital for small pox or other dangerous diseases of an infectious or contagious character. The Sessions of the City and County are to raise the amount by assessment, and repay the loan within 50 years.

Cap. 54—Extends the charter of the CAIN'S RIVER BOOM CO. to 1st June, 1882.

Cap. 55—Incorporates, as the N. E. MASONIC HALL CO., W. Wedderburn, B. L. Peters, J. V. Ellis, W. F. Hunting, W. F. Dibble, J. W. Doherty, B. R. Stephenson, D. Main, B. Marshall, J. Richards, J. McNicol, Jr., A. A. Stockton, T. Irving, E. Willis and M. N. Powers, with power to acquire and hold real estate worth \$200,000. Capital \$100,000, in shares of \$20.

Cap. 56—Prescribes certain limits within which, in the CITY OF ST. JOHN, buildings over 24ft. high must be constructed of incombustible materials. Wooden buildings may not be enlarged or removed from one place to another within these limits. Persons infringing the Act may be indicted for a nuisance, and fined from \$10 to \$20 per day.

Cap. 57—Authorizes the J. P. for the CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN to raise, for the improvement and repairs of the ALMS

HOUSE, a loan of \$10,000 at 6 p. c., and to assess St. John, Portland, Simonds, Lancaster and St. Martin's for the interest and repayment of principal.

Cap. 58—Amends the charter of the ST. JOHN ACADEMY OF MUSIC CO. and confirms, as a first mortgage on their building and property, that for \$13,120 granted to A. Christie & Co., and as a second that to the Directors for advances made. They may proceed by suit to collect all calls; and may borrow further moneys for the completion of the building and grant-mortgages therefor.

Cap. 59—Incorporates, as the Trustees of the ST. JOHN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, W. Welsh, J. Stewart, H. H. White, E. N. Leod, J. E. Irvine, T. W. Daniel and I. Burpee, with the usual powers.

Cap. 60—Incorporates, as the ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND SEA BATHING CO., Z. King, T. McCarthy, R. Peniston Starr and A. H. De Mill, to erect and manage an hotel, and lodging and bathing houses, &c, at "Sand Beech," Parish of Lancaster, St. John. Capital \$10,000, in shares of \$10.

Cap. 61—Incorporates, as the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY CURLING CLUB, of St. John, Jas. Milligan, W. Thompson, A. Jardine and others. Capital \$2,000 (with power of increase to \$5,000), in shares of \$10.

Cap. 62—Authorises the WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE to sell its Hall and property to the town council.

Cap. 63—Incorporates, as the WESTMORELAND CHERISH MANUFACTURING CO., S. Sharp, H. Trueman, F. Trueman and others. Capital \$1,000, in shares of \$50. Business to be carried on at Point de Bute, in the Parish of Westmoreland.

Cap. 64—The MARSH OR BEACH LOTS IN WELLINGTON, Kent, are to be fenced. Comrs. to regulate these fences and see that they are erected and kept in repair are to be elected by the proprietors and confirmed by the Sessions, and in default of election, appointed by the Sessions like other parish officers.

Cap. 65—Provides that any COMR. OF SEWERS FOR HILLSBOROUGH, Albert, or proprietor of the "Middle Field," may impound cattle which unlawfully make their way into that field.

Cap. 66—Incorporates, as the St. John Corresponding Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church and School Society, B. Robinson, Le. B. Botsford, T. W. Daniel and J. Ruel, Esqs., and Rev. Messrs. G. W. Armstrong, J. J. Hill, W. Armstrong and M. Swabey. May hold property worth \$50,000.

Cap. 67—Revises and extends the charter of the ALBERT RAILWAY CO. The work to be begun in 6 mos. and completed in 5 yrs.

Cap. 68—Authorises the CITY CORPORATION OF ST. JOHN to raise by loan \$20,000, and issue 30-yrs. debentures of not less than \$400 each, therefor. The money so raised to be expended in purchasing the buildings and improvements upon lands in the Parish of Lancaster, owned by the city, and

leased upon building leases about to fall in. The Council to assess the necessary amt. to pay the interest and \$500 annually towards a sinking fund upon the inhabitants of the eastern side.

Cap. 69—Authorises the surviving Trustees of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of ST. ANDREWS, Shediac, to convey the old Church held by them to other trustees, to be sold and removed, and the proceeds applied towards the erection of a new church; and the lot to be used as a burying ground.

Cap. 70—Authorizes the TRUSTEES of CALVIN CHURCH, St. John, to sell by auction, land purchased from Mrs. W. Chipman and R. P. Hazen, the moneys, &c., to go to the trustees of the said church.

Cap. 71—Amends the charter of WOODSTOCK, giving further authority respecting the appointment of juries, the manner of assessment and collection of assessments

and penalties, imposition of penalties for breach of by-laws, the register of voters; and authorising the sale of its stock in the Woodstock Railway. The town must bear its share of the expense of administering justice in the county.

Cap. 72—Authorizes the ST. JOHN GAS Co. to increase its capital to \$250,000, and assess the amount on the old shares or issue new stock, when holders of old shares decline it.

Cap. 73—Incorporates, as the QUEEN & SUNBURY COAL AND IRON MINING Co., J. S. Bailey, R. P. Yeamans, J. S. Covert, A. Harrison, C. W. Wetmore, J. Cokely, J. Kennedy, E. Williams, J. Yeomans, G. A. Bailey, J. E. Flowers, C. Burpee and Hon. G. E. King, for mining coal and iron ore and manufacturing iron. Capital \$25,000 in shares of \$25. 10 p.c. must be paid up within two yrs. or the charter lapses.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

This Province commenced legislation by an elective body on the 16th March, 1871, and the first session of the Legislature was protracted on the 31st May. Before that time the English law was in force in all the more important matters; and purely local and municipal matters were legislated upon by the Council of Assinibola—a body appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company. A small compilation or code of these laws was made in April, 1862, and printed, with subsequent amendments, just after the establishment of the Provincial Government. The first part, under the heading of "General Provisions" is a brief interpretation Act—among other things providing that local Acts, "when not expressly intended further, shall apply only to that part of the District of Assinibola which forms the Red River settlement and its environs." Another of these, singularly enough, provides that "Unless special regulation provide to the contrary, every wrong has its remedy under the general law of the country."

The first section provides for precautions against running fires and protection of hay stacks, &c., from them, with a fine for carelessness in that respect. The next for stray animals, providing special penalties for "stags" "fence-breakers" left at large, and stallions—licences being granted for a certain number of these last to run at large. Next, against fish-webs in the Red or Assinibola Rivers. Hay-cutting, on the ungranted lands held in common, beyond the 2 mile limits of the settled lands, to commence on the 25th July each year. Cutting prematurely there involved forfeiture of the hay cut; and cutting beyond the 4 mile limit before that time involved the forfeiture of any exclusive rights between the 2 mile and 4 mile limits. Taking another person's horse and making use of it or shutting it up and preventing the owner's use, is punished by a £10 fine besides damages. There are certain provisions for roads and marking holes in the ice, the settlement at first being divided into 4, and afterwards into 10 sections with superintendents, who had, in the former period, £20 to £25 each salary; in the latter, from £5 to £10. After provision

for a public ferry, we have several pages of enactments to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors and forbidding their sale to Indians. The next provisions are for levying and collecting custom duties,—4 collectors being appointed, one at each of these places, viz., Point Coupee, salary £20, Upper Fort Garry, £35, White Horse Plains, £20, and at Lower Fort Garry. The right of passing goods through in bond to other portions of the N. W. Territories is recognized. Eleven householders were to be appointed annually to act as police constables, and serve for 3 yrs., receiving £12 per an. therefor. Next provision is made for notice of sale of immovable property and proceedings against departing and absentee debtors; for the management of the estates of persons dying intestate, and guardians of minors; and the issuing of marriage licenses. Presbyterian ministers were given the right to celebrate marriages and keep registers—the senior minister receiving the license fee. A chapter on contracts for service, with special reference to boating work, follows. Two surveyors were appointed, and two postmasters, the latter with salaries of £10 to £8 respectively; a penny post within the settlement was established. A premium on wolves' heads, established in 1862, was abolished in 1868. The next chapter provides for the administration of justice,—a Coroner and Sheriff (besides the Recorder appointed by the Co. in England) were appointed—the sheriff being also gaoler. The General Court sat quarterly; and it was enacted that the laws of England at the time of Her Majesty's accession and all of subsequent date as far as applicable and known to the courts should regulate its decisions. Therefore the laws of England of the date of the charter as modified by the Co.'s regulations prevailed. The settlement was divided into 3 districts and petty courts for each established with three justices and a chairman to each, with salaries from £5 to £16. They had jurisdiction (except in revenue cases) up to £5 in civil matters, in all liquor cases, and in petty offences involving a fine of not more than 40s. etc. Prisoners were to receive 1lb. of flour and 1lb. of pemmican per day. A Mr. R. W.

Smith was named Executive Officer, with authority to "discharge all such administrative functions as may not be specially assigned to any other person;" salary £100.

In the first session of the Provincial Legislature above referred to, the following Acts were passed:

Cap. 1.—An Act respecting the STATUTES, an INTERPRETATION ACT, similar to that passed by Parliament, and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

Cap. 2.—Establishes a SUPREME COURT, having jurisdiction in all important matters, and 5 Courts of Petty Sessions, having 3 to 5 Justices each, with jurisdiction up to \$25—cases of over \$10 being appealable to the Supreme Court. The Province is divided into 4 counties judicially, as well as for Parliamentary purposes. A Sheriff is appointed for the Province, and a Deputy for each County. The G. G. is to appoint a Chief Justice, and one or more other Judges of the Supreme Court, and until that is done, the General Court retains its jurisdiction. A Prothonotary is to be appointed by the L. G. The jury lists are to be made up by the Sheriff, with the assistance of 4 J. P.'s., one from each county; 24 grand and 48 petty to be drawn,—an equal number from each county—for each court. Qualification for the former, property worth \$400; for the latter, \$100. Juries half English and half French are provided for in cases where the parties speak different languages. In civil cases 9 jurors may render a verdict. In cases on a contract for less than \$100, the judge may try the case without a jury. There are to be no further pleadings after the Defendant's pleas put in, without consent of the Judge.

Cap. 3.—Introduces the STATUTE OF FRAUDS, requiring proof, in writing, respecting transfers &c. of land.

Cap. 4.—Makes provision for the execution, &c., of WILLS.

Cap. 5.—Provides for the issue of EXECUTION AGAINST LANDS upon a judgment registered for 1 year (60 days notice being given of sale) and proceedings thereupon.

Cap. 6.—Regulates "the Administration of Intestate Estates," and succession of heirs. When an intestate leaves a widow, she takes one third of his estate, and the children two thirds in equal parts; if no children are living but grand children, &c., they take the two thirds. If both, the grandchildren divide the portion of their parent among them. If there be no widow, but children, they take all. If a widow, but no children, she takes all. Portions or provision made for a child during intestate's lifetime, to be deducted from its share. In default of lineal descendants the estate goes to (1) the father; and falling him (2) to the mother, brothers and sisters equally; and falling the mother (1) to the brothers and sisters; falling them (5) to their children; and falling them to the next of kin. A posthumous child, not mentioned in a parent's will, takes its legal share spite of the will. The right of tenant by the courtesy or tenant in dower, are not affected by the Act. All estate not devised by will is divided as if the party died intestate.

Cap. 7.—Provides for the REGISTRATION OF

DEEDS, a registry office being provided, and Registrar to be appointed for each county. Registry to be made upon oath of grantor, or subscribing witness to deed.

Cap. 8.—Makes provision for the acknowledgment of a married woman that she has executed a deed of her free will before a J. P.

Cap. 9.—Provides for the appointment by the L. G. in C., of a POLICE MAGISTRATE and J. P. for the Provinces and Coroners and J. P. for each county.

Cap. 10.—Provides that BARRISTERS OR ATTORNEYS of any other Province, or of Great Britain or Ireland, may be admitted, upon proof thereof, and of service as an articled clerk for 5 years, to practice in Manitoba. No others are to be admitted without 5 years service, and passing an examination before the Chief Justice, Atty. Genl., and another barrister. Ten practitioners may form a Bar Society, which may thereafter regulate the studies and admission of students,—their regulations being subject to approval of L. G. in C.

Cap. 11.—Provides for a PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCE, to consist of a chief, sub-chief, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 2 constables. Organization similar to that of Quebec. See Year Book of 1871, p. 85.

Cap. 12.—Provides for the appointment of a BOARD OF EDUCATION, to consist of 10 to 14 members, half Catholics and half Protestants. They may form themselves into separate sections, each to have its Superintendent of schools, who will also be Secretary of his section. Each of the 21 Electoral Divisions is to form a school district, half having a Protestant and half a Catholic majority. In each one school is to be formed and supported by fees of scholars, assessments or otherwise as the inhabitants decide in annual meeting, when 3 trustees for each district are to be elected to manage the school. Each district must raise one third as much as the grant received, unless recognized as a poor district. Superintendents are to receive \$100 salary each. The two sections of the board prescribe the books, &c., and distribute the moneys according to work done.

Cap. 13.—Makes provision for the HIGHWAYS. The road on the west side of the Red River from Lake Winnipeg to Pembina, that on the north side of the Assiniboine from Ft. Garry to the Province line, and that from Ft. Garry to the Lake of the Woods via Pte. du Chêne (and crossing the German creek bridge at St. Boniface) are declared great highways to be maintained by the Province. Other public highways are to be laid out by commissioners appointed by the Court of Sessions of each County, on application of the parties interested. The expenses are to be borne by the County rates. Roads to be 66 ft. wide.

Cap. 14.—Makes provision similar to that in the old Provinces for the relations of MASTERS AND SERVANTS, extending it to contracts of hiring made in other places for service in the Province.

Cap. 15.—Provides against labour on Sunday especially against loading or driving loaded

teams, constructing rafts, buildings, &c., and against congregations at worship.

Cap. 16—Exempts from seizure and sale for debt, a debtor's **HOMESTEAD**, consisting of 160 acres of land, his house, stables, barns and fences thereon, besides the usual household goods, tools, &c. Debt contracted elsewhere cannot be enforced against the debtor in the Province for 7 years.

Cap. 17—Divides the Province into 24 **ELECTORAL DIVISIONS** to elect members to the Provincial Legislature.

Cap. 18—Provides that accounts shall be kept and payments made in **CANADIAN CURRENCY**.

Cap. 19.—Makes the usual provision for the temporary absence of the **SPEAKER** of the **ASSEMBLY**.

Cap. 20—Provides that **LICENSES** shall be taken out for the following occupations and the following sums paid therefor: Tavern and saloon keepers, &c., \$100; Shop-keepers selling liquors, \$75; Auctioneers, \$30; Pedlars, &c., \$10; Billiard tables, for one, \$50; for the second, \$30; for any other, \$20; Magdelle, Mississippi Board, &c., \$50; Bowling Alleys, &c., \$20.

Cap. 21—Imposes a tax of \$1 for each Dog. Any person may destroy a dog at large without a metallic ticket marked "P. T. P." fastened to its mark. Lake Manitoba District No. 1 is exempt for 1 yr.

Cap. 22—Persons driving in other's **HORSES** from **PASTURE** on the Prairie, or riding one without the owner's consent forfeits \$20 fine, besides damages.

Cap. 23—Makes provision similar to that in old regulations respecting **RAMS** and **STALLIONS** running at large.

Cap. 24—Owners or occupiers of land must put down **CANADA THISTLES** on their land, so as to prevent their dissemination, and Inspectors of Highways and Road Masters must see it done along the highways, under a penalty of \$20 or 20 days imprisonment.

Cap. 25—The L. G. in C. may appoint persons to **SIGN AND ISSUE LICENSES**. Where counties or parishes neglect to elect or appoint officers, the L. G. in C. may do so.

Cap. 26—Incorporates, as the "**PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD OF MANITOBA**," Hon. J. H. O'Donnell, M. D., C. J. Bird, M. D., J. C. Schultz, M. D., H. Beidome, M. D., & J. B. Campbell, M. D., with the usual powers respecting examining and licensing practitioners. The qualifications of a candidate for license are study with a practitioner for 4 yrs., and attending two 6 mos. courses of General Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, the Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; one 6 mos. course of the Institutes of Medicine, and a 3 mos. course each of Medical Jurisprudence and Botany.

Cap. 27—Is the **SUPPLY BILL**, granting \$14,385 for Legislative expenses, \$14,900 for the Civil Government, \$20,000 for Roads and Bridges, \$6,000 for Public Buildings, \$13,000 for Provincial Police Force, and \$13,600 for other services.

Cap. 28—Prohibits the throwing of **MANURE** or **NIGHT SOIL** or other filth into the rivers or running streams under a penalty of \$25 or imprisonment for 2 mos.

Cap. 29—Persons are to pass to the right hand with vehicles on the **HIGHWAYS**, and heavily-laden or slow-going vehicles draw off to the left, to allow others behind to pass; and other provision is made to prevent obstruction of the roads. Persons lighting fires on the Prairies or elsewhere and not extinguishing them before proceeding are liable to a penalty of \$20 or 1 mo. of imprisonment.

Cap. 30—Makes ordinary provision for the appointment of a **POUND-KEEPER** in each parish by the L. G. and the impounding of **STRAY ANIMALS**.

Cap. 31—Provides for the establishment of **FERRIES** by regulations of the L. G. in C., and the issue of a license to parties to ferry across the Red River and the Assiniboine.

Cap. 37—Every male person over 18 yrs. of age and under 60 must perform 1 day's **STATUTE LABOUR** on the **HIGHWAYS**. If a householder he must perform a second, and if assessed for \$500, a third. It may be commuted for 60 cts. per day before the time for its performance; afterwards 80 cts. must be paid. The Sessions divide the counties into districts and appoint a surveyor for each.

Cap. 33—The **ORIGINAL SURVEY** by the Hudson's Bay Co. of lands on the Red and Assiniboine rivers being lost the L. G. is authorized to authenticate the copy deposited with him; and a copy of the Registry Books of the Co. is to be made and likewise authenticated by the L. G.

Cap. 34—For **COUNTY ASSESSMENTS**, the assessors are called together by the Clerk of the Peace to make up the Roll within 20 days after the close of the Sessions. Thereafter the Clerk apportions rates among those on the Roll and a constable collects them. In case of refusal a J. F. issues his warrant for the seizure and sale of the property of the defaulter.

Cap. 35—**PARISH ASSESSMENTS** are levied by vote of the rate-payers, and the rate certified to the Clerk of the Peace and thereafter collected in the same manner as county assessments.

Cap. 36—Abolishes **SLAUGHTER HOUSES** within a mile of the Post Office, **WINNIPEG**, and forbids the exposure of any offal, under a penalty of \$20 or 2 mos' imprisonment.

Cap. 37—Incorporates the (R. C.) **BISHOP** of **ST. BONIFACE** as a corporation sole. He may hold 5,500 acres of land besides the real estate now belonging to the Catholic Mission.

Cap. 38—Incorporates the (English) **BISHOPS** of **RUPERT'S LAND**, with power to hold real estate to the same extent.

Cap. 39—Incorporates, as **ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE**, the bishop of Rupert's Land, and 8 members of College Council to be named by him. May hold 2,500 acres of land.

Cap. 40—Incorporates, as St. BONIFACE COLLEGE, the (R.C.) b'shop, Rev. Father Lavole, Rev. M. G. Dugas, and Rev. J. MacCarthy. May hold 2,500 acres of land.

Cap. 41—Incorporates, as the NORTH WEST GENERAL MANUFACTURING & INVESTMENT Co. of Manitoba, T. Spence, Hon. C. Inkster, J. Lemay, A. G. B. Bannatyne and T. Hunn, to manufacture, trade as commission merchants, agents, wharfingers, forwarders, miners, &c., and as contractors for buildings, railways, bridges, &c. Capital \$50,000, with power of increase to \$100,000, in shares of \$10. May hold real estate of the annual value of \$10,000.

Cap. 42—Incorporates, as the MANITOBA BRICK & POTTERY Co., J. McKay, T. Howard, C. J. Bird, A. G. B. Bannatyne, A. Boyd, J. H. McTavish, J. F. Graham and A. Begg. May hold real estate of \$5,000 annual value. Capital \$10,000, with power of increase to \$30,000, in shares of \$10.

Cap. 43—Incorporates, as the MANITOBA BREWERY Co., C. J. Bird, J. Baillie, J. J. Hargrave, A. H. Murray and R. Tait. May hold real estate of \$5,000 annual value. Capital \$15,000, with power of increase to \$50,000, in shares of \$25.

THE SECOND SESSION.

(Opened 10 Jan., and prorogued 21 Feb., 1872.)

Cap. 1—Alters the time for holding the next QUARTERLY COURT to 5th Thursday in February.

Cap. 2—Adds The Epiphany, Ascension Day, All-Saints' Day and the Immaculate Conception, to the Ontario holidays, adopted in the previous session.

Cap. 3 & 4—Amend the SUPREME COURT ACT. That Court is to be called henceforth the Court of Queen's Bench, and to consist of a Chief Justice and 2 Puisne Judges—the latter to act also as Stipendiary Magistrates, with the same jurisdiction at Winnipeg as 2 J.P. The Courts of Petty Sessions are abolished, and County Courts, to be presided over by the Judges of Q. B., substituted. At the first County Court in each year, the J.P. and Grand Jurors are summoned, and the municipal business of the Sessions first proceeded with, the Judge presiding. County officers are nominated by the Grand Jury and appointed by the Court. The Clerk of the County Court, to be appointed by the L. G. in C., is, *ex officio*, Clerk of the Peace. County Court jurisdiction, which is to be exercised summarily by the Judge without a jury, extends to \$100 in ordinary civil matters, and to petty assaults and batteries where the damages claimed do not exceed \$25. There is an appeal to the Q. B. in cases over \$40. The jury lists are to be made up in 2 parts, as in portions of Quebec, one containing the English and the other the French speaking Jurors. The High Sheriff may appoint bailiffs. The Judges of the Q. B. may hold Courts in the N. W. Territories when required by the G. G.

Cap. 5 to 10 Inclusive relate to the elections, &c., for which see elsewhere.

Cap. 11—Provides that an INDEMNITY shall be paid to each MEMBER of either House, of \$300 per session. \$3 per day may be paid in advance, the balance at the end of the session—\$5 per day being deducted for non-attendance except for illness. Mileage allowance 10cts. each way.

Cap. 12—The L. G. in C. may add any principal road to the "GREAT HIGHWAYS" by proclamation. They shall be 2 chains wide. All faggot or raised portions of roads to be 20ft. wide. Ditches but 2ft. deep.

Cap. 13—The commutation for STATE LABOUR is fixed at \$1 per day.

Cap. 14—Repeals the clause of Cap. 16 of last session which prevents the enforcement of judgment or other claims for debts contracted in other Provinces, &c., for 7 yrs.

Cap. 15—Provides for the establishment of a PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, and an Agricultural Society in each county. Members of the former pay \$2.50 subscription per an.; of the latter \$1.

Cap. 16—Makes provisions for LESSORS AND LESSEES,—giving a right of action (to be prosecuted summarily after 3 days' notice, before a single Judge in vacation, as well as before a court in session, or before any court having jurisdiction to the amount); to the lessor,—to rescind the lease for lack of proper furniture, stock, &c., of the lessee on the premises; when tenant commits waste; when he uses premises for illegal or immoral purposes; and to recover possession when there is cause to rescind the lease, or when the rent is not paid according to terms of lease, (or for 3 mos. when there is no lease) or when the lease is expired; also to recover damages for violation of agreement or infringement of the law of landlord and tenant; and he may have an attachment, upon making affidavit that without it he may lose his redress; and to the lessee,—to compel needful repairs, &c., or to rescind the lease in default of them; and for the recovery of damages for any breach of agreement or law, and to rescind the lease for any breach of agreement or legal duty on the part of the lessor. Persons holding property with permission of the proprietor are presumed to do so upon annual lease, expiring on the next 1st of May, and the rent payable quarterly.

Cap. 17—Provides that any person found to be a LUNATIC or HABITUAL DRUNKARD may be interdicted from the management of his estate. The proceedings are summary, on the petition of a relative or a public officer, supported by affidavit; and 3 curators are to be appointed upon the advice of 7 relatives or friends—the husband or wife (if any) being one—to manage the estate. A list of interdicted persons is to be posted in the Prothonotary's office and in the Registry office of each county.

Cap. 18—Provides for the summoning of DEBTORS ABSCONDED from the Province and resident outside the Dominion by advt. for

1 mo. in a newspaper. Their property may be sold, to satisfy judgment, after a like notice; any surplus resulting from the sale to be deposited with the Prov. Treasurer to such debtor's credit.

Cap. 19—Amends the COUNTY ASSESSMENTS ACT. The assessors must assess all property within the county at its actual value. They are bound to allow ratepayers to examine the roll for 1 mo. after its completion and grant certificates of amts. to them. A ratepayer aggrieved may appeal to the County Court or Q. B. within 2 mos.

Cap. 20—Makes provision for the PREVENTION OF PRAIRIE FIRES, inflicting a penalty of \$100 on those who light them (except for self-preservation) with intent to let them run, or who, lighting them for other purposes, do not take effectual means to prevent them from spreading.

Cap. 21—Amends the Act respecting STRAY CATTLE. Horned cattle, horses and mules are to be kept in pound for 30 days, and sheep, pigs and goats 10 days after notice is given of their being in pound, before they are advertised for sale.

Cap. 22—HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE and LODGING-HOUSE keepers may detain baggage and effects of parties lodging with them all their bills (except liquor bills) are paid. Unless claimed and the bill paid within 6 mos. they may be sold by public auction. This law is to be posted in every room of such house.

Cap. 23—Provides that the L. G. in C. may

appoint a time for holding a SCHOOL DISTRICT meeting, when it has not been held under the Act of last session.

Cap. 24—Is the SUPPLY BILL, granting \$31,425 for the public services of 1872, of which \$4,000 were for administration of justice, \$10,000 for police, \$12,725 for legislative expenses, \$15,200 for civil government, \$10,000 roads and bridges, \$11,000 for public buildings, etc., \$7,000 for common schools and \$2,000 for immigration.

Cap. 25—Incorporates, as the WINNIPEG WATER WORKS Co., D. E. Smith, J. McKay, G. McMeiken, W. O. Smith, A. G. B. Bannatyne and J. H. McTavish. Capital, \$100,000 (with power of increase to \$200,000) in shares of \$50. Half the stock to be subscribed and 10 p. c. paid up in 15 mos.

Cap. 26—Incorporates, as the NORTH-WEST LUMBERING and MANUFACTURING Co., the Hon. I. Buchanan, J. McNab, M. Robertson, J. Green, R. Fuller and A. G. B. Bannatyne. Capital, \$500,000 (with power of increase to \$1,000,000) in shares of \$100. Co. to be organized when \$200,000 is subscribed and \$20,000 paid up; and this must be done before 21 February, 1874.

Cap. 27—Alters the title of the Corporation sole of St. Boniface from the "Bishop" to the "Archbishop."

Cap. 28—Inserts "Archbishop" for "Bishop" in the charter of St. Boniface College.

Cap. 29—Incorporates "Les Sœurs de la Charité de l'Hôpital Général de St. Boniface" with power to hold 2,200 acres of land.

Ordinary Meteorological Stations.

In correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

| Station. | Observer. | Station. | Observer. |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| ONTARIO.—Class I. | | | |
| London, Middlesex..... | Dr. S. Lett, Jr., Lund. Asylum. | Markham, H. Sc. | Mr. J. H. Hughes. |
| Stayner, N. R., Simcoe. | Mr. R. J. Cole. | Wilder, Lambton..... | " A. Duffus. |
| Class II. | | | |
| Dundas, G. W. R., Wentworth..... | Mr. J. Geddes. | Niagara, Lincoln..... | " S. D. Mills. |
| Glencoe, G. W. R., Middlesex..... | " Wm. Hayden. | Seaforth, G. T. R., Huron | " R. B. Moodie. |
| Brampton, G. T. R., Peel | " J. Reynolds. | Wyoming, G. W. R., | |
| Thornhill, N. B., York..... | " J. Duncan. | Lambton | " J. McKay. |
| Kincardine, Bruce..... | Dr. D. W. Martyn. | Lucan, G. T. R., Middlesex | " F. R. Jennings. |
| N. Gwillimbury, York. | Rev. Can. Fitchie. | Ailsa Craig, G. T. R., Middlesex | " J. Wilson. |
| Gravenhurst, Muskoka | Mr. T. M. Robinson. | Parkhill, G. T. R., Middlesex | " G. B. Roove. |
| Fitzroy Harbor, Carleton | Rev. J. Tait. | Orilla, Simcoe..... | " H. Filton. |
| Brockville, Leeds..... | Mr. Wm. B. Bigg. | Snowmarket, H. S., York | " Wm. B. Nason. |
| Perth, H. Sch., Lanark..... | " H. H. Ross. | Plattsville, Oxford..... | " B. Treffry. |
| Oshawa, H. Sch., Ontario | " H. L. Pantou. | Stoney Point, G. W. R., Essex | " W. Dickson. |
| Little Current, Manitoulin Island..... | " G. B. Abrey. | Credit, York..... | Rev. W. E. Cooper. |
| Ingersoll, S. Oxford..... | Mrs. W. Eakins. | QUEBEC.—Class I. | |
| 11 Lighthouses..... | | Huntingdon, Huntingdon | Dr. F. Sherriff. |
| Class III. | | | |
| Collingwood, Simcoe..... | Mr. W. A. Parlane. | Class II. | |
| Georgina, York..... | Cap. Sibbald. | Richmond, Richmond | Rev. J. McKay. |
| | | Montreal, Montreal..... | Mr. T. D. King. |
| | | Quebec, Quebec..... | Prof. M. Bell. |
| | | 6 Lighthouses..... | |

| Class III. | | Class III. | |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Stations. | Observer. | Stations. | Observer. |
| Murray Bay, Charlevoix | Hon. D. Roy. | Dorchester, Westmoreland | Mr. E. V. Tait. |
| Danville, Richmond.... | Mr. H. B. McKenzie | McAdam Junct'n, York | " C. F. Hoben. |
| St. Nicholas, Levis..... | Ladies in Residence. | Caraquet, Gloucester.... | " J. G. Blackhall. |
| Carleton, Gaspe.... | " | NOVA SCOTIA.—Class I.] | |
| Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi..... | " | King's Coll, Windsor | |
| Charlebourg, Que.... | " | Hants | Mr. T. E. Oram. |
| River du Loup, Maskinonge | " | Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton | " H. Poole, C.E. |
| Lotbiniere, Lotbiniere | " | Liverpool, Queens..... | " R. S. Steins. |
| Point aux Trembles, Portneuf | " | Pictou, Pictou | " H. A. Bayne. |
| Convents in the Diocese of Quebec, from whom reports are expected. | Ladies in residence. | Sydney, Cape Breton.... | " T. C. Hill. |
| Rimouski, Rimouski.... | " | Windsor, Hants | " M. Downan. |
| Kamouraska, Kamouraska | " | Wolfville, Kings | " D. F. Higgins. |
| Riviere Quelle, Kamouraska..... | " | Yarmouth, Yarmouth.... | " H. A. Carr. |
| St. Thomas, Montmagny..... | " | Class II. | |
| St. Francois du Sud, Montmagny | " | Digby, Digby..... | Mr. W. H. Taylor. |
| St. Famille, Montmorency | " | 10 Lighthouses..... | |
| Deschambault, Portneuf | " | Class III. | |
| Cacouna, Temiscouata. | " | Beaver Bank, Halifax.. | Mr. T. Grove. |
| St. Anne, Lotbiniere... | " | Cape North..... | " T. S. Bown, jr. |
| Somerset River, Megantic..... | " | Guysboro, Guysboro.... | " S. R. Russell. |
| Chateau Richer, Montmorency..... | " | Mahone Bay, Lunenburg..... | Rev. E. MacNab. |
| Champlain, Champlain | " | Seaforth | Rev. O. M. Grindon. |
| Trois Pistoles, Temiscouata..... | " | Shelburne, Shelburne. | Rev. D. Nickerson. |
| St. Michel, Bellechasse | " | Truro, Colchester..... | Mr. W. R. Mulholland. |
| St. Gervaise, Bellechasse..... | " | MANITOBA.—Class I. | |
| St. Anselme, Dorchester..... | " | Winnipeg..... | Mr. J. Stewart. |
| NEW BRUNSWICK.—Class I. | | British Columbia. | |
| Bass River, Kings..... | Rev. J. Fowler. | Spence's Bridge..... | Mr. J. Murray. |
| Bathurst, Gloucester.. | Hon. J. Ferguson. | NEWFOUNDLAND. | |
| Class II. | | Class I. | |
| Petersville, Queens.... | Rev. C. R. Mathew. | St. Johns..... | Mr. T. Delaney. |
| Dalnoose, Restigouche. | Mr. H. A. Johnson. | Class II. | |
| 5 Lighthouses. | | Harbor Grace..... | A. Munn. |

Contributions to the Climatology of British North America,

ON THE PROGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL INQUIRY IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1871-72.

By G. T. KINGSTON, M. A., Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

In the Year Book for 1873, pp. 189-191, a brief description was given of the nature of the agencies required to carry into effect the leading objects of a meteorological system, with a statement of the agencies in actual operation in the Dominion of Canada in the summer of 1871. The limited space available for meteorological matter in the Year Book for 1873 demands that this article be confined to little more than a list of the Stations in operation in the summer of 1872, with summaries of climatological statistics for the year ending 31st May, 1873.

The meteorological agencies are as follows:—

I.—CENTRAL OFFICE.

The duties of the Meteorological Office are carried on at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, by the Director and staff; with partial assistance from supernumeraries.

II.—CHIEF STATIONS.

The primary function of a chief station is the determination of two classes of corrections: (1) those for Diurnal variation, by

which the results of observations at ordinary stations may be made comparable with those made at shorter intervals, and (2) corrections made on account of the abnormal conditions of single years, by which observations made at ordinary stations for a few years are made comparable with those derived from a long series of years. Chief stations, in other words, are distinguished from the better kind of ordinary stations by the frequency and the permanence of the observations.

A list of the chief stations will be given further on.

III.—REPORTING TELEGRAPH STATIONS,

from which reports of the weather are transmitted by telegraph to Toronto. The operations of weather telegraph in Canada must be regarded as merely a small instalment of those needed for the issue of storm warnings; being limited to collecting at Toronto three daily telegrams from each of six stations in Canada, and to sending them to Washington in exchange for such special information regarding atmospheric conditions in the United States as may be sought for from time to time.

For the full development of the telegraph system it would be requisite to receive regular telegraphic communications from about twenty new stations in Canada, as well as from nearly all the stations in the United States, an extension which would be impossible without a much larger appropriation.

The telegraph stations at Kingston, Port Dover and Port Stanley commenced work in December, 1871, and that at Saugeen in January, 1872. The efficiency of the station at Port Dover is in a great measure due to the generosity of Mr. Powell, merchant of that place, who placed at the disposal of the Department, rent free, the flat roof of a lofty house and also an office in the same building.

For a few weeks in the beginning of the year, daily weather telegrams were sent to Toronto from the above named stations at 7.25 A. M., 4.25 P. M., and 11.25 P. M. * Toronto time, and were sent on to Washington together with similar messages from Toronto. Telegrams were also received

* The hour for the night observation, since Aug. 26 has been 10.50 P. M.

every day at Toronto from 16 stations in the United States, which, together with those from Canada formed the materials for a bulletin which was published every afternoon and morning in the *Toronto Globe*. All telegraphic weather reports received at Toronto were discontinued on Feby. 15th, those from the Canadian stations being resumed in July, together with similar reports from Quebec and Montreal.

IV.—RECEIVING AND PUBLISHING STATIONS,

to which data or results are sent from Toronto for publication.

No stations of this class are yet established, but some are in process of formation.

V.—ORDINARY STATIONS.

The ordinary stations given in the list for each Province are arranged in classes, whereof class I comprises stations of the highest kind, and class III those where observations of rain and snow only are recorded. Where a station is only partly supplied with the instruments designed for it, its class has been determined with reference to its register forms and not to the instruments in actual operation. In accordance with this rule the lighthouse stations are all reckoned as class II, although, as will be seen from the list, a few only are furnished with thermometers. On account of the peculiar circumstances of many of the lighthouses their records cannot systematically be made available for immediate use, as in the case of other stations, whose reports are transmitted monthly: the arrangement has been, therefore, adopted of collecting their register books on the occasion of the visits of the supply steamboats. For the reasons stated no lighthouse returns are included in the climatological tables in this article, with the exception of those of M. Trudeau, of Cape Koster, and Mr. Young, of Point Clark, Lake Huron, which, being transmitted monthly, were available for use with the returns from other ordinary stations.

Class III, in the Province of Quebec contains a considerable number of convents to which apparatus for measuring rain has been furnished, but from which no returns have yet been received. Their names (the last sixteen on the list) are, however, retained with the hope that the observations will be taken hereafter.

The following is a summary of the number of stations in the different Provinces.

| Description of Station. | Ontario. | Quebec. | New Brunswick. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | Manitoba. | Newfoundland. |
|--|----------|---------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Chief..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Telegraph..... | 4 | 2* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class I..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Class II..... | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Class III..... | 15 | 9 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Lighthouses..... | 11 | 6 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Class III from which reports have not yet arrived..... | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Also classed as Chief Stations.

The following is a list of the Stations in correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

| Stations. | Superintendent. |
|------------------------|--|
| CHIEF STATIONS. | |
| ONTARIO. | |
| Ottawa..... | Department of Marine and Fisheries. |
| Woodstock..... | Professor Montgomery, C. L. Institute. |
| QUEBEC. | |
| Montreal..... | Dr. Smallwood. |
| Quebec..... | Capt. Ashe, R. N. |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | |
| St. John..... | G. Murdoch, C. E. |
| Fredericton..... | Professor Jack. |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | |
| Halifax..... | F. Allison, M. A. |
| MANITOBA. | |
| Winnipeg..... | Officers of St. John's College. |

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

| | Lat. | Long. | Observer. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|---|
| Saugeen..... | 44 30 | 81 23 | Mr. J. R. Stewart |
| Port Stanley..... | 42 40 | 81 13 | " H. Morgan. |
| Port Dover..... | 42 48 | 80 13 | " M. Payne. |
| Kingston..... | 44 11 | 76 30 | S. Woods, M. A. Principal of Coll. Institute. |

At the above named stations as well as at the chief stations at Montreal and Quebec. Observations are made three times daily and are transmitted by telegraph to the observatory at Toronto. None of the observations made at these hours have been made use of in the accompanying climatological tables. The hours at which these observations are made are 7:25 a.m., 4:25 p.m., and 11:25 p.m., Toronto mean time.

* The latter hour has been recently changed to 10:50 p.m.

CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1872.

The following tables include results of observations made in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Intermediate regions. They are derived from returns furnished from time to time from the stations in correspondence with the Toronto Observatory, with the exception of those which relate to the ten Ontario Grammar Schools, which have been computed from the official M. S. papers lent to the Observatory, by permission of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

Excepting for Wolfville and Glace Bay, the mean temperatures given in tables I. & IV. are the arithmetical means of the observations made at the hours indicated in the following table.

Where the observations were taken at 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., the 9 p.m. observation is reckoned as if it had been taken twice. At Wolfville and Glace Bay the observations were corrected for Diurnal Variation by the table computed from Mr. Allison's 24-hourly observations, given in the Year Book for 1872.

The following table shows the hours of observation at the several stations:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Toronto..... | } 6 A.M., 2 P.M., 10 P.M.; } 8 A.M., 4 P.M., Midn't; |
| Ten Ontario High Schools..... | } 7 A.M., 1 and 9 P.M. |
| Perth..... | } 7 A.M., 1 and 9 P.M. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Point Clark, Little Current, Kincardine, N. Gwillimbury, Gravenhurst, Winnipeg, Science's Bridge, Fitzroy Harbor, Stayner, Ottawa, Oshawa, Brockville, Huntington, Montreal, Petersburg, Bass River, Richmond, Fredericton, Yarmouth, Digby, Windsor, King's College, Windsor, Pictou and Liverpool..... | } 7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M. } 9 P.M. |
| † London, † St. John's, Newfoundland and * Wolfville and * Glace Bay..... | } 8 A.M., 2 P.M., & 9 P.M. |
| Sydney, Cape Breton..... | } 2 A.M., 6 A.M., 10 A.M. } 2 P.M., 6 P.M., 10 P.M. |
| St. John, N. B..... | } 6 A.M., 2 P.M., 10 P.M. |
| Woodstock..... | } Every third hour from } 0.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. |
| Cape Rozier, Dundas, Ingersoll..... | } 8 A.M., 8 P.M. |
| Brampton, Glencoe, Thornhill..... | } 9 A.M., 9 P.M. |
| Quebec..... | } From the readings of } Maximum and Minimum Thermometers |
| Halifax..... | } Tri-hourly observations. |

* Corrected from table of Diurnal Variations by Mr. Allison.
† No correction applied.

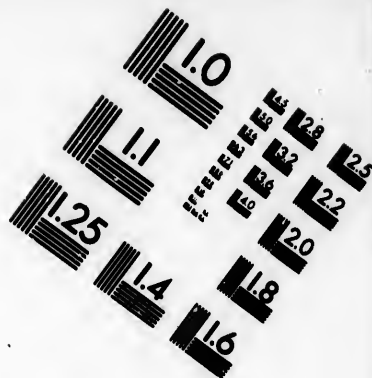
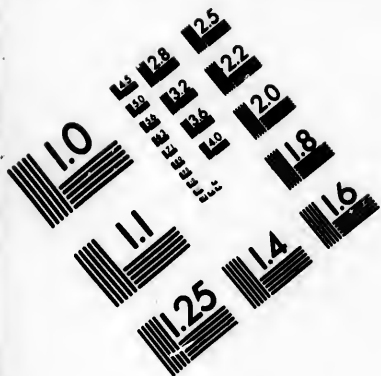
LIGHT HOUSES at which Meteorological records are kept, arranged in sub-classes, A, B, and C; where A indicates Stations having a thermometer and rain-gauge; B, stations with rain gauge only; and C, stations without instruments.

| Lighthouse. | Observer. | Lat. | Long. |
|--|--------------------|-------|-------|
| ONTARIO. | | | |
| A | | | |
| Point Clark, Lake Huron..... | J. Young..... | 44 04 | 81 44 |
| Pelee Island, Lake Erie..... | J. Cumming..... | 41 50 | 82 19 |
| Clapperton Island, Lake Huron..... | C. Paton..... | 46 04 | 82 19 |
| B | | | |
| Pelee Sp't, Lake Erie..... | J. Edwards..... | 41 52 | 82 30 |
| Amherstburg, Essex..... | A. Hackett..... | 42 05 | 83 07 |
| Chantry Island, Lake Huron..... | D. Lambert..... | 44 30 | 81 23 |
| Isle of Coves, Georgian Bay..... | D. McBeath..... | 45 20 | 81 44 |
| C | | | |
| Griffith Island, Georgian Bay..... | V. C. Hill..... | 40 41 | 80 42 |
| Nottawasaga Island..... | G. Collins..... | 44 33 | 80 08 |
| Lonely Island..... | (?)..... | 45 34 | 81 16 |
| St. Ignace, Lake Superior..... | T. Lamphier..... | 48 42 | 83 10 |
| QUEBEC. | | | |
| A | | | |
| Cape Rozier, Gaspé..... | A. Trudeau..... | 48 52 | 64 12 |
| Belle Isle, Labrador..... | M. Colton..... | 51 55 | 53 22 |
| Bird Rocks, Magdalen Islands..... | H. Chapman..... | 47 51 | 61 06 |
| Anticosti, Gulf of St. Lawrence..... | E. Pope..... | 49 21 | 63 36 |
| Father Point, Rimouski..... | D. Lawson..... | 48 31 | 68 27 |
| B | | | |
| Amour Point, Labrador..... | P. Godler..... | 51 28 | 56 51 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | |
| A | | | |
| Grindstone, Bay of Fundy..... | J. Clarke..... | 45 43 | 64 37 |
| C | | | |
| Lepreau, Bay of Fundy..... | G. Thomas..... | 45 01 | 66 28 |
| Machias Island..... | J. Conolly..... | 44 30 | 67 06 |
| Escumelinc Point, Miramichi Bay..... | Wm. Hay..... | 47 06 | 64 43 |
| Miscou Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence..... | G. McConnel..... | 48 01 | 64 20 |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | |
| A | | | |
| Sable Island..... | Isaac Doane..... | 43 23 | 65 37 |
| Liverpool, Coffin Island..... | T. Eaton..... | 44 02 | 61 33 |
| B | | | |
| Cranberry Island..... | J. Hanlon..... | 45 20 | 60 55 |
| Beaver Island, Cape Breton..... | R. Frazer..... | 44 50 | 62 20 |
| Scutari Island..... | J. McLean..... | 46 02 | 59 40 |
| Sea Wolf Island, "..... | N. C. McKeen..... | 46 22 | 61 16 |
| C | | | |
| Sand Point, Cape Breton..... | J. Muncell..... | 45 30 | 61 14 |
| N. Canoe..... | G. McKay..... | 45 42 | 61 26 |
| Digby..... | F. Bragg..... | 44 42 | 65 48 |
| Sent Island, Bay of Fundy..... | F. C. Crowell..... | 43 23 | 66 01 |

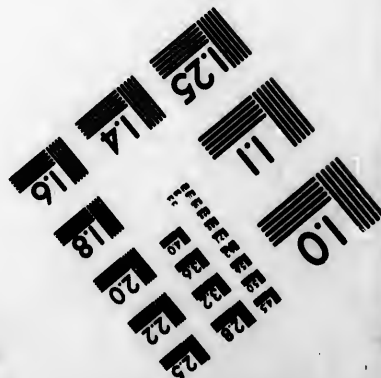
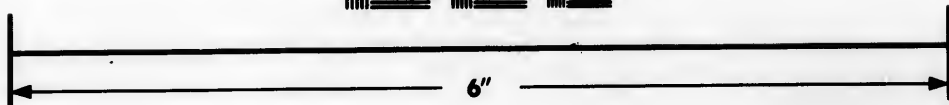
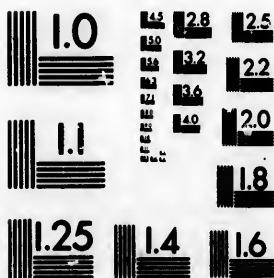
TABLE I.
Mean Temperature of the several months for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1871, to May, 1872.

| Station. | County. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|------|
| | | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor | Essex | 67.4 | 70.8 | 71.1 | 69.1 | 63.3 | 32.7 | 21.2 | 23.7 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 47.4 | 57.6 | |
| Little Current | Algoma | 67.3 | 69.6 | 68.2 | 67.2 | 62.7 | 27.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 18.4 | 15.8 | 38.3 | 48.7 | |
| Point Clark | Bruce | 65.8 | 65.7 | 69.0 | 61.7 | 22.5 | | | 21.1 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 38.6 | 40.0 | |
| Goderich | Huron | 62.8 | 65.7 | 68.4 | 64.0 | 51.2 | 24.7 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 41.7 | 52.4 | |
| Kincardine | Bruce | 68.1 | 63.7 | 61.1 | 63.7 | 60.7 | 22.6 | | 18.8 | 19.4 | 10.4 | 40.4 | 48.3 | |
| Glencoe | Middlesex | 64.6 | 66.8 | 68.0 | 61.1 | 20.2 | | | 10.4 | 10.5 | 21.0 | 42.4 | 55.7 | |
| Simcoe | Norfolk | 65.0 | 67.4 | 69.3 | 61.1 | 21.8 | | | 21.1 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 45.1 | 56.1 | |
| London | Middlesex | | | | | | | | 18.0 | 10.3 | | 43.5 | 58.1 | |
| Stratford | Perth | 61.6 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 61.1 | 20.2 | | | 10.0 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 40.7 | 51.1 | |
| Ingersoll | S. Oxford | 60.8 | 65.2 | | | | | | 10.0 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 30.0 | 52.1 | |
| Woodstock | N. Oxford | 61.5 | 65.1 | 66.8 | 58.8 | 20.2 | | | 10.7 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 42.3 | 53.3 | |
| Slayner | Simcoe | 57.5 | 61.1 | 63.1 | 61.8 | 17.7 | 27.1 | 15.0 | | | | 39.0 | 40.8 | |
| Dundas | Wentworth | 65.7 | 69.1 | 69.6 | 67.1 | 51.3 | 31.3 | 22.8 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 43.2 | 55.3 | |
| Hamilton | Wentworth | 65.2 | 69.7 | 70.6 | 65.8 | 50.7 | 31.2 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 22.8 | 42.8 | 54.0 | |
| Hampton | Peel | 62.8 | 68.5 | 67.1 | 65.1 | 48.0 | 24.9 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 39.0 | 52.8 | |
| Barrie | Simcoe | 64.4 | 69.1 | 69.3 | 66.8 | 60.7 | 24.8 | 17.6 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 17.6 | 30.9 | 53.7 | |
| Toronto | York | 61.4 | 66.0 | 67.4 | 64.8 | 48.3 | 30.6 | 19.9 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 10.0 | 40.5 | 51.9 | |
| Thornhill | York | 63.0 | 62.8 | 61.3 | 61.5 | 47.2 | 32.8 | 21.0 | 23.6 | | | | | |
| N. Gwillimbury | N. York | 63.7 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 67.2 | 50.6 | 30.2 | 20.8 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 39.7 | 52.7 | |
| Gravenhurst | Muskoka | 61.6 | 65.5 | 64.8 | 62.1 | 46.2 | 25.5 | 15.2 | 11.4 | 15.8 | 11.6 | 35.7 | 51.2 | |
| Oshawa | S. Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | 42.3 | 53.0 | |
| Peterborough | Peterborough | 64.2 | 67.0 | 68.5 | 64.2 | 47.7 | 26.9 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 40.8 | 56.0 | |
| Belleville | Hastings | 66.7 | 67.9 | 69.7 | 65.4 | 49.7 | 29.2 | 16.4 | 20.5 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 40.8 | 54.9 | |
| Pembroke | Renfrew | 61.5 | 63.9 | 61.5 | 62.2 | 45.7 | 24.6 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 38.8 | 54.4 | |
| Perth | Lanark | | | | | 41.2 | 21.4 | | | | | 42.0 | | |
| Fitzroy Harbor | Carleton | 65.4 | 67.8 | 67.2 | 65.2 | 47.8 | 25.4 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 41.6 | 53.1 | |
| Brockville | Leeds | | | | | 27.1 | 16.3 | | 16.0 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 40.4 | 52.7 | |
| Ottawa | Carleton | | | | | | | | | | | 39.4 | 55.6 | |
| Cornwall | Stormont | 63.1 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 64.0 | 48.0 | 28.0 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 15.2 | 39.6 | 55.3 | |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon | Huntingdon | 61.8 | 68.0 | 67.3 | 65.7 | 50.4 | 39.6 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 12.7 | 15.8 | 41.2 | 54.6 | |
| Montreal | Montreal | 67.5 | 69.9 | 70.2 | 65.4 | 40.8 | 31.6 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 44.2 | 58.8 | |
| Richmond | Richmond | | | | | 44.2 | 25.6 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 39.5 | 52.7 | |
| Quebec | Quebec | 61.2 | 66.8 | 64.9 | 63.6 | 43.2 | 25.6 | 8.3 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 36.5 | 51.3 | |
| Cape Rozier | Gaspé | | | | | 50.1 | 30.9 | 27.7 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 33.2 | 40.1 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | St. John | 51.3 | 60.3 | 59.9 | 63.7 | 47.8 | 30.3 | 21.5 | 19.4 | 21.7 | 20.7 | 37.3 | 46.1 | |
| Petersville | Queen's | 59.2 | 63.0 | 63.6 | 61.2 | 45.2 | 26.9 | 17.2 | 5.8 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 34.2 | 49.5 | |
| Basin River | Kent | 58.3 | 64.7 | 62.8 | 49.1 | 44.0 | 27.3 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 36.1 | 45.8 | |
| Fredericton | York | | | | | | | | | 19.2 | 20.2 | 40.0 | 50.1 | |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth | Yarmouth | 55.6 | 62.1 | 61.0 | 61.8 | 49.1 | 32.6 | 27.8 | 27.0 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 38.9 | | |
| Digby | Digby | 59.4 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 61.6 | 40.9 | 33.8 | 25.9 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 21.8 | 39.9 | 49.3 | |
| Halifax | Halifax | 56.1 | 62.8 | 62.6 | 61.7 | 44.4 | 32.7 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 22.9 | 37.9 | 46.2 | |
| Windsor | Hants | 59.4 | 64.6 | 63.1 | 61.5 | 47.8 | 32.8 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 21.5 | 37.7 | 48.0 | |
| King's Coll. | Windsr. Hants | | | | | | | | | | | 23.4 | 23.8 | |
| Wolfville | King's | | | | | 61.3 | 64.7 | 50.0 | 32.0 | 24.7 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 22.4 | |
| Pictou | Pictou | 50.0 | 64.7 | 63.8 | 67.1 | 47.6 | 31.3 | 22.2 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 36.6 | 45.6 | |
| Glace Bay | Cape Breton | 53.7 | 62.5 | 63.5 | 64.5 | 47.8 | 34.3 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 21.1 | 22.7 | 36.0 | 42.4 | |
| Sydney | Cape Breton | 53.9 | 62.1 | 62.4 | 63.4 | 46.7 | 33.7 | 23.7 | 21.5 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 35.4 | 43.5 | |
| Liverpool | Queen's | 60.2 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 64.5 | 48.7 | 32.8 | 25.6 | | | | | | |
| MANTOBA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | | 61.8 | 67.6 | | | 39.4 | 12.2 | -6.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 30.8 | 49.3 | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spence's Bridge | | | | | | | | | | 31.3 | 40.5 | 50.8 | 62.4 | |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's | | 63.9 | 60.2 | 51.6 | 45.1 | 35.0 | 26.7 | | 24.6 | 23.2 | 27.5 | 35.6 | 43.9 | |





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

TABLE II.

DIFFERENCES of the Mean Temperatures in the foregoing Table, from the average Means derived from four or more years, the differences being marked (+) or (-) according as the Means in Table I, are greater or less than their respective standards of reference.

| Stations. | No. of Years included in Average. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|
| | | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| Windsor..... | 6 | 0.0 | -2.2 | +0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Simcoe..... | 6 | -0.6 | -2.7 | +1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hamilton..... | 6 | -0.2 | -2.5 | +1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Toronto..... | 10 | -0.6 | -1.9 | +1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Stratford..... | 11 | -1.0 | -2.3 | +0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Goderich..... | 6 | +0.3 | -2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Belleville..... | 6 | -0.9 | -0.8 | +2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Peterborough..... | 5 | -2.0 | -3.2 | +0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Barrie..... | 5 | -0.3 | -0.8 | +2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cornwall..... | 4 | -2.1 | -1.1 | +0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pembroke..... | 5 | -3.4 | -5.9 | +1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Montreal..... | 5 | +1.5 | +0.2 | +4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Quebec..... | 12 | -2.4 | -1.6 | +1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| St. John..... | 10 | -0.5 | +0.6 | +0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | +0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Halifax..... | 9 | -3.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.0 | +0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | +0.8 | +0.3 | -5.8 | -0.3 | -1.3 |

COMPARISON of the Quarterly averages of the preceding Monthly Mean Deviations, derived from the eleven Ontario Stations, with the corresponding numbers for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

| | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ontario (including Toronto)..... | -0.7 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -3.0 |
| Toronto..... | -0.4 | -2.3 | -2.4 | -3.6 |
| Montreal..... | +1.9 | +0.3 | +2.9 | +1.0 |
| Quebec..... | -1.7 | -3.3 | -2.6 | -4.1 |
| St. John..... | +0.2 | -3.1 | -0.5 | -2.5 |
| Halifax..... | -1.6 | -2.5 | -0.2 | -2.5 |

Contributions to the Climatology of B. N. A.

TABLE III.
GIVING the Absolutely Highest and Lowest Temperatures in each month.

ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST TEMPERATURES.

| | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|
| | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor..... | 95.2 | 92.6 | 94.7 | 91.1 | 82.8 | 56.2 | 51.1 | 46.5 | 48.8 | 56.2 | 85.5 | 86.4 |
| Little Current..... | | | 81.6 | 80.4 | 67.0 | 41.0 | 39.5 | 36.0 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 60.0 | 70.0 |
| • Point Clark..... | | | 86.0 | 82.0 | 65.0 | 48.0 | 40.0 | 33.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 67.0 | 74.0 |
| Goderich..... | 90.7 | 86.3 | 87.2 | 83.9 | 73.2 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 37.4 | 49.5 | 41.7 | 76.7 | 77.5 |
| • Kincardine..... | 85.5 | 85.3 | 86.5 | 84.5 | 72.0 | 44.0 | 48.0 | 36.0 | 45.5 | 41.3 | 68.9 | 72.5 |
| • Glencoe..... | 82.0 | 83.0 | 84.0 | 78.0 | 74.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 43.6 | 70.6 | 74.0 |
| Simcoe..... | 87.9 | 87.7 | 90.4 | 88.3 | 75.5 | 58.3 | 51.8 | 52.9 | 52.0 | 48.5 | 77.0 | 85.1 |
| London..... | | | | | | | 45.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 43.0 | 79.0 | 83.0 |
| Stratford..... | 86.0 | 84.2 | 86.0 | 83.2 | 72.6 | 45.1 | 44.2 | 35.0 | 42.1 | 37.5 | 74.1 | 77.3 |
| • Ingersoll..... | 74.0 | 80.0 | | | | | 40.0 | 38.0 | 41.0 | 30.8 | 66.4 | 83.0 |
| Woodstock..... | 86.7 | 85.4 | 91.6 | 84.8 | 72.3 | 49.2 | 47.8 | 46.2 | 46.9 | 42.0 | 78.5 | 83.0 |
| Stayner..... | 94.0 | 95.0 | 91.2 | 92.2 | 80.2 | 45.2 | 42.2 | | 52.2 | 40.0 | 75.0 | 78.0 |
| • Dundas..... | 82.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 44.0 | 48.0 | 36.0 | 43.0 | 39.5 | 78.0 | 72.0 |
| Hamilton..... | 91.3 | 85.3 | 89.9 | 91.3 | 79.3 | 60.3 | 54.8 | 44.0 | 52.5 | 51.3 | 78.2 | 84.3 |
| • Brampton..... | 82.0 | 85.0 | 88.0 | 79.0 | 68.0 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 38.0 | 43.0 | 35.0 | 66.0 | 74.0 |
| Barrie..... | 83.4 | 83.4 | 94.4 | 92.9 | 77.9 | 50.1 | 45.4 | 53.8 | 51.6 | 42.6 | 74.8 | 82.1 |
| Toronto..... | 85.4 | 86.4 | 89.6 | 81.3 | 72.2 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 41.8 | 45.2 | 46.4 | 70.0 | 78.8 |
| • Thornhill..... | 76.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 72.0 | 66.0 | 46.0 | 38.0 | 40.0 | | | | |
| • N. Gwillimbury..... | 81.5 | 86.0 | 87.0 | 80.0 | 79.0 | 48.0 | 42.5 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 38.0 | 76.0 | 73.0 |
| • Gravenhurst..... | 91.0 | 83.4 | 91.0 | 88.0 | 73.7 | 89.5 | 33.2 | 34.8 | 50.0 | 39.3 | 74.8 | 77.3 |
| • Oshawa..... | | | | | | | | | | | 66.0 | 73.0 |
| Peterborough..... | 92.5 | 80.5 | 83.7 | 83.0 | 75.8 | 60.4 | 47.6 | 44.1 | 48.2 | 45.7 | 79.2 | 86.3 |
| Belleville..... | 84.7 | 83.3 | 87.0 | 81.4 | 71.8 | 55.7 | 47.0 | 39.7 | 44.4 | 40.5 | 73.2 | 78.1 |
| Pembroke..... | 86.0 | 85.5 | 87.3 | 89.9 | 78.7 | 42.5 | 47.3 | 38.0 | 55.0 | 61.0 | 72.8 | 78.8 |
| • Perth..... | | | | | | | 43.0 | | | | 79.0 | |
| • Fitzroy Harbor..... | 92.5 | 87.0 | 88.0 | 89.0 | 74.0 | 40.4 | 45.0 | 40.0 | 42.3 | 46.0 | 72.0 | 77.0 |
| • Brockville..... | | | | | | | 55.0 | 48.0 | 37.0 | 45.0 | 72.5 | 77.0 |
| Ottawa..... | | | | | | | | | | | 74.2 | 80.1 |
| Cornwall..... | 83.8 | 83.8 | 89.8 | 85.8 | 79.8 | 42.0 | 51.4 | 42.0 | 37.2 | 53.2 | 78.4 | 79.3 |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Huntingdon..... | 92.0 | 82.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 81.0 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 41.0 | 38.0 | 46.0 | 76.0 | 78.0 |
| Montreal..... | 92.2 | 85.0 | 89.6 | 91.0 | 83.0 | 52.3 | 46.2 | 42.0 | 44.8 | 52.1 | 80.0 | 84.2 |
| • Richmond..... | | | | | 78.0 | 64.0 | 40.0 | 34.0 | 52.0 | 42.0 | 72.0 | 78.0 |
| Quebec..... | 90.8 | 88.2 | 81.6 | 82.5 | 70.0 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 32.6 | 34.2 | 39.5 | 62.4 | 71.4 |
| • Cape Rozier..... | | | | 61.0 | 51.0 | 42.0 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 45.0 | 52.0 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 70.0 | 79.0 | 70.0 | 77.0 | 67.0 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 33.0 | 37.0 | 41.0 | 58.0 | 65.8 |
| • Petersville..... | 84.0 | 80.0 | 82.0 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 48.0 | 44.0 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 46.0 | 61.0 | 73.0 |
| Basin River..... | 84.9 | 82.2 | 83.0 | 77.6 | 71.1 | 52.2 | 46.7 | 36.8 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 59.8 | 63.9 |
| Fredericton..... | | | | | | | | | 37.0 | 42.0 | 61.0 | 73.0 |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 73.8 | 80.0 | 76.7 | 79.5 | 69.3 | 53.6 | 49.0 | 51.2 | 43.7 | 47.7 | 58.8 | .... |
| • Digby..... | 80.0 | 78.0 | 80.0 | 73.0 | 72.0 | 49.0 | 50.0 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 46.0 | 58.0 | 70.0 |
| Hallifax..... | 77.9 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 80.9 | 71.8 | 54.3 | 43.8 | 45.1 | 42.6 | 46.8 | 62.2 | 71.0 |
| Windsor..... | 81.5 | 80.5 | 79.0 | 78.0 | 72.0 | 56.5 | 50.8 | 42.4 | 41.4 | 47.0 | 65.0 | 73.0 |
| Kings Co'l. Windsor..... | | | | | | | | 41.3 | 48.3 | 58.0 | 69.0 | |
| • Wolfville..... | | 83.6 | | 78.0 | 73.0 | 55.4 | 58.5 | 44.2 | 40.4 | 45.0 | 58.1 | 69.0 |
| Pictou..... | 78.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 78.5 | 72.5 | 55.6 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 58.5 | 66.5 |
| Glace Bay..... | 79.0 | 81.0 | 89.5 | 75.0 | 71.0 | 63.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 41.0 | 43.0 | 52.0 | 67.0 |
| Sydney..... | 75.2 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 74.3 | 71.2 | 64.4 | 49.2 | 46.8 | 39.0 | 48.3 | 53.8 | 66.0 |
| Liverpool..... | 82.0 | 82.5 | 86.0 | 83.5 | 75.5 | 58.5 | 52.0 | | | | | |
| MANITOBA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 90.0 | 100.0 | .... | .... | 72.0 | 45.0 | 32.0 | 27.0 | 41.0 | 35.0 | 59.0 | 78.0 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Spence's Bridge..... | | | | | | | | | 58.0 | 78.0 | 82.0 | 89.0 |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's..... | | 81.0 | 83.0 | 77.0 | 70.5 | 64.0 | 49.0 | 44.5 | 37.0 | 45.0 | 50.5 | 62.0 |

* Derived from the readings of an ordinary Thermometer.

TABLE III.—(Continued.)
ABSOLUTELY LOWEST TEMPERATURES.

| Stations. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor..... | 45.1 | 47.1 | 51.1 | 30.3 | 27.5 | 9.1 | -19.3 | -7.3 | -12.0 | -7.5 | 23.3 | 31.4 |
| Little Current..... | ..... | ..... | 57.0 | 42.0 | 30.0 | -9.0 | -35.0 | -15.0 | -7.0 | -15.0 | 7.0 | 27.0 |
| • Point Clark..... | ..... | ..... | 48.0 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 10.0 | -6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -6.0 | 21.0 | 30.0 |
| • Goderich..... | 34.7 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 3.9 | -10.0 | -1.3 | -4.0 | -7.7 | 17.7 | 31.2 |
| • Kincardine..... | 42.8 | 50.0 | 49.6 | 35.0 | 31.0 | 11.0 | -10.0 | 5.0 | 1.6 | -5.0 | 20.6 | 31.0 |
| • Glencoe..... | 43.0 | 48.0 | 54.0 | 42.0 | 40.0 | 24.0 | -14.0 | 3.0 | -4.0 | -4.4 | 28.6 | 36.0 |
| Simcoe..... | 33.5 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 31.4 | 26.4 | 7.8 | -12.8 | 2.5 | -12.5 | 8.0 | 24.0 | 30.0 |
| London..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -17.5 | 6.0 | -13.0 | -5.0 | 15.0 | 26.5 |
| Stratford..... | 34.8 | 39.4 | 38.2 | 24.7 | 27.1 | ..... | -1.0 | -16.4 | 6.0 | -11.9 | -10.4 | 18.2 |
| • Ingersoll..... | 50.0 | 54.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -17.0 | 5.0 | -10.0 | 8.0 | 18.4 | 35.0 |
| Woodstock..... | 33.0 | 40.0 | 41.8 | 27.1 | 20.4 | 0.5 | -15.3 | 3.4 | -15.0 | 10.5 | 19.3 | 25.7 |
| Stayner..... | 33.0 | 38.0 | 40.0 | 24.9 | 27.9 | -3.0 | -29.0 | ..... | -4.0 | -16.0 | 18.0 | 28.0 |
| • Dundas..... | 51.0 | 62.0 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 38.0 | -4.0 | -14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3.0 | 23.0 | 33.0 |
| Hamilton..... | 37.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 35.7 | 31.4 | ..... | -9.9 | -13.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 24.0 |
| • Brampton..... | 47.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 33.0 | 30.0 | 3.0 | -11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -7.0 | 26.0 | 35.0 |
| Barrle..... | 33.0 | 44.8 | 45.8 | 34.0 | 23.6 | -5.1 | -36.1 | -11.1 | -4.9 | -23.4 | 11.8 | 25.1 |
| Toronto..... | 41.2 | 47.8 | 46.0 | 34.0 | 23.6 | 0.0 | -21.0 | 2.5 | -3.6 | -10.3 | 22.7 | 32.0 |
| • Thornhill..... | 50.0 | 55.0 | 56.0 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 4.0 | -26.0 | 2.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| • N. Gwillimbury..... | 43.0 | 52.0 | 51.5 | 38.0 | 23.5 | 4.0 | -23.0 | 9.5 | 0.0 | -15.0 | 18.0 | 34.5 |
| • Gravenhurst..... | 43.0 | 47.8 | 44.0 | 29.0 | 24.6 | -11.0 | -41.0 | -21.0 | -12.8 | -20.9 | 8.0 | 30.0 |
| • Oshawa..... | 23.3 | 36.4 | 33.0 | 18.4 | 14.9 | -11.4 | -33.8 | ..... | -14.3 | -6.3 | -10.2 | 13.7 |
| Peterborough..... | 38.0 | 47.7 | 49.1 | 29.3 | 27.9 | 5.3 | -29.3 | 9.3 | 2.5 | -15.7 | 20.1 | 32.6 |
| Bellefleur..... | 33.8 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 23.9 | 23.1 | -14.0 | -34.0 | -22.6 | -18.0 | -23.0 | 9.0 | 33.9 |
| • Perth..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -28.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| • Ritzroy Harbor..... | 43.0 | 53.7 | 52.0 | 31.9 | 27.0 | -12.0 | -27.5 | -20.0 | -20.0 | -20.0 | 20.0 | 40.0 |
| • Brockville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -28.0 | 6.0 | -28.0 | -17.0 | -7.0 | 23.0 |
| Ottawa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cornwall..... | 41.7 | 50.4 | 42.7 | 29.7 | 27.7 | 6.7 | -23.7 | -13.3 | -14.2 | -23.8 | 17.2 | 32.8 |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Huntingdon..... | 43.0 | 52.0 | 42.0 | 32.0 | 26.0 | -6.0 | -26.0 | -17.0 | -14.0 | -23.0 | 23.0 | 36.0 |
| Montreal..... | 43.1 | 53.2 | 53.0 | 38.4 | 29.7 | -6.6 | -23.9 | -9.9 | -2.4 | -19.3 | 25.4 | 38.0 |
| • Richmond..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -22.0 | -20.0 | -13.0 | -17.0 | 24.6 | 39.0 |
| Quebec..... | 41.1 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 32.8 | 33.4 | -9.5 | -22.2 | -17.2 | -42.5 | -17.5 | 8.0 | 34.2 |
| • Cape Rozier..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40.0 | 31.0 | 10.0 | -15.0 | -10.0 | -5.0 | -3.0 | 22.0 | 32.0 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 43.0 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 39.0 | 29.0 | 0.0 | -13.0 | -9.0 | -4.0 | -10.0 | 24.0 | 33.0 |
| • Petersville..... | 41.0 | 49.0 | 45.0 | 28.0 | 24.0 | -3.0 | -13.0 | -9.0 | -25.0 | -13.0 | 28.0 | 36.0 |
| Bas River..... | 33.1 | 46.1 | 41.1 | 32.0 | 22.3 | 0.0 | -14.3 | -10.0 | -3.0 | -17.4 | 21.6 | 23.4 |
| Fredericton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -16.0 | -13.0 | 17.0 | 33.0 |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 37.3 | 41.5 | 40.4 | 34.5 | 29.5 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 6.2 | -1.0 | 23.0 | ..... |
| • Digby..... | 46.0 | 52.0 | 50.0 | 38.0 | 30.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | -4.0 | 2.0 | -6.0 | 26.0 | 38.0 |
| Halifax..... | 37.3 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 35.1 | 28.3 | 3.2 | -3.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | -5.2 | 19.5 | 28.2 |
| Windsor..... | 36.0 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 35.0 | 24.5 | 7.5 | -3.7 | -4.0 | -5.9 | -11.0 | 15.0 | 27.5 |
| • King's College, Windsor..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -1.0 | -7.0 | 13.7 | 29.5 |
| • Wolfville..... | ..... | 52.3 | ..... | 40.8 | 35.6 | 7.3 | 0.0 | -3.9 | 5.1 | -8.5 | 25.3 | 35.9 |
| • Pictou..... | 36.5 | 47.0 | 48.0 | 36.0 | 27.0 | 3.0 | -10.0 | -7.5 | -7.5 | -10.0 | 13.0 | 29.5 |
| Glace Bay..... | 29.0 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 33.0 | 25.0 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 27.0 |
| Sydney..... | 29.1 | 43.0 | 44.2 | 31.4 | 22.7 | 10.9 | -1.0 | -10.2 | -5.7 | -9.7 | 13.0 | 30.0 |
| Liverpool..... | 42.0 | 41.0 | 43.0 | 30.0 | 23.0 | 8.0 | -1.7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| MANTOBA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 34.0 | 43.0 | ..... | ..... | 14.0 | -28.0 | -35.0 | -34.0 | -31.0 | -25.0 | -6.0 | 23.0 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| • Spence's Bridge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | -5.0 | 23.0 | 32.0 | 36.0 |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Johns..... | 45.0 | 44.0 | 38.0 | 33.0 | 17.0 | 2.0 | ..... | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 22.5 | 24.0 |

* Derived from the readings of an ordinary Thermometer.

TABLE IV.

QUARTERLY and Annual Means of Temperature from June, 1871, to May, 1874, with the Annual Extremes of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred.

| Stations. | Mean Temperature. | | | | | Highest Temperature. | | Lowest Temperature. | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. | Year. | Temperature. | Time of Occurrence. | Temperature. | Time of Occurrence. |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor..... | 69.6 | 48.4 | 22.0 | 43.8 | 45.8 | 88.7 | Aug. 15.... | -19.3 | Dec. 21.... |
| Little Current..... | 66.0 | 45.0 | 15.7 | 33.6 | ... | 84.5 | do 8.... | -35.0 | do 21.... |
| Point Clark..... | 66.0 | 45.8 | 30.8 | 35.1 | ... | 86.0 | do 7.... | -6.0 | { Dec. 30. March 4 |
| Goderich..... | 65.0 | 46.8 | 22.2 | 37.8 | 42.8 | 90.7 | June 2.... | -14.0 | Dec. 21.... |
| Kincardine..... | 62.0 | 44.9 | 21.8 | 36.0 | 41.1 | 88.5 | Aug. 7.... | -10.0 | do 21.... |
| Glencoe..... | 66.5 | 46.0 | 19.7 | 39.7 | 43.0 | 84.0 | do 4.... | -14.0 | do 21.... |
| Simcoe..... | 68.2 | 46.0 | 23.4 | 41.8 | 43.2 | 90.4 | do 14.... | -12.8 | do 21.... |
| London..... | 68.0 | 46.0 | 19.9 | 37.1 | 40.7 | 86.6 | Aug. 14.... | -16.4 | do 21.... |
| Stratford..... | 68.9 | 43.0 | 18.6 | 37.1 | 40.7 | 86.6 | Aug. 14.... | -16.4 | do 21.... |
| Ingersoll..... | 68.0 | 43.0 | 18.3 | 36.5 | 41.4 | 90.0 | July 9.... | -17.0 | do 21.... |
| Woodstock..... | 68.5 | 43.6 | 19.8 | 38.5 | 41.4 | 91.8 | Aug. 14.... | -15.3 | do 21.... |
| Stayner..... | 60.6 | 42.2 | 19.0 | 35.8 | ... | 95.0 | July 13.... | -20.0 | do 21.... |
| Dundas..... | 68.1 | 46.9 | 21.1 | 40.2 | 44.1 | 98.0 | Aug. 4.... | -14.0 | do 21.... |
| Hamilton..... | 68.5 | 46.2 | 23.5 | 40.2 | 44.4 | 99.0 | Aug. 2.... | -14.0 | do 21.... |
| Brampton..... | 68.5 | 44.2 | 19.0 | 37.5 | 41.6 | 95.0 | July 9.... | -11.0 | do 30.... |
| Barrie..... | 67.6 | 45.4 | 18.9 | 37.1 | 42.8 | 94.4 | Aug. 4.... | -36.1 | do 21.... |
| Toronto..... | 64.9 | 44.6 | 21.0 | 37.4 | 42.0 | 88.5 | Aug. 16.... | -21.0 | do 21.... |
| Thornhill..... | 68.7 | 43.8 | 19.0 | 37.1 | 42.4 | 95.0 | Aug. 4.... | -28.0 | do 21.... |
| N. Gwillimbury..... | 66.3 | 48.0 | 19.6 | 37.1 | 42.4 | 95.0 | July 13.... | -28.0 | do 21.... |
| Gravenhurst..... | 64.0 | 40.6 | 14.1 | 33.8 | 38.1 | 93.4 | do 13.... | -41.0 | do 21.... |
| Peterborough..... | 66.6 | 42.6 | 17.1 | 33.8 | 41.2 | 93.7 | Aug. 3.... | -38.5 | do 21.... |
| Bellefleur..... | 68.1 | 44.8 | 13.4 | 38.2 | 42.4 | 83.3 | July 14.... | -29.3 | do 21.... |
| Pembroke..... | 63.3 | 40.5 | 11.5 | 35.2 | 37.6 | 96.0 | June 1.... | -34.0 | do 21.... |
| Fitzroy Harbor..... | 66.8 | 42.3 | 13.5 | 37.0 | 40.0 | 97.0 | July 18.... | -27.5 | do 21.... |
| Brockville..... | 67.4 | 43.6 | 15.8 | 36.6 | 40.7 | 99.8 | Aug. 4.... | -23.7 | do 21.... |
| Corwall..... | 67.4 | 43.6 | 15.8 | 36.7 | 40.7 | 99.8 | Aug. 4.... | -23.7 | do 21.... |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon..... | 66.7 | 45.6 | 14.7 | 37.2 | 41.1 | 92.0 | { June 2. July 13. | -28.0 | Dec. 21.... |
| Montreal..... | 60.2 | 45.6 | 19.2 | 41.8 | 43.8 | 95.0 | July 18.... | -22.9 | do 21.... |
| Richmond..... | 60.0 | 44.1 | 13.1 | 36.1 | ... | 95.0 | do 21.... | -22.0 | do 21.... |
| Quebec..... | 64.8 | 40.8 | 11.2 | 33.8 | 37.5 | 90.8 | June 8.... | -22.2 | do 21.... |
| Cape Bonier..... | 69.2 | 43.4 | 29.6 | ... | ... | 95.0 | do 30.... | -15.0 | do 30.... |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 58.2 | 49.0 | 20.5 | 34.7 | 39.8 | 79.0 | July 10, 18 | -13.0 | Dec. 22.... |
| Petersville..... | 61.9 | 41.1 | 16.7 | 35.4 | 38.8 | 84.0 | June 4.... | -25.0 | Feb. 1.... |
| Basin River..... | 61.9 | 40.8 | 15.8 | 33.2 | 37.8 | 84.9 | do 2.... | -17.4 | March 6.... |
| Fredericton..... | 61.9 | 40.8 | 15.8 | 33.2 | 37.8 | 84.9 | do 2.... | -18.0 | do 6.... |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 59.6 | 45.5 | 26.9 | ... | ... | 80.0 | June 29.... | -1.0 | March 6, 7. |
| Digby..... | 61.7 | 46.1 | 24.5 | 37.0 | 42.8 | 80.0 | Aug. 30.... | -6.0 | March 8.... |
| Halifax..... | 60.5 | 45.3 | 24.1 | 35.7 | 41.4 | 83.0 | do 2.... | -5.2 | do 8.... |
| Windsor..... | 62.4 | 45.0 | 22.5 | 35.7 | 41.4 | 81.5 | June 24.... | -11.0 | do 7.... |
| King's Coll, Windsor..... | 62.4 | 45.0 | 22.5 | 35.7 | 41.4 | 81.5 | June 24.... | -11.0 | do 7.... |
| Wolfville..... | 62.4 | 45.0 | 22.5 | 35.7 | 41.4 | 81.5 | June 24.... | -11.0 | do 7.... |
| Pictou..... | 62.3 | 45.8 | 21.2 | 34.8 | 40.8 | 82.0 | { July 16. Aug. 4.... | -10.0 | { Dec. 22. March 6.... |
| Glace Bay..... | 59.9 | 45.5 | 22.7 | 33.7 | 40.5 | 83.5 | Aug. 4.... | -5.0 | Jan. 8.... |
| Sydney..... | 59.5 | 44.8 | 21.9 | 33.1 | 39.8 | 81.6 | do 4.... | -9.7 | March 10.... |
| Liverpool..... | 63.2 | 45.8 | ... | ... | ... | 86.0 | do 7.... | ... | ... |
| MANITOBA. | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 63.2 | 45.8 | -0.5 | 23.9 | ... | 100.0 | July 12.... | -35.0 | Dec. 25.... |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | |
| Spence's Bridge..... | 63.2 | 45.8 | -0.5 | 23.9 | ... | 100.0 | July 12.... | -35.0 | Dec. 25.... |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's..... | 44.9 | 24.8 | 35.7 | ... | ... | 84.0 | July 23.... | 2.0 | Dec. 30.... |

TABLE V.
RAIN-FALL in inches, for each Month and the Year at the several Stations.

| Stations. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | Year. | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Jan. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | | May. |
| | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | | in. |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Windsor | 2.30 | 1.83 | 1.08 | 0.94 | 0.71 | 1.89 | 0.72 | 2.34 | 0.51 | 0.97 | 1.45 | 4.08 | 18.69 |
| 2 Stoney Point..... | ..... | 1.87 | 1.26 | 0.62 | 1.61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.60 |
| 3 Woodstock..... | 3.15 | 2.55 | 1.65 | 1.76 | 1.04 | 1.25 | 0.98 | 0.25 | 1.19 | 0.47 | 1.47 | 2.78 | 18.17 |
| 4 Plattsville..... | 2.29 | 0.77 | 1.19 | 1.50 | 0.57 | 2.45 | 0.42 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 1.73 | 1.43 | 24.50 |
| 6 Simcoe | 5.01 | 2.39 | 3.08 | 2.08 | 1.81 | 2.57 | 1.48 | 1.80 | 0.81 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 2.94 | ..... |
| 6 London..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | R | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.08 |
| 7 Glencoe..... | 5.22 | 2.93 | 0.75 | 1.78 | 0.19 | 1.85 | 0.96 | 0.0 | 0.86 | 0.45 | 1.98 | 2.96 | ..... |
| 8 Wyoming..... | 5.81 | 3.84 | ..... | 1.25 | 0.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 Wllder..... | 5.40 | 2.62 | 2.53 | 2.97 | 1.78 | 2.07 | 1.50 | 0.0 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 2.57 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 Alisa Craig..... | 3.82 | 1.89 | 2.92 | 1.99 | 0.92 | 1.90 | 0.95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.45 |
| 11 Dundas..... | 3.20 | 1.42 | 2.75 | 1.55 | 1.24 | 2.70 | 1.45 | 0.03 | 2.70 | 0.80 | 1.15 | 2.89 | ..... |
| 12 Ingersoll..... | 3.08 | 5.03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18.96 |
| 13 Hamilton..... | 5.12 | 1.84 | 4.02 | 1.87 | 0.62 | 3.06 | 1.28 | 1.80 | 0.78 | 0.07 | 0.93 | 2.08 | ..... |
| 14 Little Current..... | ..... | 1.78 | 4.01 | 3.42 | 1.77 | ..... | ..... | 0.80 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 3.51 | 3.87 | ..... |
| 15 Point Clark..... | ..... | 1.92 | 2.59 | 0.88 | 2.84 | 1.21 | ..... | 0.0 | 0.68 | 0.08 | 1.50 | 2.74 | 15.95 |
| 16 Goderich..... | 2.05 | 1.89 | 2.01 | 2.00 | 1.80 | 0.67 | 0.50 | 0.0 | 0.08 | 0.08 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 Seaforth..... | ..... | 0.70 | 2.00 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.08 | 0.08 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 Parkhill..... | 4.88 | 1.80 | 1.16 | 2.31 | 0.82 | 1.73 | 0.25 | 0.0 | 0.28 | 0.42 | 1.14 | 3.89 | 17.85 |
| 19 Lucan..... | 5.67 | 2.67 | 1.65 | 1.75 | 0.82 | 1.90 | 0.08 | 0.0 | 0.08 | 0.42 | 1.14 | 3.89 | 19.08 |
| 20 Stratford..... | 2.79 | 1.86 | 2.06 | 1.73 | 1.85 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.82 | 2.23 | 17.37 |
| 21 Kincardine..... | 1.07 | 1.24 | 2.48 | 3.04 | 1.59 | 2.79 | R | R | R | R | 1.91 | 2.21 | 18.21 |
| 22 Orillia..... | 3.08 | 0.85 | 1.04 | 1.95 | 1.78 | 2.14 | R | R | R | R | 1.00 | 0.89 | 15.10 |
| 23 Collingwood..... | 1.40 | 0.47 | 1.60 | 2.28 | 0.63 | 0.78 | R | R | R | R | 0.60 | 2.67 | 10.94 |
| 24 Stayner..... | 1.55 | 0.59 | 1.17 | 2.19 | 0.98 | 0.98 | R | R | R | R | 0.87 | 2.80 | 12.14 |
| 25 Barrie..... | 2.22 | 0.65 | 1.51 | 2.10 | 0.88 | 1.03 | R | R | R | R | 1.28 | 2.43 | 12.18 |
| 26 Gravenhurst..... | 2.94 | 0.90 | 0.94 | 1.75 | 2.78 | 2.51 | R | R | R | R | 0.99 | 2.75 | 16.45 |
| 27 N. Gwillimbury..... | 1.10 | 0.20 | 2.00 | 2.02 | 1.86 | 1.90 | 0.50 | 0.0 | 0.82 | 0.0 | 1.99 | 2.75 | 12.04 |
| 28 Georgina..... | 1.62 | 0.58 | 1.73 | 2.07 | 1.67 | 1.99 | 0.62 | 0.0 | 0.35 | 0.0 | 0.61 | 2.18 | 12.85 |
| 29 Brampton..... | 1.80 | 0.76 | 1.81 | 1.46 | 0.80 | 1.72 | 0.70 | 0.0 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.80 | 2.28 | 12.98 |
| 30 Thornhill..... | 1.63 | 2.42 | 1.75 | 2.05 | 0.60 | 1.91 | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 Newmarket..... | 2.21 | 0.66 | 1.40 | 2.47 | 1.14 | 1.25 | 0.85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.21 | 3.07 | ..... |
| 32 Toronto..... | 3.84 | 1.25 | 2.80 | 1.29 | 1.19 | 2.65 | 0.94 | 0.22 | 0.35 | 0.70 | 0.91 | 1.99 | 17.65 |
| 33 Markham..... | 2.05 | 1.02 | 1.94 | 1.69 | 0.78 | 2.78 | R | R | R | R | 1.25 | 3.28 | 16.72 |
| 34 Springfield..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.10 | ..... | ..... | 0.99 | 2.08 | ..... |
| 35 Niagara..... | 2.74 | 2.69 | 3.22 | 1.84 | 0.65 | 3.14 | 0.16 | 0.65 | 0.17 | 0.44 | 1.14 | 0.81 | 17.15 |
| 36 Oshawa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.51 | 3.21 | ..... |
| 37 Peterborough..... | 1.68 | 2.83 | 2.10 | 2.39 | 1.49 | 2.55 | 0.78 | R | 0.30 | 0.07 | 0.81 | 2.99 | 14.78 |
| 38 Belleville..... | 6.21 | 1.43 | 2.01 | 1.40 | 1.77 | 2.99 | 0.78 | 0.0 | 0.75 | 0.0 | 1.44 | 3.47 | 21.47 |
| 39 Perth..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.08 | 1.18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.81 | ..... |
| 40 Pembroke..... | 2.92 | 3.81 | 1.18 | 1.41 | 1.85 | 2.45 | 0.45 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.11 | 4.24 | 17.49 |
| 41 Fitzroy Harbor..... | 1.49 | 4.18 | 2.17 | 1.29 | 2.18 | 1.71 | 0.81 | R | 0.15 | R | 0.42 | 2.75 | 16.55 |
| 42 Brockville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.70 | 0.74 | R | 0.45 | 3.68 | ..... |
| 43 Ottawa..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.77 | 3.49 | ..... |
| 44 Cornwall..... | 0.48 | 1.80 | 0.67 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.13 | 0.0 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 3.20 | 7.16 |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon..... | 1.51 | 4.16 | 2.25 | 1.34 | 3.17 | 2.19 | 1.83 | 0.0 | R | R | 3.50 | 2.52 | 22.00 |
| Montreal..... | 1.80 | 7.14 | 3.07 | 1.25 | 3.01 | 1.47 | 0.41 | 0.53 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.59 | 1.57 | 21.08 |
| Richmond..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.41 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.0 | R | 0.0 | 0.99 | 2.81 | ..... |
| Danville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.64 | 0.90 | R | 0.10 | 0.0 | 1.01 | 3.42 | ..... |
| Quebec..... | 1.99 | 6.05 | 4.10 | 0.60 | 6.01 | 0.68 | R | 0.0 | R | 0.0 | 0.87 | 1.76 | 21.04 |
| Murray Bay..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.30 | 4.18 | 0.40 | 0.20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.28 | 3.25 | ..... |
| Levis..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.44 | 0.0 | 0.0 | R | 1.16 | 3.55 | ..... |
| Chicoutimi..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.10 | 3.81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.80 | ..... |
| Charlebourg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.34 | 6.09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.60 | ..... |
| River du Loup..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.84 | 4.67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.55 | ..... |
| Cape Rosier..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.18 | 0.58 | 0.00 | 0.55 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.39 | 1.58 | ..... |
| Carleton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.57 | 0.68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.80 | 4.21 | ..... |
| Lotbiniere..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.01 | 5.04 | 1.02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.97 | ..... |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 4.05 | 3.81 | 4.78 | 3.25 | 5.96 | 2.81 | 2.50 | 3.16 | 0.56 | 1.40 | 2.51 | 6.20 | 45.97 |
| Basin River..... | 3.61 | 3.35 | 4.41 | 2.65 | 3.97 | 1.49 | 1.60 | 2.37 | 0.20 | 1.12 | 0.96 | 4.94 | 29.57 |
| Petersville..... | 2.71 | 2.74 | 2.14 | 3.08 | 6.00 | 2.13 | 2.76 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 1.25 | 0.77 | 6.43 | 20.15 |

* Includes two preceding months.

TABLE V.—(Continued.)

| Year. | Stations. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | Year. | |
|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | | May. |
| | NEW BRUNSWICK. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. |
| 18.59 | Dorchester..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.85 | 1.55 | 3.55 | 0.70 | 1.23 | 1.74 | 4.29 | ..... |
| 18.50 | Fredericton..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.81 | 1.65 | 0.97 | 1.42 | 1.21 | 7.22 | ..... |  |
| 19.17 | McAdam Junction..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.57 | ..... |
| 21.30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20.08 | NOVA SCOTIA. | 4.14 | 3.24 | 4.97 | 1.56 | 4.75 | 4.36 | 2.04 | 1.94 | 1.99 | 1.10 | 2.82 | 6.72 | 39.83 |
| | Yarmouth..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.72 | 1.98 | 4.38 | ..... | ..... |
| | Dalry..... | 2.96 | 3.38 | 3.69 | 4.81 | 4.49 | 3.21 | 1.63 | 2.58 | 2.40 | 0.76 | 2.77 | 4.44 | 37.37 |
| | Windsor..... | 3.32 | 3.33 | 4.43 | 4.04 | 3.77 | 2.90 | 3.44 | 2.19 | 1.41 | 0.26 | 1.83 | 3.98 | 35.45 |
| | King's College, Windsor..... | 3.32 | 2.28 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.49 | 2.06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.04 | 3.74 | ..... |
| 20.45 | Wolville..... | ..... | 4.19 | ..... | 4.15 | 3.63 | 2.50 | 2.18 | 1.42 | 1.20 | ..... | 1.56 | 3.22 | ..... |
| | Pictou..... | 3.18 | 2.14 | 3.64 | 4.41 | 3.67 | 2.06 | 1.88 | 1.43 | 0.99 | 0.34 | 1.27 | 5.61 | 30.62 |
| 18.36 | Glace Bay..... | 1.56 | 4.20 | 4.61 | 4.80 | 4.33 | 3.27 | 2.84 | 5.83 | 3.50 | 1.37 | 3.19 | 7.45 | 48.95 |
| | Sydney..... | 2.56 | 4.97 | 4.47 | 4.40 | 4.11 | 4.75 | 1.72 | 3.45 | 2.74 | 1.16 | 2.63 | 5.24 | 42.20 |
| | Liverpool..... | 4.13 | 3.32 | 3.97 | 4.65 | 4.76 | 4.92 | 2.56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15.95 | Truro..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.46 | 1.91 | 0.57 | 2.42 | 4.97 | ..... |
| 17.35 | Seabrook..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.27 | 3.34 | 2.99 | 2.52 | 2.11 | 1.96 | 0.85 | 3.49 | 4.49 | ..... |
| 19.98 | Beaver Bank..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.36 | 4.41 | 3.99 | 2.32 | 1.32 | 1.37 | 1.23 | 2.89 | 2.37 | ..... |
| 17.37 | Cape North..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.24 | 3.27 | 2.37 | 0.70 | 0.45 | 0.97 | 0.24 | 1.96 | 5.31 | ..... |
| 16.21 | Shelburne..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.02 | 2.67 | 1.91 | 4.02 | 5.95 | ..... |
| 15.10 | Mahone Bay..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.61 | 1.51 | 0.92 | 2.67 | 3.47 | ..... |
| 10.64 | Guysboro..... | 3.48 | 3.14 | 3.35 | 4.77 | 2.24 | 4.35 | 1.59 | 3.03 | 2.78 | 1.19 | 2.39 | 6.31 | 33.00 |
| 12.14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13.18 | MANITOBA. | 4.15 | 1.24 | ..... | ..... | 0.95 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 1.50 | 3.90 | ..... |
| 16.46 | Winnipeg..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12.04 | BRITISH COLUMBIA. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13.35 | Spence's Bridge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13.98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17.58 | NEWFOUNDLAND. | 2.44 | 1.81 | 2.01 | 7.51 | 4.47 | 2.86 | 2.40 | 7.35 | 3.41 | 2.72 | 7.89 | ..... | ..... |
| 16.72 | St. Johns..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.00 | ..... | 2.36 | 4.85 | 0.26 | 1.34 | 5.04 | ..... |
| | Harbor Grace..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* This includes the melted snow during these months.

TABLE VI.

RAIN-FALL in each Quarter at the several Stations; the Fall of Snow in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow.

| Stations. | Quarterly depth of rain in inches. | | | | Depth of Snow in inches. | | | | | | | | | | Total Rain and Snow. | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | | | | | 1871. | | | | | 1872. | | | | | | |
| | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | Total. | | | |
| ONTARIO. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. |
| Windsor | 5.18 | 3.54 | 3.82 | 6.45 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 26.5 | 16.6 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.4 | 26.98 |
| Stoney Point | | 3.49 | | | 0.0 | 8.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock | 7.38 | 4.03 | 2.42 | 4.72 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55.5 | 24.05 | |
| Plattsville | 4.25 | 3.82 | 1.41 | 3.19 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 15.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 3.8 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.3 | 15.70 | |
| Simcoe | 10.45 | 5.76 | 3.58 | 4.90 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 20.5 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74.5 | 32.14 | |
| London | | | | | 0.0 | | | 14.0 | 13.8 | | | | 1.9 | 0.0 | | |
| Glencoe | 9.60 | 3.27 | 1.82 | 5.39 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 17.5 | 13.5 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 24.08 | |
| Wyoming | | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Widder | 8.35 | 6.77 | 2.10 | | 0.0 | 6.0 | 15.6 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 1m. | S | 0.0 | | | | |
| Alisa Craig | 8.13 | 4.81 | | | S | 10.0 | 17.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dundas | 7.37 | 5.49 | 4.15 | 3.44 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 26.90 | |
| Ingersoll | | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 8.45 | 5.05 | 2.15 | 3.08 | S | 8.8 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48.8 | 22.74 | |
| Little Current | | 9.23 | 3.71 | 3.39 | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Point Clark | | 9.61 | 2.93 | 3.32 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 50.7 | 23.5 | 11.5 | 23.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 129.6 | | |
| Goderich | 5.96 | 4.92 | 0.79 | 4.32 | S | 0.6 | 38.0 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 1.0 | S | | 70.1 | 22.74 | |
| Seaforth | | 4.39 | 0.11 | | 0.0 | 17.0 | 22.9 | 3.2 | 11.0 | | | | | | | |
| Parkhill | 7.92 | 4.85 | 0.63 | 4.45 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 13.5 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.1 | 21.56 | |
| Lucan | 7.99 | 4.57 | 2.12 | 5.38 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 38.0 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.5 | 23.55 | |
| Stratford | 6.71 | 4.30 | 1.21 | 5.15 | S | 10.5 | 49.0 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 19.0 | 3.0 | S | 0.0 | 180.0 | 37.37 | |
| Kincardine | 4.74 | 7.40 | R | 4.07 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 50.0 | 47.0 | 21.0 | 18.4 | 4.5 | S | 0.0 | 157.7 | 27.98 | |
| Orillia | 4.33 | 5.87 | R | 4.90 | S | 16.5 | 25.0 | 35.5 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 6.0 | S | | 104.3 | 25.68 | |
| Collingwood | 3.47 | 3.70 | | | S | 80.0 | | 8.8 | | | | | 11.0 | | | |
| Stayner | 3.32 | 4.15 | | 0.67 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 68.0 | | 0.0 | 20.0 | 15.0 | | | | | |
| Barrie | 4.41 | 4.01 | R | 4.76 | 0.5 | 14.0 | 33.5 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 12.7 | S | S | 90.4 | 22.22 | |
| Gravenhurst | 3.83 | 7.02 | 0.82 | 4.74 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 43.3 | 27.3 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 2.5 | S | 0.0 | 111.3 | 27.55 | |
| N. Gwillimbury | 3.30 | 5.13 | 0.54 | 3.92 | S | 13.5 | 30.0 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 7.0 | S | 0.0 | 81.5 | 21.19 | |
| Georgina | 4.53 | 5.13 | 0.85 | 2.74 | S | 16.4 | 31.2 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 14.0 | | | 86.9 | 22.04 | |
| Brampton | 4.47 | 3.88 | 1.60 | 3.93 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 10.5 | S | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 17.78 | |
| Thornhill | 5.73 | 4.56 | | | 0.0 | 6.0 | 22.0 | 8.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Newmarket | 7.37 | 4.56 | | | 0.0 | 10.4 | 39.5 | | | | 1.3 | | | | | |
| Toronto | 6.35 | 5.14 | 1.51 | 3.54 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 22.27 | |
| Markham | 5.01 | 5.21 | 0.53 | 5.97 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.3 | 23.15 | |
| Springfield | | | | | 0.0 | | | 10.0 | | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Niagara | 8.68 | 5.13 | 0.98 | 2.39 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 20.14 | |
| Oshawa | | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Peterborough | 6.56 | 4.46 | 0.87 | 3.37 | S | 10.3 | 25.4 | 5.7 | 15.4 | 4.7 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 75.0 | 24.93 | |
| Bellefleur | 9.65 | 8.16 | 0.75 | 4.91 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 29.4 | 19.9 | 24.0 | 22.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 138.3 | 32.90 | |
| Perth | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pembroke | 7.91 | 5.32 | 0.00 | 4.36 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 31.6 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.9 | 25.33 | |
| Fitzroy Harbor | 7.82 | 5.10 | 0.48 | 3.17 | S | 4.3 | 23.3 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 12.6 | | | 84.5 | 25.00 | |
| Brockville | | | 1.84 | 3.98 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 33.5 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 2.0 | | | 84.3 | | |
| Ottawa | | | | | S | | | | | | 10.3 | | | | | |
| Cornwall | 2.95 | 1.47 | 0.06 | 2.08 | S | 0.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 13.9 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.1 | 13.47 | |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 7.95 | 6.70 | 1.33 | 6.02 | S | 5.5 | 20.6 | 6.5 | 24.3 | 13.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.3 | 29.98 | |
| Richmond | 11.51 | 5.93 | 1.08 | 2.56 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 26.3 | 13.6 | 31.9 | 29.2 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 119.2 | 33.00 | |
| Deauville | | | R | 3.80 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 22.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.8 | | |
| Quebec | 11.14 | 7.39 | R | 2.63 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 29.5 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 14.0 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 103.7 | 31.63 | |
| Murray Bay | | 7.86 | 0.20 | 4.43 | 3.3 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.5 | | |
| Levis | | | 0.44 | 3.71 | 0.0 | | | 21.2 | 9.9 | 35.5 | 12.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| Chicoutimi | | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlebourg | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| River du Loup | | | | | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Rosier | | 2.76 | 0.35 | 4.91 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 14.0 | 21.4 | 63.0 | 34.5 | 14.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 154.2 | | |
| Carleton | | | | | 1.3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lotbinière | | 3.07 | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE VI.—(Continued.)

| Stations. | Quarterly depth of Rain in inches. | | | | Depth of Snow in inches. | | | | | | | | | | Total Rain and Melted Snow. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | 1871. | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
| | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | Total. | | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | in. | |
| St. John..... | 12.50 | 12.02 | 6.25 | 12.11 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 19.8 | 23.8 | 13.9 | 31.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 98.8 | 53.86 | |
| Basin River..... | 10.37 | 8.11 | 3.07 | 7.02 | 2.5 | 22.0 | 19.0 | 27.1 | 31.5 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 129.4 | 42.51 | |
| Petersville..... | 7.50 | 11.21 | 3.87 | 8.43 | S | 6.0 | 18.0 | 34.0 | 17.0 | 48.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 129.0 | 43.6 | |
| Dorchester..... | ..... | ..... | 5.80 | 7.23 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 23.0 | 45.3 | 7.0 | S | 108.4 | .. | |
| Fredericton..... | ..... | ..... | 4.43 | 9.85 | .. | .. | 12.5 | 30.2 | 18.8 | 32.3 | 5.5 | .. | .. | .. | |
| McAdam's Junct'n..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.0 | .. | .. | |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 12.45 | 10.67 | 5.97 | 10.74 | S | 8.6 | 16.5 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 32.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 67.3 | 46.56 | |
| Digby..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.36 | S | 5.5 | 34.0 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | S | 115.5 | .. | |
| Halifax..... | 10.03 | 13.51 | 6.86 | 7.97 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 24.8 | 13.1 | 19.3 | 43.0 | 0.8 | S | 111.0 | 43.47 | |
| Windsor..... | 11.63 | 10.71 | 7.04 | 6.07 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 44.2 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 45.00 | |
| King's Col., Windsor | 10.10 | 9.55 | ..... | ..... | 0.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | S | S | .. | .. | |
| Wolfville..... | ..... | 10.33 | 4.86 | ..... | 0.0 | 2.7 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 40.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 89.7 | .. | |
| Pictou..... | 8.93 | 10.14 | 4.30 | 7.23 | 0.2 | 7.7 | 23.0 | 15.8 | 40.3 | 33.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 186.3 | 46.25 | |
| Glace Bay..... | 10.37 | 12.40 | 12.17 | 12.01 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 33.8 | 19.5 | 23.3 | 42.5 | 11.3 | S | 138.1 | 60.73 | |
| Sydney..... | 12.00 | 13.25 | 7.91 | 9.03 | S | 7.8 | 35.2 | 19.2 | 23.0 | 42.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 133.0 | 55.50 | |
| Liverpool..... | 11.92 | 14.33 | ..... | 7.93 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 17.3 | ..... | 9.5 | 17.2 | 62.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | .. | |
| Truro..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.33 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 19.0 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 40.8 | S | 0.0 | 77.6 | .. | |
| Seaford..... | ..... | 13.23 | 5.01 | 6.99 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 15.0 | 2.0 | 11.5 | ..... | 4.0 | 0.0 | .. | .. | |
| Beaver Bank..... | ..... | 9.13 | 2.13 | 8.01 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 27.5 | 11.2 | 13.0 | 32.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 145.7 | .. | |
| Cape North..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11.93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37.0 | 0.3 | S | .. | .. | |
| Shalburne..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.7 | 12.0 | 35.5 | 0.3 | S | .. | .. | |
| Mahone Bay..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | .. |  |
| Guyboro'..... | 9.97 | 11.35 | 7.33 | 9.39 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 27.0 | 11.5 | 15.0 | 58.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 134.0 | 53.00 | |
| MANITOBA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | ..... | ..... | 0.00 | 5.55 | 0.9 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 16.5 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 75.2 | .. | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spence's Bridge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.5 | 9.0 | 0.0 | S | 0.0 | .. | .. | |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's..... | ..... | 13.90 | 12.61 | 19.02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7.0 | 73.7 | 26.2 | 9.6 | 3.4 | .. | .. | |
| Harbor Grace..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6.64 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 15.0 | 25.3 | 67.2 | 12.5 | 7.8 | 137.2 | .. | |

TABLE VII.

NUMBER of days of rain in each Month and Year at the several Stations.

| Stations. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | Year. | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | | May. |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Windsor..... | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 84 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 64 |
| 2 Stony Point..... | 12 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 68 |
| 3 Woodstock..... | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 69 |
| 4 Plattsville..... | 10 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 17 | 70 |
| 5 Simcoe..... | 10 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 70 |
| 6 London..... | 10 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 75 |
| 7 Glencoe..... | 10 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 75 |
| 8 Wyoming..... | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 86 |
| 9 Wilder..... | 10 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 86 |
| 10 Ailsa Craig..... | 11 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 86 |
| 11 Dundas..... | 9 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 86 |
| 12 Ingersoll..... | 11 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 88 |
| 13 Hamilton..... | 7 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 88 |
| 14 Little Current..... | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 102 |
| 15 Point Clark..... | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 102 |
| 16 Goderich..... | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 102 |
| 17 Seaforth..... | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 88 |
| 18 Parkhill..... | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 88 |
| 19 Lucan..... | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 61 |
| 20 Stratford..... | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 78 |
| 21 Kincardine..... | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 81 |
| 22 Orillia..... | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 81 |
| 23 Collingwood..... | 12 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 73 |
| 24 Stayner..... | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 49 |
| 25 Barrie..... | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 78 |
| 26 Gravenhurst..... | 7 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 78 |
| 27 N. Gwillimbury..... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 48 |
| 28 Georgina..... | 9 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 48 |
| 29 Brampton..... | 10 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 71 |
| 30 Thornhill..... | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 71 |
| 31 Newmarket..... | 15 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 102 |
| 32 Toronto..... | 18 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 70 |
| 33 Markham..... | 8 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 70 |
| 34 Springfield..... | 12 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 70 |
| 35 Niagara..... | 12 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 70 |
| 36 Oshawa..... | 12 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 70 |
| 37 Peterborough..... | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 71 |
| 38 Belleville..... | 12 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 75 |
| 39 Perth..... | 12 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 75 |
| 40 Pembroke..... | 12 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 77 |
| 41 Fitzroy Harbor..... | 11 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 77 |
| 42 Brockville..... | 11 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 77 |
| 43 Ottawa..... | 11 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 77 |
| 44 Cornwall..... | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 84 |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon..... | 9 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 81 |
| Montreal..... | 18 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 86 |
| Richmond..... | 18 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 86 |
| Daouville..... | 17 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 101 |
| Quebec..... | 17 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 101 |
| Murray Bay..... | 17 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 101 |
| Levis..... | 17 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 101 |
| Chicoutimi..... | 9 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 81 |
| Charlebourg..... | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 81 |
| River du Loup..... | 14 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 81 |
| Cape Rosier..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 81 |
| Carleton..... | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 81 |
| Lotbinière..... | 8 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 81 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 22 | 118 |
| Bas River..... | 19 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 16 | 117 |
| Petersville..... | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 68 |
| Dorchester..... | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 68 |
| Fredericton..... | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 68 |
| McAdam's Junction..... | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 68 |

TABLE VII.—(Continued.)

| Stations. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | Year. | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| | June. | July. | Auged. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | | May. |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 12 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 112 |
| Digby..... | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 82 |
| Halifax..... | 12 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 17 | 107 |
| Windsor..... | 11 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 108 |
| King's College, Windsor..... | 12 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 19 | |
| Wolfville..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | 11 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 12 | |
| Pictou..... | 16 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 112 |
| Glace Bay..... | 12 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 20 | 137 |
| Sydney..... | 12 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 143 |
| Liverpool..... | 9 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Truro..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 10 | |
| Seaforth..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 8 | |
| Beaver Bank..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 11 | |
| Cape North..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 21 | |
| Shelburne..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 17 | |
| Mahone Bay..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 11 | |
| Guysboro..... | 15 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 123 |
| MANITOWA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | 8 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 14 | |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spence's Bridge..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's..... | ..... | 10 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 22 | |
| Harbor Grace..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | 8 | 9 | 2 | 14 | 14 | |

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER of days Rain in each Quarter, and the days of Snow in each Month.

| Stations. | Quarterly No. of Days Rain. | | | | No. of Days Snow. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------|---------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|--------|----|--|--|
| | Summer. | Autumn. | Wtr. | Spring. | 1871. | | | | 1872. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | Total. | | | |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windsor..... | 20 | 11 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 | | |
| Stony Point..... | 20 | 14 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 71 | | |
| Woodstock..... | 28 | 25 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 47 | | |
| Plattsville..... | 18 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 20 | 20 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 | | |
| Simcoe..... | 24 | 28 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 38 | | |
| London..... | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 16 | | |
| Glencoe..... | 19 | 18 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | | |
| Wyoming..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Wilder..... | 30 | 21 | 6 | .. | 0 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 30 | | |
| Allsa Craig..... | 28 | 16 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Dundas..... | 21 | 16 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 | | |
| Ingersoll..... | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | .. | | |
| Hamilton..... | 28 | 18 | 16 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 54 | | |
| Little Current..... | .. | 12 | .. | 12 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Point Clark..... | .. | 34 | 10 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 71 | | |
| Goderich..... | 30 | 21 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 68 | | |
| Scarsforth..... | .. | 20 | 5 | .. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 40 | | |
| Scarhill..... | 22 | 14 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 37 | | |
| Lucan..... | 25 | 17 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 60 | | |
| Stratford..... | 24 | 19 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 78 | | |
| Kincardine..... | 28 | 24 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 74 | | |
| Orillia..... | 21 | 27 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | .. | | |
| Collingwood..... | 23 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8 | 12 | .. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Stayner..... | 20 | 16 | .. | 12 | 0 | 6 | 18 | .. | 0 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 61 | | |
| Barrie..... | 30 | 20 | 5 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 68 | | |
| Gravenhurst..... | 28 | 27 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 56 | | |
| N. Gwillimbury..... | 12 | 18 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 78 | | |
| Georgina..... | 30 | 31 | 10 | 24 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 55 | | |
| Brampton..... | 22 | 21 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Thornhill..... | 18 | 6 | .. | .. | 0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Newmarket..... | 20 | 25 | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 75 | | |
| Toronto..... | 32 | 31 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 55 | | |
| Markham..... | 16 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 49 | | |
| Springfield..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Niagara..... | 31 | 26 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | | |
| Oshawa..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Peterborough..... | 21 | 23 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 49 | | |
| Belleville..... | 20 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 59 | | |
| Perth..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 1 | 28 | 7 | .. | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 48 | | |
| Pembroke..... | 41 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 45 | | |
| Fitzroy Harbor..... | 38 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Brockville..... | .. | .. | 6 | 18 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Ottawa..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Cornwall..... | 28 | 14 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 47 | | |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huntingdon..... | 26 | 19 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 56 | | |
| Montreal..... | 42 | 28 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 70 | | |
| Richmond..... | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 52 | | |
| Danville..... | 52 | 25 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 67 | | |
| Quebec..... | .. | 25 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 59 | | |
| Murray Bay..... | .. | .. | 0 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 48 | | |
| Levis..... | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | .. | .. | 7 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Chicoutimi..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Charlebourg..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| River du Loup..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | |
| Cape Roxier..... | .. | 6 | 4 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2 | .. | 37 | | |
| Carleton..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Lotbiniere..... | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

| Stations. | Quarterly No. of Days Rain. | | | | Number of Days Snow. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|--------|----|
| | | | | | 1871. | | | 1872. | | | | | | |
| | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | Total. | |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John..... | 34 | 29 | 13 | 38 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 56 |
| Basin River..... | 31 | 34 | 11 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 67 |
| Petersville..... | 26 | 13 | 4 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 30 |
| Dorchester..... | .. | .. | 15 | 37 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 35 |
| Fredericton..... | .. | .. | 11 | 26 | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 1 | .. | 0 | .. |
| MeAdam Junction..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth..... | 38 | 23 | 20 | 26 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 55 |
| Digby..... | 22 | 25 | 14 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 54 |
| Halifax..... | 35 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 55 |
| Windsor..... | 34 | 31 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 40 |
| King's Coll., Windsor.. | 31 | 21 | .. | 30 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wolfville..... | .. | 30 | 17 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 49 |
| Pictou..... | 37 | 33 | 17 | 25 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 51 |
| Glace Bay..... | 43 | 42 | 22 | 30 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 63 |
| Sydney..... | 42 | 45 | 24 | 32 | 1 | 9 | 20 | 15 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 75 |
| Liverpool..... | 32 | 37 | .. | .. | 0 | 3 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Truro..... | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 0 | .. |
| Seaforth..... | .. | 32 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 64 |
| Beaver Bank..... | .. | 37 | 15 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 26 |
| Cape North..... | .. | 36 | 10 | 38 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 43 |
| Shelburne..... | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Mahone Bay..... | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Guystoro..... | 41 | 32 | 24 | 26 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 62 |
| MANITOBA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg..... | .. | .. | 0 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spence's Bridge..... | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John's..... | .. | 45 | 33 | 32 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 78 |
| Harbor Grace..... | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | 9 | 14 | 13 | 21 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |

h.
May.
Total
88
71
67
67
68
16
30
38
34
34
64
71
63
40
37
37
73
74
61
63
58
78
55
75
55
45
65
49
50
43
45
47
64
70
52
97
50
43
37

TABLE IX.

RAIN FALL in each Month and Number of Days Rain in the several Provinces, and in the several districts of the Province of Ontario.

| Districts. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|
| | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| West and South West District..... | 3.71 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 1.67 | 0.88 | 1.98 | 1.04 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 0.46 | 1.45 | 2.68 |
| North and North West do | 2.29 | 1.14 | 1.68 | 2.31 | 1.65 | 1.79 | 0.25 | 0.04 | 0.38 | 0.9 | 1.27 | 2.28 |
| Central do | 2.30 | 1.47 | 2.15 | 1.72 | 0.86 | 2.24 | 0.87 | 0.19 | 0.48 | 0.68 | 1.07 | 2.28 |
| North East and East do | 2.55 | 2.81 | 1.63 | 1.39 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 0.44 | 0.12 | 0.33 | 0.68 | 0.53 | 2.70 |
| Ontario | 2.79 | 1.77 | 1.84 | 1.90 | 1.19 | 1.89 | 0.60 | 0.22 | 0.53 | 0.93 | 1.13 | 2.31 |
| Quebec | 1.60 | 5.45 | 3.15 | 2.08 | 3.98 | 0.94 | 0.45 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 1.50 | 2.72 |
| New Brunswick..... | 3.46 | 2.97 | 3.78 | 2.39 | 5.31 | 2.59 | 2.05 | 2.13 | 0.51 | 1.25 | 1.44 | 5.41 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 3.31 | 3.43 | 4.13 | 4.07 | 4.13 | 3.36 | 3.14 | 2.27 | 1.94 | 0.85 | 2.50 | 4.96 |

DAYS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| West and South West District..... | 9.3 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 12.9 |
| North and North West do | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 10.9 |
| Central do | 10.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 13.0 |
| North East and East do | 9.3 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 12.4 |
| Ontario | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 12.0 |
| Quebec | 13.0 | 13.7 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 11.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 11.1 |
| New Brunswick..... | 13.0 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 16.4 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 14.8 |

The Stations comprised in the first district of Ontario, are Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive, of Tables V and VII.

The Stations comprised in the second district of Ontario, are Nos. 14 to 23 inclusive.

The Stations comprised in the third district of Ontario, are Nos. 24 to 33 inclusive.

The Stations comprised in the fourth district of Ontario, are Nos. 34 to 44 inclusive.

The mean for Ontario is derived from the aggregate sums.

TABLE X.

Differences of the Monthly Rainfall in Table V, from the average means derived from three or more years. The differences being marked (+) or (-) according as the means in Table V, are greater or less than their respective standard of reference.

| | No. of Years included in average. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| Windsor..... | 5 | -1.65 | -0.72 | -1.07 | -0.87 | -1.15 | -0.92 | -0.26 | +1.83 | -0.75 | -0.70 | -0.50 | +1.06 |
| Simcoe..... | 5 | +1.50 | -1.66 | -0.29 | -1.22 | -1.77 | -1.89 | -1.22 | -0.83 | -1.07 | -2.80 | -2.61 | -0.90 |
| Hamilton..... | 5 | -0.40 | -1.28 | +1.54 | -2.28 | -1.29 | +0.97 | -1.11 | -0.99 | -0.52 | -2.02 | -0.69 | -0.82 |
| Toronto..... | 31 | +0.37 | -2.06 | -0.28 | -2.51 | -1.24 | -0.83 | -0.74 | -1.01 | -0.54 | -0.92 | -1.58 | -1.82 |
| Stratford..... | 8 | -1.34 | -1.85 | -1.19 | -1.60 | -1.40 | -0.73 | -0.55 | -0.58 | -0.07 | -1.30 | -0.26 | +0.15 |
| Goderich..... | 6 | -1.55 | -1.28 | -0.89 | -0.06 | -1.89 | +0.06 | -0.50 | -0.80 | +0.15 | -1.64 | -0.35 | +0.42 |
| Belleville..... | 6 | +3.59 | -0.79 | -0.49 | -2.32 | -0.88 | +0.04 | -0.72 | -1.19 | -0.06 | -1.51 | -0.98 | +0.73 |
| Peterborough..... | 5 | -0.32 | +0.23 | -0.64 | -0.70 | -0.29 | +0.51 | -0.06 | -0.77 | -0.07 | -1.12 | -1.89 | +1.05 |
| Barris..... | 6 | -0.72 | -2.16 | -0.76 | -0.57 | -1.31 | -0.49 | -0.73 | -0.01 | -0.21 | -1.31 | -0.52 | +1.36 |
| Corwall..... | 3 | -0.44 | -0.80 | -0.85 | -2.86 | -1.52 | -1.45 | -0.01 | 0.00 | -0.83 | -0.31 | -2.21 | -1.86 |
| Pembroke..... | 5 | -0.08 | +1.86 | -0.88 | -1.70 | -1.07 | +1.25 | +0.20 | -0.17 | -0.17 | -0.67 | -1.46 | +2.85 |
| Montreal..... | 10 | -0.55 | +3.50 | -0.36 | -2.42 | -0.50 | -0.96 | -0.58 | -0.06 | -0.86 | -1.44 | -0.70 | -3.85 |
| Quebec..... | 4 | -0.72 | +0.62 | +0.94 | -1.84 | +2.84 | -0.31 | -0.00 | -0.31 | 0.00 | -0.52 | -0.11 | +1.01 |
| St. John..... | 11 | +1.05 | +0.36 | +0.33 | -1.12 | -1.29 | -2.52 | -0.17 | +1.08 | -2.27 | -0.83 | -0.70 | +3.70 |
| Halifax..... | 9 | +0.05 | +1.06 | +0.43 | +0.87 | -0.55 | -1.30 | -1.68 | -1.20 | -1.10 | -2.39 | -0.37 | +0.30 |

TABLE XI.

SHOWING the excess or deficiency of rain in the several months of the year ending 31st May, 1872, as compared with that of the year ending 31st May, 1871.

| Districts. | 1871. | | | | | | 1872. | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| W & S W Dist | +0.16 | -4.50 | -1.68 | -1.10 | -2.97 | +0.80 | -0.36 | -0.13 | +0.57 | -2.96 | -0.58 | +1.21 |
| N & N W " | -1.45 | -4.92 | -1.08 | -0.88 | -3.85 | -0.77 | -0.26 | -0.49 | -0.33 | -1.51 | -1.00 | -1.64 |
| Central " | -3.80 | -1.59 | -0.92 | -3.97 | -1.70 | -1.24 | -1.48 | -0.39 | +0.44 | -2.59 | -1.45 | -0.17 |
| N E & E " | +0.23 | -0.04 | -0.17 | -1.41 | -5.11 | -1.44 | -0.01 | -0.56 | -0.13 | -1.70 | -2.28 | -1.45 |
| Ontario..... | -0.88 | -3.48 | -0.96 | -1.39 | -2.99 | -0.06 | -0.38 | -0.47 | +0.32 | -2.31 | -1.30 | -1.21 |
| Quebec..... | -0.29 | +1.45 | +0.52 | +1.05 | -0.56 | -0.74 | -0.12 | -0.91 | -0.15 | -2.27 | -0.98 | -1.68 |
| N. Brunsw'k. | +0.55 | -0.01 | +1.06 | +0.20 | -1.10 | -2.85 | +0.97 | +0.49 | 1.07 | -0.39 | -1.73 | -2.47 |
| N. Scotia..... | +0.50 | +0.35 | +1.14 | -0.82 | -0.95 | -3.73 | -2.99 | +0.07 | -0.41 | -2.08 | -0.37 | -2.59 |

TABLE XII.

RAINFALL and No. of days of Rain in each quarter, with the depth of Snow and No. of days of Snow in each Month, for the

| Districts. | Quarterly depth of Rain in inches. | | | | Depth of Snow in inches. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|
| | | | | | 1871. | | | 1872. | | | | |
| | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. | October. | November. | December. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
| West and South West District.. | 7.65 | 4.25 | 2.65 | 4.73 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| North and North West do .. | 5.04 | 5.69 | 1.06 | 4.68 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 17.4 | 9.6 | 15.4 | 6.5 | 0.0 |
| Central do .. | 5.93 | 4.31 | 1.16 | 3.98 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| North East and East do .. | 4.93 | 4.38 | 0.56 | 3.20 | 3 | 7.4 | 24.6 | 10.2 | 47.4 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 |
| Ontario..... | 6.41 | 4.93 | 1.37 | 4.19 | 0.12 | 9.0 | 22.7 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| Quebec..... | 10.20 | 6.44 | 0.55 | 4.07 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 20.8 | 12.9 | 27.5 | 18.9 | 6.6 | 0.2 |
| New Brunswick..... | 10.18 | 10.45 | 4.48 | 6.94 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 16.8 | 26.2 | 29.8 | 25.4 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 10.43 | 11.31 | 4.36 | 5.55 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 25.4 | 12.4 | 15.2 | 46.9 | 5.2 | 0.6 |

| DAYS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| West and South West District.. | 24.6 | 17.6 | 8.3 | 22.0 | 8 | 4.9 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 |
| North and North West do .. | 24.6 | 21.7 | 6.1 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 17.6 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| Central do .. | 23.7 | 22.3 | 9.5 | 22.7 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| North East and East do .. | 20.4 | 21.8 | 5.3 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 12.9 | 9.0 | 3.8 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| Ontario..... | 25.6 | 20.8 | 7.3 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 14.6 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| Quebec..... | 10.2 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 17.5 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 27.5 | 18.9 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| New Brunswick..... | 23.8 | 29.0 | 10.3 | 27.6 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 25.6 | 31.0 | 13.4 | 23.7 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 12.0 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 3.9 | 0.4 |

See Note to Table IX.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Toronto, for the year 1871, from the records of the Magnetic Observatory.

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Year. |
|---|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| Mean Temperature of the Air..... | 21.34 | 24.33 | 34.05 | 42.05 | 54.15 | 61.30 | 65.98 | 67.37 | 54.82 | 46.28 | 30.00 | 19.90 | 43.83 |
| Dur. from average of (81 years)..... | -1.80 | +1.36 | +5.13 | +1.66 | +2.60 | -0.23 | -1.35 | +1.33 | -3.33 | +2.50 | -6.12 | -6.14 | -0.35 |
| Highest Temperature..... | 46.4 | 48.0 | 63.5 | 72.8 | 85.0 | 83.0 | 88.4 | 89.5 | 81.8 | 72.2 | 47.1 | 48.2 | 89.5 |
| Lowest Temperature..... | -13.2 | -15.3 | 17.0 | 25.9 | 32.7 | 41.2 | 47.8 | 46.0 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| Mean Maximum Temperature..... | 28.41 | 30.78 | 37.58 | 45.81 | 55.67 | 63.17 | 70.13 | 77.40 | 64.53 | 50.26 | 38.97 | 29.63 | 50.88 |
| Mean Minimum Temperature..... | 14.41 | 17.08 | 23.58 | 30.57 | 38.93 | 45.67 | 51.67 | 57.94 | 46.90 | 40.76 | 26.12 | 14.90 | 30.72 |
| Mean Daily Range..... | 14.00 | 13.33 | 14.23 | 17.24 | 19.74 | 19.30 | 20.46 | 19.46 | 17.63 | 17.50 | 10.85 | 14.73 | 16.48 |
| Greatest Daily Range..... | 31.6 | 27.0 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 27.6 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 34.3 | 34.6 |
| Mean height of the Barometer..... | 29.7590 | 29.6311 | 29.5695 | 29.4584 | 29.4155 | 29.5431 | 29.5532 | 29.5760 | 29.7200 | 29.6328 | 29.6397 | 29.5734 | 29.6066 |
| Highest Barometer..... | 30.388 | 30.119 | 29.949 | 30.116 | 29.952 | 29.975 | 29.942 | 29.847 | 30.090 | 30.042 | 30.315 | 30.027 | 30.388 |
| Lowest Barometer..... | 29.048 | 28.673 | 29.074 | 29.014 | 29.265 | 29.039 | 29.225 | 29.141 | 29.800 | 29.163 | 29.012 | 28.976 | 28.673 |
| Monthly and Annual Ranges..... | 1.340 | 1.446 | 0.895 | 1.102 | 0.687 | 0.756 | 0.617 | 0.706 | 0.790 | 0.879 | 1.303 | 1.051 | 1.715 |
| Mean of Cloudiness 0=clear, 10=clouded..... | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 6.4 |
| Total amount of Rain..... | 0.864 | 0.040 | 2.782 | 3.818 | 2.302 | 3.340 | 1.255 | 2.800 | 1.290 | 1.185 | 2.655 | 0.940 | 22.771 |
| Number of days, Rain..... | 8 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 110 |
| Total amount of Snow..... | 43.6 | 23.0 | 13.0 | 1.3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96.6 |
| Number of days, Snow..... | 23 | 15 | 12 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 |
| Number of Auroras observed..... | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 55 |
| Number of Thunder Storms..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 22 |

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Montreal, in 1871, by C. Smallwood, Esq., M.D., LL.D.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Year. |
|--|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Mean Temperature..... | 10.71 | 18.27 | 34.72 | 43.06 | 57.89 | 67.49 | 69.80 | 69.27 | 69.44 | 49.31 | 31.20 | 18.14 | 44.80 |
| Highest Temperature..... | 40.1 | 43.2 | 61.6 | 68.0 | 94.8 | 93.3 | 95.0 | 98.6 | 94.0 | 68.0 | 52.3 | 46.2 | 93.0 |
| Lowest Temperature..... | 26.8 | 28.0 | 17.0 | 27.1 | 38.4 | 43.1 | 53.2 | 58.0 | 53.0 | 28.0 | 8.6 | 23.9 | 28.0 |
| Monthly and Annual Range..... | 66.9 | 74.2 | 44.6 | 40.9 | 57.6 | 44.1 | 41.8 | 39.6 | 41.0 | 40.0 | 43.7 | 22.9 | 65.0 |
| Mean Maximum Temperature..... | 17.48 | 27.02 | 43.43 | 52.64 | 70.88 | 74.81 | 79.08 | 79.73 | 70.18 | 57.55 | 38.91 | 22.05 | 57.5 |
| Mean Minimum Temperature..... | 3.24 | 9.08 | 24.09 | 37.45 | 51.19 | 59.08 | 62.59 | 62.47 | 47.86 | 43.78 | 25.23 | 12.15 | 38.5 |
| Mean Daily Range..... | 15.26 | 17.99 | 16.84 | 15.19 | 19.19 | 15.73 | 16.47 | 17.26 | 22.32 | 13.79 | 12.13 | 10.00 | 16.01 |
| Mean Height of the Barometer..... | 30.157 | 29.968 | 29.860 | 29.813 | 29.869 | 29.875 | 29.922 | 29.947 | 30.037 | 29.975 | 29.968 | 29.865 | 29.9537 |
| Highest Barometer..... | 30.865 | 30.559 | 30.422 | 30.446 | 30.261 | 30.149 | 30.267 | 30.301 | 30.386 | 30.504 | 30.456 | 30.402 | 30.865 |
| Lowest Barometer..... | 29.463 | 29.050 | 29.424 | 29.451 | 29.450 | 29.402 | 29.500 | 29.610 | 29.510 | 29.408 | 29.853 | 29.132 | 29.050 |
| Monthly and Annual Range..... | 1.401 | 1.499 | 1.036 | 0.986 | 0.801 | 0.747 | 0.766 | 0.691 | 0.866 | 1.041 | 1.074 | 1.330 | 1.866 |
| Mean of Cloudiness, 0=clear, 10=clouded..... | 4.7 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 4.68 |
| Total Amount of Rain..... | 0.527 | 0.509 | 3.059 | 3.065 | 1.570 | 1.238 | 7.080 | 3.745 | 1.206 | 3.236 | 1.990 | 0.418 | 27.818 |
| Number of Days Rain..... | 5 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 109 |
| Total Amount of Snow..... | 16.5 | 8.4 | 13.5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.3 | 9.2 | 26.8 | 74.6 |
| Number of Days Snow..... | 12 | 10 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 21 | 56 |
| Number of Fair Days..... | 14 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 16 | 7 | 200 |
| Number of Auroras observed..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 28 |

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Quebec, in 1871, by CAPT. ASHE, R. N. F. R. S.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Year. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Mean Temperature..... | 5.3 | 14.0 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 50.5 | 61.2 | 66.8 | 64.9 | 53.6 | 43.2 | 25.6 | 5.2 | 25.1 |
| Highest Temperature..... | 20.2 | 41.2 | 49.2 | 53.1 | 57.0 | 60.3 | 65.2 | 61.6 | 52.5 | 70.0 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 50.3 |
| Lowest Temperature..... | 30.5 | 23.5 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 30.1 | 42.3 | 46.4 | 43.6 | 32.6 | 33.4 | -9.5 | 22.2 | 30.5 |
| Monthly and annual ranges..... | 69.7 | 64.7 | 40.0 | 42.1 | 56.9 | 48.0 | 41.8 | 38.0 | 49.9 | 36.6 | 53.7 | 69.7 | 120.8 |
| Mean maximum Temperature..... | 15.4 | 23.1 | 35.8 | 43.1 | 61.9 | 72.1 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 63.3 | 50.5 | 32.2 | 17.7 | 32.2 |
| Mean minimum Temperature..... | -4.7 | 5.0 | 20.2 | 28.9 | 39.0 | 50.3 | 55.5 | 55.0 | 43.9 | 35.8 | 19.0 | -1.1 | 18.4 |
| Mean Daily Range..... | 20.1 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 22.9 | 21.8 | 22.5 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 18.8 | 18.4 |
| Mean Height of the Barometer..... | 29.77 | 29.556 | 29.526 | 29.467 | 29.495 | 29.454 | 29.498 | 29.530 | 29.671 | 29.592 | 29.492 | 29.506 | 29.550 |
| Mean of Cloudiness..... | 5.5 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| Total amount of Rain..... | R | R | 0.782 | 0.878 | 0.159 | 1.969 | 5.047 | 4.104 | 0.595 | 6.014 | 0.690 | R | 20.246 |
| Number of Days Rain..... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 112 |
| Total amount of Snow..... | 47.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 5.8 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.0 | 9.5 | 20.5 | 124.8 |
| Number of Days Snow..... | 14 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6 | 15 | 59 |
| Number of Fair Days..... | 16 | 21 | 21 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 12 | 21 | 15 | 202 |

ABSTRACT OF Meteorological Observations at Halifax, N. S., in 1871, by F. ALLISON, Esq., M. A.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Year. |
|---|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Mean Temperature..... | 22.60 | 22.06 | 32.99 | 36.90 | 46.66 | 56.13 | 62.76 | 62.56 | 54.72 | 46.44 | 32.74 | 24.63 | 41.94 |
| Highest Temperature..... | 49.4 | 47.3 | 52.8 | 62.8 | 87.2 | 77.9 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 89.9 | 71.8 | 54.3 | 48.8 | 87.2 |
| Lowest Temperature..... | -13.7 | -7.7 | 16.2 | 23.6 | 28.3 | 37.3 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 35.1 | 28.2 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 12.7 |
| Monthly and Annual Ranges..... | 63.1 | 55.0 | 36.6 | 39.2 | 58.9 | 40.6 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 54.8 | 43.5 | 46.1 | 52.5 | 100.9 |
| Mean Maximum Temperature..... | 30.63 | 30.51 | 41.56 | 44.55 | 56.82 | 68.48 | 73.79 | 73.85 | 64.96 | 56.64 | 38.91 | 32.61 | 51.37 |
| Mean Minimum Temperature..... | 13.72 | 13.26 | 25.90 | 31.13 | 37.05 | 47.19 | 54.99 | 54.90 | 46.31 | 40.16 | 27.18 | 15.23 | 33.93 |
| Mean Daily Range..... | 16.90 | 17.55 | 15.66 | 13.42 | 21.77 | 21.29 | 18.80 | 19.05 | 18.67 | 16.48 | 11.72 | 17.09 | 17.41 |
| Mean Height of the Barometer..... | 29.965 | 29.749 | 29.784 | 29.694 | 29.723 | 29.748 | 29.914 | 29.915 | 29.885 | 29.874 | 29.698 | 29.773 | 29.757 |
| Highest Barometer..... | 30.643 | 30.370 | 30.345 | 30.218 | 30.288 | 30.984 | 30.212 | 30.989 | 30.847 | 30.644 | 30.397 | 30.546 | 30.453 |
| Lowest Barometer..... | 29.065 | 28.911 | 29.004 | 29.021 | 29.081 | 29.272 | 29.366 | 29.811 | 29.451 | 29.086 | 28.866 | 29.013 | 28.965 |
| Monthly and Annual Range..... | 1.578 | 1.459 | 1.251 | 1.216 | 1.255 | 0.712 | 0.844 | 1.068 | 0.896 | 1.425 | 1.422 | 1.378 | 1.738 |
| Mean of Cloudiness 0= clear, 10= clouded..... | 7.2 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.0 |
| Total amount of rain..... | 2.38 | 4.11 | 4.39 | 3.42 | 2.69 | 2.96 | 3.86 | 3.69 | 4.81 | 4.49 | 3.21 | 1.88 | 41.31 |
| Numbers of days, rain..... | 8 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 112 |
| Total amount of Snow..... | 14.7 | 19.3 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.0 | 24.3 | 97.3 |
| Number of days, Snow..... | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 13 | 46 |
| Number of Fair days..... | 16 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 14 | 229 |
| Number of Auroras observed..... | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 34 |

Contributions to the Climatology of B. N. A.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS at St. John, N. B., in 1871, by G. MURDOCH, Esq., C. E.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Year. |
|--|----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Mean Temperature..... | 16.86 | 19.6 | 31.80 | 36.76 | 44.75 | 54.28 | 60.27 | 59.87 | 53.66 | 47.80 | 30.30 | 20.47 | 39.71 |
| Highest Temperature..... | 48.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 53.0 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 82.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 67.0 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 82.0 |
| Lowest Temperature..... | 21.0 | 14.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 34.0 | 43.0 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 39.0 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 31.0 |
| Monthly and Annual Ranges..... | 64.0 | 55.0 | 29.0 | 33.0 | 39.0 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 46.0 | 58.0 | 103.0 |
| Mean Maximum Temperature..... | 22.4 | 24.9 | 35.9 | 42.3 | 50.5 | 61.3 | 67.5 | 65.8 | 60.1 | 52.7 | 35.4 | 27.7 | |
| Mean Minimum Temperature..... | 9.0 | 13.6 | 27.2 | 32.3 | 40.2 | 49.4 | 55.2 | 55.2 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 23.6 | 11.7 | |
| Mean Daily Range..... | 12.5 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 11.37 |
| Mean Height of the Barometer..... | 30.117 | 29.891 | 29.823 | 29.865 | 29.969 | 29.867 | 29.852 | 29.948 | 30.019 | 29.977 | 29.783 | 29.900 | 29.917 |
| Highest Barometer..... | 30.740 | 30.504 | 30.400 | 30.344 | 30.367 | 30.123 | 30.293 | 30.395 | 30.400 | 30.510 | 30.468 | 30.666 | 30.740 |
| Lowest Barometer..... | 29.344 | 29.223 | 29.210 | 29.400 | 29.200 | 29.394 | 29.550 | 29.544 | 29.632 | 29.153 | 29.120 | 29.238 | 29.120 |
| Monthly and Annual Ranges..... | 1.396 | 1.182 | 1.190 | 0.944 | 1.167 | 0.728 | 0.743 | 0.851 | 0.768 | 1.357 | 1.348 | 1.428 | 1.620 |
| Mean of Cloudiness, 0=clear, 10=clouded..... | 6.7 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.5 |
| Total amount of Rain..... | 2.150 | 1.800 | 2.450 | 3.850 | 3.845 | 4.050 | 3.810 | 4.730 | 3.245 | 5.885 | 2.805 | 2.500 | 40.700 |
| Number of Days Rain..... | 9 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 124 |
| Total amount of Snow..... | 17.8 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 0.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64.4 |
| Number of Days Snow..... | 14 | 8 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| Number of Fair Days..... | 13 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 139 |
| Number of Auroras observed..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 39 |

Militia.

On the 31st December, 1871, the number of Active Volunteer Militia enrolled in the Dominion, was:

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Nova Scotia..... | 4,471 |
| New Brunswick..... | 2,964 |
| Quebec..... | 14,506 |
| Ontario..... | 21,453 |
| Manitoba..... | 948 |
| Total..... | 44,233 |

Of this number 34,414 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 16 days' continuous drill. Among them were 10 batteries, with 42 field guns. The Reserve Militia, at the same time, numbered:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Nova Scotia..... | 80,945 |
| New Brunswick..... | 59,923 |
| Quebec..... | 222,854 |
| Ontario..... | 330,886 |
| Total..... | 694,008 |

This shows an increase, in two years, of 37,942, and gives a total available force for the defence of the Dominion, of nearly 700,000 men; of young unmarried men, between 18 and 30, there are 222,000. The Adjutant General reports that in some of the rural Battalions of the Active Militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the Backwoodsmen of Canada. Since the commencement of the year 1872, 4 new troops of cavalry, 1 of Engineers, 2 battalions of Infantry, and 3 Independent Companies, have been gazetted, and offers to raise corps are constantly being received. It was found, from the experience of the annual drill, that in a few hours, Brigades of from 2,000 to 5,000 men could be concentrated anywhere, and, if circumstances should require, 30,000 men, with 30 field guns, could be concentrated almost anywhere on the southern frontier of Ontario or Quebec in a very short time, without drawing a single man from the other Provinces. British Columbia has been added to the military district of the Dominion, but the enrolment has not yet been completed.

Dominion Militia Artillery Corps have replaced the Imperial Troops at Kingston and Quebec, and the fortifications and armament at Quebec have been handed over to the Dominion Government. The new forts

at "Point Levis" are not yet armed, but the Imperial Government have given notice that guns of a powerful description, suited to modern warfare, will be mounted on them. At Quebec there are 187 guns mounted, 85 at Kingston and 9 at Toronto, and many of these are powerful and of considerable calibre. Purchases were made in England for the use of the Militia, of 18,000 tunics, 10,500 trousers, 7,000 forage caps, and 7,500 great coats, of 50 marquee tents, 17 by 35 feet, and 500 circular linen tents, and various materials for their repairs, of 10,000 havresacks, and 1,000 nosebags, 1,000 pairs hunting spurs, 500 sets of saddlery, 500 cavalry swords, 2,500 carbines, 150,000 rounds of ball, and 75,000 rounds of blank ammunition for the same and a battery of 40-pounder muzzle loading field guns, with carriages and waggons complete, and 10 9-pounder muzzle loading rifled guns, without carriages, with a supply of ammunition. The Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec comprise about 800 officers and men. Great eagerness has been displayed by both officers and men of the militia to attend them. On the 1st of February, 1872, there were 189 cadets attending the different Infantry Schools. Since their first formation in 1864, 4,235 have passed these schools. Much just pride is felt by the Militia Department in the expedition to Manitoba of 1871, of which mention was made in the Year Book of last year. In a little more than a week from the date of the order to organize the expedition, 275 men, fully equipped, with an ample supply of winter clothing, much of which had to be manufactured, and forwarded from distant points, with a supply of provisions for 30 days, and a further supply for six months collected, ready for any emergency, sailed from Collingwood, and in four weeks, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and the severity of the weather, (the winter having set in unusually early), and the great hardships and difficulties of the road, they were in Fort Garry, a distance of 1,000 miles, completely equipped and ready for service. Only two men were ill when they reached their destination, though "rain, snow, intense cold, and violent gales alternated in rapid succession." As this force, though small in number, was drawn from the military districts of Ontario and Quebec, it may be taken as a fair test of the average hardihood and determination of the Canadian Volunteers.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

In the *Year Book* of 1872 (p. 49) some account was given of the Union and Central Pacific Railway, which has been for some time in actual and profitable operation, between Omaha and Sacramento, and the progress which had been made with the Northern Pacific. The enormous altitudes traversed by the former were shown; together with the calculations put forth by the financial agents of the latter, to prove that a line from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound would be profitable.

We have now before us the progress report of the Exploratory Survey of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, under Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer in Chief, of which

we purpose to give an analysis, in view of the immense importance of that great work, not only to the Dominion, but to the Empire at large.

A summary of the Act of Parliament under which this work is to be constructed, is given under the head of *Legislation* (which see elsewhere in this volume of the *Year Book*, but it may be repeated here.) Its main features are that the work is to be given to a Company or Companies to construct. The Dominion makes a land grant of 50,000,000 acres, and a cash grant, in aid, of \$30,000,000, to be paid as the work proceeds. There can be little doubt that the means thus voted are amply sufficient to build the

railway. In fact they will probably leave a considerable profit on the construction the cost of which is roundly estimated to be \$100,000,000. The ground on which this assertion is made is the comparatively high prices at which lands, given in aid of railways, in the United States, have been sold. The following is a statement of prices of a number of these:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Grand Rapids and Indiana | \$13 98 |
| Burlington and Missouri..... | 11 70 |
| Illinois Central..... | 11 42 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph..... | 11 00 |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.. | 7 63 |
| Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.. | 7 70 |
| Flint and Marquette..... | 7 18 |
| Southern Minnesota..... | 7 04 |
| Atlantic and Pacific..... | 6 77 |
| St. Paul and Pacific..... | 6 50 |
| Winona and St. Peter..... | 7 08 |
| Iowa Falls and Sioux City..... | 6 50 |
| Minnesota Central..... | 6 33 |
| Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.. | 6 00 |
| Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.... | 6 00 |
| Dubuque and Sioux City..... | 6 00 |
| St. Paul and Sioux City..... | 5 67 |
| Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf | 6 39 |
| Des Moines Valley..... | 5 30 |
| Marquette and Ontonagon..... | 5 00 |
| Lake Superior and Mississippi..... | 4 88 |
| Union Pacific..... | 4 25 |
| Denver Pacific..... | 4 18 |
| Kansas Pacific..... | 3 07 |

The average price of these lands is \$7.04 per acre; and it must be remarked that a large portion of all these western lands border on the great American desert which commences west of the 100° of W. Long; which stretches from the Canadian Territory, and runs for thousands of miles south to the plains of Mexico, where the tropical rains are met; they are, therefore, comparatively worthless. The lands which are to be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the other hand are well watered and among the best in the world—if not the absolutely best wheat growing lands in the world. With the progress of settlement they must, therefore, sell at a high price; and this implies large profit to the undertaking. In appraising the value of the land grant of 50,000,000 acres to the U. S. Northern Pacific Railway, the financial agents of that undertaking make the following statement:

"Now what is this landed empire of 50,000,000 acres worth? If it sells for only the low price per acre at which the Kansas Pacific Road forced off its lands, while it ran through and stopped in a wilderness of buffalo grass the proceeds would be over \$195,000,000. If nursed and sold on judicious credits, as were the lands of the Illinois Central, the proceeds would be, on the basis of that road's sales, \$550,000,000! If sold at the average price of the Minnesota School Lands, the proceeds would be \$850,000,000. The elements for appraising the market value of the Northern Pacific Land Grant sufficiently exist to make it absolutely certain that it can be sold for a sum much greater than the cost of constructing and equipping the road."

There would not be any exaggeration in this calculation, if it were not for the disturbing element of *aridity* west of the 100°. But in the case of the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway the combination of favorable climatic, agricultural and commercial conditions, affords reasonable calculations of the highest success and almost unlimited development.

If we take the valuation of the lands set apart for the Canadian Pacific at the Govt. price of only \$1 per acre, they will give \$50,000,000. But they are really worth much more than the U. S. lands of which we have above given quotation of prices. Say however that lands and grant together amount to \$100,000,000; the proposed Railway being 2450 miles in length, this would give \$40,812 per mile for its construction; a sum which we believe will leave a large profit on that work, seeing the nature of the country the road is pass through. We have then the fact that the Govt. grants are alone more than sufficient to build the road.

A question of vital importance in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway is that of

ALTITUDES,

to be overcome in traversing the continent. On this point we refer to the *Profile*, taken from the report of Mr. Sandford Fleming, which is printed elsewhere (facing the title page) in this volume of the *Year Book*. A glance at this will show the immense physical advantages for railway construction, which the route across the continent through Canadian territory possesses over that which is now actually in operation in the United States. The following are altitudes, taken from the *Profile*, over which the railways in the U. S. territory traverse, proceeding west from Omaha:

| Feet above the level of the Sea. | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Cheyenne..... | 6083 |
| Sherman Summit, Bleak Hills..... | 8842 |
| Laramie..... | 7175 |
| Bridgers Pass Rocky Mountains.... | 7684 |
| Green River..... | 6082 |
| Wasatch Summit..... | 7600 |
| Ogden City..... | 4820 |
| Promontory City..... | 4943 |
| North Point Salt Lake..... | 4290 |
| Humbolt Hills..... | 5650 |
| Humbolt Lake..... | 4047 |
| Summit Sierra Nevada..... | 7044 |

The altitudes to be surmounted by the Canadian Pacific, taken from the same source, are as follows:—

| Feet above the level of the Sea. | |
|---|------|
| Long Lake..... | 1800 |
| Lake Nipigon..... | 1250 |
| Height of land between Lake Nipigon and Fort Garry..... | 1500 |
| Fort Garry..... | 640 |
| Jasper House..... | 3872 |
| Yellow Head Pass..... | 3760 |
| Tête Jaune Cache..... | 2560 |
| Albreto Lake..... | 2835 |
| Kanfoops..... | 810 |
| Lytton..... | 700 |
| Hope..... | 150 |

Nothing can be more conclusive than a comparison between these two figures. But the dynamic and physical difficulties implied in hauling heavy trains over great altitudes are not alone to be surmounted. The climatic influences connected with them are scarcely a less important consideration. Proportion of altitude implies proportion of severity of weather and fall of snow. The works found necessary to protect from snow falls on the U. S. Railway are stupendous; and yet, the traffic was often impeded, for days, from snow blockade last winter. Everywhere along the Canadian line there is reason to believe the fall of snow will be very light.

DISTANCES.

We next come to the question of distances. In relation to these as compared with the United States the Canadian route is again greatly favoured, as will appear from the following statement, taken from Mr. Fleming's Report:—

| | Miles. | | |
|---|--------|---|-------|
| San Francisco to New York.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central and New York Central..... | 3,363 | San Francisco to Montreal.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk Railway..... | 3,251 |
| New Westminster to Montreal.—Canadian Pacific, and Line to Montreal via Ottawa..... | 2,730 | New Westminster to Montreal.—Canadian Pacific, Montreal and Ottawa..... | 2,730 |
| Difference in favour of Canadian Route..... | 633 | Difference in favour of Canadian Route..... | 521 |
| San Francisco to New York.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central and New York Central..... | 3,363 | San Francisco to Boston.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central, New York Central, to Troy, Troy to Boston.... | 3,422 |
| New Westminster to New York.—Canadian Pacific, St. Lawrence & Ottawa, Osgdenburgh & Rome, and New York Central..... | 3,058 | New Westminster to Boston.—Canadian Pacific, Ottawa to Montreal, Montreal to Boston..... | 3,087 |
| Difference in favour of Canadian Route..... | 305 | Difference in favour of Canadian Route..... | 335 |
| | | San Francisco to Portland.—Union Pacific, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk Railway..... | 3,548 |
| | | Westminster to Portland.—Canadian Pacific, Ottawa & Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway..... | 3,027 |
| | | Difference in favour of Canadian Route..... | 521 |

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES.

The following is a statement of comparative distances between Montreal and Toronto and Fort Garry:

| Names of Places between Montreal, Toronto and Fort Garry. | Rail or Water. | Total Distance. | |
|---|----------------|------------------------|--------|
| | | Intermediate Distance. | Miles. |
| Montreal to Mattawa..... | Rail. | 280 | Miles |
| Mattawa to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)..... | do | 900 | |
| Montreal to Fort Garry (via Mattawa)..... | | | 1180 |
| Montreal to Mattawa..... | Rail. | 280 | |
| Mattawa to Sault Ste. Marie..... | do | 280 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Nipigon..... | Water. | 260 | |
| Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)..... | Rail. | 440 | |
| Montreal to Fort Garry (via Mattawa, Sault and Nipigon)..... | | | 1260 |
| Montreal to Mattawa..... | Rail. | 280 | |
| Mattawa to Sault Ste. Marie..... | do | 280 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth..... | R or W | 400 | |
| Duluth to Moorhead..... | Rail. | 248 | |
| Moorhead to Fort Garry..... | do | 237 | |
| Montreal to Fort Garry (via Mattawa, Sault, Duluth and Moorhead)..... | | | 1440 |
| Montreal to Chicago..... | Rail. | 848 | |
| Chicago to St. Paul..... | do | 491 | |
| St. Paul to Fort Garry..... | do | 504 | |
| Montreal to Fort Garry (via Chicago and St. Paul)..... | | | 1843 |
| Montreal to Toronto..... | Rail. | 338 | |
| Toronto to Collingwood..... | do | 94 | |
| Collingwood to Nipigon..... | Water. | 540 | |
| Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)..... | Rail. | 440 | |
| Montreal to Fort Garry (via Toronto, Collingwood and Nipigon)..... | | | 1407 |

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES.—(Continued.)

| Names of Places between Montreal, Toronto and Fort Garry. | Rail or Water. | Miles | |
|--|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | Intermediate Distances. | Total Distances. |
| Toronto to Bracebridge (via Northern and Toronto and Nipissing Railway)..... | Rail. | 180 | |
| Bracebridge to Mattawa..... | do | 80 | |
| Mattawa to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)..... | do | 900 | |
| <i>Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge and Mattawa).....</i> | | | 1110 |
| Toronto to Bracebridge..... | Rail. | 130 | |
| Bracebridge to Sault Ste. Marie..... | do | 280 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Nipigon..... | Water. | 260 | |
| Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)..... | Rail. | 440 | |
| <i>Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge, Sault and Nipigon).....</i> | | | 1110 |
| Toronto to Bracebridge..... | Rail. | 130 | |
| Bracebridge to Sault Ste. Marie..... | do | 280 | |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth..... | R or W | 400 | |
| Duluth to Moorhead..... | Rail. | 248 | |
| Moorhead to Fort Garry..... | do | 237 | |
| <i>Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge, Sault, Duluth and Moorhead).....</i> | | | 1260 |
| Toronto to Chicago..... | Rail. | 512 | |
| Chicago to St. Paul..... | do | 491 | |
| St. Paul to Breckenridge..... | do | 217 | |
| Breckenridge to Fort Garry..... | do | 287 | |
| <i>Toronto to Fort Garry (via Chicago and St. Paul).....</i> | | | 1507 |
| Toronto to Collingwood..... | Rail. | 94 | |
| Collingwood to Nipigon..... | Water. | 540 | |
| Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific)..... | Rail. | 440 | |
| <i>Toronto to Fort Garry (via Collingwood and Nipigon and Canadian Pacific).....</i> | | | 1074 |
| Toronto to Collingwood..... | Rail. | 94 | |
| Collingwood to Duluth..... | Water. | 700 | |
| Duluth to Moorhead..... | Rail. | 248 | |
| Moorhead to Fort Garry..... | do | 237 | |
| <i>Toronto to Fort Garry (via Collingwood, Duluth and Moorhead).....</i> | | | 1274 |
| Fort Garry to Duluth (Railway made or projected)..... | | 480 | |
| Fort Garry to Nipigon (Canadian Pacific, Main Line and Branch)..... | | 440 | |

NOTE.—Where ever Fort Garry is mentioned in the above distances, the lower Fort Garry or Stone Fort is the place meant; this being found the most eligible point for crossing Red River.

As having an interesting relation to this comparative statement we find the following note in the report from which we have noted:

The distance from Japan, China or the Asiatic Coast generally, to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific than by the Union Pacific Railway. In reference to this point Professor Maury, U. S., writes: "The trade-winds place Vancouver's Island on the way side of the road from China and Japan to San Francisco so completely that a trading vessel under canvas to the latter place would take the same route as if she was bound for Vancouver's Island—so that all return cargoes would naturally come there in order to save two or three weeks, besides

"risks and expenses." It must, however, be clearly understood that this advantage equivalent to the distance between Vancouver Island and San Francisco, viz, about 100 miles, is independent of and in addition to the saving of direct distance, by the Canadian route, given above.

Latitudes and Longitudes.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| New York..... | { Lat. 40°-42'-42" N. |
| | { Lon. 74°-00'-00" W. |
| Montreal..... | { Lat. 45°-30'-17" N. |
| | { Lon. 73°-58'-30" W. |
| San Francisco..... | { Lat. 37°-49'-12" N. |
| | { Lon. 122°-30'-42" W. |
| New Westminster | { Lat. 49°-18'-00" N. |
| | { Lon. 123°-54'-30" W. |

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES.

The following is a statement of approximate distances of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as projected:

| | Intermediate Distances. | | Total distance. |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Miles | Miles |  | Miles |
| Mattawa to junction of Nipigon branch..... | 590 | ..... |  |
| Junction of Nipigon branch to Fort Garry..... | 320 | ..... |  |
| Mattawa to Fort Garry..... | | 900 | |
| Nipigon branch..... | 120 | | |
| Fort Garry to Jasper House..... | | 1000 | |
| Jasper House to Yellow Head Pass..... | 40 | ..... |  |
| Yellow Head Pass to Tête Jaune Cache..... | 60 | ..... |  |
| Jasper House to Tête Jaune Cache..... | | 100 | |
| Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache..... | | 2000 | |
| Tête Jaune Cache to New Westminster (Burrard Inlet) via Kamloops and line under Survey..... | | 450 | |
| Mattawa to New Westminster..... | | 2450 | |
| Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above)..... | | 2000 | |
| Tête Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet, via North Thompson and Lac la Hache..... | | 450 | |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet..... | | 2450 | |
| Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above)..... | | 2000 | |
| Tête Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet, via North Fraser River and Forts George and Chilcotin..... | | 450 | |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet..... | | 2450 | |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet (as above)..... | | 2450 | |
| Bute Inlet to Alberni Canal (Barclay Sound)..... | | 150 | |
| Mattawa to Alberni Canal..... | | 2600 | |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet (as above)..... | | 2450 | |
| Bute Inlet to Victoria (Esquimalt Harbor)..... | | 250 | |
| Mattawa to Victoria..... | | 2700 | |
| Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above)..... | | 2000 | |
| Tête Jaune Cache to Port Essington, via North Fraser River..... | | 500 | |
| Mattawa to Port Essington..... | | 2500 | |

EXPLORATORY SURVEY.

The following statements are taken from Mr. Fleming's Report:—

"A point near the River Ottawa, opposite Lake Nipissing was selected as the eastern end of the Survey, this point, named 'Mattawa,' is common to and easily connected with the Railways, built and projected, in Ontario and Quebec.

"The terminus on the Pacific coast is still an open question; its selection will probably be governed to a considerable extent, by the comparative facilities for Railway construction presented by various projected routes through British Columbia.

"It was found that the general direction of the Railway Line would be governed, by certain important physical features at various points through the country to be traversed.

"Prominently among these may be men-

tioned: 1st, the very rugged country along the shores of, and for some distance back of Lakes Huron and Superior; 2nd, Lake Nipigon; 3rd, Lake of the Woods; 4th, Lake Manitoba; 5th, the Rocky Mountains; and lastly the Gold, Selkirk and Cascade ranges of mountains in British Columbia.

"The leading features of the country naturally divide the survey into three great divisions.

"First.—From Mattawa to Fort Garry.

"Second.—From Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains.

"Third.—From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast;

It will be convenient to refer to the subject under these separate heads.

MATTAWA TO FORT GARRY.

"Very little information could be obtained

respecting a great extent of the country between Mattawa and Fort Garry. It had scarcely been penetrated more than a few miles back of the River Ottawa and the Lakes Huron and Superior, except on the canoe routes which lead to the outlying posts of the Hudson Bay Company. Along the chain of Lakes extending from Fort William to Manitoba, however, its character was better understood.

"What was really known of this country, particularly that long stretch between the Ottawa and the northern end of Lake Superior, indicated that it was not favorable for Railway construction. Along the coast of Lake Superior, the ground was reported most impracticable and forbidding.

"It was deemed advisable therefore in projecting a chain of surveys, to make the attempt of piercing through the interior at a considerable distance back from the Lake, in the hope of finding ground free from those serious obstacles which presented themselves on or near the coast.

"It was at the same time considered important to make the attempt of finding a practicable line which would touch the navigable waters of Lake Superior, at the nearest point to Fort Garry, viz:—At Neipigon, or Thunder Bay.

"A branch survey was authorized from the Nipissing District to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with lines projected south of Lake Superior, and with steam boat navigation to Neipigon, or Thunder Bay.

"To obtain as much information as possible within the year, an expedition was also sent northerly to James' Bay.

"The last named expedition ascended to the head waters of the river Ottawa, and Northerly by the river Abitibi to Moose Factory, returning by Moose River and Michipicoten River to Lake Superior.

FORT GARRY TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"The country west of Fort Garry, consisting, for the most part, of open prairies, and being characterized, even up to the base of the Rocky Mountains, by physical and engineering features, remarkable for their simplicity; a continuous instrumental survey was not for the present deemed necessary.

"A careful examination of all the information obtainable, showed, however, that, as a general rule, the rivers of the plains west of Fort Garry, flow in deeply eroded beds of great width, suggestive of Bridging on a gigantic scale.

"It was found, chiefly from the reports of the Palliser expedition, that the great troughs or valleys through which the streams flow, range over a wide extent of country, from 150 to 300 feet and even 400 feet in depth under the level plateau on each side; these great river troughs are at the same time reported, not infrequently to be about a mile and a mile and three quarters in width.

"It appeared, therefore, of the utmost importance to examine further into this subject with the view of finding a route for the railway through the central plains as direct as possible, avoiding as far as practicable, the obstacles referred to, or overcoming them at the least difficult points.

"A double expedition was organized to proceed by different routes, between Fort Fort Garry and the two most eligible passes

through the Rocky Mountains, viz: The Howse Pass and the Yellow Head Pass.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE PACIFIC.

"Within the Province of British Columbia other most serious obstacles to Railway construction in any desired direction presented themselves, and the selection not only of one of these Passes, but also of a Terminal point on the Pacific Coast, seemed to depend on the success which might attend any attempt to discover the most practicable line for a railway across the interior of the Province.

"The survey in the British Columbia was divided into Districts, one between Howse Pass and Shuswap Lake, a second between Shuswap Lake and the Straits of Georgia by the Lower Fraser River, a third between Yellow Head Pass and the Upper Fraser River through the Cariboo country.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF STAFF.

"The total number of Engineers, Surveyors, Levellers, and assistants employed, together with men, boatmen, packers, &c., would not be far short of eight hundred.

"The first detachment left by the River Ottawa for the interior on the 10th of June. Those for the region north of Lake Superior left Collingwood on the 20th June. In British Columbia, the portion of the staff left Victoria for the mountains on the 20th of July.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEY.

"It has been found impossible to maintain regular communication with many of the parties engaged on the survey during the winter, but judging from the Progress Reports last received, the undersigned feels confident in stating that the surveys projected in June last between Mattawa on the Ottawa and Neipigon Bay on Lake Superior are now, with one exception, completed, and that only two creeks in the survey exist between Neipigon Bay and Fort Garry.

"No serious engineering difficulty has been met with in passing from the Valley of the Ottawa to the country north of Lake Superior; it is impossible, however, to speak favorably of the country embracing over one hundred miles easterly from the River Neipigon. This section is excessively rough and mountainous, and the survey made through it, did not result in finding a practicable line for the Railway.

"West, from Neipigon River to Fort Garry, although two Divisions of the Survey are incomplete, enough is now known of the country to warrant the belief that it will admit of a practicable line with favourable grades for the greater part of the distance.

"Explorations are now being made with the view of ascertaining how far it may be practicable to avoid the very serious difficulties referred to (on Divisions G and H,) by running the Railway Line further in the interior; it has already been found that the rocky and broken country, which presents itself on the shore of Lake Superior, changes very much at a distance of 50 or 60 miles to the north, and from what has been learned it is thought that a perfectly practicable Line will be discovered by the north side of Lake Neipigon. Definite information on this point cannot be received before navigation opens between Collingwood and Lake Superior, when the parties engaged on the explo-

allway,
Total
distances.
Miles
2450
2450
2450
2900
2700
2500
along
back of
the Ne-
Lake
; and
ranges
y na-
great
ry.
Rocky
ms to
e sub-
ained

ration are expected to return, but the Line drawn on the map by the north side of Lake Nepigon shows the general direction in which from the very latest information received, a practicable and favorable Line may be confidently expected.

"The survey and exploration made from Sault Ste. Marie easterly along the northern shore of the Georgian Bay towards Lake Nipissing, establish the fact that a good line can be had with very favorable grades.

"The expedition to James Bay had no difficulty in passing from the river Ottawa northerly to the tide water at the mouth of the Abitibi, and in returning to Lake Superior by Moose River.

"The expedition sent out to examine several projected routes across the Plains west of Fort Garry, and extending up to the Howse Pass on the one hand, and the Yellow Head Pass on the other, have returned after accomplishing the service satisfactorily.

ACROSS THE PRAIRIE:

"The information thus derived shows that on some of the routes, the cost of carrying the Railway across the River Valleys would be very great, but that a comparatively favourable route in this respect as well as in others, may be had by a line drawn from a crossing of the Red River, north of Fort Garry by Dauphin Lake, Swan River, the elbow of the North Saskatchewan, Little River, Beaver Lake, and thence via the Jasper House to the Yellow Head Pass. On some other route it was found that the great rivers flowed in troughs, enormously deep and wide; but the line drawn appears from all the information obtained to involve the least amount of bridging, while at the same time it passes through or near the most available country for settlement; the South Saskatchewan can be crossed on this line by a bridge, 1,400 feet long, not exceeding sixty feet in height above water level, and about 70 feet above the bed of the river at the deepest point. There will probably be even less difficulty in spanning the North Saskatchewan, and as these are the largest rivers to be crossed on the line laid down, the comparatively favorable points for crossing them, which have been found, is considered extremely fortunate, considering the general features of the great water channels in this wide extent of country.

THE GATE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"With regard to the survey between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, although a great deal still remains to be done, material progress has undoubtedly been made.

"A very favorable line for a railway has been found through the Gold Range by the Eagle Pass, extending from Little Dalles on the Columbia to Great Shuswap Lake, and an instrumental survey has been completed from the foot of the last named lake to Hope on the Lower Fraser River. The general engineering features of the approaches to Howse Pass, have also been ascertained.

"The surveying expedition which left Victoria on the 20th July to find a moderately direct line from Quesnel Mouth, through the Cariboo county to Tête Jaune Cache, has failed in its object. The lowest pass discovered through the Selkirk range, although about 1000 feet lower than the

mountains adjoining is reported to be at such an elevation, that the ground falls on the one side 1600 feet in five miles and on the other 2300 feet in about six miles, thus proving the pass impracticable for a railway, unless with a tunnel at an enormous cost.

"A favorable pass from the North Fraser River in the neighborhood of Tête Jaune Cache, to the north branch of the Thompson River has been found.

"According to the information received, this will admit of a line being constructed from Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops, with grades not exceeding 50 feet per mile.

"The fortunate discovery of a practicable line with grades so favorable, between Kamloops and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, via the North Thompson and the Yellow Head Pass, together with information received from the expedition, which examined the country on the eastern slope of the mountains, led to the abandonment of all further work on the survey via Howse Pass.

"Kamloops is an important point on the line which was being surveyed from New Westminster through the Eagle Pass to Howse Pass. The distance from Kamloops to a common point near Edmonston House, is not greater by the North Thompson and Yellow Head Pass, than it is by Eagle and Howse Pass, while all information goes to show that a very much better and less costly line can be had by the former than by the latter route.

"Finding that the Kamloops could be easier reached from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains by the Yellow Head than by the Howse Pass, there was no longer any object in continuing operations east of Kamloops on the latter route.

"This led to the adoption by the Government on the 2nd inst., of the Yellow Head Pass as the *gate* to British Columbia from the east.

"The adoption of the Yellow Head Pass has greatly simplified the survey, and now the efforts of the whole staff in British Columbia, are concentrated on lines leading to one common point, viz: Tête Jaune Cache, in about longitude 120° and latitude 53°. It being impossible to reach the Pass selected through the Rocky Mountains from the west, without first touching the River Fraser at this point.

THE RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"The next important consideration is the establishment of the railway route from Tête Jaune Cache, to the Pacific Coast.

"It has already been mentioned that there will be no difficulty in building a railway with very favorable grades from Tête Jaune Cache to Kamloops. From Kamloops a survey has been made to Burrard's Inlet (the harbour of New Westminster) except about 70 miles on the extreme western end of the line, and on the latter section no serious difficulties are believed to exist. This survey shows that a practicable line with favorable grades may be had, although the cost, particularly along the *canyon* of the Lower Fraser River, will be considerably above the average.

"The Harbour of Esquimaux, near Victoria on Vancouver's Island, is strongly advocated by some as the point where railway should terminate. To reach Esquimaux without break, it will be necessary to bridge the Straits of Georgia in the neighborhood of

Valdes Island where the channel is narrowest, and the question of building can only be settled by careful survey.

"Assuming that it may be found practicable to form a bridge connection between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, the physical formation of the country will render it necessary to carry the line along by Bute Inlet. It is important, therefore, to ascertain how Bute Inlet can be easiest reached from Tête Jaune Cache.

"Although the attempt made last year to find a short line across the Cariboo country in the required direction proved unsuccessful, all further attempts have not been abandoned. The work of exploration has been carried on during the winter and a diligent search will be continued wherever success is at all possible. Some hopes are entertained that a line may be found from the North Thompson across the Selkirk Range to the Quesnel Lakes and thence *via* Quesnel mouth to Bute Inlet, but should this fail, a careful examination will be made about fifty miles further to the south on a line projected through Horse Lake and Lake La Hache. Should all these explorations prove failures, it is confidently believed that it will be quite possible to reach Bute Inlet by a practicable line from Tête Jaune Cache, going round the Cariboo country on the north side along the banks of the Chilcotin River, and thence across the Chilcotin plains. The only serious objection to the latter route will be its length. The gradients can scarcely fall to be favorable on account of the line following the river for over 250 miles on a uniform and gradual descent.

"Besides Burrards Inlet and Esquimaux, other harbours accessible from the Pacific have been spoken of for the terminus. Of these may be mentioned Alberni at the head of Barclay Sound, another harbour at Nootka Sound, Bentinck Arm, also Port Eslington, or some suitable point at the mouth of the Skeena River. It is somewhat premature, however, to discuss the merits of any of these points without further information respecting the means of reaching them from Tête Jaune Cache.

"In concluding a summary of what has been accomplished since the survey was instituted in June last, it is greatly to be regretted that more definite information has not yet been received respecting the explorations now in progress east and west of Lake Nipigon, in the rear of the rugged belt along Lake Superior.

"Assuming, however, and enough it is believed is known to warrant the assumption, that all difficulties in this quarter will be obviated, it may be claimed that the practicability and the general direction of the Railway Line from Ottawa to Fort Garry, thence across the great plains and the Rocky Mountains to Tête Jaune Cache has approximately been determined, and that from the last named point at least one line to the waters of the Pacific Ocean has been found practicable.

"It will be interesting to compare some of the features of the line referred to in the last paragraph with the Union Pacific Railway, in the United States, for this purpose a diagram accompanies this, showing their profiles of both. (See Diagram opposite Title Page of Year Book.)

SHORTNESS OF THE ROUTE.

"Montreal and Toronto are the chief

Commercial centres in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and it is important to ascertain how they can best be reached from a point in the Interior—say Fort Garry.

"According to the Table (hereinbefore given), the distance between Montreal and Fort Garry by the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is 1,180 miles, while by Railway projected through Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and Pembina, the distance is 1,440 miles, and by way of Chicago and St. Paul, the distance is 1,843 miles—showing that by the three *all-rail* routes, made or projected between Fort Garry and Montreal, the Canadian Pacific line is 230 miles shorter than the line passing through Sault Ste. Marie, and 663 miles shorter than the route at present travelled *via* Chicago and St. Paul.

"Taking Toronto as a starting point, and using the Northern or Nipissing Railways as far as Bracebridge, thence connecting them with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa, it appears from the Table that the total distance from Fort Garry is 1,110 miles, while by way of Bracebridge, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and Pembina, the distance is 1,290 miles, and by way of Chicago and St. Paul the distance is 1,597 miles, thus establishing the fact of the three *all-rail* routes made or projected between Fort Garry and Toronto, the Canadian Pacific is 170 miles shorter than the route *via* Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, and close on 400 miles less than the Railway route *via* Chicago and St. Paul.

"It will be farther seen that, during the season of open navigation, the distance between Toronto and Fort Garry via Nipigon, is 1,074 against 1,274 miles via Duluth and that part of the Northern Pacific Railway east of Pembina—giving a saving of 200 miles in favour of the Canadian Pacific and branch to Nipigon, of which saving 40 miles is rail and 160 miles water.

"Viewing the Canadian Pacific Railway as a "through" route between Ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the comparative Profile referred to in a previous paragraph, and which accompanies this, illustrates the remarkable engineering advantages which it possesses over the Union Pacific Railway. The lower altitudes to be reached, and the more favorable gradients are not, however, the only advantages.

"A careful examination into the question of distances, shows, beyond dispute, that the Continent can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railway through the United States.

"Referring to the table again, it will be seen that the distance from San Francisco to New York, by the Union Pacific Railway, is 3,363 miles, while from New Westminster to Montreal it is only 2,730 or 633 miles in favor of the Canadian route.

"A closer examination of the table will show that by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, even New York, Boston and Portland will be brought from 300 to 500 miles nearer the Pacific coast than they are at present.

"A comparison of distance between distant points which may form traffic connections with the Inter-Oceanic Railways of North America, brings out some important facts referred to in the table.

"Compared with the Union Pacific Railway, the Canadian Line will shorten the passage from Liverpool and China, in direct distance, more than one thousand miles.

"When the remarkable engineering advantages which appear to be obtainable of

the Canadian Line, and the very great reduction in mileage above referred to are taken into consideration, it is evident that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in entering into competition for the through traffic between the two oceans, will possess in a very high degree the essential elements of success.

"It has been found impossible to make any comparison with the Northern Pacific Railway, projected through the territories of the United States to Puget Sound, as no reliable information could be obtained respecting distances, gradients, elevations, or probable route, except on that portion of the undertaking east of the Red River.

THE INDIANS.

"The Indians along the whole route proved remarkably friendly, when the nature and objects of the several expeditions were explained to them. Many of them rendered valuable service in various ways, in connection with the work of exploration."

REPLY TO OBJECTIONS.

In consequence of some objections that were made in Parliament to his Report on the Pacific Railway exploration, as to the point selected for beginning the easterly end of the survey, he made the following supplementary remarks:

"In the selection of a point for beginning the survey, three main objects had to be kept in view:

1st. "A connection with the Railways of the Province of Ontario.

2nd. "A connection with the Railways of the Province of Quebec.

3rd. "The discovery of a practicable line for a Railway through the wilderness country extending northerly and westerly by Lake Superior to Manitoba.

"The Government considered that a point between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa, in the latitude of Lake Nipissing, would generally meet the first two objects, viz: the connection with the existing Railway System of the country.

"The third object appeared, at the time the survey began, the one of chief importance, as grave doubts were entertained by many as to the possibility of piercing the long extent of rugged country believed to exist, with a practicable line for the Railway.

"The Government was extremely anxious that a practicable line should be discovered, with as little delay as possible, and in order the more effectually to accomplish this object, the Engineer appointed to conduct the surveys was left untrammelled as to the course to be pursued.

"The Government simply decided that the survey should begin in the latitude of Lake Nipissing, somewhere between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa; the duty and responsibility of finding a practicable line thence westerly devolved upon me.

"The distance between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa, in the latitude referred to, is in round figures about 100 miles. Lake Nipissing is situated about midway, and with its different bays, practically occupies about fifty miles, or about half the whole distance.

"It was clear that a line for the Pacific

Railway, to connect with the railways of Canada to the south, must pass either to the east or to the west of Lake Nipissing.

"Every known source of information respecting the country lying between Lake Nipissing and the northern bend of Lake Superior, was fully and carefully consulted by me, and all accounts agreed as to the exceeding roughness and impracticability of the country for Railway construction on a line drawn from any point between the Georgian Bay and the west end of Lake Nipissing.

"The country on a line drawn up the valley of the Ottawa from a point east of Lake Nipissing, seemed on the other hand much more promising.

"I satisfied myself that to attempt the discovery of a favorable line on a moderately direct course from the westerly end of Lake Nipissing to the north side of Lake Superior, could only be made at a great expenditure of time and money, and without much hope of success.

"My duty and object were not to court failure, but to aim at success by the most direct course, I, therefore, decided to look for a satisfactory solution to the problem of practicability, by beginning the survey at a point east of Lake Nipissing.

"The importance of bringing the Pacific Railway as near as practicable to the system of Railways converging at Toronto, without going too much out of the direct course to the seaboard, is fully recognised. In relation to this point, I wish to draw attention to certain facts which will probably set some misapprehensions at rest.

"Lake Nipissing is situated directly north of Toronto. The Northern Railway, the Nipissing Railway, the Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope and Cobourg Railways, with their extensions, as now projected, lead to a point in the Muskoka District named Bracebridge. Bracebridge is due South of and actually nearer the East end of Lake Nipissing than the West end.

"It seems clear, therefore, that if a point to the east of Lake Nipissing be found not more distant from Fort Garry than a point on the west side of this lake, the most direct connection between Fort Garry and the Railways of Ontario would be by the east side of Lake Nipissing.

"I am perfectly satisfied from all the information acquired respecting the geographical position of the different points referred to, and the physical features of the intervening country, that the probability of finding a more favorable and shorter line by the west side than by the east side of Lake Nipissing, is very small.

"Be this as it may, I trust the explanations given with regard to the commencement of the survey are satisfactory. Of course in beginning instrumental examinations, it was necessary to fix on some definite point. I selected Mattawa as this point for similar reasons to those which governed me in making the survey east instead of west of Lake Nipissing.

"I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I consider it impracticable to build the Railway nearer the east end of Lake Nipissing than Mattawa, and thence to a such point south of it as the Government may select."

Intercolonial Railway.

The total expenditure on this railway up to 30th March, 1872, was \$3,611,103 81. Up to the 31st December, 1870, the expenditure had been \$3,565,682 63, which shows that there had been expended during 15 months \$5,075,411 18. This is made up in this way:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Construction | \$3,441,590 22 |
| Rails, iron bridges, &c..... | 832,874 39 |
| Buildings | 90,203 06 |
| Engineering and survey.... | 296,341 30 |
| Rolling Stock | 372,711 81 |
| Management | 25,558 57 |
| Other expenses, including right of way..... | 76,130 57 |
| | \$5,075,411 18 |

It is expected that the whole of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Metapedia Road will be completed during 1872, a distance of 864 miles; from Pansic Junction to Amherst, 42 miles; and from Amherst to Truro, 754 miles—i. e. all 204 miles. The whole of the works have been executed in a very substantial manner. The bridges are all of iron, and have been contracted for by two of the most eminent bridge building firms in England and the U. S., viz.: The Fairbairn Engineering Co. in England, and the Phoenixville Bridge Co. in Pennsylvania.

The rails will be throughout of steel, and are being supplied by The Barrow Hematite Steel Co. and the Ebbwvale Co., some of the best railmakers in England.

The rolling stock is of the best description, and has been contracted for upon moderate and satisfactory terms. Up to the present time, it consists of 42 engines, 6 first class cars, 2 second class do., 3 baggage and post office do., 250 box freight do. and 325 platorm do.

The extensive works upon section 13 which is very difficult of access, and has two very heavy rock cuttings; and the bridges across the two branches of the Miramichi River, are the great obstacles to the speedy completion of the railway; but the line is now completed and in operation from St. John to Halifax. The whole will be in running order by the end of 1873. During the month of July, 1871, there were employed on the railway an average number of over 9,000 men, 500 boys and 1,700 horses. In consequence of the discovery of the insecurity of the foundation, as contemplated in the original plan of construction of the bridges over the Miramichi, some alterations had to be made in the plan, and an additional \$25,000 was agreed to be paid to the contractors, by order of the Governor in Council, dated 9th March, 1872.

Railways of the Dominion.

| | September, 1872. | | September, 1872. | |
|---|------------------|--|------------------|-----------|
| | miles. | | | Miles |
| Grand Trunk—from Portland to Sarnia | 798 | Welland Railway—from Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne..... | | 25 |
| Do. Richmond to Rivier du Loup..... | 222 | London and Port Stanley..... | | 24 |
| Arthabaska and Three Rivers..... | 35 | Vermont Central—St. John's to St. Armand..... | | 25 |
| Montreal and Province Line..... | 40 | Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly—St. John's to Waterloo..... | | 43 |
| Do. and Rouses' Point..... | 50 | South Eastern Counties Junction—West Farnham to Richford..... | | 34 |
| Brockville & Ottawa—from Brockville to Sand Point..... | 74 | Passumpsic—Sherbrooke to North Derby..... | | 35 |
| Perth Branch—Smith's Falls to Perth. | 12 | European & North American—St. John, N. B., to Pt. Duchene..... | | 108 |
| Canada Central—from Carleton Place to Ottawa..... | 28 | St. Croix to Fredericton..... | | 67 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa—from Prescott to Ottawa..... | 51 | Fredericton Junction to St. John..... | | 40 1/2 |
| Midland Railway—from Port Hope to Beaverton..... | 63 | New Brunswick & Canada—St. Andrews to Watt Junction..... | | 27 |
| Port Hope to Lakefield..... | 40 | St. Stephen to Watt Junction..... | | 19 |
| Northern Railway—Toronto to Orillia. | 86 | Watt Junction to McAdam Junction..... | | 16 |
| Allandale to Collingwood..... | 31 | McAdam Junction to Woodstock..... | | 50 |
| Toronto & Nipissing—from Toronto to Cobocok..... | 87 | Branch to Houlton..... | | 8 |
| Toronto, Grey & Bruce—from Toronto to Mount Forest..... | 88 | Intercolonial—from Pansic Junction to Amherst..... | | 41 |
| Cobourg & Marmora—from Cobourg to Harwood..... | 30 | Nova Scotia—from Halifax to Pictou..... | | 113 |
| Great Western Railway—Niagara Falls to Windsor..... | 229 | Windsor & Annapolis..... | | 128 |
| Toronto Branch—Hamilton to Toronto | 39 | | | |
| Sarnia do. London to Sarnia..... | 61 | Total open—1872 | | 3,018 1/2 |
| Wellington, Grey & Bruce Branch—Harrisburg to Clifford..... | 83 | | | |
| Brantford Branch—Harrisburg to Brantford..... | 8 | | | |
| Brantford..... | 8 | | | |
| Petrolia Branch—Wyoming to Petrolia | 6 | | | |

The following tables are compiled from the returns published in the Official Gazette. They are not perfect, but they include all the figures which have been given:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1871.

| Railways. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Western..... | 347,580 | 351,128 | 430,800 | 436,280 | 411,628 | 380,673 | 2,361,112 |
| Grand Trunk..... | 621,870 | 663,178 | 730,805 | 766,923 | 777,172 | 699,113 | 4,208,437 |
| London and Port Stanley. | 5,919 | 7,586 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,505 |
| Welland..... | 8,672 | 15,176 | 18,534 | 10,644 | 7,868 | 4,660 | 63,594 |
| Northern..... | 69,869 | 63,156 | 73,606 | 70,516 | 50,044 | 36,133 | 363,824 |
| Midland of Canada..... | 39,063 | 40,119 | ..... | ..... | 17,188 | ..... | 96,370 |
| Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora..... | 4,662 | 5,912 | 4,092 | 2,719 | ..... | ..... | 18,515 |
| Brockville and Ottawa.... | 25,894 | 30,528 | 31,897 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88,319 |
| Canada Central..... | 3,965 | 2,732 | 3,593 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,326 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottawa Carillon and Grenville.... | 10,660 | 11,382 | 12,426 | 11,369 | 11,330 | 8,732 | 66,399 |
| Stanstead, Shefford and Chamby..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Lawrence and Industry | 1,151 | 1,475 | 1,219 | ..... | 1,304 | ..... | 5,209 |
| New Brunswick & Canada | 21,487 | ..... | ..... | 17,167 | 16,166 | 11,537 | 69,757 |
| European & N. American | 20,204 | 30,627 | 23,730 | 28,039 | 25,693 | 15,387 | 155,781 |
| Eastern Extension..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Extension..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 32,370 | 33,791 | 38,720 | 31,941 | 31,944 | ..... | 163,766 |
| Windsor and Annapolis.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$ 1,224,371 | 1,259,720 | 1,375,572 | 1,376,028 | 1,350,997 | 1,204,448 | 7,744,408 |

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1872.

| Railways. | Jan'y. | Feb'y. | March. | April. | May. | June. | Total. |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Western..... | *280,799 | 370,262 | 418,302 | 481,795 | 544,204 | 409,400 | 2,494,762 |
| Grand Trunk..... | 631,210 | 659,680 | 612,503 | 690,383 | 850,325 | 683,776 | 4,157,877 |
| London & Port Stanley.... | ..... | 3,581 | 3,050 | 4,653 | 5,978 | 5,906 | 23,168 |
| Welland..... | 2,277 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,277 |
| Northern..... | *29,638 | 46,839 | 41,121 | 50,888 | 94,615 | 86,357 | 355,461 |
| Midland of Canada..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,967 | 21,425 | 31,722 | 82,114 |
| Cobourg, Peterborough & Marmora..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,853 | 7,915 | 14,768 |
| Brockville & Ottawa..... | ..... | 22,543 | 24,966 | ..... | 32,309 | ..... | 80,318 |
| Canada Central..... | ..... | 3,013 | 4,394 | ..... | 4,760 | ..... | 11,167 |
| St. Lawrence & Ottawa.... | 9,333 | 9,388 | 10,008 | 12,583 | 16,761 | 12,795 | 70,868 |
| Carillon & Grenville.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stanstead, Shefford and Chamby..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Lawrence & Industry | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,203 | 1,203 |
| New Brunswick & Canada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| European & N. American | 20,387 | 17,136 | 9,796 | 24,259 | 29,779 | 29,352 | 130,709 |
| Eastern Extension..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Extension..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia..... | 21,863 | 20,570 | 9,761 | 24,965 | *34,373 | 135,366 | 146,928 |
| Windsor & Annapolis.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | \$ 1,005,457 | 1,144,012 | 1,182,904 | 1,117,565 | 1,649,882 | 1,306,786 | 7,571,570 |

* 6 weeks. Corresponding months 1871..... 6,731,428
 † Including W. Branch. Increase..... \$837,147

Railways of the Dominion.

117

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

| Railways. | Passen- gers. | Mails and Sundries | Freight. | Total 1871. | Total 1870. | Miles 1871. | Miles 1870. |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | | |
| Great Western Railway.. | 1,486,150 | 113,414 | 2,853,514 | 4,453,078 | 4,037,357 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Grand Trunk Railway.... | 2,380,316 | 296,500 | 5,319,650 | 7,996,466 | 7,566,082 | 1,377 | 1,377 |
| London and Port Stanley Railway (3 months).... | 15,148 | 650 | 19,765 | 35,933 | 41,533 | 2½ | 2½ |
| Welland Railway..... | 17,451 | 9,693 | 98,698 | 125,848 | 74,702 | 25 | 25 |
| Northern Railway..... | 175,017 | 24,530 | 506,006 | 705,603 | 733,511 | 97 | 97 |
| Midland Railway of Can- ada (8 months)..... | 3,351 | 2,302 | 156,088 | 193,741 | 6,817 | 56 | 56 |
| Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora (5 months)... | 681 | ..... | 24,573 | 25,250 | 44,351 | 22 | 22 |
| Brockville & Ottawa (6 months)..... | 39,335 | 1,397 | 117,457 | 158,182 | 107,931 | 86 | 86 |
| Canada Central (6 months St. Lawrence & Ottawa..) | 12,577 | 2,070 | 3,327 | 17,974 | 7,514 | ..... | 28 |
| Carlisle & Grenville..... | 68,751 | 11,831 | 48,665 | 129,253 | 141,211 | 51 | 51 |
| Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly..... | ..... | No ret'n. | No return. | ..... | No ret'ns | ..... | ..... |
| St. Lawrence & Industry (6 months)..... | 2,763 | ..... | 4,023 | 127,036 | 6,732 | 12 | 12 |
| New Brunswick & Canada (7 months)..... | 24,178 | 719 | 102,189 | 262,032 | 73,033 | 11½ | 116 |
| European & North Amer- ican (11 months)..... | 110,287 | 12,317 | 130,478 | ..... | 191,942 | 108 | 108 |
| Eastern Extension..... | ..... | No ret'n. | No returns | ..... | No ret'ns | ..... | ..... |
| Western Extension..... | ..... | No ret'n. | No returns | ..... | No ret'ns | ..... | ..... |
| Nova Scotia Railway (10 months)..... | 103,760 | 8,128 | 153,358 | 265,244 | 250,141 | 145 | 145 |
| Windsor & Annapolis..... | ..... | No ret'n. | No returns | ..... | Not com- plete. | ..... | ..... |
| Totals..... | \$ 4,454,801 | 481,077 | 9,546,770 | 14,485,019 | 13,451,289 | 2,500 | 2,570 |

Patents.

It appears from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the number of Patents issued during 1871 was 512, against 536 during 1870, thus showing a slight decrease. In the number of applications for Patents there was also a decrease, the numbers being 579 against 628 in the corresponding year. The Patent and Trade Mark Fees received in 1871, amounted to \$14,067 07; in 1870, they were \$14,540 97. The receipts of the Patent Office are sufficient to cover the expenses. An Act was

passed during the last Session to enable foreigners to take out Patents in Canada, (See Legislation; also the Patent Forms in another part of the Year Book.)

Formerly Canadians were obliged to pay \$500 to take out a Patent in the United States, but now they are admitted on the same terms as United States citizens.

The following Table exhibits the proceedings of this Office since Confederation:—

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Applications for Patents..... | 369 | 570 | 781 | 628 | 571 |
| Patents granted..... | 218 | 548 | 580 | 558 | 511 |
| *Caveats..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 132 | 151 |
| Transfers registered..... | 193 | 337 | 470 | 431 | 445 |
| Designs registered..... | 5 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 22 |
| Trade Marks registered..... | 54 | 32 | 51 | 72 | 106 |
| † Copyrights..... | ..... | 84 | 62 | 63 | 115 |
| Timber Marks..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 | 105 |
| Fees received..... | \$ 8110 00 | 11052 00 | 14214 14 | 14540 07 | 14097 00 |

* There were no Caveats provided for in the old Law.

† Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

The business under the above heads which was formerly done in the Patent Office, now forms a separate branch of the Department of Agriculture. The number of registrations under the several heads is given in the preceding table. "Every applicant for a copyright is obliged to deposit in the Department of Agriculture two co-

pies of the book, map, chart, musical composition, photograph, print, cut or engraving, and in the case of paintings, drawings, statuary or sculptures, a written description of such as are intended to be copyrighted, one copy of all the works so deposited, is placed in the hands of the Librarian of Parliament, and the other is kept of record in the Department. The accumulation of these works is becoming considerable, and it already forms a valuable record of Canadian literature, science and art."

The report of progress of this survey for 1870-71, the last published, contains much important information on the resources of the country.

Beginning with Southern New Brunswick the officers of the survey there examined the greater portion of the counties of St. John and Charlotte with portions of the adjoining counties.

Westward of St. John river, the tract of country along the coast is of very unequal character, in some parts capable of cultivation, in others it is hopelessly barren, and as a whole, is for agricultural purposes the least promising in the Province. North of this extends a range of hills on the northern side sustaining several settlements, and northward of this there is a level or gently undulating plateau, containing extensive peat bogs and swamps. Where not too thin, the soil is good, and many settlements are included in its limits.

Eastward of the St. John River, the country is more hilly and the coast is frequently bold and high. The highlands have mostly a meagre soil with an occasional vigorous forest growth, but in the valleys of the rivers are found very rich agricultural districts, the fertility being much increased by the limestone and gypsum beds abundant in this region. Iron, copper and manganese, and probably antimony, are found in quantities which promise to be economically available. Lead occurs at a number of points but in small quantities. Small seams of anthracite are not uncommon, but as yet have not been discovered in an extent to be of commercial value. Bituminous shale is found yielding 68 gallons of oil to the ton, or 7,500 cubic feet of gas. There are extensive deposits of peat. Plumbago is found in beds available for economic purposes. Beds of limestone and gypsum are met with at various points. Sandstones of superior quality may be obtained. Granite, sandstone, limestones, marbles, flag stones and roofing slates for building purposes are abundant. There are also a number of ornamental stones.

A careful survey of the Gold Fields was made by Mr. Melwyn the Director of the Geological survey. He estimates the extent of the Gold bearing region on the Nova Scotian Atlantic Coast exclusive of Cape Breton, as 1,500 square miles. Comparing the physical features of the Australian and Nova Scotian gold districts, the latter presents long narrow lakes, pools and swamps in place of the grassy "flats," and flat-bottomed "gulleys," of the Australian districts. The alluvial gold is found by sinking through the alluvions to the bed-rock. It becomes a question whether rich deposits may not underlie many of the lakes and swamps of Nova Scotia, and whether they could not be profitably mined. The great quantity of water which would be probably encountered in all the deep low-lying drift deposits constitutes a serious hindrance to individual enterprise, but they offer a very promising field for combined labor and capital.

At the Chaudiere Mines, Quebec, "with requisite appliances for draining the ground there seems every reason to hope that a very extended and valuable field of gold mining will be opened up, especially when considered in connection with the known wide distribution of gold in the region." If, instead of extending explorations as has commonly been done lately, in the direction of the river, they were to be pushed in every

part of the banks where no rocky edges are seen in place, as is done in Australia, the Director is of opinion that the enterprise of the explorer would often be richly rewarded. He is also of opinion that the quartz veins might be profitably worked. The mining operations, especially in Nova Scotia, have been conducted in a very wasteful improvident manner. The yield of gold is greater than the average yield of Australia and the price of labour not so high. The natural capabilities of the gold bearing districts are favorable, but they have not been worked with sufficient intelligence and enterprise.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

An expedition under Mr. Richardson visited the unexplored country on the Saguenay district north of Lake St. John. Penetrating beyond the water shed forming the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec, as far as Lake Mistassini, in Rupert's Land, crossing to the head waters of the St. Maurice, thence to those of the Gatineau and crossing by land 100 miles to Ottawa.

From Lake St. John they ascended the Ashuapmouchouan as the river is there called, a general N. W. course for 92 miles. Here the river divides into two branches, the larger from the N. E. called by the Indians Chief River. For the first 30 miles the soil was excellent; then the country becomes rocky with but little soil. The forest has been burned. The trees were principally spruce, balsam fir, white birch, poplar and mountain ash. The spruce was from 12 to 18 inches in diameter, and 40 to 80 feet high. Nineteen miles from the junction of the Chief River they entered Lake Ashuapmouchouan. For this distance, the country is comparatively level, part of it sandy, but as the neighbourhood of the Lake is reached, the soil becomes a sandy loam, the trees attain a good size, the coarse grass in open places near the lake and river was from 3 to 4 feet high, and timothy grass on the 9th July 2 feet high. Blueberries were ripe on the 5th and raspberries on the 7th July. The thermometer on the 9th of July at half past ten in the evening was at 60°, and at 7 P.M. the water in the lake was of the same temperature. Lake Ashuapmouchouan, is 1184 feet above the level of the sea, and 147 miles north of Montreal, yet at half past three on the 11th July there was only a difference of 3 degrees in the heat. Still pursuing a general N. W. course, they ascended the Nikoubau river and lakes till 170 miles from Lake St. John they reached the height of land, 1350 feet above the sea level, 58 above the head waters of the Nikoubau and 20 above the water that runs to James Bay. Between these two head waters the portage is not quite half a mile. The land for the first 7 miles up the Nikoubau continues to be of good quality, after that the country becomes rocky and hilly. Much of the forest appears to have been burned and the ground is covered with a second growth of small white birch, cyress and blueberries.

At Lake Nikoubau the spruce, balsam fir, &c. attain a good size. The soil, as far as observed, is sandy over the whole distance. Continuing to the N. W. they reached Lake Abatogomaw, which took them 10 miles further in the same direction. The country between the Height of Land and this lake, was more uneven but still sandy and barren;

at the lake, the timber became larger. Copper and iron ore were found here in a bed of ochre. Limestone and building stones were abundant everywhere.

Turning to the North East, 18 miles from Lake Abatagomaw, and over 200 miles from Lake St. John, is Lake Chibogomou. This lake stretches to the N. E. some 25 miles, and empties by two outlets into another parallel lake, on the N. W. side. These lakes flow into the Notaway river, which empties into James Bay. From Lake Abatagomaw to Lake Chibogomou, the country is undulating, in some places rocky, in others sandy. Most of the wood has been burned, and blueberry bushes producing very large fruit, covers the surface. A berry, like the blueberry, except in colour which was that of a white currant, was found here.

On the S. E. side of Lake Chibogomou and the N. E. end, a sandy loam prevails, and where openings were found in the woods, there was a good growth of wild grass. Green woods surround the lake except where the forest has been burned.

Continuing in the same direction about 4 miles further is Lake Wakinitche, 21 miles long, 140 feet above the sea level. On the S. E. side the trees are of good size and the soil is a sandy loam well fitted for agriculture. On the N. W. and S. E. are rocky ridges, but half a mile back green woods are seen.

Another 4 miles to the north brought the party to the Abatagoush Bay, a part of Lake Mistassini. This Bay was surveyed for 30 miles. The length of this lake as well as could be ascertained was 160 miles, but no certain information could be got as to its breadth. The whole distance from Lake St. John was 200 miles. The country between Lakes Wakinitche and Mistassini is a level plain with a fertile calcareous soil. The surface in no place rises more than 30 feet above the lake.

At the H. B. Co.'s Post on Abatagoush Bay, they had fair-sized new potatoes on the 7th of August. On that day, the thermometer at midday stood at 80°. This Post is 53½ miles N. of Montreal and 1381 miles above the sea level. At half past 10 P. M. the thermometer had fallen to 58°.

Returning from Abatagoush to the Nikouban, the party passed through Foam Falls River and several lakes to the height of land between the Nikouban and the St. Maurice, a distance of 41 miles to the S. W.

Continuing the same course down Clear Water River to the St. Maurice, 42 miles more, brought them to Lake Traverse, only 18½ miles in a direct line from Lake Nikouban. The country is level, showing an alternation of green and burnt woods and barren sandy soil. Lake Traverse is 1239 feet above the sea level. Going down the St. Maurice to Kirkendatch, a distance of 20 miles, there were extensive flats of sandy loam producing abundance of wild grass.

From Kirkendatch they crossed to the Gatineau, between whose head waters and those of the St. Maurice the distance is only half a mile, and the difference of level only 10 feet. The country was mostly a level sandy plain 135 feet above the level of the sea, in part well wooded with spruce, tamarack and white birch.

Descending the Gatineau as far as the Desert River, the party left the river and crossed to Ottawa. The country up the Gatineau is well fitted for settlement, 230 miles North of Ottawa, and 103½ feet above the sea, the

best trees were found. Good spruce and tamarack 100 to 150 feet in height were found at White Bear Lake, 35 miles further North.

Another branch of the survey was engaged during the summer of 1870 in the examination of parts of the counties of Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark, in Ontario, visiting the mines, and the deposits of apatite and mica. Forest fires put an abrupt termination to the survey. Details of minerals are promised in a future report.

Mr. Robert Bell again proceeded to the country north of Lake Superior, examining the country for 170 miles north from the mouth of the Plo River, and defining for some 100 miles the height of land that separates Ontario from the Hudson's Bay territory.

The Indian name of Plo River is Peck-ting or Muddy River, from the large quantity of light-colored clay which it holds after every rain. It rises in McKay Lake, near the height of land, and flows into the N. W. angle of Lake Superior. At its mouth and for some distance it is 700 feet wide, but at its source it is less than 100. The valley of the river averages about a mile in breadth. On either side rise rounded hills from 100 to 400 feet high, the highest being nearest the Lake. 53½ miles from Lake Superior in a straight line, the valley is everywhere filled with clay and sand, arranged in terraces, the highest being 150 feet over the river. For 63 miles from the mouth of the river, the river flows swiftly with a smooth gliding current. It averages 5 feet in depth at low water, and 10 to 15 at high. At low water, the banks are very steep and muddy and thickly covered with brush.

McKay's Lake is 12 miles long by 2½ wide. The country immediately around it, especially to the north, is hilly and rather barren. None of the elevations appeared to be more than 100 or 200 feet above the water. The height of land between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing into Hudson's Bay is 21 miles N. of the Lake.

A mile north of this is Long Lake, out of which flows Black River. The valley of this river and of Long Lake form one continued depression, the sides lined with long moraines, composed of well rounded boulders; numerous ponds lie among these. Around the southern part of Long Lake the country is rugged and mountainous. Northward the hills become lower, and the country assumes a comparatively level aspect.

The Kenogami River flows from this lake into the Albany. For the first two miles it winds among open marshes on which the H. B. Company's men cut hay for the use of their cattle. The country is level all the way to the Albany. Banks or terraces of brown loam and gravelly earth averaging about 20 feet in height, occur nearly all along the sides of the river, in some parts, coming to the water's edge, and at others, receding for a short distance. The soil on the top of the banks to some distance from the river appeared very good. The timber was spruce, balsam fir, white cedar, tamarack, white birch and aspen. The average diameter about 13 inches. The last 20 miles or so, the ground became swampy on going back a short distance from the river. The Indians report the same conditions to exist over a very large section, growing still lower and more swampy nearer James Bay, and interspersed with large shallow lakes, bogs and marshes covered with wild fowl. Some of the bogs are said to be so wide that one cannot see across them.

North west of Long Lake, the country is overspread with a fine yellowish sand beneath which in some places a considerable thickness of gravel is formed, and a light colored clay underlying all.

Back from the lakes, which are numerous, the country has a rolling surface and a light sandy, gravelly soil. Many of the trees are large enough to be valuable for timber. A similar country to this one is said to extend westward to Lake Nipigon and eastward to Moose River.

White River enters Lake Superior 4 miles S. of the Pic. 23 miles from its mouth is White Lake 18 miles long, and containing over 30 islands. As far as the eye could reach N. E. of this lake the country appeared low, level and well timbered.

The whole country examined north of the

hilly region around Lake Superior and east of Lake Nipigon, may, in general, be said to be level, with a sandy soil, mostly dry but with occasional swamps and low rocky ridges. The soil appears mostly rather poor and rendered worse by the burning-out of the vegetable mould by repeated fires.

The timber will prove of value in the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the country along any route through this region will afford abundance of wood for fuel.

The climate is about the same as parts of Quebec already inhabited. No difference was observed in the vegetation between Lake Superior and the Albany. Oats and barley have been cultivated at Long Lake. Hay, potatoes and ordinary vegetables thrive well. Potatoes were harvested the first week in October, and the tops had not been touched with frost.

Public Works of the Dominion.

The following particulars are taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion:

CANALS.

These may be divided into three groups: canals already in operation, canals being surveyed, and projected canals.

The St. Peter's Canal connects St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia with the Bras D'Or lakes. It is a little more than half a mile in length, and gives access to and from the Atlantic Ocean. Its breadth at bottom is 26 feet. There is one tidal lock, the extreme rise and fall of the tide being 9 feet. It was closed by ice on the 19th Jan., 1871, and re-opened on the 15th April. 656 vessels, loaded with coal, limestone, marble, fish and flour, passed through it, and 282 open boats.

The Chambly Canal and St. Ours Locks and Dams are on the Richelieu River, between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, at St. Ours, 14 miles from the mouth of the river; it is divided by a small island into two channels. The St. Ours Lock, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long of cut stone, and an earthwork dam of 300 feet are in the eastern channel, and a large dam, 600 feet long of crib work filled with stone, in the western. These works give a navigable depth of 7 feet to the river, for a distance of 32 miles. They were thoroughly repaired during 1871. Navigation closed on October 5, 1870, and re-opened on March 20, 1871.

The Chambly Canal is 12 miles long, 36 feet broad at bottom, and 60 at surface, and with 9 locks. Considerable repairs were made on this canal during the year. It closed on 3rd December, 1870, and was re-opened 3rd May, 1871. The largest vessels which can pass through it are 114 feet long, 23 broad, with a draught, when loaded, of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and a tonnage of 30 tons.

The Lachine Canal from Montreal Harbor to Lachine is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 80 feet broad at bottom, and 120 at the surface of water. There are 5 locks with a rise of 44 feet. The Canal closed on the 10th December, 1870, and opened 24th April, 1871. The trade during the season of 1871 exceeded that of any previous year.

The Beauharnois Canal is on the south side of the St. Lawrence, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of the Lachine Canal. It connects Lake St. Louis with Lake St. Francis. It is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, of the same breadth as the Lachine, with 9 locks, rising 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was closed on the 5th December, 1870, and opened on the 10th April, 1871. Considerable repairs were made in 1871.

The Cornwall Canal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of the Beauharnois, is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 100 feet broad at bottom, and 150 at surface, with 7 locks and 48 feet rise. It was closed on the 8th October, and re-opened 20th April. During the year, besides ordinary repairs, a new workshop was erected, and the canal was cleaned out by the steam dredge.

The Farran's Point, Rapide Flat, and Galops Canals, are known as the Williamsburgh Canals. The first is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, distant 5 miles from the head of the Cornwall, with one lock rising 4 feet. The second is 4 miles long, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former, with 2 locks rising 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The Galops, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up, is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with three locks rising 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. All three are 50 feet wide at bottom, and 90 at surface. They were closed on the 10th December, and re-opened 21st April. During the year 1871 some repairs were made to the Galops Canal.

The Welland Canal consists of a main line from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, with 3 branches, 'Welland River,' 'Grand River,' and 'Port Maitland.' The main line is about 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The breadth at bottom varies from 26 to 90 feet, and at surface from 58 to 200. There are 27 locks, with a rise of 530 feet.

The Welland River branches to the Welland and Niagara Rivers, are altogether about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, with two locks.

The Grand River feeder, by which the canal is supplied with water from that river, is 21 miles long, with two locks rising between 7 and 8 feet.

The Port Maitland branch is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with one lock rising 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The entrances to the canal are Port Colborne and Port Maitland on Lake Erie, its outlet, Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. It was closed on the 16th December, 1870, and

opened on the 6th April, 1871. No interruption to navigation occurred. Extensive dredging operations continued during the year. There was a serious fall in the water in the feeder canal and the Grand River, and it was found necessary to shut off the water from all the mills above Allburgh. It is a very embarrassing fact that the tonnage on the canal is rapidly augmenting, while the water of the Grand River is every year falling more and more.

Vessels of 10 feet draught, and with a tonnage of 400, are the largest that can go through the Welland Canal at its present depth.

Through the St. Lawrence Canals, vessels of 9 feet draught and 600 tons can pass.

The Burlington Bay Canal is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length through the sand bar which separates Burlington Bay from Lake Ontario. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. Only a trifling sum for the maintenance of the ferry was expended on this canal during 1871.

A line of tug steamers on the navigable reaches between the St. Lawrence Canals, is subsidized by the Government. From the opening of navigation up to 30th June, 1871, 604 vessels were towed up, and 511 down. Nine vessels are provided by the contractors for this service, for a subsidy of \$12,000.

The Ottawa Canals are—The St. Anne's Lock, Carillon Canal, Châte à Blondeau Canal, Grenville Canal and Rideau Canal. Their united length is 134 miles, with 50 locks. The St. Anne's Lock, 23 miles from the Harbour of Montreal, is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, with a rise of three feet. Navigation closed on the 30th Nov., 1871, and was re-opened 19th April, 1871. Besides ordinary repairs during the year, boulders were cleared from the upper entrance, and out of the channel below the lock, and a portion of the Big Rock shoal removed.

The Carillon Canal, 27 miles from the St. Anne's Lock, is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, with three locks. The canal is 30 feet broad at bottom. It closed Dec. 6th, and re-opened May 1st.

The Châte à Blondeau Canal is four miles from the Carillon, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, with one lock rising 8 feet. It closed and re-opened at the same time as the Carillon, and is of the same breadth.

The Grenville Canal, 19 miles from Châte à Blondeau, is $\frac{5}{8}$ miles long, with seven locks, rising 45 feet. Considerable repairs were made on this canal during the year 1871. It closed and re-opened at the same date as the other Ottawa Canals, and is of the same width. Very extensive improvements have been made in this canal during the past summer.

The Rideau Canal between Kingston and Ottawa is 126 miles long, with 47 locks, and a lockage of 44 feet. It is from 54 to 60 feet broad. Navigation closed on the 30th Nov., and re-opened on the 21st April. There have been extensive repairs all along this canal. Vessels drawing five feet, with a tonnage of 100 tons, can pass through the Carillon and Grenville Canals, those of 4 feet draught, and 250 tonnage through the Rideau.

It is intended that the canals on the St.

Lawrence and Ottawa be enlarged to a uniform width of 100 feet, those on the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canals to be deepened to twelve feet draught, and on the Ottawa to have 9 feet, and the Richelieu the same, provided the water in the river will allow it; the channel in the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, to have all obstructions removed so as to give 14 feet of water throughout, and below Montreal to be deepened so as to give 22 feet draught at low water. The Bay Verte Canal to have 15 feet draught, and a canal cut through the Island St. Mary, on the Canadian side of the St. Mary Rapids, to improve the communication between Lakes Huron and Superior—all these are either being surveyed, or the works being prosecuted on them.

Besides these, canals are projected between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga, on the Upper Ottawa, to connect the Ottawa navigation with Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay Canal from that Bay to Lake Ontario, and Murray Canal, from the Bay of Quinté across the Peninsula of Prince Edward, to Lake Ontario. These, however, are still works of the future.

The tonnage of vessels passing through the Welland Canal was 1,554,118, carrying 8,147 passengers, and 1,439,060 tons of merchandise.

Of these 4,270 were Canadian vessels, and 3,450 American.

Through the St. Lawrence Canals passed 12,750 Canadian vessels and 391 American, with a tonnage of 1,330,000 tons, and carrying 48,503 passengers and 912,293 tons of freight.

Through the Chambly Canal passed 4,557 Canadian and 1,250 American vessels. Tonnage, 458,415; number of passengers, 2,761; freight, 549,442 tons.

Burlington Bay Canal, 1,468 Canadian vessels, 81 American. Tonnage, 262,411 tons; passengers, 12,278; freight, 101,243 tons.

St. Ann's Lock, 5,224 Canadian, 434 American vessels. Tonnage, 420,607; passengers, 27,316; freight, 358,962 tons.

Ottawa & Rideau Canal, 8,396 Canadian vessels, 493 American, with a tonnage of 623,676, carrying 1,307 passengers and 594,645 tons of freight.

The total tonnage of vessels of all kinds on the Welland Canal was 1,554,118, showing an increase over the preceding year of 12.88 per cent. On the St. Lawrence Canals, 1,330,000, showing a decrease of 8.5, but this decrease is only apparent. It is due to the new system of Through "Let Pass"es.

On the Chambly Canal, 458,415, giving an increase of 5.96 per cent. On the Burlington Bay Canal, 262,411, a decrease of 16.99. On the St. Ann's Lock, 420,601, a decrease of 25.74 per cent., due to the same cause as the decrease on the St. Lawrence Canals. And on the Rideau & Ottawa Canal, 623,676, a decrease of 4.18 per cent., also attributable to the same cause.

The tolls on the canals during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, amounted to \$40,271, the expenditure for salaries, &c., to \$25,555, and for construction and repairs to \$31,206.

We append the Tariff of Tolls on the Dominion canals:

RATES OF TOLL.

The Rates of Tolls on the Canals are divided into seven classes, as under, and are per Ton unless otherwise specified.

| | Welland Canal, each way. | St. Lawrence Canal, each way. | Champlain Canal, and St. Ours Lock, each way. | Lake Erie to Montreal, each way. | Burlington Bay Canal, each way. | Ottawa & Rideau Canal, each way. | St. Ann's Lock, each way. |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLASS No. 1. | | | | | | | |
| Vessels, Steam..... Per ton. | 2½ | 1½ | 1½ | 4 | ½ | 3 | ½ |
| do Sail and other..... " " | 2½ | 1½ | 1½ | 4 | ½ | 3 | ½ |
| CLASS No. 2. | | | | | | | |
| Passengers, 25 yrs. of age and upwards. each. | 10 | 10 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 10 | ½ |
| do under 21 years of age..... " " | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | ½ |
| CLASS No. 3. | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural products not elsewhere named, Barley, Bricks, Cement, Clay, Coal, Corn, Gypsum, ice, Iron (railway, pig, scraps and broken castings), Lime, Manganese, Manure, Ore of Copper, Peat, Sand, Salt, Slate, Stone, roughly formed in unsawed blocks intended for cutting, and Wheat.. | 20 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 10 | |
| CLASS No. 4. | | | | | | | |
| Ashes, Beef, Bacon, Bones, Bran and Ship Stuffs, Broom Corn, Cattle, Cotton (raw), Fish, Flax, Flour, Glass (window), Hay (pressed), Hams, Hogs, Horns and Hoofs, Horses, Iron (wrought in sheets, bars or forgings), Iron Castings, Junk, Lard and Lard Oil, Meal of all kinds, Marble, Nails, Oil in barrels, Oil Cake, Pork, Rags, Rye, Seeds (flax, clover and grass), Sheep, Spikes, Stone (sawed or wrought), Tobacco (unmanufactured), and Tallow..... | 25 | 20 | 15 | 45 | 8 | 20 | 5 |
| CLASS No. 5. | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Implements, Baggage of settlers, Beer, Beeswax, Biscuits, Crude Brimstone, Butter, Carts, Chalk, Charcoal, Cheese, Cider, Coffee, Copperas, Crockery, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Earthenware, Furniture, Glassware, Hides and Skins (raw), Hemp, Mahogany, Manilla, Molasses, Oakum, Paint Pitch, Rosin, Ship Stores, Sleighs, Soda Ash, Steel, Stoneware, Sugar, Tar, Tin, Turpentine, Vinegar, Wagons, White Lead, Whiting, Whiskey, High Wines and Spirits, Wool.. | 80 | 25 | 15 | 55 | 10 | 25 | 5 |
| CLASS No. 6. | | | | | | | |
| All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated..... | 60 | 30 | 15 | 90 | 8 | 50 | 5 |
| CLASS No. 7. | | | | | | | |
| Bark..... | \$ cts. 20 | \$ cts. 15 | \$ cts. 10 | \$ cts. 35 | \$ cts. 10 | \$ cts. 10 | \$ cts. 3 |
| Barrels (empty)..... each. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ½ | 2 | 1 |
| Boat Knees..... " " | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet..... | 1 40 | 1 40 | 1 20 | 2 80 | 50 | 1 40 | 15 |
| Firewood, per cord in vessels..... | 20 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 8 | 20 | 3 |
| do do raft..... | 25 | 25 | 15 | 50 | 8 | 25 | 3 |
| Hoops..... | 15 | 20 | 15 | 45 | 8 | 20 | 5 |
| Masts, and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in vessels..... | 15 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 5 |
| do do do do do raft..... | 20 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 25 |

RATES OF TOLL—(Con.)

| CLASS No. 7.—(Con.) | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Railway Ties, in vessels.....each | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| do do raft....." | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in vessels..... | 30 | 15 | 10 | 45 | 3 | 15 | 3 |
| Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet, board measure, in raft..... | 60 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 3 | 30 | 3 |
| Square Timber, in vessels, per M. cubic feet... do do rafted do | 3 00 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 4 00 | 25 | 75 | 25 |
| Wagon Stuff, wooden ware and wood partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet.... | 4 50 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 6 50 | 50 | 1 50 | 25 |
| Shingles, per M..... | 40 | 40 | 25 | 30 | 8 | 40 | 10 |
| Split Posts and Fence Rails, in vessels, per M... do do rafted do | 6 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Saw Logs, each standard Log..... | 40 | 40 | 20 | 80 | 8 | 30 | 5 |
| Staves and Headings (barrels), per M... do do (pipe) do | 80 | 80 | 40 | 1 00 | 30 | 50 | 5 |
| do do (W. India) do..... | 8 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Traverses, per 100 pieces..... | 40 | 20 | 15 | 60 | 5 | 20 | 5 |
| Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces..... | 1 50 | 1 00 | 1 00 | 2 50 | 10 | 1 00 | 25 |
| Stone unwrought, cordwood not suitable for cutting..... | 75 | 60 | 25 | 1 35 | 8 | 60 | 10 |
| | 52 | 50 | 40 | 1 00 | 10 | 50 | 3 |
| | 2 00 | 2 00 | 1 50 | 4 00 | 50 | 2 00 | 15 |
| | 10 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 2 |

NOTE.—Coal to pass up all the Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Council, June 7th, 1869.

- " Iron Ore, Kyrolite, or Chemical Ore, through one section or all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.
- " Iron and Salt having paid all Tolls through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canal, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Anne's Lock, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Toll shall be refunded at Montreal, or Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.
- " Wheat, Flour, Corn, Barley, Peas, Oats and Petroleum, having paid full Tolls through the Welland Canal, shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Ottawa and Rideau Canal, the St. Anne's Lock, the Lachine Canals and the Chambly Canal, provided always that the articles to be entitled to the exemption shall go downward through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whole length of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to Lake Ontario.
- " All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above to be charged to Class No. 4.
- " No Let Passes to be issued to steam tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cents as a minimum charge, when their tonnage as per Class 1 would not produce that amount; but such vessels not carrying freight or passengers can obtain a Season "LET PASS," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired, on payment of \$30.
- " Any Fraction of a Ton Freight to be charged one Ton, and portions of Sections to be charged as a whole Section on all the above Canals.
- " The passing of Saw Logs or other Lumber, through any of the Canals or Sections thereof, is to be at all times governed by the regulations for their management.

HARBOR DUES.

- " Vessels receiving or discharging freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free of Harbor Dues, but all other vessels receiving or discharging cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, or Port Maitland, shall pay on every Ton of Freight so received or discharged—Two Cents.

WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The Tignis and Missiquash, two rivers forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have been added to the rivers and lakes under the control of the Dominion.

Surveys of the upper St. John and Madawaska have been completed. The river St. John is navigable for vessels drawing from 6 to 7 feet as far as Fredericton, a distance of 80 miles. Above that city, the navigation is obstructed by numerous bars of gravel, ledges of rock and boulders. For about 20 weeks in spring and autumn, steamers drawing two

or three feet of water, run from Fredericton to Woodstock, a distance of 65 miles. For about 18 weeks the same steamers can run to Tobique, a distance of 50, and occasionally, when the river will allow, 24 miles higher to Grand Falls. During the middle of summer freight has to be taken up the river in flat boats drawn by horses, and above the Grand Falls, only these boats are used. As this river is the principal highway for an extensive and well settled district, great inconvenience arises, and it is proposed to remove the obstructions to the navigation, so as to give an unbroken line up the St. John to the Madawaska, and thence up the

Madawaska to Lake Temiscouata, a distance of 180 miles. Lake Temiscouata is about 30 miles long, only 30 miles from the St. Lawrence and 22 from Trois Pistoles, on the Intercolonial Railway. Its south eastern end from which the Madawaska flows is about 20 miles from the city of St. John, N. B. The whole country around the lake and along the Madawaska is excellent. It is thought that for a comparatively trifling sum, the water in lake Temiscouata and the other adjacent lakes, may be dammed so as to secure sufficient depth of water for navigation of the St. John during the whole summer.

Surveys have also been authorized of the Petite Nation and l'Assomption Rivers, Quebec. Dredging was done in the harbor of St. John; in the Salmon river, Quebec, in the Thames, Ontario; and boulders removed from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

HARBORS, PIERS, AND LIGHT HOUSES.

Some progress was made with the works on the harbour, Chantry Island, Lake Huron, and a contract was signed for the construction of one at Goderich. The works required for the harbour at Roudeau, on Lake Erie, are also in progress. Some work was done in Port Dover Harbour, on the north shore of Lake Erie.

The Peninsula of Presqu'isle, on Lake Ontario, was transferred to the Dominion Government, and arrangements made to improve the harbor.

The survey and sounding of Father Point Harbor, Q., was continued. Satisfactory progress was made in the improvement of Cap de Chatte Harbour, Q. The works at Amherst Harbor, Magdalen Islands, are being continued without intermission, in order to give a new straight channel to this harbor. Works were continued in Richibucto and Bathurst Harbors, N. B., and surveys made of a number of Harbors in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

It is proposed to build a break water at Lishtown, N. B., 12 miles west of St. John, to protect fishing vessels from the heavy seas in stormy weather. A breakwater at Quaco, N. B., sufficient to admit vessels at high water and a Harbor of Refuge to be constructed either at Quaco or Macomber's Point, 3 miles east. A new and substantial breakwater has been built in Victoria Harbor, N. S., on the Bay of Fundy. Margarettville, N. S., on the south side of the Bay of Fundy, is to be made a Harbor of Refuge. In Brooklyn Harbor, Liverpool Bay, N. S., about half way between Halifax and Cape Sable, a new breakwater is to be built. This harbor is perfectly sheltered from all winds by surrounding highlands. There is no other safe harbor in the bay. Mira Bay, on the eastern coast of Cape Breton, half way between Louisbourg and Cow Bay may be made a Harbor of Refuge by cutting an entrance through the beach which separates it from False Bay. A breakwater is being constructed at McNair's Cove, N. S., near Cape St. George, a place in the direct route of all vessels passing the Gut of Canso, and offering excellent convenience for a Harbor of Refuge. A breakwater is also planned for McDonald's Cove, N. S., at the eastern entrance of Northumberland S., a place much resorted to by fishermen.

Progress has been made on the piers at Kincardine, Lake Huron. Those at Southampton have been repaired. A 4th moving

pier has been added to Coteau Landing, and repairs made on the piers at the head of Lachine and of Cascades rapids. Work and repairs were made on the piers at Berthier, Eboulements, Murray Bay and Lislet, Lower St. Lawrence. A pier is being constructed at Muliland, N. S., on the Basin of Minas.

The Light-House at Cape Jourmain, N. B., has been finished and put into working order.

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

During the spring of 1871, the water in Lake St. John and the Saguenay rose 6 feet higher than usual and some damage was done to the works on that river. No new works were built in the St. Maurice District. Repairs were made to the works at Iroquois, La Tuque, Grand'Mere and Shawenigan, and to the piers and booms at Three Rivers. Owing to the floods, it was not found practicable to proceed with the measurements and soundings for the new dam at the Piles. New works are to be built at the mouth of the St. Maurice to accommodate the constantly increasing lumber trade.

In the Ottawa district, the channel at Carillon was improved, piers repaired and strengthened at the Outinneau, repairs made at the north and south Chaudiere and at the Chute, the dam at High Falls, on the Madawaska, rebuilt and various other works repaired, the slides at Portage du Fort repaired and a road opened, repairs made at Calumet, and at the Coulonge, the slide on the Black river rebuilt, repairs to dam, pier and boom made at Crooked Chute, on the Petowawa. A new slide 3,384 feet long is under contract for the Riviere du Moine, on the north shore of the Ottawa, and support piers and guide booms at Sault au Recollet, behind the Island of Montreal are also being built. In the Trent and Newcastle Districts, Ont., frequent and extensive repairs were necessary but no new works were undertaken.

RAILWAYS.

One hundred and forty four miles of railway in Nova Scotia are worked by Government. The cost of these with their equipment up to the end of June 1871, was \$6,922,765.34 N. S. currency. The expenditure for repairs during the fiscal year, was \$31,176.99 and for working expenses, \$218,000.00. Total expenditure, \$279,872.92. The receipts for the year were \$314,257.15 N. S. Cy., leaving a revenue balance of \$34,384.23.

There was an increase of passenger traffic of 1.68 per cent, and of freight of 27.41 per cent, more than half being coal from the mines. 39 cars were added to rolling stock, 3 miles of new rails laid, and 21 miles of new sleepers. The wharf at Pictou Landing was extended, stone piers placed under Nine Mile River Bridge, and the Blackburn Bridge repaired.

In New Brunswick there are 140 miles of Government railway. The receipts of these lines for the fiscal year amounted to \$251,456.37, their expenditure to \$170,583.71, leaving a revenue balance of \$80,872.66.

The passenger traffic increased 23.90 per cent. Freight 34.41, and Mail 7.36. The St. John Railway Wharf was repaired, and also that at Point du Chene, a new siding made at Peticodiac, and some general repairs to station houses and bridges. The general condition of the road is reported as very good.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road to the Govt. Pier at Berthier, has been transferred to the municipality of the parish.

The Temiscouata road from Rivière du Loup to the boundary line between Quebec and New Brunswick 67 miles in length, is under the Dominion Govt. Some urgent repairs were made to this road and steps taken to put it in thorough order.

The Metapedia road extends from the south shore of the St. Lawrence 20 miles below Quebec, to the Rostigouche River 10 miles from the Bay of Chaleurs. Extensive repairs were made to the bridges, &c., destroyed by fire in the early part of the summer of 1870, and further repairs executed in 1871 to put the road in order for travellers and mulls.

The South Shore Gulf road extends from Melville on the S. shore of the Lower St. Lawrence to Cap Rosier Light House. This road in 1871 was assumed by the Quebec Govt.

The Huntington and Port Louis Road on Lake St. Francis, Q. 8 miles long; only trivial repairs were made on this road. Tolls were ordered to be collected on it and the revenue from these has been sold.

The Union Suspension Bridge at Ottawa was thoroughly examined and some repairs and improvements made.

A bridge is under construction across the Ottawa at Portage du Fort.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Library of Parliament has been proceeded with, and the central tower is being finished. The walls and railing are also under progress and a number of trees have been planted. Some alterations have been made in the Departmental Buildings to meet the needs of the different branches.

The purchase of a building for a Custom House, &c. at St. John N. B. was completed, and the necessary repairs and alterations authorized.

The Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal, have been fitted up for a Custom House and the old Custom House altered and repaired for the service of the Inland Revenue.

A new Custom House is being erected in London, Ont.

A new Post Office is under construction at Quebec, and another at Montreal, and also at Toronto.

Additional yard room was purchased for the Post Office at London.

Arrangements have been made for improved Post Office accommodation at Ottawa, pending the erection of a suitable building.

The total expenditure on Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1871 was

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Construction | \$ 750,318 01 |
| Repairs | 213,002 00 |
| Staff and material | 602,906 55 |

Total..... \$1,602,286 45

Dominion Marine.

The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1871, gives a financial statement of the department under his supervision for the fiscal year 70-71; and a report of the operations of the calendar year, ending 31st December, 1871.

The business of the Department has very much increased yearly, and now comprises the following branches, viz:—

The administration of all the Lighthouses of the Dominion; the administration of 11 Light ships; and of 8 steam Fog Whistles.

The construction of new Lighthouses and piers, steam Fog Whistles, Light vessels, buoys, beacons, &c.

The supervision of the Trinity House, at Montreal and Quebec.

The management of the Dominion steamers not employed for defensive purposes.

The river and harbour Police Force, at Montreal and Quebec.

The care of sick and distressed Mariners, and the Humane establishments.

The working of the Steamboat Inspection Acts.

The administration of the Act respecting examination of Masters and Mates.

Investigation into wrecks on coasts of Dominion.

All matters relating to granting rewards for saving life at sea, &c.

All matters relating to meteorological observations.

Supervision of all shipping masters, and all matters relating to shipping and deserting of seamen.

Payment of subsidies to steamers not coming under the Post Office department.

Administration of funds for improving

Canadian Harbours; and administration of sea coast and inland fisheries.

And all matters relating to the Marine or Fishing interests of the Dominion.

LIGHT HOUSES, &c.—INLAND.

There are now between Lachine and Lake Superior, 7 Lighthouses and 4 Light ships maintained by the Dominion Government. There is also a Light ship at Colchester, Lake Erie, to which a subsidy of \$300 is allowed. A new Minor Light has been established at Mus-koka Island, Lake Simcoe, Ontario; and two Beacon Lights at Point L'Original, and McTavish Point, on the Ottawa.

A new Lighthouse has been erected on Middle Island, Lake Erie, and the Lighthouse at Port Maitland, re-built. The pier at Gull Island, Lake Ontario, has been extensively repaired. Three new Lighthouses are to be built in Lake Superior during the summer of 1872. Many of the Lights have been much improved by the addition of large circular burner lamps. The total expenditure for the Lighting system Inland, including the construction of the Beacons on the Ottawa, was \$41,054, \$2,236 less than in 1870-71.

Presqu'isle peninsula, Lake Ontario, has been transferred to the Department by the Ontario Government, and steps have been taken to preserve the timber, with a view to protect and also to improve and dredge the harbor.

MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE.

No change has been made since the last year. The supervision of the Board, ex-

tends from the boundary line, above Montreal, to Port Neuf, a distance of 200 miles. An important part of their work is to lay the buoys in the river and mark the channel, and keep it in an efficient state, and the steamer Richelleu is kept in constant readiness to proceed to any portion of the district to replace any buoys that have been carried away. There are, in this district, 45 lights, including 3 floating lights in Lake St. Peter and 104 buoys. These were managed by 33 keepers and 3 assistants. There were 31 licensed pilots under the supervision of the Board. The total expenditure for the year on this branch was \$22,453, a slight increase over the preceding year. The placing of a few lights and buoys in the Richelleu river, is recommended.

QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE.

The duties of this Board relate chiefly to pilotage on the Lower St. Lawrence, Harbor Masters' duties, and other minor matters. The number of pilots on the active list was 233 and the number of decayed or lullum pilots, 30. The total expenditure of the Branch was \$11,923.

LIGHT HOUSE AND COAST SERVICE ON LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

There were, on 30th June, 1871, in this division 27 lights, but before the close of navigation these had increased to 33. Three of these are minor lights above Quebec. A new light has been built on Egg Island in the N. W. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the entrance of the rivers. It is a white revolving light on the Catoptric principle. A new iron light ship has been placed at Red Island Reef, a fixed white Catoptric light; and there is also a steam fog whistle on board. A new floating light has been placed on the Upper Traverse, a small dioptric light. A floating light has been established on Sandy Beach Spit, Gaspe harbor. The number of keepers employed in this division was 39, besides 18 assistants and gunners. The total cost of maintenance for this service, was \$31,582, and for construction was \$100,821. A new iron light ship for the Maricougan shoals is under contract. A minor Lighthouse is being built on Coudres Island, and another at the entrance of the Saguenay. A new Lighthouse has been erected at Carleton Point, Bay Chaleurs, a fixed red light. There are 51 buoys and 47 beacons in the division.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

There were, at the close of navigation, last year, 33 lights in this division; 20 sea lights, and 13 minor or river lights. There were also 2 steam fog whistles in the Bay of Fundy, and 169 buoys. The total cost of maintenance for the division was \$27,416; number of persons employed, 38. A new Lighthouse has been built on Wolf Island, in the Bay of Fundy. It is a powerful white revolving light with two faces. A new Lighthouse, showing a fixed red light, has been built on Bliss Island. Another is under construction at Gaspe's Point, near the entrance of Shediac harbor. Minor lights are being built at Shippegan Gully and Alnwick.

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

The number of lights in operation is 65. There are 4 powerful steam fog whistles and

3 more are to be in operation during the summer of 1872. It is also proposed to place a steam fog whistle on Sambro Island, and a second one on Sable Island, so as to have a lighthouse, steam fog whistle and House of Refuge at each end of the Island. There will then be 6 stations on the island for the purpose of rendering assistance to shipwrecked crews. When these are completed there will be 9 steam fog whistles on the coast of Nova Scotia, all erected since Confederation; 27 new lights have been exhibited since that period. The expense of construction during the year was \$10,736, and the number of persons employed, 67. The cost of maintaining buoys and beacons, \$2,001. The cost of maintaining the humane establishments on Sable Island employing 24 persons, was 8,033, to which the Imperial Government contributes £400 stg. No wrecks occurred there during the summer of 1871. There were two wrecks at Scatterie Island. The total expenditure in Nova Scotia during the year, was \$34,864. 70,000 gallons of oil will be required for the Lighthouse service for 1872; an increase of 23,000 gallons over 1871. This has been contracted for at an average rate of 19.40 cents per gallon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There are only 3 lighthouses in British Columbia. On Race Rocks in the Straits of De Fuca, with a Fog Bell, a Floating Light, visible 13 miles in clear weather; a Dioptric light of the 2nd order.

The Flégard light at the entrance to Esquimault Harbor; a fixed red Dioptric light of the 4th order, visible 12 miles.

Fraser river Light vessel; a fixed Catoptric light at the entrance to Fraser river; visible 9 miles.

STEAMERS.

There are three sea-going steamers and two River steamers. The "Napoleon III" is used chiefly for supplying Light Houses in the Gulf, laying buoys and assisting vessels in distress. The "Onesida" is much smaller, and is used for laying buoys and supplying Light Houses in the River. The screw steamer "Lady Head" is employed in Marine Police duties at Halifax and Pictou and visiting Sable and St. Paul's Island. The "Richelleu" is in the service of the Trinity House, Montreal, laying buoys and attending to the lights. And there is a small steamer in the service of the Harbor and River Police at Quebec. The total cost of maintaining and repairing these vessels during the fiscal year was \$78,030.

The steamer "Sir James Douglas," carrying the mails along the east coast of Vancouver's Island, is also employed in Light House service; but is not able to perform it efficiently.

OBSERVATORIES.

Arrangements have been made for commencing a system of meteorological observation throughout the Dominion, and stations are to be established at Toronto and Woodstock, Ont.; Montreal, Q.; St. John and Fredericton, N. B.; Halifax, N. S., and Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is also proposed to make a chief station at Ottawa.

The system is under the gratuitous direction of Professor Kingston, of Toronto. The observations at Montreal are conducted by Dr. Smallwood. Observations are also re-

corded at 37 Light Houses and at upwards of a hundred ordinary stations throughout the Dominion, and arrangements will soon be made for the establishment of one or more stations in British Columbia. The observations will then extend over about 150 stations, and the results cannot but be very important.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

There is a tonnage duty of ten cents per ton levied on vessels entering the harbors of Bathurst and Richibucto, N. B., and Amherst and House, Magdalen Islands. The amount collected during the two last fiscal years was \$7,000, and the expenditure \$6,350.

HARBOR AND RIVER POLICE.

The total strength of this force was fifty persons; one half at Montreal, the other at Quebec. The revenue collected was \$22,235, and the total expenditure \$17,400. In three years the excess of receipts over expenditure has amounted to \$8,968.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

The total amount collected for this service during the year was \$20,683; of which Quebec contributed \$15,314, New Brunswick, \$7,009 and Nova Scotia, \$3,668. The expenditure for sick mariners at the ports of Quebec was \$15,438, in those of New Brunswick, \$4,510, and in those of Nova Scotia, \$7,023. Total for Dominion \$23,978. The receipts for the last three years were \$92,447; expenditure do, \$72,991; Balance to the credit of the fund, \$19,456.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

The total number of steamers inspected during the calendar year 1871 was 433, showing an increase of 35 over the preceding year. Of these, 157 were passenger steamers, 87 freight steamers, and 194 tug steamers; 236 were paddle steamers, 78 were propellers and 124 screw tugs.

The amount of collections on account of inspection dues was \$9,297; for engineers' certificates, \$1,074; showing a total of \$10,370. The total expenditure was \$8,321. The total receipts for three years have been \$34,805. Total expenditure do, \$23,719. Leaving a balance of \$11,086 reverting to the Consolidated Fund.

625 engineers' certificates were issued; 400 for renewal and 105 for examinations.

A few steamboat accidents occurred during the year; but it is a just subject for satisfaction, that with the immense passenger traffic there was no loss of life through any defect in the steamers or their machinery. Twenty-nine steamers were lost, broken up and laid aside during the year. Fifty-eight new ones were built, at an average value of \$20,000; giving an aggregate addition of the value of \$1,100,000 to the Dominion shipping.

SHIPPING MASTERS, &c.

There are Shipping Masters at Quebec and St. John, N. B. At St. John 4,471 men were shipped, and 1,492 at Quebec. No charge for shipping is made at Quebec on Colonial or New vessels.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Boards of examination have been established at Quebec, St. John and Halifax. Certificates of competency, granted by the Minister of Marine, are, by order of Her

Majesty in Council, to be recognized by the British Government and its officers as of equal value with those granted by the Board of Trade in Great Britain. Twenty-eight Masters and nine Mates had passed their examination at St. John, N. B., before the close of the year, and a number were under instruction at Quebec and Halifax. The fees are \$10 for a Master's certificate and \$5 for a Mate's. After the 1st July, 1872, no ship over 150 tons register is to be cleared from any place out of Canada, not being a port of Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, or the United States, unless the Master and Mate possess either certificates of competency or service from the Board of the United Kingdom, Minister of Marine, or the authorities of any British possessions whose certificates are recognized by the Imperial Government. Certificates of service are granted to elderly Ship Masters serving as such prior to January, 1870, and bringing satisfactory evidence as to character and ability.

WRECKS AND REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

The weather during the latter part of 1871 was unusually stormy. A number of vessels were lost at sea, and there were numerous wrecks on the coast of the Dominion and in the Lower St. Lawrence. Many of the Government buoys were also frozen in, causing considerable loss. Every effort has been made to obtain accurate returns of each wreck.

The Minister of Marine recommends that the act relating to Masters and Mates shall be extended to the sea-going coasting trade, and a compulsory act requiring all vessels registered in Canada to be surveyed and classed by Government Inspectors in the same manner as steam vessels. Until this is done, no amount of expenditure on Light Houses, &c., will prevent serious disasters from the use of defective vessels or overloading. The returns show seventy-five lives lost in Canadian vessels on our coasts, but the actual number was probably many more. The number of sea-going casualties during the year, so far as information could be obtained, was 209, viz.:-

- 61 ships and barges,
- 44 brigantines and brigs,
- 101 schooners,
- 4 steamers.

Total . . . 209

The probable loss is estimated at \$1,800,000. Of lake and inland vessels the casualties were:-

- 15 steamers,
- 42 schooners,
- 7 brigantines and barques,
- 1 barge.

Total . . . 65

And the loss about \$300,000.

\$292 were expended between 1st July and 31st December as rewards for saving life. A new life-boat was placed at Salmon Point, Ontario, and another at Nottawasaga Island, Georgian Bay. It is also intended to place one on Lake Huron. Rewards for assistance to Canadian vessels and crews have been given in a number of instances. The Minister of Marine recommends that this should

invariably be done, in order that "it may be generally known among maritime people that such services are highly appreciated by the Government of the country."

The total expenditure of the Marine

Branch for the year 1870-71 was \$532,823. The increased expenditure being due to the number of new Light Houses, &c., constructed, and the extensive repairs to the Dominion steamers.

Dominion Fisheries.

The Fisheries were generally in 1871 in a prosperous condition, and in most districts there was a steady improvement, both of sea-coast and inland Fisheries.

The actual value of Fisheries for trade purposes was \$7,573,290.00. The quantity used for domestic supply was estimated at \$40,000.

The amount of capital engaged was estimated at fifteen millions, and the number of persons employed at eighty-seven thousand.

Although the market prices of some kinds of fish was much lower than in 1870, the value of the fish taken, exceeded that of the preceding year by \$998,160. It is impossible to procure complete statistics, much of the fishing business being carried on in remote places, and large quantities of fish being sold in Prince Edward's Island for shipment to the United States. Probably 10 per cent. might be safely added for these.

The cod fish, mackerel, and herring fisheries, show a large increase in all three of the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec and New Brunswick.

There was a falling off in salmon, salmon trout, white fish, and in fish oils.

In the Province of Ontario, there were 1,959 men employed in the Fisheries, the value of the boats, nets, &c., is estimated at \$127,393. There were 24,500 barrels of fish taken, of which the total value was \$193,021, a considerable decrease on the preceding year.

In the Province of Quebec, the number of vessels and boats used was 4,310, and of men employed 8,343. 93,946 barrels of mackerel, herring and salmon were caught, and 201,060 quintals of cod fish, and the value of other fish and fish oils was \$221,205.

The shoals of herring at the Magdalen Islands were so thick that 6,000 barrels were caught in one haul of the seine, but the number of vessels which went there for the spring herring fishery was not so large as in 1870.

The seal fishing at these Islands was almost a total failure.

Cod were very abundant, as were also the mackerel.

The harvest at the Magdalen Islands was one of the most bountiful ever seen. The land is exceedingly fertile and easy of cultivation, and some progress is being made in agriculture. Order and peace prevailed the whole season, even when the number of strangers was greatest.

On the Island of Anticosti, the number of persons settling for the purpose of fishing is increasing every year. The herring fishery is always abundant, but the dangers of the navigation at that season of the year, keep away fishermen. Cod fish was most abundant, but there was a want of fine weather for drying it. There was only a small quantity of salmon caught; halibut is found in large quantities, but is mostly fished for by foreign vessels.

Both herring and cod were in very great abundance in the Gaspé and Bonaventure districts. Mackerel fishing is not much pursued. The salmon fishery was not nearly as productive as in 1870, owing to the sudden melting of the snow, following a late spring. Lobsters were very abundant, and this fishery employs a large number of hands. The value of the fish exported from the Port of Gaspé in 1871 was \$373,950, and from New Carlisle, \$295,681.

On the coast of Labrador, the full sea fishing failed to a considerable extent, but that of the spring was more successful, 8,835 seals in all were obtained. Cod fish were very abundant, and mackerel, which had disappeared for 40 years, returned in as great abundance as ever. This coast is so much frequented now by fishing vessels and traders, that goods and provisions are as cheap as in the cities, and some things can even be purchased cheaper than in Quebec. The population is increasing, the houses are neat and comfortable, and there is a noticeable appearance of prosperity. The whole fishery was better than that of previous years. Halibut were in large numbers, but the fishery is not pursued to any extent. The salmon fishing fell off one half, owing to the freshets in the rivers.

Great complaint is made of the destruction of wild fowl of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, by the robbing of eggs, which is causing a noticeable decrease in the number of birds.

The value of the inland and river fisheries of the Province cannot be estimated with accuracy, but will probably be worth \$100,000 per annum. The yield is reported as improving, and the fishery laws are generally well observed.

In New Brunswick, there were 5,161 men employed in the fisheries, and the value of the fish caught was \$1,185,033. A large quantity of salmon was taken. The cod and mackerel were in small quantity. Herrings and smelts were plentiful, and there is a rapidly increasing business done in preserving lobsters. Trout fishing is reported as increasing rapidly. Large quantities of bass were exported frozen to the United States. The haddock fishing has increased.

There is great dissatisfaction over the destruction of oyster beds.

In Nova Scotia, there was a very large increase in the quantities of almost all kinds of fish. 20,318 men were engaged in the fisheries, and the total value of fish and oil was \$5,101,030.

The salmon rivers are being rapidly restored, and the salmon were more plentiful than for some years past.

The Bay of Fundy fishery succeeded beyond all calculation. More attention is being paid to the hake fishery, and it promises to become a great source of wealth.

The collections from Fishing Rents, License Fees, Fines, &c., for 1871 amounted to \$12,400, and the expenditure of the Branch was \$42,592.

Three U. S. fishing vessels were seized. The *Samuel Gilbert*, the *F. S. Schenck* and the *E. A. Horton*.

Fishing vessels were only subjected to no-leastation or seizure when found within the 3 mile limit. Urgent representations have been made on the necessity of steps being taken for the proper inspection of fish.

The enforcement of the law requiring the construction of fish ways in mill dams has materially improved the river fishing, particularly in Nova Scotia.

The damage caused by refuse in rivers and harbours is fast increasing, and the navigation and fisheries of many of the finest streams in the country will soon be ruined, if some steps are not taken to prevent this accumulation.

The establishment for the reproduction of fish by artificial means, at Newcastle, Ontario, has been attended with favorable results. About 150,000 healthy young salmon were distributed in streams along the shores

of Lake Ontario. An experimental sale was made to the U. S. Fishery Commissioners, and the remainder of the salmon fry supplied to Canadians, free of charge, to restock small streams from which the salmon had been exhausted. More than a quarter of a million of eggs were obtained last fall from the creeks connected with the Government fish breeding establishment. The extension of these establishments to the other Provinces is very desirable, and the cultivation of other kinds of fish such as trout and shad, and bait for the coast and deep sea fisheries.

Complaints have been made that many of the inland lakes are being over-fished, to satisfy the growing demand for fresh fish on the part of dealers from the neighbouring States. Any efficient supervision of these would entail a good deal of expense, and the attempt to exercise it would be of doubtful benefit. A little exertion on the part of the residents in the enforcement of the Fishery Laws, would prevent over-fishing.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

In the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1870-71, (the latest information published) it is especially noticed, that this year for the first time, both the financial and statistical statements are submitted in direct connection with each other.

After deducting refunds, the revenue from all sources for the year was \$5,120,647, and the outside service cost \$173,504,69 or less than 3 1/2 per cent of the collections.

The expense of the Supervisor of Cullers' office was \$61,921 68, the fees collected \$63,228, 57.

As compared with the preceding year, the increase of revenue was \$717,188, of this \$636,920 was from excise, \$35,536 from public works, and \$47,979 from bill stamps. In the receipts for culling timber there was a falling off of about 5 per cent, but, for the first time in many years the expenditure was below the receipts. Every article subject to excise yielded an increased revenue, and except tobacco, the returns show this to have been from increased consumption.

The increase in the consumption of spirits was 408,217 gallons, and the increase of spirits in warehouse 628,265 gallons, while there was a falling off of exports of spirits of 4,805 gallons.

In malt liquors there was an increase in quantity of 653,548 gallons, and of malt entered for consumption of 3,940,145 lbs. There was a decrease of malt in warehouse, of 1,031,912 lbs. There was an increase of malt exported of nearly 20 per cent.

The quantity of tobacco taken for consumption was less by 228,109 lbs. than in the previous year, but 570,000 lbs. more than in 1868-69. The quantity of manufactured tobacco in warehouse had increased by 979,523 lbs, and the export of manufactured tobacco had increased 282,531 lbs.

Refined Petroleum shows an increase of 819,861 gallons entered for consumption, and for export an increase of 257,682 gallons. The demand for home consumption increased about 22 1/2 per cent, while that for export only increased about 5 per cent. All articles manufactured from petroleum without further process of distillation are exempt from duty, and by Order in Council, all such products of petroleum as cannot be used for

illuminating purposes are exempt from duty, and the inspection fees reduced one half.

The principal articles manufactured in bond are vinegar and methylated spirits. The revenue from these shows an increase of \$7,365 over the preceding year. The issue of Bill stamps was during the year transferred to the Department, and all collectors of Inland Revenue have been made distributors of stamps. The increase of revenue from this source has been \$47,979.00.

Some changes have been made in the management of the Canal trade. The ships' reports and other vouchers are now sent daily to the department and entered in the books there, relieving the collectors of tolls and enabling them to make a more careful inspection of manifests and bills of lading. The system of "Let pass" was modified so as to allow a ship master to take out one pass for his entire voyage so long as he does not break bulk. There was an increase of tolls collected of \$45,947.

The collection of Hydraulic Rents and other minor revenues from public works was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department in August 1870, but the books were not handed over in time for the adjustment of them during the year ending June 1871. The accounts cover a period of 25 years, and many of them are disputed. They amount to over \$150,000 and are in process of investigation, and an adjustment will probably be arrived at during the present year.

The increase in revenue from Slides and Booms has been \$3,775.

There has been a decrease in Harbour Dues, accounted for by the exemption from harbour dues of vessels arriving and departing from Ports Colborne and Dalhousie, when lightered over the Welland Canal.

The piers in the Lower St. Lawrence have been leased, but during the half year only \$181.67 was collected. It is believed the amount collected will be increased during the coming year.

There have been some slight changes in the management of the Supervisors of Cullers' Office which have had the effect of making the revenue more than pay the expenditure.

The following statement shows the total amount collected during the year 1870-71 :-

| SERVICE. | Revenue of previous years uncollected on 1st July, 1870. | Revenue of 1870-71. | TOTAL. |
|--|--|---------------------|--------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| EXCISE (and Seizures), per Statement No. 3.... | 89,890 60 | 4,301,889 06 | 4,390,779 66 |
| CANALS, per Statement No. 5..... | 31,525 39 | 457,951 84 | 489,477 23 |
| SLIDES AND BOOMS, per Statement No. 7.... | 192,472 36 | 81,657 51 | 174,120 87 |
| HYDRAULIC RENTS, per Statement No. 8.... | 147,618 70 | 30,923 41 | 178,537 11 |
| MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, per Statement No. 9.... | 1,907 91 | 8,600 41 | 10,507 32 |
| CULLERS, per Statement No. 10..... | 6,696 28 | 63,228 57 | 69,924 85 |
| BILL STAMPS per Statement No. 11..... | 2,630 12 | 184,254 70 | 186,884 82 |
| <i>Less.</i> | | 5,123,004 50 | 5,500,240 86 |
| REFUNDS, p. Statement No. 16..... | | 7,357 05 | 7,357 05 |
| | 372,236 86 | 5,120,647 45 | 5,492,883 81 |

Table showing the amount of Excise revenue collected in the years 1850, 1860, 1867-8 and 1870-71.

| | 1850 | 1860 | 1867-68 | 1870-71 |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Excise | \$90,388 | \$12,630 | \$3,078,212 | \$4,301,380 |
| P. Works | 388,972 | 261,573 | 486,811 | 579,132 |
| C'g timb'r | 39,274 | 62,191 | 70,888 | 63,228 |
| BillStamps | | | 119,712 | 184,254 |
| | \$519,084 | 636,397 | 3,755,624 | 5,128,003 |

The quantity of spirits manufactured was 5,303,171.29 gallons, of which 4,958,055.08 gallons were manufactured in Ontario, 328,603.53 in Quebec, and 16,422.78 in New Brunswick.

Of Malt there was made 35,968,738 lbs, and of Malt liquor, 3,457,096 gallons.
 Of Tobacco there was manufactured of all sorts 3,299,585 lbs, of Cigars 126,472 lbs, and of snuff 126,735 lbs.
 Of Petroleum there was manufactured 11,639,762½ gallons.
 Of manufactures in Bond, Vinegar 586,079 gallons.
 Burning Fluid, 3,176½ gallons.
 Methylated spirits, 40,418 gallons.
 Ginger Wine 970 gallons, Syrups 199, and on Domestic Liquors 3,067,82 galls.

The quantity of spirits entered for consumption during the year was 4,219,245 gallons, and of malt liquor 3,457,096 gallons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the amounts of grain used for distillation of spirits manufactured in 1869-70 and 1870-71 :-

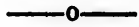
| Provinces. | Grain for Distillation. | | | | | | Total Quantity of Grain, &c., for Distillation | Spirits at Proof in Wine Gallons. |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Malt. | Indian Corn. | Rye. | Wheat. | Oats, &c. | Mil Offal. | | |
| 1870. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | Gallons. |
| Ontario.... | 2,442,864 | 31,709,145 | 14,449,294 | 1,529,460 | 1,667,095 | 3,369,092 | 5,169,950 | 3,252,820-50 |
| Quebec.... | 223,996 | 2,154,570 | 1,044,917 | 32,481 | 278,693 | ..... | 3,784,807 | 228,426-00 |
| N. Bruns.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| N. Scotia.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Molasses Gals. 12,384 | 8,839-07 |
| Totals.. | 2,666,860 | 33,863,715 | 15,494,211 | 1,561,941 | 1,945,788 | 3,369,092 | 58,901,557 Gals. 12,384 Molasses. | 3,484,585-57 |
| 1871. | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario.... | 3,661,616 | 58,640,085 | 12,110,116 | 826,086 | 3,023,095 | 2,767,891 | 81,028,839 | 4,958,055-08 |
| Quebec.... | 453,395 | 3,784,211 | 658,370 | 610,169 | 273,431 | ..... | 5,750,586 | 328,603-53 |
| N. Bruns.. | Nil. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,422,78 |
| N. Scotia.. | ..... | ..... | 23,609 Gl. Molasses | ..... | ..... | ..... | Molasses Gals. 23,609 | ..... |
| Totals.. | 4,115,011 | 62,374,296 | 12,768,486 | 1,486,255 | 3,296,526 | 2,767,891 | 86,788,405 Molasses. Gals. 23,609 | 5,303,171-29 |

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

181

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt manufactured, for the Years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

| <i>Inland Revenue Divisions.</i> | <i>Barley used.</i> | <i>Other Grain.</i> | <i>Total Quantity of Grain used.</i> | <i>Malt made.</i> | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | | | | Bush. | lbs. |
| 1870. | Bush. | Bush. | | | |
| Ontario | 586,331 | 6,171 | 592,502 | 645,486 | 22,778,589 |
| Quebec | 280,584 | ..... | 280,584 | 247,344 | 8,638,789 |
| New Brunswick..... | 10,528 | ..... | 10,528 | 10,880 | 378,395 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 27,817 | ..... | 27,817 | 29,091 | 984,095 |
| Total | 855,260 | 6,171 | 861,431 | 861,431 | 32,761,858 |
| 1871. | | | | | |
| Ontario | 647,137 | 3,820 | 650,957 | 712,274 | 24,070,915 |
| Quebec | 199,840 | ..... | 199,840 | 245,736 | 7,428,158 |
| New Brunswick..... | 11,508 | ..... | 11,508 | 11,941 | 407,122 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 30,495 | ..... | 30,495 | 31,025 | 1,064,543 |
| Total | 888,980 | 3,820 | 892,800 | 970,976 | 32,968,738 |



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Malt Liquor manufactured for the Years ending June 30th 1870 and 1871.

| <i>Revenue Divisions.</i> | <i>Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.</i> | <i>Sugar or Syrup, &c.</i> | <i>Total quantity Malt Liquor Manufactured.</i> |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1870. | lbs. | lbs. | Gallons. |
| Ontario..... | 11,060,011 | { 31 bush. corn } { 572 lbs. sugar } | 3,947,271 |
| Quebec | 7,721,298 | 146,750 lbs. | 2,815,850 |
| New Brunswick..... | 440,602 | ..... | 157,120 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1,232,427 | ..... | 370,518 |
| Total | 20,463,338 | { 147,322 lbs. } { sugar..... } { 31 bush. corn } | 7,290,540 |
| 1871. | | | |
| Ontario | 13,745,437 | 117 bushels corn. | 4,966,308 |
| Quebec | 8,026,857 | { 21,537 lbs. } { sugar, &c. } | 2,892,490 |
| New Brunswick..... | 420,528 | { 150 lbs. color } | 152,420 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1,505,438 | ..... | 415,783 |
| Total | 23,707,259 | 21,537 lbs. } sugar, 150 } lbs. coloring. } 117 bush. corn } | 8,457,996 |

Comparative statement of Tobacco Manufacture in

| | 1860-70 | 1870-71 |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Tobacco at 15c pr lb. | 1,654,424 lb | 7,749,794 lb |
| " " 7c " | 5,373,882 " | " " " " |
| " " 5c " | 27,545 " | 46,058 " |
| | 62,066 " | 733 " |
| Total Tobacco. | 7,119,867 lb | 7,796,585 lb |
| Cigars at 80c pr 100 | 33,698 " | 128,472 " |
| " " \$1 pr 1000 | 3,407,710 " | " " " " |
| " " " " | 2,821,740 " | " " " " |
| " " " " | 3,008,865 " | " " " " |
| " " " " | 181,800 " | " " " " |
| " " " " | 100 " | " " " " |
| Total Cigars... | 9,448,923 " | 128,472 " |
| Snuff at 15c per lb.. | 9,384 " | 128,735 " |
| " " 10c | 102,123 " | " " " " |
| Total Snuff.... | 111,447 " | 128,735 " |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Petroleum manufactured in the years ending 1870 and 1871.

| Years | Provinces | Crude Oil and Distillate used. | Tar and Residuum not Distillable. | Quantity entered for Consumption Non-Manufactory. | Quantity entered for Warehouse. | Total Quantity Manufactured. |
|-------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1870 | Ontario | 16,707,127 | 1,044,457 | 2,605,632 | 8,130,658 | 10,735,120 |
| | Quebec | 85,000 | 73,160 | 1,516 | " | 1,516 |
| | New Brunswick | " | " | " | " | " |
| | Nova Scotia | " | " | " | " | " |
| | Totals | 16,792,127 | 1,117,617 | 2,606,578 | 8,130,658 | 10,736,636 |
| 1871 | Ontario | 17,711,513 | 1,877,557 | 2,988,115 | 8,690,344 | 11,698,439 |
| | Quebec | 204,887 | 92,023 | 45,165 | 16,177 | 61,352 |
| | New Brunswick | " | " | " | " | " |
| | Nova Scotia | " | " | " | " | " |
| | Totals | 17,916,350 | 1,969,580 | 2,983,270 | 8,706,491 | 11,689,781 |

RETURN of Manufactures in Bond, for the Year ending June 30th 1871.

QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS USED.

PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.

| Inland Revenue Divisions. | Canadian Spirits at proof. | Foreign Spirits at proof. | Total Spirits. | Beer, Vinegar, Cider and Wine. | Other Commodities. | Vinegar at 3 cents per gallon. | Burning Fluid \$1.20 per gallon. | Methylated Spirits 12 cents per gallon. | Ginger Wine at 25c per gal. and 25c per cat val. | Syrups at 1 ct. per lb. and 25c ad valorem. | Domestic Liquors 80 cts. per gallon. |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Hamilton | 96,158.17 | " | 96,158.17 | " | " | 274,577 1/2 | \$,176.25 | 25,915.67 | " | " | " |
| Toronto | 47,836.61 | " | 47,836.61 | 51,006.00 | 2,161.41 | 212,205 | " | " | " | " | " |
| Windsor | 3,911.57 | " | 3,911.57 | " | " | 35,756 1/2 | " | " | " | " | " |
| Montreal | 20,728.82 | 1,969.68 | 22,718.15 | " | 19.50 | nil | " | 14,502.38 | 970 | 199 | 9,067.92 |
| St. John, N. B. | 12,582.42 | " | 12,582.42 | " | " | 63,571 | " | " | " | " | " |
| | 183,192.29 | 1,969.63 | 190,161.92 | 51,006.00 | 3,000.91 | 566,079 | \$,176.25 | 40,418.05 | 970 | 199 | 9,067.92 |

The amount of freight that passed through the canals of the Dominion during the year 1870-71, was,

| | Tons. |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Welland..... | 1,478,122 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 1,143,271 |
| Burlington Bay..... | 141,883 |
| St. Ann's Lock..... | 353,932 |
| Chambly..... | 549,442 |
| Ottawa and Rideau..... | 366,435 |
| Total..... | 4,275,117 |

The following Table shows the distribution of Bill Stamps during the year.

The number of pieces of timber passing through the Government Slides and Booms was

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Square Timber..... | 284,804 |
| Saw Logs..... | 1,163,734 |

Showing an increase in 10 years of about 3½ per cent. in the Square Timber. and of 146½ in the Saw Logs. Of the Square Timber about four-fifths were White Pine, and the remaining fifth consisted in great part of Red Pine.

STATEMENT of Bill Stamps issued on Requisition, by the Inland Revenue Department, during the year ending 30th June, 1871:

| Supplied to Distributors. | Cents. | | | | | | | | | | \$ | \$2 | \$3 | Gross Amount. | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| In Manitoba..... | 13,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 | 100 | 100 | 4,000 00 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 20,000 | 20,000 | 48,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 21,000 | ..... | 2,500 | 13,000 | 11,000 | 6,600 | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | 100 | 8,400 00 |
| New Brunswick.. | 10,500 | 11,500 | 36,000 | 600 | 3,000 | 25,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 3,300 | ..... | 4,450 | 1,700 | 2,350 | 750 | 8,950 08 |
| In Ontario and Quebec | 108,371 | 85,900 | 234,700 | 17,070 | 35,285 | 171,167 | 12,820 | 13,245 | 122,568 | 54,230 | 47,417 | 49,670 | 20,065 | 24,229 | 11,151 | 106,562 32 |
| To Post Office Department, Ottawa..... | 170,000 | 140,000 | 250,000 | ..... | 10,000 | 135,000 | ..... | ..... | 70,000 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 | ..... | 5,000 | 5,000 | 45,400 00 |
| Total..... | 321,831 | 282,400 | 578,700 | 22,670 | 61,285 | 362,467 | 16,720 | 19,745 | 227,568 | 97,560 | 74,417 | 60,620 | 33,379 | 17,101 | 17,101 | 173,312 32 |

184 Tariff of Customs of Dominion of Canada.

(As in force on July 1st, 1872.—Alphabetically arranged.)

| List of Goods | Duty. |
|---|--|
| Acids of all kinds except Acetic acid and vinegar | Free. |
| Acid, Acetic | 10 cts. per gallon |
| Do, Sulphuric | 1 per lb. |
| Ale (in casks) | 6 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Do, (in bottles, 5 qt. or 10 pt. bottles to a gallon.) | 7 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Alcohol | 80 cts. per gallon. |
| Alum | Free. |
| Anatomical preparations | Do. |
| Anchors | Do. |
| Aniline Salts, for dyeing purposes | Do. |
| Animals of all kinds, growth of B. N. A. Provinces. | Do. |
| Do, Foreign countries, except for improvement of stock | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Annatto, liquid or solid | Free. |
| Antimony | Do. |
| Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada | Exempt from duty. |
| Argol | Free. |
| Arms for use of Army and Navy | Exempt from duty. |
| Articles imported by and for use of Gov. Gen. | Do. |
| Do, do, for public uses of Dominion | Do. |
| Do, do, for use of foreign Consuls Genl. | Do. |
| Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda | Free. |
| Do | Do. |
| Barilla | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Bar Iron | Free. |
| Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing | Do. |
| Barley | Do. |
| Beans | 5 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Beer (in casks) | 7 cts. p. gal. and 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Beer (in bottles) | 16 cts. per gallon. |
| Benzole | Free. |
| Berries | Do. |
| Bichromate of Potash | \$1.20 per gallon. |
| Bitters | Free. |
| Bleaching Powders | Do. |
| Blue Black | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Boiler Plate Iron | Free. |
| Boiling Cloth | Do. |
| Bookbinders' tools and implements | Do. |
| Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed—not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Books of a treasonable, seditious, immoral or indecent character | Prohibited. |
| Boiler Plate | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Borax | Free. |
| Do | Do. |
| Botany, specimens of | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Do, produce of B. N. American Provinces | Free, subject to regulation of Gov. |
| Brandy | 80 cents per gallon [in Council]. |
| Brass, bar, rod, sheet, scrap and stripes | Free. |
| Bread & Biscuit from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provs. | Do. |
| Brim moulds for gold beaters | Do. |
| Brimstone in roll or flour | Do. |
| Bristles | Do. |
| British Gum | Do. |
| Broom Corn | Do. |
| Buckwheat | Do. |
| Bulbs | Do. |
| Burr Stones | Do. |
| Busts, natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process | Do. |
| Butter | 4 cents per lb. |
| Do, produce of B. N. American Provinces | Free, subject to regulation of Gov. |
| Cabinets of Antiquities | Free. [in Council]. |
| Do, of Coins | Do. |
| Do, of Gems | Do. |
| Do, of Medals | Do. |
| Canada Plates and Tinned Plates | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Cables, hemp and grass when used for ships, only | Free. |
| Candle Wick, cotton | Do. |
| Cane Juice | 1 of a ct. p. lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> |

| List of Goods. | Duty. |
|---|---|
| Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 ft. wide and not pressed or calendered..... | Free. |
| Carbolic Oil used in manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties.. | Free. |
| Carrriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops or hawkers..... | Under regulation and restriction |
| Cassa, ground..... | 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> [of M. C.] |
| Casts, as models for the use of schools of designs..... | Free. |
| Caoutchouc, unmanufactured..... | Do. |
| Cement, marine, unground..... | Do. |
| Do. hydraulic..... | Do. |
| Cheese..... | 8 cents. per lb. |
| Do. produce of B. N. American Provinces..... | Free, under regulation of G. in C. |
| Chicory or other root or vegetable used as coffee, raw or green..... | 8 cents per lb. |
| Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground..... | 4 cents per lb. |
| Chinese Blue..... | Free. |
| Church Bells..... | Do. |
| Cigars..... | 45 cents a lb. |
| Cinnamon..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> |
| Citrons and rinds of—in brine for candying..... | Free. |
| Clays..... | Do. |
| Clothing donations of, for charitable institutions..... | Do. |
| Clothing for the use of Army and Navy..... | Do. |
| Coal and Coke..... | Do. |
| Coal Oil, distilled, purified and refined..... | 15 cts. a gallon. |
| Cocum, bean and shell..... | Free. |
| Cocoa-nut Oil, in its natural state..... | Do. |
| Cocoa Paste, from G. Britain and B. N. A. Provinces..... | Do. |
| Coffee..... | Do. |
| Coin and Bullion, except U. S. coin..... | Do. |
| Coin, base or counterfeit..... | Prohibited. |
| Collar cloth paper..... | Free. |
| Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits not in flasks..... | \$1 20 a gallon. |
| Do. i. e., when in flasks or bottles, 80 of such flasks or bottles, not containing more than one gallon For each flask..... | 4 cents. |
| Communion Plate..... | Free. |
| Copper, in pig, bars, rods, bolts and sheets and sheathing..... | Do. |
| Cork wood..... | Do. |
| Cork wood bark..... | Do. |
| Cordage..... | Do. |
| Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes..... | Do. |
| Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40..... | Do. |
| Cotton Thread in hank, colored and unfinished Nos. 3, 4 and 6 ply, white, not under No. 20 yarn..... | Do. |
| Cotton Waste..... | Do. |
| Cotton Wool..... | Do. |
| Cranks for steamboats forged in the rough..... | Do. |
| Do. mills do do..... | Do. |
| Cream of tartar in crystals..... | Do. |
| Crude Petroleum..... | 6 cents a gallon. |
| Currant Wine..... | 10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> |
| Diamonds, unset..... | Free. |
| Drain Tiles..... | Do. |
| Drawings, not in oil..... | Do. |
| Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing..... | Do. |
| Duck for betting and hose..... | Do. |
| Earths..... | Do. |
| Eggs..... | Do. |
| Elder Wine..... | 10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> |
| Electrotype blocks for printing purposes..... | Free. |
| Emery..... | Do. |
| Fanning implements and utensils, when imported by Agricultural Societies for encouragement of agriculture..... | Do. |
| Felt for hats and boots..... | Do. |
| Fibre Mexican..... | Do. |
| Fibre vegetable, for manufacturing purposes..... | Do. |
| Fibrilla..... | Do. |
| Fire brick..... | Do. |
| Fire clay..... | Do. |
| Fire wood..... | Do. |
| Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in tins or kegs..... | Do. |
| Fish bait..... | Do. |
| Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines..... | Do. |
| Fish Oil..... | Do. |

| List of Goods. | Duty. |
|--|---|
| Fish salted or smoked..... | 1 cent per lb. |
| Fish of all kinds produce of B. N. Am. P.vinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. in C. |
| Flax Waste..... | Free |
| Flax undressed..... | Do. |
| Flour of wheat and rye and all other grains..... | Do. |
| Fresh, smoked and salted meats, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulations of Gov. in Council. |
| Fruits, green, of all kinds..... | Free. |
| Fruit, preserved in Brandy or other spirits..... | \$1.20 a gallon. |
| Furs, undressed..... | Free. |
| Galvanised Iron..... | Do. |
| Gems..... | Do. |
| Geneva..... | 80 cts. a gallon. |
| Gin..... | Do. |
| Gluger..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Ginger Wine and Gooseberry Wine..... | 10 cts. a gal. and 25 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Glass paper and glass cloth..... | Free. |
| Gold Beater's skin..... | Do. |
| Grain of all kinds..... | Do. |
| Gravels..... | Do. |
| Grease and grease scrap..... | Do. |
| Green and dried fruits, growth and produce of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Do, under regulation of Gov. in Council. |
| Gum copal, damar, mastix, sandarac and shells..... | Free. |
| Gutta Percha, unmanufactured..... | Do. |
| Gypsum, not ground or calcined..... | Do. |
| Gypsum, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Do, under regulation of G. in C. |
| Hair, Human, Goat, Angora, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured..... | Free. |
| Hair, curled..... | Do. |
| Hay..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Hay, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, under regulation of G. in C. |
| Hemp, undressed..... | Free. |
| Hides..... | Do. |
| Hoop skirt manufacture, articles for (crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire) clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered..... | Do. |
| Hoop Iron..... | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Hops..... | 5 cents per lb. |
| Hops, growth of B. N. A. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of Gov. [in Council]. |
| Horns..... | Free. |
| Indigo..... | Do. |
| Indian Corn..... | Do. |
| Indian Meal..... | Do. |
| India Rubber, unmanufactured..... | Do. |
| Ivory Nuts..... | Do. |
| Ivory, unmanufactured..... | Do. |
| Junk..... | Do. |
| Kelp..... | Do. |
| Kerosene Oil, distilled, purified and refined..... | 15 cents a gallon. |
| Kryolite..... | Free. |
| Lakes, scarlet and marone, in pulp..... | Do. |
| Lard..... | 1 cent per lb. |
| Lard, produce of B. N. A. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of Gov. [in Council]. |
| Lead, in sheet or plg..... | Free. |
| Leather, sole and upper..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Lemon Wine..... | 10 cts. p.gal. and 25 p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Lemons and Rinds of, in brine, for candying..... | Free. |
| Linen machine thread..... | Do. |
| Litharge..... | Do. |
| Lithographic Stones..... | Do. |
| Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, 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..... | Do. |
| Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires of wheels bent and welded, crank axles, piston rods guide and slide bars, crank pins connecting rods..... | Do. |
| Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine..... | Do. |
| Lumber of all kinds, round, hewed but not otherwise manufactured in whole or part, growth of B. N. A. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. [in C]. |
| Mace..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> |
| Machinery for mills and factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion..... | Free. |

Tariff of Customs of Dominion of Canada.

187

| List of Goods. | Duty. |
|---|---|
| Machine silk twist..... | Free. |
| Malt..... | 40 cents per bushel. |
| Manilla Grass..... | Free. |
| Manure..... | Do. |
| Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought..... | Do. |
| Meal of any grain..... | Do. |
| Meats, fresh, salted or smoked..... | 1 cent per lb. |
| Melals..... | Free. |
| Melado, or concentrated Melado..... | 1/2 of a c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of..... | Under regulation to be prescribed [by M. C.] |
| Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined..... | Free. |
| Military stores for Army and Navy..... | Exempt from duty. |
| Mineralogy, specimens of..... | Do. |
| Models..... | Do. |
| Molasses, concentrated..... | 1/2 of a c. p. lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar..... | 73 cents per 100 lbs. |
| Molasses, if not so used..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Moss for upholstery purposes..... | Free. |
| Musical Instruments for bands for Army and Navy..... | Exempt from duty. |
| Nails, composition..... | Free. |
| Nails, sheathing..... | Do. |
| Nail and spike rod, round, square and flat..... | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Naptha..... | 15 cents a gallon. |
| Natural History, specimens of..... | Free. |
| Nitro..... | Do. |
| Nutmegs..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> |
| Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing..... | Free. |
| Onkum..... | Do. |
| Oats and Oatmeal..... | Do. |
| Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined..... | Do. |
| Old Tom..... | 80 cents per gallon |
| Oil Cake..... | Free. |
| Oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties..... | Do. |
| Oranges, and Rinds of, in brine for candying..... | Do. |
| Orange Wine..... | 10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> |
| Ores of metals of all kinds..... | Free. |
| Paints..... | Do. |
| Paintings in Oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists..... | Do. |
| Palm Oil in its natural state..... | Do. |
| Palis and permanent Greens..... | Do. |
| Peas..... | Do. |
| Peils..... | Do. |
| Pepper, ground..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Perfumery, not otherwise specified..... | Do. |
| Perfumed and fancy soaps..... | Do. |
| Perfumed Spirits not in flasks..... | \$1.20 per gallon. |
| Perfumed Spirits in flasks..... | 1 cent per flask. |
| Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, for use of schools, &c..... | Free. |
| Phosphorus..... | Do. |
| Pig Iron..... | Do. |
| Pimento, ground..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Pine Oil in its natural state..... | Free. |
| Pipe Clay..... | Do. |
| Pitch..... | Do. |
| Plants..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Plants, growth of B. N. A. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of Gov. |
| Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined..... | Free. [in Council] |
| Playing Cards..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Plush, for hatters' use..... | Free. |
| Potatoes..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Potatoes, growth of B. N. A. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of Gov. |
| Poultry, do. do..... | Do. Do. [in Council] |
| Porter..... | 10 p. c. <i>ad val</i> and 5 cts. p. gal. in Free. [in Council] |
| Precious Stones, unset..... | Free. [flasks, 7 cts. do. in bottles.] |
| Precipitate of Copper..... | Do. |
| Printing Ink..... | Do. |
| Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses..... | Do. |
| Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specified..... | 10 cents per gallon. |
| Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in water, growth and produce of B. N. A. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. [in C.] |

| List of Goods. | Duty. |
|---|---|
| Proprietary Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment..... | 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Prunella..... | Free. |
| Rags..... | Do. |
| Rail-road bars and pigs, wrought iron or steel chains, wrought iron or steel fish plates, and car-axes..... | Do. |
| Raspberry Wine..... | 10 cts. p.gal. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Rattan, for chair makers..... | Free. |
| Red Lead, dry..... | Do. |
| Refined Petroleum..... | 15 cents a gallon. |
| Rennet..... | Free. |
| Rice..... | 1 cent per lb. |
| Road Iron..... | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Rolled plate iron..... | Do. Do. |
| Roots, medicinal, in their natural state..... | Free. |
| Rosin..... | Do. |
| Rum..... | 80 cents per gallon. |
| Rum shrub..... | \$1.20 per gallon. |
| Rye..... | Free. |
| Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6..... | Do. |
| Sal Ammoniac..... | Do. |
| Sal Soda..... | Do. |
| Salt..... | Do. |
| Saltpetre..... | Do. |
| Sand..... | Do. |
| Satin and fine washed white..... | Do. |
| Scheidam Schnapps..... | Do. |
| Scrap Iron..... | \$1.20 a gallon. |
| Sculpture, specimens of..... | Free. |
| Sea Grass..... | Do. |
| Seeds of all kinds, not classed as cereals..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Seeds, produce of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, under regulation of G. in C. |
| Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion..... | Special exemption from duty. |
| Shafts for mills and steamboats in the rough..... | Free. |
| Sheet Iron..... | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Ships Binnacle Lamps..... | Free. |
| “ blocks and patent brushes for blocks..... | Do. |
| “ b nting..... | Do. |
| “ cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not..... | Do. |
| “ compasses..... | Do. |
| “ dead eyes..... | Do. |
| “ dead lights..... | Do. |
| “ knees, iron..... | Do. |
| “ masts or parts of iron..... | Do. |
| “ pumps and pump-gear..... | Do. |
| “ raders, iron..... | Do. |
| “ shackles..... | Do. |
| “ sheaves..... | Do. |
| “ signal lamps..... | Do. |
| “ steering apparatus..... | Do. |
| “ travelling trucks..... | Do. |
| “ wedges..... | Do. |
| “ wire rigging..... | Do. |
| Shrubs..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Skins, undressed..... | Free. |
| Slate..... | Do. |
| Snuff..... | 20 cts. a lb. and 12½ p.c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Soap, common..... | 3 cents per lb. |
| Soda ash..... | Free. |
| Soda caustic..... | Do. |
| Soda, nitrate of..... | Do. |
| Soda, silicate of..... | Do. |
| Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pigs..... | Do. |
| Spikes, composition..... | Do. |
| Spikes, galvanized iron..... | Do. |
| Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although, thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denominations, shall be, nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such..... | \$1.20 per gallon. |
| Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada..... | Do. do. |

| List of Goods. | Duty. |
|---|---|
| Starch..... | 2 cts. per lb. |
| Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods..... | Free. |
| Steel plates cut to any form, but not moulded..... | Do. |
| Stereotype blocks for printing purposes..... | Do. |
| Stone, unwrought..... | Do. |
| Straw..... | 10 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Straw, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. in C. |
| Strawberry wine..... | 10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Straw plait, Tuscan and grass, fancy..... | Free. |
| Sugar, equal to or above No. 8, Dutch..... | 1 ct. per lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Sugar, below No. 8, Dutch standard..... | 1/2 of a cent per lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad val.</i> |
| Sugar candy and confectionery..... | 1 cent per lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Sulphur in roll or flour..... | Free. |
| Syrup, of sugar cane, molasses or sorghum..... | 1/2 of a ct. per lb. and 25 p. c. <i>ad val.</i> |
| Tafia..... | 80 cts. per gallon. |
| Tails, undressed..... | Free. |
| Tallow..... | 1 cent per lb. |
| Tallow, produce B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. in C. |
| Tampico, white and black..... | Free. |
| Tanners' bark..... | Do. |
| Tar..... | Do. |
| Tea..... | Do. |
| Teasels..... | Do. |
| Timber, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Do, subject to regulation of G. in C. |
| tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated..... | Free. |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured..... | Do. |
| Tobacco, manufactured..... | 20 cts. per lb. and 12 1/2 cts. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Tow, undressed..... | Free. |
| Tree nails..... | Do. |
| Trees..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Trees, growth of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. in C. |
| Traveller's baggage..... | Exempt, under regulation of Min. [of Cust.] |
| Tubes and piping, of brass, copper or iron, drawn..... | Free. |
| Turpentine, other than spirits of..... | Do. |
| Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes..... | Do. |
| Type..... | 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Type metal in blocks or pigs..... | Free. |
| Unenumerated spirits and strong waters..... | \$1.20 per gallon. |
| Union collar cloth paper..... | Free. |
| Vegetable fibres..... | Do. |
| Vegetables, when chiefly used in dyeing..... | Do. |
| Vegetables, (including potatoes and other roots)..... | 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Vegetables, &c., produce of B. N. Am. Provinces..... | Free, subject to regulation of G. in [Coun.] |
| Veneering of wood or ivory..... | Free. |
| Vinegar..... | 10 cts. per gallon. |
| Vitriol, blue..... | Free. |
| Weaving or train silk, for making elastic webbing..... | Do. |
| Weaving or train cotton for do..... | Do. |
| Whale Oil, in the casks from on ship board, and in the condition in which it was first landed..... | Do. |
| Wheat..... | Do. |
| White lead, dry..... | Do. |
| Whiting or whitening..... | Do. |
| Willow for basket makers..... | Do. |
| Wines of all kinds..... | 10 cts. p. gal. and 25 p. c. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| Wire of brass or copper, round or flat..... | Free. |
| Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured..... | Do. |
| Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing..... | Do. |
| Wool..... | Do. |
| Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing..... | Do. |
| Zinc, white, dry..... | Do. |
| Zinc in sheets, blocks and pigs..... | Do. |
| Non-Enumerated Packages—bottles, jars, demijohns, brandy casks, barrels or packages in which spirituous liquors, wines and malt liquors are contained, and carboys containing sulphuric acid—AND ALL GOODS NOT ENUMERATED AS CHARGED WITH ANY OTHER DUTY, OR DECLARED TO BE FREE OF DUTY. | 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . |
| EXPORT DUTIES. | |
| Shingle bolts..... | \$1.00 per cord of 128 cubic feet. |
| Stave bolts..... | \$1.00 do do |
| Oak logs..... | \$2.00 per M. Feet. |
| Spruce logs..... | \$1.00 do. do. |
| Pine logs..... | \$1.00 do. do. |

The chief feature of the mining annals of Canada during the past twelve months is the introduction of British capital, several of our best mines having passed into the hands of English companies. We may now look with interest for the application to Canadian mines of wealth and skill sufficient to ensure sustained and well directed effort.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gold.—The gold mines of the Chaudière Division have been idle during the past twelve months, but will probably not remain so long. Strong companies are in course of formation in Europe and elsewhere for the purpose of working them. The mines have now been sufficiently proved to justify our looking to them as a permanent source of industry when fairly taken in hand.

Two gold mines, the Gatling and the Williams, are probably worked in Marmora, but we have failed to obtain statistics of their operations.

Silver.—The value of the Silver Islet Mine will appear from the subjoined statement, kindly furnished by Mr. Macfarlane, showing its products from the beginning:—

| Total Value. | Value per ton. | lbs. of Ore. |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| \$ 23,115 35 | \$ 1,646 80 | 27,073½ |
| £2,153 23 | 1,175 80 | 155,543 |
| 618,132 01 | 1,148 04 | 971,921½ |
| 763,400 99 | 1,322 44 | 1,154,537½ |

Under Montreal Mining Co.
 Under Silver Islet Mining Co. (1870).
 Do do (1871).

This mine was sold by the Montreal Mining Co for \$250,000. The purchase money was therefore trebled in two years by the product.

The "Thunder Bay Silver Mines Railway Company Act," and the "Thunder Bay Silver Mines Telegraph Company Act," were passed last Session to admit of the construction of a railway and telegraph connecting Thunder Bay with the railway and telegraph system of the United States.

Copper.—The West Canada Mines (Bruce and associated) have produced as follows:—

1800—2,180 tons. 19; per cent. ore.
 1870—1,845 " do.
 1871—1,852 " do.

The capital of the company is £80,000 stg. 200 hands are employed.

The Consolidated Copper Company of Canada have acquired the Harvey Hill and the Ives Mines. The progress of these mines up to the present time, and their prospects under their new proprietors, are worthy of being considered at some length.

Work was commenced at Harvey Hill about twelve years ago by the English and Canadian Mining Company, who have so conducted their works as to make the mine the best proved and in the most advantageous position for profitable working in the Dominion.

The ore occurs principally in three great parallel beds, varying in thickness from four to eight feet, and bearing four per cent. of copper as a minimum. There are also three principal lodes, one averaging three feet in width, with a minimum of twelve per cent. of copper. The underground work consists of seven shafts, from twelve to forty fathom deep, and an adit driven into the hill side 248 fathom, intersecting the three cupiferous beds. There are all necessary tramways, waggons, &c. The surface works are crushing and concentrating works, capable of treating eighty tons of ore daily, with engine power sufficient to admit of that capacity being doubled at small cost; jigging, drying and other dressing houses, and two furnaces with apparatus for applying the Hunt & Douglas patent hurried process to the lower grade ore.

It is expected that the Harvey Hill Mine will shortly be in a position to send to market annually 2,000 tons of metallic copper, worth at present prices £225,000, and this rate of production may be materially increased in future. One year's yield of the Harvey Hill Mine alone would, therefore, nearly pay the purchase money (£245,000) of both that mine and the Ives, and also of others that may yet be discovered on the new company's extensive property. Speaking of this, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"For £245,000, certain disinterested Canadians have disposed of the richest copper mines in the Province of Quebec, extending over some 4,400 acres. At the present price of copper—and rates tend to raise rather than fall—the directors estimate that the annual return will be £244,417 per annum. In this case again, the property has been acquired for one year's purchase, and that without computing the value of the sulphur which exists in certain places in large quantities. Assuming a fall in copper to the lowest rate known for many years, the worst the shareholders will have to look to is a dividend reduced to 44 per cent. At the best, and by the introduction of some of the cheap and simple improvements of modern mining science, the returns will be 'immensely enhanced.'"

The *Pall Mall Gazette* seems staggered by this example of Canadian disinterestedness, and appears to doubt the great value of the property so cheaply parted with. But we are familiar with instances of this kind. Witness Silver Islet.

In the Ives Mine, as in the Harvey Hill, the ore occurs largely in interstratified beds, two of which average six and eight feet in thickness, with variable thickness, sometimes as much as twenty per cent., the average, from wet assay, being 5.24 per cent. The wider bed is laid open for a

length of eighty-five fathom, and it is calculated that within the area now under stoping in both bands there are 131,025 tons of ore, carrying 5,241 tons of metallic copper.

The underground work of the Ives Mine consist chiefly of two shafts of fifteen and twenty-five fathom, united by a level in the run of the eight feet bed of ore. Transverse drifts are also carried through the same bed, intersecting the six foot bed. The surface works comprise all that is necessary for working the mine and for the accommodation of miners.

According to the corrected estimates, the profits of both mines at the present price of copper will be £230,323 a year, or 77 per cent. The sum required for the contemplated development of both mines will not exceed £30,000.

The Huntington and Capel Mines have also passed into the hands of English capitalists. The former mine will yield about 2,000 tons of ore per month, and works are to be erected for reducing it by a new process whereby sulphuric acid, alkalies, and bleaching powder will be obtained from the ore.

Iron.—The Cobourg, Peterborough & Mamora Railway and Mining Company are working the Mamora Mine, and raised about about 20,000 tons during the past twelve months, which rate of product will be doubled in future. The company employ 200 men. Capital \$800,000.

The Forsyth Iron Mining Company are working the Hull mine, shipping out at the rate of 80 tons per day, value about \$840.

The Chaffey Mine on the Rideau Canal, and the Howe Mine in Bedford, are also doing well, but no particulars of their operations have come to hand.

The increased prices of copper and iron will no longer allow the vast deposits of Canada to remain idle. While many of the European mines are giving out, the work done on those of Canada has been barely sufficient to prove their great extent. Canada may therefore expect her full share in supplying the ever increasing demands of civilization for these metals.

Lead.—No information has reached us of

the work done at the Frontenac Mine during the past year. The proprietors are however in treaty with parties in England with a view to more extensive working in future.

Petroleum.—The petroleum trade is now perhaps the largest in Canada, employing capital to the extent of at least \$10,000,000. Three or four hundred new wells are now in course of sinking. Business in 1871 was as follows:—

Manufactured.....11,689,761 gallons.
Exported..... 5,531,790 "
Home consumption 5,557,981 "

Plumbago.—The Canada Graphite Company are in treaty for the sale of their valuable mines in Buckingham. Thirteen veins are worked, generally bearing pure plumbago of the finest kind.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The following statements are from the Report for 1871, of the Hon. William Garvie, Chief Commissioner of Mines and Gold:

GOLD.

"The gold mines have been worked steadily, and in many cases profitably. The returns, indeed, shew a small decrease in the yearly standard of production; but they are quite as good as could be expected, taking into consideration the scarcity of men and the consequent high price of labour. There has, perhaps, been no year since the commencement of gold mining in this Province during which the business has been of a more legitimate character than it was in 1871; there has been no unhealthy speculation, and the losses generally have been small, whilst in some cases the profits have been large. I still have to regret the absence of improvement in the appliances for amalgamating and saving gold. It is also a matter of regret that there are a number of mines, which have been proved capable of being worked at a profit, that have been allowed from one cause or another to remain idle. In one or two instances efforts are in progress to remedy this inaction, but to what extent it would now be premature to judge."

STATISTICS of Product, &c., Gold Mines, 1871.

| Stations. | Average men employed. | Crushing Mills employed Dec. 31st, 1871. | Steam Power. | Water Power. | Quartz, etc., Crushed. | Yield per ton. | Gold from Alluvial Mines. | Total yield of Gold. | Maximum yield per Ton. | Average yield per man for twelve months at \$18.50 N.S. c per ounce. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Stormont..... | 18 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1007 | 05 18 | ..... | 550 17 21 | 4 09 19 | 575 45 |
| Wine Harbour..... | 86 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2327 | 19 01 | ..... | 1538 06 16 | 5 17 2 | 790 52 |
| Sherbrooke..... | 171 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 14362 | 09 08 | ..... | 6579 19 07 | 7 17 08 | 711 87 |
| Tangier..... | 88 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2324 | 14 07 | ..... | 2093 00 07 | 2 10 .. | 440 .. |
| Montagu..... | 51 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 848 | 3 14 08 | ..... | 3152 08 15 | 24 04 11 | 1143 52 |
| Waverly..... | 56 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2772 | 10 06 | ..... | 1127 18 12 | 18 21 21 | 471 71 |
| Oldham..... | 43 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1874 | 1 04 04 | ..... | 2718 12 12 | 23 10 22 | 739 42 |
| Renfrew..... | 39 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2468 | 06 04 | ..... | 1179 17 16 | 2 15 14 | 606 32 |
| Winlocke..... | 14 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 900 | 08 .. | ..... | 560 17 03 | 2 11 06 | 476 83 |
| Caribou..... | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 479 | 1 01 01 | 2 10 00 | 504 15 23 | 3 01 15 | 933 88 |
| Unproclaimed and other Districts..... | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 281 | 08 .. | 9 02 07 | 112 02 16 | 1 01 .. | 236 49 |
| Total, 1871..... | 582 | 53 | 35 | 18 | 31387 | 12 09 | 11 12 07 | 19427 07 04 | 24 04 11 | 668 96 |
| " 1870..... | 555 | 53 | 35 | 18 | 30502 | 13 .. | 176 13 15 | 19836 05 06 | 71 02 00 | 690 40 |

COAL.

"It is gratifying to be enabled to state that there has been a satisfactory increase over that of last year in the products of the Collieries, in each of the Coal Mining centres. In Cumberland County there was an increase this year over the Coal mined last year of 3500 tons; in Pictou of 19,000 tons; and in Cape Breton of 15,000 tons; the total increase in the quantity of round Coal mined during the year being 34,000 tons. This increase, it is significant to notice, was obtained during an unusually short working season, which was brought to an end sooner than is customary, by the closing of navigation very suddenly and early, and the setting in of severe weather in November last. The increase above reported would, of course, have been much greater had the season been of the ordinary and average character."

The quantity of Coal raised during 1871 was as follows :-

| Mine. | Coal raised Tons. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Joggin..... | 10,985 |
| Macan..... | 499 |
| New York & Acadia..... | 669 |
| C. H. Black..... | 150 |
| McFarlane..... | 29 |
| Acadia..... | 107,718 |
| Albion..... | 95,659 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 12,049 |
| Intercolonial..... | 70,282 |
| McBean..... | 47 |
| Mitchell & Barton..... | 118 |
| C. C. B. & T. Coll..... | 100 |
| Block House..... | 5,428 |
| Balmoral..... | 12 |
| Clyde..... | 2,515 |
| Caledonia..... | 30,483 |
| Collins..... | 60 |
| Glace Bay..... | 87,202 |
| Gowrie..... | 43,611 |
| International..... | 79,414 |
| Lingan..... | 80,626 |
| South Head..... | 27 |
| Sydney..... | 122,763 |
| Victoria..... | 18,622 |

Reserve..... 2,200
Chimney Corner..... 1,818

Total, 1871..... 673,242

Do 1870..... 625,769

These figures show an increase of 47,473 tons over 1870.

The distribution of coal sold during 1871 was as follows :

| | 1870. | | 1871. | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Tons Round. | Tons Stack. | Tons Round. | Tons Stack. |
| Raised..... | 582,568 | 93,170 | 553,421 | 108,917 |
| Sold for home consumption..... | 119,404 | 20,774 | 129,946 | 19,783 |
| Exported to neighboring colonies..... | 156,013 | 16,962 | 151,082 | 17,515 |
| Exported to other countries..... | 289,386 | 25,811 | 262,035 | 16,173 |
| Total..... | 514,753 | 63,547 | 542,943 | 63,471 |

The average number of persons employed in the coal mines in 1871 was 2,469. Total steam power 3,000 horses.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, 1871 and 1870.

| Receipts. | 1871. | | 1870. | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Rents (Gold) | 3,144.14 | 6,129.72 | 3,300.02 | 3,217.67 |
| Royalty " | 9,098.44 | 10,513.29 | 104.83 | 346.09 |
| Mill Sites " | 18.50 | ..... | 24.29 | 478.38 |
| Prospecting Licenses " | 1,580.07 | 2,860.94 | 501.65 | 408.17 |
| Licenses to search (Coal) | 4,500.37 | 2,490.00 | 10.23 | ..... |
| Licenses to work " | 1,078.78 | 650.00 | 14.78 | ..... |
| Royalty " | 46,289.20 | 48,678.73 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| | | | 120.00 | 440.00 |
| | | | 1,137.53 | 1,832.78 |
| | | | 6,885.42 | 6,443.28 |
| | | | Total..... | 11,648.80 |
| | | | Balance..... | 55,287.55 |
| | 66,886.25 | 71,507.63 | | 66,886.35 |
| | | | | 71,507.63 |

NEWFOUNDLAND.

During the years 1870 and 1871 Newfoundland exported mineral products as follows:

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1871 | 4,000 tons copper ore | value about £31,900 |
| 270 | " lead " " " | 9,000 |
| 80 | " nickel " " " | 6,480 |
| | | 49,480 |
| 1870 | 3,000 " copper " " " | £25,500 |
| 285 | " lead " " " | 7,855 |
| 9 | " nickel " " " | 720 |
| | | 34,075 |

The shipments for 1872 will be much larger, as the high price of copper causes a demand for lower grade of which a very large quantity has been held over at the Tilt Cove Mine from previous years. The Burton's Pond Mine has also commenced to ship copper ore this year, the ore being good yellow sulphuret similar to that of Tilt Cove. The latter mine has been sold to an English company for £150,000 stg. The Lamanche Lead Mine is also about to change hands, and the success which will doubtless attend the vigorous working of these well-proved mines may induce further enterprise, for which there is a vast field in the island.

The coal field in the St. George's Bay region is estimated at thirty-eight square miles, and the quantity of coal at about a million and a half of tons per square mile.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold.—We read in the Report on British Columbia, of the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, (March, 1872) that—"The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Cariboo. Then again there are the new gold mines of the district of Omineca, in the north of Columbia, which would appear to extend over a very large tract of country.... Gold has also been found in Vancouver Island.... It is established that from the United States frontier to the 53rd degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere."

The mines visited by Mr. Langevin produced at the following rates during the summer of 1871. The "South Wales," during the last three weeks of the month of August, produced 799 ounces. The "Forest Rose" on William's Creek, produced in one week 203 ounces, and in another 245 ounces. The "Ballarat" yielded 167 ounces in two weeks.

"The yield of gold for the year 1870 was:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Cariboo..... | \$1,047,245 |
| Lilloet..... | 15,000 |
| Columbia, &c..... | 161,500 |
| Yale and Lytton..... | 110,000 |
| | \$1,333,745 |

This, however, is only approximate, as it is impossible to arrive at the quantity of gold carried out of the country by private hands."

The gold mines of the Omineca District

were not worked until the year 1871. The yield of some of them was at the following rate: One mine on Lost Creek yielded 192 ounces to be divided among five miners in return for one week's labour, and another, that belonging to Ward, Dunleary & Co., yielded as much as \$500 per man during one week. On Black Jack Gulch the yield of the mine from its first working was \$10 a man per day. On Manson Creek there were about 200 miners who were making from \$5 to \$50 a day each. On State Creek 50 men were making from \$5 to \$20 a day each. On Germansen Creek the amount of gold collected during the last week of August was \$10,000. Since that period fresh reports have reached me, and everything tends to the belief that the season has been a productive one; the district is really rich in gold and promises much.... Judging from the reports which flow in from all quarters, and from the numerous miners I myself met on the road, who came from Montana, in the United States, and who consider this district to be another promised land, it is evident that this spring there will be a large influx of mining population." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)

From the report of the Gold Commissioner for 1871 upon the Omineca Mines, it appears that their yield for that year may be estimated at about \$400,000. The confidence of miners in the district is shown by extensive preparations for systematic development in the construction of conduits for water and in surface and underground prospecting.

The gold shipped by British Columbia by banks from 1862 to 1871 inclusive was of the value of \$16,650,086, and about one-third more was supposed to be carried out of the country by miners.

Silver.—"The silver mines of British Columbia have not yet been largely worked. Nevertheless, in the month of September last I saw very rich specimens from a silver mine near Hope, on the Fraser River, and I was told that it was proposed to work that mine on a large scale. On the spot works of a very considerable extent were being carried on, among others a road leading from Hope to the mine itself. I am further aware that this silver mine is not the only one which exists in the Fraser Valley; and as soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked and shall have yielded, as it is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines situated in the same range of mountains will likewise be worked." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)

Coal.—From the Blue Book of 1869 it appears that 200 men were employed in the coal mines of Nanaimo, the yield being 40,000 tons, of which 19,700 were shipped to foreign parts. The price of coal at the pits' mouth is 24 shillings sterling per ton. The area of the mine is 900,000 square yards. Three pits are worked. The seam is generally four feet thick.

The Blue Book for 1870 adds: These mines are progressing favorably, and have been worked to advantage during the year, the yield of coal for exportation having been about 80,000 tons.

In 1871 the mine produced 44,000 tons. From 1867 to 1870 inclusive the exports of coal amounted to 77,831 tons, value \$487,465. From 1861 to 1870 inclusive the yield was 282,131 tons.

2,200
1,818
673,242
625,769
47,473
63,647
514,753
58,471
523,943
Total.....
Total
1870.
17.67
16.09
73.38
18.17
50.00
40.00
22.76
13.28
16.31
11.42
77.66

AWARD OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

We give in the *Treaty Book of 1872* the text of the Treaty of Washington, the first article of which provides that the claims known as the *Alabama* claims, should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitrators.

The arbitrators appointed were as follow: England—Sir Alexander James Cockburn; United States—Charles Francis Adams; Italy—Count Frederic Sclopis; Swiss Confederation—Jacques Stoempfl; Brazil, Viscount d'Itajriba.

The Tribunal held its first session at Geneva on the 15th of December, 1871. The agents for the High contracting parties, Lord Tenterden for England, and John C. Bancroft Davis for the United States, gave in their cases, evidence, &c., and on the 18th of December the Tribunal was adjourned until the 15th of June, 1872, when they again met and continued in session, with a few brief interruptions until the 14th of September of the same year. On that day an award, of which the following is a synopsis, was promulgated, and the labours of the Tribunal were brought to a close.

THE AWARD

It first sets forth that the "due diligence" referred to in Art. 6, of the Washington treaty, ought to be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which other governments may be exposed, from a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part; that the circumstances out of which the *Alabama* claims controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of the British Government, of all possible solicitude, for the observance of all the rights and duties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by Her Majesty on the 13th May, 1861; that the effects of a violation of neutrality, committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any Commission which the Government of the belligerent Power, benefited by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards have granted to that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence is completed, cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; that the privilege of extraterritoriality, accorded to vessels of war, is a proceeding of courtesy and mutual deference, and can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality.

That the absence of a previous notice cannot be regarded as a failure in any consideration required by the law of nations, in those cases, in which a vessel carries with it its own condemnation.

That in order to impart to any supplies of coal, a character inconsistent with the rule of the treaty, prohibiting the use of naval ports or waters, as a base of operations for belligerents, it is necessary that said supplies should be connected with special circumstances, of time, of person, or of place, which may combine to give them such a character.

That with respect to the *Alabama*, it clearly results from all the facts connected

with her construction in the port of Liverpool, and subsequent equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of vessels called the *Agrippina* and *Bahama*, despatched from Great Britain to that end, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and especially that it omitted, during the construction of the *Alabama*, any effective measures of prevention, notwithstanding the representations made by the diplomatic agents of the United States; and that those orders which were given at last for the detention of the vessel, were issued so late that their execution was not practicable; that the measures taken for pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and, therefore, cannot be considered as sufficient to release Great Britain of the responsibility already incurred.

That despite the violation of neutrality of Great Britain committed by this vessel, she was on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been.

That the British Government cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence on the plea of the inefficiency of the legal means which it possessed.

Four of the Arbitrators therefore, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth (Sir Alexander Cockburn) for reasons separately assigned, are of opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

In the case of the *Florida*, previously called the *Oreto*, four members of the Tribunal conclude that there was a failure of due diligence, in that it was allowed to escape from the port of Liverpool despite the representations of the agents of the United States.

In that it stayed at Nassau, loaded from that port, enlisted men, took in supplies, and armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel *Prince Alfred*, at Green Cay, there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities.

And in that it was several times freely admitted into the ports of British Colonies, notwithstanding the violation of the neutrality of Great Britain.

That the fact of the judicial acquittal of the *Oreto* at Nassau cannot relieve Great Britain of the responsibilities incurred by her under the principles of international law. Nor can the entry of the *Florida* into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain.

And therefore that Great Britain failed to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules of article six of the treaty.

In the case of the *Shenandoah*, three against two members of the Tribunal decide that the British Government is responsible for her acts only after her stay in the port of Melbourne, where it is admitted by the British Government that augmentation was clandestinely effected in her forces

by the enlistment of men; and that there was negligence on the part of the authorities in that place.

The *Tuscaloosa*—tender to the *Alabama*—*Clarence*, *Tacony* and *Archer*—tenders to the *Florida*—are regarded as accessories and, following the lot of their principals, are submitted to the same decision, which applies to them respectively.

So far as relates to the *Retribution*, *Georgia*, *Sumter*, *Nashville*, *Tallahassee* and *Chickamanga*, the Tribunal concludes that England did not fall in her duty; and as regards the *Sallie*, *Jefferson Davis*, *Musie* and *V. H. Joy*, that they ought to be excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

As to the claim made by the United States for indemnity for the cost of pursuit of the Confederate cruisers, the Tribunal decides that this claim is not distinguishable from the general expenses of the war carried on by the United States, by a majority of three to two.

They also decide unanimously, that prospective earnings cannot be made the subject of compensation, as they depend in their nature on future and uncertain contingencies, and that, therefore, there is no ground for awarding the United States anything at all under this head.

After citing the reasons for so doing, the award then gives a lump sum of \$15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, and declares all claims referred by the treaty to be fully and finally settled.

SIR A. COCKBURN'S DISSENT.

Sir Alexander Cockburn dissented from the above award, and in the course of a long judgment gives his reasons for doing so. The effect of the rules laid down by the Washington Treaty, he declares, "is to place this Tribunal in a position of some difficulty. Every obligation, for the non-fulfilment of which, redress can be claimed, presupposes a prior existing law by which a right has been created on one side and a corresponding obligation on the other. But here we have to deal with obligations assumed to have existed prior to the treaty, and yet arising out of a supposed law created for the first time by the treaty. For we have one party denying the prior existence of the rules to which it now consents to submit as the measure of its past obligations, while the other virtually admits the same thing; for it agrees to observe the rules between itself and Great Britain in the future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers and invite them to accede to them,—all of which should plainly be superfluous and vain if these rules already formed part of the existing law recognized as obtaining among nations." He regrets that the whole question of law and fact had not been left to the Tribunal to decide according to principles of international law existing at the time that the causes of complaint are said to have arisen. He finds difficulty in defining the meaning of the words "due diligence," as there is nothing in the treaty to direct them; especially as to the degree of diligence required. They must, therefore, look to judicial science to direct them; and he thinks it will be of advantage to ascertain the amount of diligence required by international law. He proceeds then to show that the duties of a neutral state are to observe a strict impartiality towards both belligerents,

and in no way to assist either of them with warlike material, ships of war, transport, etc., as a state. On the other hand he considers that a neutral subject has a perfect right to carry on trade with belligerents in articles which are pronounced by nations as contraband of war, and even in ships of war. But in case of ships of war sent out, not to a port of the belligerent purchaser, but with armament, officers and crew, prepared to make war at once, there would be a breach of neutrality; and a neutral power would be bound to use its best endeavors to prevent it. The case would be the same were the armament sent out separately to be taken on board at sea. As to the extent of diligence required by the treaty, he concludes that it is neither more nor less than any neutral Government would be obliged to exercise to prevent the breach by any of its subjects of any head of international law. And that it consists in a Government faithfully carrying out all the means at its command for the prevention of any such infraction. He thinks that if a Government is to be held responsible for the errors in judgment of its subordinates, or of its courts, especially when they are at a distance, it would have the effect of making any effort to have the rules of the treaty adopted by other nations unsuccessful, and of making maritime nations look upon belligerents with very considerable dread. After reviewing with severity several passages of the American case—clearing England from the charges there made—and having concluded this part of his judgment, he proceeds to consider the case of the "*Florida*." His decision in this case is that there was no lack of diligence on the part of the authorities in England, while the "*Oreto*" (afterwards the "*Florida*") was building, or at her departure. That no sufficient evidence was produced against her to justify her seizure before the courts, and that, therefore, she could not have been seized. That at Nassau, whither the "*Oreto*" went, on her departure from England, the colonial authorities conscientiously performed what they thought to be their duty, but that they labored under a misapprehension as to the effect of the "Foreign Enlistment Act," which, however, as he had before stated, could not be construed into a want of diligence. That the "*Oreto*" having made the Southern port of Mobile, where she was regularly commissioned, she could not be proceeded against on her return to Nassau, for a breach of the Municipal law of England merely; and that a seizure of the "*Florida*"—as she was then named—would have been an act of war on the part of Great Britain towards the South. For these reasons, he concludes that there was no lack of due diligence on the part of England in the case of the "*Florida*."

As to the "*Alabama*," there was a lack of diligence. Sufficient evidence was furnished before her departure to justify her detention; and means of obtaining information respecting her, were neglected to be used. Also, when she had departed on her trial trip without returning, there was a circumstance so suspicious as to justify the Commissioners of Customs in seizing her, which by the exercise of diligence they would have been enabled to do. For these reasons, Sir Alexander, thinks, that England is responsible for the damage done by the *Alabama*.

As to the "*Shenandoah*," the only other vessel about which he differs from the ma-

jury of the Tribunal, he can see no want of diligence on the part of the authorities at Melbourne. Possibly the Police may have shown a want of energy, but he does not think this sufficient to justify the saddling of England with damages to a large amount.

After referring to the other mentioned vessels, he dwells upon the manner of the award, claims made, the amount awarded, &c., and gives a brief statement of the cases in which he has differed from the decision of the Tribunal; concluding with the expression of a hope that the decision will be

accepted with the submission and respect due to it, by the people of Great Britain; and that the people of the United States will see in the consent of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration, an earnest desire to atone for past errors and omissions, and will feel that all just cause of grievance is now removed, so that in time to come no sense of past wrong remaining unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations.

Dominion Penitentiaries.

During the year 1871, there was a large falling off in the number of inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary. The Directors attribute this mainly to the increased prosperity of the country, and the remunerative wages to be obtained by all, and in some measure also, to the reformatory nature of the improvements introduced into the establishment.

Notwithstanding this falling off, the expenditure has increased. This has arisen partly from the increased price of several articles of consumption; an increased rate of salaries to the officials; and a largely increased use of lights and firewood.

The health of the prisoners has been eminently satisfactory, very few severe cases of sickness having occurred throughout the year. Improvement in diet, increase of outdoor labor, and better condition of the water are the causes to which this healthy condition of the inmates is to be attributed.

The discipline has been satisfactorily maintained; punishments have been fewer than in former years; and only twice have very severe punishments been necessary.

The introduction of lamps into the cells, allowing the prisoners to read until 9 o'clock, has had an excellent effect; quiet and order having taken the place of riotous noise and disturbance.

The opportunity of obtaining, by good conduct, a remission of a portion of the sentence induces great self-control and industry among the convicts. Out of 195 discharged during the year, only one had failed to obtain remission of time, and the greater number of the convicts in the institution have gained the highest award allowable; 5 days in each month. This is especially noteworthy, as upon any fault, the convict not only fails to obtain the monthly remission, but may lose a portion of that gained.

The system of gratuities has been introduced and found to work well; this allows the convict, in consideration of increased industry, a certain portion of his earnings, so that when discharged, he may have a small fund to live on till he obtains work. The possession of this small sum which enables the discharged convict to live honestly till he gets employment, is found an efficacious means of reclamation. It replaces also the dogged indifference of men working out a punishment, by hope of personal gain, and helps to form habits of industry, self-control and independence. This system is as yet only an experiment. The number of convicts released by pardon was greater than in any former year. As the applicants for mercy had in many cases been in prison from 10 to 20 years, any effect

from the imprisonment may be considered to have been obtained.

Several escapes took place during the year, but a greater strictness on the part of the new Warden will likely prevent any recurrence of these.

An increase in the pay of several officers was found necessary, in view of the largely increased rate of wages prevailing in the country, and also from some of them having become entitled to increase from length of service and efficiency. The duties are onerous, disagreeable and often dangerous, and the officers are for the most part very deserving. There has been a large decrease in cash receipts from the contract labor of the prisoners, owing to the great reduction in numbers.

The Directors recommend the employment of the prisoners in the prison, under the management of the prison officials, as being better, in a moral and hygienic point of view.

The school has not progressed favorably. The schoolmaster's duties were so irregularly performed, that his services were dispensed with, and a successor has not yet been appointed.

The Female Department has been throughout satisfactory; great order and industry and uniform submission to discipline having been maintained. In this Department there have been no recommitments for 2 years.

The number of convicts in the prison on the 31st Dec., 1871, was 623 against 686 the preceding year. 11 died during the year, 5 escaped, 10 were sent to Rockwood Asylum, and 67 pardoned, 195 have been discharged, and 231 admitted.

The Revenue was \$40,975, and the expenditure \$110,362; but apart from the direct revenue a great deal of valuable labour was performed by the convicts, in work for the Penitentiary itself, in constructing wharves and piers, building the Warden's residence, &c., &c.

The total value of the work done by the convicts is estimated by the Warden as \$93,208.

3,690 books were issued from the Library by the Protestant chaplain, and 3,213 by the R. C. do.

The value of the real estate of the Penitentiary is stated to be \$601,273, an increase of about \$15,000 in the year, and the value of stock \$662,646, an increase of about \$7,000.

Into the Rockwood Asylum there were admitted during the year 55 patients, of which 11 were from the Penitentiary, 13 died during the year, 22 were discharged, and one transferred to Toronto, leaving in

the Asylum at the close of the year 849, an increase over the preceding year of 14.

The expenditure for 1871 was \$37,191, making an average cost for each patient, of a little more than \$109 a year.

In the Penitentiary at St. John, N. B., there were only 74 convicts, 39 of whom were sentenced to two years and upwards; a proof of the general moral tendencies of the people and the facilities for finding employment. The labor of the prisoners has been more profitable than in former years. The sale of manufactured articles during the year amounted to \$17,454, and there was on hand at the close of the year, a stock valued at \$17,454.

The expenditure for material was \$18,900, a little more than the value of the sales.

The combination of the common gaol and convict prison in one is not favorable, and renders the maintenance of necessary discipline impossible.

The value of the building, machinery, &c. is estimated at \$100,251.

The Chaplains report improvement in the tone of feeling and conduct. The average daily attendance at school was 15, reading, writing, and arithmetic being taught.

The conduct of the female prisoners was good, no case requiring punishment, occurring during the year.

The health of the inmates was generally good, one death only occurring just at the close of the year.

At the Halifax Penitentiary there was a large falling off in the number of commitments. Discipline was fairly maintained and the prison was always found clean and in good order. The Library is of great benefit, and the prisoners gladly avail themselves of it.

The principal manufacture is of shoes, but that of brooms has been introduced.

The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 34 convicts, and 7 common prisoners.

The value of prison property is estimated at \$93,263.

The chaplains report the conduct of the prisoners as satisfactory, and the schoolmaster that very considerable progress has been made, and the prisoners have generally been obedient, orderly and attentive. 852 books have been issued from the library.

The sanitary condition on the whole has been good, though there were three deaths during the year.

There is only one female prisoner in the institution.

The total value of penitentiary property in the Dominion at the close of the year, exclusive of Rockwood Asylum, was, \$1,462,433. The total expenditure for 1871 cannot be given, there being no return of the expenditure of the Halifax prison.

The prisons of Manitoba and British Columbia have not yet been brought under the care of the Dominion Prison Inspectors.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in privy council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges*—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief Justice of Ontario; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. John Godfrey Sprague, Chancellor; Hon. J. Curran Morrison, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Oliver Mowat, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John W. Gwynne, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Galt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Vice-Chancellor.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal, and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award

execution, thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. William Buell Richards. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Joseph O. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Robert G. Dalton, Esq., Q. C.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas*—Monsell V. Jackson, Esq.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Sprague. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Oliver Mowat, L.L.D., Samuel H. Strong. *Referees*

in Chambers, and Referee of Suits—T. W. Taylor, M.A. *Registrar*—A. Grant. *Clerk*—W. Cummings. *Clerk of Record and Bonds*—A. Holmes. *Ad. Clerk*—W. Crofton. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister, and J. Hutcheson Eden, Barrister. *Master in Ordinary*—J. A. Boyd, M.A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—*Barrie*—J. R. Colter. *Belleville*—Wm. W. Dean. *Branford*—John Cameron. *Brockville*—Jacob Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—R. O'Hara. *Cobourg, Lindsay and Peterboro'*—W. M. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Guelph*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—Wm. Leggo. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *London*—James Shanley. *L'Orignal*—J. Butterfield. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—David A. Creasor. *Perth*—Edw. Elliott. *Simcoe*—W. M. Wilson. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonell L.L.D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Pousett. *St. Catharines*—F. W. Macdonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—*Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLean. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard. *Accountant*—A. N. Buell. *Clerk*—W. Lillie.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint, and may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. By the Act 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 40, Trinity Term, hitherto commencing on the Monday after the 21st August, is abolished; but the same statute gives power to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, at their discretion, to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation), by virtue of a rule or order of the court respectively, to be made in or out of term, for the hearing of such special cases or rules for new trials as shall be named in a list to be attached to any such rule or order, and for giving of judgments in cases previously argued, and for disposing of such other business as the court in its discretion shall see fit. Notice of such rules to be given in form and manner prescribed by the act, six clear days before the day appointed.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Thursday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year, for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing, *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on Thursday for Appeals from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st of July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several County Courts in Ontario hold semi-annually, terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday, except the County Court of the County of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each County or union of Counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between that period of the vacation after the 21st of August and Michaelmas Term, except in the County of York, in which county there shall be a third such Court in every year, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows: The *Eastern*—Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, L'Orignal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro', Pleton, Whitby. *Niagara*—Barrie, Hamilton, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Welland. *Oxford*—Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. *Home*—Brampton, Toronto.

The Court in each district shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:

Toronto—Toronto. *Eastern*—Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Cobourg, Ottawa, Peterboro'. *Western*—Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. *Home*—Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. A. Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; R. Shelling, L.L.B., Barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; James Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L. Barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, Notary Public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, Advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, Advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, Advocate, Montreal; Fred. W. Torrance, Advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, Advocate, Quebec; Fred. C. Vannovous, Advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q.C., Advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Noel Hill Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitt Bernard, Barrister and Advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, Advocate, Ottawa; Livingstone E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff (Bischoff, Bombas & Bischoff, Solicitors), Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris (Ashurst, Morris & Co., Solicitors), 8 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grain, Notary Public, 81 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q.C., Editor-in-Chief, Queen's Bench, H. C. W. Wethey, Barrister, Common Pleas, S. J. Vankoughnet, Barrister, Chancery, A. Grant, Barrister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C. Secretary and Librarian, Hugh N. Gwynne, Esq., L. H. Ester, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. *Clerk*—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases), validity of wills, or actions for libel, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the Superior Courts of law.

INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate all proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, &c. They are established in each County, and presided over by the County Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.

There is a Surrogate Court in each County, which grants probate or administration, &c.

has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The County Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each Court, besides the *Surrogate Clerk* (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The County Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his County twice a year (except in the County of York, where three Courts will be held in the year, for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decision of appeals from summary convictions of magistrates).

COUNTY JUDGES, CRIMINAL COURTS.

Any person charged with an offence for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Sessions before the Judge alone.

DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the County Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to \$100, and torts to \$40. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into Court divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. Jean F. Duval, Chief Justice,

Putene Judges.

Hon. René E. Caron, Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. W. Badgley, Hon Samuel C. Monk.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL.—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

QUEBEC.—1st to 8th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where Held. When Held.

Quebec..... 27th April and October.
 Montreal..... 24th March and 24th Sept.
 Three Rivers..... 8th April and 9th October.
 Sherbrooke..... 1st April and 11th October.
 Kamouraska... 5th April and 21st Nov.
 Aymer..... 21st January and 1st July.
 Percé..... 13th March and 18th Aug.
 New Carlisle... 13th Feb'y. and 18th July.
 Arthabaskaville. 19th Feb'y. and 4th Nov.
 Beauce..... 20th June and 20th Oct.
 Montmagny... 25th March and 25 Nov.
 Beauharnois... 22nd March and 20th Nov.
 St. Hyacinthe... 1st May and 1st Dec.
 St. John..... 22nd May and 12th Dec.
 St. Scholastique. 7th January and 2nd July.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding \$200, under Cap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collier Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Charles Mondelot,
 " Andrew Stuart,
 " David Roy,
 " Peter Winter,
 " Aimé Lafontaine,
 " Antoine Polette,
 " Joseph A. Berthelot,
 " Thomas J. J. Loranger,
 " Louis Victor Sicotte,
 " Francis J. Johnson,
 " Jean T. Taschereau,
 " Joseph N. Bossé,
 " Robert Mackay,
 " John Maguire,
 " Frederick W. Torrance,
 " Joseph U. Boudry,
 " Louis E. N. Casault,
 " H. E. Taschereau,
 " C. Dunkin, P. C.
 " J. S. Sanborn,
 " T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge.

MONTREAL.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères, and city of Montreal, held from 17th to 27th of every month, except January, July and August.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Lévi, Lotbinière and city of Quebec, held at Quebec from 1st to 5th of every month, except January, July and August.

THREE RIVERS.—Maskinongé, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers, from 2nd to 8th June, 1st to 7th April, 2nd to 8th July and 2nd to 8th October, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke), Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 6th to 10th Feb'y, April, June, October and December.

KAMOURASKA.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.

GASPE.—Gaspé and Bonaventure, held at Percé, from 13th to 19th March August, and from 13th to 24th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th February, July and November.

TERREBONNE.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

JOLLETTE.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Jollette, held at Jollette, from 14th to 22nd February, 23th June to 4th July, 16th to 22nd Oct.

RICHÉLIEU.—Richélieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 13th to 19th of January and May, 3rd to 9th October.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbéc, from 13th to 19th March, June and December.

ERMOSKI.—Ermouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY.—L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

BEAUCÉ.—Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA.—Mégantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 2nd to 8th February, 18th to 24th May, and 24th October to 3rd November.

BEDFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held at Nécessaireville, from 10th to 15th February, 23rd to 28th April, 10th to 15th October.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November.

HERVILLE.—St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 10th to 21st March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 10th to 21st March, 30th May to 4th June, 23rd to 28th November.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums not exceeding \$200, under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic., cap. 6, (Quebec) sec. 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court at Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Circuit, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November. Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Verchères County Circuit, held at Verchères 1st to 5th February, May and October.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and August.

Lotbinière County Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 12th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 26th to 31st March, June 26 to 1st July, Sept. 26 to 1st October, and 28th to 31st December.

Maskinongé County Circuit, held at Rivière du Loup 27th to 20th January and May, 18 to 20th October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke, 1st to 5th February, April, June and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain, 11th to 13th February, May and November; and at Cookcook 22nd to 24th February, June and November.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 25th to 27th January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 19th to 21st Jan., May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 22nd to 24th January, May and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis 7th to 12th February, May and November.

Terniscouts County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste 21st to 25th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer 7th to 12th February, June and November.
Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 8rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau village 8th to 11th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at Percé 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Gaspé District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 7th to 12th February, July and November.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 25th to 28th February, and 12 to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August
Bonaventure Circuit, held at Carleton 10th to 18th January, June and September.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 17th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jérôme 2nd to 6th February, May and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 16th September.

JOLLETTE DISTRICT.

Jollette District Circuit, held at Jollette from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 26th to 30th January, May and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 6th to 11th June and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelleu District Circuit, held at Sorel 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. François 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie 7th to 12th March, June and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Bale St. Paul 20th to 23rd January, May and September.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi 18th to 19th February, July and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at St. Germain, 7th to 12th March, June and October.
Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 2nd to 5th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny, 7th to 12th February, May and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Joli, 20th to 24th February, May and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, 23th June to 2nd July, and October 23th to 1st Nov.

BEAUCÉ DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7th to 12th March, June and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine, 2nd to 6th March, June and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at Arthabaskaville, 6th to 12th February, 12th to 17th May, and October 22nd to 27th.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 16th to 18th January, May and September.

Mégantic County Court, held at Inverness, 13th to 17th March, June and December.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 5th to 9th February, 18th to 22nd April, and 5th to 9th October.

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, 26th to 30th January, and 28th to 30. September, and 10th to 14th April.

Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, 21st to 25th January and September, 6th to 8th April.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, 16th to 17th April, 1st to 3rd October.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27th January, March and October.

Rouville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19th February, May and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire, 16th to 20th January, April and September.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 11th to 15th March, June and November.

Iberville County Circuit, held at Iberville, 6th to 10th March, June and November.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 11th to 15th March, 25th to 29th May, 18th to 22nd November.

Chateauguay County Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 1st to 4th March, 15th to 18th May, 7th to 10th November.

Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 6th to 8th March, 20th to 22nd May, 12th to 14th November.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms—Montreal—4th February, May, June, August, September, November and December.**COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.***Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, caps. 105 and 100.*

C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**COURTS.****SUPREME COURT JUDICATURE.***Chief Justice.*—Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie, 6th December, 1885.*Justices.*—Hon. John C. Allen, 22nd September, 1865; Hon. John W. Weldon, 6th December, 1865; Hon. Charles Fisher, Oct., 1838; Hon. A. Rainsford Wetmore, 25th May, 1875.

William H. Tuck, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas.

TERMS: Hilary.—First Tuesday in February; *Easter*—Second Tuesday in April; *Trinity*—Second Tuesday in June; *Michaelmas*—Second Tuesday in October.**NEW PRISI SITTINGS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.**—Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October.**CIRCUIT COURTS.****SAINT JOHN.**—Second Tuesday in January, May, and August, and third Tuesday in November.**SUNBURY.**—First Tuesday in July.**QUEEN'S.**—First Tuesday in March.**CHARLOTTE.**—Third Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in July.**KING'S.**—Fourth Tuesday in February, and second Tuesday in July.**ALBERT.**—Second Tuesday in July.**WESTMORLAND.**—Second Tuesday in January, and third Tuesday in July.**KENT.**—Second Tuesday in March, and fourth Tuesday in September.**RESTIGOUCHE.**—Last Tuesday in August.**GLOUCESTER.**—First Tuesday in September.**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Second Tuesday in September.**CARLTON.**—Last Tuesday in September.**VICTORIA.**—Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.**CLERKS OF THE CIRCUITS.**

George Blach, Esquire, City and County of Saint John; J. B. Peck, Esquire, Westmorland; S. G. Morse, Esquire, Albert; Caleb Richardson, Esq., Kent; Joseph C. Barbarie, Esq., Restigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland; Lewis A. Mills, Charlotte; F. E. Morton, Esq., Kings; T. R. Wetmore, Esq., Queens; Randolph K. Jones, Esq., Carleton; Theophilus Des Brisay, Esq., Gloucester; Charles W. Beckwith, Esq., Sunbury; Charles H. Lugin, Esq., Victoria.

COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.

The probate Court for the City and County

of St. John is held every Friday at three o'clock at the Registry Office; and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province, is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

Honorable _____, Judge; F. A. H. Stratton, Esq., Registrar.

TERMS—The fourth Tuesdays in February, June and October.**COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.**Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esq., Deputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esq., Advocate General; George Blach, Esq., Registrar and Scribe; G. Sidney Smith, B. L. Peters, Q. C., and A. E. Oulton, Esqs., *Surrogates*; Thomas C. Humber, Marshal.**COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.**

The Governor; the Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commanders in Chief, Flag Officers and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being; _____, Registrar and Scribe.

The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members—The Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty being one.

SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.The Courts hold *Terms* every year in each County, which *Terms* annually commence as follows:—**CHARLOTTE COUNTY.**

On the second Tuesday in June, and fourth Tuesday in March and October.

CARLETON COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in March and December, and on the first Tuesday in July.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

On the first Tuesday in March and December, and the second Tuesday in July.

YORK COUNTY,

On the second Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in June and October.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Wednesday after third Tuesday in January and June, and Wednesday after second Tuesday in October.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On the Wednesday next after the fourth Tuesday in January and June, and the third Tuesday in October.

KING'S COUNTY.

First Tuesday in January; second Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in July and October.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in the months of January, April, July and October.

ALBERT COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in November.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in June, and the second Tuesday in December.

KENT COUNTY.

On the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday in July and November.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

On the fourth Tuesday in January, the second Tuesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in July, and the third Tuesday in October.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July, and first Tuesday in November.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Fourth Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in July, and second Tuesday in November.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Having Law and Equity Jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young, Kt.; Equity Judge, and Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. James W. Johnston; Assistant Judges, Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William Fredk. DeBarres, Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, Hon. John W. Ritchie, Hon. Jonathan McCully.

Masters—Halifax, Henry C. D. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alexander James, William Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Hon. M. I. Wilkins; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman, C. B. Owen, James Murray; Shelburne, Thos. Johnson; Barrington, Gabriel Robertson; Hants, David Frazer, Wm. H. Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Prescott, Henry

Judges.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| James S. Stevens..... | Charlotte, Carlton and Victoria. |
| James Steadman..... | York, Sunbury and Queen's. |
| Bills Botsford..... | Albert, Westmorland and Kent. |
| Edwd. Williston | Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche |
| Charles Watters..... | St. John and King's. |

W. Webster; Lunenburg, James Dowling; Annapolis, Thos. W. Chesley, T. D. Ruggles, James Gray, Edward C. Cowling; Queens, Robert Roberts, J. N. S. Marshall; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Colchester, Jas. F. Blanchard; Cape Breton, Don. N. McQueen; Guysborough, Samuel R. Russell; Inverness, Samuel McDonell; Digby, Alfred W. Savary.

THE EQUITY COURT.

Is held every Monday, when business requires (except in vacation.)

COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Council.

THE COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

The Hon. Judge Johnston, Judge Ordinary.

VICE-ADMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURISDICTION COURT, HALIFAX, N. S.

Vice-Admiral, the Governor General; Judge, Sir Wm. Young, Kt., Chief Justice. *Surrogates*—Halifax, John C. Halliburton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Nepean Clarke; Amherst, W. A. D. Morse, Brenton H. Hinton, Hugh Hartshorne, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Turo, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C. B. James McKeagney; Antigonish, Hon. A. Henry. *Registrar*—Lewis W. DeBarres, Esq.; Marshall, W. D. Sutherland; Reporter, Henry Ordright.

MANITOBA.

By an Act of the Manitoba Legislature a Court of Queen's Bench is constituted consisting of a Chief Justice, and two Puisné Judges.

The Hon. Alexander Morris, P. C., has been appointed Chief Justice. The Puisné Judges have not yet been named.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice. Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Puisné Judge. Hon. J. H. Gray, do do.

Counties.

Statistical View of the British Empire.

We publish below a table which we have compiled from various sources, giving an approximate statistical view of the British Empire. We say approximate view, as there are no means to obtain all these figures with entire accuracy, and under an uniform date.

But the figures we have given of Revenue and Expenditure, Imports and Exports, Public Debt and Tonnage, are all taken from official sources.

The same remark has to be made of the Census Returns, in all cases where the Census has been taken. But the dates vary, and this part of the table contains more of the element of estimate than the others. The figures, however, may be accepted as as nearly accurate as can be obtained.

The areas are also necessarily approximate. The general descriptions of climate, govt., &c., may be accepted as correct;

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE No. 1.

| Name of Country. | Area sq. miles. | Climate. | Government. | Year. | Population | No. of Miles Eastway. 1871. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|---|-------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| BRITISH INDIA. | | | | | | |
| Bengal | 240,000 | In the winter months the thermometer ranges from 52° to 75° in the summer from 74° to 99°. From July to October high winds and rain | Secy. for India and India Board in London, Govt. General and Council, Calcutta, Lieut.-Govr. and Coun. in each of first 6 Prov., Govr. and Coun. Bombay and Madras, all subject to Supreme Coun. at Calcutta..... | 1871 | 40,000,000 | |
| N. W. Provinces | 1,000,000 | | | 1870 | 30,000,000 | |
| Coode | 200,000 | | | 1871 | 11,000,000 | 5,061 |
| Punjab | 200,000 | | | 1871 | 39,500,000 | |
| Central Provinces | 111,000 | | | 1870 | 4,900,000 | |
| British Burmah | 85,831 | | | 1870 | 2,500,000 | |
| Madras | 125,000 | | | 1870 | 27,000,000 | |
| Bombay | 205,065 | | | 1871 | 36,000,000 | |
| Totals | 1,124,546 | | | | 190,000,000 | 5,061 |
| AUSTRALASIA. | | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 333,457 | Mean Temperature—30° to 68°. Do. | Parliamentary | 1871 | 503,931 | 385 |
| Queensland | 678,000 | Do. | Do. | 1870 | 115,587 | 206 |
| South Australia | 383,338 | Temperate | Do. | 1871 | 185,626 | |
| Victoria | 84,831 | Hot winds in Summer | Do. | 1871 | 729,654 | 271 |
| West Australia | 978,000 | Highly salubrious. | Govr. and Coun., † elective. | 1870 | 25,084 | |
| Tasmania | 28,215 | Healthy, cool winters, not subject to droughis. | Parliamentary | 1870 | 100,765 | |
| New Zealand | 106,280 | Temperate and healthy. | Do. | 1871 | 256,393 | |
| Totals | 2,563,076 | | | | 1,917,070 | 812 |
| SOUTH AMERICA. | | | | | | |
| British Guiana | 76,000 | Hot | Govr. and 2 Coun., † elective | 1868 | 180,000 | |
| Falkland Islands | 7,000 | Range 3° to 65°—Exceedingly healthy. | Governor and Council..... | 1870 | 811 | |
| Totals | 83,000 | | | | | |
| WEST INDIES. | | | | | | |
| Antigua | 183 | Hot, frequent drought..... | Govr. and 2 Coun. | 1863 | 37,125 | |
| Bahama | 3,621 | Do. | Parliamentary | 1871 | 180,511 | |
| Barbadoes | 166 | Do., but air unhealthy. | Do. | 1871 | 37,237 | |
| Dominica | 290 | Warm, very beautiful | Do. | 1870 | 52,617 | |
| Grenada | 133 | Thermometer—40° to 110° | Do. | 1870 | 37,705 | |
| Jamaica | 6,400 | Hot, but healthy | Govr. and 2 Coun. | 1861 | 441,255 | |
| Montserrat | 47 | Average Range 30° | President and Coun..... | 1870 | 8,931 | |
| Nevis | 50 | | United to St. Kitts | 1861 | 9,322 | |

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—No. 1.—(Continued.)

| Name of Country. | Area Sq. Miles. | Climate. | Government. | Year. | Population. | No. of Mk. & Navy. 1870. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|
| BRITISH ISLES. | | | | | | |
| England..... | 51,000 | Mild, cool and healthy..... | Imperial Parliament..... | 1871 | 21,457,683. | } 11,043 2,519 1,975 |
| Wales..... | 7,691 | Cooler than England..... | Do..... | do | 1,325,423 | |
| Scotland..... | 34,000 | Coast very healthy..... | Do..... | do | 3,268,013 | |
| Ireland..... | 32,521 | Temperate, and very wet..... | Do..... | do | 5,147,109 | |
| Islands..... | 281 | Delightful and salubrious..... | Lt. Gov.; Elect. Magistrates & seamen. | Soldiers & seamen. | 207,198 | |
| Totals..... | 121,500 | | | | 31,817,108 | 15,587 |
| IN EUROPE. | | | | | | |
| Heigo and Gibraltar..... | 2 | Fine in summer, dreary in winter..... | Govr. and Council..... | 1870 | 2,800 | } 2,800 143,003 |
| Malta..... | 115 | Warm..... | Military Government..... | 1868 | 24,076 | |
| Totals..... | 118 | Very hot, Thermometer ranges from 54° to 82°. | Govr. & Council, } elective. | 1860 | 143,003 | |
| IN AFRICA. | | | | | | |
| St. Helena..... | 47 | Mild and equable..... | Governor and Council..... | 1861 | 6,444 | } 6,444 6,891 110,000 282,000 55,374 250,353 566,168 322,924 1,771,643 50,000 2,472,257 800,000 4,898 124,198 2,884,883 |
| Ascension..... | 35 | Range of Thermometer 57° to 72°..... | Naval Governor..... | do | 500 | |
| Gambia..... | 21 | 58° to 95°..... | Administ. & Leg. Council. | 1871 | 6,891 | |
| Lagos..... | not defined | Very hot..... | Do..... | do | 110,000 | |
| Gold Coast..... | 6,000 | Do..... | do..... | 1868 | 282,000 | |
| Sierra Leone..... | 468 | Humid, very hot and subject to epidemics..... | Govr. and 2 Councils..... | do | 55,374 | |
| Natal..... | 16,115 | Almost tropical, but perfectly healthy..... | Lt. Govr 2 Councils..... | 1870 | 250,353 | |
| Cape Colony..... | 200,610 | Equable—range 37 to 93°..... | Parliamentary..... | 1869 | 566,168 | |
| Mauritius..... | 700 | Hot..... | G'r. Ex-Cl., Elective Leg. do. | do | 322,924 | |
| Totals..... | 221,886 | | | | 1,771,643 | |
| IN ASIA. | | | | | | |
| Aden..... | 20 | Almost perpetual sunshine..... | Military Governor..... | 1870 | 50,000 | } 50,000 2,472,257 800,000 4,898 124,198 2,884,883 |
| Seylon..... | 21,451 | Rain-fall 3 times that of England, Ther. 74° to 91°. | Governor and 2 Councils... | do | 2,472,257 | |
| Strait Settlements..... | 1,225 | Of Penang healthy, the others very hot..... | Do..... | 1869 | 800,000 | |
| Lanuan..... | 43 | Annual range 71° to 89°..... | Governor and Consul Genl. | 1871 | 4,898 | |
| Hong Kong..... | 32 | Do 40° to 83°..... | Governor and 2 Councils... | do | 124,198 | |
| Totals..... | 2,770 | | | | 2,884,883 | |

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1870 | 37,785 | Do. |
| 1861 | 441,255 | Govr. and 2 Coun..... |
| 1870 | 8,931 | President and Coun..... |
| 1861 | 9,822 | United to St. Kitts..... |
| 6,400 | Thermometer—40° to 100° | |
| 47 | Hot, but healthy..... | |
| 50 | Average Range 82°..... | |

| STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—No. 1.—(Continued.) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------------------|---|
| Name of Country. | Area sq. miles. | Climate. | Government. | Year. | Population | No. of African E. Ind'y. 1870. |
| WEST INDIES. | | | | | | |
| St. Christopher (with Anguilla) | 106 | Average range, 9 a. m. 81°. Healthy | Parliamentary | 1861 | 24,440 | |
| St. Lucia | 250 | Very warm | Administ. and 2 Councils | 1870 | 32,996 | |
| St. Vincent | 131 | Do. | Parliamentary | 1863 | 31,455 | |
| Tobago | 97 | Do. | Do. | 1873 | 17,364 | |
| Trinidad | 1,754 | Do. but healthy | Gov. and 2 Councils | 1871 | 104,638 | |
| Turks and Caicos | 450 | Very hot | President and Council | 1861 | 4,473 | |
| Virgin Islands | 57 | Do. | Gov. and 2 Councils | do | 6,661 | |
| Totals | 13,232 | | | | 298,111 | |
| NORTH AMERICA. | | | | | | |
| Bermudas | 25 | Delightfully mild | Parliamentary | 1863 | 11,881 | |
| Honduras | 13,500 | Moist & warm but healthy | Least Gov. and Council | 1861 | 25,685 | |
| Prince Edwards | 2,173 | Mild and very healthy | Parliamentary | 1871 | 84,021 | |
| Newfoundland | 40,200 | Cold but healthy | Do. | 1869 | 144,536 | |
| Totals | 55,998 | | | | 278,073 | |
| DOMINION OF CANADA. | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 18,670 | Thermometer—16° to 91° | Do. | 1871 | 387,800 | 213 |
| New Brunswick | 27,500 | Do. —30 to 82 | Do. | do | 255,777 | 452 |
| Quebec | 371,045 | Do. —30 to 84 | Do. | do | 1,190,506 | 692 |
| Ontario | 101,960 | Do. —30 to 102 | Do. | do | 1,021,842 | 1,624 |
| Manitoba | 14,240 | Do. —40 to 91 | Do. | do | 11,953 | |
| British Columbia | 230,000 | Do. —25 to 83 | Do. | 1870 | 50,000 | |
| N. W. Territory | 2,750,000 | Do. —40 to 80 | Under Gov. of Manitoba | 1871 | 28,700 | |
| Totals | 3,584,003 | | | | 3,858,650 | 3,008 |

SUMMARY—STATISTICAL VIEW—No. 1.

| Name of Division. | Sq. Miles. | Population. | Birthrate. |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| British Isles..... | 121,500 | 31,817,708 | 15,887 |
| European Possessions..... | 113 | 160,870 | ..... |
| African Possessions..... | 224,808 | 1,770,642 | ..... |
| Asiatic Possessions..... | 26,776 | 2,484,383 | ..... |
| British India..... | 1,124,546 | 190,000,000 | 5,061 |
| Australasia..... | 2,683,078 | 1,317,070 | 812 |
| S. America..... | 83,000 | 180,811 | ..... |
| West Indies..... | 13,232 | 998,111 | ..... |
| North America..... | 55,898 | 278,073 | ..... |
| Dominion of Canada..... | 3,630,105 | 3,575,577 | 3,008 |
| Grand Total..... | 7,762,756 | 233,592,155 | 24,468 |

SUMMARY—STATISTICAL VIEW—No. 2.

| Name of Division. | Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Public Debt. | Year. | Tonnage. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| British Isles..... | 1873 | 74,708,814 | 71,490,020 | 1871 | 329,655,143 | 282,880,726 | 791,890,970 | March, 1872 | 41,547,878 |
| European Possessions..... | 1870 | 193,797 | 220,542 | 1870 | 7,097,109 | 5,627,694 | 216,783 | 1869 | 5,940,183 |
| African Possessions..... | 1870 | 1,745,837 | 1,616,966 | 1870 | 6,133,848 | 6,591,854 | 2,493,170 | 1870 | 1,522,927 |
| Asiatic Possessions..... | 1870 | 1,545,828 | 1,464,118 | 1870 | 16,862,338 | 11,690,953 | 768,903 | 1870 | 5,645,521 |
| British India..... | 1870 | 50,901,081 | 53,882,024 | 1870 | 46,882,386 | 53,513,727 | 108,186,338 | 1870 | 4,009,151 |
| Australasia..... | 1870 | 9,893,659 | 11,179,724 | 1870 | 28,890,832 | 28,491,352 | 395,170,371 | 1870 | 4,340,191 |
| S. America..... | 1870 | 304,009 | 384,270 | 1870 | 1,917,694 | 2,468,316 | 562,423 | 1870 | 450,190 |
| West Indies..... | 1870 | 1,092,694 | 899,539 | 1870 | 4,817,477 | 4,991,307 | 974,664 | 1870 | 1,522,667 |
| N. America..... | 1871 | 311,268 | 2,778,890 | 1871 | 2,198,092 | 1,736,563 | 15,899,728 | 1871 | 1,052,342 |
| Dominion of Canada..... | 70,71 | 5,331,338 | 4,213,735 | 70,71 | 18,143,185 | 15,596,660 | 15,899,728 | 70,71 | 14,409,411 |
| Grand Total..... | | 145,900,828 | 145,193,469 | | 462,015,404 | 412,857,149 | 957,668,652 | | 79,411,081 |

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—No. 2.

| Name of Country. | Year. | Revenue. | Expendi- ture. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Public Debt. | Year. | Tonnage exclusively of Chartering Trade. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|---|
| Great Britain and Ireland including Islands..... | Mar. 31 1872 | £ 74,708,814 | £ 71,490,020 | 1871 | £ 329,855,148 | £ 282,880,726 | Mar. 31 1872 | £ 791,890,970 | 1871 | £ 41,847,878 |
| In EUROPE. | 1868 | 4,760 | 6,858 | 1868 | 140 | None. | ..... | None. | ..... | None. |
| Belgium..... | 1870 | 38,337 | 41,321 | 1870 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | None. | 1870 | 2,655,890 |
| Gibraltar..... | 1870 | 158,631 | 171,788 | ..... | 4,097,250 | 3,627,964 | 1860 | 246,753 | ..... | 2,684,393 |
| Malta..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 245,738 | ..... | 5,940,183 |
| (Totals..... | ..... | 199,797 | 220,542 | ..... | 7,097,409 | 5,627,904 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| In AFRICA. | 1870 | 17,224 | 19,945 | ..... | 94,781 | 27,455 | 1870 | 10,00 | 1870 | 177,206 |
| St. Helena..... | 1869 | 18,989 | 21,937 | ..... | 4,217 | None. | 1864 | None. | ..... | 113,914 |
| Ascension..... | 1870 | 40,623 | 39,431 | ..... | 91,996 | 142,517 | 1868 | 5,942 | ..... | 179,155 |
| Gambia..... | 1869 | 30,952 | 35,009 | ..... | 416,864 | 639,698 | 1868 | 3,000 | ..... | No return |
| Gold Coast..... | 1870 | 61,636 | 68,041 | ..... | 253,398 | 378,230 | ..... | None. | ..... | 187,384 |
| Sierra Leone..... | 1870 | 124,157 | 124,706 | ..... | 280,864 | 261,354 | 1864 | 1,770 | ..... | 47,896 |
| Natal..... | 1870 | 831,211 | 735,695 | ..... | 429,527 | 382,979 | 1870 | 268,000 | ..... | 399,139 |
| Cape Colony..... | 1870 | 608,166 | 591,579 | ..... | 2,502,043 | 3,603,211 | 1870 | 1,106,458 | ..... | 458,243 |
| Mauritius..... | 1870 | 1,785,837 | 1,616,998 | ..... | 2,070,153 | 2,066,571 | 1870 | 1,100,000 | ..... | 1,524,927 |
| (Totals..... | ..... | 1,785,837 | 1,616,998 | ..... | 6,133,848 | 5,931,851 | ..... | 2,493,170 | ..... | ..... |
| In ASIA. | 1869 | 1,068,471 | 1,023,571 | ..... | 110,403 | 2,633 | 1870 | 700,000 | ..... | No return. |
| Aden..... | 1870 | 279,023 | 216,619 | 1870 | 4,631,337 | 3,903,731 | 1867 | 51,278 | ..... | 1,423,945 |
| Straits Settlements..... | 1870 | 7,159 | 7,302 | ..... | 8,423,922 | 7,502,212 | 1867 | None. | 1 60 | 1,562,564 |
| Labuan..... | 1869 | 190,674 | 183,996 | ..... | 122,983 | 61,218 | ..... | None. | 1870 | 18,665 |
| Hong Kong..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,570,733 | 281,159 | 1870 | 15,625 | ..... | 2,940,317 |
| (Totals..... | ..... | 1,545,326 | 1,464,418 | ..... | 16,862,336 | 11,650,853 | ..... | 766,908 | ..... | 5,646,521 |
| BRITISH INDIA. | 1870 | 16,870,063 | 7,870,000 | 1870 | Incl. in Bengal | 20,971,121 | 1870 | In India | ..... | ..... |
| Bengal..... | ..... | 6,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | do | do | ..... | 72,989,638 | ..... | ..... |
| N. W. Provinces..... | ..... | 1,500,000 | 728,000 | ..... | do | do | ..... | I | ..... | ..... |
| Cude..... | ..... | 3,782,000 | 2,252,000 | ..... | do | do | ..... | England | ..... | ..... |
| Fun Jab..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | do | ..... | I | ..... | ..... |
|  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | do | ..... | 35,194,700 | ..... | ..... |

Statistical View of the British Empire.

159

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—No. 2.—(Con.)

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. | Expendi- ture. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Public Debt. | Year. | Tonnage of Shipping Trade. |
|---|------------|------------|-------------------|-------|----------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | | £ |
| BRITISH INDIA—Con. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Provinces..... | 1,042,954 | 987,104 | Incl. in Bengal | | | | | | | |
| Berhar..... | 1,200,000 | 738,000 | 4,189,374 | | | | | | | |
| Burmah..... | 5,480,000 | 6,800,000 | 1,779,412 | | | | | | | |
| Madras..... | 9,800,000 | 8,260,000 | 6,072,375 | | | | | | | |
| Bombay..... | 48,885,952 | 30,493,104 | 24,680,319 | | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | 2,515,127 | 23,868,922 | 53,513,727 | | | | | | | 4,008,151 |
| To be added for Genl. Govt..... | 50,901,081 | 53,382,026 | | | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUSTRALASIA | | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales..... | 1870 | 2,575,300 | 3,208,353 | | | | | | | |
| Queensland..... | | 788,310 | 812,288 | | | | | | | |
| South Australia..... | | 878,124 | 985,165 | | | | | | | |
| Victoria..... | 1867 | 3,449,311 | 3,227,513 | | | | | | | |
| West Australia..... | 1870 | 88,132 | 113,046 | | | | | | | |
| Tasmania..... | 18 9 | 346,467 | 411,523 | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand..... | 1870 | 1,722,067 | 2,391,981 | | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | | 9,866,659 | 11,176,724 | | | | | | | |
| SOUTH AMERICA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana..... | | 354,130 | 325,185 | | | | | | | |
| Falkland Islands..... | 1867 | 9,579 | 9,685 | | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | | 363,709 | 334,870 | | | | | | | |
| West Indies. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua..... | 1870 | 40,040 | 36,752 | | | | | | | |
| Barbados..... | | 46,469 | 47,271 | | | | | | | |
| Barbadoes..... | | 104,932 | 105,709 | | | | | | | |
| Dominica..... | | 15,721 | 15,348 | | | | | | | |
| Grenada..... | | 28,176 | 29,284 | | | | | | | |
| Montserrat..... | | 447,044 | 418,357 | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica..... | | 5,128 | 4,438 | | | | | | | |
| Nevis..... | | 8,580 | 5,688 | | | | | | | |
| Public Debt. | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. India stock bearing 2½ per cent. 600,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Int of Debt 100 of the Rev.. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1867 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | | | | | | | | | | |

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—No. 2.—Cont.

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. | Expendi- ture. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Public Debt. | Year. | Tonnage exclusive of Coasting Trade. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|---|
| | | £ | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | | £ |
| WEST INDIES—Cont. | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Christopher (with Anguilla)..... | ..... | 3,458 | 26,721 | ..... | 108,051 | 374,080 | ..... | 9,280 | ..... | 66,242 |
| St. Lucia..... | ..... | 15,967 | 14,602 | ..... | 102,995 | 271,172 | ..... | 15,000 | ..... | 29,635 |
| St. Vincent..... | ..... | 27,075 | 26,849 | ..... | 131,474 | 231,816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,354 |
| Tobago..... | ..... | 12,067 | 11,656 | ..... | 61,446 | 227,816 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,174 |
| Trinidad..... | ..... | 283,585 | 211,148 | ..... | 1,042,678 | 1,277,574 | ..... | 155,750 | ..... | 303,077 |
| Turks and Caicos..... | ..... | 12,415 | 12,637 | ..... | 52,845 | 18,855 | ..... | 2,700 | ..... | 18,621 |
| Virgin Islands..... | ..... | 2,059 | 1,954 | ..... | 7,886 | 6,808 | ..... | None. | ..... | 15,331 |
| Totals..... | ..... | 1,028,664 | 980,889 | ..... | 4,647,477 | 4,901,907 | ..... | 974,684 | ..... | 1,522,667 |
| BRITISH N. AMERICA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras..... | ..... | 32,674 | 24,220 | ..... | 184,855 | 171,968 | ..... | 29,551 | ..... | 54,726 |
| Bermudas..... | ..... | 33,074 | 23,367 | ..... | 232,367 | 38,737 | ..... | 1,710 | ..... | 132,412 |
| Newfoundland..... | ..... | 163,290 | 147,844 | ..... | 1,386,635 | 1,297,974 | ..... | 242,254 | ..... | 320,548 |
| Prince Edward..... | ..... | 62,200 | 70,633 | ..... | 885,732 | 352,941 | ..... | 153,797 | ..... | 544,688 |
| Totals..... | ..... | 311,268 | 277,899 | ..... | 2,189,002 | 1,758,560 | ..... | 417,352 | ..... | 1,052,342 |
| DOMINION OF CANADA. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1871 | 133,201 | 135,108 | 1870-71 | 1,945,040 | 1,336,905 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,712,341 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1871 | 98,041 | 90,442 | ..... | 1,650,197 | 1,131,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,520,609 |
| Quebec..... | 1871 | 338,735 | 336,713 | ..... | 8,206,904 | 8,094,252 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,582,369 |
| Ontario..... | 1871 | 755,320 | 572,690 | ..... | 5,953,575 | 4,940,808 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,310,709 |
| Manitoba and N. W. Territory..... | 1871 | Included in Dominion. |  | ..... | 58,136 | 6,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia..... | 1870 | 102,960 | 100,523 | ..... | 885,133 | 105,635 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dominion..... | 1870 | 3,906,561 | 3,205,257 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,939,798 | ..... | 343,353 |
| Totals..... | ..... | 5,381,898 | 4,243,738 | ..... | 18,149,185 | 15,523,600 | ..... | 15,939,798 | ..... | 13,469,411 |

Dominion Appointments.

161

FROM SEPT. 1ST 1871 TO OCT. 31ST 1872—COM-
FILED FROM THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

1st September, 1871—Albert Turner Dunn, of Musquah, N. B., Sub-Collector of Customs.
Richard Leonard Lazier, of Tyendinaga, Hastings Ont. to be Landing Waiter and Searcher, do.
12th October—William A. Beamish, do do
26th October—Hon. Christopher Dunkin, P. C. to be a Fullne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.
Hon. John Henry Pope, of Cookshire, Quebec, to be a member of Privy Council for Canada.
Do. do. do. to be Minister of Agriculture.
12th October—Constantine Connolly of Fredericton, N. B., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Samuel Watt, of Woodstock, N. B., to be Collector of Customs.
3rd November—Christopher Carleton, of Ottawa, Ont. to be Chief Landing Waiter and Searcher, and Clerk in Customs at the Port of Ottawa.
18th December—Hon. Marc Amable Girard, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be a Senator of Dominion.
John Sutherland, Esq., of Kildonan, Manitoba, to be do. do.
Hon. Alex. René Chaussegros De Léry, of Quebec, Q., to be do. do. for the Electoral Division of Lauzon.
Robert William Weir Carroll, Esq., of Parkerville, Francis Clement Cornwall, of Ascheroff, and William John Macdonald, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be do. do.
16th December—Joshua Miller Cadman, of Consecon, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Asa Frary, of Sutton, Q., to be do. do.
16th January, 1872—Robert Watson Richardson, of Windsor, Ont., to be do. do.
17th—W. Benjamin Cochran, of Halifax, N. S., to be Post Master at Halifax.
19th February—Daniel Macarow, of Kingston, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward, Ont.
15th March—Thomas Robinson, of Kingston, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
19th March—Gilbert McMillen, Esq., of Port Garry, Manitoba, to be Commissioner of Police in said Province.
27th March—Henry Adolphus Kaulboch, Esq., of Lunenburg, N. S., to be a member of the Senate of the Dominion.
John Stilwell Chute, of Picton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
John Browa, of St. Andrews, N. B., to be a Preventive Officer of Customs.
9th April—Hon. Francis Godschall Johnson, of Manitoba, to be Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and of the N. W. Territory.
John Davidson, of Goderich, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Huron.
Peter O'Heir, of Hamilton, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
12th April—John Pringer, of Cressy, Ont., to be Landing Waiter, &c.
20th April—Hon. Adams George Archibald, Hon. Francis G. Johnson, Hon. Alfred Boyd, Hon. Marc A. Girard, Gilbert McMillen, Esq., and Lieut. Col. W. Osborne Smith, to be Commissioners to

administer oaths to persons appointed to office under the Grand Seal of Canada, or the Privy Seal of Governor General, within the Provinces of Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.
1st May—John Smith, of Quebec, Qc., to be Superintendent of Eliots below Quebec.
6th May—Geo. Le Boutillier of Percé, Qc., to be Landing Waiter, &c.
16th May—Geo. Munro, of Toronto, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Cornellus Loarden, of Toronto, Ont., to be do. do. do.
1st June—W. H. Miller, of Byng Inlet, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
James A. Nickerson, of Halifax, N. S., to be Preventive Officer do.
William F. Frost, of Westport, N. S., to be do. do.
14th June—James Alex. Henderson, of Kingston, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Frontenac, Ont.
2nd July—Hon. Alex. Morris, of Perth, Ont., to be Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba.
Hon. C. Tupper, C. L., to be Minister of Inland Revenue for Canada.
John O'Connor, Esq., of Windsor, Ont., to be a member of Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
Hon. John O'Connor, to be President of do. do. do.
Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of Ottawa, Ont., D. O. L., to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
William Alfred Himsforth, Esq., to be Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
Joseph Olivier Côté, of Ottawa, to be Assistant Clerk for do. do.
6th July—Adam Huspeth, of Lindsay, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Victoria, Ont.
8th July—James Atwood Nickerson, St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., Fishery Officer.
Wm. Thomas Frost, Digby, N. S., Fishery Officer.
10th July—Robert Wright, of Albert, N. B., to be sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.
15th July—Patrick Culhane, of Chippewa, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
16th July—John Livingstone, of Silver Islet, Ont., to be do. do. do.
17th July—Joseph Carson, of St. Martin's, N. B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.
23rd July—Daniel Macarow, of Picton, Ont., to be Judge of County Court for Prince Edward, Ont.
19th August—Benjamin Rynard, Jetson's Cove, N. S., sub-Collector of Customs.
21st August—John Morash, Lunenburg, N. S., Preventive Officer in Customs.
29th August—David Fraser, of Grandigne, N. S., Preventive Officer in Customs.
10th September—Edmund John Burton, Port Hope, Ontario, Collector of Customs.
James George Moylan, of Toronto, Director of the Penitentiaries of Canada.
Edward M. McDonald, of Halifax, Collector of Customs.
Charles Perry, of Peterborough, Collector of Customs.
30th September—John Morris Geldert, of Halifax, N. S., Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
2nd October—Martin O'Gara, of Ottawa,

Commissioner under the Extradition Treaty with the United States.
 7th October—Capt. Elisha Wood, of Halifax, N.S., Harbour Master for the Port of Halifax, N.S.
 Hon. James McKeagney, of Sydney, N.S., Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba.
 12th October—Hon. John Sewell Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

Capt. John D. Cummins, of Halifax, N.S., to be shipping master at the port of Halifax, N.S.
 17th October—Matthew Henry Cochrane, of Compton, Q., Senator for the Wellington electoral division of the Province of Quebec.
 28th October—Honourable Alex. Morris, Chief Justice of Manitoba, to be Deputy of the Governor General in that Province, to sign marriage licenses.
 Lieut. Frederick Rowan Hamilton, H. M. 6th Reg., to be an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

Obituary.

DEATHS OF EMINENT AND NOTABLE PERSONS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, FROM OCT. 1871 TO SEPT. 1872.

OCTOBER—1871.

7—At Montreal, Quebec, Mr. W. H. Tétu, for many years a journalist of that city, aged 81 years.
 8—Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Lieut.-Gen. and late Inspector Gen. of Fortifications, aged 89.
 8—M. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior, France.
 11—Dr. James Vancour, Inspector Gen. of Jails, in Bengal.
 14—At Montreal, Qc., Hon. Thos. Cushing Aylwin, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Qc., in the 66th year of his age.
 14—Ichabod Charles Wright, translator of *Ilad* and *Dante*.
 17—At Halifax, N.S., Hon. James McNab, M.L.C., in his 80th year.
 18—At Kingston, Ont., Col. Patterson, D. A. G.
 23—Charles Babbage, mathematician, philosophical mechanist, author of several mathematical works.
 21—H. Robinson, a famous engraver.
 22—Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., L.L.D., F.R.S., in his 94th year.

NOVEMBER.

1—At Ottawa, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Irvine, A.D.C. to the Governor General, in his 70th year. At Entree Island, N.S., Mrs. Margaret Cassidy, in her 107th year.
 17—Sir Joshua Walmesley, for 10 years M.P. for Leicester, in his 78th year.
 21—Very Rev. Daniel Rock, D.D., Canon of the R. C. Cathedral, Southwark, a noted archaeologist.
 24—At Lucerne, Switzerland, Count Girgenti, son-in-law to the ex-Queen of Spain.
 28—At Paris, L. M. Rossels, R. Bourgois Tisse, Communist Generals.

DECEMBER.

1—George Phillip, 7th Earl of Chesterfield, in his 41st year.
 3—At Quebec, Misses C. and Kate Irvine, daughters of the late Col. Irvine.
 6—Lieut. Genl. Hon. Sir James York Scarlett, K. C. B., in his 72nd year.
 11—At Quebec, Mayor Taschereau, A.D.C. to the Lieut. Governor.
 12—Lady Georgina Cathcart, widow of Genl. Sir George Cathcart, killed at Inkermann, in her 75th year. Lady Burgoyne, widow of Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne,

in her 76th year. Sir James Murray, M.D., in his 84th year.
 13—Lieut. Genl. William Maude Ramsay. At Montreal, Major Bailey, G. T. Brigade, in his 81st year.
 14—Rt. Revd. George Smith, first Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. George Hudson, "the Railway King," three times Lord Mayor of York.
 17—Professor Henry Tuckerman, a celebrated American author.
 22—Edward Law, 2nd and last Earl of Ellenborough.
 25—Robert Barnes, Fallowfield, Manchester, founder of the Convalescent Hospital at Chelsea.
 26—Thomas Brown, 3rd Earl of Beaumaris, in his 84th year.
 27—At Rome, Cardinal Sasso, Bishop of Palestine and Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church, in his 79th year.
 28—Rev. James Dejon, D.D., for 50 years one of the most eminent of Wesleyan Ministers, and an author of some note, in his 68rd year.
 31—Mr. Matthew Greathead, of Richmond, Yorkshire, England, the oldest Freemason in England, aged 94.

JANUARY—1872.

5—Sir Francis Crosby, of Halifax, Eng., M.P. for West Riding of Yorkshire, principal of the largest carpet mills in the world, in his 56th year. Joseph Gillott, the celebrated steel pen manufacturer.
 9—At Quebec, Burke Oget, aged 100 years. At Cheltenham, Eng., Gen. Sir J. A. Hope, G.C.B., in his 86th year. At Nice, the Duc de Persigny, the confidential friend of Louis Napoleon, in his 64th year. At Halifax, N.S., Wm. McKay, an old and respected merchant.
 11—Ada Sahib, one of the most learned of the Brahmins, the first that practised daguerreotyping.
 22—At Riviere du Loup en haut, Hon. Etienne Mayrand, in his 97th year. Mrs. Ryves, descendant of Princess Olive of Cumberland, in her 78th year.
 25—At Bradford, Eng., Rev. D. Dixon, the Wesleyan blind preacher, aged 84. In Paris, Madame Boussac, the Goddess of Liberty, aged 62.
 34—At Kentville, N.S., Hon. C. R. Bell, Dominion Senator. At Halifax, N. S., Robert Noble, Esq., an old much-esteemed merchant of that city.

FEBRUARY.

2—Lady John H. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Col. Lord J. H. Taylor, 94th Regt., brother of Lady Leger.

4—Miss Julia Trelawney Leigh Hunt, sole surviving daughter of the poet Leigh Hunt.

5—Earl of Mayo, Gov. Genl. of India, assassinated at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, in his 51st year. Joseph Pease, one of the largest employers of labour in the North of England, and the first member of the Society of Friends sent to the House of Commons.

9—Archbishop Spalding, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in U.S., in his 63rd year.

21—At Cheltenham, England, Col. William Burns, last surviving son of Robert Burns. Mrs. Brettel, for 70 years a servant in the Royal Household, in her 90th year.

22—At Torquay, England, Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, in his 70th year.

23—At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Alfred Waddington, the pioneer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in his 73d year.

27—At Geneva, Switzerland, Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell, a niece of Washington Irving. Rev. John McLeod Campbell, D.D., an eminent Scotch theological writer, in his 72nd year.

MARCH.

5—Right Hon. Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General and President of the Council, in his 85th year. At Chicago, Ill., O. Kreighoff, of Quebec, a well known Canadian artist. Mr. Edwin Mayall, of London, England, a well known photographer. Mr. Angus McPherson, Sec. of the Highland Society and translator of the "Queen's Book" into Gaelic.

6—At Primrose Hill, London, Professor Theodor Goldstucker, an eminent Sanskrit scholar.

7—At Montreal, Qc., Major Edward St. George Smythe, Superintendent of Military Schools, in his 89th year.

10—At Pisa, Italy, Joseph Mazzini, the well known Italian Revolutionist and writer.

23—At Chicago, Ill., Rev. Mother Mary Rose Gauthier, Superior Vicar of the Western Province of the Order of the Sacred Heart, in her 48th year.

25—At Eboulemens, Qc., Hon. P. De Salles Latour, after a long illness. At Dromoland, Ireland, Lord Inchiquin, elder brother of Smith O'Brien, in his 72nd year. At Paris, France, M. Stanislas Barzykowski, the last survivor of the Polish National Government of 1831, in his 81st year. At Ferry Hill, Mrs. Duncornbe, of Snafto, Whitworth Park, in her 100th year.

APRIL.

1—At Peckham Rye, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Henry Dundas Campbell, formerly Governor of Sierra Leone, aged 78.

2—Dr. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, in his 82nd year.

3—Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, a well known writer and theologian, in his 63th year. S. F. B. Morse, the eminent electrician and founder of the Morse system of telegraphy, aged 82.

7—At Geneva, Switzerland, Francois Jules Pilet De La Rive, an eminent Swiss scholar, scientist and statesman, in his 64th year.

8—At Albany, New York, Hon. Erastus Corning, an influential Senator and citizen. Mr. Edward O'Reilly, a prominent politician of Prince Edward Island.

12—Gen. William Redman Ord, in his 81st year.

13—At Gresford, England, Right Rev. Thomas V. Short, D.D., late Bishop of St. Asaph, in his 84th year. Mr. Samuel Bunsford, a noted Lancashire political writer and poet, in his 85th year.

15—Mr. Augustus Siebe, inventor of the close diving helmet dress, aged 84.

20—At Notting Hill, London, Horace Mayhew, one of the early contributors to *Punch*, in his 57th year.

MAY.

1—At Torquay, Mr. M. W. Savage, a novelist of a high class and formerly editor of the *Examiner*.

2—Lieut. Sydney Smith H. Dickens, fifth son of Charles Dickens, on board the *Peninsular* steamer, on his way home from Bombay.

Mr. Geo. Robert Gray, assistant keeper of the Zoological Department in the British Museum, and one of the oldest and most skillful ornithologists in England.

10—Sir John Pennycuik, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

13—At Vienna, Moritz Hartmann, a well known poet and journalist.

18—At Paris, Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, aged 55. At Florence, the Earl of Carysfort. At New York, John David Wolfe, one of the oldest merchants of that city.

21—At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. G. H. Lane, for 30 years in the Civil Service of Canada, in his 47th year.

23—At Montreal, Qc., Mr. H. L. Forbes, son of the late Com. Gen. Forbes, and a well known public writer, in his 49th year.

26—At London, England, Lord Dalting, elder brother of Lord Lytton, a celebrated diplomatist and author, in his 60th year. Mr. Alfred Henry Forester, better known by the name of Alfred Crowquill, a humorous writer of great talent, in his 69th year.

27—At Belgrave Square, London, England, William Russel, 8th Duke of Bedford, nephew of Earl Russell, in his 64th year.

23—At Vienna, Arch. Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria. At Vienna, Frederick Gerstraker, the celebrated traveller and author, in his 58th year. T. Buchanan Read, the American poet and painter in his 51st year. M. Thorbecke, Prime Minister of Holland, in his 77th year.

JUNE.

1—At Trieste, Mr. Charles Lever, the well known brilliant novelist, in his 64th year. At Joy House, Cornwall, Ont., Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, one of the oldest public men of Ontario, and late Prime Minister of that Province.

2—At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Robert Macfarlane, M.P. for Perth.

2—James Gordon Bennett, the well known New York journalist, founder of the *New York Herald*.

5—At Paris, France, Marshal Vallant, in his 83rd year. Rev. William Ellis, the well known missionary to the South Seas and Madagascar, in his 73th year.

7—Mr. Hill, Q.C., Birmingham, brother of Sir Rowland Hill, and a well known philanthropist.

11—Drowned at the burning of the steamer Kingston, near Rockville, Ont., Mrs. Helen Jones, widow of the late Dr. T. W. Jones, of Montreal, Q. Dr. Amiraux Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln, and an author of some note.

16—Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of Good Words, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, in his 61st year.

21—At Paris, France, Elie Frederick Forey, Marshal of France, in his 60th year.

25—At Santa Cruz, W.I., Col. R. B. Sinclair, D.A.G.M., Canada, in his 51st year. Col. Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, in his 83rd year.

30—At Montreal, Q., Mr. Ira Gould, one of the oldest merchants of Montreal.

JULY.

3—Hon. Mr. Hathaway, N.B.

8—Hon. Dr. Smith, Ancaster, Ont.

13—At Atherstone, Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, a lineal descendant of King Alfred, in his 74th year.

15—At St. Stephen, N.B., John Bolton, Esq., M. P., in his 49th year.

18—President Juarez, of Mexico.

24—At Montreal, Q. W. Fraser, Esq., M.D., Professor McGill University, in his 39th year.

25—Duke de Gulse, son of the Duke D'Aumale, in his 19th year.

29—At London, Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell.

AUGUST.

4—At St. Hilaire, Q., Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., in his 64th year.

5—At Berthier, Q., Mr. F. R. Tranche-montagne, one of the oldest merchants of the St. Lawrence, in his 66th year. At the same place, in his 53rd year, Dr. Moll, late member for Berthier in Quebec Legislature.

8—At White Sulphur Springs, Nevada, by explosion of a blast, Major F. Jefferson Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson.

22—At Montreal, Very Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Dean of Montreal, in his 52nd year.

23—At Rome, Cardinal Angelo Quaglia, in his 71st year. At Pimlico, London, Jonas Williams, a veteran who was in the battle of Corunna, in his 91st year.

SEPTEMBER.

2—At Ottawa, Ont., W. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons.

6—At Niagara, Ont., T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.

18—At Malmo, Sweden, His Majesty, the King of Sweden.

23—L. Jemel Mahomed Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to France, on a railway train going to Austria.

25—The Princess Hohenlohe, half sister of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. At Pleasant Plains, La., Rev. Peter Cartwright, Pioneer Methodist Preacher of the West, in his 79th year.

29—Rev. Francis Hinton, D.D., Professor of Theology, and one of the Ministers of Trinity Church, New York.

The Allan Line.

RETURN of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the Allan Line Mail Steamers from November 9th, 1871 to May 4th, 1872.

| Steamer | Captain. | Left Liverpool. | Arrived Portland. | Passage. | | Number of Passengers. | Left Portland. | Arrived Liverpool. | Passage. | | Number of Passengers. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | | | D. | H.M. | | | | D. | H.M. | |
| Hibernian..... | Watts..... | Nov. 9 | Nov 21 | 10 | 2 50 | 116 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 18 | 10 | 6 10 | 89 |
| Moravian..... | Graham..... | " 16 | " 28 | 12 | 7 178 | 178 | " 9 | " 20 | 10 | 14 | 86 |
| Sarmatian..... | Wylie..... | " 23 | Dec. 5 | 10 | 5 25 | 151 | " 17 | " 25 | 8 | 16 15 | 80 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | " 30 | " 12 | 11 | 13 | 130 | " 24 | Jan. 3 | 10 | 2 | 41 |
| Caspian..... | Ritchie..... | Dec. 7 | " 21 | 12 | 21 30 | 121 | " | " | " | " | " |
| Nova Scotian..... | Richardson..... | " | " | 15 | 1 10 | 81 | " 30 | " 12 | 12 | 10 | 87 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | Dec. 14 | Dec. 30 | 22 | 10 30 | 48 | Jan. 6 | " 16 | 9 | 16 25 | 81 |
| N. American..... | Miller..... | " 21 | Jan. 16 | 16 | 10 | 48 | " 21 | Feb. 6 | 14 | 20 | 20 |
| Moravian..... | Graham..... | " 28 | " 14 | 16 | 10 | 48 | " 18 | Jan. 20 | 10 | 12 20 | 18 |
| Austrian..... | Brown..... | Jan. 4 | " 18 | 12 | 2 50 | 82 | " 27 | Feb. 7 | 10 | 30 | 59 |
| Sarmatian..... | Wylie..... | " 11 | " 23 | 11 | 2 30 | 85 | Feb. 4 | " 14 | 10 | 4 35 | 75 |
| Germany..... | Trocks..... | " 18 | Feb. 2 | 15 | 1 | 12 | " 11 | " 24 | 12 | 11 | 20 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | " 25 | " 9 | 14 | 50 | 119 | " 18 | " 29 | 11 | 8 16 | 53 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | Feb. 1 | " 16 | 13 | 22 | 159 | " 25 | Mch. 6 | 9 | 20 | 52 |
| Hibernian..... | Watts..... | " 8 | " 20 | 11 | 6 40 | 141 | Mch. 3 | " 14 | 11 | 5 | 44 |
| Nestorian..... | Aird..... | " 15 | " 28 | 12 | 9 20 | 140 | " 10 | " 20 | 10 | 8 | 27 |
| Sarmatian..... | Wylie..... | " 22 | Mch. 4 | 10 | 1 | 225 | " 17 | " 27 | 10 | 3 27 | 50 |
| Peruvian..... | Smith..... | " 29 | " 14 | 11 | 20 38 | 200 | " 24 | Apr. 5 | 11 | 20 | 12 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | Mch. 7 | " 22 | 14 | 8 15 | 220 | " 31 | " 10 | 10 | 1 30 | 39 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | " 14 | " 27 | 12 | 9 | 331 | Apr. 14 | " 15 | 11 | 5 30 | 60 |
| Hibernian..... | Watts..... | " 21 | April 1 | 10 | 10 35 | 404 | " 7 | " 25 | 10 | 16 35 | 35 |
| Austrian..... | Brown..... | " 28 | " 10 | 10 | 18 10 | 319 | " 20 | May 2 | 10 | 22 40 | 37 |
| Sarmatian..... | Wylie..... | Apr. 4 | " 18 | 11 | 7 50 | 633 | " 27 | " 7 | 9 | 19 30 | 75 |
| Corinthian..... | Scott..... | " 11 | " 25 | 13 | 3 | 855 | May 4 | " 18 | 12 | 23 30 | 44 |

Total.....4458

Average passage Westward.....12 20

Eastward.....10 21

Montreal, 9th October, 1872.

H. & A. ALLAN;

The Allan Line.

165

RETURN of Passages and Number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers, M.O.S.S. Co. from April 18 to Nov. 25, 1871.

| Steamship. | Captain. | Left Liverpool. | Arrived Quebec. | Passage. | | Number of Passengers. | Left Quebec. | Arrived Liverpool. | Passage. | | Number of Passengers. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | | | D. | H. M. | | | | D. | H. M. | |
| Peruvian..... | Smith..... | Apl. 18 | Apl. 25 | 10 | 8 10 | 551 | May 6 | May 17 | 11 | 3 07 | 188 |
| Moravian..... | Brown..... | " 20 | May 2 | 10 | 21 55 | 701 | " 13 | " 29 | 9 | 13 00 | 159 |
| Austrian..... | Wylie..... | " 27 | " 9 | 10 | 5 20 | 680 | " 20 | " 30 | 9 | 12 30 | 168 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | May 4 | " 15 | 10 | 2 00 | 1004 | " 27 | June 6 | 9 | 20 00 | 189 |
| Nestorian..... | Aird..... | " 11 | " 22 | 10 | 3 45 | 855 | June 8 | " 13 | 10 | ..... | 201 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | " 18 | " 30 | 10 | 18 00 | 1005 | " 10 | " 21 | 9 | 11 30 | 225 |
| Peruvian..... | Smith..... | " 25 | June 5 | 10 | 1 87 | 503 | " 17 | " 27 | 9 | 4 40 | 146 |
| Caspian..... | Ritchie..... | June 1 | June 13 | 10 | 2 15 | 472 | " 24 | July 5 | 10 | 11 10 | 179 |
| Moravian..... | Brown..... | " 8 | " 19 | 9 | 20 37 | 739 | July 1 | " 11 | 9 | 22 00 | 218 |
| Austrian..... | Wylie..... | " 15 | " 26 | 9 | 21 00 | 831 | " 8 | " 18 | 9 | 16 00 | 183 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | " 22 | July 3 | 10 | 1 00 | 550 | " 15 | " 25 | 9 | 4 00 | 157 |
| Nestorian..... | Aird..... | " 29 | " 10 | 9 | 20 53 | 561 | " 22 | Aug. 1 | 9 | 13 20 | 151 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | July 9 | " 19 | 9 | 11 00 | 484 | " 29 | " 9 | 9 | 10 60 | 74 |
| Caspian..... | Ritchie..... | " 13 | " 24 | 10 | 11 43 | 452 | Aug. 5 | " 14 | 9 | 11 15 | 89 |
| Moravian..... | Graham..... | " 20 | " 31 | 10 | 10 45 | 755 | " 12 | " 22 | 9 | 14 30 | 110 |
| Austrian..... | Brown..... | " 27 | Aug. 7 | 9 | 20 00 | 782 | " 19 | " 29 | 9 | 15 00 | 90 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | Aug. 13 | " 13 | 9 | 13 45 | 552 | " 26 | Sept. 5 | 9 | 12 00 | 107 |
| Nestorian..... | Aird..... | " 10 | " 20 | 9 | 9 25 | 638 | Sept. 2 | " 11 | 9 | 8 00 | 108 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | " 17 | " 28 | 11 | 4 40 | 879 | " 9 | " 19 | 10 | ..... | 83 |
| Hibernian..... | Watts..... | " 24 | Sept. 4 | 10 | 21 35 | 544 | " 16 | " 27 | 10 | 2 30 | 82 |
| Moravian..... | Graham..... | " 31 | " 12 | 12 | 5 50 | 553 | " 30 | Oct. 2 | 9 | 5 07 | 113 |
| Sarmatian..... | Wylie..... | Sept. 7 | " 17 | 9 | 9 00 | 558 | " 23 | Oct. 7 | 9 | 13 00 | 108 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | " 14 | " 25 | 9 | 7 25 | 618 | " 30 | " 10 | 9 | 9 60 | 110 |
| Nestorian..... | Aird..... | " 21 | " 30 | 8 | 16 40 | 456 | Oct. 7 | " 14 | 9 | 7 25 | 115 |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | " 23 | Oct. 10 | 11 | 4 30 | 430 | " 23 | " 24 | 11 | 11 35 | 116 |
| Hibernian..... | Watts..... | Oct. 5 | " 16 | 10 | 3 45 | 327 | " 28 | Nov. 1 | 10 | 7 00 | 81 |
| Moravian..... | Graham..... | " 12 | " 2 | 9 | 3 30 | 437 | Nov. 4 | " 13 | 9 | 0 50 | 68 |
| Sarmatian..... | Wylie..... | " 19 | Nov. | 12 | 21 00 | 343 | " 11 | " 22 | 11 | ..... | 129 |
| Prussian..... | Dutton..... | " 26 | " " | 11 | 1 00 | 274 | " 18 | " 29 | 9 | 20 40 | 71 |
| Caspian..... | Ritchie..... | Nov. 2 | Nov 12 | 9 | 4 00 | 213 | " 25 | Dec. 9 | 12 | 19 35 | 193 |
| Nestorian..... | Aird..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scandinavian..... | Ballantine..... | | | | | | | | | | |

Total.....17678
 Average Passage Westward.....10 5 10 Eastward.....9 21 10
 Montreal, 9th October, 1872.
 H. & A. ALLAN.

Beet Root Sugar.

It is believed that the soil and climate of Canada are favourable to the profitable cultivation of the Sugar Beet. Mr. McMicken, the Dominion Govt. Immigration Agent, in Manitoba, states, in his report for 1871 to the Department, at Ottawa:—
 "Root crops are produced with certainty (in Manitoba) the return abundant, and the quality not to be excelled.
 "If beet root sugar can anywhere be manufactured with success, here it must then be successful beyond peradventure.
 "The inducement for enterprise in this direction is very great, sugar being a heavy article, the cost of transportation would of itself afford a large margin for a liberal profit to the manufacturer; whilst the sure crop easily, and consequently cheaply raised, would provide the raw material at the very minimum of cost.
 "This vegetable has never been known to be attacked by the grasshoppers,—the only dread the farmer entertains."
 It is yet, however, to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the conditions

which will give such large abundance of beets are also favourable to the saccharine qualities of the root itself.
 Mr. Edw. Barnard, Jr., a Special Immigration Agent of the Dominion to the continent of Europe, in a report to the Department at Ottawa, states that, in the beet growing countries of Europe "from twelve to fifteen (12 @ 15) tons are considered a good average crop per acre, although twenty tons are often produced. The average number of tons of beets worked per factory in Germany (the Zollverein) was only 3400 tons in 1840, but it gradually increased until it reached 8000 tons in 1870. However, as our winter season, especially in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, lasts nearly as long again as that of Germany, Belgium or France, it is clear that,—every thing being equal,—we can manufacture double the quantity of sugar, from the same capital employed, that they can on the continent. This advantage, in my opinion, fully compensates for the difference of wages. I may state that

"the per centage of sugar produced depends entirely on the quality of the beet, the nature of the soil which produced it, the system of cultivation adopted, the state of preservation the beet may be in when worked, and the mode employed for the extraction of the saccharine juices. The quantity of sugar contained in the beet varies from 12 to 18 per cent; but manufacturers consider that they have been quite successful, if they can obtain an average of eight per cent of sugar, (besides

"a small per centage of molasses) as the final result of one years work. On the other hand when they cannot extract more than five per cent of sugar from the total weight of the beets worked, they consider their work as unprofitable. However, the excise which manufacturers of sugar generally pay in Europe, must affect considerably this incidental question of profit and loss."

The following further extracts are taken from Mr. Barnard's Report:—

1. PRODUCTION OF BEET ROOT SUGAR IN EUROPE.

See "Fabrication du Sucre de Betterave." (Translation from the German.)

| Year. | Total production in tons. | Average for each Manufacturer. | Number of Factories | Remarks. |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1838-39 | France.....216,854 | 499 tons. | 484 | All fractions are omitted. |
| " " | Germany...202,750 | 685 " | 296 | The total production of beet sugar in Europe has nearly doubled within the last ten years. |
| " " | Austria.....108,000 | 544 " | 140 | |
| 1835-36 | Russia.....149,000 | 575 " | 259 | For Russia and Belgium the amounts mentioned here can truly be doubled to obtain the present production. |
| 1837-38 | Belgium.... 40,000 | 370 " | 108 | |
| " " | Holland ... 5,79 | 355 " | 18 | |
| 1836-37 | Poland..... 15,000 | 276 " | 41 | |

GRADUAL INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR, &c., IN GERMANY (ZOLLVEREIN.)

(Extract from U. S. Agricultural Report, 1863, page 161.)

| Year. | Number of Factories. | Tons of beets worked. 2,100 lbs & ton. | Weight of beets for 1 lb sugar. | Yield of | | Av'ge & factory | | | Internal Revenue paid to Governments. |
|---------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | Raw Sugar. | Molasses. | Beets worked. | Raw Sugar produced. | Consumption per capita. | |
| 1836-37 | 1122 | 27,880 | lbs. 18.00 | p.c. 5.50 | 4.30 | tons. 228 | tons. 13 | lbs. 3.99 | \$ None. |
| 1839-40 | 152 | 242,310 | 17.40 | 5.75 | 3.90 | 1,594 | 92 | 5.10 | None. |
| 1840-41 | 145 | 265,635 | 17.00 | 5.88 | 3.77 | 1,833 | 108 | 4.89 | 28,178 |
| 1845-46 | 96 | 245,030 | 14.70 | 6.80 | 3.10 | 2,552 | 174 | 5.60 | 155,918 |
| 1850-51 | 184 | 809,838 | 13.90 | 7.25 | 2.70 | 4,401 | 319 | 6.01 | 1,030,701 |
| 1855-56 | 216 | 1,201,185 | 12.50 | 8.00 | 2.35 | 5,061 | 445 | 7.10 | 3,057,572 |
| 1860-61 | 247 | 1,614,472 | 11.60 | 8.62 | 2.15 | 6,534 | 563 | 8.32 | 5,136,955 |
| 1865-66 | 285 | 2,388,833 | 11.70 | 8.55 | 2.70 | 8,101 | 692 | 10.69 | 7,304,230 |
| 1866-67 | 296 | 2,799,199 | 12.00 | 7.91 | 2.45 | 9,423 | 748 | 9.00 | 8,874,724 |

"For nearly 25 years every encouragement was given by the different governments in Europe to foster the production of beet sugar, with the object of increasing the agricultural productions of the country, improving the system of agriculture and the value of property. No internal revenue whatever was charged in Germany until 1833 factories had been established, with an annual production of about twenty-eight million pounds of sugar. In 1840 a tax of about 11 cents per ton of beets worked, was collected from the manufacturers—the following year the tax was doubled—in 1844, 65

cents per ton of beets worked were charged; in 1850 it was increased again to \$1.20; in 1853 to \$2.40, and finally in 1858 to about \$3.50 per ton, or about the price paid to the farmers for the beets.

"During my stay on the continent, particularly in Belgium, I made careful enquiries with relation to the increased value of lands caused by the introduction of beet sugar factories. I ascertained that sugar beet producing farms which rented from \$8 to \$1 only per acre, previous to the establishment of beet root sugar factories, now rent at from \$19 to \$21. The labor bestowed on

the soil for the best crop secures excellent crops of grain and grasses; moreover, the pulp of the pressed beets and the extra fodder produced by the improvement in the culture of the soil, enables the farmer to feed with profit double the quantity of stock. In fact, the best crop requiring proper drainage, clean and deep cultivation, a regular rotation with abundant manuring, forces the farmer to follow out the best teachings of scientific agriculture. In the countries where best root sugar is manufactured, the production of wheat has more than doubled since the introduction of this industry.

"In Germany the cost of best root sugar is estimated at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. This allows for the cost of beets per ton, \$3.20; Excise duty per ton, \$3.30. However, the labor necessary in the manufacturing of the sugar is only counted at 30 cents per day for men and 20 cents for boys.

"Generally the best wheat producing soil is also the best for sugar beets. However, in prairie lands, and wherever there is an abundance of rich vegetable mould, this imparts to the beets some acids and salts which are found exceedingly troublesome in the manufacture of sugar, reducing the quantity and the quality of the product. Carefully made experiments are therefore necessary in Manitoba before launching into unwarrantable expenditure.

"However, it has been found in Russia that sugar beets do remarkably well on newly cleared farms. Large crops of excellent sugar beets were produced without manure.

"Soils containing much lime are generally preferred, as the beets they produce work better into sugar and contain a larger proportion than that obtained in other soils.

"Sandy soils are not liked; whilst mostly all rich, well drained loams, containing less than 60 per cent of pure clay, are considered excellent for the production of the sugar beet.

"However, as this industry requires a large capital, and as the returns will depend, to a very great extent, on the quality of the beets produced in the vicinity, it is therefore advisable to grow the beets and to test carefully their value with what is called the "Polarization Instrument" before establishing a factory in any district.

"Sugar beets should be sown as soon as

the soil is sufficiently dried, in early spring, to work without clogging. As a rule, the land should be thoroughly cleaned and prepared in the previous fall and sown as early as possible, to secure the moisture necessary to the starting of the young plant.

"They are best cultivated on the flat, rather than in drills, as it is important to grow them as much as possible under ground. The part which grows above ground, contains much less sugar in proportion to weight than that part which is kept under ground.

"As small beets contain a much larger proportion of sugar, it is important to sow in rows from 18 to 20 inches apart, and to thin out the beets at from 7 to 10 inches in the rows.

"On the continent about 20 lbs. of seed are sown per acre, whilst in England 8 lbs. only are sown. However it is no economy to save seed at the risk of having many blanks in the rows.

"Sugar beets, like all root crops, require deep and thoroughly clean cultivation, and the thinning of the crop should not be delayed; artificial manures such as guano, superphosphate, ashes, plaster, lime, &c., are very useful in giving the young plant a good start; but coarse barn yard manure should not be applied directly to this crop as they impart to the beets acids and salts, which spoil the juices for sugar making.

"All coarse manures are best applied to the crop which precedes the beets.

"Dry summers are more advantageous to the production of sugar in the plant, although the weight of crop is decreased thereby."

These extracts are thus given at this length because the information they contain is of the very greatest importance to the people of Canada. If the beets produced in Canada are free from deleterious acids and salts and favourable for the manufacture of sugar, then it is certain that the introduction of this industry will increase the value of farming lands and add immensely to the wealth of the country.

We understand that some experiments are to be tried; and it further appears from this Report that the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, has caused to be imported some specimens of the best beet seed, which we believe would be given on application at Ottawa.

Scientific Items.

NEW HARVESTING MACHINE.—A cotton-harvesting machine has been invented which will perform the work of fifty hands a day, collecting and gathering into the bags the cotton from twelve acres with the assistance of two men, one boy, and a pair of mules. The cotton plant passes between two sections, and the foliage is left undisturbed for the second and third pickings.

Fossil Monkeys.—Two fossil monkeys have been discovered in Tuscany, the first ever found in Italy. One was found in the Maremma and the other near Montevaroli.

SILVER MINES.—Valuable silver mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Yamak, to the north of the sea of Okhotsk, Siberia.

STEAMSHIP WITHOUT FUNNELS.—Two Austrian marine officers have discovered a method of conveying away the smoke from steam engines under water instead of through a funnel. By means of double ventilators, the smoke is compressed and forced overboard. By this discovery, the funnel, the only vulnerable part of armour-plated ships, will be removed; there will be a saving of space, security from fire, a saving of fuel and a better ventilation of boiler.

TREATMENT OF SMALL POX.—In the Berlin Charité Hospital, Small Pox patients are treated with xylol. From 10 to 15 minims are given in capsules, or in water. The results have been favorable. Dr. A. Lotter, of Stocknean, states that he has treated more

than 40 patients with carbolic acid. 1 part of carbolic acid dissolved in 12 of oil, and a copious application made by means of cotton wool. The result in all cases was favorable, and the danger of infection greatly diminished.

WEAR AND REPAIR OF THE BRAIN.—The notion that those who work only with the brain require less food than those who work with their hands is fallacious, mental labor causing greater waste of tissue than physical. Three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of physical exertion. One-fifth of the blood goes to the brain, though its average weight is only 1-40th that of the body. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that brain workers need more and better food than mechanics and laborers.

SILICATE PAINT.—A curious deposit of almost pure silica was recently discovered in one of the hills in North Wales. The deposit lies in a basin of volcanic origin, at a considerable level above the sea, and forms the bed of a small lake about two miles in length and one mile in width. Amongst its uses, it is stated that it would be especially suited for producing crystal glass, and in the manufacture of porcelain, especially if the small percentage of oxide of iron were removed from it. At present the only use made of this silica is in the production of paint. For this purpose it is especially suitable, as it mixes freely with the pigments and oils, and is worked with ease. Moreover it entirely resists the action of heat. Added to these advantages, are those no less important, that the paint has no metallic base in its composition, and, when laid on it, becomes extremely hard and polished on the surface.

WATERPROOF STARCH.—A patent has been granted in France for the preparation of a finish, or starch, for vegetable tissues, yarns, &c., which is not soluble in water, and which, therefore, when once applied, will remain throughout several successive washings. The articles are first properly starched, and then passed through a bath of chloride of zinc, (about 60 deg. Fahr.), by means of which such a change is produced in the fibre and the starch that the latter resists the action of the water in the most thorough manner. A bath of three parts of sulphuric acid and one of water may, it is said, be used instead of that of chloride of zinc.

BRICK-DUST MORTAR.—In the Spanish dominions ordinary brick-dust, made from hard-burned, finely-pulverised bricks, and mixed with common lime and sand, is universally and successfully employed as a substitute for hydraulic cement. The proportions used in general practice are one of brick-dust and one of lime to two of sand, mixed together dry, and tempered with water in the usual way. The Romans, our readers will remember, used powdered bricks in their mortar. Its presence serves to distinguish Roman work in England.

GUANO DEPOSITS.—The guano deposits on the Chincha Islands, which were in some places upwards of 100 feet thick, and generally admitted to be the excreta of birds, are now suspected by Dr. Habel and Prof. Edwards to be an accumulation of the bodies of animals and plants—most of them of marine origin. According to a notice in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, it appears that the anchors of ships moored in the vicinity of the Guano Islands frequently bring up guano from the bottom of the sea. This is thought to be opposed to the idea of the bird

origin of the deposit, and to refer it to those infusorial strata which are found in various parts of the world.

A HARD CEMENT.—A workman employed to repair the steps leading to a garden made use of Portland cement mixed with finely divided cast and wrought iron filings, or fragments, in place of sand. The result is stated to be that the mass has become so hard as to resist fracture, either with the hammer or pickaxe.

A NEW METHOD OF IRON-PLATING.—Captain M. Tweedie, R. A., has addressed an important and valuable suggestion to the Royal Artillery Institution for iron-plateing a cruising ship so as to avoid the disadvantage appertaining to iron vessels generally, and provide a comfortable seagoing ship, fairly capable of holding her own with an ironclad on an emergency, and yet almost unsinkable. His plan is to spring an arch or dome of iron inboard from the sides of the ship below the water-line, the top of the dome rising a little above the surface, covering in the engines, the lower-deck and store-rooms being divided into a series of water-compartments. This, he contends, will give additional strength to the ship, and, however much her hull might be knocked about, she could not sink, unless the arch were penetrated, which, owing to its shape, would be nearly impossible.

SCIENCE AND COMMERCE.—A clever application of science to commercial purposes has been made by an Italian gentleman, M. Eugenio de Zuccato, of Padua. By means of the invention, any number of copies of a manuscript or design, traced upon a varnished metal plate, may be produced in an ordinary copying press. To the bed and upper plate of a press are attached wires leading from a small battery, so that, when the top of the instrument is screwed down, the two metal surfaces come into contact, and an electric current passes. An iron plate resting upon the bed of the press is coated with varnish, and upon this surface is written with a steel point any communication it is desired to copy. The letters having thus been formed in bare metal, a few sheets of copying paper are impregnated with an acid solution of prussiate of potash, and placed upon the scratched plate, which is then subjected to pressure in the copying press. An electric current passes wherever the metal has been left bare, (where the writing is, therefore), and, the prussiate solution acting upon the iron, there is found prussiate of iron, or Prussian blue characters, corresponding to those scratched upon the plate. The number of copies that may be produced by this electro-chemical action is almost unlimited, and the formation of the Prussian blue lines is, of course, instantaneous.

PER SALTUM.—Nantwich, in Cheshire, has for some years past been gradually sinking, owing to the withdrawal of the lime from the subterranean salt lakes which underlie the town. The salt this winter occurred about the same spot where similar landslips happened one or two years ago. The pit, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, is about 300 yards in circumference, about 100 feet deep, and its sides are almost perpendicular. The inhabitants much fear that the town itself may ultimately suffer, not by gradual decadence—that they are used to (it is not uncommon to enter a house from the street into what had formerly been the first floor)—but by one of these sudden collapses.

A NOVEL HYPNOTIC.—Dr. Cowan, in his "Medical History of the Himalayas," speaking of a native tribe in the northern district of the peninsula, says, when a mother goes into a field to work, or is otherwise unable to take her child with her, she selects some sheltered spot near a stream, in which she places a little straw for a bed for her infant, and then directs, by means of a piece of split bamboo, a current of water, of from one to two or three inches in diameter, on its uncovered occiput and temples. This produces a soporific effect, which generally lasts as long as the water continues to flow. The sleep is said to be very soothing, and children who have been much subjected to its influence are known to have been unusually free from the annoyances incidental to the period of dentition.

SYRUP OF COFFEE.—This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Take half a pound of the best ground coffee; put into a saucepan, containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan well scoured, and boil it again. As it boils add white sugar, enough to give it the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire and when it is cold put it into a bottle, and seal. When travelling, if you wish for a cup of good coffee, you have only to put two teaspoonfuls of the syrup into an ordinary coffee-pot, and fill with boiling water. Add milk to taste if you can get it.

WHAT IS IN THE BED-ROOM?—If two persons are to occupy a bed-room during the night, let them step on a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find that their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the year will be a pound of matter, which has gone off from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped matter is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhalation. This is diffused through the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bed-clothes. If a single ounce of wool cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be one ounce of foreign matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open window or door for it to escape. Now the sixteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the damp odours from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed-rooms well ventilated, and of thoroughly airing the sheets, coverlids, and mattresses in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatly-made bed?

LIQUID GLUE.—An excellent liquid glue is made by dissolving glue in nitric ether. The ether will only dissolve a certain amount of glue, consequently the glue cannot be made too thick. The glue thus made is about the consistency of molasses, and is doubly as tenacious as that made with hot water. If a few bits of indiarubber, cut into scraps the size of a buck-shot, be added, and the solution allowed to stand a few days,

being stirred frequently, it will be all the better, and will resist the dampness twice as well as glue made in water.

TO PRESERVE BREAD A LONG TIME.—Cut the bread into thick slices, and bake it in an oven, so as to render it perfectly dry. In this condition it will be kept good for any length of time required. It must, however, be carefully kept from pressure; otherwise, owing to its brittleness, it will soon fall to pieces. When required for use, dip the bread for an instant into warm water, and then hold it before the fire till dry; then butter it, and it will taste like toast. This is a useful way of preserving bread for voyages, and also any bread that may be too stale to be eaten in the usual way.

ORNAMENTING GLASS.—Bleached shellac is colored by alcoholic solutions of any of the aniline colours; this is spread upon glass or mica after they have been warmed. Gun-cotton, dissolved in ether, when colored with any of the aniline dyes, forms beautifully tinted films. This colored collodion can be cut into any pattern, and the film attached to any transparent surface.

NEW ANEMOMETER.—A new anemometer has been invented by Mr. J. E. Gordon, of which four instruments are now in action, for indicating and registering the force and direction of the wind at any distance from the vane, the communication being made by means of electric wires. The vane might be at Portsmouth, and the printing instrument in the Meteorological Office at Westminster.

EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Professor Artus, of Jena, recommends a new method of making extract of meat, which possesses the advantage over that of Liebig in retaining the albumen, gelatine, and fat, which are all removed by Liebig's process, and which would seem, from recent experiments, to be the only nutritious elements of the meat. For this purpose, by a very simple apparatus, an extract of the meat is made first with cold water; this dissolves out the soluble salts, the albumen, and part of the gelatine and creatine. The meat, after extraction in this way with cold water, is then boiled for an hour in a Papin's digester, and the liquid pressed out. The fat is skimmed off the surface, and this extract is mixed with the cold extract. The mixed extracts are then evaporated down to a proper consistency in a sand-bath or, better, in a vacuum-apparatus.

SUNFLOWERS AS DISINFECTANTS.—Attention is being directed to the sanitary advantages of the cultivation of the sunflower in malarious districts. Many facts have been adduced to show that the sunflower has the property of purifying air laden with marsh miasm, absorbing a great quantity of moist and noxious gases, and exhaling an ozonised oxygen. Moreover, the French Sanitary Commission has lately pointed out that the sunflower is a most useful plant; it yields about 40 per cent. of good oil, the leaves furnish an excellent fodder, and the stem, being rich in saltpetre and potash, makes a good fuel.

SINGULAR GERMAN THEORY.—The curious theory is propounded by a physician in Germany that small-pox originates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over freely in sweetmeats, he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen, and coffee and tea if highly sugared, tend also to excite it

In adults. An organic acid, such as lemon juice, he considers the best means of freeing the blood when clogged up with too much albumen; and he alleges that by taking these simple remedies, in the way of precaution, he has, for upwards of twelve years past, frequented and taken up his abode in the most pestilential small-pox hospitals in Europe and South America with entire impunity.

NEW MODE OF WASHING.—The ill-effects of soda on linen has given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one table-spoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel which contains them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterwards washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated, and used a second time, but, in that case, half a table-spoonful of turpentine and a table-spoonful of ammonia must be added. This process is said to cause a great economy of time, labour, and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen; and, while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.

CARE OF THE FEET.—Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that copious perspiration is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with perspiration. Ill-health is generated by such treatment to the feet. The pores are not repellants but absorbents, and this perspiration to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at the time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned, and worn another day, if necessary. Many persons suffer from tender or sore feet simply from neglecting this precaution, especially the humbler classes, who exercise their feet most.

IMPROVED STOVE.—When the last German Arctic expedition was about preparing for its voyage to the north pole, Captain Koldewey asked the aid of scientific men in devising a stove that would answer the double purpose of supplying a sufficient amount of heat and of economizing the fuel. Among the patterns furnished that of Professor Meldinger, of Carlsruhe, was considered the best. This is simply an iron stove having a double wall, with a space about two inches wide between the outer and inner one, to which the air has free access above and below. The cold air being always at the bottom, and the warm air ascending, it follows that all the air in the room is being constantly forced through the space between the out and the inner covering of the stove; or, what is the same, is

being constantly heated. Connected with this is another ingenious device. The coal is put in from the top, and fills the whole inside of the stove, which is about six feet high, more or less. It is then lighted at the top, and kept burning by the draught created by valves inserted both in the side walls and at the bottom of the stove. The more valves that are open the greater the heat, so that the temperature of the room can be regulated to a nicety. At the same time the outer wall, being at a distance from the inner one, never reaches the excessive heat which is so great an objection in ordinary iron stoves. The expense of fuel to produce a sufficient amount of heat is very much less than that for ordinary stoves, and the new invention is rapidly coming into use in Germany.

STEAM TOWING.—A scheme is mooted for the adoption of steam towing on the continuous lines of canals and rivers lying between the Straits of Dover and the Gulf of Lyons, so as to unite the Mediterranean and the English Channel by a navigable route of medium speed. A single line of rail, weighing 10 lb. per foot lineal, is to be laid along the banks, with four-wheeled traction engines running thereon, each engine weighing four tons, and towing a single boat of of 150 to 160 tons' weight (with cargo), at a speed of about three miles per hour, working in relays and exchanging boats; the return journey, when empty, being made at double speed. Successful trials are said to have been made of this system on the Marne Canal.

ACTION OF POROUS FILTERS.—Filtration through beds of porous material includes very powerful chemical action, albumenoid matter being instantly resolved into ammonia and other products by the action of the filter, which indeed behaves in this respect like a boiling solution of permanganate of potash. A good filter is a sanitary engine of great power.

ANTIDOTE TO PHOSPHORUS.—Phosphorus is absorbed by carbon, and to such an extent that, taken in the form of pills, carbon constitutes a complete antidote to the poison, and relieves those who have to manipulate phosphorus from all the disastrous consequences hitherto accruing. It has been found that the results of these pills in match factories are better than those obtained by the use of the essence of terebenthine, as the continued use of the latter produces violent head-aches.

A PLEASANT CURE FOR THE GOUT.—It has been stated that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalks, and drunk three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

A NOVEL RACING BOAT.—A noticeable and most interesting invention of recent date is a novel kind of racing boat, or, strictly speaking, a paper-covered boat, although they are popularly known by the former designation. The paper used in the manufacture of boats is prepared from either linen or manilla. When made from the former material, the skin is formed of

several thicknesses or layers, glued together; but if manila paper is employed, a single sheet only is used. In either case the paper is moulded when damp on a wooden pattern of the form and dimensions of the proposed boat, and assumes the desired form by drying—a process which completely effaces all seams or wrinkles. Those parts of the wooden frame which are attached to the skin, viz., the keelson and deadwoods, are adjusted to the pattern so as to form part of it, and when the covering dries adhere to it. The application of waterproof varnish, the finishing of the frame and decks, with the usual brass and iron trimmings as in an ordinary boat, complete the building.

THE DOMESTIC USES OF AMMONIA.—The utility of ammonia in various domestic transactions is not unknown to many readers; nevertheless, it is not so widely recognized as it might be, save when presented under some fancy name at an exorbitant price. Ammonia is nearly as useful in house-keeping as soap, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. For many household purposes it is invaluable; yet its manifold uses are not generally known as they should be. It is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glossiness and disagreeable odours. Added to the foot-bath, it entirely absorbs all noxious smell so often arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleansing the hair from dandruff and dust. For the headache it is also a desirable stimulant, and frequent inhaling of its pungent odours will often entirely remove catarrhal cold. For cleansing paint it is very useful. [Doubtful, will it not gradually remove the paint?] Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soap-suds, dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly-specks, grime and smoke, and see for yourself how much labour it will save you, no scrubbing will be needful. It will cleanse and brighten wonderfully; to a pint of hot suds mix a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, &c., rub with a brush, and then polish on chamolite skin. For washing mirrors and windows, it is also very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia upon a piece of newspaper, and you will readily take off every spot or finger-mark on the glass. It will take out grease-spots from any fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place, and press a hot flat iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean laces and whiten them finely, also muslins. For cleaning hair and nail brushes it is equally good. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of warm or cold water and shake the brushes through the water; when the bristles look white, rinse them in cold water and put into the sunshine or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out from this bath white and clean. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirit of ammonia is specially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wineglass of water are often a great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be taken in the same way, but it is not as palatable a dose. Farmers and chemists are well aware of the beneficial effects of ammonia on all kinds of vegetation; and if you desire your roses, geraniums, fuchsias, &c., to become more flourishing, you can try it upon them, by adding five or six drops of it to every pint

of warm water that you give them; but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in every five or six days, lest you stimulate them too highly. Rain-water is impregnated with ammonia, and thus it refreshes and vivifies vegetable life. So be sure and keep a large bottle of ammonia in the house, and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent, and also injurious to corks, eating them away.

DISINFECTANTS.—Sulphate of iron is useful from its action in decomposing ammonia carbonate and sulphhydrate. Perchloride of iron, besides this, precipitates its albuminoid matters, and acts also by its chlorine. Lime disinfects organic matters, fixing carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, and decomposing hydrosulphate of ammonia. The permanganate of potassium is a most energetic oxidizing agent, decomposing sulphuretted hydrogen, destroying organic matter, and acting upon all fixed compounds with which it comes in contact. Chlorate of potassium may be used to change chlorine in places like cess-pools, that are not easy to reach by other means. Chloride of lime acts by the chlorine it sets free and chemically decomposes the foul gases. Carbolic acid hinders the formation of miasms, and is, therefore, a good preventive of epidemics.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN.—Great difference of opinion exists as to the temperature of the sun! As a consequence of this, it may be said that Father Secchi maintains this temperature to be about ten million degrees Centigrade. At a recent session of the French Academy, in defending his estimate against the much lower figures of Ericsson, Zollner, and Faye, St. Claire Deville asserted that he was engaged in investigating the subject, and that his results fixed the temperature at about three or four times the melting temperature of platinum, about 3,000° to 8,000° C. M. Fizeau stated that having compared the solar light with that of the carbon points of the electric light, he had been able to estimate that the former was about three times as intense as the latter, and hence, assuming the relative calorific intensity to be in proportion to the luminous intensity, he had arrived at the figure of 8,000° C. as the correct one.

DIRECTIONS FOR BATHING.—The Royal Humane Society has issued the following instructions:—Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal; when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause; when the body is cooling after perspiration; and altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet. Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water—leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two or three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

A REMARKABLE FLOWER.—A Flower has been described by an eye-witness at Con-

stantinople, which is so great a rarity that one is apt to treat it as a fable, and wait for the confirmation of one's eyesight. It belongs to the narcissus kind of bulbs, and bears the botanical name of "ophrys mouche." There were three naked flowers on the stalk hanging on one side; the underneath one was fading, while the two other were in all their beauty. They represented a perfect humming bird. The breast of bright emerald green is a complete copy of this bird, and the throat, head, beak and eyes are a most perfect imitation. The hinder part of the body, and the two outstretched wings are bright rose colour one might almost say flesh coloured. On the abdomen rests the whole propagative apparatus, of a deep dark brown tint, in the form of a two winged gad-fly.

DUGONG OIL.—Attention has been recalled, by the contents of the Queensland Annex at the International Exhibition, to the medical uses of the dugong oil. It has been declared to possess all the nutritive qualities of cod-liver oil, and to be equally useful in all the forms of tuberculous and wasting diseases which are benefited by the administration of cod oil. It is alleged to possess an actually agreeable flavour, to be pleasant as an article of food, and to be acceptable to those whose stomachs reject cod-oil. At a recent dinner in the Annex the pastry was made with dugong oil, and pronounced excellent. This should make it a valuable medicine, and one which might with advantage, be introduced into practical use by prescribing physicians in this country.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE PULSE.—The ingenious apparatus invented by Dr. Ozanam of Paris, for rendering the variable beatings of the pulse visible, is already proving itself of practical value. It consists of a camera lucida, about ten inches wide, in which a piece of mechanism, moving at a uniform rate, pushes a glass-plate, prepared with collodion, in front of a very narrow aperture exposed to the light. In this aperture is a glass tube, in which a column of mercury may rise or fall, as in a thermometer. By attaching to the wrist a rubber tube, filled with mercury, in connection with the tube of the apparatus, the beating of the pulse is received on this artificial artery, and the pulsations are transmitted to the recording apparatus. As the column in the tube acts as a screen, light can penetrate the aperture only where the column is deficient; consequently the prepared plate becomes black under the influence of light everywhere except at such places as the column intercepts it. As the column rises and falls with each pulsation of the heart, these black lines on the prepared plate, pushed regularly forward, will be longer or shorter alternately, and will be successively photographed as being lines perpendicular to a common base, the heart being thus made to register photographically its own pulsations. These photographic representations can be so magnified as to be rendered visible across a large amphitheatre; and such is the neces-

sity of the apparatus, in its adaptation to different uses, that it may be modified so as to register the variations of respiration, the irregular action of coughing, and similar physiological and pathological phenomena.

PAPER CAR-WHEELS.—The *Nation's Car Builder* describes railway car-wheels of paper. The material, it says, is straw-board, in all respects the same as that used in the manufacture of paper boxes, and may be made of wheat, rye, or oat straw:—"The wheels constructed of it possess some very requisite and desirable qualities,—a perfect form, considerable elasticity, great strength and durability, and a facility of repair which is entirely wanting in a chilled wheel. These points, together with the method of construction and the peculiar nature of the material, make these wheels worthy of attention." The tyre, however, is of steel, and covering the whole of each side of the wheel are two side-plates of Norway iron boiler-plate, which fit against a shoulder turned in the tyre. The paper framework is said to give elasticity to the cars in motion, and "deadens the jar." Trains have been run at the rate of thirty miles an hour with these wheels, which are said to be very strong and lasting.

POTASSIUM.—Professor A. E. Dalbær describes a new process for preparing this metal, which may prove of great commercial value. He first forms sulphide of potassium by treating dissolved sticks of caustic potassa with sulphuretted hydrogen, and subsequently evaporating until the mass was solid in cooling. This mass was then mixed with somewhat more than its bulk of iron filings and subjected to distillation, the product being led into petroleum. The reagents used in this process are low in price; the process seems to be a very sensible one, and worthy of trial on the commercial scale.

FINS.—A French inventor has patented an apparatus for swimmers. For the hands he has a large membranous fin, which is held in its place by loops passing over the fingers and a strap around the wrist. The surface presented to the water by these fins is so large as to add greatly to the effectiveness of the strokes of the arm, but not so large as to exhaust the muscular power. Their effect is to reduce very much the effort required to swim without them. But the greatest ingenuity is displayed in the form and fitness of the fins for the legs, which are attached to the ankles, and are so formed that they act upon the water, both in the movement of bringing the legs together and throwing them back. They act so finely in "treading water," as swimmers call it, that one could really walk, if not on the water, at least in it. The difference between swimming with this apparatus and without it, is very much like the handle and the blade of an oar. The old swimmer has no trouble in using the fins at first trial, and is surprised to find with what ease he can swim without exhaustion. He easily swims twice as fast with the apparatus as without it, and he can sustain himself for hours upon the water or swim miles with it.

Immigration.

173

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The migration of human beings for a little more than the last half century, from the densely settled to the unpeopled portions of the earth, is one of the most remarkable features of the age we live in, and it bids fair in the immediate future to assume even more vast proportions.

For the purpose of this article we will give three statements, namely: numbers of emigrants from the United Kingdom; numbers of arrivals in the United States; and numbers of arrivals in Canada, from such figures as are available in the order we have stated, as follow:

TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO ALL PARTS, IN PERIODS OF 5 YEARS, FROM 1815 TO 1871 INCLUSIVE.

(Compiled from the Report of H. M. Emigration Commissioners.)

| For the 5 years Ended. | Totals for 5 Years. |
|---|------------------------|
| 1815 | 97,793 |
| 1820 | 95,039 |
| 1825 | 121,084 |
| 1830 | 341,956 |
| 1835 | 287,358 |
| 1840 | 465,577 |
| 1845 | 1,020,209 |
| 1850 | 1,688,645 |
| 1855 | 800,640 |
| 1860 | 774,111 |
| 1865 | 1,061,988 |
| Adding the totals for the last two years as follow: | |
| 1870 | 256,940 |
| 1871 | 252,435 |
| Total for 57 years | 7,266,072 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 5 DECADES, (Compiled from the Report of Mr. Edward Young):—

| Decennials. | Total Immigrants. |
|---|----------------------|
| 1820-30 | 176,473 |
| 1831-40 | 640,686 |
| 1841-50 | 1,768,175 |
| 1851-60 | 2,874,687 |
| 1861-70 | 2,800,913 |
| Add estimate for arrivals prior to 1820 | |
| 1820 | 250,000 |

Aggregate Immigration for 51 years..... 8,518,334

Deducted for citizens of United States returned..... 714,400

Net aliens..... 7,803,734

The number of immigrants into the United States for year ended June 30, 1871 was..... 321,350

Total immigration 52 years..... 8,125,084

This number of immigrant arrivals into the United States in 51 years, is therefore greater, if the figures are accepted as correct, than the whole of the departures from Great Britain from 1815, i. e. 66 years.

According to the Report of Mr. Young a little more than half of the immigrants into the United States were of British origin; and two thirds of the remainder German.

The following is an approximate statement of the number of naturalized citizens of the United States:—

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Ireland | 1,611,000 |
| Germany | 1,498,000 |
| England | 490,000 |
| British America | 260,000 |
| France | 109,000 |
| Scotland | 105,000 |
| Switzerland | 54,000 |
| Wales | 45,000 |
| Norway | 43,000 |
| Netherlands | 28,000 |
| Turkey | 23,000 |
| Italy | 10,000 |
| Denmark | 10,000 |
| Belgium | 9,000 |
| Poland | 7,000 |
| Mexico | 7,000 |
| The Antilles | 7,000 |
| China | 5,000 |
| Portugal | 4,000 |
| Other countries | 204,000 |

Total..... 4,136,000

The arrivals of immigrants in Canada do not bear any comparison at present with those in the United States. The statistics are not arranged in such a way as to permit any exact comparison. But the following statement shows the arrivals from 1851 to 1871 inclusive:

| Year. | Arrivals by the St. Lawrence | From the United States. | Settled in Canada. | Passed through to the U. S. |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1851 | 41,076 | 3,670 | 22,515 | 22,231 |
| 1852 | 39,176 | 3,500 | 29,048 | 12,733 |
| 1853 | 36,690 | 5,000 | 32,205 | 11,404 |
| 1854 | 58,183 | 7,000 | 38,800 | 21,383 |
| 1855 | 21,274 | 10,000 | 23,000 | 8,274 |
| 1856 | 2,439 | 10,729 | 24,816 | 8,352 |
| 1857 | 32,099 | 41,904 | 33,663 | 40,428 |
| 1858 | 12,810 | 26,860 | 12,940 | 27,339 |
| 1859 | 8,778 | 13,179 | 6,300 | 16,657 |
| 1860 | 10,500 | 4,820 | 7,827 | 7,162 |
| 1861 | 19,923 | 23,723 | 12,486 | 19,960 |
| 1862 | 22,176 | 40,450 | 28,798 | 33,828 |
| 1863 | 19,419 | 23,908 | 28,118 | 17,240 |
| 1864 | 19,147 | 27,048 | 21,738 | 24,487 |
| 1865 | 21,355 | 28,853 | 19,413 | 30,795 |
| 1866 | 28,648 | 23,147 | 10,091 | 41,704 |
| 1867 | 30,757 | 31,121 | 14,666 | 47,212 |
| 1868 | 34,300 | 37,148 | 12,005 | 58,683 |
| 1869 | 43,114 | 32,718 | 18,630 | 67,202 |
| 1870 | 44,475 | 21,544 | 24,706 | 44,318 |
| 1871 | 37,020 | 27,365 | 27,773 | 37,940 |
| | 598,018 | 428,828 | 446,633 | 588,326 |

The numbers in the above statement of arrivals by the St. Lawrence may be accepted as accurate, being based upon a careful registration; those under the other headings must be accepted as approximate, the mode in which they were taken being defective.

The emigrants reported as having come to the United States, were in no sense emigrants from Canada, but simply passengers from the United Kingdom or continent of Europe, whose destination was the United States, and who chose the St. Lawrence as the shortest and best route.

The actual amount of money brought by immigrants from the Old World to the New

is very large, while the wealth which they have created is enormous. There have been cases of great individual hardship, but these have mainly arisen from want of individual adaptation. The great bulk of all that have come have done well, and a large proportion of them have become wealthy. Mr. Young, of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, estimates the value of the immigrants to the United States for the period, from 1820 to 1870, at \$4,248,860,900. This is a vast amount, but it is not over the reality, and it is under the estimate of Mr. Kapp, one of the New York Immigration Commissioners.

Whatever, however, may be the value of immigrants, *per capita*, to a new country (and we do not think there is any mode of making this calculation with accuracy) the value of the aggregate of immigrants and their descendants, within a comparatively few years, in what may be termed the life of a nation, is the enormous wealth that has been created, both in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Immigration is, therefore, in fact, the very greatest interest of a country, with large tracts of land to settle, and industrial resources to develop.

IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION.

We learn from the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the total number of immigrant arrivals in 1871 was 65,722. This shows a decrease, as compared with 1870; the gross numbers in that year being 69,019, which figures, as compared with those of 1869, also showed a considerable decrease, the immigration of that year being 74,365.

The total number of immigrant arrivals during the first nine months of 1872 was 68,958; and of these the number of passengers for the United States was 31,617 so far as ascertained. There, therefore, remained in Canada during the nine months (to September 30) 37,341; or 9,509 more than in the whole year 1871. The three unexpired months will add very considerably to these figures. The return of 1872 will, therefore, show much better for the Dominion than that of 1871.

The number of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route in 1871, was 37,020, against 44,475 in 1870. A comparison of these figures shows a larger proportionate decrease in the immigration by the St. Lawrence than in that of the whole Dominion, the whole decrease in the year being 3,297, or 15.01 per cent.; while that by the St. Lawrence was 7,455, or 20.13 per cent.

The number of immigrant arrivals, *via* the Suspension Bridge, and the inland ports of Ontario and Quebec was 27,365, showing an increase over the previous year of 3,508. The number of arrivals, however, by these sources, not being so large as in 1868 and 1869, the figures in those years being, 36,511 and 50,826 respectively.

The arrival of immigrants at ports in the Maritime Provinces, during 1871, were 1,337, showing an increase of 650 over the previous year.

On this state of things the Minister remarks: "the decline in the total immigration in 1870, as compared with 1869, was attributed in the report of my predecessor to the revival of trade in Great Britain, and to the disturbed state of the continent of Europe. In 1871, the revival of trade in the United Kingdom was still more marked; and to this cause may be attributed the continued check in the stream of emigration from that source."

We still further gather on the authority of this Report that the numbers of immigrants who arrived by the St. Lawrence and passed through the Dominion in proceeding to the United States, during the last six years, as reported by Dominion Government Agents, were as follow:—

| | |
|------|--------|
| 1866 | 41,704 |
| 1867 | 47,213 |
| 1868 | 58,083 |
| 1869 | 57,202 |
| 1870 | 44,813 |
| 1871 | 37,949 |

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents to have settled in Canada during the same period of six years, were as follow:

| | |
|------|--------|
| 1866 | 10,091 |
| 1867 | 14,866 |
| 1868 | 12,765 |
| 1869 | 18,690 |
| 1870 | 21,708 |
| 1871 | 27,773 |

It thus appears from a comparison of these statements, that while there was a large decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, or any of the years since 1866, there was a large increase in the numbers of those, who announced to the Dominion agents that they had come to settle in Canada. The decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, was 6,364, or 14.36 per cent. As compared with the average of the previous five years, it was 19,873, or 23.83 per cent. On the other hand the increase in 1871, as compared with 1870, in the immigrants who came to settle in Canada, was 3,067, or 12.41 per cent.; and as compared with the average of the previous five years, was 11,602, or 71.72 per cent.

The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1871, as compared with the previous year, were as follow:

| | 1870. | 1871. |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| English | 20,934 | 17,915 |
| Irish | 4,858 | 2,980 |
| Scotch | 3,279 | 3,420 |
| German | 595 | 9,800 |
| Scandinavian | 13,780 | 2,999 |
| Other Origins | 29 | 4,000 |
| | 44,475 | 37,020 |

The following statement exhibits the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec during the two years, 1870 and 1871:

| | 1870. | 1871. |
|--------------------|--------|--------|
| Farmers | 4,144 | 2,989 |
| Laborers | 12,298 | 11,465 |
| Mechanics | 1,717 | 1,674 |
| Clerks and Traders | 148 | 89 |
| Professional Men | 10 | 4 |
| | 18,265 | 16,221 |

There is no classification of national origins and trades and callings of immigrant arrivals, except at the port of Quebec.

The total expenditure for the immigration and quarantine services during 1871, was \$35,321.25 against \$73,440.23 for the previous year, showing an increase of \$14,881.06.

The total amount of capitation tax collected in 1871 was \$56,109.07. But this tax

was entirely remitted by the Act of last session. The amount of this tax collected in 1870 was \$42,373, shewing a decrease in 1871 of \$4,268.93.

Of the expenditure of the Dominion Government for immigration, the sum of \$22,112.81 was paid for affording transport and aid for indigent immigrants.

Besides the amount paid by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec expended considerable sums for the care of immigrants, and otherwise for immigration service. Ontario spent altogether, in 1871, \$20,712.56, of which sum \$4,357.43 were for provisions and medical attendance for indigent immigrants, and \$6,653.64 for the transport of immigrants and their baggage. Quebec spent in the same year \$18,201, of which amount about one-fourth was spent for the temporary maintenance and transport of indigent immigrants. And New Brunswick expended for aid and transport of immigrants, \$390.61, making a total spent by the Provinces of \$43,364.17 on account of immigration. The combined total expenditure for the service of immigration for the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in 1871, was \$133,612.28.

A large and commodious Immigrant Station has been erected at Quebec. It is provided with facilities to enable them to wash and cleanse themselves after coming off ship-board, with facilities for cooking, and large apartments in which they can sleep. Provision is made for supplying meals at reasonable rates in this building to immigrants. Meals are given free to the absolutely indigent; but these limited to cases of real need. The Government Agent at Quebec, and his assistants, bestow upon immigrants every possible attention, information as to the routes, and advice as to the localities where work can be obtained. Medicines and medical attendance are provided free for the sick.

At Montreal another Immigrant Station, similar in character, but of smaller size, is erected. It contains the same kind of conveniences and accommodation as the Quebec Station, and the same kind of care is taken of the immigrants at this point.

At Kingston there is still another Immigrant Station, of which precisely the same remarks may be made.

At Toronto, which is the chief distributing point, there is a large Station erected, where immigrants receive all needful accommodation and information, and from which they are despatched to their several destinations.

In the new Province of Manitoba, it is proposed to erect a suitable shed for the temporary accommodation of immigrants, who, it is supposed, will go there in greater numbers than heretofore.

The total number of immigrants assisted by benevolent societies and individuals in the United Kingdom in 1871, was 4,590, as appears from the returns compiled by the Dominion agent at Quebec. In the previous year the number was 9,787, the decrease being more than one-half.

The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants who were assisted by the several societies and by individuals, in 1871, to enable them to come to Canada:—

| | |
|---|-------|
| British and Colonial Emigration Fund..... | 1,071 |
| National Emigration League..... | 955 |
| Hon. Mrs. Hobart's Family Emigration from the East of London Committee..... | 546 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Brighton, Sussex, Emigration Society..... | 128 |
| Miss Macpherson's Committee.... | 501 |
| Miss Rye..... | 277 |
| Miss Rye to Halifax..... | 145 |
| The Rev. Mr. Herring..... | 575 |
| Other Charitable Societies and Individuals..... | 452 |
| Total..... | 4,590 |

In the previous year the number of immigrants to Canada assisted by these societies was 9,787, the decrease being more than one half. The fact is attributable to the revival of all branches of trade in the United Kingdom, and the consequent general prosperity creating an increased demand for labour and raising the rate of wages; thus creating at the same time, indisposition on the part of the public to subscribe to emigration funds, and indisposition on the part of the labouring classes to leave the country.

Immigrants now come to Canada almost wholly by steamships in preference to sailing vessels. Out of the 37,020 immigrants who landed at Quebec during the year 1871, 29,234 sailed from ports in the United Kingdom; and of these 23,148 came out in steamships. It thus appears that only 1,186 emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom came out by sailing vessels.

The rate of passage by steamships, fixed by a combination of all the lines plying across the Atlantic is £6 6s stg. while that by sailing vessels is about £1 10s or less. But the greater swiftness and comforts of the passage in the steamships bring the passengers in much better health, while the saving of time, which might be employed in earning wages, makes an economy in favour of the steamships.

It was announced during the year that the Dominion Govt. would issue Passenger Warrants to bring immigrants at the reduced rate of £1 5s stg. per adult, and children in proportion, in steamships. A large number availed themselves of this aid.

It was also announced that the Dominion Govt. Agents would receive monies from parties in this country who desired to make advances to pay the passages of immigrants; and it will be found that advances of this kind will become more and more necessary in order to obtain supplies for the labour demands of the country.

In order to facilitate advances of this nature the Immigrant Aid Societies Act was passed. The following is a summary:

IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES ACT.

Cap. 29—Authorizes the formation of societies for the promotion of immigration, by subscriptions and advances made to intending emigrants from abroad; and providing a means of recovering such advances in advances in cash or labor. The M. of A. is to divide the country into Immigration Districts. Any 25 persons in a district may form a society, signing a declaration to that effect, a duplicate of which, with the constitution and by-laws, are to be forwarded to the District Immigration Agent for submission to the M. of A. If he approves them, the society becomes incorporated. The capital must be not less than \$500, one half of which must be paid up before the society is incorporated. Societies may receive aid from municipal and other corporations. They may receive application for immigrants and forward them through the Department to immigrant agents abroad, who

may enter into contracts with such emigrants enforceable after their arrival in this country. They may also act as agents of persons or societies in the old country to renew advances made by them to assist intending emigrants to this country.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The health of immigrants arriving by way of the St. Lawrence was generally good during the season of 1871. Forty-one vessels were inspected at Grosse Isle, containing a total of 8,383 passengers, against forty-nine vessels and 18,136 passengers in 1870 showing a decrease of eight vessels and 4,758 passengers. The deaths in hospital were seven against six the previous year. The expenditure for the maintenance of the station at Grosse Isle for the year was \$12,316.31.

There was very little sickness at the other quarantine stations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and none among immigrants.

CLASSES OF PERSONS WHO SHOULD IMMIGRATE TO CANADA.

A memorandum has recently been published by the Imperial Government, written by the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister, who is charged with immigration (dated June, 1872), in which the following statements are made respecting the classes of persons who ought to immigrate to Canada:

"The classes of labourers whose labour is most in demand, are the Agricultural, Agriculture being, at present, the chief interest of the Dominion. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected,—notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Canal System.

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

"There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for female domestic servants of good character.

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

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

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

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

"The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a consi-

derable amount of labour, which it is expected will be increased to a very large extent, in the immediate future.

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

NUMBERS OF IMMIGRANTS CANADA CAN ABSORB.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners in their 32nd Report, for 1871, make the following statement:

"Canada cannot at present absorb more than between 30,000 and 40,000 emigrants a year; and the excess beyond that number can obtain employment only in the labor market of the United States."

This statement has not only no foundation in truth, but it is wholly gratuitous and unjustifiable. Against that may be set off that of the responsible Canadian Minister (Hon. Mr. Pope) in the memorandum before referred to:

"With respect to the number of those for whom employment could be found in the Dominion it is impossible to give a precise answer. But it may be stated that the number of immigrants who arrived by the St. Lawrence in 1871, and announced their intention to settle in Canada was 27,773; besides those who came by the Suspension Bridge, and inland ports of Ontario and Quebec, and the ports of the Maritime Provinces, the total number of whom was 23,702; but there are no means of distinguishing among the arrivals by these routes, those who intend to settle in Canada, from those who simply passed through to the Western States.

"The Immigrant arrivals during 1871, as well as for some years previously, were quite insufficient to satisfy one-third of the labor demands of the country. These are at this moment more importunate than ever.

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

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion; and it appears from them that three times the number of immigrants stated by H. M. Emigration Commissioners as the limit of those Canada could absorb, would not make any glut in the labour market. But beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian Canals, and other public works in progress.

The unoccupied lands of the Dominion can, in fact, absorb many millions of settlers, but these will be more particularly hereinafter referred to.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.

We quote the following further extracts from the memorandum of Mr. Pope:

"With respect to the probable wages that immigrants would earn on their arrival in Canada, an average taken from the reports of the several Dominion Immigration Agents, shows that the wages paid to agricultural and other labourers are from £24 to £30 a year, with board and lodging, and from £50 to £60 a year, without board and lodging. The most common mode of engaging agricultural labourers is, however, with board and lodging.

"Skilled farm hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging.

"Common labourers get from 5s. to 6s. 3d. a day.

"The wages of mechanics and skilled artisans vary according to circumstances from 6s. to 16s. a day.

"The wages of female servants vary from 16s. to £2 a month, with board and lodging. But there are cases in which higher wages are paid to servants, according to capacity, or as there may happen to be demand. Very common rates are from £14s. to £1 12s. per month.

"Boys in situations get from 16s. to £2 a month, with board and lodging, according to age and capacity.

"It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in. The following are average prices: 4-lb loaf of white bread, 5d. to 6d.; salt butter, 8d. to 13d. per lb.; meat, 3d., 5d. to 6d. per lb.; cheese, 1d. to 7d. per lb.; potatoes, 1s. to 2s. per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4d. to 5d. per lb.; tea, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. to 8d. per dozen; milk, per quart, 2d. to 3d.; beer, 2l. to 5d. per quart; tobacco, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

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

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

The following statement shows the number of square miles of the several Provinces and the unorganized Territory of the Dominion:

| | Sq. Miles. |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Nova Scotia..... | 18,060 |
| New Brunswick..... | 27,500 |
| Quebec..... | 377,045 |
| Ontario..... | 121,260 |
| Manitoba..... | 14,840 |
| North West Territory..... | 2,750,000 |
| British Columbia..... | 220,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 3,528,805 |

CLIMATE.

As regards the Climate of Canada, it may be remarked that it has been more misconceived than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions pre-

vail respecting the rigor of Canadian Winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads and forming a warm covering for the earth, producing moreover an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the farmer in the Spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

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

LAND SYSTEM.

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

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territory are held by the Dominion Government, which at present gives free grants of 160 acres in Manitoba on the condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for 4s. 2d. sterling per acre.

The Dominion Lands are surveyed in blocks of 12 miles square, and these blocks are subdivided into four Townships of six miles square each; these again into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each; and each section into quarters of 160 acres each.

THE PROVINCES.

For descriptions of the Provinces we refer to the Year Book of 1872.

AGENTS OF THE DOMINION.

Intending Emigrants should be careful not to take advice from any but the regularly authorized Agents of the Govt. before starting, or after their arrival in Canada:

Agents in Canada.

- Quebec, L. Stafford.
- Halifax, E. Clay.
- St. John, N. B., E. Shivers.
- Charlottetown, N. B., W. Wilkinson.
- Montreal, J. J. Daley.

Ottawa, W. Willis.
Kingston, R. Macpherson.
Toronto, J. A. Donaldson.
Hamilton, R. H. Rae.
Winnipeg, G. McMicken.
North West Territory, J. A. N. Provencher, (at present in Europe.)

Agents in the United Kingdom.

London, (11 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C.),
W. Dixon.

Be fast, (11 Claremont St.) C. Foy,
The following are Special Agents in the United Kingdom, without permanent official residence:—H. J. Larkin, Eden Quay, Dublin; Tho. Connolly, in connection with the London Agency; James Rose, England and Scotland; David Shaw, Scotland; A. B. Daveniv, Eastern Counties of

England; Thos. Potts and Thos. Grahame, Lancashire, North West Counties of England and parts of Scotland; A. G. Nicholson, Highlands of Scotland; Peter Cowling, Cornwall and vicinity, England; George Kingmill, rural parts of England; and H. J. Hechevis, Island of Jersey.

Other names may be from time to time added to this list.

Agents on the Continent.

Paris, (16 Rue du Quatre Septembre) G. Bossange.

Antwerp, (32 Marché aux Chevaux) Richard Berhs.

The following are Special Agents on the Continent without fixed official residence:—W. Hespeler and J. E. Klotz, Germany; J. A. N. Provencher, Switzerland.

Dominion Lands.

An Act was passed last session (35th Vic., cap. 23) amending and consolidating the laws and orders in Council respecting the public lands of the Dominion.

The surveys divide the lands into sections of 640 acres, half sections of 320 acres, quarter sections of 160 acres and half quarter sections of 80 acres. All townships and lots are rectangular.

Untenanted Dominion lands may at present be purchased at the rate of \$1 per acre; but no purchase of more than a section, or 640 acres, shall be made by the same person. Payments of purchases to be made in cash. But free grants of quarter sections, 160 acres, are made to any person who is the head of a family, or to any person not the head of a family, who has attained the age of 21 years, on condition of 8 years settlement, from the time of entering upon possession.

Unoccupied Dominion lands will be leased to neighboring settlers, for the purpose of cutting hay thereon, but not to the hindrance of the sale or settlement of such lands.

As respects mining lands no reservations of gold, silver, iron, copper or other mines or minerals will be inserted in any patent from the Crown granting any portion of the Dominion lands. Any person may explore for mines or minerals on any of the Dominion public lands, surveyed, or unsurveyed, and subject to certain provisions may purchase the same. As respects coal lands they cannot be taken for homesteads.

Provisions are made in the Act for disposing of the timber lands so as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers, and to prevent any petty monopoly. But provision is made for the sale and settlement of timber lands as such. The standard measure

used in the surveys of the Dominion is the English measure of length.

For further particulars the reader is referred to the Act itself.

The total area of lands, the property of the Dominion, exclusive of Labrador and the Islands in the Arcticle Sea, is computed to be in the Report to the Secretary of State for 1871, 2,206,725 square miles, or 1,412,304,000 acres. Of this, 32,000,000 acres are mostly unfit for cultivation, 76,800,000 are prairie lands, with occasional groves or belts of timber, 208,384,000 acres are timber lands, with occasional prairies, all of it suitable for the growth of wheat and other cereals, 594,048,000 suitable for the cultivation of barley, potatoes and the grasses, and with sufficient timber, and 411,072,000 rock and swamp, in which the timber growth disappears, and which may be considered as the fur-bearing region. Surveys of the whole of this immense tract are being prosecuted, commencing with the Province of Manitoba, and a strip of country on each side east and west of that Province. A million and a half of acres were surveyed in Manitoba, in blocks of twelve miles square, during the summer of 1871, of which all but a trifling portion is first class land. The swamps and marshes give rich hay meadows without any trouble of cultivation. For supplies of wood for building, fencing, &c., a thickly wooded country extends from north to south across the whole eastern part of the Province. Another wooded country lies above the south bank of the Assiniboine, and the western part of the Province north of the Assiniboine is composed of mixed wood and prairie land. 489,211 acres were surveyed and divided into townships, exclusive of the "Settlement Surveys" of lands already occupied.

Ordinance Lands.

From the Report of the Secretary of State, we find, that the collections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, from instalments on sales and rents of Ordinance Lands amounted to \$60,505.00. The lands sold were building lots at Toronto, Ottawa, Prescott, Cornwall,

Coteau du Lac and Chambly. They were sold, payable on time, and the first instalments paid at time of sale amounted to \$47,857. A large amount of arrears have been collected. There have been very few defaulters and the list held by these, have been resumed and will be resold.

Island of Anticosti.

This Island has recently been purchased by "The Anticosti Company (limited)" incorporated by Act of Parliament—assented to 14th June, 1872,—for the purpose of carrying

on all operations necessary to develop the vast resources in Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Coal, Peat, Plumbago, Saltsprings, Marl, Slate, Limestone, Sand-

stone, Griststone, Marble and other economic substances and mineral deposits which abound on it.

The Island is situated in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence about 425 miles below Quebec. It is 140 miles long and its greatest breadth is fully 35 miles near its centre gradually becoming narrower as it extends E and W. It contains upwards of 3,750 square miles or about 2,469,000 acres.

At the earliest date next spring the company will proceed to divide the Island into twenty counties, subdivided into five townships each, making in all 100 of the latter of about 21,500 acres each; and to open up a colonization road between Ellis Bay on the Western and Fox Bay on the Eastern end.

Towns are to be surveyed and laid off at these points first, and the chief place of business is to be established at Ellis Bay.

Suitable harbour accommodation will also be provided at both bays, while a steamer will be run around the Island and make connections with the Gulf Ports Steamers at such points on the N. or S. shores as may be almost advantageous for settlers and company.

The soil, according to Sir John Lubbock's Report, upwards of 1,000,000 acres of agricultural land of a similar nature to the best soils of Canada West and of the Genesee County, New York State; and farming lots of 100 acres or more each will be located thereon. Mr. Couper the Canadian naturalist says: "The island has a Southern aspect laying in sunshine from sunrise till nearly sunset, and this serves to make it a quick vegetable and cereal producing land. All garden vegetables and fruits and most of the cereals can be raised in abundance."

It is contemplated to establish a telegraphic system around the Island, and this being connected with the present mainland line at Gaspé or at some other point by a cable, will be of immense value to the commerce and navigation of the St. Lawrence; and will supersede the present comparatively inland system for reporting arrivals, &c., at Father Point, for the more extended system about to be opened at Cape Chat and Cape Magdeleine. Fox Bay which is an admirable position for such a station, is at least two day's steaming, seaward of Father Point and fully one day from Cape Magdeleine.

Fishing and curing stations will be erected at suitable localities, and the magnificent fisheries of the coast and rivers will be developed and worked on the most approved methods. These fisheries are entitled to be classed amongst the most valuable of America, and comprise whale, seal, cod, mackerel, salmon, herring, halibut, haddock and eels, as well as shell fish. Seals are very plentiful and may be caught in

thousands in the bays and sheltered places on the coast all the year round. Even now with the scanty and primitive means used by the fishermen, the returns of the fishings as given by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, are much larger in comparison than any of the other and more extensive fishing districts in the Gulf.

Meeting and school houses will be built at central points when needed and competent teachers appointed in charge of these.

Valuable forests extend over the greater part of the island, of pine, spruce, maple, birch, juniper, tamarac, ash and cedar; and the timber is of a superior quality, though generally not of the largest size.

When the several permanent improvements are somewhat advanced the company will take the necessary steps for bringing the manifold advantages of the Island under the notice of the emigrating population of Northern Europe, and will likewise make an appropriation in behalf of immigration commensurate with its importance; and generally every facility will be provided by the company that may tend to the thorough settlement and colonization of the Island and to the national prosperity and independence of the settlers.

The climate is exceedingly healthy and salubrious, and the atmosphere is clear, pure and bracing, and rarely subject to fogs. Mr. Roche, who has visited the Island, says in his paper read before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec: "When Anticosti shall be properly known and occupied it will probably become the resort of many of those who now seek health or recreation at the less bracing and less interesting watering places upon the main shores of the river. And of the salubrity of the climate there can be no doubt, for all who have resided there describe it as being the most healthy place in the world. The first Seigneur (to whom it was granted in 1680 for services rendered to the Crown of France), used to reside every summer upon the Island, and it is supposed that he was buried there."

All lots will be sold (not leased) to the settlers at moderate rates, and a complete registered title *in fee simple* will be given by the company; while the purchase price will be payable in annual instalments, extending over ten or any less number of years, as may be desired by settlers, and interest will not be charged during the first five years.

The settlers will be, as at present, free from taxation.

Requisitions for lots may now be addressed to the secretary of the company at their office in Montreal; and those will be disposed of as early in the ensuing year as the surveys and plans are completed.

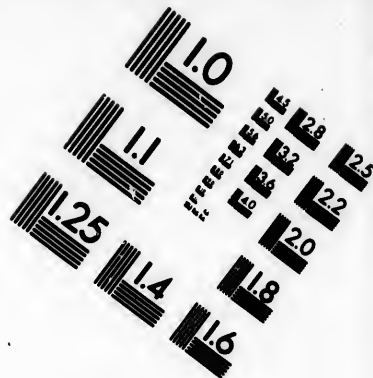
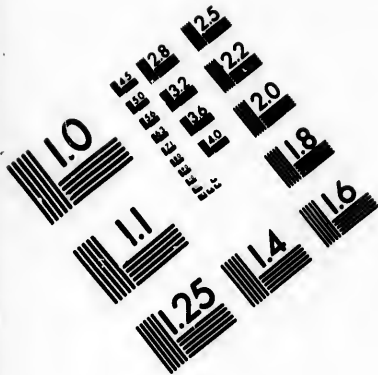
British Columbia.

This latest member of the Dominion of Canada is divided into two parts, the main land, commonly called British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. They were formerly separate colonies, but were united in 1866. The total area of the province is 230,000 square miles, and it has a coast line of about 500 miles, with innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. The principal harbours

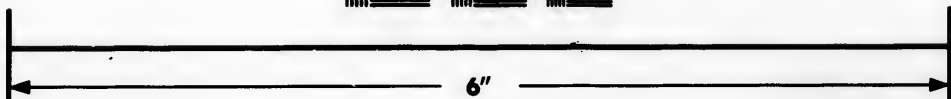
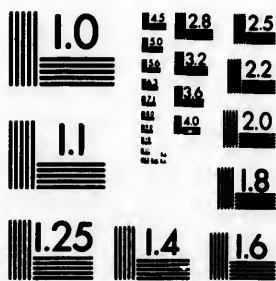
on Vancouver's Island, are Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo and Barclay Sound. The harbour of Victoria is shoal, narrow and intricate, and there are deposits of mud that require to be removed.

The harbour of Esquimalt is the best harbour on the Pacific, north of San Francisco. It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and is per-





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14586
(716) 872-4303

0
E 2.8
E 3.2
E 3.6
E 4.0
E 4.5
5

10
E 2.8
E 3.2
E 3.6
E 4.0
E 4.5

fectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, may be entered with facility at all times, and 50 vessels might anchor in it with ease. Only a tongue of land 750 feet wide prevents free communication between the harbors of Esquimaux and Victoria.

Nanaimo is situated on the east coast of the island, 65 miles from Victoria. It is well situated, large and safe. The coal mines are near this port; there are also fine quarries near, and it is very important, as the most convenient port for the fisheries, especially whale fisheries.

Barclay Sound is on the W. coast of the island. It opens into the Pacific Ocean itself, and is about 35 miles long. At its head it is only 14 miles from the east coast, and easy communication may be had with it. The water is very deep, and once in harbor, the shelter is perfect. But a lighthouse at the entrance is necessary for its safety.

The harbours on the mainland are Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Milbank Sound, River Skeena and River Nass.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is 9 miles long, deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels of any size or class, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Howe Sound is north of Burrard Inlet, separated from it by Bowen Island, and comparatively difficult of access.

Bute Inlet is much farther north, is surrounded with lofty mountains, and receives the waters of the River Hamathee. Valdez Island lies between its mouth and Vancouver.

Milbank Sound, still farther north, will become valuable, as a harbour, as the gold mines on Peace River attract population.

The River Skeena is now ascended by steam vessels from Nanaimo, and is one of the routes to the Omineca gold mines.

The River Nass, a little further north, is near the frontier of Alaska. It has been ascended by a steamer more than 25 miles. It is believed that the region it waters is rich in gold, and both it and the Skeena are valuable for the fisheries.

Tides in the Strait of Fuca are rather irregular. On the western side of Vancouver they are regular flood and ebb of 6 hours duration, but there are great and perplexing tidal irregularities between the Strait of Fuca, from the Race Island to Cape Mudge, 150 miles distant.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of British Columbia in 1870 was 804, of which 597 were British and 207 foreign, 545 with cargoes and 259 in ballast. The total tonnage was 170,224 tons. The number of vessels that cleared from the ports for the same year was 835, and the tonnage 173,200.

There are steamers between Victoria and New Westminster on the Fraser River as far as Yale. A steamer has also been put on this river on the Cariboo route between Soda Creek and Quesnel, and as far up as Fort George, and another on Lake Fatia for the convenience of reaching the Omineca Mines.

The fisheries are probably the richest in the world. Whales and seals abound in the northern seas. Sturgeon are plentiful in the rivers and estuaries of British Columbia. They are found weighing over 500 lbs., and are caught with little difficulty.

Salmon are excellent and most abundant.

Those of Fraser River are justly famous. There are 5 species, and they make their way up the river for 1,000 miles. The silver salmon begins to arrive in March or early in April and lasts till the end of June. The average weight is from 4 to 25 lbs., but they have been caught weighing over 70. The 2nd kind are caught from June to August, and are considered the finest. Their average size is only 5 or 6 lbs. The third coming in August, average 7 lbs., and are an excellent fish. The noan or humpback salmon comes every second year, lasting from August till winter, weighing from 6 to 14 lbs. The hockbill arrives in September and remains till winter, weighing from 12 to 15, and even 45 lbs. Salmon is sold at Victoria at 5 cents a lb., and there appears to be no limit to the catch.

The oulachans, a small fish like a sprat, appearing at the end of April, are delicious fresh, salted or smoked, and yield an oil of a fine and excellent quality. They enter the river in millions, and those caught at the north are said to be so full of oil that they will burn like a candle.

Several species of cod are found, and it is believed there are extensive cod banks in the Gulf of Georgia.

Herring also abounds during the winter months, and are largely used both fresh and smoked, and are of good quality.

Halibut banks are of frequent occurrence, and the fish attain an enormous size.

Anchovies are only second to the oulachans in abundance, and may be taken with great ease during the autumn.

Haddock is caught in the winter months.

Dogfish can be taken with great facility in any of the bays and inlets, and the oil extracted from these is of great value.

Excellent trout are found in most of the lakes and streams, weighing from 8 to 6 lbs.

Oysters are found in all parts of the Province. They are small but of fine quality.

As an agricultural country, British Columbia has been much under estimated. The tracts of arable land are of very great extent. A portion of these, however, require artificial irrigation. This is easy to be obtained and not expensive, and lands so irrigated are of very great fertility. Land 1700 feet above the level of the sea thus irrigated yielded last year 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

The tracts of land suitable for grazing purposes are of almost endless extent, and the climate very favorable, shelter is only required for sheep, and even this not in ordinary seasons. On the Cariboo road there is a plain 150 miles long and 60 or 80 wide, and between the Thompson and Fraser rivers there is an immense tract of arable and grazing land. The hills and plains are covered with bunch grass on which the cattle and horses live all winter, and its nutritive qualities are said to exceed the celebrated blue grass and clover of Virginia.

The forest lands are of great extent, and the timber most valuable. They are found throughout nearly the whole extent of the Province. The principal trees are the Douglas pine, menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, yellow pine, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitae, yew, oak, white maple, arbutus, alder, dog wood, aspen, cherry, crab apple, willow and cotton wood. The Douglas pine is almost universal on the sea coast, and up to the Cascade range. It preponderates at the southern end of Vancouver, and along its east and west coast, the finest being found in the valley and low grounds

along the west coast, and on the coast of British Columbia. It yields spars from 90 to 100 feet in length, can often be obtained 150 feet free from knots, and has squared 45 inches for 90 feet. It is thought to be the strongest pine or fir in existence. Broken in the gale, the stem is splintered to a height of at least 20 feet, and it is astonishing to see how small a portion of the trunk will withstand the leverage of the whole tree. The timber contains a great deal of resin and is exceedingly durable. The bark resembles cork, is often 8 or 9 inches thick, and makes splendid fuel.

On the banks of the Nitinat Inlet and elsewhere, forests of the Menzies pine occur suitable in size for first class spars, and the wood works beautifully. The white pine is common everywhere. The Scotch fir is found on the bottom lands with the willow and cottonwood. The cedar abounds in all parts of the country and attains an enormous growth. Hemlock spruce is very common. The maple is universal everywhere. The arbutus grows very large, and the wood in color and texture resembles box. There are two kinds of oak, much of it of good size and quality. There are few lumbering establishments, the trade being hardly developed. The value of timber exported in 1870 was \$128,257. It was expected to be considerably more in 1871.

The Fraser River and its tributaries, with the numerous lakes communicating with them, furnish great facilities for the conveyance of timber. The Lower Fraser country especially is densely wooded. Smaller streams and the numerous inlets and arms of the sea furnish facilities for the region further north.

The mineral wealth is very great. Gold does not seem to be confined to any one section. It is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, again in the north along the Peace and Omnicia rivers, and on Gernansen Creek, and on Vancouver Island. From the U. S. frontier to the 53rd degree N. lat., and for a width of from 1 to 200 miles, gold is found nearly everywhere. A thorough geological survey, roads to reach the mines, and capital to carry them on, seem to be the only obstacles to gold mining to an almost exhaustless extent. The yield of gold, under all these obstacles, for 1870, was over \$1,300,000. The yield from the new mines opened in the Omnicia District, in 1871, is estimated at about \$400,000, and that from the older mines of the Cariboo district at over a million.

Silver mines are found in the Fraser Valley, and one mine has been put in operation with every prospect of success.

Copper is also abundant. The coal mines are even more valuable than the gold. Bituminous coal is found on Vancouver's Island in several places, especially along the east coast. The mines at Nanaimo are the only ones that have yet been much worked. The coal is of fair quality, superior to the Scotch but not equal to the Welsh. The Dunsmuir coal at Departure Bay is pronounced, however, to be superior for steaming purposes to the Newcastle. This mine was only opened in 1869. The harbors both of Nanaimo and Departure Bay are excellent. Veins of coal have been found in other parts of the Province. That of the Nicola River, 160 miles from the sea, is said to be superior to that of the coast.

Anthracite coal, very excellent in quality, is found on Queen Charlotte's Island.

There are also indications of coal along the whole west coast of Vancouver's Island. At Departure Bay there are quarries of very fine sandstone. Blocks 50 feet long by 8 in diameter are obtained from it.

The manufactures are very few in number, but water power is everywhere abundant.

The exports in 1870 amounted to \$203,364, exclusive of gold.

Furs are one of the most valuable articles of export. The value of fur exported in 1869 was \$233,000. The most valuable are Black and Silver Fox, Sea Otter, Red Fox, Fur Seal, Mink, Martin, Beaver and common Otter. Buffalo are found on the plains, bears and mountain goats and sheep on the mountains, elk are met with on the coast, deer on the groups of small islands, wild ducks and geese are abundant, grouse and snipe are found everywhere, and in the plains a kind of tall buff cranes, 4 or 5 ft. high.

The climate varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes, greater or less distance from the sea and from the vicinity of the mountain regions, difference in the nature and quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver's Island have a moderate climate with a general range of from 20° in winter to 80° in summer. The spring is short, lasting from the beginning of March to the early part of May. The prevailing weather is fine and mild, alternated with occasional rain and squalls. Farming operations may usually be commenced at the beginning or middle of March, the "March winds" being seldom severely felt. The summers begin in May and end with September. They are dry, with occasional showers; fogs and mists are rare, and the heat tempered by sea and land breezes. The temperature on the island is lower than on the mainland, owing to the prevailing southern winds, blowing from the direction of the mountains across the sound. The crops are usually sown, reared, cut and housed with fine weather. October and November are the autumn months; cold and moist winds prevail, fogs and frequent rains. There are, however, periods of fine weather, sometimes lasting for ten or twelve days, and even at the latter end of November the wild strawberries are sometimes seen in bloom. The winter lasts from the beginning of December till March; cold, moist northerly and southerly winds prevail, with frequent rains and occasional fogs. Snow neither falls heavily nor lies long, and the frosts are not severe, ice being seldom more than an inch thick. The general character of the climate is, a dry, warm summer, and an open wet winter. The absence of thunderstorms is a remarkable fact. Very rarely does any take place over Vancouver. Along the coast of British Columbia, for 150 miles inland, the climate is humid, the thermometer rarely falling below 10°, or rising above 90°. Rain is abundant during the spring, and during summer and autumn, sometimes continuing for several days together. Snow falls from 1 to 2 feet; in the northern part often more; near the sea, seldom so much. It seldom lies more than a week or two at a time; winter breaking up in the early part of March. When the atmosphere is clear there are heavy dews, and fogs are common at all seasons. The harbour at New Westminster is dangerous from floating ice from January to March.

Beyond this district, lies a district of about

equal breadth, which is warmer and dryer, the summer heat being more intense, and the mercury freezing in the winter. Beyond this again is another belt, with a more humid climate. The larger lakes never freeze over, the snow in the open country seldom exceeds two feet in depth, and throughout the Province cattle, as a rule, can obtain feed at any time. The farmer who provides a month's forage is considered a very careful, prudent man. Both in summer and winter the climate is remarkably healthy. Nothing like malaria or ague prevailing either in the hottest summer or the dampest places.

In the Cariboo district the weather is most variable, and subject to violent thunder storms, both in winter and summer.

The population, according to the census of 1871, was 10,568, exclusive of Indians. The Chinese population increased during 1871 to 2,000. They are an industrious, clean and laborious community, and though not regarded with great affection by the people, are never ill-treated. Among the colonists there is the same disproportion between men and women as in other gold regions, the men being more than two-thirds of the population. The people are intelligent and industrious, and remarkable for the spirit of order and submission to law.

The Indian population is estimated from thirty to fifty thousand souls. They are found all over the Province. On Vancouver's Island they are mostly coast Indians. Their houses are a sort of one story card castle, of axe-hewn lumber, divided into several compartments, one of which is occupied by each family. They have great skill in the manufacture and management of canoes. On the mainland they frequent more the upper country, it being superior for hunting and the salmon abundant in the rivers. Wild berries grow in great profusion and are a staple article of Indian food. The houses here are made of skins, more or less

dressed, old tent cloths, mats, &c. In severe weather they build underground houses, circular pits, from 20 to 40 feet in diameter and 8 or 10 feet deep, covered with a substantial earth roof, with a circular aperture in the centre for the ingress of men and provisions and the egress of the men and the smoke. Polygamy prevails among all of them. They are very intelligent, with great natural power of observation, but, unlike other intelligent savages, they seem to have no religion whatever. Slavery is universally practiced but is dying out among tribes under European influence. 4,000 are said to be under instruction by Anglican Missionaries, and as many more by Roman Catholic. Their number seems to be always decreasing, from small-pox, tribal wars and measles. Wars have much diminished among them. There has never been any trouble with them but once since 1853, and this was caused by some white men taking possession of one of their camping places, with a much valued spring of water. If they could be taught settled habits and agriculture they would become a very valuable population. They are admirably adapted for opening up a new country, they are large consumers of customizable articles, and they are the best fur-hunters. They are faithful and trustworthy but not especially industrious. At the south they are dark, wear their hair long, and are not particularly cleanly. The Northern Indians have a clear complexion, and are larger, stronger and cleaner, a fine race. Their languages are difficult and numerous, but the "Chinook jargon" is used by all the tribes in their dealings with the whites.

The two great wants of British Columbia are population and means of transport. With the building of the Pacific Railway these wants will be supplied and the Province become one of the most valuable in the Dominion.

Prince Edw. Island.

Prince Edward Island, which is situated in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the Strait of Northumberland, the width of the Strait varying from nine to thirty miles. The Island is about 130 miles long and from 10 to 31 miles broad, its area being 2,184 miles or 1,365,760 acres.

During the season of navigation, there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, in Nova Scotia and Shediac in New Brunswick, in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf Ports to the north and Halifax and Boston to the south. What is known as the Bale Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times

safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round.

Charlottetown is the capital, situated at the confluence of the York and Hillsborough rivers and contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants; Georgetown and Summerside being the other chief towns, the latter, however, from its situation monopolising the business of the district, owing to its better harbour.

The soil is remarkable for its fertility being nearly all cultivable land. It is formed for the most part of a rich layer of vegetable matter, above a bright loam resting upon stiff clay and sandstone. All kinds of grains and vegetables grown in Britain ripen in great perfection, and during the ten years ending in 1871, when the last Census was taken, a great improvement was shown in the agricultural condition of the colony. The land not cultivable consists of soft spongy turf, or a deep layer of wet black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. Calculations recently made by Dr. Harrington of the Canadian Geological Survey show the prospec-

tive value of this material. He estimates the quantities and value to be, in

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Lennox Island | 20,200 tons @ \$4 | \$ 80,800.00 |
| Bog | 500,000 " | 2,000,000.00 |
| Squirrel Creek | 500,000 " | 7,108,922.00 |
| Black Bank | 1,777,248 " | |
| Total | | \$9,189,722 |

The difficulties connected with the land tenure stood in the way of the advancement of Prince Edward Island. In 1767, the Island, then attached to the Province of Nova Scotia, was parcelled out into sixty seven townships and granted by the Imperial authorities to individuals having claims on the Government, (chiefly officers who had served during the seven years war) on certain terms of settlement. In 1768, on the petition of the grantees, the island was erected into a separate government, on the undertaking that the expense should be borne by them. This was found to be too precarious to depend upon, and in 1777 the civil expenditure of the Colony became a charge on the Imperial Exchequer and continued to be so till 1851, when Responsible Government was granted. The Lieutenant Governor's salary continued, however, to be thus paid till 1869, when it also was assumed by the Provincial Legislature. The lands were let to tenants on lease of 999 years at a shilling sterling an acre, the first and second years being free, the third, three-pence per acre; the fourth, sixpence, the fifth, ninepence, the full rate beginning only on the sixth year. In the course of years great discontent arose and several acts were passed with the object of dispossessing the proprietors in favour of the tenants. These were all disallowed, and finding such attempts useless; the Provincial Government devoted as much money as could be spared to purchase the lands and resell them to the tenants. The latest returns show that 445,181 acres were then bought at a cost of £93,435 18s 2d sterling, of which 845,474 were resold, leaving 99,667 acres in the hands of Government. By an Act passed in 1868, facilities are offered to those desirous of settling on the public wilderness lands. Amongst other privileges they are allowed eighteen years to pay for their farms, the first eight years free, the purchase money then to bear five per cent interest and to be payable in ten annual instalment. The following table shows the changes produced by the Act:—

| | 1861. | 1871. | In-crease. | De-crease. |
|---|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| Number of persons holding land..... | 10,741 | 11,512 | 771 | ..... |
| Acres held in fee simple... | 485,942 | 697,698 | 231,656 | ..... |
| Acres held by lease or agreement for lease | 407,180 | 379,601 | ..... | 127,568 |
| Acres held by verbal agreement..... | 68,440 | 20,931 | ..... | 17,509 |
| Occupiers not other freeholders nor leaseholders (squatters)..... | 64,636 | 30,110 | ..... | 34,526 |
| Acres of arable land held by all families..... | 368,127 | 445,108 | 76,981 | ..... |

The growth of population has been as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1797..... | 4,500 | 1848..... | 62,678 |
| 1833..... | 32,292 | 1855..... | 71,496 |
| 1841..... | 47,034 | 1861..... | 80,857 |
| | | 1871..... | 94,021 |

It will thus be seen that in the thirty years between 1841 and 1871, the population had doubled. This has arisen from the natural increase, there being a falling off in the number of the population from other countries, which in 1861 was 16,242, reduced in 1871 to 18,750. Natives of the island were in 1861, 62,846, in 1871 they were 80,271.

The free school system was established in 1853. There are now 357 district schools, with 15,000 children on the roll, of whom 9,000 are in average daily attendance. The total number of children between five and sixteen years of age is 25,952. There are fifteen grammar schools and one college, tuition free in all; but the college, with the exception of a small fee for fuel.

A railway is now in process of construction to extend the whole length of the island, and which, it is expected, will be in operation by the end of 1878. The exports from 1855 down to 1870, the date of the latest returns were:

Exports of the Colony for the last Sixteen Years.

| Year. | Wool. | Peatmoss. | Barley. | Turnips. | Pork. | Eggs. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| 1855 | 583,871 | 372,761 | 30,943 | 37,097 | ..... | 1,859 |
| 1856 | 640,038 | 372,511 | 43,075 | 34,612 | ..... | 1,740 |
| 1857 | 587,078 | 349,541 | 46,208 | 31,196 | ..... | 1,620 |
| 1858 | 840,231 | 346,986 | 66,242 | 16,867 | ..... | 2,985 |
| 1859 | 1,111,971 | 465,380 | 87,985 | 26,950 | ..... | 2,500 |
| 1860 | 1,230,082 | 619,198 | 108,756 | 45,108 | ..... | 2,136 |
| 1861 | 1,459,620 | 419,861 | 46,411 | 36,792 | ..... | 2,952 |
| 1862 | 1,459,190 | 327,984 | 48,976 | 17,016 | ..... | 2,938 |
| 1863 | 1,261,511 | 408,124 | 50,226 | 9,303 | ..... | 1,620 |
| 1864 | 1,725,877 | 471,191 | 71,270 | 18,997 | ..... | 2,500 |
| 1865 | 1,448,402 | 421,040 | 83,775 | 25,143 | ..... | 2,136 |
| 1866 | 1,480,202 | 352,883 | 46,516 | 37,290 | ..... | 2,938 |
| 1867 | 1,443,441 | 583,883 | 61,467 | 38,014 | ..... | 2,952 |
| 1868 | 1,403,404 | 583,658 | 61,467 | 38,014 | ..... | 2,952 |
| 1869 | 1,602,531 | 567,525 | 54,719 | 38,882 | ..... | 2,952 |
| 1870 | 1,803,483 | 502,484 | 58,719 | 30,011 | ..... | 2,952 |

Importation of Flour from Canada and the United States, for the following years:

| Year. | From U. States. | From Canada. |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1863 | Bbls. 26,323 | Bbls. 4,259 |
| 1864 | 28,560 | 2,848 |
| 1865 | 40,818 | 2,813 |
| 1866 | 28,043 | 12,650 |
| 1867 | 18,859 | 10,561 |
| 1868 | 22,118 | 14,118 |
| 1869 | 17,122 | 16,806 |
| 1870 | 18,544 | 32,970 |

The Imports, Exports and new Tonnage of P. E. Island for the following years:

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Tonnage Built. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| | £ stg. | £ stg. | |
| 1863..... | 293,481 | 311,682 | 17,085 |
| 1861..... | 337,928 | 530,600 | 17,680 |
| 1865..... | 381,016 | 439,096 | 22,700 |
| 1868..... | 444,746 | 363,108 | 20,968 |
| 1867..... | 294,484 | 372,316 | 18,641 |
| 1863..... | 363,027 | 362,913 | 18,084 |
| 1869..... | 364,233 | 356,227 | 12,445 |
| 1870..... | 385,732 | 427,691 | 12,475 |

Newfoundland.

The Island of Newfoundland, having a sea coast of nearly two thousand miles, commands the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is situated geographically between latitude 48° 37' and 51° 40' N., and longitude 52° 31' and 59° 31' W. The climate is salubrious, the summer heat being moderate, and the winter cold not excessive, the thermometer seldom falling to zero. The interior of the island has as yet been little explored. There is not only no map of the interior, but no general knowledge of it is to be had. The few roads that exist (except those in the peninsula of Avalon) are made along the coast and lead but from one settlement to another. The interior is supposed to abound in lakes, called by the inhabitants ponds, but as a geological survey, recently begun, is now in progress, much more definite information must before long be available. For some years past a copper mine at Tilt Cove, in Notre-Dame Bay, has been successfully worked, and although owing to the low price of copper which prevailed operations were restricted, yet the marked and rapid increase in price within the last two years has again led to the addition of many men to the working force. Nickel ores have also been found in paying quantities. Besides these it is stated that plumbago, coal, lead and silver have been discovered. Very fine white marble has been found, but there is yet no information to be obtained as to its extent.

The census of the colony does not furnish any estimate of the cultivated and uncultivated land, and there is no other source from which it can be procured. It is confidently asserted by those who know the island well, that the southern and eastern coasts, although presenting a bare and uninviting aspect, offer many desirable spots for cultivation, whilst the western shore abounds in extensive valleys of rich, fertile land. But fishing forms almost the sole employment for the population, and therefore, the people are dispersed along the coast, their houses not being more than a mile or two from the sea anywhere except in the peninsula of Avalon already referred to, where a few villages and houses of shelter are scattered here and there in the interior. The whole prosperity of the colony depends on the fisheries, and whilst the small population of about 130,000 exports on an average somewhere about five million dollars worth of the products of the sea, they are always verging on poverty, as a general rule. One reason for this, is the manner in which the fishing vessels are fitted out. The merchant of Newfoundland is the exporter of the staple, and the supplier of the means of catching and curing the fish. This has led to

the creditor supply system, acknowledged by all to be the bane of the country. Under this system, the fisherman finds his prospective voyage mortgaged to the merchant, who has probably not only fitted him out for the voyage, but fed him and his family during the preceding winter. In a bad season the fisherman, burdened with debt, not infrequently abandons the voyage and secretly sells what he has caught in order to provide for the coming winter. In a good year the profit to the merchant is very great, as he himself fixes the price he is to pay, at a rate to cover all his risks, but in a bad year his losses are proportionately heavy, and experience has shown that the disadvantages more than overbalance the advantages of the system. It is admitted, however, that the question of getting rid of the system, handed down, as it has been, for generations, is a very difficult one.

SEAL FISHING is one of the most important of the fishing interests. Some seventy years ago, it was prosecuted in vessels of thirty to forty tons, manned by eight or ten men in each. Vessels of from 70 to 180 tons, manned by from 25 to 90 men were substituted for these, the most suitable being those from 120 to 140 tons. During the last five or six years steamers have been introduced, and so successfully that the probabilities are this class of vessel will be used exclusively for seal fishing. In the meantime they are only a small proportion of the whole, about 200 vessels usually being engaged, employing from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Fishing begins from about the 25th of February to about the 5th of March, depending upon the winds, a north east wind blocking up the coast with ice, which the first strong westerly wind clears away.

There are several kinds of seals the Harp and the Hooded seal being the most plentiful. The first of these is the most valuable, the latter although larger and fiercer does not contain so much oil. The crews of sailing vessels are paid no wages, but receive one half of the catch, which they are free to dispose of to the highest purchaser. They pay no proportion of the outfit except about twenty to thirty shillings berth money. The allowance on board of the steamers is one third, but no berth money is charged. The master, or skipper is paid from sixpence to sevenpence, sometimes more, for each seal. The catch varies with the season. An exceptionally good year may produce from six to seven hundred thousand seals. The average is between three and five hundred thousand.

COD FISHING also employs a large number of men, fish to the amount of \$4,000,000 having been exported in 1870.

It has been suggested that the fishermen

should employ part of their time in agricultural pursuits, which would render them less dependent on the risks of their ordinary occupation, but there seems to be no desire on their part to follow such advice.

The public debt amounted at the end of 1870 to \$1,162,818, the revenue averages \$700,000 annually, sufficient to meet all current expenses and the interest of the debt, besides leaving a balance for improvements.

Education is within reach of all classes,

the Government grants to the district schools using liberal.

There are two banks in the colony: "The Union Bank" and the "Commercial Bank" with a capital of £50,000 stg. each. There is a Savings Bank in St. John's, with a branch at Harbour Grace, which are extensively made use of. The greater part of the trade being effected by barter the amount of coin in circulation is not known. It is conjectured to be from £80,000 to £100,000.

Banking and Currency.

We continue our statement of the statistics of the Banks of Canada as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the

Official Gazette for the Dominion fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

| Months. | Capital paid up. | Circulation. | DEPOSITS. | | Specie and Dominion Notes. | Discounts. |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Payable on demand. | Payable after notice. | | |
| 1871. | | | | | | |
| July..... | \$ 37,866,225 | \$ 19,483,749 | \$ 30,464,085 | \$ 38,017,769 | \$ 13,478,915 | \$ 82,199,708 |
| August..... | 38,755,686 | 19,733,387 | 32,791,684 | 27,930,743 | 13,488,973 | 85,340,832 |
| September..... | 39,235,197 | 21,310,519 | 29,428,475 | 21,362,863 | 11,201,770 | 89,833,348 |
| October..... | 39,696,480 | 25,754,866 | 31,877,572 | 26,488,081 | 12,077,606 | 90,049,089 |
| November..... | 40,259,636 | 25,115,661 | 32,654,650 | 27,171,842 | 14,029,659 | 90,637,314 |
| December..... | 40,532,029 | 24,480,627 | 33,371,146 | 27,161,918 | 13,557,908 | 89,764,278 |
| 1872. | | | | | | |
| January..... | 41,245,135 | 23,773,295 | 32,010,059 | 27,515,479 | 13,636,305 | 91,531,320 |
| February..... | 41,720,483 | 24,087,720 | 31,430,498 | 26,939,865 | 13,511,088 | 96,217,497 |
| March..... | 43,648,389 | 25,232,743 | 32,069,043 | 28,110,960 | 14,629,564 | 99,835,999 |
| April..... | 44,216,011 | 23,822,111 | 31,128,569 | 27,707,014 | 14,281,435 | 101,152,471 |
| May..... | 44,661,015 | 22,215,928 | 34,739,642 | 24,936,036 | 13,562,536 | 101,838,698 |
| June..... | 45,131,109 | 25,010,077 | 36,568,504 | 28,151,935 | 14,149,918 | 107,354,114 |

* Merchants' Bank, N.S., no return.

† Union Bank, N.S., no return.

‡ Bank of Nova Scotia, "

§ St. Stephen's Bank, N.B., "

¶ The amount of paid up capital for the Banks not returned is added from the last return.

This table, although not containing all the banks, shows a remarkable increase in the amount of the paid up capital of the banks. In June, 1871, the paid up capital of the chartered banks was \$30,415,390; in June, 1872 it was \$45,131,109, the increase being \$14,715,719, or 48.4%. It will be observed that the increase has steadily taken place during every month of the year. If we take the first month of the fiscal year, 1870, we find the paid up capital amounted to \$29,801,013, making, as compared with June, 1872, an increase of \$15,330,096, or very nearly 52 per cent., in two years. The comparison of three years, at the end of the last fiscal year, showed an increase of 37 per cent., which is very large, and may be accepted as one sign of the prosperity of the country.

The increase in circulation, as will also appear from the table, was considerable during the fiscal year. It was, of course, subject to fluctuations.

The discounts show a very large increase from \$82,199,708 in the first month of the fiscal year, to \$107,354,114 in the last.

The deposits of the chartered banks at the 30th of June last, showed an amount of \$64,730,489, and the Post Office Savings Bank \$3,094,500. Beyond these there are the deposits in the Government Savings Banks, the Building Societies and other Savings Banks; but we have not been able to obtain any later returns of these than those published in the Year Book of 1872. The probable total deposits of the Dominion amount

to \$77,235,000. We do not take into account in this estimate the bank which decline to publish any returns, because they are not required by their charters to do so. As fast, however, as the old charters of these banks run out, they will be required to conform to the general provisions of the Canadian Banking Law.

The following table shows Bank and Government circulation, and both combined, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION FOR Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1872.

| Months. | Bank Circulation. | Gov. Circulation. | Total Bank and Gov. Circulation. |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1871. | | | |
| July..... | \$ 19,483,749 | No Ret'n | \$ |
| August.... | 19,733,387 | 9,257,615 | 28,991,002 |
| September.. | 22,310,519 | 9,161,123 | 31,471,642 |
| October... | 25,754,866 | 9,674,273 | 35,429,139 |
| November... | 25,115,661 | 10,043,079 | 35,158,740 |
| December... | 24,480,627 | 10,517,307 | 34,997,934 |
| 1872. | | | |
| January... | 23,773,295 | 11,877,238 | 35,650,533 |
| February... | 24,087,720 | 11,080,312 | 35,168,032 |
| March..... | 25,232,743 | 11,103,061 | 36,335,804 |
| April..... | 23,822,111 | 10,983,675 | 34,805,786 |
| May..... | 22,245,928 | 10,477,151 | 32,723,079 |
| June..... | 25,010,077 | 10,059,271 | 35,069,348 |

The following table shows the Provincial and Dominion Notes circulation by Provinces, and the specie and debentures held for the last fiscal year.

PROVINCIAL and Dominion Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year, 1871-72.

| Government Circulation in Quebec and Ontario. | | | GOV. CIRCULATION | | Total Government Circulation (Including Pro- vincial Notes.) | Specie held. | Debentures held. |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|------------------|
| | | | New Brunswick. | New Scotia. | | | |
| 1871. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | No return. | No return. | No return. |
| July..... | No return | No return | No | return. | No | No | No |
| August..... | 7,879 | 641.00 | 788,244.00 | 587,730.00 | 9,250,315.00 | 2,988,183.00 | 8,000,000.00 |
| September.... | 5,457,925.25 | 2,287,622.50 | 692,632.00 | 451,445.78 | 9,164,123.68 | 2,757,906.17 | 6,400,000.00 |
| October..... | 5,629,072.25 | 2,456,331.50 | 616,224.00 | 470,521.80 | 9,674,278.10 | 3,054,152.04 | 6,400,000.00 |
| November.... | 5,995,917.13 | 2,408,720.50 | 678,020.00 | 473,900.38 | 10,008,079.76 | 3,427,728.15 | 6,400,000.00 |
| December.... | 6,713,468.88 | 2,539,640.50 | 756,955.00 | 507,243.25 | 10,517,897.68 | 4,104,658.75 | 7,200,000.00 |
| 1872. | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 6,610,269.63 | 2,835,287.50 | 753,982.00 | 694,965.71 | 11,377,238.24 | 4,221,889.45 | 7,200,000.00 |
| February.... | 6,296,966.38 | 2,968,154.50 | 750,758.00 | 715,948.98 | 11,080,312.01 | 3,900,382.72 | 7,200,000.00 |
| March..... | 5,816,011.06 | 3,415,632.50 | 750,325.00 | 689,464.65 | 11,108,091.70 | 3,882,023.95 | 7,200,000.00 |
| April..... | 5,651,201.33 | 3,337,012.50 | 781,899.00 | 786,937.93 | 10,968,675.75 | 3,643,325.14 | 7,200,000.00 |
| May..... | 5,500,690.44 | 3,061,471.50 | 735,792.00 | 790,006.07 | 10,477,154.79 | 3,014,280.14 | 7,200,000.00 |
| June..... | 5,216,661.51 | 2,911,983.50 | 730,161.00 | 823,501.01 | 10,050,271.90 | 2,415,361.42 | 7,200,000.00 |

This table shows the fluctuations and large volume of the Government Circulation in the several Provinces of the Dominion during the last fiscal year, together with the amount of specie and debentures held to secure it. These must be considered ample; and the circulation commands the confidence that it was claimed it would command, when the Banking measures of the Ministry were under the consideration of Parliament.

The credit obtained by the Government from this circulation is very considerable; and effects a very large saving to the public.

It is to be remarked that while the Government has obtained the large circulation shown by this table, that of the regular chartered Banks has not manifested any weakness; but on the contrary, it has simultaneously exhibited increase of volume, in the face of a system of daily clearing, and adequate provision for the protection of the note-holders.

A careful consideration of these facts cannot fail to be satisfactory to the country.

And the following table shows the state of the Post Office Savings Banks for the year ended, Sept. 30th, 1872:

RETURNS of the Post Office Savings Banks for the Year ending 30th September, 1872, (Compiled from the *Canada Gazette*.)

| Month. | Received from Depositors. | Interest Received on Cash & Acts. | Withdrawals Cheques Paid. | BALANCE DUE. | | Outstanding Cheques. | Total. |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Int. at 4 p.c. | Int. at 5 p.c. | | |
| 1871. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| October..... | 218,119 | 720 40 | 123,990 56 | 1,557,451 57 | 1,185,600 00 | 22,463 42 | 2,765,514 99 |
| November.... | No return | No return | No return | No return | No return | No return | No return |
| December.... | 158,555 | 880 35 | 143,637 74 | 1,630,909 34 | 1,132,300 00 | 18,483 34 | 2,831,692 68 |
| 1872. | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 208,839 | 1,167 70 | 153,029 80 | 1,770,324 22 | 1,101,200 00 | 17,145 88 | 2,888,699 58 |
| February.... | 180,054 | 1,618 23 | 151,799 83 | 1,816,985 48 | 1,078,200 00 | 28,851 50 | 2,918,536 98 |
| March..... | 193,933 | 1,893 90 | 180,698 68 | 1,857,993 01 | 1,045,500 00 | 30,372 19 | 2,933,565 20 |
| April..... | 207,933 | 2,651 77 | 198,972 24 | 1,899,162 13 | 1,016,100 00 | 29,915 60 | 2,945,177 73 |
| May..... | 178,700 | 2,318 85 | 187,148 09 | 1,930,801 72 | 984,700 00 | 21,546 77 | 2,939,048 49 |
| June..... | 206,292 | 2,117 29 | 152,454 78 | 2,112,694 66 | 951,900 00 | 31,995 35 | 3,096,500 00 |
| July..... | 200,973 | 20 22 | 188,721 59 | 2,158,809 43 | 928,800 00 | 28,302 16 | 3,108,971 64 |
| August..... | 167,338 | 246 04 | 153,174 46 | 2,196,875 88 | 906,200 00 | 22,865 39 | 3,123,481 22 |
| September.... | 180,600 | 493 97 | 148,111 23 | 2,244,229 82 | 890,200 00 | 21,969 14 | 3,156,388 96 |

Banking and Currency.

187

The following table shows the position of the several Banks which publish returns in the *Canada Gazette* on the 30th September, 1872:

TABLE showing the position of the several Banks on 30th September, 1872.

| Name of Banks. | Paid up Capital. | Circulation. | DEPOSITS. | | Specie and Dominion Notes. | Discounts. |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Payable on Demand. | Payable after Notices. | | |
| ONTARIO. | | | | | | |
| Niagara District Bank | \$ 315,999 | \$ 344,990 | \$ 192,947 | \$ 398,125 | \$ 39,087 | \$ 890,324 |
| Bank of Toronto | 1,500,000 | 1,325,775 | 1,259,934 | 1,015,415 | 609,385 | 4,600,202 |
| Ontario Bank | 2,454,345 | 1,589,732 | 982,224 | 1,839,377 | 489,808 | 5,752,589 |
| Royal Canadian Bank | 1,891,294 | 1,240,784 | 887,061 | 983,095 | 359,161 | 4,020,739 |
| Can. Bank of Commerce | 5,160,163 | 2,741,307 | 4,168,321 | 1,524,490 | 1,448,055 | 11,912,573 |
| Bank of Hamilton | 143,870 | 29,600 | 14,179 | 2,350 | 16,242 | 121,442 |
| QUEBEC. | | | | | | |
| Bank of Montreal | 7,952,230 | 8,522,601 | 8,990,557 | 4,282,633 | 3,608,616 | 20,471,939 |
| Quebec Bank | 1,938,080 | 1,307,494 | 2,100,885 | 815,067 | 529,741 | 5,078,190 |
| City Bank | 1,200,000 | 841,901 | 1,106,844 | 101,954 | 310,808 | 2,014,995 |
| Bank of B. N. A. | 4,604,666 | 2,393,518 | 1,830,195 | 4,123,943 | 1,416,872 | 11,375,101 |
| Banque du Peuple | 1,600,000 | 208,798 | 398,944 | 455,816 | 102,211 | 2,603,734 |
| Molson's Bank | 1,444,850 | 1,080,569 | 1,625,389 | 387,010 | 499,310 | 4,055,390 |
| Eastern Townships Bank | 715,185 | 602,778 | 350,965 | 198,000 | 112,054 | 1,483,692 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,381,743 | 4,270,534 | 5,285,792 | 2,439,169 | 2,171,433 | 15,363,547 |
| Union Bank of L. C. | 1,857,216 | 1,464,969 | 1,116,570 | 1,027,552 | 440,191 | 4,881,649 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 418,165 | 424,338 | 424,338 | 424,338 | 10,958 | 624,157 |
| Dominion Bank | 850,272 | 722,341 | 497,028 | 440,221 | 256,948 | 2,110,332 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 651,050 | 173,256 | 875,556 | 156,475 | 110,057 | 1,576,413 |
| Exchange Bank of Canada | 150,700 | 181,802 | 181,802 | 181,802 | 18,743 | 250,108 |
| Banque Nationale | 1,210,385 | 681,391 | 745,061 | 610,142 | 246,080 | 2,788,588 |
| Banque Jacques Cartier | 1,487,285 | 440,104 | 569,491 | 665,184 | 108,947 | 3,081,238 |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | |
| Bank of Yarmouth | 191,190 | 132,190 | 13,946 | 10,702 | 16,443 | 283,811 |
| Merchants' Bank | No ret'n. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,475 | 1,108,012 |
| People's Bank | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 751,056 | ..... |
| Union Bank | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193,983 | 1,054,226 |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 490,000 | 540,140 | 528,474 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bank of Liverpool | No ret'n. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | |
| Bank of New Brunswick | 900,000 | 947,601 | 852,056 | 1,217,072 | 380,849 | 3,536,249 |
| St. Stephen's Bank | 200,000 | 123,180 | 51,310 | ..... | 14,571 | 323,726 |
| People's Bank | No ret'n. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commercial Bank | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals 1872 | 45,938,680 | 27,174,362 | 34,814,773 | 25,992,489 | 13,516,364 | 111,296,410 |

The following information respecting the offices, branches, and managing officers of the Banks of the Dominion, may be found useful:

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Head Office—Montreal.
Board of Directors—E. H. King, Esq., President; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Vics-President; H. Thomas, Esq., D. Torrance, Esq., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq., G. W. Campbell, Esq., M. D., George Stephen, Esq., and Donald A. Smith, Esq.
 R. B. Angus, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.
 Montreal, T. R. Christian, Manager.
 Toronto, W. J. Buchanan, "
 Quebec, J. Forteous, "
 Hamilton, A. Macomber, "
 London, F. A. Despard, "
 Kingston, R. M. Moore, "
 Cobourg, C. Brough, "
 Belleville, R. Richardson, "
 Brantford, S. Skead, "

Brockville, A. F. Kerr, Manager.
 Ottawa, A. Drummond, "
 Guelph, J. Robertson, "
 St. John, N. B., W. Munro, "
 Peterboro', F. J. Tate, (acting) "
 Goderich, Jas. H. Finlay, "
 Stratford, J. Hogg, "
 Picton, S. J. Stammers, "
 Perth, R. J. Drummond, "
 Simcoe, F. F. Blackader, "
 Cornwall, Neil McLean, "
 St. Mary's, R. Hilliard, "
 Port Hope, M. Heaton, "
 Sarnia, Hon. A. Vidal, "
 Halifax, N.S., E. C. Jones, "
 Newcastle, N.S., E. E. Winslow, "
 Iandsay, H. Dunsford, "
 Fergus, G. D. Fergusson, "
 G. W. Yarker, Inspector of Branches and Agencies.

Agents in Great Britain.
 London—Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard street.
 London Committee—Robert Gillespie, Esq.,

Mr John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., Brice Hugh Pearce, Esq., Mr John Rose, K.C.M.G. Frederick Gundry, Secretary.

Bankers in Great Britain.

London—The Union Bank of London.
Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.
Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.

New York—Richard Bell & C. F. Smithers, of Wall Street.
Chicago—The Bank of Montreal, Wm. Richardson Manager.

Bankers in the United States.

New York—The Bank of New York.
Boston—The Boston National Bank.
Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.

St. John, Nfd.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland.
British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office—121 Bishopsgate Street within, London, E. C. England. Secretary, R. W. Bradford.

General Manager's Office—Montreal, P. Q.
General Manager—Chas. McNab.
Sub-Manager—W. L. Pitcaithly.

Branches and Agencies.

| Branch. | Manager. |
|---|------------------------|
| Montreal..... | R. R. Grindley. |
| Quebec..... | C. F. Smith. |
| Ottawa..... | A. C. Kely. |
| Arnprior..... | Park Robertson, Agent. |
| Kingston..... | Jeffery Penfold. |
| Napanee..... | R. A. Leslie, Agent. |
| Toronto..... | Saml. Taylor. |
| Hamilton..... | Jas. Robertson. |
| Brantford..... | A. Roberts in |
| Paris, Ont..... | John Carnegie, Agent. |
| London, Ont..... | Thos. Corsan. |
| St. John, N.B..... | Thos. MacLellan. |
| St. Stephen, N.B..... | James Lockie. |
| Halifax, N.S..... | J. G. Orchard. |
| Victoria, N.S..... | H. A. Tuzo. |
| Dunnville..... | Robert Steven, Agent. |
| Renfrew..... | Thos. Watson, Agent. |
| St. Andrews, N.B..... | J. S. Carnegie, Agent. |
| Fredericton, N.B..... | J. W. Marsh, Agent. |
| Moncton, N.B..... | O. Weir, Agent. |
| Berkerville, B.C..... | G. M. Morris, Agent. |
| New York—John Paton, Thomas Fyabe and D. B. Davidson, Agents. | |
| San Francisco—A. McKinlay and A. S. Finnie, Agents. | |

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA,

Branches and Agencies,

Head Office—Montreal, Jackson Rae, Cashier.

Branch. Manager.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Toronto..... | Archibald Cameron. |
| Hamilton..... | James Bancroft. |
| Kingston..... | J. G. Macdonald. |
| Belleville..... | Andrew Thomson. |
| London..... | W. F. Harper. |
| Chatham..... | W. S. Ireland. |
| Galt..... | William Cooke. |
| Ottawa..... | Thomas Kirby. |

Agency. Agent.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Windsor..... | H. R. Morton. |
| Ingersoll..... | C. H. Orley. |
| St. Thomas..... | A. M. Ormiston. |
| Stratford..... | C. H. Hanson. |
| Berlin..... | E. N. Rogers. |
| Owen Sound..... | John Pottenger. |
| Walkerton..... | Alexander Sprout. |
| Prescott..... | J. F. Harper. |
| Perth..... | James Gray. |
| Napanee..... | Alexander Smith. |
| Brampton..... | Charles Crookall. |
| Elora..... | William Kingsley. |
| Lindsay..... | William Hamilton. |
| Almonte..... | F. A. W. Lister. |
| Kincardine..... | W. S. Small. |
| Orangeville..... | W. H. Scott. |
| Pembroke..... | Hector Fraser. |
| Mitchell..... | R. D. Freeman. |
| Waterloo, Ont..... | J. S. Meredith. |
| Tilsonburg..... | R. W. Crosswell. |
| St. John's, Que..... | W. L. Marler. |
| St. Hyacinthe..... | Henry Barbeau. |
| Sorel..... | A. A. Tallon. |
| Renfrew..... | C. J. Morgan. |
| Fergus..... | Wm. Kingsley. |
| Beauharnois..... | A. De Martigny. |
| Gananoque..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg..... | D. McArthur. |

Foreign Agents.

London—The London Joint Stock Bank.
New York—The National Bank of the Republic, Caldwell Ashworth, 54 Broadway.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Office—Toronto.

Directors.

Hon. William McMaster, President; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President; F. W. Cumberland, Esq., M.P.P., William Elliott, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq., Geo. Taylor, Esq., Robert Wilkes, Esq., H. S. Strathy, Cashier.

Agents.

New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby.

Branches.

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------|
| Montreal..... | W. Simpson, | Manager. |
| Hamilton..... | C. R. Murray, | " |
| London..... | E. W. Eyer, | " |
| Guelph..... | G. W. Sandiland, | " |
| St. Catharines..... | H. C. Barwick, | " |
| Galt..... | G. H. Paterson, | " |
| Peterboro'..... | R. A. Smylie, | " |
| Woodstock..... | W. A. Sampson, | " |
| Simcoe..... | H. G. Orr, | " |
| Barnia..... | F. W. Homestead, | " |
| Strathroy..... | J. S. Small, | " |
| Barrie..... | J. Jennings, | " |
| Goderich..... | A. M. Ross, | " |
| Orangeville..... | T. Y. Greet, | " |
| Dundas..... | C. S. Rumsey, | " |
| Collingwood..... | John McMaster, | " |
| Chatham..... | W. S. Ireland, | " |
| Brantford..... | J. H. Plummer, | " |
| Trenton..... | W. Smith, | " |

Bankers.

New York—The National Bank of the Republic.
 London, England—The Bank of Scotland.
 Edinburgh—do.

ONTARIO BANK.

Head Office—Bowmanville: Hon. J. Simpson, President; T. N. Gibbs, M.P., Vice-President; David Fisher, Cashier; R. Millroy, Inspector.

Branches.

Guelph, E. Morris; Oshawa, C. Holland; Toronto, A. Fisher; Lindsay, S. A. McMurray; Peterboro, G. E. Shaw; Ottawa, J. H. Woodman; Whitty, Thos. Dow; Port Hope, G. H. G. McVitty; Port Perry, A. C. Mowbray; Mount Forest, Geo. Hamilton; Pembroke, —; Montreal, J. Smart.

Agents.

London—Bank of Montreal.
 Boston—Tremont National Bank.
 Halifax—People's Bank.
 New York—R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.

MOLSON'S BANK.

Directors.

Wm. Molson, Esq., President; John Molson, Esq., Vice-President; Thos. Workman, Esq., E. Hudon, Esq., Thos. Cramp, Esq., T. J. Claxton, Esq.

Head Office—Montreal—F. Wolferstan Thomas, Cashier.

Branches. Manager.

London.....Jos. Jeffrey.
 Morrisburg.....G. K. Morton.
 Owen Sound.....T. J. Joy.
 St. Thomas.....Thos. Blakeney.
 Sorel.....A. D. Durnford, Acting.
 Toronto.....R. J. Dallas.
 Windsor.....C. D. Grasset.

Agents.

Quebec and Ontario—Bank of Montreal
 Branches and Agencies.
 New Brunswick and P. E. Island—Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.
 Nova Scotia—Bank of Montreal, Halifax.
 Newfoundland—Commercial Bank, St. Johns.

In Great Britain.

London—The City Bank, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

In United States.

New York—Messrs. Jay, Cooke & Co., National Park Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Mechanics' National Bank,
 Boston—Merchants' National Bank, Messrs. Foote & French.
 Portland—Casco National Bank.
 Chicago—First National Bank.
 Cleveland—Commercial National Bank.
 Detroit—Second National Bank.
 Buffalo—Farmers' & Mechanics National Bank.
 Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank.
 Toledo—Second National Bank.

METROPOLITAN BANK, MONTREAL.

Hon. H. Starnes, President; M. Cuvillier, Vice-President.

Directors.

M. P. Ryan, Hy. Judah, H. Hogan, S. Waddell, Amable Judoin, Esqrs.
 A. S. Hincks, Cashier.

Agents.

Bank of Montreal.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Head Office—Montreal.
 President, John Pratt; Vice-President, V. N. Davis; Cashier, A. Trotter; Directors, C. S. Charrier, C. J. Coursol, J. F. Sincennes, B. H. Lemoine, G. S. Brush.
 Agency, Quebec—La Banque Nationale.

Foreign Agencies

London, England—Glyn, Mills & Co.
 New York—National Bank of Republic.

MECHANICS' BANK, MONTREAL.

Walter Shanly, M. P. President; Alex. Molson, Vice-President and Managing Director; John Atkinson, R. T. Godry, M.D., and C. J. Brydges, Directors.

BANQUE NATIONALE, QUEBEC.

President, E. Chino; Vice-President, Hon. I. Thibault; Directors, Hon. U. I. Tessier, O. Robitaille, C. Teju, A. Joseph, Prudent Vallée; F. Vezina, Cashier.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Head Office—Sherbrooke Q.
 President, H. Pomroy; Vice-President, C. Brooks; Cashier, William Farwell, Jr.
 Directors, H. Pomroy, C. Brooks, R. W. Heneker, A. A. Adams, J. Pope, G. K. Foster.

Branches. Managers.

Waterloo.....Wm. G. Parmelee.
 Stanstead.....A. F. Ball.
 Cowansville.....W. J. Briggs.
 Coaticook.....Ben. Austin.

Foreign Agencies.

New York—National Park Bank.
 Boston—National Exchange Bank.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL.

Directors.

Wm. Workman, President; John Grant, V. P.; Robert Moat, R. J. Reekie, W. W. Oglvie.

Head Office—Montreal—F. Macculloch, Cashier.

Toronto Branch—John Macculloch, Agent.
 Sherbrooke Agency—William Addie, Agt.
 Agents in London—The Alliance Bank, Limited.

Ireland—National Bank.
 New York—National Bank of Republic.
 Boston—Kidder, Peabody & Co.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Head Office—Toronto. President, Wm. Gooderham; Vice-President, J. G. Worts. Cashier, Geo. Hague.

Branches. Manager

Montreal.....D. Coulson.
 Cobourg.....J. H. Roper.
 Peterboro.....J. M. Smith.
 Barrie.....D. Campbell.
 Port Hope.....A. M. Cosby.

Foreign Agencies.

London, England—City Bank, New York—National Bank of Commerce, &c.; and Bell & Smithers.

QUEBEC BANK.

Head Office—Quebec—President, J. G. Ross; Vice-President, W. Withall; Cashier, James Stevenson.

Branches. Manager.

Montreal.....J. B. Renny.
Toronto.....D. H. Wilkie.
Ottawa.....H. V. Noel.
St. Catharines...W. T. Benson.

Agencies. Agent.

Three Rivers.....T. McDougall.
Pembroke.....J. Walker.

Foreign Agents.

Great Britain—Union Bank of London.
United States—Maitland, Philips & Co., New York.
St. Johns, Newfoundland—Union Bank of Newfoundland.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK.

Head Office—Toronto—J. McCracken, Cashier.

Branches and Agencies.

Chatham....., Manager.
Clifton.....M. Lough, Agent.
Galt.....J. Cavers, Manager.
Hamilton.....W. G. Crawford do.
Montreal.....W. Sache do.
Newmarket.....J. Cawthra, Agent.
Seaforth.....M. P. Hayes do
Stratford.....J. Young.
Woodstock.....J. M. Burns.

**LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER,
MONTREAL.**

President, R. Trudeau.

Directors.

C. S. Rodier, Jr., V. Hudon, J. B. Beaudry, P. M. Galarneau, L. J. Bellevue, And. Lapierre, N. Villeneuve, J. L. Cassidy.
Cashier, H. Coté.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

Head Office—Quebec.

Directors.

Chas. E. Levey, Esq., President; Hon. T. McGreay, Esq., Vice-President; John Sharples, Esq., D. C. Thompson, Esq., Col. W. Rhodes, Hon. Geo. Irvine, J. B. Renaud, Esq.; Peter MacEwen, Cashier.

Branches.

Montreal—Fred Nash, Manager.
Ottawa—D. J. Eastwood,
Three Rivers—J. V. Woolsey, Agent.

Agents in Great Britain.

The London and County Bank.

Agents in United States.

The National Park Bank and Caldwell Ashworth, Esq.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

Head Office—Montreal.

Directors.

M. H. Gault, President; T. Caverhill, Vice-

President, A. W. Ogilvie, T. Timm, E. K. Greene, W. Rodden, Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.; R. A. Campbell, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

President, James Davies Lewin; Cashier, William Girvan.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

ST. STEPHENS, N.B.

President, Hon. Wm. Todd; Cashier, Robert Watson.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

President, A. F. Randolph; Cashier, S. Babbitts.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

President, James A. Moren; Cashier, W. Mawers Stirling, Directors, John Gibson, R. I. Hart, W. P. West, William J. Stairs, Hon. Robert Boak, junior, M. P. Black.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

President—Andrew M. Unlace; Vice-President, John S. MacLean.

Directors.

Jas. J. Bremner, D. Cronan, J. Donaldson, John S. MacLean, A. M. Unlace, S. A. White, John Doull; Cashier, W. C. Mensies.

Agents.

Amherst.....A. H. Patterson.
Kentville.....L. D. V. Chipman.
New Glasgow.....J. W. Carmichael.
Pictou.....H. Primrose.
Sydney.....T. D. Archibald.
Yarmouth.....James Murray.

Correspondents in all the Cities and Towns in the Dominion of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

Foreign Agents.

London—Williams, Deacon & Co.
New York—Bank of New York.
Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

President, W. Pryor. Directors, P. C. Hill, B. H. Collins. Cashier, J. H. Black.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

President, J. E. Kenny; Vice-President, Hon. J. Northrup. Directors, J. Abbott, J. Butler, M. Dwyer, J. Taylor, Joseph Wier. Cashier, George Maclean.

*Agencies.**Agents.*

Antigonish.....J. W. King.
Bridgewater.....A. Gow.
Pictou.....W. Ives.
Sydney.....J. E. Burobell.
Truro.....J. B. Dickie.
Weymouth.....Colin Campbell, jr.

EXCHANGE BANK, YARMOUTH, N.S.

President, W. H. Townsend. Cashier, A. S. Murray.

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

President, J. W. Lovitt. Cashier, J. W. H. Bowley.

BANK OF LIVERPOOL, N.S.

President, S. Morton. Cashier, R. S. Werns.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR.

President, G. W. Paysant. Cashier, W. Lawson.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

President—George H. Starr.

Directors.

Honble. James Cochran, W. J. Coleman, R. W. Fraser, N. I. West, C. H. M. Black, John W. Young, Cashier, Peter Jack.

Agencies.

Wolfville John W. Barrs.
 Lockport..... Austin Locke.

Insurance.

We submit the statistics of Life, Fire and Marine Insurance so far as we have been able to gather them from the official returns. We have not been able to obtain this year any returns of the Mutual Assurance Companies. For so far as we were able to obtain them last year, we refer to the Year Book of 1872, page 88.

It may be remarked upon these returns that the business of Canadian Life Insurance Companies shows an increase in 1871 over

1870 of 65.00 per cent., and that of the British Companies which have agencies in the Dominion of 10.70 per cent. in the same year, while, looking at the total figures, there is a slight decline in that of the American Companies.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of Life Insurance in Canada for the four years, from 1868, to 1871, inclusive :

LIFE INSURANCE, COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Premiums paid..... | \$460,331 | 1,228,303 | 1,426,444 | 1,343,045 |
| No. of new policies..... | 3,000 | 4,501 | 6,938 | 7,391 |
| Amount of Do. | \$8,071,967 | 12,852,134 | 12,164,230 | 13,298,293 |
| Total amount of policies..... | \$21,577,188 | 35,090,083 | 41,456,927 | 45,406,760 |
| Policies become claims..... | 100 | 167 | 162 | 197 |
| Amount of Do. | \$238,482 | 317,451 | 370,143 | 423,256 |
| Claims paid during year..... | \$210,423 | 247,435 | 276,183 | 417,618 |
| Do. in suspense..... | \$24,128 | 33,681 | 744,338 | 60,817 |

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of Fire Insurance in the Dominion for four years from 1868 to 1871 inclusive.

It appears from it that the percentage of Losses to Receipts was a trifle over 73 per cent in 1871 being an improvement of 21 per cent on the preceding year :—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Premiums | \$1,755,188 | 1,812,122 | 1,834,334 | 2,342,385 |
| Amount at risk..... | \$144,224,919 | 164,475,621 | 166,508,708 | 230,753,891 |
| Number of Losses..... | 1,515 | 1,448 | 1,957 | 2,161 |
| Losses Paid..... | \$954,101 | 991,008 | 1,040,426 | 1,577,615 |
| Losses in suspense..... | \$ 60,178 | 115,519 | 299,314 | 140,905 |
| Losses resisted..... | \$46,484 | 71,848 | 48,461 | 38,022 |

There is an Accident Office doing business in the Dominion, the Travelers' of Hartford. Its business shows an increase of 18 3-5 per cent. in 1871 over the previous year. The following are the figures of its business:

Amount of do.....\$4,730,300
 Policies become claims..... 451
 Amount of do.....\$13,083
 Claims paid..... 13,683
 in suspense..... 5,300

Premiums of year.....\$54,056
 New Policies.....3,080

The following statements show the position of the several companies:

FIRE INSURANCE.

| Names of Companies. | Premiums of the Year. | No. of New Policies. | Amount of New Policies. | Amount at Risk. | No. of Losses during Year. | Claims paid During Year. | Claims in Suspense. | Claims Resisted. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| CANADIAN COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | |
| British American..... | 185,512.74 | 8,494 | 14,465,038 | 11,927,288 | 168 | 83,689.80 | 11,657.75 | None. |
| Isolated..... | 20,690.09 | 2,026 | 9,407,987 | 2,407,607 | 2 | 2,182.00 | None. | 1,000.00 |
| Provincial..... | 11,914.52 | 8,010 | 15,288,494 | 9,560,000 | 192 | 100,344.18 | 14,576.70 | 1,600.00 |
| Quebec..... | 73,612.22 | 3,654 | 7,353,773 | ..... | 60 | 17,582.00 | 13,673.00 | None. |
| Western..... | 227,668.22 | 13,628 | 15,841,222 | 15,355,282 | 228 | 155,581.23 | 13,108.00 | None. |
| Total..... | 629,348.01 | 37,114 | 56,370,507 | 59,190,517 | 648 | 389,231.80 | 56,408.75 | 2,600.00 |
| BRITISH. | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial..... | 80,162.02 | 4,007 | 8,782,650 | 7,353,591 | 105 | 85,282.94 | None. | 772.22 |
| Guarantian..... | 17,897.72 | 795 | 3,498,555 | 2,055,265 | 7 | 8,923.08 | Do. | None. |
| Imperial..... | 84,915.14 | 4,175 | 10,753,582 | 8,645,470 | 61 | 67,886.29 | 6,316.67 | 4,000.00 |
| Lancashire..... | 93,541.18 | 1,905 | 3,641,379 | 3,230,432 | 248 | 25,055.65 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Liverpool, London & Globe..... | 2,638.74 | 13,157 | 27,165,768 | 25,115,754 | 248 | 215,583.51 | 13,580.80 | 2,750.00 |
| London..... | 63,690.55 | 3,542 | 8,762,191 | 6,638,118 | 33 | 35,084.90 | 10,500.00 | None. |
| North British..... | 203,724.37 | 10,844 | 24,428,964 | 20,308,283 | 169 | 140,757.67 | 7,700.00 | Do. |
| North Eastern..... | 50,824.35 | 2,850 | 7,698,345 | 6,464,821 | 46 | 23,799.34 | ..... | Do. |
| Phoenix..... | 80,183.69 | 2,807 | 4,345,133 | 10,463,153 | 29 | 37,226.71 | ..... | 10,000.00 |
| Queen..... | 123,649.74 | 6,173 | 13,184,918 | 10,728,788 | 141 | 89,272.42 | ..... | Do. |
| Scottish Fire..... | 263,509.27 | 12,779 | 31,851,153 | 27,948,357 | 216 | 181,436.68 | ..... | Do. |
| Scottish Imperial..... | 20,661.49 | 1,691 | 3,966,121 | 2,300,107 | 20 | 24,408.37 | ..... | Do. |
| Scottish Marine..... | 86,133.88 | 2,285 | 5,081,360 | 3,903,369 | 28 | 18,127.02 | ..... | Do. |
| Total..... | 1,820,512.74 | 65,664 | 153,114,069 | 135,081,848 | 1,126 | 950,814.10 | 67,653.12 | 20,522.22 |
| AMERICAN COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Edina..... | 153,751.12 | 7,939 | 16,099,727 | 12,261,841 | 123 | 116,943.24 | 11,000.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Agricultural..... | 68,301.19 | 9,250 | 8,450,222 | 8,996,298 | 47 | 13,168.33 | None. | None. |
| Andes..... | 31,431.29 | 1,900 | 2,817,768 | ..... | ..... | 5,667.97 | 1,844.00 | Do. |
| Hartford..... | 60,909.00 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 | ..... | 76,681.92 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 314,432.60 | 17,649 | 27,367,713 | 27,256,629 | 169 | 212,461.45 | 12,844.00 | 1,500.00 |
| MUTUAL COMPANY. | | | | | | | | |
| Mutual Agricultural..... | 78,072.34 | 12,667 | 10,650,967 | 29,375,397 | 218 | 55,048.40 | 4,000.00 | 900.00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|------------|------------|-----|-----------|----------|--------|
| TOTAL | 73,072.24 | 12,657 | 10,550,987 | 29,276,397 | 218 | 55,048.40 | 4,000.00 | 900.00 |
| MUTUAL COMPANY. | | | | | | | | |
| Mutual Agricultural | | | | | | | | |

Insurance. 198

| NAME OF COMPANY. | Premiums of Year. | No. of New Policies. | Amount of New Policies. | Amount at Risk. | No. of Policies. | Amount of Policies become Claims. | Claims paid in 1871. | Claims in suspense. | Claims settled. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| LIFE INSURANCE. | | | | | | | | | |
| CANADIAN COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 277,622.15 | 1,529 | 2,221,944 | 8,309,113 | 42 | 85,200 | 88,328 | | |
| Confederation..... | No return made | | do | 402,000 | | do | do | | |
| Autumn..... | 13,976.02 | 148 | do | | | | | | |
| Sun..... | 291,897.17 | 1,677 | 2,623,944 | 8,711,111 | 42 | 85,200 | 88,328 | | |
| BRITISH COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Britton Medical..... | 88,957.15 | 59 | 115,137 | 1,211,010 | 7 | 32,438 | 45,594 | 5,699 | |
| Commercial..... | 22,371.00 | 64 | 94,656 | 840,128 | 2 | 5,840 | 5,840 | None. | |
| Edinburgh..... | 25,792.90 | 23 | 52,874 | 790,439 | 6 | 5,353 | 5,353 | None. | |
| Life Assurance of Scotland..... | 139,140.74 | 377 | 681,560 | 4,207,490 | 18 | 42,184 | 20,973 | 23,185 | Do. |
| Liverpool London & Globe..... | 9,338.13 | 110 | 124,100 | 358,080 | 2 | 2,000 | 2,000 | None. | |
| London and Lancashire..... | 14,984.24 | 28 | 59,500 | 388,510 | 4 | 5,150 | 5,451 | 2,150 | None. |
| North British and Mercantile..... | 31,598.59 | 27 | 76,800 | 1,145,040 | 3 | 4,883 | 4,595 | None. | |
| Queen..... | 11,157.32 | 23 | 31,872 | 899,321 | 2 | 1,500 | 500 | 1,000 | None. |
| Relevance..... | 9,516.26 | 142 | 174,850 | 1,205,658 | 6 | 23,700 | 18,253 | 5,446 | Do. |
| Royal..... | 31,617.79 | 25 | 61,463 | 457,911 | 1 | None. | None. | None. | |
| Scottish Amicable..... | 12,316.73 | 6 | 10,463 | 457,911 | 1 | None. | None. | None. | |
| Scottish Provident..... | 8,615.06 | 28 | 49,187 | 329,385 | 1 | 973 | 973 | Do. | |
| Scottish Provincial..... | 64,978.85 | 113 | 154,075 | 1,622,152 | 9 | 14,528 | 14,528 | Do. | |
| Standard..... | 139,849.12 | 331 | 506,617 | 4,715,604 | 23 | 42,971 | 26,904 | 16,067 | |
| Union..... | 590,516.59 | 1,331 | 2,187,774 | 17,988,159 | 84 | 176,628 | 178,963 | 55,817 | |
| AMERICAN COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Atlas..... | 229,377.06 | 914 | 1,515,391 | 5,694,006 | 14 | 40,604 | 39,000 | None. | |
| Adriatic..... | 62,371.06 | 228 | 306,100 | 1,050,000 | 6 | 10,500 | 10,500 | Do. | |
| Commercial..... | 184,566.72 | 400 | 858,321 | 2,650,000 | 4 | 8,100 | 8,100 | Do. | |
| Confederation..... | 100,590.00 | 520 | 1,400,000 | 2,650,000 | 3 | 5,500 | 4,500 | Do. | |
| Edinburgh..... | 28,728.79 | 388 | 594,926 | 1,298,324 | 1 | 2,127 | 2,127 | Do. | |
| London..... | 137,296.41 | 461 | 1,458,750 | 2,598,750 | 9 | 12,997 | 11,500 | Do. | |
| New York..... | 134,042.17 | 723 | 1,177,387 | 2,839,233 | 15 | 42,740 | 42,500 | 2,000 | |
| Phenix Mutual..... | 34,907.65 | 512 | 1,604,784 | 1,604,784 | 5 | 9,500 | 9,500 | 5,000 | |
| Travelers..... | 59,223.80 | 226 | 398,751 | 2,225,400 | 11 | 20,000 | 22,000 | None. | |
| Union..... | 690,361.06 | 4,333 | 8,486,575 | 13,910,479 | 71 | 161,428 | 150,237 | 5,000 | |

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.

| Companies. | Premiums of Year. | No. of Policies. | Amount of New Policies. | Amount at Risk. | Claims paid in 1871. | Claims Retained. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| AMERICAN. | | | | | | |
| Andes..... | 269 79 | 20 | 83,070 | | | |
| CANADIAN. | | | | | | |
| British American..... | | 3,265 | 3,198,183 | 615,570 | 26,789 89 | 5,000 00 |
| Provincial..... | 55,958 21 | | | | 35,748 76 | 973 89 |
| Western..... | 104,828 91 | 2,158 | 5,861,740 | 626,200 | 30,085 62 | |

Census.

THE CENSUSES OF CANADA SINCE ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT BY CHAMPLAIN IN 1608, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—By W. KINGSTON, M.A.

The first attempt at the colonization of Canada by Europeans, was made by Samuel De Champlain in 1608, who brought out 30 persons, chiefly from Normandy, to settle in New France, as it was then called. Several of these returned home the same year, and so discouraging were the circumstances, that in 1630 the little colony consisted of but 20 individuals. After various vicissitudes incident to this new settlement, the first official census was taken in 1665, when the numbers of persons was found to be 3251. Between this time and the close of the century, the census was taken ten times; and, in 1693, in consequence chiefly of immigration from France, the population had increased to 13,815 persons, and again in 1751 to 55,000. And assuming the general ratio of increase for the preceding half century, there were probably 80,000 persons in 1760, when the province was ceded to England. The last French census was taken in 1759, and gave 82,000 (Montcalm); but all these could not have been ordinary residents in the country, since that would imply an addition to the population, during the five intervening years, of more than 5,000 annually; whereas the several censuses show that the average annual increase for several years preceding 1754, was but little more than 800. Many of these then must have belonged to the army, augmented at that time in the struggle with England, and they probably soon after returned to France.

Any addition to the population from immigration after this period, was probably from Great Britain. In 1770 the number had increased to 91,078, and to 127,845 in 1780. By an Act of the British Parliament in 1791, the old province of Quebec was divided into Lower and Upper Canada, the entire population, at that time being (as far as can be determined) between 150,000 and 160,000, of whom about 10,000 lived in the latter province. These were chiefly United Empire Loyalists who came from the United States during and after the Revolutionary War.

LOWER CANADA, (QUEBEC.) A well known authority, Joseph Bouchette, places the population of this province in 1806, at 250,000, and again in 1825, at 450,000, the number having been nearly doubled in the preceding nineteen years. By interpolation

between these two dates, the population was about 397,800 in 1821—that is, just 50 years before the late census of 1871. This year 1821 is selected, so that there may be a half century for comparison between the several provinces, and also with other countries. The populations for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, and their respective ratios of increase, are as follows:—

| Years. | Numbers | Ratios. |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1821 | 397,800 | |
| "31 | 543,214 | 37.8 per cent. |
| By Interpolation "41 | 661,380 | 20.4 " |
| do "51 | 868,800 | 30.6 " |
| "61 | 1,111,566 | 28.6 " |
| "71 | 1,191,575 | 7.2, or 22 p.c. as shown below. |

This remarkable decrease in the ratio given by the late census will be fully accounted for, when it is stated, that there are pretty satisfactory data from which it can be shown, that probably not less than 150,000 of the people of L. Canada emigrated to the U. States between the years 1861 and 1871. These, with a moderate ratio of increase, added to the numbers given by the late census, would show a population for the province of Quebec of 1,356,000, being an actual increase of 245,000 during the last decennial, and giving a decennial ratio of increase of 22 per cent, instead of 7.2 as it now stands. This figure would accord very fairly with the ratios given in the table for the preceding four decennials, and prove that the French people of L. Canada are not less prolific now than in former periods of their history.

UPPER CANADA, (ONTARIO.)—The same authority, Bouchette, gives to Upper Canada 77,000 souls in 1811, and 151,007 in 1824; and interpolating, the population would be about 120,100 in 1821, that is also 50 years before the late census. The numbers for 1828 and 1832 are given, and interpolating, the population for 1831 was 239,600. Again, the numbers are given for 1848, and 1852, and by interpolation, we have 388,840, as the population in 1851. Tabulating these figures, we

have for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, the following numbers and ratios of increase:—

| Years. | Numbers. | Ratios. |
|----------|----------------|---|
| 1821.... | 129,100 | |
| 1831.... | 239,690 | 85.86 per cent. |
| 1841.... | 485,357 | 94.22 " |
| 1851.... | 898,840 | 91.01 " |
| 1861.... | 1,396,091 | 57.06 " |
| | or (1,317,158) | or (48.18), as will be shown elsewhere. |
| 1871.... | 1,620,851 | 16.09 |

This striking decrease in the decennial ratio for 1871 will be discussed in another part of this paper, when the probable cause will be shown, and also, that the numbers in parenthesis for 1861 are probably the correct ones for that year.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The populations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, prior to 1850, are not at hand. The numbers, taken from the census records, are for

| Years. | Numbers. | Ratios. |
|----------|----------|-----------------|
| 1851.... | 276,117 | |
| 1861.... | 330,857 | 19.82 per cent. |
| 1871.... | 387,804 | 17.21 " |

NEW BRUNSWICK.—And similarly for New Brunswick, the figures are, for

| Years. | Numbers. | Ratios. |
|----------|----------|-----------------|
| 1851.... | 193,800 | |
| 1861.... | 252,047 | 30.05 per cent. |
| 1871.... | 285,777 | 13.38 |

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—This new province was made a part of the Dominion of Canada by proclamation of Her Majesty, on the 20th day of July 1871; and the population of the settled districts, including Whites, Colored, Chinese and Natives, on the 2nd day of April 1871, was 19,252. The total Indian population is estimated at about 50,000.

MANITOBA.—The census of the provinces of Manitoba was taken, for electoral purposes, in December 1870; and the number of persons, of British and French extraction, was found to be 11,945.

The first census of England and Wales was taken in 1801; and the following numbers, taken from the official returns, show the population in the several census years since that time (exclusive of the army and

Note.—Although the Australian provinces do not belong to the Dominion of Canada, it is nevertheless interesting to learn, that the same race are as prosperous on the other side of the globe as we are in America. By the census of 1871 the population of New South Wales is 503,931, and the ratio of increase including immigration since 1861, is 70.2 per cent; and that of Victoria for 1871 is 731,523, showing an increase since 1861 of 37.2 per cent.

navy abroad) and their decennial ratios of increase, viz.:

| Years. | Population. | Ratios. |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1801.... | 8,892,536 | |
| 1811.... | 10,164,266 | 14.30 per cent. |
| 1821.... | 12,000,236 | 18.06 " |
| 1831.... | 18,896,797 | 15.90 " |
| 1841.... | 15,914,148 | 14.51 " |
| 1851.... | 17,927,609 | 12.65 " |
| 1861.... | 20,066,224 | 11.92 " |
| 1871.... | 22,704,108 | 13.14 " |

The actual increase could be ascertained only by considering in connection with these numbers the immense emigration from the mother country since 1801. In the *Year Book* for 1872, it is shown, that since 1814, upwards of 7,000,000 persons have left the British Islands for the colonies and foreign countries; of whom nearly four and a half millions have gone to the United States.

The mean annual ratio of increase during the last 70 years, is about 1.36 per cent. Until recently there was very little emigration from any of the countries on the continent of Europe. But notwithstanding this, the annual ratio of increase in Sweden was less than one per cent.; in Germany and Russia, about the same as in England with her large emigration; and in France, according to one of her great statisticians, M. Block, the ratio had fallen, before the late German war, to .4 (four-tenths) of one per cent per annum.

UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States have selected the last year of the ordinary decennial periods for taking the national census. Their census, therefore, does not include the last year of each period; whereas the English census, which is always taken in the first year of each decennial, includes just the whole of the preceding period, and is, therefore, a simpler arrangement. The following are the official returns, beginning with 1790, with the periodic ratios of increase:—

| Year. | Population. | Ratios. |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1790..... | 3,929,827 | |
| 1800..... | 5,305,927 | 35.01 p. ct. |
| 1810..... | 7,239,314 | 36.44 " |
| 1820..... | 9,638,131 | 33.12 " |
| 1830..... | 12,866,020 | 33.50 " |
| 1840..... | 17,069,453 | 32.60 " |
| 1850..... | 21,191,876 | 36.92 " |
| 1860..... | 31,443,321 | 36.52 " |
| 1870..... | 38,555,983 | 22.62 " |

The mean annual ratio of increase since 1820 has been about 3.2 per cent., which has arisen chiefly from the unprecedented influx of immigrants, principally from the British Isles and Germany, and more recently from Scandinavia and other countries.

Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, places the entire number of immigrants since Oct., 1819, at 7,553,865. Of these 3,851,380, or more than one

half, were of British origin. But the total of British emigration to the United States from 1815 to 1871, as given in Imperial records, was 4,472,572, showing an annual average of 81,321. The average annual immigration from all countries since 1819 is over 150,000. This fully accounts for the very high annual ratio of increase of the population. But the increase without immigration, according to some of their best writers, would be much lower than that of Great Britain, and probably as low as that of France.

As already shown, the population of Upper Canada in 1821 was 129,100; the late census gave her 1,620,851; so that by natural increase and immigration, she has repeated her numbers more than twelve times in 50 years. Lower Canada had 397,600 persons in 1821; by the late census her population is 1,191,575; she has, therefore, trebled her numbers in 50 years, notwithstanding the recent large movement of her people to the U. S., already noticed. And all such movements should be embraced in the calculations for both Lower and Upper Canada, when comparing them with the U. S., since there has been no emigration from the latter country. Quebec and Ontario combined have more than quintupled their population in 50 years; while the Republic has only quadrupled hers; for in 1820 her numbers were 9,683,131 and 38,555,983 in 1870.

DEATH RATES.

Other things being equal, as food, clothing and dwelling improve, the life of man is lengthened, as a general rule; and in consequence of improvements in these respects, the death rate is becoming gradually less in England. It is now estimated at 1 death annually to 47 living persons. In 1830, it was 1 to 45.

In the U. States, by the censuses of 1850 and 1860, it is placed at 1 to 79, as the mean ratio for the entire Union. And in Dakota Territory, very recently settled, it is given as 1 death to 120 living persons?

Regular records of mortality were carefully kept by the French Clergy in L. Canada from 1665 to 1759, for the entire community, (they are still kept for their own people,) and the mean of them all for these 94 years was very nearly 1 death annually to 60 living persons; and certainly L. Canada is a much healthier region of this continent than the U. States, taken as a whole. But to do them justice, the compilers of the census of 1860 state, that even in sober New England, the estimated rate is unreliable. As no regular bills of mortality are kept in Canada, except those already mentioned, no reliable death rate can be given for the Dominion. From its geographical position, however, the climate of the entire region is much more conducive to longevity than that of the great Republic south of us, which extends to the borders of the torrid zone.

Ontario has recently enacted a Registration law; but its value, so far, may be estimated from the following fact: the Report for 1871 gives 111 births and 40 deaths for the entire city of Ottawa, for that year; (population 21,645,) while the well kept books of the Catholic Church alone give 649 births and 394 deaths for the same year!

Something should certainly be done to remedy an evil so serious as this, and to secure for the Dominion a uniform and reliable Registration law, and its efficient enforcement, so that all kinds of statistics could be

collected annually, as in England. And it is gratifying to find, from the Report just published, that the Hon. Mr. Pope, the present Minister of Agriculture, intends to organize the proper instrumentalities for this very important work.

BRITISH CENSUS.

To prepare for taking the late British census, England and Wales were divided into 32,676 districts, each of which averaged about 1½ square miles; and to each of these an Enumerator was appointed. Including Registrars, there were altogether 35,420 local officers engaged in the work. Each Enumerator recorded, on an average, 696 names. The enquiries were restricted to the social status of the population, and were all recorded in 7 columns, on a single page, smaller than foioscap. The labor of taking the census is thus lightened, because in Great Britain, all other statistics are taken annually; whereas in Canada and the U. States, the multitudinous "other statistics" are collected only in the decennial years, and with the census. This fact, together with the immense extent of country to be canvassed, will fully account for the longer time required to prepare the results for publication in the latter countries.

CANADIAN CENSUS.

Before commencing the late census, the four Provinces then constituting the Dominion were divided into 206 districts, with a Commissioner for each, and these again into 2,935 smaller divisions, to which 2,780 Enumerators were appointed; all which, together with 13 staff officers, constituted a body of 3008 persons engaged in collecting the statistics of the census of 1871. To guard against the temptation to exaggeration, such as existed in 1861, (when payment was made in proportion to the number of names in the schedule) each Enumerator's claim for remuneration involved the number of families whose names were enrolled, the number of miles travelled, and the number of days spent in the work, all of which were carefully investigated before payment was made. The Enumerators commenced their work on the third day of April, 1871, and the usual abstract of the entire population was published in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, on the 22nd day of November, in the same year; that is, in *seven months and a half* from the day of commencing.

The United States census was commenced on the first day of June, 1870, and the first abstract of the general population that appeared in any of our Canadian newspapers, was in September, 1871; that is, more than *fifteen months and a half* after the work was commenced. This, it will be noticed, was double the time taken for a similar abstract of the Dominion census, although the systems were precisely the same in both cases, i. e. the system *de jure*, which is that followed in Sweden, France and some parts of Germany.

As stated in the beginning of this article, the French population of Lower Canada in 1698 was 13,815, and that of 1764 was 65,000. After carefully interpolating and, at the same time, taking into consideration the numerous intervening censuses, the mean annual increase during these 66 years is found to have been over 2.55 per cent. During this comparatively long period it is well known that there was very little im-

migration or emigration (to Detroit or other western French settlements), the one probably neutralizing the other; and therefore, this number, 2.55 per cent per annum, may be regarded as the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of this very prolific community—chiefly agricultural—fairly housed, clothed and fed, and comparatively free from gross vices of any kind. This high ratio of increase, being irrespective of immigration, is probably without a parallel in modern times; and being based on authentic records, it furnishes perhaps the most reliable datum in the history of any country, for solving a very interesting problem, viz.: to determine the natural increase of an isolated community, under favorable circumstances, and for a long number of consecutive years.

The immigrants to this country from the British Isles are chiefly of the vigorous, working classes; and these, when well kept, are found, in all countries, to be the most prolific portion of the community. Yet those best acquainted with them in Canada will probably admit, that, in this respect, they do not fully equal the French Canadians. In this country, however, their wants are generally well supplied; and it is, therefore, quite safe to place their natural increase at 2 per cent. per annum; and fully as safe, to regard the annual ratio of increase of our native and fixed population, who have all the comforts of life in abundance, at 1.50 per cent. per annum, when that of England and Wales is 1.36 per cent.

And now assuming these ratios for both classes of our people, and also that the immigration reports since 1851 are approximately correct, let us try to determine the population which Ontario should have, first in 1861, and then in 1871. The census of 1852 (for it was taken in that year) gave us 952,004 persons. These, estimated at 1.5 per cent per annum, would amount to 1,088,511, in nine years; and the 207,900 immigrants of these nine years, reckoned at 2 per cent and according to the respective number of years after their arrival in the province, would amount to 223,617, making a total of 1,312,128 persons in 1861. The census of that year however was 1,396,091, which exceeds the number thus found by 79,000.

There are good reasons for believing that the census of 1861 was very inaccurately taken, and was considerably in excess of the truth. A great part of our large lumbering population, is now known to have been taken both in the forests and also at their proper homes. The Enumerators were paid a certain sum for every name or every 100 names in their books, which tended directly to exaggeration; and there were various other sources of error, all which lead to the belief, that the numbers given for 1861 were very much in excess of the actual facts, fully to the extent of 79,000, if not more. This estimate is corroborated by the results of the municipal census taken in Montreal last winter, and in other places, to prove that of the Dominion too small. The disappointing results of that trial compelled some of the leading journals of that city to admit, that the census of 1861 must have been too great. This was in another province, it is true, but that only proves that the excess was not confined to one portion of Canada.

Assuming now this excess of 79,000 to have been a fact, the census of Ontario should have been 1,317,000 instead of 1,396,000, as given for that year; and after making this

reduction, the decennial increase, compared with 838,340, the population of 1851 (952,004 was the census for 1852) was 48.18 per cent., while that for the corresponding decennial in the United States was only 35.52, although the immigration during these ten years was 1,337,276 in excess of that of any preceding decennial! The estimated excess for Ontario, as given above, is, therefore, probably too small, and a similar reduction should be made in the census of 1852 to reach the actual truth.

Let us next compute both this corrected number for 1861 and the 189,000 immigrants who are reported to have come to Canada since the latter date, in the same manner and at the same ratios as for the preceding decade, and we shall find as the sum of both classes, 1,736,667. The late census gives for Ontario, 1,620,351. This shows a deficiency of nearly 116,000. Let us enquire whether this deficiency can be fairly accounted for.

Those who lived in Ontario between 1850 and 1860 will remember, that all our railways were built during that time; money was abundant, and labour of all kinds in great demand; and, in consequence, the immigrants who came remained in the country. But between 1860 and 1870, the circumstances were simply reversed; no public works were constructed; there was much reaction from speculation during the prosperous period of our railways and the Crimean war; there was little demand for mechanics or other workers; the farmers, and indeed all classes, though well to do, keenly felt these influences; and our political affairs, for some years preceding Confederation, were not at all in a satisfactory or encouraging state.

Under these adverse circumstances, it is not reasonable to suppose that a very large proportion of the 189,000 immigrants who were reported to have come to Canada during these ten years, became permanent settlers in Ontario. (Comparatively few from the British Isles at that time remained in the Province of Quebec.) They soon crossed over to the U. S. in large numbers, where, at that period, far better prospects presented themselves to meet their necessities. And this emigration of our immigrants would account for a great part of the estimated deficiency of 116,000.

But there was a much greater drain upon our population than this; during the American war, very many of our people went to that country; (the American authorities say that more than 30,000, from all the Provinces, entered their armies) and after its termination, we all remember that there was an extensive flow of emigration from Ontario to the Western States, in consequence chiefly of political unsettlement at home, and of better prospects, at that time, in the neighbouring Republic.

The first volume of the United States census for 1870, lately published, shows that large numbers emigrated from Canada, during the period now under consideration, and thus fully sustains the position assumed in this paper as to the numbers that must have left us between 1860 and 1870. The number is more than 116,000. Could the circumstances which induced the depressing events of these years have been prevented, Ontario would have had a population of not less than 1,737,000, when her last census was taken. This number would give her a decimal ratio of upwards of 24 per cent., even on the over-

estimated census of 1861; while that of our southern neighbours, notwithstanding the unparalleled immigration to that country, and also the further fact, that there was no emigration from it, was only 22 per cent.

That period was indeed "the dark day of Canada;" but fortunately for the country, it was soon followed by the bright era of Confederation. And such have already been the happy results, that emigration to the United States has probably ceased altogether. We hear of no other emigration now than of that to Manitoba and our great North West. There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labor of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected and obeyed.

The trying experiences through which we have passed should prepare us for estimating, at their proper value, the bright prospects that now lie before us—as the undisputed possessors of half a continent; and it is confidently hoped that, with the present vigorous policy of our several Emigration Bureaus, the census of 1881 will show the most satisfactory results.

COMPARISON WITH THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS.

As an addition to the article of Mr. Kingston the subjoined comparison of the population as shown by the Census taken by the Dominion Government in 1871 and that taken by the municipalities of the Province of Ontario in the same year may be found interesting.

The Census taken by the Government shows almost uniformly larger figures than that taken by the municipalities. This result, might of course, be looked for from the greater thoroughness with which the Dominion Census was taken. But it is to be remarked that the municipalities have no interest to understate their population; and this fact and the comparison afforded are well worth the consideration of those who held extravagant anticipations, and found themselves disappointed by the truth which was revealed by the figures of the Census of 1871.

The Census taken by the Municipalities has been held to be, in the several localities, an approximately correct statement of the population; and comparisons which have made, in many places, between it and the Dominion Census, have quite dispelled impressions, at one time entertained, that the enumeration of the latter was imperfect.

The following is the comparison:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the Province of Ontario as returned in the Census of 1871 and by the Municipal Clerks, for 1871.

| Census Districts. | Census 1871. | Municipal 1871. | Percentage excess of Census over Municipal. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| Essex..... | 82,697 | 27,242 | 20.02 |
| Kent..... | 26,896 | 22,668 | 18.91 |
| Bothwell..... | 20,701 | 15,103 | 37.06 |
| Lambton..... | 81,994 | 25,211 | 26.90 |
| Elgin, W. & E..... | 33,666 | 29,266 | 15.08 |
| Middlesex, W., N. and E..... | 66,769 | 50,485 | 32.38 |
| London..... | 15,826 | 15,815 | 3.38 |
| Norfolk, S. & N..... | 30,780 | 26,862 | 14.66 |
| Oxford, S. & N..... | 48,237 | 41,714 | 15.18 |
| Brant, S. & N..... | 32,259 | 25,904 | 26.06 |
| Haldimand..... | 20,091 | 19,190 | 4.74 |
| Monck..... | 15,190 | 12,794 | 18.26 |
| Welland..... | 20,572 | 17,802 | 18.99 |
| Niagara..... | 8,693 | 8,158 | 16.94 |
| Lincoln..... | 29,672 | 19,653 | 5.18 |
| Wentworth, S. & N..... | 30,883 | 26,794 | 15.96 |
| Hamilton..... | 28,716 | 26,716 | 0.00 |
| Huron, S. & N..... | 66,185 | 57,570 | 14.02 |
| Perth, S. & N..... | 46,536 | 42,271 | 10.08 |
| Waterloo, S. & N..... | 40,251 | 36,068 | 11.50 |
| Wellington, S., N. and N..... | 63,249 | 56,427 | 12.51 |
| Grey, S. & N..... | 59,395 | 54,114 | 9.75 |
| Halton..... | 22,906 | ..... | ..... |
| Peel..... | 16,369 | 14,418 | 18.67 |
| Cardwell..... | 16,500 | 14,299 | 15.47 |
| Simcoe, S. & N..... | 57,389 | 47,893 | 19.92 |
| York, N., W. & E..... | 56,382 | 47,110 | 27.11 |
| Toronto, W. & E..... | 56,092 | 54,736 | 2.46 |
| Ontario, S. & N..... | 45,890 | 41,633 | 10.35 |
| Durham, W. & E..... | 37,380 | 33,118 | 12.88 |
| Victoria, S. & N..... | 30,200 | 26,269 | 14.96 |
| Northumberland, W. and E..... | 39,066 | 32,191 | 21.41 |
| Peterboro', W., E. and N..... | 30,473 | 28,001 | 8.82 |
| Prince Edward..... | 20,896 | 17,502 | 16.19 |
| Lennox..... | 16,396 | 15,138 | 8.31 |
| Addington..... | 21,312 | 17,596 | 21.11 |
| Frontenac..... | 16,310 | 12,677 | 26.65 |
| Kingston..... | 12,407 | 11,261 | 10.17 |
| Leeds, S..... | 20,716 | 17,238 | 20.17 |
| Brockville..... | 10,475 | 9,852 | 12. — |
| Grenville, S..... | 13,197 | 10,677 | 24.77 |
| Leeds, N..... | 13,530 | 10,897 | 23.97 |
| Grenville, N..... | 13,777 | 10,500 | 13.90 |
| Dundas..... | 11,873 | 10,699 | 10.97 |
| Stormont..... | 7,114 | 5,184 | 36.56 |
| Cornwall..... | 20,524 | 16,546 | 24.04 |
| Glengarry..... | 17,647 | 15,089 | 17.34 |
| Prescott..... | 18,344 | 15,227 | 20.47 |
| Russell..... | 21,545 | 21,595 | ..... |
| Ottawa, City..... | 21,789 | 16,861 | 28.96 |
| Carleton..... | 83,020 | 83,020 | ..... |
| Lanark, S. & N..... | 37,977 | 24,006 | 16.54 |
| Renfrew, S. & N..... | 5,400 | 3,717 | 45.27 |
| Muskoka..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

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

The undermentioned additions will place the Canadian postal system on a par with that of the most advanced in other countries:—

1st—The free delivery of letters in cities and towns.

2nd—Interchange of Money Orders with the United States.

3rd—Compulsory prepayment by postage stamp.

4th—The acquisition of the telegraph.

It is possible that one or more of these reforms may be made during the next session of Parliament.

The satisfactory working and large revenue derived from the system of Postal Telegraphs in the United Kingdom, will tend to increase the desire to have it applied to Canada. But the conditions in the two countries are not quite the same. And the

very effective and economic manner in which the Montreal Telegraph Company is at present worked, will be found to be a considerable bar to change of system.

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

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days; a tri-weekly mail has been established by stage between Pembina, U. S., and Fort Garry, and the mails from the latter place for the capital are delivered in ten days.

LETTER RATE.

Within the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Prepaid 3 c. per ½ oz., unpaid 5 c. per ½ oz., if partially paid the unpaid portion will be charged on delivery; when re directed no

further charge; if forwarded from Dead Letter Office 3 c. additional, and 2 c. when delivered by carriers.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in, and passing through the United States—prepayment is required in all cases.

| Countries. | Letters, per ½ oz. | | | Countries. | Letters, per ½ oz. | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | Letters, per ½ oz. | Newspapers, each. | Printed Matter, per 4 oz. | | Letters, per ½ oz. | Newspapers, each. | Printed Matter, per 4 oz. |
| Australian Colonies..... | cts. 10 04 08 | cts. 13 05 10 | cts. 13 04 08 | Hong Kong and dependant ports..... | 13 | 04 | 14 |
| Acapulco..... | 13 04 08 | 13 04 08 | 13 04 08 | †Japan..... | 10 | 04 | 08 |
| *Aspinwall..... | 3 04 08 | 21 04 10 | 21 04 10 | Mexico..... | 13 | 05 | 12 |
| Bahamas..... | 21 04 10 | 25 08 14 | 18 05 10 | New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama..... | 21 | 06 | 14 |
| Belize..... | 25 08 14 | 18 05 10 | 03 02 01 | Nicaragua..... | 13 | 04 | 13 |
| *Bolivia..... | 18 05 10 | 21 06 14 | 21 06 14 | †New Zealand..... | 15 | 04 | 08 |
| Brazil..... | 03 02 01 | 13 05 12 | 23 04 08 | *Panama..... | 13 | 04 | 08 |
| British Columbia..... | 21 06 14 | 13 05 12 | 13 04 08 | *Peru—Callao and Lima..... | 25 | 08 | 14 |
| Buenos Ayers..... | 13 05 12 | 23 04 08 | 13 04 08 | Red River..... | 08 | 02 | 04 |
| *Colon..... | 23 04 08 | 13 04 08 | 13 04 08 | Sandwich Islands..... | 06 | 04 | 08 |
| Ecuador..... | 13 04 08 | 25 08 14 | 25 08 14 | ‡United States..... | 08 | 05 | 12 |
| Central America..... | 13 04 08 | 10 04 08 | 10 03 08 | Venezuela..... | 13 | 05 | 12 |
| Costa Rica..... | 13 04 08 | 10 04 08 | 10 04 08 | ‡West Indies (British and Danish)..... | 10 | 04 | 08 |
| *Chill—Valparaiso..... | 25 08 14 | 10 03 08 | 10 03 08 | West Indies (other)..... | 18 | 04 | 08 |
| †China, except Hong Kong and dependant ports..... | 10 04 08 | 13 04 10 | 13 04 10 | | | | |
| Cuba..... | 10 03 08 | | | | | | |
| Honduras..... | 13 04 10 | | | | | | |

* Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.

† Letters can be registered to Shanghai, and Yokohama only, Fee 10c.

‡ 10 c. if forwarded unpaid.

‡ Letters for Bermuda, British and Foreign West Indies, when sent in the monthly mails from Halifax, Postage is 12 c. per ½ oz.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United Kingdom:

| Countries. | Letters. | | Newspapers, each. | Book Post. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| | Per oz. | Per 4 oz. | | Book Post. | | | | | | |
| | | | | 3 oz. | 3 1/2 oz. | 4 oz. | 4 1/2 oz. | 5 oz. | 5 1/2 oz. | |
| † Africa (West Coast)..... | 16 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| • Algeria..... | 10 | | Bk. R | 6 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Australia..... | | | 06 | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| • Austria..... | 10 | | Bk. R | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| • Baden..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Belgium..... | 10 | | do | 6 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| † Brazil..... | 28 | 04 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Bremen..... | 10 | | Bk. R | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Brunswick..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Buenos Ayres..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Cape Good Hope..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Ceylon..... | 22 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| † Chili..... | 40 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| China (except Hong Kong)..... | 28 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Constantinople..... | 16 | | Bk. R | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Cuba..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Denmark..... | 12 | | Bk. R | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Ecuador..... | 40 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Egypt..... | 16 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| England..... | 6 | 02 | | 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | | |
| • France..... | 16 | | Bk. R | 4 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | | |
| • Galatz..... | 10 | | do | 6 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| • Gibraltar..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Great Britain..... | 6 | 02 | | 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | | |
| Greece..... | 20 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Grey Town..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| † Guatemala..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Hamburg..... | 10 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Hayti..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Holland..... | 10 | | Bk. P | 6 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Hong Kong..... | 28 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Ireland..... | 06 | 02 | | 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | | |
| India..... | 22 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Ionian Islands..... | 20 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Italy..... | 14 | 00 | | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Lubeck..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Madeira..... | 16 | 00 | | 6 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Malta..... | 16 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Mauritius..... | 24 | 08 | | 14 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Mecklenburg..... | 10 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Mexico..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Moldavia..... | 14 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Natal..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| † New Grenada..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| New Zealand..... | 16 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Norway..... | 16 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Oldenburg..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| † Peru..... | 40 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Portugal..... | 16 | 28 | Bk. P | 8 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| Prussia..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Russia..... | 14 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| SaxCobourgGotha..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Scotland..... | 06 | 02 | | 4 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | | |
| Sweden..... | 14 | | Bk. P | 8 | 16 | 32 | 48 | 64 | | |
| Switzerland..... | 10 | | do | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Tasmania..... | 16 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| † Venezuela..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| Victoria..... | 16 | 06 | | 10 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | | |
| W. Indies (Brit)..... | 28 | 04 | | 8 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |

Registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cts. each; all others 16 cts.; places marked thus * registration is 8 cts. each letter, and 4 cts. per 1/2 oz., and double postage rate as per table.

Letters marked thus † cannot be registered.

There will be an additional charge of 2 cts. per 1/2 oz., on letters, 2 cts. each on newspapers, and 2 cts. per 4 oz. on book packets, when those are forwarded by way of New York.

Book packets not exceeding 1 oz. may be forwarded by Canadian steamers for 2 cts. each.

Parcel Post.

For the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance:

| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| Not exceeding 8 oz..... | 12 1/2 | cts. |
| Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb. 25 | 25 | cts. |
| " 1 lb. 50 | 50 | cts. |
| " 1 1/2 lb. 75 | 75 | cts. |
| " 2 lb. 50 | 50 | cts. |
| Registration Fee..... | 5 | cts. |

Pattern and Sample Post.

Patterns or samples of merchandise may be transmitted within the Dominion at the rate of 1 cent per oz., pre-paid by postage stamp, and may be registered on payment of a fee of 5 cents. Short paid package of samples will be fined 5 cents.

Postage on Miscellaneous Matter.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, or Grafts, and botanical specimens, may be posted in Canada for any part of the Dominion or the United States on pre-payment by stamp of one cent per ounce. Packages containing the above articles may be received from the United States, for which the same charge must be paid on delivery.

Newspaper Post.

On newspapers published in the Dominion the postage is, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher or by the party to whom it is delivered:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|--------|
| Once per week..... | 5 | cents, |
| Twice "..... | 10 | " |
| Three times a week..... | 15 | " |
| Daily..... | 30 | " |

If not paid in advance, 1 cent each. The commuted rate applies not only to papers circulating within the Dominion, but also to subscribers in the United Kingdom, United States, Newfoundland, the Prince Edward Island. All papers must be pre-paid before leaving Canada, if not at the commuted rate, 1 cent each, but all transient papers, i.e. papers not from the publishers, must be pre-paid 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Exchange papers pass free between publishers in Canada, and also to and from those in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Papers from England via the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mails free.

Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.

Papers from Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordinary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Canadian Book Post.

Books and Pamphlets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-paid 1 cent per oz. by postage stamps.

Note to Table 2.—All letters must be pre-paid. Unpaid or short-paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amt. short paid, and a fine of 3d. stig.

Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

The following are the regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandise between the Dominion of Canada and the countries mentioned below:—

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent,

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples, to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails or the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.

No package must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes:—

| Destination. | Limit of Weight. | Size. | RATE PER OZ. | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Not exceeding 2 oz. | 2 to 1 oz. | 4 to 8 oz. | 8 to 1 lb. |
| France | 86 oz. | 18 inches long or 12 in breadth or depth | cts. 5 | cts. 10 | cts. 20 | cts. 47 |
| Portugal | 16 " | | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Azores | 16 " | | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Madeira | 16 " | | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Germany | 8 " | 24 inches long or 12 in breadth or dept. n.. | 6 | 13 | 25 | 51 |
| Kingdom of Italy | 86 " | | 6 | 13 | 25 | 38 |
| Belgium | 8 " | | 5 | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Netherlands | 16 " | | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Denmark | 48 " | | 6 | 13 | 25 | 50 |
| Switzerland | 48 " | | 6 | 13 | 25 | 50 |

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded charged letter rate, but if over weight or the size be greater than is allowed, it will be sent to the P. M. Genl.

MONEY ORDER.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion, except Manitoba and British Columbia, are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to \$100, and as many orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| On orders up to \$10..... | 5 cts. |
| Over \$10 up to \$20..... | 10 " |
| " \$20 " \$40..... | 20 " |
| " \$40 " \$60..... | 30 " |
| " \$60 " \$80..... | 40 " |
| " \$80 " \$100..... | 50 " |

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 stg., and

grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| On orders up to £2 stg..... | 25 cts. |
| Over £2 and up to £5..... | 50 " |
| " £5 " £7..... | 75 " |
| " £7 " £10..... | \$1 |

Money Orders between the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| On Orders up to £5 stg..... | 25 cts. |
| Over £5 up to £10 stg..... | 50 " |
| " £10 " £15..... | 75 " |
| " £15 " £20..... | \$1 |

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

For Regulations respecting this Branch see Advertisement.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

| Year. | No. of Post Offices. | No. of miles of Mail Route. | No. Miles Annual Mail Travel. | No. of Letters by Post. | Postal Revenue. | Postal Expenditure. |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1868..... | 3,638 | 27,674 | 10,622,216 | 18,100,000 | \$1,024,710 | \$1,058,570 |
| 1869..... | 3,756 | 28,745 | 11,261,697 | 21,920,000 | 878,056 | 1,079,828 |
| 1870..... | 3,820 | 29,430 | 11,695,726 | 24,500,000 | 1,010,767 | 1,165,261 |
| 1871..... | 3,943 | 31,039 | 11,992,998 | 27,050,000 | 1,079,767 | 1,271,006 |

POSTAL SERVICE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

| Year. | To and from Canada. | | | To and from United States. | | Average Passage. | | Mean. |
|----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|---------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Letters. | Papers. | Books. | Letters. | Papers. | East. | West. | |
| 1868.... | 960,900 | 1,148,000 | 27,750 | 129,000 | 107,000 | 9 20 | 10 15 | 10 6 |
| 1869.... | 1,016,166 | 1,183,797 | 25,127 | 81,000 | 54,000 | 9 15 | 9 16 | 9 15 |
| 1870.... | 1,215,104 | 1,321,718 | 39,969 | 21,863 | 91,038 | 9 14 | 9 21 | 9 17 |
| 1871.... | 1,341,626 | 1,406,728 | 26,994 | 209,724 | 90,725 | 9 20 | 10 05 | 10 0 |

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND QUEENSTOWN (ESTIMATED.)

| Years. | Letters. | Papers. | Books. | Pattern Post. |
|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------------|
| 1871..... | 312,111 | 311,837 | 12,294 | 2,774 |

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

| Year. | No. of deposits | Amount of deposits in year. | No. of withdrawals. | Amount of withdrawals. | New acc'ts opened. | Acc'ts closed. | No of open acc'ts at close of period. | Balances due to depositors, including interest at close of period. | No. Postal Sav'g Bk's. |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1869.. | 16,058 | 927,885 00 | 4,787 | \$206,754 85 | 6,429 | 1,319 | 7,212 | \$856,814 26 | 215 |
| 1870.. | 21,994 | 1,347,901 00 | 9,473 | 661,555 51 | 7,823 | 2,357 | 12,178 | 1,598,848 83 | 226 |
| 1871.. | 17,158 | 1,917,576 00 | 16,490 | 1,093,738 86 | 9,424 | 4,449 | 17,153 | 2,831,692 00 | 230 |

MONEY ORDERS, 1870.

No. of Money Order Offices..... 558
 Amount of Orders issued..... \$3, 98,747 72 | Commission accruing to P. O. D. \$21,418 71
 No. of Money Order Offices, 1871..... 571
 Amount of Orders issued..... \$4,537,902.41

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Post Master General, John Delaney, Esq.;
 G. Lemesurier, Chief Clerk and Accountant;
 T. S. Dwyer, Superintendent of Money Order Office.

Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if prepaid by stamps, 5 cents per 1/2 oz.; if not so paid, double postage will be charged on delivery. To all parts of the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and the United States, 6 cents; West Indies, via Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.; when posted at outports, 13 cents per 1/2 oz.; to the United Kingdom, via Pictou and Halifax, 12 cents. Postage on letters leaving St. John's direct for Liverpool will be 6 cents per 1/2 oz. East and West Coast of South America, via Bermuda, 34 cents per 1/2 oz. Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Rates.

| Countries. | Per 1/2 oz. | Per 1 oz. | Countries. | Per 1/2 oz. | Per 1 oz. |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Algeria..... | 16 | 34 | Chill..... | 58 | 84 |
| Australia..... | 22 | 32 | China..... | 34 | 84 |
| Austria..... | 22 | 32 | Cuba..... | 34 | 84 |
| Baden..... | 22 | 32 | Constantinople..... | 20 | 40 |
| Bavaria..... | 22 | 32 | Denmark..... | 18 | 32 |
| Belgium..... | 22 | 32 | Ecuador..... | 58 | 84 |
| Belize (Honduras)..... | 58 | 84 | Egypt..... | 22 | 32 |
| Bolivia..... | 58 | 84 | France..... | 18 | 32 |
| Brazil..... | 34 | 64 | Galats..... | 20 | 40 |
| Bremen..... | 34 | 64 | Gibraltar..... | 22 | 32 |
| Brunswick..... | 22 | 32 | Greece..... | 34 | 64 |
| Buenos Ayres..... | 34 | 64 | Greytown..... | 34 | 64 |
| Cape of Good Hope..... | 34 | 64 | Guatemala..... | 34 | 64 |
| Ceylon..... | 34 | 64 | Hamburg..... | 22 | 32 |
| | | | Hayti..... | 34 | 64 |
| | | | Holland..... | 18 | 32 |

Table of Foreign Rates.—(Con.)

| Countries. | Per 1/2 oz. | Per 1 oz. | Countries. | Per 1/2 oz. | Per 1 oz. |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|--|-------------|-----------|
| India..... | 30 | 30 | Pern and West Coast..... | 58 | 84 |
| Ionian Islands..... | 22 | 44 | Poland..... | 30 | 30 |
| Italy..... | 22 | 44 | Porto Rico..... | 34 | 34 |
| Larnaca..... | 32 | 32 | Portugal..... | 22 | 44 |
| Lubeck..... | 32 | 32 | Prussia..... | 22 | 44 |
| Madeira..... | 16 | 32 | Russia..... | 30 | 30 |
| Malta..... | 22 | 44 | South America (West & East Coast via Bermuda)..... | 32 | 32 |
| Mauritius..... | 22 | 44 | South America (West Coast via England)..... | 58 | 84 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 22 | 44 | Tasmania..... | 22 | 22 |
| Mexico..... | 34 | 34 | Tenedos..... | 34 | 34 |
| Naples..... | 22 | 44 | Tchesme..... | 34 | 34 |
| Natal..... | 34 | 34 | | | |
| New Grenada..... | 34 | 34 | | | |
| New S. Wales..... | 22 | 22 | | | |
| New Zealand..... | 22 | 22 | | | |
| Norway..... | 26 | 26 | | | |
| Oldenburg..... | 22 | 22 | | | |

Parcel Post.

Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office within the Island, to any office, (not a Way Office), at the following rates:

Under 4 ozs..... 8 cts.
 Over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs. 8 "
 " 8 ozs. " 12 "
 " 12 ozs. " 12 "
 Adding for every additional 4 ozs... 4 "
 Registration Fee..... 5 "
 Circulars (each)..... 2 "
 Newspapers (each)..... 2 "

Book Post with Great Britain.

The following are the rates on books, pamphlets and magazines for Great Britain—the postage on which must be prepaid:

Not exceeding 4 ozs..... 8 cts.
 Exceeding 4 oz and not exceeding 8 oz. 12 "
 Do 8 oz. Do 1 lb. 21 "
 Adding, for every additional 8 oz..... 13 "

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:

For the United Kingdom.

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Up to £2 stg..... | 1s. stg. |
| From £2 to £3 stg..... | 2s. " |
| " £3 to £7 stg..... | 3s. " |
| " £7 to £10 stg..... | 4s. " |

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Up to £5 stg..... | 1s. stg. |
| From £5 to £10 stg..... | 2s. " |
| " £10 to £15 stg..... | 3s. " |
| " £15 to £20 stg..... | 4s. " |

No single order can be granted for more than £20, and no *id.* to be introduced.

ABSTRACT of Money Order transactions from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

| Year. | No. of Orders issued. | Am't. of Orders. | Commission accruing to P. O. Dept. | No. of Orders paid. | Am't. of Orders paid. |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1865.... | 580 | 10,560 82 | 267 28 6 | 117 | 2512 00 |
| 1866.... | 796 | 15,181 88 | 329 60 | 265 | 5108 38 |
| 1867.... | 917 | 18,920 61 | 381 61 | 311 | 7277 69 |
| 1868.... | 1005 | 22,777 55 | 480 70 | 420 | 9101 81 |
| 1869.... | 977 | 20,218 14 | 420 08 | 496 | 8725 27 |
| 1870.... | 1319 | 26,825 97 | 537 78 | 486 | 9005 18 |
| 1871.... | 1183 | 24,969 81 | 474 40 | 515 | 12152 43 |

TABLE showing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, &c., in Newfoundland, from 1868 to 1870, inclusive:—

| Year. | No. of Post Offices. | No. of Way Offices. | No. Miles of Mail Routes. | No. M. Annual Mail Travel. | Postal Revenue. | Expenditure. | Brd. Packet Postage. |
|-------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1868 | 18 | 28 | 1,358 | 68,070 | 4,615 | 14,292 | 4,512 |
| 1869 | 19 | 40 | 1,358 | 68,000 | 4,577 | 14,788 | 4,971 |
| 1870 | 19 | 43 | 2,000 | 70,000 | 7,100 | 14,806 | 5,040 |

NOTE.—Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, three steamers are now employed one to run north for eight months, another, all the year round to ply once a fortnight each way, north and west; and the third for Labrador and special services. Length of northern route, 220 miles, and western route, 530; total, 750 miles. There are also six sailing packets for the conveyance of mails to and from different points.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John A. McDonald, Postmaster General;
W. W. McLeod, Asst.
Clerks—D. A. McDonald, John A. Lawson,
Owen P. Wainor, Theoph. Moore and John Bradley.

POSTAGE RATES.

On letters circulating within the Island if prepaid 3 cents, if unpaid 6 cents. To the Dominion of Canada 4 cents; United States 6 cents; United Kingdom via Halifax, 8 cents; via United States, 8 cents; Unpaid or partially prepaid for the United Kingdom will be charged 8 pence sterling in addition to the postage on delivery.

To Bermuda or Newfoundland, 6 cents. Must be prepaid.

Australia, New Zealand, &c., 10 cents.

Newspapers—For the Dominion, United States, Newfoundland and Great Britain, free. West Indies, 3 cents, must be prepaid. Australia, &c., 4 cts.

Books and Periodicals—For the United Kingdom, not exceeding 10s., 3 cents; 2 oss. 4 cents; 4 oss. 8 cents; 3 oss., 12 cents; 1 lb., 24 cents and 12 cts fr each additional half pound or fraction thereof. Books for the Island or Dominion, 1 cent per os.

Circulars—Not exceeding 4 os., 1 cent each.

Periodicals—For the Dominion, Newfoundland and the Island, 24 cents per lb.

The mails from the island are dispatched three times in each week to the Dominion and the United States. Those for Nova Scotia being sent by steamers to Pictou, and for New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and the United States to Shediac. During the winter the mails and passengers from and to the Island cross the straits of Northumberland and to and from Cape Traverse in the Island to Cape Tormentine, N. B., (a distance of about 9 miles) by ice boats. Couriers are under contract to perform this service three times a week.

To the United Kingdom and West Indies every alternate week throughout the year.

For Newfoundland every alternate week by Pictou in, summer, and Halifax in winter.

MONEY ORDERS.

May be obtained at the Post Office, Charlottetown, the only Money Order Office in the Island on the Dominion up to \$100, in a single order, at the following rates:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| On Orders up to \$10..... | 15 cents. |
| Over 10 and up to 20..... | 30 " |
| " 20 " 40..... | 60 " |
| " 40 " 60..... | 90 " |
| " 60 " 80..... | 120 " |
| " 80 " 100..... | 150 " |

On Great Britain and Newfoundland up to £10 stg., for which commission will be charged as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Up to £1..... | 1s. stg. |
| Over £1 and up to £2..... | 1-5 " |
| " 2 " 3..... | 2-5 " |
| " 3 " 4..... | 3-5 " |
| " 4 " 5..... | 4-5 " |
| " 5 " 6..... | 5-5 " |
| " 6 " 7..... | 6-5 " |
| " 7 " 8..... | 7-5 " |
| " 8 " 9..... | 8-5 " |
| " 9 " 10..... | 9-5 " |

ABSTRACT of Money Order Business.

| Year. | Amount of Orders Issued. | Amount of Orders Paid. |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1867..... | £ 4,304 5 11 | £ 1,850 11 9 |
| 1868..... | 4,008 9 2 | 2,282 13 7 |
| 1869..... | 4,151 11 11 | 2,158 14 6 |
| 1870..... | 3,941 1 0 | 1,991 15 5 |
| 1871..... | 3,909 9 8 | 2,616 0 6 |

ONTARIO.

The latest published report upon this subject is that for the year ending 31st Decem-

ber, 1870. The following table shows most compendiously the progress made since the article published in the Year Book for 1870:

| | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Population of Ontario..... | | | About | 1600000 |
| Population between the ages of five and sixteen years..... | 447728 | 464315 | 470400 | 480066 |
| Colleges in operation..... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| County Grammar Schools..... | 102 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Academies and Private Schools reported..... | 812 | 282 | 279 | 284 |
| Normal and Model Schools for Ontario.... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Total Common Schools in operation as reported..... | 4291 | 4918 | 4990 | 4408 |
| Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools.. | 161 | 162 | 165 | 168 |
| Free Schools reported in operation (included in total Com. Schools.....) | 8838 | 8986 | 4181 | 4244 |
| Grand Total Educational Establishments in Ontario..... | 4955 | 4882 | 4928 | 4970 |
| Total Students attending Colleges and Universities..... | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |
| Total Pupils attending County Grammar Schools..... | 5606 | 5649 | 6608 | 7361 |
| Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools..... | 6743 | 6635 | 6492 | 6562 |
| Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario..... | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Ontario..... | 882719 | 890305 | 411746 | 421876 |
| Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools..... | 13024 | 2764 | 23084 | 20652 |
| Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model and Common Schools..... | 416812 | 434033 | 446160 | 450161 |
| Total amount paid for the Salaries of Common and Separate School Teachers in Ontario..... | \$1008516 | \$1146543 | \$1175166 | \$1222061 |
| Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Common and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c..... | \$379072 | \$141301 | \$149780 | \$139390 |
| Grand Total paid for Common and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus..... | \$1477588 | \$1588944 | \$1624946 | \$1712061 |
| Total amount paid for Grammar School Masters' Salaries..... | \$94820 | \$95843 | \$37069 | \$105158 |
| Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Grammar School Houses..... | \$19100 | \$10267 | \$7878 | \$20690 |
| Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c..... | \$332325 | \$332650 | \$390590 | \$386107 |
| Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario..... | \$1920023 | \$2027199 | \$3059738 | \$2178711 |
| Total Com. School Teachers in Ontario... | 4890 | 4996 | 5084 | 5185 |
| Total Male do do..... | 2840 | 2777 | 2775 | 2758 |
| Total Female do do..... | 2041 | 2219 | 2279 | 2412 |
| Average number of months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays..... | 111 10 | 111 6 | 111 6 | 111 6 |

The returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Increase in School population in 4 yrs..... | 35,240 |
| Do in Common Schools..... | 142 |
| Do in R. C. Separate do..... | 2 |
| Do in Free do (included in Common Schools)..... | 406 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Increase in Educational Establishments..... | 116 |
| Do in Pupils attending Common Schools..... | 39,147 |
| Do in Pupils attending R. C. Separate Schools..... | 1,728 |
| Do in Students, &c., in all establishments..... | 42,949 |
| Do in sums paid for educational purposes..... | \$258,698 |

Since the report from which the above facts are drawn was published the Legislature of the Province has by the Act 34 Vic.,

cap. 33 made all Common Schools free, to be supported by Provincial grants and local taxes, and has made the education of children compulsory on parents and guardians. (See Year Book for 1874, p. 183.) The large change, even under the old law from fee-supported to free schools indicated by the above figures is noteworthy.

Besides the Universities, Colleges, Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, and Public or (Common) Schools, arrangements are being made to establish in Toronto a School of Technology, and a Provincial Model Farm with a School or College of Agriculture.

QUEBEC.

In this Province we have no later published report than that for 1869-70. The progress made since the last article in the Year Book is shown as follows:—

| | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Common Schools and other Educational Institutions | 3712 | 3913 | 3912 |
| Pupils | 208,030 | 212,838 | 211,498 |
| Contributions for all purposes | \$728,191 | \$792,819 | \$:91,357 |

To this has to be added the Provincial Grant amounting to over \$180,000 and making the total expenditure in 1869 upon schools etc. under government inspection or management, over \$1,075,000. There were 234 students in the then normal schools against 217 in 1868 and 219 in 1867. Altogether these have issued 83 diplomas to teachers of academies, 539 to teachers of model schools, and 721 to teachers of common or elementary schools—in all 1346 in 12 years. In the Universities and several colleges as well as the normal schools, lectures on agriculture are given, and two schools of agriculture have been in operation. Some of the colleges, notably that of Masson at Terrebonne, have devoted a large part of their resources to complete courses of instruction in commercial pursuits; and academies for the purpose have been founded by the Commissioners in Montreal and Quebec. Schools of Design &c. are in operation in those cities, and a Model Farm with school of agriculture is in course of preparation and organization. A technological school is attached to McGill University and others are in contemplation.

Altogether the progress in both the larger Provinces, seems to be rather in improving the schools and extending their usefulness, than in gathering in a greater proportion of pupils to the population. The limit attainable under the voluntary system seems to have been well-nigh reached; and the results of the experiment in Ontario of the compulsory system have not yet been ascertained.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick a new School Act was passed in 1871 (see Year Book for 1872 pp 155 & 6.) By it the School Trustees of each district are bound to provide school accommodation for all persons therein, between the ages of 5 and 20, free of charge. Arrangements can only be made with existing schools upon condition that they make them free, and

bring them under the authority of the Act and regulations. In addition to the Provincial grant, a tax is levied in each county equal to 30 cents per head, and a local tax sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the law—including a poll tax of \$1 per head—is raised by the localities. Serious objection has been raised to this law by the Roman Catholic population, who desire to use their own taxes for schools under their own management, and not subject to the government inspection, examination of teachers, regulations respecting text books &c. A question has been raised indeed as to this Act, of some political importance. The Imperial B. N. A. Act of 1867, provided that "nothing in any such (Provincial) law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union," and that "where in any Province a system of separate or Dissident schools exists by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province an appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." In New Brunswick schools under E. C. ecclesiastical and other control had received portions of the Government grants &c. for educational purposes; but they had never been recognized in any legislation as having a separate and distinct legal status. Upon appeal the Governor General in Council (upon the report of the Minister of Justice) decided that they were not, for that reason, within the purview of the constitutional guarantees above stated, and the case has since been carried to the Privy Council in Britain, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons of Canada.

The regulations since adopted have, perhaps, made the feeling of the minority stronger on the subject. One of these (No. 20) provides that "symbols or emblems, distinctive of any national or other society, political party or religious organization, shall not be exhibited or employed in the school room, either in its general arrangements or exercises, or on the person of any teacher or pupil;" and No. 21 provides that "It shall be the privilege of every teacher to open and close the daily exercises of the school by reading a portion of Scripture (out of the Common or Douay version, as he may prefer,) and by offering the Lord's prayer. Any other prayer may be used by permission of the Board of Trustees. But no teacher may compel any pupil to be present at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the Board of Trustees."

But, as in Ontario, the effects of the new law are not yet seen in the statistics before us,—the last report published being that for 1871:

The Rev. Mr. Rand formerly of Nova Scotia, has succeeded Mr. Bennett as Provincial Superintendent.

Parish Schools in operation in 1870; winter term, 825; summer term, 838—Do, 1871 do. do. 872; do. do. 898.

Pupils Registered 1870; winter term, 30,698; summer do. 33,627—1871; winter term 32,025; summer do. 33,297.

Proportion of population in school 1871; winter 1 in 8.92; summer 1 in 8.59.

The average attendance was, in winter,

shows most since the book for 1870:

| |
|--------------|
| 1870 |
| 1800000 |
| 488996 |
| 16 |
| 101 |
| 284 |
| 8 |
| 4408 |
| 198 |
| 4244 |
| 4970 |
| 1930 |
| 7351 |
| 6582 |
| 800 |
| 421876 |
| 27652 |
| 459161 |
| \$1222681 |
| \$139380 |
| \$1712061 |
| \$105158 |
| \$20690 |
| \$336107 |
| \$3173711 |
| 5185 |
| 2758 |
| 2412 |
| 111 |
| 116 |
| 39,157 |
| 1,723 |
| 42,340 |
| 228,698 |
| the above |
| the Legisla- |
| Act 54 Vis. |

17,761, or an increase of 1,046 on the previous year, and in summer 17,755, an increase of 145. The total number of teachers employed was 414 males and 507 females; in winter, an increase over 187) of 55 (although a decrease of 12 was shown in the male teachers), and in summer 335 male and 507 female, an increase of 5 altogether, but a decrease of 35 in the male teachers. The sums expended on teachers' salaries were \$90,939 derived from the Provincial Government, being an increase of \$3,513; and \$118,545 from local sources, an increase of \$9,965, or a grand total of \$319,473, and increase of \$7,008. Total expended by Provincial Government—\$193,972. There were, besides, 12 county grammar schools, with 672 registered pupils in winter and 634 in summer, and an average attendance of 412,

a little over one-fifth of the pupils being, however, under 10 years of age. On this was expended by the Province \$3,234, and from local sources \$1,815—total, \$5,049. In October, 1870, there were 24 teachers enrolled in the training school; in January, 1871, 35; in April, 42; and in October, 48. In 1871, 21 first class, 61 second, and 82 third class diplomas were granted. Of these 121 were to female and only 20 to male teachers.

We are unfortunately not in possession of the statistics of progress made in Nova Scotia or the newer Provinces. It will be seen by reference to the synopsis of legislation elsewhere that Manitoba has made provision for a system of schools, and the Dominion has made an ample grant of land to provide for their sustenance.

Public Accounts of the Dominion.

The Public Accounts as laid before Parliament do not bear later date than the end of the fiscal year June 30th, 1871, that is the same date as the statements published in the Year Book of last year. Monthly statements are, however, published in the *Canada Gazette*, and from these we compile the table which we subjoin of the Revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1872:—

The expenditure of the Dominion, compiled from the same source, showing the payments by months is as follows:

EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30th, 1872.

| Months. | \$ |
|-----------------|-----------|
| July | 2,604,967 |
| August | 1,835,852 |
| September | 1,407,142 |
| October | 1,994,287 |
| November | 1,185,100 |
| December | 1,150,057 |
| 1872. | |
| January | 2,511,087 |
| February | 771,842 |
| March | 719,309 |
| April | 1,903,967 |
| May | 998,771 |
| June | 1,835,157 |

Total Expenditure..... \$18,904,684

The compilation which we have been able to make of the Revenue, sufficiently shows the details up to June, 1872. But we have no later details of the heads of Expenditure than those furnished by the Public Accounts to June, 1871, as follow:

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

| | \$ | cts. |
|---|-----------|------|
| Interest on Public Debt..... | 5,155,304 | 21 |
| Charges of Management..... | 806,086 | 82 |
| Sinking Funds..... | 421,668 | 24 |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 30,618 | 02 |
| Civil Government..... | 642,370 | 69 |
| Administration of Justice..... | 314,410 | 87 |
| Police | 36,547 | 87 |
| Penitentiaries and Prison Inspectors..... | 219,212 | 29 |
| Legislation..... | 356,206 | 84 |
| Geological Survey and Observatories..... | 46,779 | 82 |
| Arts, Agriculture and Statistics..... | 6,178 | 64 |
| Census..... | 159,508 | 87 |
| Emigration and Quarantine.... | 71,700 | 08 |
| Marine Hospitals and Mariners' Fund..... | 35,551 | 68 |
| Pensions..... | 52,611 | 40 |
| Militia and Defence..... | 908,784 | 86 |
| Public Works..... | 785,858 | 63 |
| Ocean and River Steam Service | 358,088 | 88 |
| Lighthouses and Coast Service. | 384,692 | 58 |

RECEIPTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1872.

| MONTHS. | Totals. | Miscellaneous. | Bill Stamps | Public Works including Railways. | Post Offices. | Excise. | Customs. |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 1871. | | | | | | | |
| July | 1,564,282 | 484,133 | 11,478 | 74,240 | 34,413 | 280,281 | 667,652 |
| August | 2,018,421 | 60,861 | 19,140 | 106,689 | 60,547 | 328,965 | 1,382,227 |
| September | 1,824,213 | 154,315 | 15,318 | 122,372 | 28,371 | 343,758 | 1,180,530 |
| October | 2,066,566 | 66,413 | 16,746 | 138,956 | 57,294 | 409,065 | 1,381,151 |
| November | 1,737,028 | 74,960 | 18,745 | 140,561 | 84,294 | 468,998 | 949,966 |
| December | 1,384,542 | 78,781 | 15,284 | 87,295 | 84,294 | 438,672 | 700,272 |
| 1872. | | | | | | | |
| January | 1,317,579 | 49,098 | 13,890 | 72,222 | 55,993 | 397,765 | 728,377 |
| February | 1,521,799 | 37,994 | 19,949 | 43,778 | 76,411 | 657,282 | 857,282 |
| March | 1,544,511 | 64,861 | 11,062 | 35,690 | 35,251 | 338,090 | 1,058,945 |
| April | 1,668,819 | 106,279 | 9,283 | 24,298 | 57,730 | 352,496 | 1,071,730 |
| May | 2,205,814 | 43,278 | 23,408 | 112,234 | 100,078 | 640,338 | 1,297,521 |
| June | 1,471,619 | 47,098 | 15,988 | 112,498 | 36,907 | 527,292 | 892,438 |
| Totals..... | 20,300,138 | 1,319,872 | 189,616 | 1,110,981 | 632,579 | 4,733,630 | 12,287,821 |

Public Accounts of the Dominion.

209

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Fisheries..... | 97,827 51 |
| Culling Timber..... | 62,131 22 |
| Railway and Steamboat In- speculation..... | 8,821 00 |
| Subsidies to Provinces..... | 2,624,940 23 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 165,716 05 |
| Charges on Revenue Customs. Do Excise..... | 50,441 49 |
| Do Post Office..... | 129,563 56 |
| Do Public Works..... | 815,470 59 |
| Do Minor Revenues..... | 831,071 72 |
| Superannuation..... | 35,436 78 |
| North West Territories..... | 12,830 49 |
| | 14,243 97 |
| Total Consolidated Fund... | 15,623,081 72 |

REDEMPTION.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Redemption of Public Debt.... | 614,893 41 |
| Savings Banks..... | 335,931 58 |
| Total Redemption..... | 950,824 99 |

OPEN ACCOUNTS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Investments..... | 2,056,905 84 |
| North West Territory..... | 773,371 75 |
| Public Works..... | 2,366,376 44 |
| Province of Canada Debt Acct' Do Ontario Do .. | 4,607 39 |
| Do Quebec Do .. | 1,153,598 65 |
| Do .. | 790,000 00 |

We gather from these tables the following result:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Gross Revenue for 1872..... | \$20,300,133 |
| Gross Expenditure..... | 13,964,661 |

Surplus.....1,335,469

The figures of the above statement are taken from the Public Accounts; but those of the tables which are compiled from the

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Debt of the Dominion, from 1st July, 1867 to 1st, 1871, according to the

Canada Gazette, may be somewhat altered by the final revision before they get into the volume of Public Accounts of next year. But they must be accepted as substantially correct; and they show the fact of a large surplus in the financial operations of the year; which may be accepted as one very important test of the undoubted prosperity of the Dominion.

We subjoin a comparison of the items Revenue for three years:—

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1869-70 | 1870-71 | 1871-72 |
| Customs..... | \$9,334,212 1/2 | \$11,820,838 | \$12,287,821 |
| Excise..... | 3,619,822 | 4,837,609 | 4,738,830 |
| Post Office... .. | 573,565 | 627,966 | 652,379 |
| Public Works..... | 1,006,844 | 1,161,981 | 1,110,981 |
| Bill stamps.. .. | 134,047 | 180,738 | 189,616 |
| Miscellaneous | 843,035 | 925,394 | 1,319,972 |

Totals.....15,612,225 10,054,211 20,300,133

An examination of these figures, shows the gratifying fact of progressive increase under every head, with one very trifling exception.

In referring to the statements showing the financial position of the Dominion, Mr. Langton, the Auditor, states in a letter to Sir E. Hincks, from the Board of Audit: "We have added a fourth year since confidence to these statements, and the result of the whole period shows that since July 1867, there has been an expenditure on Capital Accounts, out of Income, of \$6,104,627.58, and that, although \$3,640,248.19 of that amount was expended in the year 1870-71, the net debt for the first time in the history of the country decreased by \$503,224.80."

We subjoin a comparative statement of the debt of the Dominion:—

of the Dominion, from 1st July, 1867 to 1st, 1871, according to the rate of interest it bears.

| LIABILITIES. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Without Interest.... | 5,540,681 46 | 7,357,516 07 | 16,128,755 75 | 15,992,256 24 | 15,809,448 81 |
| At varying rates..... | 1,475,965 20 | 1,372,873 87 | 49,080 01 | 215,670 75 | ..... |
| At 4 p. c. Interest.... | 1,326,020 36 | 1,482,809 41 | 8,462,849 19 | 10,988,455 77 | 10,784,737 01 |
| " 5 do | 39,105,484 05 | 38,842,604 18 | 41,450,757 78 | 41,715,796 57 | 42,421,848 16 |
| " 6 do | 42,724,770 65 | 44,468,162 66 | 46,278,051 78 | 47,061,627 43 | 46,976,648 78 |
| " 7 do | 2,873,200 00 | 3,378,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Debt..... | 93,046,051 73 | 96,896,666 20 | 112,361,998 39 | 115,993,706 76 | 115,492,682 76 |
| Total Interest ... | 4,851,710 70 | 4,974,273 93 | 5,188,641 90 | 5,355,614 96 | 5,371,082 30 |
| Average Interest. | 5 21 | 5 13 | 4 62 | 4 61 | 4 65 |
| ASSETS. | | | | | |
| Without Interest.... | 1,468,690 84 | 4,209,856 29 | 15,812,184 68 | 15,675,193 64 | 14,366,317 84 |
| At varying rates..... | 3,174,960 16 | 3,162,825 75 | 1,460,016 25 | 353,860 99 | 677,754 14 |
| At 3 p. c. Interest.... | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| " 3 do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,883,089 40 | 5,055,492 89 |
| " 4 do ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,708,234 70 | 2,076,176 03 | 1,884,117 36 |
| " 5 do | 12,244,725 90 | 13,334,215 96 | 14,019,390 12 | 14,358,230 70 | 15,862,739 09 |
| " 6 do | 434,333 46 | 432,683 46 | 442,853 46 | 437,313 46 | 886,743 78 |
| Total Assets..... | 17,317,410 38 | 21,139,531 46 | 36,502,679 19 | 37,783,964 31 | 37,796,165 11 |
| Total Inte-est..... | 753,187 48 | 806,968 26 | 929,268 20 | 1,001,452 06 | 1,068,269 50 |
| Average Interest. | 4 35 | 3 77 | 2 53 | 2 65 | 2 88 |
| Total Debt..... | 93,046,051 73 | 96,896,666 20 | 112,361,998 39 | 115,993,706 76 | 115,492,682 76 |
| Total Assets..... | 17,317,410 38 | 21,139,531 46 | 36,502,679 19 | 37,783,964 31 | 37,796,165 11 |
| Net Debt..... | 75,728,641 37 | 75,757,134 74 | 75,859,319 20 | 78,209,742 45 | 77,706,517 65 |
| Total Int. on Debt... .. | 4,851,710 70 | 4,974,273 93 | 5,188,641 90 | 5,355,614 96 | 5,371,082 30 |
| Total Int. on Assets..... | 753,187 48 | 806,968 26 | 929,268 20 | 1,001,452 06 | 1,068,269 50 |
| Net Interest..... | 4,098,523 22 | 4,167,311 67 | 4,259,373 70 | 4,354,162 90 | 4,302,812 80 |
| Average rate..... | 5 41 | 5 50 | 5 63 | 5 56 | 5 54 |

The following three official Statements of the Capital Expenditure place the matter in a very clear light :—

I.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

| | 1867-68. | 1868-69. | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | Total. |
|---|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Miscellaneous Public Works | 525,120 08 | 325,127 86 | 281,630 61 | ..... | 1,130,885 15 |
| Intercolonial Railway | 50,081 61 | 169,782 12 | 1,567,586 40 | 2,866,376 44 | 4,653,826 60 |
| North West ..... | ..... | 19,118 13 | 1,821,887 35 | 773,871 75 | 2,614,872 23 |
| Total, Capital Expenditure | 574,208 32 | 514,023 11 | 3,671,104 36 | 3,640,248 19 | 8,399,583 98 |
| Increase or decrease of Debt. | +23,498 87 | +102,184 46 | +2,350,423 25 | -503,224 80 | +1,977,876 28 |
| Capital Expenditure from Income | 545,714 95 | 411,838 65 | 1,320,681 11 | 4,143,472 99 | 6,421,707 70 |
| Expenditure on Public Works in former years, now transferred from Capital Accounts to Consolidated Fund, <i>vide</i> Statement..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 317,680 12 |
| | | | | | 6,104,027 58 |

II.

| | | |
|---|---------|--------------|
| Consolidated Fund Balance, July, 1867..... | \$ cts. | 6,558,808 04 |
| Less Public Works Expenditure in 1863, charged to Province..... | | 52,631 81 |
| Consolidated Fund Balance, July, 1871..... | | 6,504,121 23 |
| | | 400,093 66 |
| | | 6,104,027 58 |

III.

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|--------------|
| Surplus Income of Consolidated Fund by Statement, 1870..... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 2,618,248 77 |
| Receipts of Consolidated Fund, 1871..... | 19,335,560 81 | | |
| Expenditure of do do | 15,623,081 72 | | |
| Surplus Income do do | 3,712,479 09 | | |
| Sinking Fund do do | 421,686 24 | | 4,134,165 53 |
| Balance charged to Consolidated Fund, not through Cash, 1870 | 340,014 06 | | 4,752,894 10 |
| do do 1871 | 306,352 46 | | 648,366 52 |
| | | | 6,104,027 58 |

DEBT AND INTEREST PER CAPITA.

The net Debt of the Dominion amounts to \$21.73 2-5 per head of the total population. The net Interest of the Dominion amounts to only \$1.20½ per head of the population.

The debt was incurred in the construction of public works which have promoted so greatly the rapid growth of the Dominion.

Imports and Exports of the Dominion.

211

Perhaps the most remarkable of the features of the Dominion, is the immense increase of its trade since Confederation. This increase is altogether greater than the most sanguine anticipated, before that event took place. In 1846-47 the total trade amounted to \$94,791,880; in 1871-72 it reached \$194,070,190; showing that the volume of trade had more than doubled within the period. For the purpose of comparison we repeat the figures showing the total trade for the two last decennials:—

| Years. | Total Trade. |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1850..... | \$29,708,497 |
| 1851..... | 31,905,481 |
| 1852..... | 35,504,100 |
| 1853..... | 55,782,739 |
| 1854..... | 65,518,515 |
| 1855..... | 64,274,630 |
| 1856..... | 75,681,401 |
| 1857..... | 66,437,222 |
| 1858..... | 52,550,461 |
| 1859..... | 58,299,242 |

And another between the years 1860 and 1869, inclusive, shows as follows:

| Years | Total Trade |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1860..... | \$38,965,093 |
| 1861..... | 76,119,843 |
| 1862..... | 79,398,067 |
| 1863..... | 81,453,335 |
| 1864 ½ year..... | 34,589,054 |
| 1864-5..... | 80,614,351 |
| 1865-6..... | 96,479,738 |
| 1866-7..... | 94,791,840 |
| 1867-8..... | 119,797,879 |
| 1868-9..... | 130,899,940 |

These two past decennials show remarkable progress; but the first three years of the present show more remarkable progress still:

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1869-70..... | \$148,387,829 |
| 1870-71..... | 170,266,589 |
| 1871-72..... | 194,070,190 |

The increase alone of these three years is almost as large as the total trade in 1850.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

The gross value of Goods Imported into the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, was \$111,430,527
The value of Exports for same... 82,639,663

Aggregate trade of the Dominion. 194,070,190
The amount of duties collected was..... \$13,045,692.82

The aggregate of tons of shipping was, exclusive of British Columbia..... 12,516,600.00

Value of goods imported from G. Britain entered for consumption, 1871-2..... 61,900,702.00
do do 1870-1 49,108,170.00

Increase..... 12,732,532.00
Value of goods exported to G. Britain, 1871-2..... 25,637,990.00
do do 1870-1 24,173,224.00

Increase..... 1,464,772.00
Value of goods imported from United States entered for consumption, 1871-2..... 34,217,967.00
do do 1870-71 29,022,837.00

Increase..... 5,195,582.00

Exported to U. States, 1871-2... 31,896,816.00
do do 1870-1 .. 30,975,642.00
Increase..... 921,174.00

The chief items of exports for the last fiscal year 1871-2, exclusive of B. Columbia and Manitoba, were:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Produce of the Mine..... | \$3,926,608 |
| do Fisheries..... | 1,348,508 |
| do Forest..... | 23,685,382 |
| Animals and their products..... | 12,416,618 |
| Agriculture..... | 13,378,562 |
| Manufactures..... | 2,380,435 |

It thus appears that the product of the forest is for the largest item of exports of the Dominion; and it will probably be a growing one for many years to come. The following statement shows a detail of the articles exported:

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|--|-----------|---------------------|
| Ashes, Pot.....Brls | 12,590 | \$578,814 |
| Ashes, Pearl..... | 1,482 | 50,430 |
| Timber Ash.....Tons | 6,970 | 68,499 |
| Birch..... | 25,304 | 173,045 |
| Elm..... | 23,481 | 229,849 |
| Maple..... | 618 | 4,429 |
| Oak..... | 88,712 | 1,280,420 |
| White Pine..... | 493,826 | 4,155,974 |
| Red Pine..... | 45,534 | 387,976 |
| Tamarac..... | 4,370 | 9,723 |
| Walnut.....M Ft. | 1,571 | 51,001 |
| Basswood, Butter-nut & Hickory.....M Ft. | 1,501 | 24,510 |
| Standard Staves.....Mille | 2,302 | 516,538 |
| Other Staves..... | 7,406 | 296,290 |
| Battens.....Pca. | 68,050 | 2,838 |
| Knees and Futtocks..... | 3,043 | 3,433 |
| Scantling..... | | 256,343 |
| Deals.....Ft Hund | 174,483 | 5,113,978 |
| Deal Ends..... | 43,388 | 25,193 |
| Planks and Boards.....M Ft. | 882,061 | 8,527,249 |
| Spars.....Pcs. | 31,312 | 227,602 |
| Masts..... | 422 | 13,225 |
| Handspikes..... | 614 | 149 |
| Laths.....Mille | 143,009 | 161,145 |
| Lathwood.....Cords | 1,432 | 9,490 |
| Fire Wood..... | 185,698 | 469,781 |
| Shingles.....Mille | 109,389 | 240,730 |
| Shingle Bolts.....Cords | 8,474 | 31,908 |
| Stave Bolts..... | 2,507 | 7,440 |
| Oak Logs.....M Ft. | 725 | 8,028 |
| Spruce Logs..... | 6,312 | 27,559 |
| Pine Logs..... | 5,663 | 28,763 |
| Sleepers & Railway Ties.....Pcs. | 938,326 | 194,698 |
| Oars.....Pairs | 1,631 | 2,451 |
| Other Woods..... | | 496,165 |
| Total..... | | \$23,685,381 |

GENERAL FEATURES OF TRADE.

Mr. Bouchette, the Commissioner of Customs, in the report upon the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion for the fiscal year 1871, in his report to Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, makes the following statements:

"The comparative value of the goods entered for consumption, and the duties collected thereon, and the value of exports during the fiscal years 1869-70 and 1870-71, are as follows, omitting fractions, viz:—

| | Entered for Consumption. | Duties. | Exports. |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1869-70..... | \$71,237,603 | \$9,462,040 | \$73,575,480 |
| 1870-71..... | 86,047,482 | 11,643,655 | 74,173,618 |
| Inc. 1870-71. | 15,709,879 | 2,380,715 | 600,128 |

"Looking at the two chief countries with which the great bulk of Canadian trade is carried on—Great Britain and the United States—we find that the value of goods entered for consumption from the former, has increased from \$38,595,433, in 1869-70, to \$49,163,170, in 1870-71, or about 27.4%, and that the amount entered for Consumption, from the latter (the United States) during the same periods respectively, was \$21,723,166 (1869-70), and \$23,022,937 (1870-71), or an increase of 17.3%. The value of our Exports to Great Britain, has, however, somewhat decreased, the Returns of 1869-70, showing \$24,960,925, and of 1870-71, \$21,173,224. Our Exports to the United States have also decreased, the value stated in the Returns for 1869-70, being \$32,984,652, and for 1870-71, \$30,975,612, leaving still an increase of Exports to the United States over Imports from that country of nearly \$2,000,000.

"With the British West Indies the aggregate amount of the trade in Imports and Exports last year, has increased on the antecedent year by \$518,671, but this increase is entirely in our own Exports to those Islands, and British Guiana. The import trade with the Spanish West Indies, which in 1869-70 amounted to \$2,423,421, suffered a reduction in 1870-71 to \$2,018,930. The Exports to Cuba, however, show an increase from \$1,230,263 to \$1,493,851."

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The Shipping Returns exhibit a considerable increase in the tonnage, both British and Foreign, engaged in the carrying trade with countries outside of the Dominion, both by sea and upon our inland waters, the total tonnage so employed being for the last two years as follows:—

| | Inwards. | Outwards. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1869-70 | 5,794,125 | 5,618,745 |
| 1870-71 | 6,570,771 | 6,519,257 |

MANITOBA.

"The Province of Manitoba figures for the first time in the annual tables of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion, laid before Parliament. The period covered by the returns however, covers the last half only of the fiscal year 1870-71. The tariff under which the Customs duties are at present collected, is that which existed at the time of the organization of that section of the country into a Province, and the rates of which are much below those imposed by the general Tariff of the Dominion. The value of goods imported into and entered for Consumption during the six months referred to, i. e., from 1st January to 30th June, 1871, is \$286,437, and the amount of duties collected, \$15,723. The value of goods exported from the Province of Manitoba for the quarter ending 30 June, 1871, is \$30,520—the great bulk of which consists of furs dressed and undressed.

COMPARISON OF EXPORTS.

The values of the principal articles, the growth produce and manufactures of the

Dominion exports during the last three years; shows general increase:—

| | 1869-70. | 1870-71. | 1871-72. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Produce of the Mine | \$2,487,068 | \$3,221,461 | \$3,936,608 |
| Produce of the Fisheries.... | 3,608,549 | 3,994,275 | 4,343,508 |
| Produce of the Forest | 20,940,484 | 22,352,211 | 23,635,382 |
| Animals and their products | 12,133,161 | 12,582,925 | 12,416,618 |
| Agricultural products | 13,676,619 | 9,853,146 | 13,373,562 |
| Manufactures.. | 2,193,659 | 2,201,331 | 2,334,435 |

VESSELS BUILT IN DOMINION.

The number and tonnage of vessels built in the Dominion during the fiscal year under consideration, are as follows:

| | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | Average ton. of Vessels. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Ontario..... | 55 | 7,777 | 141 3-10 |
| Quebec..... | 80 | 20,661 | 258 3-10 |
| Nova Scotia .. | 148 | 44,307 | 303 4-10 |
| N. Bruns..... | 108 | 33,253 | 308 3-10 |

This Statement, says Mr. Bouchette, shows that, not only the largest number of vessels and largest aggregate tonnage of shipping are built in the Maritime Provinces, but that the average tonnage of such vessels is as 306 to 253 compared with the Province of Quebec; and 3:3 to 1:14 compared with Ontario—a difference, however, readily explained as regards the latter comparison from the inland position of Ontario.

DUTIES.

"Comparing, by Provinces, the Customs' duties collected during the late fiscal year, with their respective collections the year preceding, we find that the per centage of increase in each Province, has been in—

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Ontario | 37-98 per cent. |
| Quebec..... | 22-39 " |
| Nova-Scotia..... | 17-41 " |
| New Brunswick..... | 19-43 " |

"The proportion of the whole amount of duties collected in the Dominion, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, which each of the four Provinces named contributed to the Customs' Revenue, stands as follows, viz:—

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Ontario..... | 23-20 per cent. |
| Quebec..... | 50-23 " |
| Nova-Scotia..... | 11-32 " |
| New Brunswick..... | 10-22 " |

"The gross amount of the Customs' duties collected in Canada, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1871, compared with collections of the twelve months ending 30th June 1870, shows an increase of upwards of 2½ per cent., in the former, over the latter period."

It should be remarked that a very large portion of the duties collected in the Province of Quebec (principally at the port of Montreal) is upon goods consumed in all parts of the Dominion.

Montreal Telegraph Company.

213

The following are statistics of the Montreal Telegraph Company :

| DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. | In Dom'n of Canada. | In United States. | Total. |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Poles, miles of..... | 9,080 | 1,220 | 10,300 |
| Wire, Do | 16,344 | 1,756 | 18,000 |
| Cables, Do | 11½ | ½ | 12 |
| Offices, number of, including Branch Offices..... | 829 | 15½ | 844½ |
| Sets of instruments, number of..... | 974 | 203 | 1,177 |

BUSINESS DONE DURING THE YEAR 1871.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Number of Messages, Dominion..... | 1,141,647 |
| " " United States..... | 118,106 |
| Total | 1,259,753 |

Number of cable messages sent to and from the Dominion, 8,624. The cable tariff was raised in 1871 from \$7.50 to \$15 and \$10—this accounts for the number of cable messages being less than last year, 1870.

Number of words of report supplied to press, about 8,000,000; capital, \$1,250,000. Last dividend, 10 per cent. per annum.

To give an idea of the prodigious number of words sent to the newspaper press by this Company in one year, we may state that an ordinary long newspaper column, of small

close type (brevier), contains about 150 words; consequently 8,000,000 words would be 5,333 columns. Each of these columns would give 5 pages of an ordinary octavo book. The whole would, therefore, make 53 octavo volumes of 500 pages each—a greater amount of reading matter, we venture to assert, than the greater part of the world has any conception of.

The subjoined is a list of the officers and offices of the Company.

The Company was incorporated in 1847. The Head Office is at Montreal. Sir Hugh Allan is President, and Mr. James Dakers, Secretary.

Capital, \$1,250,000. Miles of Line, 18,000. Number of Offices, including Branch Offices, 850. Tariff between places in CANADA, not more than 12 miles apart, 15 cents for 10 words, and one cent for each additional word.

TARIFF TO ALL OTHER PLACES ON THIS LIST 25 CENTS, AND ONE CENT FOR EACH ADDITIONAL WORD

This Company Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, &c.

LIST OF OFFICES, 20th November, 1872.

OFFICES MARKED THUS * ARE SUMMER OFFICES.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Abe. Corn, Q Abercorn Station, Q Acton, Q Acton, GTR, O Acton, O Adams, N Y Adams Centre, N Y Adamsville, Q Agincourt, Q Ailsa Craig, O Ainsleyville, O Alexandria, O Alexandria Bay, N Y Allanburg, O Allandale, O Almonte, O Alton, O Atona, N Y Alliston, O Amberley, O Amherstburg, O Ancaster, O Angus, O Antwerp, N Y Appin, O Appleton, O Arkona, O Arnprior, O Arthabaska, Q | Arthabaskaville, Q Arthur, O Assametsquagan, Q Aston, Q Aultsville, O Aultsville Station, O Aurora, O Aurora Station, O Ausable Forks, N Y Ayers Flats, Q Aymer, O Aymer, Q Ayr, O Arnott, O Baden, O Baker, N Y Ballantynes, O Baltimore, O Bangor, N Y Baruchois, Q Bark Lake, O Barnston, Q Barrie, O Bath, O Bathurst, N B Batiscaan, Q Battersen, O Bayfield, O Beachburg, O | Beachville, O Beamsville, O Beauharnois, Q Beaverton, O Becancours, Q Bellamy, O Belle Ewart, O Belle River, O Belleville, O Belleville, GTR, O Belleville, N Y Bell's Corners, O Belcell, Q Benson Landing, Vt Berkshire, Vt Berlin, O Berlin GTR, O Berlin Falls, N H Berthier, Q Bertie, O Bethany, O Bethel, Me Bic, Q Black Brook, N Y Black Cape, Q Blacklands, N B Black River, Q Blairton, O Blenheim, O | Bloomingdale, N Y Blucvale, O Blyth, O Bobcaygeon, O Bolton, O Bombay 4 Co n'rs, N Y Bonaventure, Q Bonhead, O *Bord a Plouffe, Q Bradwell, O Bowmanville, O Bowmanville GTR, O Bracebridge, O Bradford, O Bradford Station, O Brasside, O Bramley, O Brampton, O Brampton GTR, O Bertie, O Brantford, O Brantford, GTR, O Brasher Falls, N Y Breslan, O Brewer's Mills, O Bridgeport, O Bridgeport, O Fringham, Q Bright, O Brighton, O; |
|--|---|--|--|

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Brighton, GTR, O | Colborne GTR, O | Erin, O | Hawkesbury, O |
| Bristol, Q | Colchester, O | Ernestown, O | Hawkesbury Mills, O |
| Britannia Mills, Q | Colbrook, O | Essex, N Y | Hawkesville, O |
| Brookville, O | Coldwater, O | Ethelmin, Q | Hawkstone, O |
| Brookville GTR, O | Collingwood, O | Evans Mills, N Y | Helena, N. Y. |
| Brome Corner, Q | Collingwood Stn., O | Everton, O | Helena, Q |
| Brompton Falls, Q | Collins Bay, O | Exeter, O | Hemmingford, Q |
| Brooklin, O | Combermere, O | Falmouth, Me | Henderson, N Y |
| Brownville, N Y | Como, Q | Farmersville, O | Heron, N Y |
| Brucefield, O | Compton, Q | Farnham, Q | Hesper, O |
| Brudenel, O | Consecon, O | Farran's Point, O | Hillsburg, O |
| Brush's Mills, N Y | Cookstown, O | Father Point, Q | Hillsdale, O |
| Bryant's Pond, Me | Copenhagen, N.Y. | Fenelon Falls, O | Hogansburg, N Y |
| Buckingham, Q | Copetown, O | Fergus, O | Holland's Landing, O |
| Buctouche, N B | Cornwall, O | Fingal, O | Hollin, O |
| Buffalo, N Y | Cornwall, GTR, O | Flesherion, O | Hull, Q |
| Burke, N Y | Corunna, O | Florence, O | Hull Landing, Q |
| Boucherville, Q | Coteau Landng, Q | Fontbill, O | Huntertown Mills, Q |
| Burritys Rapids, O | Coteau, GTR, Q | Forest, N Y | Huntingdon, Q |
| Bronte, O | Cote St. Paul, Q | Forrest, O | Harrisville, N Y |
| *Cacouna, Q | Cowansville, Q | Fort Covington, N Y | Hopkinton, N Y |
| Caledonia, O | Cowansville Stat'n, Q | Fort Erie, O | Ingersoll, O |
| Cambray, O | Craighurst, O | Ft. Ticonderoga, N Y | Invermay, O |
| Camden East, O | Craig's Road, Q | Fox River, Q | Irish Creek, O |
| Cambridge, O | Creemore, O | Frankford, O | Iroquois, O |
| Campbells, O | Crosby Mills, O | Franklin, O | Island Pond, Vt |
| Campbellford, O | Cross Hill, O | Franklin Falls, N Y | Isle Verte, Q |
| Campbellton, N B | Crown Point, N.Y. | Frelighsburg, Q | Joliette, Q |
| Canfield, O | Cumberland, O | Frenchman's Bay, O | Kamouraska, Q |
| Cannington, O | Colton, N.Y. | Fort Jackson, N Y | Kars, O |
| Canton, N.Y. | Crary's Mills, N.Y. | Galt, O | Kazubazua, Q |
| Cape Cove, Q | Dalhousie, N. B. | Gananoque, O | Keenansville, O |
| Cape Rosler, Q | Danemora, N.Y. | Gananoque, GTR, O | Keenawille, N Y |
| *Cape Rouge, Q | Danville, Q | Jarden Island, O | Kempville, O |
| Cape St. Ignace, Q | Danville Junction, Me | Gaspé, Q | Kempville Station, O |
| Cape Vincent, N.Y. | Davenport, O | Gatineau Mills, Q | Kenmore, O |
| Caraquette, N.B. | Deer River, N.Y. | Gatineau Point, Q | Kerwood, O |
| Carillon, Q | De Kalb Junct N.Y. | Georgetown, GTR, O | Kettleby, O |
| *Carillon Whf. Q | Delaware, O | Georgetown, O | Kilburn, O |
| Carleton, Q | Derby Line, Vt. | Georgetown, GTR, O | Kincardine, O |
| Carleton Place, O | Desert, Q | Georgeville, Q | King, O |
| Carleton Pl. Station, O | Des Joachims, Q | Gilead, N H | Kingston, N B |
| Carlton, O | Des Rivieres, Q | Gilford, O | Kingston, O |
| Carp, O | Detroit, Mich. | Glenallen, O | Kingston, GTR, O |
| Carron Brook, O | Dexter, N.Y. | Glencoe, O | Kingville, O |
| Carthage, N.Y. | Dickinson's Land'g, O | Glencoe, Stn, O | Kilnburg, O |
| Castleton, O | Do. Land'g Stn. O | Gloucester, O | Knapps, N Y |
| Caughnawaga, Q | Don, O | Goderich, O | Knowlton, Q |
| Causapscal, Q | Doucet's Landng, O | Goderich Station, O | Komoka, Q |
| Cayuga, O | Douglas, O | Goodwood, O | La Belle, Q |
| Centreville, N.Y. | Douglastown, Q | Gorham, N H | Lacadie, Q |
| Chambly, Q | Drayton, O | Gorrie, O | Lachine, Q |
| Champlain, N.Y. | Dresden, O | *Gould's Landing, O | Lachine Locks, Q |
| Chateauguay, N.Y. | Drumbo, O | Gouverneur, N Y | Lachine Junction, Q |
| Chatham N.B. | Drummondville, O | Grafton, O | Lachute, Q |
| Chatham, O | Drummondville, Q | Grafton Station, O | Lacolle, Q |
| Chatham, Q | Duffin's Creek, O | Granby, Q | Lakefield, O |
| Chatsworth, O | Duncanville, O | Grande Anse, N B | Lake Metapedia, Q |
| Chaudiere Junc't'n Q | Dundas, O | Grand Grève, Q | Lambton, O |
| Chaudiere Station Q | Dundee, Q | Grand River, Q | Lanark, O |
| Chaumont, N.Y. | Dunham, Q | Granton, O | Lancaster, O |
| Cheever, N.Y. | Dunville, O | Gravenhurst, O | Lansdowne, O |
| Chelsea, Q | Durham, O | Greenwood, O | Lapralrie, Q |
| Chesterville, O | Dechene, Q | *Grenville, Q | L'Assomption, Q |
| Chippawa, O | East Franklin, Vt | Grenville Station, Q | Lawrence, N Y |
| Church's Falls, O | East S'dy Creek, N Y | Griffin's Cove, Q | Leamington, O |
| Clarendon Centre, Q | East Templeton, Q | Grimby, O | Lefroy, O |
| Clarksburg, O | Ecclesville, O | Guelph, O | Leth, O |
| Clarksville, O | Eden, O | Guelph, GTR, O | Lennoxville, Q |
| Clayburg, N.Y. | Eden Mills, O | Hadiow Cove, Q | L'Epiphanie, Q |
| Clayton, N.Y. | Edwards, N Y | Hallburton, O | Leslieville, O |
| Clifford, O | Edwardsburg, O | Hamburg Station, O | Levis, Q |
| Clifton, N.B | Edwardsburg, GTR, O | Hamilton, O | Limehouse, O |
| Clifton, O | Eganville, O | Hampton, O | Lindsay, O |
| *Clifton House, O | Egmondville, O | Hanover, O | Linwood, O |
| Clinton, O | Elgin, O | Harrisburg, O | Lisbon, N.Y. |
| Clinton Mills, N.Y. | Elizabethtown, N Y | Harriston, O | L'Islet, Q |
| Clintonville, N.Y. | Ellenburg, N Y | Harrow, O | L'Islet Station, Q |
| Coaticooke, Q | Elmira, O | Harrowsmith, O | Listowell, O |
| Cobourg, O | Eltora, O | Harwood, O | Little Metis, Q |
| Cobourg GTR, O | Embro, O | Hastings, O | Lloydtown, O |
| Colborne, O | Enniskillen, O | Havelock, Q | Londesborough, O |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| London, O | Mount Forrest, O | Perch, O | River David, Q |
| London, G T R, O | Moorfield, O | Perth, O | R. du Loup, en bas, Q |
| Longueuil, Q | Napanee, O | Peru, N Y | R. du Loup, en haut, Q |
| Longwood, O | Napanee, G T R, O | Peterboro, O | R. du Loup, G T R, Q |
| L'Original, O | Newboro, O | Petersburg, O | Rivière Ouelle, Q |
| Low, Q | Newburg, O | Petawawa, O | Roches Point, O |
| Lowville, N.Y. | Newbury, O | Phillipsburg, O | Rockingham, O |
| Lucan, O | New Carlisle, Q | Philadelphia, N Y | Rockwood, O |
| Lucan G T R, O | New Carleton, O | Phillipsburg, Q | Rosemont, O |
| Lucknow, O | Newcastle, G T R, O | Pickanock, Q | Roseau, O |
| Lyn, O | Newcastle, N B | Pictou, O | Rouses Point, N Y |
| Lyn G T R, O | New Edinburgh, O | Pierrep't Manor, N Y | Roxton Falls, Q |
| Lynden, O | New Gloucester, Me | Pierreville Mills, Q | Royal Hotel, N.Y. |
| Longford Mills, O | New Hamburg, O | Pierreville Village, Q | Russell, N Y |
| Lawrenceville, N.Y. | New Haven, N Y | Plantagenet, O | Russin, Clint'n Co, N Y |
| Madisco, N.B. | * New Liverpool, Q | Plattsburg, N Y | Ruthven, O |
| Madoc, N.Y. | New Lowell, O | Plattsville, O | Sacketts Harbor, N Y |
| Madrid, N.Y. | Newmarket, O | Plossis, N Y | Sackville, N B |
| Madrid Depot, N.Y. | Newport, Q | Point Claire, Q | Sand Hill, N Y |
| Magog, Q | New Richmond, Q | * Point Farm, O | Sandpoint, O |
| Malden, O | Newry, O | Point Fortune, Q | Sandwich, O |
| Mallorytown, O | Newtonville, O | Point Levi, Q | Sandy Bay, Q |
| Malone, N.Y. | Niagara, O | Point St Peter, Q | Sandy Creek, N Y |
| Malton, O | Nicolet, Q | Pokemouche, N B | Saranac, N Y |
| Manchester, O | Nicolson, O | Portage du Fort, Q | Sarula, O |
| Manilla, O | Norfolk, N Y | Port Burwell, O | Sarula, G T R, O |
| Mannsville, N.Y. | North Gower, O | Port Colborne, O | Saybee, Q |
| Manotick, O | North Stratford, N H | Port Credit, O | Scarboro, Q |
| Mansonville, Q | North Troy, Vt | Port Dalhousie, O | Schomberg, O |
| Maria, Q | Northumberland, N H | Port Daniel, Q | Scotland, Q |
| Markdale, O | North Wakefield, Q | * Port Darlington, O | Scotford, O |
| Markham, O | North Yarmouth, Me | Port Dover, O | Selby, O |
| Midland, O | Norton Mills, Vt | Port Elgin, O | Seyern Bridge, O |
| Milan, N H | Norton Pond, Vt | Port Houry, N Y | Shakespeare, O |
| Milburn, O | Norval, O | Port Hope, O | Shannonville, O |
| Milma, O | Norwich, O | Port Hope, G T R, O | Shannonville S'n, O |
| Milford, O | Norwood, O | Port Huron, Mich | Sharon, O |
| Millbrook, O | Nottawa, O | Portland, Me | Shediac, N B |
| Millbrook Station, O | Nouvelle, Q | Portland, G T R, Me | Sherbrooke, Q |
| Mill Cove, Q | Nicholville, N Y | Portneuf, Q | Sherbrooke Station, Q |
| Mill Roches, O | New Glasgow, Q | Port Perry, O | Shigawake, Q |
| Mill Point, O | Oakville, O | Port Robinson, O | Shingle Creek, N Y |
| Mill Bank, O | Oakwood, O | Port Rowan, O | Shipregan, N B |
| Milton, O | Odessa, O | Port Ryerse, O | Simcoe, O |
| Milverton, O | Ogdensburg, N Y | Portsmouth, O | Singhamton, O |
| Minden, O | Oil Springs, O | Port Stanley, O | Six Portages, O |
| Mission Point, Q | Old Durham, Q | Port Union, O | * Skedd's Mills, O |
| Mitchell, O | Omar, N Y | Port Whitby, O | Smith's Falls, O |
| Marmora, O | Omeme, O | Potsdam, N Y | Smith's Falls Stat'n, O |
| Martins, N.Y. | Omeme Station, O | Potsdam Junction, N Y | Smith's Mills, Q |
| Martinsburg, N.Y. | Orangeville, O | Prescott, O | Solxante, Q |
| Maskinonge, Q | Orillia, O | Prescott Junction, O | Sombra, O |
| Massena, N.Y. | Ormsdown, Q | Prescott Wharf, O | Somerses, Q |
| Matane, Q | Orono, O | Preston, O | Sorel, Q |
| Matapedia, Q | Osgoode, O | Princeville, O | Southampton, O |
| Matilda, O | Oshawa, O | Prince Albert, O | South Bay, O |
| Maxwell, O | Oshawa, G T R, O | Princeton, O | South Bolton, Q |
| Meadowdale, O | Oswego, N Y | Pulaski, N Y | South Durham, Q |
| Meaford, O | Ottawa, O | Parishville, N Y | South Paris, Me |
| Mechanic Falls, Me. | Otterville, O | Pierpont, N Y | Spencerville, O |
| Melbourne, Q | Owen Sound, O | Quebec, Q | St Alexander, Q |
| Melocheville, Q | Oxford, Me | Queerston, O | Stanbridge Station, Q |
| Merrickville, O | Oxford, O | Queensville, O | St Andrews, Q |
| Merriton, O | Pabos, O | Quilo, Q | Stanford, Q |
| Metcalf, O | Paisley, O | Raymondville, O | * St Anne, Bt de l'Isle Q |
| Methu's Mills, Q | Pakenham, O | Redford, N Y | St Anne, Bt de Lisie |
| Metis (Grand), Q | Papineauville, Q | Redwood, N Y | Station, Q |
| Mexico, N.Y. | Paris, G T R, O | Reufrew, O | St Anne la Perade, Q |
| Mohr's Carriers, O | Paris, G W R, O | Rensselaer Falls, N Y | St Anne la Pocatre, Q |
| Monkton O | Paris Town, O | * Repentigny, Q | Stanstead, Q |
| Mono Mills, O | Park Hill, O | Richford, Vt | Stark Water, N H |
| Montbelle, Q | Park Hill Station, O | Richibucto, N B | St Arnand, Q |
| Montreal, Q | Parry Sound, O | Richland, N Y | Stayner, O |
| Moer's Junction, N Y | Paspebiac, Q | Richmond, Q | St Bruno, Q |
| Moore, O | Patterson, O | Richmond, Q | St Catharines, O |
| Morish Centre, N Y | * Paul Smith's, N Y | Richmond Hill, O | St Celestin, Q |
| Morley, N Y | Peche, Q | Richmond Hill St'n, O | St Charles, Q |
| Morrisburg, O | Pembroke, O | Richville, N Y | St Charles, en bas, Q |
| Morrisburg Station, O | Penetanguishene, O | Rigaud, Q | St Cuthbert, Q |
| Morton, O | Peninsula Gaspé, Q | Rimouski, Q | St Dominique, Q |
| Moulinette, O | Perce, Q | River Beaudette, Q | St Edouard, Q |
| Mount Brydges, O | | | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| St Eustache, Q | St Vallere, Q | Tweed, O | Waverley, O |
| St Flavie, Q | St Vincent de Paul, Q | Tyendinaga, O | Welland, O |
| St Francis, G T R, Q | St Williams, O | Tyrconnell, O | Wellfleet, O |
| St Francois du Lac, Q | Summerstown, O | Tyrone, O | Wellington, O |
| St Grégoire, Q | Summit, N Y | Underwood, O | Wellington Square, O |
| St Guillaume, Q | Sunderland, O | Union, O | Wendover, O |
| St Henri, Q | Sutton, O | Unionville, O | West Bromo, Q |
| St Hilaire, Q | Sutton, Q | Upper Wakefield, Q | Weston, O |
| St Hubert, Q | Sutton Flats Station, Q | Upton, Q | West Paris, Me. |
| St Hyacinthe, Q | Sweetsburg, Q | Uxbridge, O | West Port, O |
| Surling, O | Sydenham, O | Valleyfield, Q | Westport, N.Y. |
| Suttsville, O | St Jerome, Q | Vankleek Hill, O | West Shefford, Q |
| St Jacobs, O | St Therese, Q | Varennes, Q | West Winchester, O |
| St Jean Baptiste, near Montreal, Q | Tamworth, O | Varna, O | Whitby, O |
| S. Jean Port Joli, Q | Tara, O | Vaudreuil, Q | Whitby G T R, O |
| St Johns, Q | Tarlou, Q | Vercheres, Q | Whitehall, N.Y. |
| St Lambert, Q | Tavistock, O | Vienna, O | Whitevale, O |
| St Mary's, O | Teeswater, Q | Victoria Farm, Q | Wick, O |
| * St Mary's, G T R, O | Terrebonne, Q | Victoria, O | Wilder, O |
| * St Nicholas, Q | Thamesville, O | Victoria Road, O | Wilder Station, O |
| Stockholm Depot, N Y | Theresa, N Y | Waddington, N.Y. | Willsborough, N.Y. |
| St Octave, Q | Thornbury, O | Walkerton, O | Winchester Springs, O |
| Stonefield, Q | Thornvale, O | Walkerville, O | Windsor, O |
| Stittsville, Q | Thornhill, O | Wallaceburg, O | Windsor, Q |
| Stouffville, O | Thornhill Station, O | Wallacetown, O | Wingham, O |
| St Ours, Q | Thorold, O | Walton, O | * Wolfe Island, O |
| St. Pius's, Q | Three Rivers, Q | Wardsville, O | Woodbridge, O |
| Stratford, O | Tiurso, Q | Warkworth, O | Woodstock, O |
| Stratford, G T R, O | Ticonderoga, N Y | Warwick, Q | Woodville, O |
| Strathroy, O | Tilsonburg, O | Watertown, O | Woodville Junc., O |
| Strathroy Station, O | Tiverton, O | Waterford, O | Wroxeter, O |
| Streetsville, O | Toronto, O | Waterloo, O | Wyebriidge, O |
| St. Romuald, Q | Tottenham, O | Waterloo, Q | Wyoming, O |
| St. Scholastique, Q | Tracadie, N B | Waterloo Station, Q | Yamachiche, Q |
| St Thomas, O | Trenton, O | Watertown, N. Y. | Yamaska, Q |
| St Thomas, Q | Trenton, G T R, O | Waterville, Q | Yarker, O |
| Stukeley Mills, Q | Trois Pistoles, Q | Watford, O | Yarmouth, Me. |
| | Turin, N Y | Waubashene, O | Yorkville, O |
| | | | Zurich, O |

Patent Office of Canada.

By the Act of last Session, Vic. 35, Cap. 24, any foreigners may take out patents in Canada, (residence being no longer made a condition of obtaining one.) But all articles patented must be manufactured in Canada; and the article patented must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent

and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent. A patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country.

(Official.)

RULES, REGULATIONS AND FORMS OF THE CANADA-PATENT-OFFICE, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1872.

GENERAL RULES.

1. A personal appearance of the applicant or his representative at the Patent Office is not required, unless specially called for by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, the business being transacted in writing.
2. In all cases the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of his allegations and the validity of the instruments furnished by him or his agent.
3. Correspondence will be carried on with the applicant, or his agent, but only with one person.
4. All documents must be legibly and neatly written on foolscap paper (say 18 inches long and 8 wide) with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.
5. All communications are to be addressed:—"To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa."
6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for in the forms, any form being conformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not conformable will be returned for correction.
7. Models must be neat and substantial working ones, not to exceed eighteen inches on the longest side, unless otherwise allowed by special permission; such models must be so constructed as to show exactly every part of the invention and its mode of working. In cases where samples of ingredients are required by law, they must be contained in glass bottles properly arranged; but dangerous or explosive substances are not to be

sent. Both models and bottles must bear the name of the inventor, the title of the invention, and the date of the application and must be furnished to the Patent Office free of charge and in good order.

8. All fees required to be paid by law must be transmitted with the application, in current, bankable funds, enclosed in registered letters. Post Office orders are preferred. In no case should money be sent enclosed with models.

9. An application for a Patent must be proceeded with and perfected within two years after the lodging of the petition, in default of which it will be regarded as abandoned; and all previous proceedings and payment of fees will be held at the expiration of that period as of no avail.

10. Two or more separate inventions cannot be claimed in one application, nor patented in one Patent. But if separate matters are represented to be so dependant on, and connected with each other as to be necessarily taken together to obtain the end sought for by the inventor, the Commissioner of Patents shall be the Judge whether or not the pretensions of the applicant in such respect can be entertained.

11. The filing of a protest against the issuing of a Patent shall not be taken in itself as sufficient reason to withhold the granting of such Patent to an applicant.

12. A *Caveat* shall be composed of a specification (and drawings), certified on oath [See form No. 24] and the filer thereof may lodge with it additional papers during its currency, provided they are relevant exclusively to the same invention. The person filing a *Caveat* will not be entitled to notice of any application pending at the time of filing his *Caveat*.

13. All drawings must be made on one or more sheets of tracing linen (eight by thirteen inches) neatly executed, without colors.

14. In the matter of a re-issue, under Section 19 of the Act, whatever is really embraced in the original application and so described or shown in the same that it might have been embraced in the original Patent, may be the ground for a re-issue. No new matter shall be introduced into the specification, nor shall the model and drawings be amended each by the other. In the absence of model or drawing, the re-issue may contain amendments upon satisfactory proof to the Commissioner that such amendments were a part of the invention, although omitted in the original application.

15. Information in relation to pending cases will be furnished only so far as it becomes necessary in conducting the business of the Office.

16. The Office cannot respond to inquiries as to the probability of an alleged invention being patented in advance of an application for a Patent; nor to inquiries founded upon brief and imperfect descriptions, propounded with a view of ascertaining whether alleged improvements have been patented, and, if so, by whom; nor can it act as an expounder of the Patent law, nor as counsellor for individuals, except as to questions arising within the Office.

17. All business with this Office should be transacted in writing. The action of the Office will be based exclusively on the written record. No attention will be paid to any alleged verbal promise or understanding in relation to which there is any disagreement or doubt.

18. Assignments of Patents are to be accompanied by a copy thereof; such copy will be kept in the Patent Office; and the original will be returned to the person sending it with certificate of registration thereon. The copy to be neatly written on foolscap paper (8 by 13 inches), with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.

19. All cases connected with the intricate and multifarious proceedings arising from the working of the Patent Office, which are not specially defined and provided for in these Rules, will be decided in accordance with the merits of each case under the authority of the Commissioner; and such decision shall be communicated to the interested parties through the Departmental correspondent of the Patent Office.

20. NOTICE.—I. Correspondence with the Department is carried through on the Canadian Mail, free of postage.

II. Every paper forwarded to the office should be accompanied by a letter, and a separate letter should be written on every distinct subject.

III. In order to avoid unnecessary explanations and useless loss of time and labour, it is particularly recommended that reference be made to the law before writing on any subject to the Department; and it is also recommended in every case, to have the papers and drawings prepared by competent persons, in the interest both of the applicant and of the public service.

IV. Although it is optional for the applicant to annex drawings to the Specification of a *Caveat* or not, still it is important in the interest of the inventor, always to attach drawings to such specification.

V. It is in the interest of the applicant that the greatest possible care should be taken with the papers, as dispatch and regularity in the proceedings are thereby promoted.

VI. A copy of the rules with a particular section marked, sent to any person making an inquiry, intended as a respectful answer by the Office.

The Appendix of Forms which will be sent to any person who may make application for a Copy consists of PETITIONS. 1. "By a sole Inventor," 2. "By Joint Inventors," 3. "By an Assignee or Legatee, Mutatis Mutandis," 4. "By an Inventor and Assignee," 5. "By an Administrator or Executor," 6. "For a re-issue by the Inventor," 7. "For a re-issue by the Assignee," 8. "Form of surrender to be written on the original Patent," 9. "For the extension of the period of a Patent (Invention)," 10. "For the extension of the period of a Patent (Assignee)," 11. "Extension of a Provincial Patent to the whole Dominion," 12. "Power of Attorney," 13. "Revocation of Power of Attorney."

SPECIFICATIONS.—14. "For a Machine," 15. "Drawings," 16. "For an Art or Process," 17. "For a Composition of Matter."

OATHS.—17. "By Sole Inventor," 18, 20 & 21. "Joint Inventors," 22. "For a Re-issue Inventor," 23. "For a Re-issue Assignment of the entire Interest," 24. "Caveat."

ASSIGNMENTS.—25. "Of an entire interest (or undivided one half interest (of an invention),) before the issue of Patent," 25. "Of an entire interest in a patent; and 27 "Disclaimer to be in Duplicate."

The Customs Circulars for 1873 related to:—

Customs Circular No. 93, January 31st, 1872.—Ordered that all invoices of Littlefield and Chamberlin's Wood Screws, dated since December 27th, 1871, filled with the old discount of sixty per cent, must have added to them a value for duty of twenty four per cent.

Customs Circular No. 94, 12th February, 1872, states that by the decision of the Treasury Board the article of "Shoddy," properly "Shoddy Wool," is liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad val.*

Customs Circular No. 95.—In consequence of complaints from Clifton and other frontier ports, all Collectors were ordered to return all manifests by mail, immediately after the goods they represent have been secured by the Collectors; the Collectors affixing the official stamp as well as a signature.

Circular No. 96, decides that "Bristol's Sarsaparilla," and all similar compounds containing spirits are subject to a duty under the present tariff at the rate of \$1.20 per gallon, with an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent, on bottles and packages; and the Department having ascertained that these articles have been entered at several ports as proprietary medicines at 25 per cent *ad val.*, the Minister of Customs instructs Collectors to allow whatever stock of the above may remain in bond, to be entered for duty at the said *ad val.* rate of 25 per cent., but that all future importations must pay the specific duty of \$1.20 per Gallon, and 15 per cent. on bottles, &c., or unless, an alteration is effected in the law.

Customs Circular No. 97, March 18th, 1872.—Recites, that there has been diversity of practice at different ports respecting the item of marble, as to admitting it free of duty. The circular goes on to recite, that there are two classes of marble mentioned in the act: the first being "blocks" which means all pieces capable of subdivision, by sawing, into two or more slabs of not less than two inches thick, and such slabs, to be entitled to free entry, must not have undergone any process of manufacture beyond the terms of the Tariff, viz: "Sawn on two sides only." All "blocks" specially shapen, such as round, octagon or tapering being subject to the *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. The second class is described as "slabs," and may be defined as oblong or square pieces not over inches thick, not specially shapen, which must have undergone no process other than sawing, and having at least two edges rough—the term "edges" applying either to the sides or ends; and it should be remembered, that any planing or other preparation for the manufacture of "Head Stones," "Mantle Pieces," &c., renders such "slabs" liable to *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Circular No. 98, March 27, 1872.—Provides for a system of glass seals, for the security of bonded and unaccustomed goods, carried in the Cars of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies.

Customs Circular No. 99, May 3rd, 1872.—Requests Returns of Steam Fire Engines imported.

Customs Circular No. 100, May 5th, 1872.—Informs Collectors that "Foundry Facings" are alleged to have been admitted free of duty at many ports of the Dominion under the name of "Black Sand" and state that "the Sand" mentioned in Schedule C, of the Tariff, is a natural product, while the "Foundry Facings" is manufactured from "Sea Coal," "Charcoal," "Plumbago," and other minerals, and is legally liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem* as unenumerated.

Customs Circular No. 101, May 12th, 1872.—Informs Collectors that it is not considered necessary that they should be required to compile and forward annual import returns.

Customs Circular No. 102, May 27th, 1872.—Advise with directions the sending of Sealed Locks to be substituted for Bar and Shackle Locks for the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, with directions for use.

Customs Circular No. 103, June 8th, 1872.—Provides for the refund of Tea and Coffee Duties under the Act of last Session.

Customs Circular No. 104, June 13th, 1872.—Gives further detailed instructions as to the refund and re-entry of "Tea" and "Coffee" Duties.

Customs Circular No. 105, June 15th, 1872.—Gives further instructions on the same subject.

Special Customs Circular, June 21st, 1872.—Allows Post Masters to act in certain cases as Customs Officers for re-bonding and re-warehousing packages of "Tea and Coffee."

Customs Circular No. 106, June 21st, 1872.—States that by Order in Council on the exportation of "Needles" which have paid duty on importation to be used with "Sewing Machines" manufactured in the Dominion, the duties so paid on the Needles shall be refunded, when the Sewing Machines are exported from Canada, together with such imported Needles. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Circular No. 107, August 17th.—Referring to circular No. 93, on the subject of discount on Littlefield and Chamberlin's "Wood Screws" states that a further reduction from fifty to thirty per cent, has been allowed by that firm, and stating that this reduction is equivalent to an advance upon the net cost of the screws of forty per cent. The duty is to be collected accordingly.

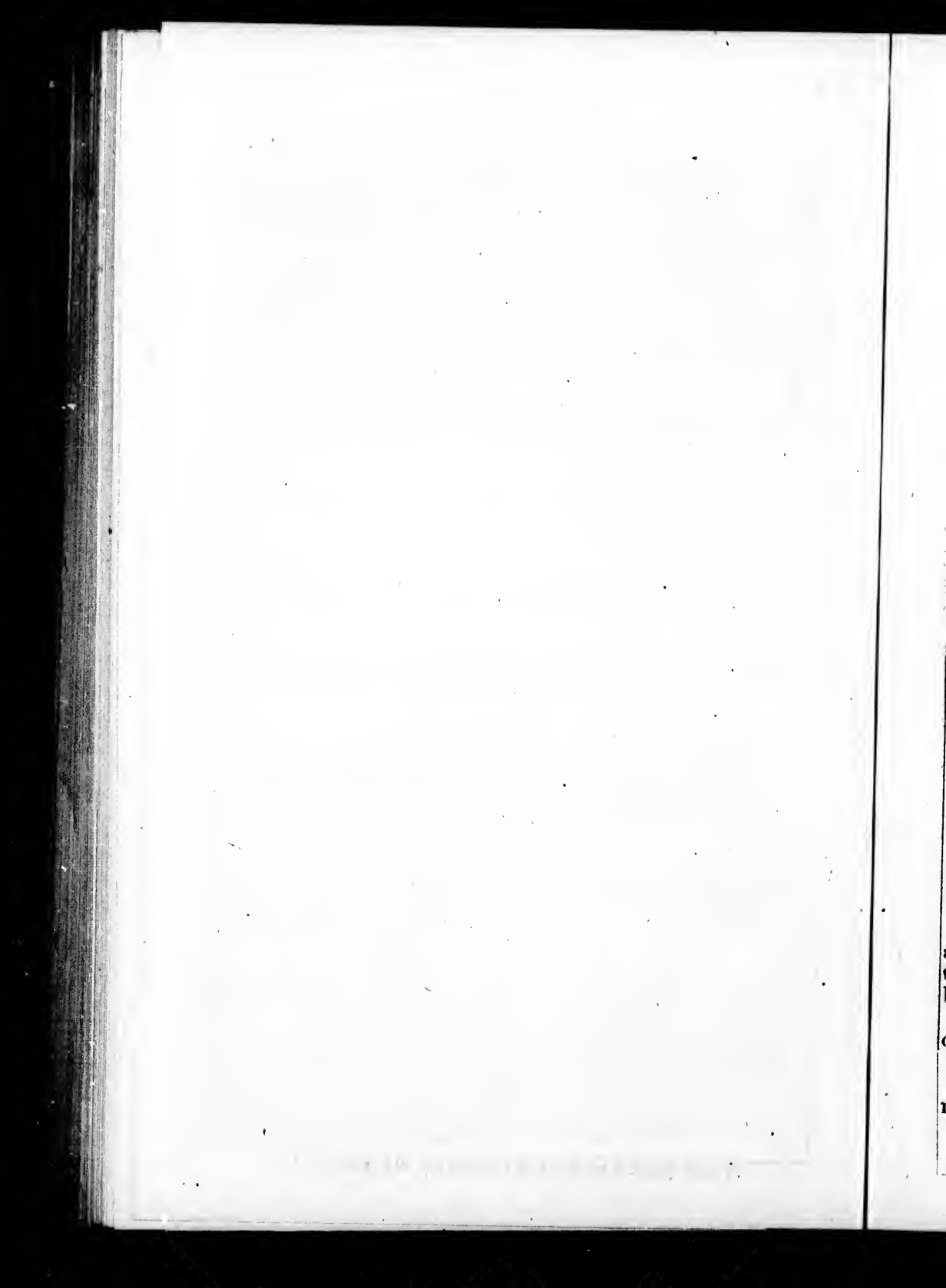
Customs Circular No. 108, 6th November, 1872.—Orders Collectors in consequence of the difference of opinion at several different port of entry respecting "Calf Skins," or "Kips," to charge 15 per cent *ad valorem* on calf or kip, weighing less than 50 lbs. as being unenumerated, and 19 per cent. *ad valorem* on calf or kip, weighing 50 lbs or more per dozen, such skin being generally known in the trade as upper leather, and as such chargeable with the lower duty under the Tariff. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Customs Circular No. 109, 2nd December, 1872.—Refers to the sending of returns to the Department.

Customs Circular No. 110, 7th December, 1872.—An order of the Governor General, in Council, dated 14th May last, having reference to the mode of establishing or computing

the Tonnage of Foreign Vessels entering or clearing at any of the ports in this country, and subject by law to the payment of tonnage dues when so entering or clearing, has ordered and directed that such tonnage dues shall be levied and collected upon the tonnage of such Foreign Vessels, as computed in accordance with the Rules laid down in Part 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854—that is to say, in accordance with the British Measurement of such tonnage, and you are therefore to be governed hereafter by the Rule so laid down, should you not already have adopted it in the collection of tonnage dues at your port. It will therefore be your duty to cause Foreign Ships trading at your port subject to the payment of tonnage dues, to be measured under the Rules prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, referred to; but whenever such ships have been previously measured at any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that satisfactory evidence of that fact shall be produced to you, you are to be governed by the British measurement so shown to have been made. I have also to call your attention to the fact that certain Foreign Countries having adopted the British mode of computing the tonnage of ships, you are not called upon to re-measure the ships of such countries, but that you are to be governed by the Tonnage as shown by the Registries of such ships. The only countries so far that have adopted the Rule of Measurement laid down by the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, are Denmark and the United States of America, official notice of which has been given to the Government of Canada, and is now communicated to you for your future guidance in such cases. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

Order in Council, December 21st, 1872.—Orders, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of last Session, that from and after the first day of January next, a duty of ten per cent. is authorized, and it is to be collected on Tea and Coffee imported into Canada from the United States.



Advertisements.

JOHN MARTIN,
Plumber, Gas & Steamfitter,

MANUFACTURER & IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN GAS FIXTURES,

Plumber, Gas and Steamfitter, Brass Goods,

Copper and Iron Work, Gas and Steam Fittings

Sole Agent in Dominion for

THE UNDERGROUND GAS MACHINE,

For lighting Dwellings, Churches, Factories, and Public Buildings.

MACHINE IN OPERATION ON THE PREMISES

Also undertake the Warming of Public and Private Buildings, Manufactories and Conservatories, Vineries, Improved Hot Water Apparatus, "GOLD'S" Low Pressure Steam, also High Pressure Steam in Coils and Pipes.

POST OFFICE BOX 468.

25 & 27, St. Antoine St., MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

USE

**SIMPSON'S
CATTLE SPICE.**

SIMPSON'S CATTLE SPICE is the Finest and Cheapest CONDITION POWDER in the World.

It gives a relish to the coarsest Food. It fattens cattle in an incredibly short time which is abundantly proved by thousands of Testimonials from the principal farmers and breeders in England and Canada.

Give it a trial, and you will find your animals fatten quicker than they ever did before, at half the cost.

No cattle using it require any medicine.

Price 25 cents per Pound Package. Sold, Retail, by all respectable Grocers and Chemists: Wholesale by

C. CARLICK, 138 St. James Street, Montreal.

Advertisements.

THE
C. W. Williams Manufacturing Co.,

MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED

Singer and Howe Sewing Machines,

For Family and Manufacturing Purposes,

Beg to call the attention of the reader to the unequalled successes our FAMILY SINGER PATTERN SEWING MACHINE has met with at the various exhibitions held in Canada this year, they having been awarded a Diploma and Highest First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, September, 1872; a Diploma and First Prize at the Central Exhibition, Guelph, October, 1872; and First Prize for greatest Range of Stitching at the Western Exhibition, London, October, 1872.

The unqualified successes our manufacture has met with, and the unexampled increasing demands upon us for our SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from all parts of this Dominion, Europe, South America, Mexico and Cuba, has brought us to be the largest and most complete Sewing Machine Factory in Canada. Extraordinarily Favourable Terms granted to qualified Agents.

✂ WRITE FOR CIRCULARS AND PARTICULARS. ✂

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1872.

CAPITAL \$500,000.

THE C. W. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,

OFFICE AND SALEROOMS,

347 NOTRE DAME STREET,

FACTORY AND FOUNDRY,

14 to 30 St. Germain Street, Montreal.

CHARLES W. HALL,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Advertisements.

The Canada Guarantee Company

Devoted Solely to the issuing of Bonds of Security for Employees in positions of trust.

HEAD OFFICE,

MONTREAL.

Directors:

President,

SIR ALEX. T. GALT, K.C.M.G., MONTREAL.

Vice-President,

JOHN RANKIN, Esq., (Rankin & Beattie, Montreal.)

THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., (D. Torrance & Co., Montreal; and Cramp, Torrance & Co., Toronto.)

D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq., (Macdougall & Davidson, Montreal.)

EDWD. MACKAY, Esq., (Joa. Mackay & Bro., Montreal.)

JOHN MOLSON, Esq., (Vice-President Molson's Bank, Montreal.)

R. J. REEKIE, Esq., Montreal.

JAS. ROSE, Esq., (Morland, Watson, Rose & Co., Montreal.)

JOHN L. BLAIRKIE, Esq., (Blairkie & Alexander,) President Canada Landed Credit Company, Toronto.

WM. GOODERHAM, JR., Esq., Managing Director Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company, Toronto.

A. R. MACMASTER, Esq., (A. R. MacMaster & Bro., Toronto), President Toronto Board of Trade.

JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., Merchant, President Quebec Bank.

DONALD McINNES, Esq., Merchant, President Bank of Hamilton, and Director Great Western Railway, Hamilton.

Legal Advisers:

MESSRS. CARTER & HATTON, MONTREAL.

Manager and Secretary.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN

APPROVED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

And its Bonds authorized to be accepted in lieu of Private Suretyships.

ON BEHALF OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Its Bonds are also accepted by the Governments of Quebec and British Columbia, and by the principal Banks, Railways, Building Societies, Insurance Companies, Municipal Corporations (City, Town and County), Boards of Trade and Mercantile Firms in Canada.

IT IS ALSO

THE ONLY COMPANY LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT.

To transact Guarantee business throughout the Dominion.

This Company was established in view of reducing the hitherto excessive charge⁸ imposed by a monopoly to a fair and equitable basis, and the gratifying support it has so far received is a convincing evidence that the action of the Directors has been appreciated, and that their anticipation of a very much more extended business than has hitherto—in the face of high rates—been effected, will be fully realized.

The Rates of Premium are based upon the experience of eight years' management of the business in Canada, whilst the forms of Bond granted are liberal and comprehensive, and afford ample security to the Employer.

Forms of application, rates, prospectuses, and all information may be obtained from the undersigned at the Head Office of the Company, 235 St. James Street, Montreal.

EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager.

Montreal, December, 1872.

INDEX.

INDEX.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----|
| Accounts, Public..... | 208 | Distressed Mariners..... | 127 | Int. Dominion Debt..... | 209 |
| Active Volunteer Militia. | 106 | Dominion Appointments | 161 | Island of Anticosti..... | 178 |
| Agents, Immigration.... | 197 | Do Assets..... | 209 | Jewish Calendar..... | 17 |
| Allan Line..... | 184 | Do Debt..... | 209 | Judiciary, Br. Columbia. | 158 |
| Altitudes, Pacific R'y.... | 107 | Do Expenditure..... | 208 | Do Manitoba..... | 158 |
| Anniversaries..... | 3 | Dominion Fisheries..... | 128 | Do N. Brunswick..... | 152 |
| Anticosti..... | 178 | Do Imports & Exports | 211 | Do Nova Scotia..... | 158 |
| Appointments, Domin. | 161 | Do Int. on Debt..... | 208 | Do Ontario..... | 147 |
| Approximate Distances, | | Do Lands Act..... | 178 | Do Quebec..... | 149 |
| Pacific Railway..... | 110 | Do do Bill..... | 39 | Landmarks, Chronologi- | |
| Architectures, Dates and | | Do Marine..... | 125 | cal..... | 12 |
| Styles of..... | 23 | Do Payments..... | 208 | Land System of Dom'on. | 177 |
| Assets of Dominion..... | 209 | Do Public Works..... | 120 | Latitudes..... | |
| Award, Geneva Tribunal. | 144 | Do Railways..... | 115, 124 | Legislation,— | |
| Banking and Currency.... | 185 | Do Receipts..... | 2, 8 | Do Manitoba..... | 314 |
| Bank and Govt. Circula- | | Do Trade..... | 211 | Do N. Brunswick..... | 311 |
| tion..... | 185 | Duties by Provinces..... | 212 | Do Nova Scotia..... | 31 |
| Bank Officers..... | 187 | Eclipses..... | 4 | Do Ontario..... | 30 |
| Bank Statistics..... | 185 | Education..... | 206 | Do Quebec..... | 28 |
| Beet Root Sugar..... | 165 | Emigrat'n from England. | 173 | Legislatures, Dominion.. | 29 |
| Bill, Dominion Lands.... | 39 | English Architecture.... | 23 | Do B. Columbia..... | |
| Bill, Pacific Railway.... | 45 | European Sovereigns.... | 5 | Do Manitoba..... | |
| Bill Stamps..... | 139 | Excise..... | 130 | Do N. Brunswick..... | |
| Bill, Trades Unions..... | 41 | Expenditure, Dominion.. | 208 | Do Nova Scotia..... | |
| Do Mining..... | 179 | Do Intercolonial R'y.... | 115 | Do Ontario..... | |
| British Columbia..... | 153 | Exploratory Survey, Pa- | | Do Quebec..... | |
| British Empire, Statistics | 158 | cific Railway..... | 110 | Length of Dom. Railw's.. | 118 |
| British Ministry..... | 24 | Export Duties..... | 139 | Letter Postage..... | 197 |
| Buildings, Public..... | 125 | Exports, Dominion..... | 211 | Liabilities of Dominion.. | 209 |
| Calendar..... | 3 | Do of Forest..... | 211 | Life Insurance..... | 191 |
| Calendar, Jewish..... | 17 | Fasts and Festivals..... | 16 | Light Houses..... | 128 |
| Calendar, Oriental..... | 16 | Festivals, &c..... | 3 | Do Inland..... | 125 |
| Canadian Dates..... | 31 | Fire Insurance..... | 191 | Mail Steamers..... | 164 |
| Canadian Legislation.... | 37 | Fisheries of Dominion.. | 128 | Mail Liquor..... | 181 |
| Canadian Pacific R'y.... | 106 | Foreign Consuls..... | 205 | Do manufactured..... | 181 |
| Canals..... | 120 | Forest Exports..... | 211 | Manitoba Legislation.. | 76 |
| Canal Tolls..... | 122 | Freight through Canals. | 133 | Marine, Dominion..... | 125 |
| Capital Expenditure..... | 210 | Gate of Rocky Mountains | 112 | Mean Temperatures..... | 85 |
| Census..... | 194 | General Councils..... | 144 | Memorable Days..... | 17 |
| Do Municipal..... | 188 | Geneva Tribunal Award. | 144 | Memoranda for Year.... | 16 |
| Chronological Land- | | Geological Survey..... | 118 | Meteorological Observat- | |
| marks..... | 21 | Gold Mines, British Co- | | lombia..... | 104 |
| Cigars manufactured.... | 132 | Do Nova Scotia..... | 143 | Halifax..... | 162 |
| Circulation, Bank & Govt | | Govt. Circulation..... | 141 | Montreal..... | 103 |
| Climate of Dominion.... | 177 | Do Nova Scotia..... | 185 | Quebec..... | 105 |
| Climatological Statistics | 83 | Grain for Distillation.. | 130 | St. John, N.B..... | 105 |
| Climatology..... | 81 | Halifax Meteorological | | Do Stations..... | 80 |
| Coal Mines, Nova Scotia. | 142 | Observations..... | 114 | Miles of Dominion R'y.. | 115 |
| Coal Oil manufactured.. | 132 | Harbors, Piers and Light- | | Militia..... | 106 |
| Comm'rs. for Affidavits, | | houses..... | 124 | Mines, Ontario & Quebec | 140 |
| Ontario..... | 148 | Harbor and River Police. | 127 | Ministry, Imperial..... | 94 |
| Quebec..... | 149 | Highest and Lowest Tem- | | Money Orders, Post Office | 204 |
| Comparative Distances, | | peratures..... | 87 | Montreal Telegraph Co.. | 213 |
| Pacific Railway..... | 108 | Holidays..... | 3 | Moon's Phases..... | 15 |
| Comparison of Exports | 212 | Hydraulic Rents..... | 130 | 3 Moon, Setting and Rising | 6 |
| Consolidated Fund..... | 208 | Immigrant Aid Societies | | Moveable Festivals..... | 3 |
| Consuls, Foreign..... | 206 | Act..... | 175 | Municipal Census..... | 198 |
| Copy Rights..... | 117 | Immigration..... | 173 | New Brunswick Legisla- | |
| Councils, General..... | 17 | Do Agents..... | 177 | tion..... | 72 |
| Courts, Sessions of, | | Do Statistics..... | 173 | Newfoundland..... | 184 |
| Ontario..... | 147 | Do United States..... | 173 | Nova Scotia Legislation. | 65 |
| Quebec..... | 149 | Imperial Ministry..... | 24 | Obituary..... | 162 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 152 | Imports & Exports, Dom. | | Observatories..... | 126 |
| New Brunswick..... | 152 | Do P. E. | | Officers of Banks..... | 187 |
| Currency and Banking.. | 155 | Island..... | 188 | Ontario Legislation..... | 49 |
| Customs Tarif..... | 184 | Indians on Pacific R'y.. | 114 | Opening, Legislatures, | |
| Dates, English Archi- | | Industrial Designs..... | 117 | Manitoba..... | 79 |
| tecture..... | 23 | Inland Marine Insurance | 184 | N. Brunswick..... | 72 |
| Days, Memorable..... | 17 | Inland Revenue..... | 129 | Nova Scotia..... | 65 |
| Dissent, Sir A. Cock- | | Insurance..... | 191 | Ontario..... | 49 |
| burn..... | 145 | Do Companies..... | 192 | Quebec..... | 50 |
| Distances, Pacific R'y.... | 108 | Do Premiums, Risks, | | Do Parliament..... | 37 |
| Do Approximate do..... | 110 | &c..... | 192 | Ordnance Lands..... | 178 |
| Distillation..... | 130 | Intercolonial Railway.. | 115 | Oriental Charitars..... | 16 |
| | | | | Pacific Railway..... | 106 |

Advertisements.

FRANCOIS ALLAIRE.

A. P. LEPINE.

BUSINESS CARD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

L. N. ALLAIRE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

*Commission Merchants, Auctioneers and
Insurance Agents.*

SEWING MACHINE STORE

—AND—

AUCTION ROOMS,

42, JOHN STREET, AND 12 PETER STREET.

Warehouse : 7, Peter St. ;

Wine Vaults, Sault-au-Matelot Street.

OFFICE: Corner of Peter and James Street, opposite

QUEBEC BANK,

QUEBEC, CANADA.

ARTHUR HARDY.

L. N. ALLAIRE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 1

ACCOUNTANTS.

AROHIBALD M'GOUIN,
Accountant, Estate Agent, &c.,
175 St. James Street,
Montreal.

ANDREW B. STEWART,
ACCOUNTANT.

Official Assignee,
Merchants' Exchange,
St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
Commissioner for taking affidavits for the
Superior Court.

JOHN FAIR,
ACCOUNTANT,
MONTREAL,
96 St. Francois Xavier St.

ADVOCATES.

W. D. DRUMMOND,
ADVOCATE,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street, Mon-
treal.

AMEDEE ARCHAMBAULT,
ADVOCATE,
No. 6 St. James Street,
Montreal.

CURRAN & VANDAL,
ADVOCATES.
J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L. | P. VANDAL, B.C.L.
58 St. Francois Xavier Street,
Montreal.

P. J. COYLE,
ADVOCATE,
88 St. James Street, Montreal.

AUCTIONEERS.

ALFRED A. BOOKER,
AUCTIONEER,
Office and Sale Rooms—Gibb's Buildings,
No. 359 and 361 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

OLIDE STE. MARIE,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
And Importers of Teas and General
Groceries,
No. 14, Nuns' New Block, Montreal.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Real Estate and General Auctioneer,
79 St. James St., "Cross' Buildings," Mon-
treal. Auctioneer to the Corporation of
Montreal, the various Church Corporations,
the lending Bank, Board of Agriculture
&c., &c.
SPECIALITIES.—Sales of Real Estate by
Auction, Trade, Grocery and Teas and Fish
Sales, Cargoes of Fish and Oils on the
Wharf, Damaged Merchandise, and pro-
duce of all kinds, farm stock, thorough-bred
cattle, &c., and Household Furniture. Sales
at private residences and his own rooms.
Appraisals and Valuations attended. Per-
sonal attention to the above.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS

AMES, HOLDEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of and wholesale deal-
ers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 23, St. Peter Street, and Head of
Evans Court, St. Paul Street,
Montreal.

MOSELEY, WHITHAM & Co.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
504 and 506 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
E. V. MOSELEY. J. WHITHAM.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

WM. DOW & CO.,
Brewers and Distillers, Montreal.
Finest India Pale and other Ales and Por-
ter, in Wood and Bottle,
Old Rye and other Whiskies.

JOHN H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS,
MONTREAL
City Office. 217 St James St.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 2]

Montreal Advertisements.

DAWES & CO.,
 (Established 1820.)
 Office—215 St. James St., Montreal.
BREWERY: LACHINE.
 India Pale Ale and XX Mild Ale,
 No. 1 Strong Ale and Extra Stout Porter.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THOMAS RITCHIE & CO.,
 Importers and
 General Commission Mer-
 chants,
 8 Common Street.

TRIGG & CO.,
 Manufacturers' Agents,
 Importers of Boot and Shoe
 Laces,
 Lamp Wicks, Manufacturers of Ro-
 settes, 41 St. John Street, Montreal.

D. D. MANN,
 Commission Merchant and Wholesale
 Dealer in Refined and Lubricating
 Oils, 17 Lemoine Street, Mon-
 treal.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

DR. J. A. CREVIER,
 Manufacturer of the celebrated Anti-
 Cholera and Anti-Diarrhoea Drops. Also,
 Anti-Dyspeptic and Blood Restorer, and
 Dr. Crevier's Hair Restorer.
 For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 44,
 Bonsecours Street, Montreal.

DR. J. ENEAS,
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
 AND
 Manufacturer of Trusses,
 And all other Surgical Appliances for the
 cure of Physical Deformities.
 No. 26 St. Radegonde St., Victoria Square,
 Montreal.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.,
 IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

WM. J. McMASTER & CO.,
 Canadian Woollen Warehouse Men,
 And Importers of
 British and Continental Dry Goods,
 No. 8, Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

ROBERTSON, STEPHEN & Co.
Dry Goods Importers,
 And Canadian Woollen Manufacturers,
 Montreal.

OGILVY & CO.,
Importers of Dry Goods,
 Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Sts.,
 Montreal.

JAMES DONNELLY,
 Importer of British and Foreign Dry
 Goods,
 Dominion Buildings, McGill Street,
 Montreal.

KEILLERT & FRIEDMAN,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
 Fancy Staple Dry Goods, Smallware,
 &c., &c.
 496 and 498 St. Paul Street, (corner St. Peter,)
 Montreal.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & Co.
DRY GOODS,
Wholesale.
 Cuvilliers' Buildings, St. Sacrament Street,
 Montreal.

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

ST. LAWRENCE ENGINE
 WORKS,
 Mill Street,..... Montreal,
 W. P. BARTLEY & CO., Engineers.

Builders of Steam Engines for Steam-
 boats, Propellers, Saw and Grist Mills,
 Cheese Factories, Tanneries, Distilleries,
 Gold and other Mining Purposes, Builders
 of Iron Steamers, Propellers and Barges.
 Builders of every description of Boilers.
 Boilers always on hand for heating public
 and private buildings with steam or hot
 water. Manufacturers of Patent Shingle
 Machines, Lath Edging Machines, and
 every description of Sawing Machinery.
 Steam Pumps, Hand Pumps, and Steam
 Winches.
 Heavy and Light Forgings; Heavy and

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 8

Light Castings, in Iron or Brass. Makers of the most approved Water Wheels, Engines and Boilers for Mills and other manufacturing purposes always on hand.

J. K. MACDONALD,

BLACK AND WHITE SMITH,

Bell-Hanger, Locksmith, &c.,

487 Craig Street, (a few doors west of Bleury Street,) Montreal.

Carpenters' and Builders' work made to order.

All orders promptly attended to. Prices reasonable.

R. MITCHELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Engineers' and Plumbers' Brass Goods

Gas Fixtures, &c.

Importers of Iron Pipe and Fittings, Plumbers' Enamelled Iron and Earthen Ware, Manufacturers' Agents. Montreal Brass Works, Montreal.

FURRIERS:

JOHN MARTIN & CO.

Red River Traders and Dealers in Furs, Skins, Buffalo Robes, &c., and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 469 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. AGENTS IN MANITOBA: A. McArthur & Co., Winnipeg.

Highest prices paid for Raw Furs.

CANADA HAT & FUR CO.

GREENE & SONS

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Ladies and Gentlemen's Furs, STRAW GOODS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' FELT HATS.

Dealers in Buffalo Robes, Gloves, Mitts and Moccasins.

517, 519 & 521 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Established 1832.

GROceries, LIQUORS, ETC.

DAVID ROBERTSON,

Wholesale Grocer,

35 St. Peter Street,

Montreal.

ROBERTSON & BEATTIE,

(Successors to Robertson, Hutchins & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers and Wine Merchants,

Corner McGill & College Streets, Montreal.

H. L. ROBINSON & CO.,

Importers of Teas,

No. 152 McGill Street, (opposite Albion Hotel), Montreal.

THOS. H. COX,

Importer and General Dealer in

Groceries, Wines, &c.,

Molson's Building, No. 181 Bonaventure Street, near G. T. R. Depot, Montreal.

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

413 St. Paul Street, opposite the Custom House, Montreal.

JAMES AUSTIN & CO.,

Importers of

Teas, Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c.,

No. 6 Debrecoles and No. 5 Leroyer Streets, (Hotel Dieu, New Nuns' Buildings,) Montreal.

S. H. & A. S. EWING,

Coffee and Spice Mills, and Canadian Cork Cutting Co.,

103 King Street, Montreal.

C. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Groceries, Cigars, &c.,

10 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

BUCHANAN, LECKIE & CO.,

General Merchants and Importers direct of

Teas, Brandy, Wines, &c., &c., Hospital Street, Montreal.

CHAPMAN, FRASER & TYLEE

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

And Importers of English, Mediterranean, East and West Indian Goods, Hospital Street, Montreal.

B. HUTCHINS,

Importer of

Teas and General Groceries,

188 and 190 McGill Street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 4]

Montreal Advertisements.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

(General Merchants and
TEA IMPORTERS,
Exchange Court, Montreal,

TIFFIN BROTHERS,

General Merchants and Importers of
Teas, Sugars, Wines, &c., &c.,
318, 321, 322, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JAMES MITCHELL,

West India and
General Commission Merchant,
Sugars, Molasses, Oils, &c.,
Montreal.

WINNING, HILL & WARE,

Distillers and manufacturers of
Tom Gins, Ginger Wines,
Choice Fruit Syrups, Bitters, Brandies, Rye
Whiskies, &c.
Distillery, 287 and 289 Commissioners St.
Offices and Warehouse, 330 and 391 St.
Paul Street, Montreal. W. GALT HILL.

MOORE, SEMPLE & HATCH- ETTE,

(Successors to Fitzpatrick & Moore.)
**Importers and General Wholesale
Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,**
Dominion Buildings, McGill Street, Mon-
treal.

HARDWARE.

W. L. KINMOND & CO.,

**ENGINEERS,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,**
Office, 393 St. Paul St., Works, Cote St. Paul,
MONTREAL.

Proprietors of Canada File Works, Canada
Steel Spring Works, Canada Leather
Belt and Lace Works.
Our Belting is guaranteed to be genuine
ENGLISH OAK TAN. Our Patent Lace Leather
is the best that can be made.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

*Iron Masters and Merchants in Iron and
Hardware.*

MANAGING DIRECTORS,
Montreal Rolling Mills, Montreal Horse
Nail Works, Montreal Nail Works, Montre-
al Tack Works, Montreal Lead Works,
Montreal Horse Shoe Nails.
PROPRIETORS,
Montreal Saw Works—Montreal Axe Works
Montreal.

DAVID BELLHOUSE & SON,

MONTREAL,

Representing British Manufacturers,
Solicit orders for Iron, Steel, Railway Sup-
plies, Locomotive Engines, Iron Steam
Ships, Iron Bridges, Iron Houses, Boiler
and Gas Tubes, Chains and Anchors, Gal-
vanized Iron, Telegraph Wire, Wire Rope,
Bolts and Nuts, &c., &c.

TO FOUNDERS.

Foundry Facings Foundry Supplies, Pig
Iron, Copper, &c., Moulders Tools, Mica.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Drain Pipes, Cements, Fire Clay, Fire
Bricks, Fire Clay Tiles.
Rabbit—Very superior and cheap.
Emery Wheels—A large assortment,
Steel Rules—Machine divided.
Crucibles—American and English.
COPLAND & McLAREN,
Wellington Mills, Montreal.

FERRIER & CO.,

Hardware and Metal Merchants,
24, 26 and 28 St. Francois Xavier Streets.
Agent for the La Tortue Rope Walk, Bur-
rell's Axe Factory, the Windsor Powder
Mills and Patent Fuse, Montreal.

IRELAND, GAY & CO.

**WHOLESALE
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,**

440 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.

W. & E. P. CURRIE & CO.,

Importers of
Heavy Hardware, etc.
Manufacturers of Sofa, Chair and Bed
Springs,
100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

MULHOLLAND & BAKER,

Importers of
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Tin,
Canada Plates and Window Glass. Man-
ufacturers of Cut Nails, and the celebrated
Dominion Horse Nail.

BENNY, MACPHERSON & Co.,

Importers of
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Tin,
and Canada Plates,
Window Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.
Also, manufacturers of Cordage, all kinds.
392 St. Paul Street, Montreal,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 5]

CHALMERS & CO.,

Sole manufacturers of the
Chalmers-Spence Patent Non-Conductor,

(A Non-Combustible Substitute for Felted)
For covering Boilers, Steam-pipes, &c.,
Saves from 20 to 40 per cent in fuel.

City Office—Barron's Block, 162 St. James Street.

Manufactory—Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

W. M. RUTHERFORD,
LUMBER MERCHANT,

897 Dorchester St., Montreal, and
Roxton Falls, Q.

Birch, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber always on hand.

J. W. MCGAUVRAN & CO.,

Lumber Merchants,
St. Gabriel Saw and Planing Mills.

DOOR, SASH AND BOX FACTORY.

Building Timber out to order. Architects, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c.
St. Gabriel Lock and Willam, Cor. of Richmond, Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER.

ANGUS LOGAN & CO.,

Paper Manufacturers, and Wholesale Importers of Paper and Stationery,
378 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Established 1835.

R. JELLYMAN,

Paper Box Manufacturer,
No. 582 Craig Street,
MONTREAL.

NOTARIES.

PHILLIPS & MARLER,
NOTARIES PUBLIC,

Commissioners for Receiving Affidavits for Ontario and Quebec,
194 St. James Street, Montreal.

W. A. PHILLIPS, N.P., W. DE M. MARLER, B.C.L., N.P.

W. A. HALL, B.C.I.,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. A. H. has unusual facilities for effecting Loans on Real Estate, and special attention will be given to the Investment of Monies in securities of every description.
Office—No. 61 St. James St., Montreal.

PATENT OFFICE AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

CHARLES LEGGE & CO.

PATENT OFFICERS,
48 St. James Street Montreal.

Canadian and Foreign Patents obtained for inventions, and existing Local Patents extended over the entire Dominion. Trade Marks and designs unregistered.
Full information given on application.
c. LEGGE. c. G. C. SIMPSON.

CHARLES F. H. FORBES,

CIVIL ENGINEER

—AND—

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Will attend to the Valuation, Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.
All surveys entrusted to him will be done with punctuality, correctness and despatch.
Correct plans furnished.
Office: Barrons Block, 162 St. James Street
MONTREAL.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

M. P. RYAN,

Produce and Commission Merchant,
Corner King and William Streets,
Montreal.

W. C. COCHRANE,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
CANADIAN PRODUCE.

| | |
|-------------|------------|
| Butter, | Clover and |
| Cheese, | Timothy, |
| Provisions, | Seeds, &c. |

Orders for same solicited.
14, 16, 18 William and 104 Grey, Nun Streets,
Montreal.

SCALE MAKERS.

P. J. COX,

Manufacturer of
Platform and Counter Scales,
687 Craig Street, Sign of the Platform Scale, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 6]

Montreal Advertisements.

H. B. WARREN & CO.,
Scale Manufacturers,
 No. 207 Fortification Lane,
off Victoria Square, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCIPAL
 Wholesale Depot in Canada for British Mirror Plate.

A. J. PELL,
 Gilder, Looking Glass, Picture Frame and Gilt Moulding Manufacturer, &c., &c.,
 245 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MUIR, EWAN & CO.,
 WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
 Importers of and Dealers in
English Woollens, Canadian Tweeds, &c.,
 Corner of St. Joseph and St. Henry St., Montreal.

WM. HENRY,
 236 St. James Street, (3 doors east of Ottawa Hotel.)
 Gentlemen's Furnishing and Haberdashery Establishment.
 He has made arrangements whereby all the latest novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., are received as they are brought out in the London markets.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO.,
 Importers of
 China Glass and Earthenware
 288 & 351 St. Paul Street
 NUNS' BUILDINGS, MONTREAL.

JOHN REDPATH & SON,
 SUGAR REFINERS,
 Montreal.

THE MODERN
 TURKISH OR ROMAN BATHS,
 140 St. Monique Street, near Crystal Palace
 MONTREAL.
Hours.—Gentlemen: 8 to 8 a. m., 3 to 9 p. m. Ladies: 10 to 12 a. m.

J. H. WALKER,
 Designer and
 ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
 97. St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.

W. O. McDONALD,
 Manufacturer of
 Fine and Staple Tobaccos.
 My best brands have my Card and Trade Mark stencilled on every box, Montreal.

DOMINION
 GOVERNMENT IMMIGRANT STATION
 Mill Street (near Tates' Dock.)
 JOHN JOSEPH DALEY,
 Agent.

LEITCH, MACLEAN & CO.,
 GENERAL MERCHANTS,
 And Importers of Metals, Sugars, Chemicals and Gin, Brandies, &c.
 Corn Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

C. FITTS & CO.,
CRACKER & BISCUIT
 Manufacturers,
 142 INSPECTOR STREET,
 Montreal.

J. EVELEIGH & CO.,
 Successors to
PERRY, NIMMO & CO.,
 Manufacturers of
 TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS,
Wholesale and Retail,
 369 & 371 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Oak-Tanned Solid Leather Trunks and English Portmanteaus constantly on hand.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,
 (Established 1782.)

This Company having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, for the special security of Policy holders in Canada, is prepared to accept Risks at the lowest current rates.
GILLESPIE, MOFFAT & CO.,
Agents for Canada.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Manager.
 Head Office, Canada Agency, 101 St. Francis Xavier Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 7]

W. M. EVANS,
SEEDMAN TO THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

CANADA AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE.

Cor. McGill and Foundling Sts., (St. Ann's Market) MONTREAL.

Agricultural Implements of every description, Grain, Field, Garden & Flower Seeds, Guano, Superphosphate and other Fertilisers, Nurseries at Seed Farm at Cote St. Paul, near Montreal. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House & Bedding Plants, Vegetable Plants, Small Fruits, &c.

THE EDWARDBURG
STARCH COMPANY,

Manufacturer

PREPARED CORN, FOR CULINARY PURPOSES,

—AND—

WHITE AND BLUE STARCH.

Works—Edwardburg, Ont.

Offices—No. 108, St. Peter Street, Montreal.

JOHN BURNS,

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER,
675 CRAIG STREET,

(TWO DOORS WEST OF HUBBARD,
MONTREAL.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

**ALBANY AGRICULTURAL AND
MACHINE WORKS,**

Established 1861.

ALBANY, N. Y.,

Branch at College-St., Montreal, Canada.

P. K. DEDERICK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS, PATENTERS AND SOLE

Manufacturers of the

**P. K. Dederick Hand Power Hay and
Straw Presses.**

Also—Hay and Bale Elevators, Weighing
Horses, Bale Trucks, Hoop Stretchers or
Wrenches.

**DOMINION WIRE WORKS & BIRD
CAGE MANUFACTURERS.**

BARNES & McKEVER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Wire Cloth & Wire Work Manufacturers,
No. 782 Craig Street West,
Montreal.

Photographic Back Grounds, Wire
Screens for Offices & Stores, &c.

T.F. STONEHAM

WINDOW SHADES

RUSTIC BLINDS

Gold, Silver, Crystal & Painted

Borders, Landscapes, Flowers, Gothics, &c.

182 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.



Stores, Offices, Dwellings, Churches, &c.,

Furnished at Short Notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 8]

Montreal Advertisements

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 3 and 5 GEORGE STREET.

CANADA—HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL, STANDARD COMPANY'S BUILDINGS,
161 St. JAMES STREET.

Board of Directors—Benjamin H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple;" Andrew Robertson, Esq., Advocate, Q.C.; Honoré Côté, Esq., Cashier La Banque Jacques Cartier; George Stephen, Esq., Merchant; Sir A. T. Galt; Medical Adviser, George Campbell, M.D.; Manager, William Miller Ramsay. Agents in the Principal Towns of Canada.

THE STANDARD is one of the oldest and most extensive Institutions existing in Great Britain for the Assurance of Lives. It was established in Edinburgh in 1825, and its progress has been most successful. The Funds, invested chiefly in Mortgages on the security of Land, amount to FOUR MILLIONS STERLING (£19,500,000), and its income at this date (1885) exceeds £700,000, or over \$3,400,000 per annum.

THE RATES OF THE COMPANY, which have been calculated on data derived from the most authentic sources, will be found moderate; and, looking to the facilities and advantages afforded, they are undoubtedly more advantageous and less expensive than those of any other Office transacting the same class of business.

THE GENERAL REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS of the Company's policies have been framed with much care, with the view of making them available securities of the most perfect kind, and of allowing as much freedom to the Policy holder as may be safely granted.

PROFITS.—The profits are distributed every five years; the next division will take place in 1875.

CLAIMS settled in Montreal or at any of the Agencies in the Dominion—giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefit of an extended business and connection otherwise.

As an example of the success of the STANDARD COMPANY, it may be stated that a Policy opened in May, 1847, was increased in value in 1870 to £1,395 Sterling.

Those who do not wish to add the amount of the Bonus to the Sum Assured are permitted to take the value of the addition in a present sum or apply its value to the reduction of the Annual Premium for five years.

POLICIES WITH PROFITS purchased at any time after the payment of one year's Premiums have been paid.

NO POLICY OF FIVE YEARS' DURATION shall be liable to any ground of challenge whatever, connected with the original documents on which the Assurance was granted but the sum assured shall, subject to the payment of premiums, and extra premiums, if any, be payable in terms of the Policy, after proof of death to the satisfaction of the Directors.

VOLUNTEERS.—Persons assured are permitted without payment of extra premiums to join Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteer corps, and to perform any military duties required of them in peace or war, in defence of their country.

LOANS ADVANCED on Mortgage of Policies, to the extent of the office value.

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE—No RESTRICTION AS TO RESIDENCE—*The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, being satisfied that it is unnecessary, in the Dominion, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and have no intention of proceeding to an unhealthy climate, are prepared to issue policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases.*

Fixed Surrender values given for Policies, so that a policy-holder can tell the cash value of his Policy at any time.

Assurance effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given at the Company's Office, No. 17 St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

CHS. R. RAY,

COM. MERCHANT & MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

WAREROOMS, Prince William Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

All classes of DOMESTIC GOODS sold on Commission from samples.

☛ First class References given.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 9]

Allan Line!

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN MAILS.

The lines of this Company are composed of the undernoted Full-powered, Double-engined Clyde-built Steamships:

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| Circassian | - - - | 3400 | do | Building. |
| Carpathanian | - - - | 3000 | do | " |
| Polynesian | - - - | 4100 | Tons, | Capt. Brown. |
| Sarmatian | - - - | 3600 | do | Capt. J. Wylie. |
| Caspian | - - - | 3750 | do | Capt. Ritchie. |
| Scandinavian | - - - | 3000 | do | Capt. Ballantyne. |
| Prussian | - - - | 3000 | do | Lieut. Dutton, R.N.R. |
| Austrian | - - - | 2700 | do | Capt. Richardson. |
| Nestorian | - - - | 2700 | do | Capt. A. D. Aird. |
| Moravian | - - - | 2650 | do | Capt. Graham. |
| Peruvian | - - - | 2900 | do | Lieut. Smith, R.N.R. |
| Acadian | - - - | 2500 | do | Capt. Wilson. |
| Germany | - - - | 3250 | do | Capt. Trooka. |
| Hibernian | - - - | 3454 | do | Capt. R. S. Watts. |
| Nova Scotian | - - - | 3000 | do | Capt. Grange. |
| North American | - - - | 1784 | do | Capt. Miller. |
| Corinthian | - - - | 2400 | do | Capt. J. Scott. |
| Manitoban | - - - | 3100 | do | Lieut. Archer, R.N.R. |
| St. David | - - - | 1650 | do | Capt. Scott. |
| St. Andrew | - - - | 1432 | do | Capt. H. Wylie. |
| St. Patrick | - - - | 1507 | do | Capt. Stephens. |
| Norway | - - - | 1100 | do | Capt. C. N. Mylius. |
| Sweden | - - - | 1150 | do | Capt. McKenzie. |

The Steamers of the Liverpool Line sail Semi-weekly between Liverpool and Quebec throughout the season of Summer Navigation; and from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Portland every Saturday during the season of Winter Navigation, the Vessels of the Mail Line calling at Moville to receive and land Passengers and Mails to and from Ireland and Scotland.

The Steamers of the Halifax Line sail fortnightly between Liverpool and Quebec or Baltimore via Halifax, during the season of Summer Navigation; and between Liverpool and Baltimore via Halifax during the season of Winter Navigation.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDEERY.

Cabin, \$70 00 and \$80 00, according to accommodation. Steerage, \$25 00. Children under 12 years of age, \$6.00 per year in After Cabin, and \$5.00 per year in Forward Berths: under 1 year, Free. In Steerage, over 1 year and under 12, \$2.00 per year; under 1 year, Free. Servants in Cabin, \$50 00. Steerage Passengers require to provide their own Beds and Bedding, and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.

Cabin, \$60 00; Intermediate, \$40 00; Steerage, \$24. Children under 12 years of age, \$5 00 per year in Cabin; \$3 00 per year in Intermediate; and \$2 00 per year in Steerage Under 1 year, Free. Intermediate Passengers by this Line are furnished by the Company with Beds, Bedding, and other requisites.

For the Accommodation of Passengers the undersigned will grant DRAFTS ON DEMAND on the Liverpool, Glasgow or London Agents of the Company.

AGENTS.

Liverpool... Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., Alexandra Buildings, James-St. Glasgow.... Messrs. JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street. Londonderry " ALLAN BROTHERS & Co., 85 Foyle Street. London..... " MONTGOMERY & GREENHORNE, Grace Church Street.

Quebec, ALLAN, RAM & Co.; in Toronto, H. BOURLAIE; in Hamilton, GEO. A. YOUNG; in Galt, A. MACGREGOR; in Guelph, F. H. CARTER; in London, W. THOMP; in Stratford, W. WHITE; in Godolphin, G. A. O'NEAR; in St. Catharines, R. A. CLARK; in Newmarket, W. DAVIS; in Ottawa, D. W. COWARD & Co.; in Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterborough, Bowmanville or Whitby, the AGENTS OF THE CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY; in New England States, J. L. FARMER; in Detroit, E. REID; in Chicago, F. S. WINSLOW.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

Corner Yowille and Common Streets, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 10]

Montreal Advertisements.

1878.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.



GRAND TRUNK

BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY.

1377 MILES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

THE GREAT DIRECT CANADIAN

Mail & Express Route

BETWEEN THE EASTERN & WESTERN STATES.

 GREAT FREIGHT ROUTE
BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

SEVERAL LINES of Powerful Screw Steamers, during the Summer, make Regular Trips between Liverpool and Montreal, and between Glasgow and Montreal, there connecting with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, thus forming the

MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO AND FROM ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES OF THE UNION.

Only Two Transshipments between Liverpool and Chicago, or Cincinnati.

Goods sent through in Bond.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Close Connections made with all Connecting Lines, and Through Tickets issued to all Important Points.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED on the EXPRESS TRAINS.

NEW CARS on all the EXPRESS TRAINS.

PULLMAN'S PALACE and SLEEPING CARS are now RUN on the GRAND TRUNK LINE.

For San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk is the most Direct Route.

Splendid Palace Cars are now run between Chicago and Sarnia without change.

From Passengers holding Through Tickets, American Money is received at Par, for Sleeping, Berths, and Refreshments.

BE SURE AND ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

H. SHACKELL,

General Passenger Agent.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Managing Director.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 11]

To The Man Who Thinks.



Suppose a wealthy man of your acquaintance, one whose word and whose ability to carry out his promises you place confidence in, proposed to sell you a valuable farm, worth, *at this time*, say \$10,000, and would sell it to you on a credit running through ten years, with a certain equal amount payable each year of the ten, and that it was in your power to apply that sum each year to the payment required; suppose, further, that this friend said, you can make these yearly payments for any number of the ten years that you please, and if you see fit, for any cause, to stop these payments at the end of any of the years short of the ten, I will make you a deed of the land in the proportion you have paid for; and, further, I agree to give you, at the end of each year while you are making these payments, the annual profits, earnings, or dividends on that farm, and, each year, deduct from your annual payment such earnings, or profits or dividends as the farm may earn that year; and he assures you that these earnings or dividends will probably increase each year, and materially reduce the amount of your annual payment, and that the farm in that ten years shall not be subject to city, county or town taxation, nor be liable for your debts, and he further guarantees that at the end of the ten years the farm SHALL be worth exactly \$10,000. He then says: Take this offer and I will further bind myself and guarantee to you that if you keep up your annual payments, and die ANY TIME within those ten years, and before all the payments are made, that, in such case, I will deliver or pay over to your heirs or administrator, or to any person you may will or devise it to, THE ENTIRE FARM or \$10,000 IN GOLD COIN, and require no further payments on the same. WOULD YOU NOT BUY A FARM UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES?

This is a fair sample illustration of a Ten Year Endowment in the **ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.**

RATES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES FOR \$1,000, WITH PROFITS.

| COMPANIES. | AGE 35. | | | AGE 40. | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| | PAY | ABLE | IN | PAY | ABLE | IN |
| | 10 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| | Years. | Years. | Years. | Years. | Years. | Years. |
| Life Association of Scotland..... | | 73.32 | 53.92 | 114.92 | 74.70 | 55.80 |
| London & Lancashire..... | | 72.56 | 53.50 | 113.34 | 74.01 | 55.04 |
| N. Brit. & Mercantile..... | | 72.30 | 53.50 | ..... | 73.70 | 54.90 |
| Fellence..... | | 72.50 | 53.36 | ..... | 73.82 | 55.12 |
| Scottish Provincial..... | 110.04 | 72.30 | 54.00 | 111.78 | 73.78 | 55.56 |
| Star (without profits)..... | | 69.42 | 51.33 | ..... | 70.60 | 52.70 |
| Canada, of Hamilton..... | | 66.80 | 48.70 | 110.40 | 68.80 | 50.30 |
| Confederati n Toronto..... | 107.97 | 67.73 | 48.69 | 109.17 | 69.30 | 50.70 |
| Citizens, Montreal..... | | 68.00 | 48.50 | 110.70 | 69.30 | 50.40 |
| Sun, "..... | 105.50 | 67.80 | 49.70 | 106.80 | 69.40 | 51.70 |
| Union, of Maine..... | 110.50 | 69.84 | 50.46 | 111.50 | 71.20 | 52.56 |
| Equitable & N. Y. Life..... | 105.53 | 67.85 | 49.79 | 106.90 | 69.49 | 51.78 |
| Connecticut, Hartford..... | 105.02 | 67.45 | 49.54 | 106.47 | 69.28 | 51.61 |
| Phoenix, "..... | 104.05 | 66.68 | 48.78 | 105.31 | 68.20 | 50.84 |
| { ÆTNA LIFE "..... | 96.63 | 63.28 | 47.14 | 97.43 | 64.48 | 48.77 |
| { 2nd payment, about..... | 89.00 | 56.00 | 40.00 | 89.70 | 57.00 | 41.50 |

An Endowment Policy in the ÆTNA furnishes a convenient method of investment at a high rate of interest, and is PERFECTLY NON-FORFEITABLE from any cause, after two payments—being far superior in this respect to those of any other company doing business in Canada.

Dividends are not withheld for 5 or 7 years, but paid down in cash, each year, thus soon reducing the premium to a very small cost compared with many other companies.

Persons contemplating Life or Endowment Insurance should see an agent of the Company, or write to the Company's Branch Office for full information before insuring elsewhere.

Canada Branch Office—Opposite the Post Office, Montreal.

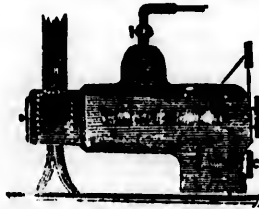
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 12]

Montreal Advertisements.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.



GEORGE BRUSH,

24 TO 34 KING AND QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL.

STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, HOISTING MACHINES, STEAM PULPERS, ORE CRUSHERS, STAMP MILLS, WATER WHEELS,

Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c., Winches, Hoisting Machines for Warehouses, &c.—Bark Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Screw Presses, Castings and forgings of all kinds. Best Fire Bricks, Fire Clay and Foundry Facings always on hand.

AGENT FOR JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR.



WILSON'S Adjustable Chair,

[PATENTED 1871.]

The Novelty of the Age!

AN INGENIOUS PIECE OF MECHANISM WHICH CAN BE ARRANGED IN THIRTY POSITIONS,

AND CONVERTED INTO AN

Invalid, Parlor, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, Student's, Physician's, and Dentist's Chair, or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Cradle and Swing.

The Framework of this Chair is entirely of Wrought Iron, beautifully japanned and bronzed; is light, yet strong and durable, cannot get out of order, and so simple in its working that a child can adjust it.

The Upholstering is in the very best style of the art, which renders it a very beautiful and attractive article of furniture for the Parlor, Library or Chamber, as well as one of luxurious ease and comfort.

Invalids will find this Chair the best ever invented for their use. It can easily be changed to any required position, from upright to reclining, and without trouble converted into a bed with mattress all complete. In diseases which prevent the patient from lying in a recumbent position it is just the thing needed, and in all cases it is a very agreeable change from the weariness and fatigue of the couch so trying in a long continued illness.

As a Reading Chair there is nothing like it, for smoking it is without a rival, and for writing there is a portable folding and adjustable Desk, which may be detached when not in use; in fact, it is adapted to a variety of purposes, and gives universal satisfaction wherever used.

Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail, or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price, or forwarded by express, payable on delivery.

DR. N. A. SMITH & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers and Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

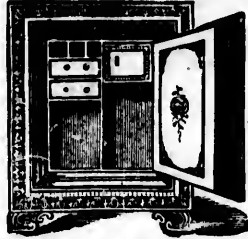
241 St. James Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Montreal Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 13]

GODFROI CHAPLEAU.
Dominion Safe Manufactory.



FIRE PROOF SAFES

Welded, Steel & Iron,

Burglar Proof-Safes and Fire & Burglar Proof Safes Combined.

Also: Iron Vault Linings, Burglar Proof Vault Doors, Fire Proof Doors, Iron Shutters, Iron Doors for Public Buildings, Messengers' Chests and Deed Boxes, Cell Doors and Gratings, Jail, Safe, Bank and Store Door Locks, Iron Beams and Iron Bridges, &c. A large number of Second-hand Safes of different makers always on hand, which will be sold cheap; also, Manufacturer of

STONE CUTTERS' TOOLS.

OFFICE—320 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. WORKS—CORNER OF ONTARIO AND ST. CHAS. BORROMEE STREETS, MONTREAL.

THE CROWNING BLESSING OF LIFE IS HEALTH!!

WINGATE'S STANDARD ENGLISH REMEDIES.

No class of Medicine has stood the test of trial with greater credit than these *Standard Remedies*, which have now a high reputation for excellence and reliability, and are universally regarded as the best combination of curative agents known for the cure of the various diseases for which they are specially designed. They are pure in quality, prompt in action, effectual in use, and employed with great success by the most eminent physicians and surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world.

Cathartic Pills.—Unequaled as an active, purgative pill; mild, yet speedy and effectual in operation, regulating the secretions and giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs.

Hepatic Pills Contain no calomel; have a powerful specific action on the liver, and are superior to any known remedy in all Bilious and Liver Complaints.

Resolvent Pills.—One of the most patent alterative and resolvent remedies used for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula, Erysipel. Salt Rheum and all impurities of the blood.

Female Pills.—A safe and reliable specific for female difficulties, irregularities, suppression, weakness and other complaints peculiar to females. They regulate the system and promote health and strength.

Rheumatic Pills.—A valuable remedy in cases of rheumatism, gout and rheumatic neuralgia, possessing extraordinary solvent power, it prevents and removes the deposition of uric acid and changes the vitiated condition of the blood.

Nerve-tonic Pills.—The use of these Pills affords the most astonishing results in neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, paralysis, leapse of memory, impotency, loss of nerves or vital force and nervous affections generally.

Dyspepsia Tablets.—An unfailing remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, irritability of the stomach, loss of appetite and dillibity of the digestive organs.

Pulmonic Troches.—The use of these Troches will allay all irritation of the air passages, produce an easy expectoration, arrest the cough and restore the throat and lungs to a healthy condition.

Worm Lozenges.—A safe, pleasant and effectual remedy, easily administered and without fear of injury to the most delicate child.

Parvus Plasters.—For the speedy relief of pain in the breast, side or back, inflammation and weakness of the lungs, liver and kidneys, and all pains and lameness where a counter-irritant is desired.

Buchu Compound.—Employed with remarkable success in all diseases of the Urinary Organs, upon which it has a decided specific action. In gravel, Leucorrhoea, inflammation of kidney, bladder, &c., it is exceedingly valuable.

Elixir-Eerro Phosphates.—A blood restorative tonic and nervine stimulant, exceedingly valuable in all cases of exhaustion from disease, debility, anemia, and all atomic conditions of the system.

The above Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Single packages sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

Dr. N. A. SMITH & Co., Sole Agents for Canada and the United States,
 MONTREAL AND NEW YORK.

H,
 AL.

STEAM
 S,
 lines for
 Screw
 Bricks,

ENOR.

'S
 hair,

Age!

MECHANISM
 RED IN
 IONS,

AN
 ng, Writing,
 physician's
 nge,
 Swing.

spanned and
 ample in its

ry beautiful
 as one of

an easily be
 converted
 from lying
 agreeable
 illness.
 val, and for
 ed when not
 satisfaction

by mail, or
 shipped
 y.

Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 14]

Montreal Advertisements.

E. J. MAXWELL & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS.
Always on hand a select stock of Seasoned Pine, Walnut, Mahogany and Hardwood Lumber. Veneers and Fancy Woods of every description.

Also, Dressed Lumber of all kinds.
Office and Yard—Corner Craig and Alexander Streets. Planing Mill 183 to 121 Nazareth Street, Montreal.

W. M. HENDERSON,

LUMBER & TIMBER MERCHANT,
Steam, Saw and Planing Mills, William, west of McCord Street, (formerly Douglas Mills.) Also, St. Constant St. (in rear St. Lawrence Market) and Long Wharf.

Building Timber sawed to order, and all description of House Building Lumber constantly on hand. **MONTREAL.**

PAINT & OIL MERCHANTS.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,

Importers and Dealers in Oils, Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Naval Stores, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c. Nun's New Buildings, off St. Sulpice St., Montreal.

S. H. MAY & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oil, Varnish, German and Smithwick Glass, 21 and 26 oz., &c.

474 St. Paul St., Montreal.

R. C. JAMIESON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Varnishes and Japans,

Importers of Oils, Paints, Colors, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., &c.

3 Corn Exchange, 6 St. John Street, Montreal.

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS .. HABER-DASHERS.

McMILLAN & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 252, St. James Street, Montreal, next door West of the Ottawa Hotel.

QUEBEC ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

HENRY GLASS,

GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 16, Peter Street,

QUEBEC.

H. B. SEWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And General Agent,

44, ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

W. H. JEFFREY & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

Dealers in Fish and Fish Oils.

ST. JAMES STREET, QUEBEC.

H. J. JEFFREY,
R. L. THORPE.

CARBRAV & ROUTH,

General Commission

LUMBER & SHIPPING,

Quebec & Montreal.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM W. LINNERT,

Wholesale Importer of

DRY GOODS,

No. 14, Arthur St., Lower Town, QUEBEC.

G. F. GIBSONE & CO.,

DRY GOOD, JOBBERS,

Commission Merchants,

COR. ST. PETER & ST. JAMES STREETS,

QUEBEC

PATRICK SHEE & CO.,

Importers of

DRY GOODS & EARTHENWARE,

Foot of Mountain Hill,

WHOLESALE ONLY. QUEBEC.

P. G. GARNEAU & FRERE,

Ci-devant Tétu & Garneau,

Importateurs de Marchandises

Françaises, Anglaises, Allemandes et Américaines,

45, RUE ST. PIERRE, QUEBEC.

P. Garneau.

J. P. Garneau.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quebec Advertisements

[Adv. p. 15]

GROCERIES.

NAZAIRE TURCOTTE,

AGENT GENERAL,
Marchand en Gros d'Epicerie, Vins, Li-
queurs, Poisson, Huile, Tabacs de toutes
sortes, etc., etc., etc.

Quai de Hunt, Basse-Ville,
QUEBEC.

HARDWARE.

EUGENE DOUCET,

Importer of
ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE,
No. 52. St. Peter St.,

LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC.

General assortment of all kinds of Goods
in this branch of Trade. Moderate Prices.

SAMUEL J. SHAW,

Importer in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
St. JOHN ST., UPPER TOWN,
St. Louis-Fort St., Lower Town,
QUEBEC.

CHINIC & BEAUDET,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS
IN
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
44, PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

PHI. BRUNET,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
— AND —
WORKING JEWELLER,
60, ST. JOSEPH STREET, ST. ROCH,
QUEBEC.

E. JACOT,

Importer of Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewellery, &c. Also, Clocks and Fancy
Goods. Watches cleaned and carefully re-
paired. 37 Crown Street, St. Roch's, Quebec.

G. LAMONTAGNE,

Importer of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Jewellery and all kinds of Fancy Goods.

Watches and Jewellery cleaned and care-
fully repaired.
83, (CRAIG STREET)—83, RUE DU PONT,
ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

ARCHER & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER DEALERS.
Always on hand a large and well assorted
stock of Clear Pine Lumber, and other
grades, Dressed Wood, &c.
ARCHER & CO.,
QUEBEC.

J. H. CLINT,

LUMBER MERCHANT,
Always on hand a large assortment of Pine,
Spruce and other Lumber, of all qualities,
Dressed and Undressed, Wholesale and
Retail.
ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC CITY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRY STAVELEY,
ARCHITECT,

No. 7, ST. LAWRENCE CHAMBERS,
12, Peter Street, QUEBEC.

BENJAMIN HUOT,

St. Lawrence Foundry,
Machinery, in Brass and Iron; Portable,
Stationary Engine and Boilers' Mill Machi-
nery, and all kinds of Jobbing and Repair-
ing done at Moderate Rates.
Heavy and Light Forging, Heavy and
Light Casting in Iron and Brass. Maker of
the most Improved Water Wheel.
POINT LEVY. QUEBEC.

JOSEPH P. LEBEL,

DEALER IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVI-
SIONS.
Finlay Market Place. QUEBEC.

JOHN GLASS,

SHIP BREAD BAKER,
QUEBEC.

J. B. RENAUD & Co.,

Importers of
FRENCH BURR STONES,
No. 23, ST. PAUL ST., QUEBEC,
Have constantly on hand a large assort-
ment of MILLSTONES manufactured of
the best French Burr Stone. Also, Barley
Millstones, Millstones for Oatmeal and
French Burr Blocks.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 16]

Quebec Advertisements.

WM. HICKMAN,

Importer, Hair Dresser and Wig Maker
and Ornamental Manufacturer,
No. 1, GARNEAU STREET,
Next Door to Mills Hotel,
QUEBEC.

C. BEAUPRE,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

73, Corner of Fleurie and Dorchester Streets,
St. Roch's, QUEBEC.

A. JNO. MAXHAM & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & BROKERS,
Agents for the London Assurance Corporation;
Fire-Standard Life Assurance Co.

L. P. VALLÉE,

PORTRAIT & LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER

10, JOHN STREET,

Opposite Notre Dame Savings Bank, Quebec.

BLANCHARD'S HOTEL,

(Established in 1830)

2, Notre-Dame Square, Lower Town,
QUEBEC, CANADA.

L. P. V. respectfully calls the attention of
the public and tourists in particular to his
large and splendid collections of Quebec
Views, and solicits a visit to his Gallery.

QUEBEC DAILY MERCURY.

ESTABLISHED BY T. CARY, SEN., 1805.

A Daily Evening, Political, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper.

CONTAINING ALL THE PRESS REPORTS AND CABLE TELEGRAMS IN ADVANCE
OF ALL OTHER CITY NEWSPAPERS.

SUBSCRIPTION - - - \$6.00 PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING—3 cent per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line each subsequent
insertion.

Contracts by the year on liberal terms.

T. G. CARY, Editor and Proprietor.

Intending Advertisers in England will find a complete file of *THE MERCURY* from
1805, in the Library of the British Museum, Great Russell Street, W. C., London.

BINÉT & LAROCHE,

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

BOOTS &



SHOES!

No. 1, Arago Street, St. Roch, QUEBEC.

Orders executed on the shortest notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quebec Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 17

LOUIS BOURGET,

GROCERY MERCHANT,

FINLAY MARKET, OPPOSING THE LEVIS FERRY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, WINES, LIQUORS, BRANDY, GIN,
SPICES,

Cut and Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, Clay and Wood Pipes, and generally the best assortment of Groceries.

H. C BOSSE,

Timber and General Commission Merchant

No. 8, GOWEN'S BUILDINGS, QUEBEC,

—AND—

At New-Orleans: DARLEY, FRENCH & Co.,

41, Union St., NEW-ORLEANS,

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.,

ENGINEERS.

COMMERCIAL STREET, MCKENZIE'S WHARF LEVIS,

FOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS & MACHINISTS,

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

Stoves, Ploughs, Kettles, and all kinds of Heavy and Light Castings, Builders of Steam Engines for Steamboats, Propellers, Saw and Grist Mills. Every Description of Boilers.

J. W. STEWART,

COMMISSION AGENT, BROKER & FORWARDER,

OFFICE:—No. 4, GOWEN'S BUILDINGS, ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

Merchandise of every Description Bought and Sold on Favorable Terms

Manufacturing Interests Carefully Considered. Orders Solicited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 18]

Quebec Advertisements.

T. MAHONY,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

17, ST. JOHN STREET,

QUEBEC.

BOUCHARD, LORTIE & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS AND STATIONERY,

36 ST. PETER STREET, YOUNG'S BUILDING,

Wholesale only,

QUEBEC.

W. & R. BRODIE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS

In Flour, Produce and Provisions,

No. 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal,

QUEBEC.

MCCALLUM'S BREWERY,

Paul Street, Quebec.

—o—
ESTABLISHED IN 1785.
—o—

Agencies : 71 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, Broad Street, Boston.

BEER ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quebec Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 19]

R. & R. SAMPSON,

Brass Founders, Plumbers & Gas Fitters,

No. 1, ST. GEORGE STREET,

ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS, QUEBEC.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Ship Brass Work, Stair Rails and Plates, Window Guards,

&c., &c. MADE TO ORDER.

Sewing Machines, Shoe Machinery, &c., &c., repaired or adjusted in a superior manner.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

St. Louis Street, Quebec.

THIS HOTEL, which is unrivalled for SIZE, STYLE and LOCALITY, in QUEBEC, is open throughout the year for Pleasure and Business Travel. It is eligibly situated near to, and surrounded by the most delightful and fashionable promenades,—the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes and Durham Terrace—which furnish the Splendid Views and Magnificent Scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The proprietors, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, inform the public that this Hotel has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND EMBELLISHED, and can now accommodate about 500 Visitors; and assure them that nothing will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

WM. RUSSELL & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

St. John N. B., Advertisements.

BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS.

PUGSLEY, CRAWFORD & PUGSLEY,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Equity, Notaries Public, Solicitors of Patents, &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

Offices:—Corner of Prince, William Street and Market Square.

GILBERT R. PUGSLEY,
J. HERBERT CRAWFORD,
WILLIAM PUGSLEY, Jr.

BRASS FOUNDER, ETC.

WALES & GREEN.

Brass and Copper Founders,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Ships Rudder Braces, Spikes, Clinch Rings, &c., &c., Mill and Car Bushes, Babbel's Metal, Bells, Hinges and Finished Brass of all Description.

Paradise Row, Portland, St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 20] *St. John, N. B. Advertisements.*

BROKERS & COM. MERCHANTS

W. D. W. HUBBARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
 —AND—
AUCTIONEER,
Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

GEO. A. LOCKHART & SON,
PRODUCE BROKERS
 —AND—
SHIP AGENTS,
 12 & 13 South Wharf, St. John, N. B.

BERTON BROS.,
 Agents and Commission Merchants,
 IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TEAS,
 —Also in—
 Molasses, Sugar, Tobacco, Refined Sugars,
 London Grocery Goods, Spices, Dyestuffs,
 Paints and Oils, &c.
 59 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN.

A. W. MASTERS & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 Wholesale Dealers in
Flour, Groceries, and Fish,
 5 NORTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.
*Agents for the Sale of Extra Kerosene Oil.
 General Agents for Mammoth Vinegar
 Works.*

DRY GOODS.

BARNES, ANDERSON & KERR,
London House—Retail,
 3 & 4 Market Square, St. JOHN, N. B.
 Importers and
 Dealers in all kinds of British
 and Foreign Dry Goods.
 J. W. BARNES, I. M. ANDERSON, A. L. KERR.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

MATTHEW FRAWLEY,
 Importer and Dealer in
**FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, GENERAL
 GROCERIES, &c.**
 11 DOCK STREET,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS PATTON,
 Commission Merchant, General Agent,
 And Importer and Dealer in
**FLOUR, MEAL, TEA, PORK, SUGAR,
 MOLASSES, &c.**
 No. 1 South Market Wharf (Tisdale's Corner)
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

GILBERT BENT,
**FLOUR, FISH AND PROVISION
 MERCHANT,**
 5 & 6 South Market Wharf,
 And 4 Ward Street,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

WILLIAM EARLE,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, &c.
 "UNION BLOCK," 35 DOCK STREET,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

THOMAS B. BUXTON,
 Wholesale Importer and
**Dealer in Groceries, Wines,
 Liquors, &c.,**
 25, Dock Street, St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM LORIMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 And Dealers in
Flour, Meal, Provisions, &c.,
 No. 28 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.
 Consignments respectfully solicited.
 Prompt returns guaranteed.

PURVES & MOORE,
 —DIRECT—
IMPORTERS OF GROCERIES,
 No. 21 King Square,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. H. BOURKE,
 Importer and Dealer in
**General Groceries, Wines, Brandies,
 Whiskies, Gins, Cordials, Olgars,
 &c., &c.**
 28 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John, N. B. Advertisements. [Adv. p. 21]

MASTERS & PATTERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealer in

Ship Stores, Fish, Fruit & Provisions,
19 SOUTH MARKET WHARF,

JAS. E. MASTERS. }
JAS. PATTERSON. } ST. JOHN, N. B.

With references by permission to Hon. H. L. Tilly, C. B., Minister of Customs; J. H. Calhoun, Esq., Summerside, P. E. I.; R. N. Beckwith, Esq., Halifax, N. S.; R. D. DeWolf & Co., New York; M. P. Kemp, Esq., Boston; Jardine & Co., St. John, N. B.

D. BRREEZE,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

*Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits, Flour and Meal,
Wines, Spirits, and General Groceries.*

No. 1 King Square, - - - St. John, N. B.

HARDWARE.

W. H. THORNE,

HARDWARE MERCHANT

AND GENERAL DEALER IN
Agricultural Implements, Glass, Paints,
Oils, Belting and Mill Supplies,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
St. John, N. B.

HAIR DRESSER.

WILLIAM WARN,

70, KING STREET,

HAIR DRESSER, &c.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready
Dealer in Fishing Tackle, &c.

HATS AND FURS.

C. & E. EVERETT,

Manufacturers and Importer of
Hats, Caps, and Furs, Buffalo
and Fancy Sleigh Robes,
15 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Ladies' and Gents' Furs made to Order,
Altered and Repaired.
Hats and Caps made to order.

INSURANCE.

ROBERT MARSHALL,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Broker and Notary Public, Fire, Marine
and Life Insurance Agency, English, Ame-
rican and Canadian Companies, and New
Brunswick Lloyds.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

PAINTS, &c.

G. F. THOMPSON & SONS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
*In White Leads, Zinc, Paints,
Colored Paints, Putty, &c.*

60 & 71 Princess Street, St. John, N. B.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

J. R. WOODBURN,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Photography in all its Branches, Porcelain
Pictures, Stereoscopic and other Views,
Frames, Passepartouts, &c., &c.

16 King Street, - - - St. John, N. B.

PLUMBERS.

FLEMING & MACREDIE

PLUMBERS & GASFITTERS,

No 22 Princess Street,
(Opposite the Savings Bank),
St. John N. B.
JOHN FLEMING, ROBT. C. MACREDIE.

STONE WORKS.

PROVINCIAL STONE WORKS,

Manufacturer of all kinds in
MARBLE, FREESTONE & GRANITE.

Stonecutting generally executed at
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Orders from the Country punctually
attended to.

WM. TAY.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.

A. & J. HAY,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

—DEALERS IN—
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware,
60 KING STREET,
(Next Door to Logan & Lindsay.)
ST. JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 22 | *St. John, N. B. Advertisements.*

W. H. KNOWLES,

19, **GERMAIN STREET..... ST. JOHN, N. B.,**

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &C.,

*Oak-tanned, Solid Leather, Trunks and English Portmanteaux
constantly on hand.*

CANVASS COVERS MADE TO ORDER.

PRINCE OF WALES PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 30, King Street, St. John, N. B.

This Establishment is now producing work equal to any of
the first New York Galleries.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR SPECIMENS.

G. P. ROBERTS, Operator.

STEWART & WHITE,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

General Agents for the **BANNER, SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE**
for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

Prince William Street,

NEAR THE AMERICAN STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

WILLIAM WILSON PROPRIETOR.

Transient and Permanent Boarders Accommodated in First-class style.

Best Located House in the City, commands a fine view of the Harbour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John, N. B. Advertisements. [Adv. p. 23

M. N. POWERS,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 33 PRINCESS STREET, ST JOHN, N. B.

Mahogany, Walnut and Covered Coffins, Hearses and Palls
Furnished, Grave Clothes and Coffin Mounting of all kinds.
Orders in Town or Country executed with promptness by
day or night.

Personal attention given for the selection of Burial Lots.
Residence over Wareroom.

M. C. BARBOUR,

48 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.,

Importer and Dealer in

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS

↔ Mantles and Costumes made to Order. ↔

WILCOX & GIRBS,

NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

68 Germain Street, St. John,

W. E. BLANCHARD,

Sole Agent for Maritime Provinces.

SPENCER'S

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

Does not profess to be a specific for all diseases; articles that do,
are generally good for none

KEEP THE BOTTLE CORKED.

For Rheumatic Affections in the Limbs, Stomach or Back, Spinal Diseases and
Stitches in the Back or Sides, make a thorough external application of the Rheumatic
Liniment, rubbing it in well. If the Bowels are constipated, take 2 or 3 of Ayer's Pills.

Neuralgic Pains are dissipated at once by the use of this Liniment. For toothache,
wet a piece of cotton and put it in the tooth, also apply outwardly. For the Sore Throat,
either from cold or bronchitis, wet a flannel with the Liniment and bind it around the
neck. This Liniment will be found invaluable—families that once use it will never be
without it. Sold by all Druggists.

H. L. SPENCER, Medical Warehouse, 20 Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 24] *St. John, N. B. Advertisements.*

ST. JOHN GLOBE,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

Subscription List :

Daily (Evening) \$5 00
Weekly 1 00

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER,
Published at St. John, N. B.

ELLIS & ARMSTRONG.

SIMEON JONES,

BREWER,

St. John, N. B.

STEAMERS "EMPRESS" AND "SCUD,"

—AND—

Windsor & Annapolis Railway

Is the Shortest and Best Route to Halifax and all parts Nova Scotia.

"EMPRESS" OR "SCUD" LEAVE THEIR WHARF, ST. JOHN, FOR DIGBY
AND ANNAPOLIS—FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK.

For Further Particulars Apply to

GEO. F. HATHEWAY,
AGENT, ST. JOHN, N. B.

EDWARD T. C. KNOWLES,

*Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.*

Office—No. 3 Bayard Building, 106 Prince William Street,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John, N. B. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 25]

D. E. DUNHAM,
Architect and Designer.

—OF—

All classes of Public and Private Buildings,

Office:—Bayard Building, 106, Prince William Street,

ROOMS 1 and 2, UP STAIRS.

Having a thorough practical knowledge of constructive architecture, is now prepared to furnish designs and reliable estimates to suit any proposed outlay in building in all the latest and most modern styles of Architecture, suitable to our climate. Special attention is given to economy, as well as beauty and convenience—enabling parties to secure the best building with the least possible cost. Personal supervision given to the erection of buildings in all its branches.

J. CHALONER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

—AND—

DISPENSING CHEMIST!

Originator of the Aniline Dyes in Packets,

CORNER KING & GERMAN STS, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

J. & A. McMILLAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers, Stationers

AND GENERAL PAPER DEALERS,

STEAM PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, PAPER RULERS, &c.,

78 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

D. MAGEE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

51, KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. MAGEE.

M. F. MANKS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 26] *St. John, N. B. Advertisements.*

ALLAN BROTHERS,

(LATE OF HARRIS & ALLAN)

UNION FOUNDRY

Stoves, Steam Engines, Mill Machinery,

SHIP CASTINGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass Works, &c., &c.,

Ware Rooms—12 and 15, Water St., - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

HUTCHINSON.

Chronometer, Watchmaker, Optician,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.

FINE CHRONOMETER & WATCH REPAIRING.

JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER ON THE PREMISES.

70, Prince William St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

GEO. HUTCHINSON, J^r.

ST. JOHN TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JOHN D. ROBERTSON & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCOES,

SOUTHWARK STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. McAVITY & SONS,

5, 7 & 9 Water Street, St. John, N. B.,

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers General Hardware, Nails, Spike, Putty, Paint, Oils, Carpenters, and Machelists' Tools, Machinery, Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Steel, Files, Copper, Ingot Tin, Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, and Brass Fittings, Ingot Lead, E. T. & Griffin Horse Nails, Thompson's Augers, Mathieson's Glasgow Tools.

Manufacturers of every description of BRASS GOODS for Gas, Water, Steam, and Ships use, Agents for Fairbank Scales, Staples Patent Clamp Screws, Black Lead Crucibles, Leather and Rubber Belting Packing and Hose, Babbett Metals, and Lubricating Oils.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John, N. B. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 27

EXPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS.

“ROTHESAY,” “CITY OF ST. JOHN,” “OLIVE.”

ROUTES OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS.

ST. JOHN RIVER—St. John River to Fredericton.

BAY OF FUNDY—St. John to St. Andrew; St. Andrews and St. Stephen; St. John to Windsor.

Connections by Railway with Halifax, Woodstock and Houlton.

ENOCH LUNT, 41 Dock Street, St. John.



SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

The “Banner” Thirty Dollar Shuttle Sewing Machine.

WITH TABLE AND TREADLE COMPLETE.

Stitch alike on both sides of the cloth and without raveling.

1000 stitches a minute, without noise, skipping of stitch, or breaking of thread.

Patented April, 1871. Improved March, 1872.

EVERY MACHINE FULLY WARRANTED.

BOWDEN & REINECKE,

Agents for New Brunswick,

No. 30 King Street, St. John N. B.

J. D. MARSTERS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

Cor. King and Germain St.

St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 28] *St. John, N. B. Advertisements.*

J. W. COVEL,
GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE PLATER.
MANUFACTURES
*Door Plates, Pew Numbers, Harness Trim-
mings, Coach Window Springs.*
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS PLATED TO ORDER.
17 CHARLOTTE STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,
HOSIERS,
Glovers and Haberdashers
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
MARKET SQUARE,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

TAKE THE
Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central
RAILWAYS FOR OTTAWA.
CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.
EASY RIDING CARS.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA BROCKVILLE
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH G. T. TRAINS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.—NO TRANSHIPMENT.
Goods Shipped [via Brockville] from all points East or West from OTTAWA much
sooner than by any other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through
to destination without unloading.

THROUGH TICKETS from Ottawa to all parts of Canada and the United States had
at the Lowest Rates at the CANADA CENTRAL OFFICE, Elgin Street, opposite the
Russell House.

H. ABBOTT, Manager.

W. E. JOHNSON, Agent.

LANDRY & McCARTHY,
44 KINGS STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.



Agents for the celebrated
Mallet, Davis and Co., Pianofortes,
And the
Esley Cottage Organs.

These Instruments have no superior in
the World.

New Sheet Music and Music Books
in great variety.

LANDRY & McCARTHY,
44 King St., St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John, N. B. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 29

Under Royal



Patronage.

THE "WAVERLY HOUSE,"
78 KING STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

This House has been patronized by

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. PRINCE
ALFRED, H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR,

By all the British American Governors, and by the
English Nobility and Gentry, as well as by
the most distinguished

Americans, Provincial Gentry and others

Whom business or pleasure may have brought to Saint John,
WHO HAVE JOINED IN PRONOUNCING IT

THE FAVOURITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES.

The Proprietor thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage.

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO THE COMFORT OF GUESTS.

JOHN GUTHRIE, *Proprietor.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 80] St. John, N. B. Advertisements.

"THE FAVORITE"
EARTH CLOSET!



MANUFACTURED BY

Anderson & Kedey
155 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

—♦—
THESE CLOSETS ARE ADAPTED TO HEALTH,
CLEANLINESS, COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

—♦—
Their use has been highly recommended by leading Physicians in Europe and America. They are **INVALUABLE TO INVALIDS**, and can be set in the bedroom, as no disagreeable odor can possibly arise from them.

Useful to Agriculturists as a means of producing a Fertilizer, the value of which is annually worth the cost of a Machine.

No *chemicals* are required. Coal ashes can be used equally as well as earth.

They are well adapted for Hotels, Factories, Private Offices, Dwellings, Schools, Hospitals and all Public Institutes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fredericton, N. B. Advertisements. [Adv. p. 81

Fredericton Advertisements.

ISAAC McCAUSLAND,
Watchmaker & Jeweller

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO WATCH REPAIRING.

QUEEN STREET FREDERICTON.

LONG'S HOTEL,
FREDERICTON, N. B.,
GEORGE HUME - - - - PROPRIETOR

Permanent and Transient Boarders accomodated on
REASONABLE TERMS.

GOOD STABLING IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE.

HALIFAX ADVERTISEMENT .

AUCTIONEERS.

HALIFAX
Auction and Manufacturers' Real Estate.
AGENCY OFFICES,
No. 146 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., (opp.
the International Hotel.)
R. J. M. CONSTANT, J. H. LAWRENCE,
Auctioneers, Real Estate and General Com-
mission Agents.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS

ARCHITECTS.

DUMARESQ & McBEAN,
ARCHITECTS.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF
Public Buildings, Dwelling Houses,
Bridges, Fences, &c.,
Drawn to order. Also—Writings of Agree-
ments prepared,
OFFICE—No. 118 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

DRY GOODS.

C. ROBSON & CO.,
GRANVILLE STREET,
Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Cottons, Linens, Woollens, Housekeeping
Goods, Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery,
French Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

MARTIN & CO.,
Importers of
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods!
GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

r !

ey

ALTH,
TY.

ng Phy-
UABLE
no dis-

a Ferti-
ost of a

equally

Private
stitutes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 32] *Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.*

GROCERIES.

JOHN TOBIN & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
 And Importers of Teas,
 West India Produce,
 BREADSTUFFS, &c.

J. G. A. CREIGHTON & SON,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
And Tea and Wine Importers,
 105 Water Street, Halifax,
 C. A. CREIGHTON, *German Consul.*

PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

RUMSEY, RUEL & CO.,
PRODUCE AND COM. MERCHANTS,
 —IMPORTERS OF—
FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.,
 And Dealers in
West India Produce, Butter, Cheese, Pork,
Lard, &c., &c.
 96 UPPER WATER STREET,
 Opposite Tobin's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.
 BENJ. A. RUMSEY,
 G. RUPERT JOHNSON, GEO. G. RUEL

PAINTERS & GLAZIERS.

SMITHERS & SONS,
 PAINTERS, GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS
 French and American Paper Hangings,
 Borders, Mouldings and Decorations,
 Glass, Paint, Oil and Colors.
 Nos. 58 & 66 *Granville Street, Halifax.*

TUCKER & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

52 BEDFORD ROW,

Reference in Canada :
 MESSRS. CHAMP, TORRANCE & CO., TORONTO. *Halifax, N. S.*

CATTLE FOOD!

North British Cattle-Food Comp'ny.

LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Depot for the sale of THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT FOR HORSES AND
 CATTLE Manufactured by the above Company,

Nos. 74 & 79, Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.

Send for Circulars and Pamphlets, containing the certificates of those who have
 used it.

GEORGE FRASER, *Agent for the Maritime Provinces.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Halifax, N. S., Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 38]

JOHN B. NASH,

Auctioneer, Real Estate Broker,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

18 AND 15 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N.S.

Particular Attention paid to Household Sales and General Merchandize.

Reference to any respectable Merchant in the City, as all know me.

G. E. MORTON & CO.,

NO. 195 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Dealers in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Periodicals and Books

Agents for the *Illustrated News—The News of the World—The Lady's Journal of Fashions—Bow Bells—Wedding Bells—Boys of England*, and favorite Magazines—*The Canadian Year Book*, and other Popular Annuals, the *Halifax Cheap Publications—Cottage Library*, &c.

PERIODICALS, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, SUPPLIED, AND BOOKS OF EVERY KIND IMPORTED TO ORDER.

Orders to the above address from distant Counties will meet prompt attention.

SMITH & MACCOY,

Barristers & Attorneys, Notaries Public, &c.

OFFICE: 147 HOLLIS STREET, (OVER THE CITY DRUG STORE.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Particular Attention given to the Collection and Securing of Debts.

BUSINESS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

H. W. SMITH.

W. F. MACCOY.

LEWIS W. DESBARRÉS,

Barrister at Law, Notary Public,

REGISTRAR COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

Office: *Hesslein's Building, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 34] *Halifax, N. S., Advertisements.*

A. G. COGSWELL,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

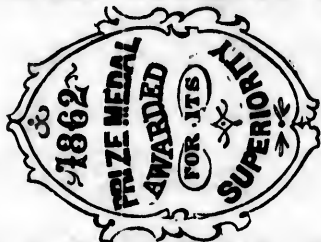
111 HOLLIS STREET,

(Near Halifax Hotel,) Halifax, N.S.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Entire or parts of Sets, Plain Gum, Single or Block Teeth,
on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite.
TEETH FILLED with Gold, Amalgam, or White Fillings.
TEETH REMOVED with or without Nitrous Oxide Gas, a safe and reliable agent,
having been administered in this Office to over 2,000 patients.

MAYFLOWER TOBACCO FACTORY,

JOHN B. CAMPBELL
& Co.



HALIFAX,
N. S.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

TAYLOR & McLACHLAN, Proprietors of "The Mayflower" Tobacco Factory—
Established 1860. Office: 54 Bedford Row, Halifax, N.S., Successors to JOHN B. CAMP-
BELL & CO., whose Brand "Mayflower," has now the reputation of being the most
uniform black 12s. manufactured or offered for sale in the Maritime Provinces.

SUTHERLAND & FRITH,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: 138 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ARCHIBALD SUTHERLAND.

J. HARVEY FRITH.

MACDONALD & RIGBY,

Barristers and Solicitors,

HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.

HON. JAMES MACDONALD, M. P.

SAMUEL G. RIGBY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 85

W. MYERS GRAY,
Attorney Solicitor, Notary Public.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT

No. 189 (City No. 145) Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Attends to Selling, Letting and Managing Real Estate, Collecting Rents and other monies.

W. MYERS GRAY, Broker

buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, Bills, Debentures &c. Prompt returns made.
No 189 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

CHIPMAN, MUTCH & Co.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS OF

FLOUR AND MEAL, WEST INDIA PRODUCE, &c.,

68 UPPER WATER STREET,

HEAD OF O'CONNOR'S WHARF, HALIFAX.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

Importer and Dealer in

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Nets,

LINES, TWINES, PAINTS, COHRES, OILS, VARNISHES,

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, etc., Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.,

65 UPPER WATER STREET, Head of Commercial Wharf, HALIFAX, N. S.

ANCHOR



LINE.

First Class Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE are sailing regularly from GLASGOW to LIVERPOOL and LONDON to HALIFAX, N. S. and ST. JOHN, N. B.

Arrangements for Passage and Freight can be made on liberal Terms.

THOMAS A. S. DEWOLF & SON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 36]

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

EVANS BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

British & Foreign Dry Goods,

Wholesale and Retail.

CORNER OF BARRINGTON & PRINCE STREETS,

HALIFAX, N.S.

WILLIAM HARE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

AGENT FOR THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

HALIFAX HOTEL,

H. HESSLEIN, PROPRIETOR.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

A **AMERICAN HOUSE,**

196 Argyle Street,

OPPOSITE

SALEM CHURCH AND NORTH OF COLONIAL MARKET,

HALIFAX, N.S.



A home for permanent or transient Boarders.

MISSSES CAMPBELL & BACON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 37]

ESTABLISHED 1820.

ROBERTSON, McLEOD & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. & C. MURDOCH & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in British & Foreign Dry Goods,

PENTAGON BUILDING,

ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N. S.

FRASER & ALMOUR,

Commission & Manufacturers' Agents,

Agents for Machinery of all descriptions, Plumber Goods, Union
Emery Wheels, Marbleized Mantle Pieces.

PRICE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOMS:

Corner Duke and Barrington Streets, formerly Post Office,
Post Office Box 62, HALIFAX, N. S.

BLANCHARD & MEAGHER,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

Anderson's Building, No. 10, Prince Street,

H. BLANCHARD, Q. C. }
N. H. MEAGHER. }

HALIFAX, N. S.

Debts Collected, Estates Settled, Money Invested, and Professional Matters
of all kinds promptly attended to.

CHARLES MCCARTHY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines,

LIQUORS, ALES, &c.

No 90 Lower Water Street, opposite Esson's and Boston's
Steam Packet Wharf,

HALIFAX, N. S.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 38 | *Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.*

BROWN BROS. & CO ,
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Ordnance Square,
NORTH END OF GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

IMPORTERS AND GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c.

Patent Medicines, Brushes, Combs, Soaps,

POMADES, PERFUMERY,

Toilet Articles, Homœopathic Preparations,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, &c.

Seedsman, Spice Packers, and Manufacturers of Tinctures, Chemicals,
Essences, Perfumery, &c.

Wholesale—Office and Salesroom, 2 & 3 Ordnance Square,
Retail Department 4 & 5 Ordnance Square.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
1 OLD BROAD ST., AND 16 PALL MALL,
LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandize
Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the
Cargoes of such Ships; also Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other
Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels,
throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

SUBSCRIBED AND INVESTED CAPITAL:

ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

HON. W. A. HENRY, Agent, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Risks on Property, as above-mentioned, taken at the lowest rates, and all
losses immediately adjusted and paid without reference to England, by the
Subscriber, at his Office.

Sub Agencies in all the principal towns in Nova Scotia.

OFFICE—HENRY & DALY,

62 BEDFORD ROW.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 39]

F. D. CORBETT & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND AGENTS FOR

Quebec & Gulf Ports' Steamship Company, Quebec.

"Gowrie" Mines Coal, Cow Bay, C. B.

The Adams' Tobacco Company, Montreal

Messrs. Moet & Chandon, Epernay.

" Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.

" Jules Robin & Co., Cognac.

Mr. M. Misa, Xeres De La Frontera.

Messrs. Cockburn Smithes & Co., Oporto.

Mr Frederic Vallette, Marseilles.

Messrs. Bullock Lade & Co., Glasgow.

" E. & J. Burke, Dublin, Export Bottlers of Messrs.

A. Guinness, Sons & Co.'s Extra Foreign Stout, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, N. S.

J. R. JENNET & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

China, Glass and Earthenware,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Fancy Goods Gold, Silver and Electro-Plated Wares.

—o—

All Descriptions of Shelf Hardware.

BURSLEM HOUSE,

152 & 154 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 40]

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

BEEHIVE ?

—o—

JAMES K. MUNNS,

—IMPORTER OF—

**WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND COATINGS,**

Which are all made to Order in the latest and most
Fashionable styles.

ALSO, DEALER IN

**READY MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.**

**No. 118, Upper Water, Corner, Jacob Street,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.**

Queen Insurance Company.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

150,000 DOLLARS INVESTED AT OTTAWA.

—o—

FIRE AND LIFE REVERSIONS AND ENDOWMENTS.

—o—

Chief Offices:—Queen Insurance Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool; Queen Insurance
Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
Chairman:—Bernard Hall, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, W. Hind, Esq.; Manager and
Actuary, J. Mongreiff Wilson, Esq.

Fire.

Insurance on Property of every description in the City and throughout the Province
effected on reasonable terms.

Life.

Policies issued without reference to England, and at moderate rates of Premium.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

STEPHEN TOBIN, ESQ., COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Office—Opposite Tobin's Wharf,

UPPER WATER STREET,

SOLICITORS:—HON. JAS. McDONALD, JAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,

Medical Referee—W. J. ALMON, ESQ., M.D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements. [Adv. p. 41

HALIFAX CITY STEAM FLOUR MILLS & BAKERIES.



MOIR & CO.

ARGYLE, DUKE & GRAFTON STS.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

PILOT AND NAVY BREAD, WINE, SODA, SUGAR,

DYSPEPSIA AND FANCY CRACKERS,

CORN MEAL, CRACKED CORN, OATS, FEED, BRAN, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Orders for all parts of the Provinces promptly attended to.

MOIR & Co.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN

Halifax, Bermuda and St. Thomas.

STEAMSHIPS of this Line will leave Halifax for St. Thomas, calling at Bermuda going and returning as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Monday, 27th January, 1873. | Monday, 11th August, 1873. |
| “ 24th February, “ | “ 5th September, “ |
| “ 24th March, “ | “ 6th October, “ |
| “ 21st April, “ | “ 3rd November, “ |
| “ 19th May, “ | “ 1st December, “ |
| “ 16th June, “ | “ 29th December, “ |
| “ 14th July, “ | |

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

APPLY TO

S. CUNARD & Co.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 42] *Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.*

AVERY, BROWN & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1821.)

Importers & Jobbers of Drugs & Medicines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPICES, DYE STUFFS, OILS, CHEMICALS,

DRY-COLOURS AND VARNISHES,

Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Druggists' Sundries, &c., &c.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Office and Salerooms—7 & 11 George St. Warehouse—O'Connor's Wharf,
HALIFAX, N.S.

Our house is the Oldest Drug-House in the Province and possesses unsurpassed facilities for doing business. Our entire stock (which is very large, varied and complete, and is being constantly replenished) is purchased for CASH in the best markets, and we offer it to our clients at correspondingly low rates.

Our SPICES, ground expressly for us, and put up by ourselves, are guaranteed for purity and excellence.

A Special Catalogue of DRUGGISTS' AND PHYSICIANS' REQUIREMENTS furnished on application. Our Descriptive Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds issued annually, *gratis*

W. L. LOWELL & Co.,

BANKERS,

—AND—

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, Bullion and Money,

Of Every Description.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and
British Provinces.

Agents for the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
Co. of Hartford, Conn.

ORDNANCE SQUARE, HALIFAX, N.S.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 43]

W. STAIRS, SON & MORROW;
MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Cordage, Canvas, Chain Cables, Anchors

—AND—

BARS AND BOLT IRON,

Copper Bars, Muntz, Metal Bars and Sheathings,

Nets, Lines, Twines, and Fishing Implements,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL.

GEORGE ST. AND BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

—o—

Dartmouth Rope Walk Company,

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, D.R.W. CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF CORDAGE AND OAKUM.

—

MANAGER, JOHN F STAIRS, of the firm of Wm. Stairs,
Son & Morrow (residence at the Works.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 44] *Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.*

TAKE THE
Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central
 RAILWAYS FOR OTTAWA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE.
 EASY RIDING CARS.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA BROCKVILLE
 SURE CONNECTIONS WITH G. T. TRAINS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.—NO TRANSHIPMENT.
 Goods Shipped [via Brockville] from all points East or West from OTTAWA much
 sooner than by any other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through
 to destination without unloading.

THROUGH TICKETS from Ottawa to all parts of Canada and the United States had
 at the Lowest Rates at the CANADA CENTRAL OFFICE, Elgin Street, opposite the
 Russell House.

H. ABBOTT, *Manager.*

W. E. JOHNSON, *Agent.*

OTTAWA ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, ETC.

LEWIS & PINHEY,

*Barristers, Attornies, Notaries, Con-
 veyancers, &c.,*

Elgin St., next to Post Office, Ottawa, Ont.

J. B. LEWIS. G. H. PINHEY.

HORACE LAPIERRÉ,

BARRISTER,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,
 Conveyancer, and Notary Public for the
 Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

*Will attend to the collection of Claims in any
 part of Ontario or Quebec.*

CORNER SUSSEX & YORK STREETS, OTTAWA

WALKER & PENNOCK,

Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Solic-
 itors in Chancery, Conveyancers,
 Notaries Public, &c.,

OTTAWA.

W. H. WALKER. P. PENNOCK, JR.

DENTISTS.

W. MCPHEE, L. D. S.,

DENTIST,

51, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

OLIVER MARTIN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHAN H. LANGFORD,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

F. R. DAVIDSON,

Importer and

Dealer in all Drugs & Chemicals

*Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
 Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Ma-
 chines and Coal Oils, &c.*

71, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

WILLIAM HOWE,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Gilder, Decorator & Paper Hanger,

Latest Patterns in Room Paper.

YEOMAN'S TRIMMER.

I have recently purchased one of those
 useful machines for trimming the edge of
 room paper, and my customers will thus be
 spared a good deal of trouble. 87 Cumberland
 Street, OTTAWA.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 45]

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

Corner of Rideau and King Streets,

Established in 1861.

MRS. J. H. MAISON.....Principal.

JENNER BROS.,

Artists Engravers, Die Sinkers,
Stampers, &c.,

HERALDIC STATIONERS,

Monograms designed and executed in the
highest style of art.

JENNER BROS.,
Elgin Street, OTTAWA.

A. S. WOODBURN,

Plain & Ornamental

PRINTER,

By Steam Power.

ELGIN STREET . . . OTTAWA.

S. & H. BORBRIDGE,

Wholesale and Retail
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

&c., &c.,

No. 30, Rideau Street, Ottawa.

W. H. FALLS,

AUCTIONEER,

Real Estate and Commission Agent,

AND AGENT FOR THE TAKING OUT OF PATENTS OF INVENTION.

Office: Bang's Block, Elgin Street,

OTTAWA, CANADA.

J. L. ORME & SON,

—IMPORTERS OF—

Pianofortes, Organs, Brass Instruments,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Agents for **DISTINS** (of London) and **LECOMPTE'S** (of Paris) Band Instruments.

Messrs. Orme & Son are prepared to supply Bands on the shortest notice, and at the
lowest prices, with the above instruments.

NO. 8, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

J. R ENIHAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR

— AND —

HABERDASHER,

No. 86 Sussex Street, Ottawa.

— 0 —
GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS

VERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 46]

Ottawa Advertisements.

T O I N V E N T O R S !

HENRY GRIST, OTTAWA, CANADA,
Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman,
Solicitor of Patents for Inventions, &c., &c.,

Prepares applications for the Canadian, United States and European Patent Offices, on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

Preliminary searches as to patentability carefully made.

All communications strictly confidential.

Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Instructions.

Copyrights and the registration of Trade Marks, Timber Marks and Designs procured, and Letters Patent for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies obtained.

Established Ten years.

N.B.—Residents of the United States and other foreign countries can now obtain Patents in Canada.

R A Y M O N D ' S

New Lock Stitch Family Machine

IS EASY TO RUN! IS EASY TO LEARN!

Well Made, Beautifully Finished, and will Last a Life Time.

Sold by Agents Everywhere.

AGENT FOR OTTAWA,

ALFRED BROWN,

69 SPARKS STREET.

LADIES CALL AND SEE BEFORE YOU BUY.

JOHN DURIE & SON,

IMPORTERS,

General Booksellers and Stationers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

10 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturing

Stationers, Engravers, Bookbinders & Printers,

CORNER OF SPARKS & ELGIN STS., OTTAWA.

Engravings and Chromo Lithographs', Artists' Materials, Church Books, School Books, Stamps, Dies and Seals, Monograms and Address Cards.

Particular Attention paid to the Manufacturing of Account Books.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 47

EAGLE STEAM BAKERY.

D. MORRISON,

WHOLESALE

Biscuit Manufacturer & Confectioner,

Nos. 45 & 47, YORK STREET,

OTTAWA, ONT.

Nearly opposite the Market.

THE MONTELEONE RESTAURANT,

Rouge et Noir, OTTAWA. Rideau Street,

MEALS FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

English Ales, Dublin Porter, Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

Arrangements can be made with Gentlemen for Daily or Monthly Board.

W. MILLS, (late of Quebec,) Proprietor.

RUSSELL HOUSE.

JAS. A. GOUIN,

OTTAWA.

nan,

at Offices,

signs pro-

ow obtain

chine

e Time.

T,
STREET.

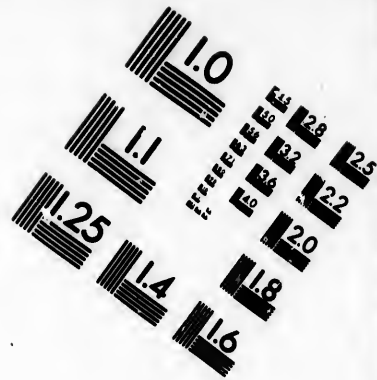
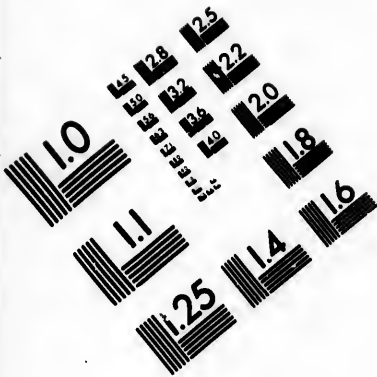
oners

rinters,

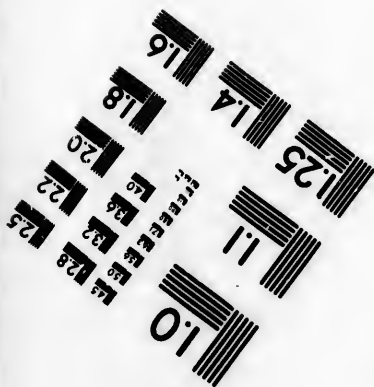
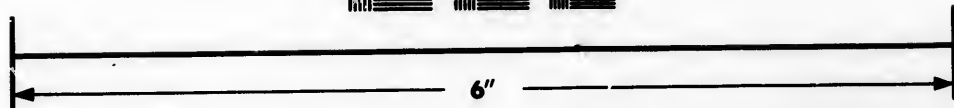
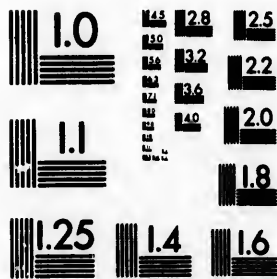
oks, School

Books.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

28
25
22
20
18

01
01

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 48]

Ottawa dvertisements.

By Special Appointment to H. E. Governor General of Canada.

GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist &  Druggist,

Apothecaries Hall, 41, Sussex St., Ottawa,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Canadian Cough Emulsion, Cholera Mixture, Vegetable Worm Powder, &c., &c.
All kinds of Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, Tooth Powders, Hair, Tooth and Nail
Brushes, &c., &c.

THE OTTAWA TIMES

PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE :— Wellington Street, Centre Town.

THE OTTAWA DAILY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted)—the ONLY MORNING PAPER
published in Ottawa—at **SIX DOLLARS** per Annum.

THE OTTAWA WEEKLY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, in time for the morning mail, at **\$1.00**
per annum. paid in advance; or **\$1.50** if paid during the year.

The usual encouragement (ONE FREE COPY IN TEN) will be given to parties getting
up Clubs, whether for the **DAILY** or **WEEKLY**.

LETTERS, prepaid, and if containing Money, **REGISTERED**, (in which case they will be
at the risk of the undersigned,) may be addressed,

TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Le Courrier d'Outaouais,

THE ONLY FRENCH DAILY & WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN CENTRAL CANADA.

Published **EVERY EVENING**, (Sundays excepted) at **FIVE DOLLARS** per Annum.

L. A. GRISON, GENERAL AGENT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 49

JOHN LAMB & SON,
Engineers,
SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

—○—
THE CONSTRUCTION OF

FLOURING, BARLEY, OATMEAL AND SAW MILLS ATTENDED TO.

—○—
GANG LATH MACHINES, WITH GANGS OF FROM
TWO TO TEN SAWS.

—○—
LAMB'S PATENT GROAT SCREEN,

And all kinds of

Grist and Saw Mill Furnishings Made to Order.

—○—
ALL SIZES OF

Lamb's Double-Action Water Wheel

—○—
KEPT ON HAND.

—○—
Plans and Specifications of Mill Work, Surveys of Mill Sites,
Machinery, Drawings, &c., made out at Moderate Rates.

UNION HOUSE.

CITY HALL SQUARE, OTTAWA, ONT.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND REFITTED.

*Large Sample Rooms Added, with every Convenience for
Commercial Travellers.*

—○—
NEW DINING HALL. THE TABLE ALWAYS SUPPLIED WITH
THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS; AND THE BAR
UPHOLDS ITS OLD CELEBRITY.

An Attentive PORTER at the CARS and BOATS.

—○—
GOOD YARD AND STABLING, WITH ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS.

—○—
TERMS, 1.50 PER DAY.

—○—
ARMSTRONG BROTHERS,
Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 50

Ottawa Advertisements.

TAKE THE

**Brockville & Ottawa & Canada Central
RAILWAYS
FOR OTTAWA**

Cheapest and Best Route. → → Easy Riding Cars.

Ask for *WICKES* via *BROCKVILLE*

SURE CONNECTIONS WITH G. T. TRAINS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

NO Transhipment.

Goods Shipped (via Brockville) from all points EAST or WEST reach OTTAWA much sooner than by other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through to destination WITHOUT UNLOADING.

THROUGH TICKETS from Ottawa to all parts of Canada and the United States had at the Lowest Rates at the CANADA CENTRAL OFFICE, ELGIN STREET, opposite the Russell House.

H. ABBOTT, MANAGER.

W. E. JOHNSON, AGENT.



CONVERSION OF DEBENTURES INTO STOCK.

1. All 5 per cent currency Debentures may be converted into 5 per cent stock at par, whatever may be the period for which the Debentures have to run.
2. All 6 per cent currency Debentures not maturing before January 1878, when the 6 per cent stock is redeemable, may be converted into 6 per cent stock at par.
3. The six per cent currency Debentures issued in 1868 on which there is an endorsement that they are convertible into stock may be so converted at par.
4. Six per cent currency Debentures maturing before 1878 may be converted into stock upon application to the Finance Department at rates fixed by the Treasury Board.
5. In case it should be desired to convert any 5 per cent or 6 per cent Debentures payable in London into stock, application must be made to the Treasury Board in each case.

If it is desired to convert 6 p. c. Debentures into 5 per cent stock application must be made to the Treasury Board.

In the first four cases above mentioned the Debentures may be sent in to the Receiver General or to any Assistant Receiver General upon which a certificate of stock will be issued. If the case should be one which has to be submitted to the Treasury Board, the application should be sent to the Secretary of the Board with full particulars as to the nature of the Debentures.

JOHN LANGTON,

Ottawa, December, 1872.

Sec. Treas. B.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 51

T. W. BUSH,

DEALER IN

Piano Fortes, Organs,

MELODEONS,

SEWING MACHINES

OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.,

SALEROOMS,

62, SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA,

The Great Sewing Machine Depot,

METCALFE, KEMPTVILLE, BROOVIILE, BURRITT'S RAPIDS,
MERRICKVILLE, SMITH'S FALLS, ELGIN, JASPER, FARMERS-
VILLE AND NEWBORO'.

 AGENTS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 52]

Ottawa Advertisements.

A. MORTIMER
Bookbinder, Paper Ruler

—AND—

ACCOUNT BOOK

MANUFACTURER,

Sign of the Group of Books,

ROBERTS' BLOCK,

RIDEAU ST., OTTAWA,

Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Bankers and the public generally, to his extensive Stock of Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books and Journals, made up from the best class of paper, and at prices as low, if not lower than at any other house in the Dominion, wholesale or retail.

Account Books adapted to every variety of business; if not in stock, ruled and bound to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Book-binding executed in any style, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elegant.

Ruling, Perforating or numbering, carefully and promptly attended to, and at most reasonable rates.

Paper ruled to any pattern. Maps mounted. All order executed on the shortest notice.

—♦—
♦ A CALL IS INVITED. ♦

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 58



DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Secretary of State of Canada,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1872.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that officers and men of the late Red River Expeditionary force, entitled to Military Bounty Land, or parties claiming under such officers or men as their representative or by assignments duly filed in the above office, may obtain their respective Warrants therefor on application to the undersigned. The application for the Warrant, must, if made by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier, a representative or an assignee, be accompanied by the discharge papers.

By order of the Honorable the Secretary of State,

J. S. DENNIS,

Surveyor General.

generally, to
p from the
use in the
d bound to
st elegant.
d at most
est notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 54]

Ottawa Advertisements.



CANADA GAZETTE.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will hereafter please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required ;

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are eight cents for the first insertion, and two cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, \$4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette," will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged 10 cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,

Queen's Printer.

December, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv p. 55



DEPARTMENT MARINE & FISHERIES,

FISHERIES BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE relating to Fisheries and Fishing in the respective Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada.

The undersigned is directed by the Minister to call the attention of all person concerned and the public generally to the following provisions of the Fishery Laws and Regulations:—

NET FISHING for SALMON is prohibited—

In Quebec and Ontario, from 31st July to 1st May;

In New Brunswick, from 15th August to 1st March;

In Nova Scotia, from 31st July to 1st March.

ANGLING for SALMON is prohibited—

In Quebec and Ontario, from 1st September to 1st May;

In New Brunswick, from 15th September to 1st March.

In Nova Scotia, from 1st September to 1st May.

FISHING for SPECKLED (or *Brook*) TROUT WITH NETS or other apparatus is forbidden at all times. ANGLING for the same with hook and line, extends from 1st January to 1st October in Quebec, and from 1st May to 1st October in Ontario.

Fishing for WHITEFISH, with nets or other apparatus, is forbidden between the 19th November and 1st December in Ontario and Quebec, nor is it lawful to catch this fish with SEINES between the 30th May and 1st August in Ontario, 31st July and 1st December in Quebec.

Fishing for BASS, PICKEREL (*Dore*), and MASKINONGE is forbidden between the 1st and 24th May in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.

Fishing by means of nets or other other apparatus (except in the tidal deep sea fisheries) without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of Quebec and Ontario.

All applications for leases or licenses, or any other communications relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 56]

Ottawa Advertisements.

Post Office Savings Banks.

1.—The following Post Office Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2.—The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3.—Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4.—Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5.—As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited.

Firstly—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6.—A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Books, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any place which may be convenient to him, whether he continues to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7.—Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8.—Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.

9.—When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

10.—Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

11.—Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

12.—No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13.—The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

17.—A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:—

| POST OFFICE. | POST OFFICE. |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Acton Vale | Morrisburg |
| Albion | Mount Brydges |
| Alexandria | Mount Forest |
| Almonte | Murray Bay |
| Amherstburg | Napanee |
| Angus | Newboro' |
| Arkona | Newburg |
| Arnprior | Newbury |
| Arthur | Newcastle |
| Aurora | New Edinburgh |
| Aylmer, East | New Hamburg |
| Aylmer, West | Newmarket |
| Ayr | Niagara |
| Barrie | Norwich |
| Bayfield | Norwood |
| Beamsville | Oakville |
| Beauharnois | Odesa |
| Beaverton | Old Springs |
| Belleville | Omemee |
| Berlin | Onslow |
| Berthier | Orangerville |
| Blairton | Orillia |
| Bond Head | Orono |
| Bothwell | Oshawa |
| Bowmanville | Ottawa |
| Bracebridge | Owen Sound |
| Bradford | Palesley |
| Brampton | Pakenham |
| Brantford | Paris |
| Bridgewater | Pembroke |
| Bright | Penetanguishene |
| Brighton | Perth |
| Brockville | Peterboro |
| Brooklin | Petrolia |
| Buckingham | Pleton |
| Campbellford | Point St. Charles |
| Cannington | Portage du Fort |
| Carleton Place | Port Burwell |
| Cayuga | Port Colborne |
| Chambly Canton | Port Dalhousie |
| Chatham, West | Port Dover |
| Chelsea | Port Hope |
| Chippawa | Port Robinson |
| Clarksburg | Port Rowan |
| Clifton | Port Stanley |
| Clinton | Prescott |
| Coaticook | Prince Albert |
| Cobourg | Quebec |
| Colborne | Renfrew |
| Coldwater | Richmond East |
| Collingwood | Richmond Hill |
| Compton | Rimouski |
| Cookstown | Riv. du Loup en bas |
| Cornwall | Rockingham |
| Cremore | Rosemont |
| Deanville | St. Andrew's East |
| Dingle | St. Catherine's West |
| Dundas | St. Cesaire |
| Dunnville | St. Hyacinthe |
| Durham | St. Jerome |
| Elora | St. John's East |
| Erin | St. Mary's, Blanchard |
| Exeter | |

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 57]

| POST OFFICE. | POST OFFICE. | POST OFFICE. | POST OFFICE. |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Fergus | St. Paul's Bay | Lachne | Toronto |
| Fingal | St. Roch de Quebec | Lachute | Trenton |
| Frelighsburg | St. Thomas West | Lanark | Uxbridge |
| Galt | Sandwich | Laprairie | Valleyfield |
| Garranoque | Sarnia | L'Assomption | Vankleek Hill |
| Garafrasa | Saugeen | Leeds | Venus |
| Georgetown | Scarboro' | Lennoxville | Walkerton |
| Georgina | Seaforth | Levis | Wallaceburg |
| Goderich | Seneca | Lindsay | Wardsville |
| Granby | Sherbrooke | Listowel | Waterdown |
| Grimsey | Simcoe | London | Waterford |
| Guelph | Smith's Falls | L'Original | Waterloo East |
| Hamilton | Smithville | Incun | Waterloo West |
| Hastings | Sorel | Lucknow | Welland |
| Hawkesbury | South Quebec | Lyn | Wellisley |
| Hespeler | Sparta | Madoc | Wellington Square |
| Hull | Stanstead | Manchester | West Farnham |
| Huntington | Stayner | Markham | Weston |
| Ingersoll | Stirling | Meaford | West Winchester |
| Inverness | Stouffville | Melbourne | Whitby |
| Iroquois | Stratford | Merrickville | Windsor |
| Joliette | Strathroy | Millbrook | Woodbridge |
| Keene | Streetville | Mille Roches | Woodstock |
| Kemptville | Thornhill | Milton, West | Woodville |
| Kincardine | Thorold | Montmagny | Wroxeter |
| Kingston | Three Rivers | Montreal | Wyoming |
| Kingsville | Thurso | Morpeth | York |
| Knowlton | Tilsonburg | | |

Brockville Advertisement.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

NEIL McCARNEY, Proprietor.

BRCKVILLE, . . . CANADA.

—o—
This Hotel is pleasantly situated in view of the THOUSAND ISLANDS.

—o—
SPLENDID FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE VICINITY.

—o—
CHARLESTON LAKE, CELEBRATED FOR ITS MAGNIFICENT FISHING, ONLY FIFTEEN MILES DISTANT.

—o—
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, TOURISTS, SPORTSMEN and others.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 58]

Kingston Advertisements.

KINGSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARRISTERS, &c.

KIRKPATRICK & SMYTHE,

*Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c.,
ONTARIO STREET,
Kingston, Ont.*

ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK, E. H. SMYTHE,
County Crown Attorney. M.A.

BRITTON & PRICE,

*Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.,
Clarence St., Opp. Custom House.*

KINGSTON

H. M. BRITTON, M.A., C. V. PRICE, LL.B.

MESSRS. O'REILLY & CAMERON,

Law and Chancery Chambers,

Anchor Buildings, Kingston, Ont.,

North East Side Market Square.

J. O'REILLY, Q. C., P. CAMERON.

GROCCERS.

J. CARRUTHERS & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

ONTARIO STREET,

KINGSTON.

GEO. ROBERTSON & SON,

Importers and Wholesale Grocers,

ONTARIO STREET,

KINGSTON.

HARDWARE.

AARTHUR CHOWN,

*No. 7 Bagot Street, Kingston, Ont.,
IMPORTER OF*

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

*Bar Iron, Glass, Paints, Oils, Springs, Axles,
Carrriage and Harness Trimmings, Tin and
Wooden Ware, Brushes, Mats, &c. Terms
liberal. Agent for Threshers, Mowers and
Reaping Machines.*

SOLICITOR, &c.

JOSEPH BAWDEN,

Solicitor, Conveyancer & Notary

38 KING STREET, KINGSTON,

*Money Loaned on Mortgage of Improved
Farms.*

Anglo-American Hotel,
CORNER JOHNSON AND ONTARIO STREETS,
KINGSTON, CANADA.

This well-known and Commodious Hotel, having lease that splendid and spacious stone building, formerly the Custom House, and immediately opposite, has been newly furnished and undergone thorough repairs. The proprietors, in returning their sincere thanks for past favors, solicit a continuance of that patronage and support so liberally accorded them in years past, and beg to assure their friends and the travelling public, that nothing will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

E. MILSAP & CO., Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kingston Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 59]

Agricultural Insurance Company,
(STOCK COMPANY,)

INSURES FARM PROPERTY AND RESIDENCES ONLY.

CHARTERED AND COMMENCED BUSINESS 1853.

Cash Assets, - \$700,000. Government Deposit, - \$100,00

—o—
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, KINGSTON, ONT.,
ISAAC MUNSON, Manager.

Branch Office for Province of Quebec, 215 St. James Street, Montreal.

E. H. GOFF, GENERAL AGENT.

—o—
MARKET VALUE OF STOCK, 400 PER CENT.

—o—
CANADIAN DIRECTORS.

Hon. Louis Archambault, Min. of Agriculture.
E. Benoit, Esq., M.P., St. Hubert, Que.
Col. Asa Westover, Dunham, Que.
Hon. Frank Smith, Senator, Toronto.

John Crawford, Esq., Q.C. & M.P., (President of the Royal Canadian Bank) Toronto
John Turner, Esq., of Sessions, Turner & Co
Alex. Manning, Esq., Toronto.

Toronto Advertisements.

ARCHITECTS.

HARPER & SON,
Architects, Superintendents,
VALUATORS, &c.

Offices, 42 King Street East, (a few doors West of Toronto Street, TORONTO, Ontario, Canada.

Designs furnished for all kinds of Buildings.
JOHN HARRER. GEORGE R. HARPER.

R. C. WINDEYER,

(Late of Montreal.)

Architect, Builder & Surveyor,
2, MASONIC BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

BARRISTERS, AND ATTORNIES.

FITZGERALD & ARNOLDI,

Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys,
4 Church Street, Toronto.

Edward Fitzgerald, M.A., L.L.B.
Frank Arnoldi.

READ & KEEFER,

BARRISTERS,

Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.,

Office, 77 King Street, East.

D. B. READ, Q. C.

T. A. KEEFER.

BROKERS & BROKERS.

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER

BANKERS,

Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

John Lang Blaikie. William Alexander.
John Stars. Lawrence Buchan.

PHILIP BROWNE & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

Dealers in Sterling Exchange, Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mortgages, &c., U. S. Currency, Silver and Bonds. Drafts on New York issued in Gold and Currency. Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made on securities.

No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 601

Toronto Advertisements.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

C. & W. WALLKER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
DRAPERS, &c.,
 No. 7, King Street, East,
 TORONTO.

JOHN KELZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
 And Dealer in
 CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
 AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIMSTIN & BARTON,
General Hardware Merchants,
 Locksmiths, Bell-Hangers, Plumbers and
 Gas Fitters,
 288, YONGE STREET,
Sign of Dominion Key.

THOS. DRYSDALE & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
 Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.,
 28 West Market Square, Toronto.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. BLANCHARD'S,
 107, King Street,
 Is the best and cheapest place in Toronto to
 buy Boots and Shoes.

BURGESS & CHANTER,
 TAILORS AND DRAPERS,
 No. 92 King Street East, one door West of
 Church Street, Toronto.
*Ladies' Riding Habits, Liveries and Military
 Uniforms made to Order.*

DAVID WILSON,
Ornamental and General Engraver,
 No. 8 KING STREET, EAST,
 Opposite Lash & Co., Jewellery Establish-
 ment.
 Crests, Cyphers and Inscriptions on all
 kinds of Silver Ware, &c. Every des-
 cription of Jewellery neatly executed.

I. COOPER,
 Importer and Manufacturer of
*Shirts, Collars, Hosiery & Gent's
 Furnishings generally.*
 129, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,
 (Opposite Jas. Shields & Co.)

NELSON, WOOD & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

European and American Fancy Goods.

SMALLWARES, TOYS, FIRE WORKS,

*Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses
 and Looking Glass Plates, Cordage,
 Mats and Baskets.*

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Brushes, Wooden Wares and Matches.

78, 80, York St., Toronto. 93, 95, St. Peter St., Montreal.

H. A. NELSON. | A. S. WOOD. | A. D. NELSON. | H. W. NELSON.

N.B.—The TORONTO HOUSE will remove in the Fall of 1873 to the NEW WAREHOUSE
 on Front Street.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toronto Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 61

JOHN RITCHIE & SON,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATER, STEAM AND GAS FIXTURES, &c., ON THE
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

192 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

All Work Warranted. Personal Attention Given.

GEORGE D. LUCAS,

House, Sign, Flag and Banner Painter

DRUGGISTS' BOTTLES LABELLED.

SIGNS A SPECIALITY.

WEIGHING AND GRAINING FOR THE TRADE.

No. 49 Queen-St. West (Head of Bay Street), Toronto.

LOCKHART & HALDANE,

Importers of

British and Continental Dry Goods,

9 & 11 WELLINGTON STREET, EAST, TORONTO.

*Specialities—Carpets, Dress Goods, Silks and
Ribbons.*

JOHN MACNAB & Co.,

Importers of **Iron & Hardware**

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

TORONTO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 62]

Toronto Advertisements.

ROBERT COGHILL'S

CARRIAGE WORKS,

168 KING STREET, WEST,

Manufacturer of First Class Buggies, Carriages, &c.
All Work made of the best material, and warranted.

MACORQUODALE BROTHERS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

31 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Have the best Facilities, for obtaining Good Results, of any Studio in the City.

MORRISON & McGUIRE,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS.

71½ KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Iron Pipe and Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam and
Greenhouse Heating, Engineer's Brass Works, Bell Hangers,
Brass Castings to order, Gas Fixtures in every style.

JAMES MORRISON,

W. J. McGUIRE.



DR. ANDREWS'

PRIVATE

MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

37, Colborne Street,—Up Stairs.

Entrance on Exchange lane, Toronto, Ont. Hours from 10 A.M.
to 3 P.M. No advice charged for. Medicines sent by mail to
order. Parties wishing to obtain any of the special remedies
can do so with perfect secrecy, as the office to the Dispensary
is so arranged that it is impossible for patients calling to see
other.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toronto Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 68

CURRIE

BOILER WORKS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND BOILERS ON HAND,
FOR SALE.

ON ESPLANADE, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.

PATTERSON & BEATY,

Barristers & Attorneys at Law,

Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.,

PATTERSON, BEATY & HAMILTON,

Barristers at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,

No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

C. S. PATTERSON, Q. C.

JAMES BEATY, Jr.

J. C. HAMILTON, L.L.B.

GEO. H. SACKMAN,

Merchant Tailor, &c.,

131 KING STREET,

EAST OF CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

CROOKS, KINGSMILL & CATTANACH,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.,

EDINBURGH ASSURANCE BUILDINGS,

Next to MERCHANTS' BANK, WELLINGTON STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

ADAM CROOKS, Q.C.,

NICOL KINGSMILL,

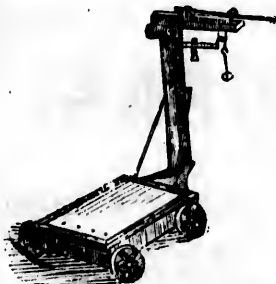
ALEXANDER J. CATTANACH,

WELLINGTON FRANCIS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 64]

Toronto Advertisements.



TORONTO
Scale Factory,

BY

C. WILSON.

C. W. has been manufacturing scales for more than Twenty Years, and makes every description of scale in use in the Dominion of Canada, from the largest Railroad Track Scale down to the smallest Chemists' and Druggists'.

These scales have taken eighteen prizes at the Public Provincial Exhibitions, and a DIPLOMA from the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Every Scale is Warranted. Repairs promptly executed.

These scales took the First Prize at the Exhibition in 1870.

FACTORY, Toronto Street, north of P. O., Toronto. Residence 30 Albart Street. P.O. address, Box 707, Toronto.

C. W. has been fourteen years Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Simcoe; and he is also Inspector of Scales for the Northern Railway of Canada.

JAMES SHIELDS & CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

GROCERIES,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Biscuits and Confectionery.

138 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.,

Wholesale Stationer,

Paper, Envelope and Blank Book Manufacturer,

WRAPPING PAPER, TWINES, &c.

61 & 63 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & OROMBIE,

TORONTO.

IMPORTERS OF, AND DEALERS IN

Iron, Steel, Nails, Copper, Lead, Tin, Cutlery,

CORDAGE, PAINTS, GUN FURNITURE,

Fishing and Shooting Tackle, and every description of British American, and Domestic Hardware.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Toronto Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 65]

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER

Inspection & Insurance Company.

(CAPITAL \$500,000.)

Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to

Boilers, Buildings and Machinery,
RISING FROM EXPLOSIONS OF
Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Steam Boilers.

Forms of Application can be obtained from

WM. ROWLAND, General Agent.
B. F. HEDDEN, Inspector.

62 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

F. & C. PERKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

IMPORTERS AND COM. MERCHANTS,
TORONTO, ONT.

JOHN BRIMMER,

Merchant Tailor,

171, Yonge Street.

M. McCABE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Gloves and Crape Furnished at
Funerals.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC CASES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.


Funerals conducted with care and economy to all parts of the Dominion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 66]

Toronto Advertisements.

HUTCHINSON & BARNES,

Carriage  Builders!

Nos. 140 and 142, Simcoe Street,

And No. 5. NELSON STREET.

Carrriages made to Order and kept in Stock.

All work warranted and made from second growth timber, and finished with English Varnish.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

British America Assurance Co'y.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1838.

HEAD OFFICE—CORNER OF CHURCH AND COURT STREETS, TORONTO.

Governor—George Percival Ridout,

Deputy Governor—Peter Paterson.

Trustees—E. H. Rutherford, Hon. William Cayley, George J. Boyd.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRCHALL, MANAGER.

Fire Inspector—E. Roby O'Brien.

Marine Inspector—Captain R. Courneen.

Insurances on all descriptions of Property are granted by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and also against Loss or Damage by the Perils of Inland Navigation, at the Current Rates of Premium. Risks in each Branch are also taken by the several Agents of the Company at the principal Cities, Towns, and Ports of Shipment throughout the Province. Forms of Application, with every requisite information, may be obtained at the Head Office, or any of the Agents.

Hamilton Advertisements.

CLOTHIERS & TAILORS:

MUNRO, HENDERSON & MACKENZIE

23 & 25 King Street, West,

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS,

Hamilton, Ontario.

JOSEPH HERRON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

32 King Street, East,

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hamilton Advertisements.

[Awd. p. 67

GROOERS.

W. M. LOTTRIDGE & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Grocers
 62 MacNab Street,
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,

—IMPORTERS AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
 HAMILTON, ONT.,
 Stores, Hughson Street.

EDWARD ADAMS & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
 —AND IMPORTERS OF—
Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Wines & Spirits
 DUNDAS STREET,
 London, Canada West.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. N. LAW,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,
 51 James Street, Hamilton,
 —AND AT—
Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay.

G. H. FURNER & CO.,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Millinery and Straw Goods.
 HAMILTON.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL,
 Market Street, corner McNab,
 HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.
 THOMAS VEAZIE, Proprietor.

J. LYGHT & CO.,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, LITHOGRAPHERS
AND BOOKBINDERS,

Paper Hangings, Fancy Goods, &c., in great variety.

36 & 38 KING STREET, EAST, HAMILTON.

AGENTS FOR THE YEAR BOOK

THOMAS C. KERR & CO.,

HAMILTON,

Importers of

British and Foreign Dry Goods,

—ALSO, DEALERS IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 68]

Hamilton Advertisements.

JOHN I. MACKENZIE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

John I. Mackenzie, James I. Buchanan, A. J. Mackenzie, Alex. Duncan.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY,
—
W. BRUCE,
PEN ARTIST, DRAUGHTSMAN, AND PATENT AGENT.
NO. 14 KING ST. EAST, HAMILTON, ONT.

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

—
Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.
Finished Drawings executed from Rough Outlines.
Trade Marks Designed and Registered.
Assignments of Letters Patent Prepared and Recorded.
Documents Engrossed in the highest style of the Art on Vellum or Parchment.

PATENT AGENCY, & c.
—
JOHN H. YOUNG,
Architect, Draughtsman and Patent Agent,
Trademarks, Copyrights and Designs Prepared and Registered.
TERMS MODERATE.
OFFICE: CORNER OF JAMES AND MERRICK STS,
HAMILTON, ONT., Opposite Post Office.

English Advertisements.

EDWIN LANDER & CO.,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
EXPORT HARDWARE MERCHANTS.



TRADE MARK.



GLORIOUS.

Immediate execution of orders with credit on approved Houses in England

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Advertisements.

[Adv. p. 69

CHARLES R. RAY,
Commission and Manufacturers Agent,

WAREROOMS :

PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

All classes of British Manufactures sold on Commission from Samples; first class references given and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. WILLS,

(late W. ALLCOCK,)

PARK HILLS, NECHHELLS, BIRMINGHAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HORS, SPADES, FORKS, AXES, PICKS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Edge Tools, of Best Quality Only.

ORDERS RECEIVED THROUGH BRITISH MERCHANTS

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES.

T. MORSON & SON.

81, 83 & 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London;

CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD;

—AND—

SOMERFIELD WORKS, HOMERTON;

Supply PURE CHEMICALS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following Specialities:—

PEPSINE—the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In POWDER, WINE, LOZENGES, and GLOBULES.
PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE—in Powder; containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL.—In half pints and in quart tins.
CHLORAL HYDRATE CAKE AND CRYSTALS—(NEW SEPARATIVE)
CHLORODYNE (Morson's)—the universally approved Anodyne. In 2-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. bottles.

CHLOROFORM—Methylated and Pure.
CREOSOTE—(CAUTION)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M. & Son are the only British Manufacturers.

To test a suspected sample, mix it with an equal quantity of pure glycerine. If they unite and make a clear solution, the substance is carbolic acid, or in greater part consists of it.

GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

Shipping Orders Executed with Care and Despatch.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS EXHIBITION. 1867; JUROR, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 70]

English Advertisements.

THE BIRMINGHAM

Patent Iron and Brass Tube Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Brass and Copper Tubes for Marine and Stationary Boilers and Condensers.

ALSO, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND

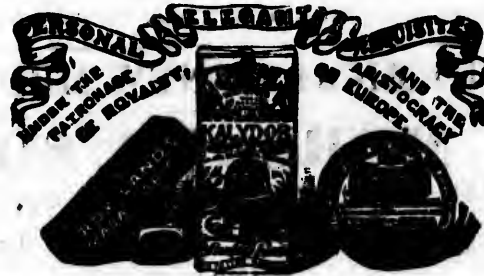
Water Purposes, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Tubes,

Cone Bars, Brass and Copper Sheets, &c.

WORKS, SMITHWICK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Agent, Mr. A. B. SAVAGE,

445 St. Paul Street, Montreal.



SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS HAVE PROVED BEYOND DOUBT, THAT

ROWLAND'S

Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto

Are the Three most invaluable Toilet Requisites extant.

The MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest RESTORER and BEAUTIFIER of the HUMAN HAIR, being perfectly free from all poisonous or mineral admixtures.

CAUTION—Each Bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork, as formerly; all with the CORK are spurious imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies, under their names.

The KALYDOR produces PURITY of COMPLEXION, and a softness and Delicacy of Skin.

The ODONTO preserves the TEETH, imparts a pearly-like whiteness to them, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the BREATH.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout India, China, and the Colonies.

ASK FOR "ROWLAND'S" ARTICLES, OF

20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

English Advertisements]

[Adv. p. 71

THE ORIGINAL
Metallic Bedstead Works !

BRADFORD ST. & GREEN ST.,

BIRMINGHAM.

—o—
Benjamin Cook & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS,

Cots and Chairs.

J. H. HOPKINS & SONS,

Granville Works, Birmingham,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINPLATE,

TINNED IRONPLATE GOODS,

STAMPED TINNED HOLLOWWARE,

AND JAPANNERS,

**Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Dish Covers, Camp Kettles,
Milk Pans, Washhand Basins, Brass Jelly Pans, Bath Toilets
Washhand Stands, &c., &c., &c.**

—o—
Orders taken through English Merchants only.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 72]

English Advertisements.

James Russell & Sons

LIMITED,

Crown Tube Works

WEDNESBURY,

[PLEASE ADDRESS AS ABOVE, IN FULL.]

ENGLAND.

AWARDS.

UNITED STATES, 1858, Hon. Mention.
PARIS, 1856, Medal.
LONDON, 1862, Medal.
COLOGNE, 1865, Gold Medal.

AWARDS.

DUDLEY, 1866, Medal.
PARIS, 1867, Medal.
TURIN, 1868, Honourable Mention.
HAVRE, 1868, Diplome d'honneur.

PATENTEES AND FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,

For Gas, Steam, Water, &c., &c.,
Also of Patent Lap-Welded Iron Tubes, and the ONLY Pa-
tentees and Manufacturers of

Homogeneous Metal Tubes!

For MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE and STATIONARY BOILERS,

MAKERS OF PLAIN, TWISTED AND TAPERED TUBES,

For Bedstead, Architectural, Foundry, Core Bars, TELEGRAPHIC, and other purposes,
Also Patentees and Manufacturers of

STOCKS, TAPS, AND DIES, AND OF RUSSELL & BROWN'S STEAM
REGULATING VALVES;

Makers of Brass and Gun Metal, Fittings of all kinds ap-
plicable to Steam and Gas purposes, Coils for Heating, Sup-
erheating, Condensing, and Blast Furnace.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, SOUTHWARK ST., S. E.

J. DEFRIES & SONS'

Table Glass and Earthenware, Lamps, Chandeliers and Fountains for India.

By Appointment to Her Majesty, and Contractor to Governments.

CRYSTAL & BRONZE

FOR
GAS
OR
CANDLES!

NEW LAMP FOR INDIA.

J. DEFRIES & SONS, Estimators for lighting streets, towns, railways and manufactories, with a light equal to Gas, at a much less cost.

SET DINNER SERVICE 102 PIECES
GUESTS EXTRA



£2.10.0

CHANDELIERS

FOR
India and the Colonies.

Contracts taken, and experienced men sent out if required, as for His Highness the Nizam, Secunderabad, India, the Sultan, and Viceroys of Egypt. Estimates & Designs free. * Catalogues can be had on application at the office of this Directory.

WATER & PERFRUMED
TOE INDIA



NEW WITH SEPARATE
CHAMBERS FOR ICE



New Decorations

FOR
DINING, DRAWING
AND
BALL ROOM.

J. Defries & Sons

Manufacturers of Stoves

TABLE GLASS IN GREAT VARIETY
OUT & ENGRAVED



PATENT PERPETUAL AND PERFUME CRYSTAL TABLE FOUNTAIN, which, when complete with Flowers and Fruit, forms the most elegant Ornament for Dining Rooms, Ball Rooms, Drawing Rooms and Conservatories. They are portable, most elegant and new in design, and rich in appearance. Also the **CONSERVATORY FOUNTAIN,** which is quite independent of a service of water pipes, tanks and other expensive accessories, and having no mechanism, cannot possibly get out of order. *Most Wonderful Invention of the day.*

FOUNTAINS! FOUNTAINS! FOUNTAINS!!!

In great variety from
£2 17s to 100 Guineas.

In Crystal and Gilt, for the Dining Room and Drawing Rooms.

In Crystal, Electro Plate, or Gilt, for Conservatories.

For the Sick Room, can be used with every kind of perfume water.

Chemists, Druggists & Perfumers can make satisfactory arrangements for the sale of Stoves

**PATENT
Perpetual & Portable
TABLE
FOUNTAINS.**

By applying to
THE MANUFACTURERS.

J. DEFRIES
Manufacturers
of Patent Perpetual
For Perfumed
India and

AND SONS,
of Stoves
Table Fountain
Waters for
the Colonies.

J. DEFRIES & SONS.

ALSO
Manufacturers of
**TABLE GLASS,
CHINA**

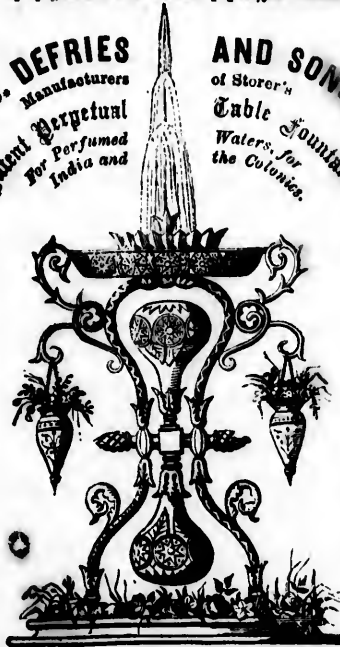
And Earthenware,
Silver and Electro-
Plate, Crystal, Bronzed
and Ormolu Chan-
deliers, Mirrors and Wall
Lights for India, Eng-
lish and Foreign,
Clocks, Musical and
Singing Bird Boxes.

**WORKS:
London, Birmingham
and Paris.**

Principal Depot,
**447 Houndsditch
LONDON.**

(Established 1808.)
Medals: International
Exhibition, 1862, Paris
Exhibition, 1867.

Pattern Books of every
Description.
* Orders must be ac-
companied by a Remit-
tance or reference to a
Firm in England.



BY ROYAL



COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

Steel Pens.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

*Every Packet bears the
Fac-simile of his
Signature,*

Medal Awarded, 1862, for Good Work.

THE IMPERIAL
TUBE COMPANY !
BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wrought Iron Tubes & Fittings,

BRASS AND COPPER TUBES,

Galvanized and Glass Enamelled Iron Tubes and Fittings,

LAP-WELDED IRON AND BRASS BOILER TUBES, &c.,

TUYERE COILS for BLAST FURNACES, BORING TUBES

CORE BARS, GUN METALS

AND OTHER COCKS, BOILER, MOUNTINGS, &c.

Advertisements.

COTTON YARN,
WHITE, BLUE, RED AND ORANGE.
BEAM WARPS FOR WOOLEN MILLS.

Warranted of Best Quality, Full Length and Correctly Numbered.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JAS. HOSSACK & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Steam Confectionery, Fancy Biscuit and Oil
Paste Blacking.*

PROPRIETORS OF

QUEBEC COFFEE AND SPICE STEAM MILLS,

22 Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, Quebec.

JAMES HOSSACK, ALEX. WOODS, JOHN F. HOSSACK.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

SMALLWARES &c.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.

—o—

Agents for Domestic Honespuns of New Brunswick and
Nova Scotia Manufacture.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ALL GOODS SOLD OUT
AT THE LOWEST LIVING PROFITS—WHOLESALE ONLY.

55 & 57 KING STREET, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | PAGE |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Accountants..... | Archibald McGouin... 1 |
| " | Andrew B. Stewart... 1 |
| " | John Fair... 1 |
| Advocates..... | Amedee Archambault 1 |
| " | P. J. Coyle... 1 |
| " | Curran and Vandal... 1 |
| " | W. D. Drummond... 1 |
| Auctioneers..... | John J. Arnton... 1 |
| " | Alfred A. Booker... 1 |
| " | Ovide St. Marie... 1 |
| Boots Shoe Manu- facturers..... | Ames Holden & Co... 1 |
| " | Mosely Wittham... 1 |
| Brewers and Dis- tillers..... | Daves and Co... 1 |
| " | Wm. Dow and Co... 2 |
| " | J. H. R. Molson & Bro. 1 |
| Commission Mer- chants &c..... | D. D. Mann... 2 |
| " | Thos. Ritchie and Co... 2 |
| " | Trigg and Co... 2 |
| Drugs and Chemi- cals..... | Dr. J. A. Crevier... 2 |
| " | Dr. J. Eneas... 2 |
| Dry Goods..... | James Donnelly... 2 |
| " | S. Greenshields, Son & Co... 2 |
| " | James Johnston & Co... 2 |
| " | Kellert & Friedman... 2 |
| " | Wm. J. McMaster... 2 |
| " | Ogilvy and Co... 2 |
| " | Robertson Stephen & Co... 2 |
| Engineers, &c..... | W. P. Bartley and Co... 2 |
| " | J. K. Macdonald... 3 |
| " | R. Mitchell and Co... 3 |
| Furriers..... | Greene and Sons... 3 |
| " | John Martin and Co... 3 |
| Groceries, Liquors &c..... | James Austin and Co... 3 |
| " | C. H. Baldwin & Co... 3 |
| " | Buchanan, Leckie & Co... 3 |
| " | Chapman, Fraser & Tylee... 3 |
| " | Thos. H. Cox... 3 |
| " | S. H. & E. S. Ewing... 3 |
| " | B. Hutchins... 3 |
| " | James Mitchell & Co... 4 |
| " | Moore, Semple & Hat- chette... 4 |
| " | David Robertson... 3 |
| " | Robertson and Beattie... 3 |
| " | H. L. Robinson & Co... 3 |
| " | Sinclair Jack & Co... 3 |
| " | Tiffin Bros... 4 |
| " | David Torrance & Co... 4 |
| " | Winning, Hill & Ware... 4 |
| Hardware..... | Mulholland & Baker... 4 |
| " | David Belhouse & Son... 4 |
| " | Benny Macpherson & Co... 4 |
| " | Chalmers & Co... 5 |
| " | Copland & MacLaren... 4 |
| " | W. & F. P. Currie & Co... 4 |
| " | Ferrier & Co... 4 |
| " | Ireland, Gay & Co... 4 |
| " | W. L. Kinmond & Co... 4 |
| " | Morland Watson & Co... 4 |
| Lumber Mer- chants..... | Wm. Henderson... 14 |
| " | E. J. Maxwell... 14 |
| " | J. W. McGauvran & Co... 5 |
| " | Wm. Rutherford... 5 |
| Merchant Tailors..... | McMillan & Co... 14 |
| " | Muir, Ewan & Co... 6 |
| Notaries..... | W. A. Hall... 5 |
| " | Phillips and Marler... 5 |
| Paint and Oil Mer- chants..... | R. C. Jamieson & Co... 14 |
| " | S. H. May & Co... 14 |
| " | John McArthur & Son... 14 |

| | PAGE |
|--|---|
| Paper Manufac- turers..... | Angus Logan & Co... 5 |
| " | R. Jellyman... 5 |
| Patent Office and Civil Engineer..... | C. F. H. Forbes... 5 |
| " | C. Legge & Co... 5 |
| Produce Mer- chants..... | W. C. Cochrane... 5 |
| " | M. P. Ryan... 5 |
| Scale Makers..... | P. J. Cox... 5 |
| " | H. B. Warren & Co... 6 |
| Miscellaneous..... | Allan Life... 9 |
| " | Etna Life Assurance... 11 |
| " | Briton Medical Life Assurance—last page cover... 7 |
| " | John Burns... 7 |
| " | Barnes & McKever... 7 |
| " | Garatna Water... 7 |
| " | 2nd page cover... 3 |
| " | John L. Cassidy & Co Dominion Safe Manu- factory... 13 |
| " | J. J. Daley... 6 |
| " | Eagle Foundry... 12 |
| " | Edwardsburgh Starch Company... 7 |
| " | J. Eveleigh & Co... 7 |
| " | Wm. Evans... 6 |
| " | C. Flitts & Co... 6 |
| " | Grand Trunk Railway Wm. Heney... 10 |
| " | Leitch, Maclean & Co... 6 |
| " | Life Association Scot- land—last page cover... 6 |
| " | London & Lancashire Life Insurance Com- pany—last page cover... 6 |
| " | W. C. McDonald... 6 |
| " | North British Insur- ance Company—3rd page cover... 6 |
| " | A. J. Pell... 6 |
| " | Phoenix Fire Assur- ance Company... 6 |
| " | C. R. Ray... 8 |
| " | John Redpath & Son... 6 |
| " | Standard Life Assur- ance Company... 8 |
| " | T. F. Stoneham... 7 |
| " | Turkish Baths... 6 |
| " | J. H. Walker... 6 |
| " | T. & R. White, Mon- treal Gazette, 1st page of advertise- ments, front... 14 |
| " | Frank Gilbert, 1st page advt., front... 14 |
| " | Canada Life Assur- ance Company, 2nd page advertisements front... 14 |
| " | Canada Guarantee Co., 1st page of Index... 14 |
| Commission Mer- chants..... | Henry Glass... 14 |
| " | H. B. Sewell... 14 |
| " | W. H. Jeffery... 14 |
| " | Garbray & Routh... 14 |
| " | J. W. Stewart... 17 |
| " | W. & R. Brodie... 18 |
| Dry Goods..... | Wm. W. Linnert... 14 |
| " | G. F. Gibson & Co... 14 |
| " | Patrick Shoe & Co... 14 |
| " | P. Garneau & Freres... 14 |
| " | Bouchard, Lortie & Co... 14 |

QUEBEO ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Commission Mer- chants..... | Henry Glass... 14 |
| " | H. B. Sewell... 14 |
| " | W. H. Jeffery... 14 |
| " | Garbray & Routh... 14 |
| " | J. W. Stewart... 17 |
| " | W. & R. Brodie... 18 |
| Dry Goods..... | Wm. W. Linnert... 14 |
| " | G. F. Gibson & Co... 14 |
| " | Patrick Shoe & Co... 14 |
| " | P. Garneau & Freres... 14 |
| " | Bouchard, Lortie & Co... 14 |

| Quebec.—(Continued.) | | PAGE |
|----------------------------|---|------|
| Groceries..... | Nazaire Turcotte | 14 |
| " | Louis Bourget..... | 17 |
| Hardware..... | Eugene Doucet..... | 15 |
| " | Samuel J. Shaw..... | 15 |
| " | Chinic & Beaudet..... | 15 |
| Jewellery and Watches..... | Phil. Brunet..... | 15 |
| " | E. Jacot..... | 15 |
| " | G. Lamontagne..... | 15 |
| Lumber Merchants..... | Archer & Co..... | 15 |
| " | J. H. Clint..... | 15 |
| " | H. C. Bossé..... | 17 |
| Miscellaneous..... | Harry Stavely..... | 15 |
| " | Benjamin Huot..... | 15 |
| " | Joseph P. Lebel..... | 15 |
| " | John Glass..... | 15 |
| " | J. B. Renaud..... | 15 |
| " | W. Hickman..... | 16 |
| " | A. Jno. Maxham & Co..... | 16 |
| " | Blanchard's Hotel..... | 16 |
| " | C. Seaupre..... | 16 |
| " | L. P. Vallé..... | 16 |
| " | Quebec Daily Mercury..... | 16 |
| " | Binet & Laroche..... | 16 |
| " | Carrler, Lane & Co..... | 17 |
| " | T. Mahoney..... | 18 |
| " | McCallum's Brewery..... | 18 |
| " | R. R. Sampson..... | 19 |
| " | St. Louis Hotel..... | 19 |
| " | C. Ballargé, 4th page advt., front..... | |
| " | I. N. Allaire, back of general index..... | |

ST. JOHN, N. B., ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----|
| Architects..... | D. E. Dunham..... | 25 |
| Auctioneers..... | Stewart & White..... | 22 |
| Barristers and Attornies..... | Pugsley, Crawford & Pugsley..... | 19 |
| " | E. T. C. Knowles..... | 21 |
| Brass Founders..... | Wales & Green..... | 19 |
| Brokers and Commission Merchants..... | W. D. W. Hubbard..... | 20 |
| " | Geo. A. Lockhart & Son..... | 20 |
| " | Berton Bros..... | 20 |
| " | A. W. Masters & Co..... | 20 |
| Brewers..... | Simeon Jones..... | 24 |
| Booksellers and Stationers..... | J. & A. McMillan..... | 25 |
| Dry Goods..... | Barnes, Anderson & Kerr..... | 23 |
| " | M. C. Barbour..... | 23 |
| Drugs and Chemicals..... | H. L. Spencer..... | 23 |
| " | J. Chaloner..... | 25 |
| Earth Closet..... | Anderson & Keadey..... | 30 |
| Founders..... | Allan Brothers..... | 26 |
| Groceries, Provisions, &c..... | Matthew Frawley..... | 20 |
| " | Thomas Paton..... | 20 |
| " | Gilbert Bent..... | 20 |
| " | William Earle..... | 20 |
| " | Thomas B. Buxton..... | 20 |
| " | William Lorimer..... | 20 |
| " | T. H. Bourke..... | 20 |
| " | Masters & Patterson..... | 21 |
| " | D. Breze..... | 21 |
| " | W. H. Phorne..... | 21 |
| Hardware..... | W. T. McAvity & Sons..... | 23 |
| " | William Warn..... | 21 |
| Hair Dresser..... | C. & E. Everett..... | 21 |
| Hats and Furs..... | D. Magee & Co..... | 25 |

| | PAGE | |
|--|---|----|
| Hosiery, Glovers, &c..... | Manchester, Robertson & Allison..... | 28 |
| Hotels..... | Bay View Hotel..... | 22 |
| " | The Waverly House..... | 29 |
| Insurance..... | Robert Marshall..... | 21 |
| Paints, &c..... | C. F. Thompson & Sons..... | 21 |
| Newspapers..... | St. John Globe..... | 24 |
| Photographers..... | J. R. Woodburn..... | 21 |
| " | J. D. Marsters..... | 21 |
| " | G. E. Roberts..... | 22 |
| Platers in Gold, Silver, &c..... | J. W. Covel..... | 28 |
| Plumbers..... | Flemming & Macredie..... | 21 |
| Pianoforte Dealers..... | Landry & McCarthy..... | 28 |
| Railways and Steamboats..... | Steamers "Empress" and "Scud" and W. & A. R. R..... | 24 |
| " | Express Line of Steamers..... | 27 |
| " | Hrockville & Ottawa and Canada Central R.R..... | 28 |
| Stone Works..... | Wm. Tay..... | 21 |
| Sewing Machine Dealers..... | W. E. Blanchard..... | 23 |
| " | Bowden & Reineke..... | 27 |
| Trunk Makers..... | W. H. Knowles..... | 22 |
| Tobacco Manufactory..... | John D. Robertson & Co..... | 26 |
| Undertaker..... | M. N. Powers..... | 23 |
| Watch Clock and Jewellery Dealers..... | A. & J. Hay..... | 21 |
| " | Geo. Hutchinson, jr..... | 26 |
| " | W. H. Patterson, 3rd page advt., front..... | |

FREDERICTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----|
| Miscellaneous..... | Isaac McCansland..... | 31 |
| " | Long's Hotel..... | 31 |

HALIFAX ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Agents..... | Fraser & Almour..... | 37 |
| Auctioneers..... | Constant & Lawrence..... | 31 |
| " | John B. Nash..... | 33 |
| Artists..... | Dumaresq & McBean..... | 31 |
| Barristers & Attornies..... | Smith & Maccoy..... | 33 |
| " | Lewis Des Barres..... | 33 |
| " | Sutherland & Frith..... | 34 |
| " | Macdonald & Rigby..... | 34 |
| " | W. Myers Gray..... | 35 |
| " | Beauchard & Meagher..... | 37 |
| Bankers & Brokers..... | W. L. Lowell & Co..... | 42 |
| " | Tucker & Co..... | 32 |
| Commission Merchants..... | Chipman, Mutch & Co..... | 35 |
| " | Fraser & Armour..... | 37 |
| " | F. D. Corbett & Co..... | 39 |
| " | Wm. Hare..... | 36 |
| China, Earthenware, &c..... | J. R. Jennett & Co..... | 39 |
| Dry Goods..... | C. Robson..... | 31 |
| " | Martin & Co..... | 31 |
| " | Evans Brothers..... | 36 |
| " | James K. Munns..... | 40 |
| " | Robertson, McLeod & Co..... | 37 |
| Drugs and Chemicals..... | C. E. Morton & Co..... | 33 |
| " | Brown Bros. & Co..... | 38 |
| " | Avery Brown & Co..... | 42 |

Halifax—(Continued.)

| | PAGE |
|---|----------------------|
| Groceries, Ld. | |
| quors, &c. John Tobin & Co. | 32 |
| " J. G. A. Creighton & Co. | 32 |
| " Chas. McCarthy. | 37 |
| Hardware, &c. William Robertson. | 35 |
| " W. Stairs, Son & Morrow. | 43 |
| Hotels. H. Hessel. | 36 |
| " Misses Campbell & Bacon. | 36 |
| Insurance. Imperial Fire Insurance. | 38 |
| " Co. | 38 |
| " Queen Insurance Co. | 40 |
| " Confederation Association of Canada. | opposite title page. |

| | |
|--|----|
| Produce & Provision Merchants. Rumsay, Ruel & Co. | 32 |
| " Moir & Co. | 41 |
| Painters & Glaziers. Smithers & Sons. | 32 |
| Steamships and Railways. | |
| " Thos. A. S. de Wolf & Son. | 35 |
| " C. Cunard & Co. | 41 |
| " W. E. Johnson. | 44 |
| Miscellaneous. George Fraser. | 32 |
| " A. J. Cogswell. | 34 |
| " Taylor & McLachlan. | 34 |

KINGSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Barristers, &c. Kinkpatrick & Smith. | 58 |
| " Britton & Price. | 58 |
| " O'Reilly & Cameron. | 58 |
| Grocers. J. Corruthers & Co. | 58 |
| " Geo. Robertson. | 58 |
| Hardware. Arthur Chown. | 58 |
| Hotel. Anglo-American Hotel. | 58 |
| Insurance. Agriculture Insurance Co. | 59 |
| Solicitor. John Bowden. | 58 |

TORONTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Architects. Harper & Son. | 59 |
| " R. C. Windeyer. | 59 |
| Barristers &c. Fitzgerald & Arnold. | 59 |
| " Read & Keefer. | 59 |
| " Pattarson & Beattie. | 63 |
| " Crooks, Kingsmill & Catentach. | 63 |
| Brokers & Bankers. | |
| " Baikie & Alexander. | 63 |
| " Phillip Browne & Co. | 63 |
| Boiler Makers. Neil Currie. | 63 |
| Hardware Dealers. | |
| " Brimstin & Barton. | 60 |
| " John McNab & Co. | 61 |
| " Ridout, Alkenhead & Cromble. | 64 |
| Merchant Tailors. C. & W. Walker. | 60 |
| " John Kelz. | 60 |
| " Burgess & Chanter. | 60 |
| " Geo. H. Sackman. | 63 |
| Plumbers, Steam Fitters, &c. | |
| " John Ritchie & Son. | 61 |
| " Morrison & McGulre. | 62 |
| Miscellaneous. Thomas Drysdale & Co. | 60 |
| " A. Blanchard. | 60 |
| " David Wilson. | 60 |
| " J. Cooper. | 60 |
| " Nelson, Wood & Co. | 60 |
| " George D. Lucas. | 61 |
| " Lockhart & Haldane. | 61 |
| " Robert Coghill. | 62 |
| " Macorquodale Bros. | 62 |
| " Dr. Andrews. | 62 |
| " C. Wilson. | 64 |
| " James Shilds & Co. | 64 |
| " Buntin, Brother & Co. | 64 |
| Clothiers & Tailors. | |
| " Munro, Henderson & Mackenzie. | 63 |
| " Joseph Herron. | 63 |

HAMILTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Dry Goods. Thomas C. Kerr. | 67 |
| " John I. Mackenzie & Co. | 68 |
| Grocers. Wm. Lotridge & Co. | 67 |
| " James Turner & Co. | 67 |
| " Edward Adams & Co. | 67 |
| Patent Agents. W. Bruce. | 68 |
| " John F. Young. | 68 |
| Miscellaneous. R. N. Law. | 68 |
| " G. H. Furner & Co. | 67 |
| " Anglo-American Hotel. | 67 |
| " J. Lyght & Co. | 67 |

OTTAWA ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Auctioneers. W. H. Falls. | 45 |
| Barristers, &c. Lewis & Pinhey. | 44 |
| " Horace Laptierre. | 44 |
| " Walker & Pennock. | 44 |
| Book Sellers and Stationers. | |
| " John Durie & Son. | 48 |
| " James Hope & Co. | 48 |
| " John H. Langford. | 44 |
| Dentists. W. McPhee. | 44 |
| " Oliver Martin. | 44 |
| Departmental. | |
| " Dominion Lands. | 53 |
| " Canada Gazette. | 54 |
| " Marine and Fisheries. | 55 |
| " Post Office Savings Bank. | 56 |
| " Re-issue of Debentures, Finance Dept. | 57 |
| Drugs and Chemicals. | |
| " F. R. Davidson. | 44 |
| " Geo. Mortimer. | 46 |
| Hotels and Restaurants. | |
| " Russell House. | 47 |
| " Union House. | 49 |
| " W. Mills. | 47 |
| Piano Forte Dealers. | |
| " J. L. Grme & Son. | 45 |
| " T. W. Bush. | 51 |
| Printers, &c. | |
| " A. S. Woodburn. | 46 |
| " Times Printing and Publishing Co. | 48 |
| Sewing Machine Dealers. | |
| " Alfred Brown. | 48 |
| " T. W. Bush. | 51 |
| Miscellaneous. | |
| " William Howe. | 44 |
| " Mrs. J. H. Mahon. | 45 |
| " Jenner Brothers. | 45 |
| " S. H. Borbridge. | 45 |
| " J. Renihan. | 45 |
| " D. Morrison. | 47 |
| " Henry Grist. | 48 |
| " John Lamb & Son. | 49 |
| " W. E. Johnson. | 50 |
| " A. Mortimer. | 52 |
| " St. Lawrence Hall, Brockville. | 50 |

ENGLISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|----|
| Drugs, Chemicals, &c. | |
| " T. Morsan & Son. | 69 |
| " Rowland's Preparations. | 70 |
| Iron, Brass and Metal Workers. | |
| " A. W. Wills, Birmingham. | 69 |
| " Benjamin Cook & Son, do. | 71 |
| " J. Hopkins & Sons do. | 71 |
| Birmingham Iron & Brass Tube Co. | 70 |
| " James Russell & Sons, London. | 72 |
| " Imperial Tube Co., Birmingham. | 75 |
| Miscellaneous. | |
| " Edwin Lander & Co., Birmingham. | 68 |
| " Chs. R. Ray, St. John, N. B. | 68 |
| " J. Deifies & Sons, London, Birmingham and Paris. | 78 |
| " Joseph Gillot. | 74 |

