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ANO ALIAMAC OF
GANADA 1872.



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Saves 20 per cent. in Fuel and Steant passes through any distance $f$ piping ccvered with the Non-Conductor qu te 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 Eass and West.

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CHALMERS \& CC.
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N.B.-This is the material that savei the Doilens, \&c., at the Chicago Water Wor'ss. J. MUNROE O'LEARY, General Western Agent.

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Moderate Rates of Premium.-About $£ 1,200$ can be assured in this office for the same premium required by the majority of other offices for $£ 1,000$ thereby securing an immediate dividend of $£ 200$ on a $£ 1,000$ policy.

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Funds invested in Canada--\$108,000.

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## Canada Life Assurance Company.

## ESTABLISHED 1847.


Assets cis at Amprii 30, 1870 - - . . $\$ 1,090,098.50$
Total Liabihties, including Capitai Stock paid up, ara Reserve - 897,206.97
Surplus availablé for distribution as profit - . . 192.891 .53

Speclal Features - HOME MANAGEMENT AND HOME INVESTMENTS, relaining all its moneys in the country. EOONOMY OF RATES, giving for the same money a larger Policy than other Companies. BONUS has averaged, for past five years, 2? por cént por annum.

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 14 Buckingham Street, Halifax, N.S.The Subscriber, in connection with his business of PAPER BAG and BLACKING Manufacturing, has opened a Sample ROOM for the display of NOVELTIES in the ARTS and MANUFACTURES.

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Offoes: $19 \& 20$ Comhill, London, and $385 \& 387$ St. Pául St., Montreal.

Capital, $£ 2,500,000$ Sterling, $(\$ 12,500,000)$.

Deposited for Benvfit of Canadian Policy-HoLders, over $£ 150,000$ Sierling.

FIRE.-Insurance grantel on ratomable terms.
LIFE-Thn Dimetre having limitol the expenliture to a small per centage on the Premium Iarenin, are enabled to offer very fivyor ble term; of Assurance.

MORLAND, WATSON \& Co.,
General Agents for Canada.
FRED. COLE, Secretary.

DOMINION OF CANADA.


Between Europe and America. Georaphical Miles.

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Do (Voncouver's Island) to Jedo. Fo..................... 42000



Statute Miles.

Quebec by air line to New Westminster, B. C........ ................. 2020) $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Montreal } & \text { do } \\ \text { Ottawa } & \text { do } & \text { do } \\ \text { do } & \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 1900\end{array}$ Livinel to Mixt. and Geo. Miles. Liverpool to Chicago, by Quebec and St. Lawrence Route........... $\begin{gathered}3522 \\ \text { Do } \\ \text { do }\end{gathered}$ by New York, Troy and Buftalo.............. 3733

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THE
YEAR
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AND ALMANAC OF
CANADA
FOR
1872;
BEING AN
Annual STATISTICAL ABSTRACT for the Dominion
AND
A REGISTER OF LEEGISI,ATION AND OF YTIBLIC IEN
IN
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## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



## (1) t!nwa:

Printed and Published by James Bahiff and Company from Strriutypin Platis.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada. in the year 1c:1, he the Publishers in the Office of the Minister of Arriculture.

## 63205

## PREFACE

The volume for 1872 is the sixth year of the publication of the Year Book and Almanac of Canada.

The publishers are again happy to announce that it continnes to be received with increasing favour, not only in British America, but in Great Britain, the United States and in distant parts of the British Empire, being everywhere quoted for public information respecting the Dominion.

The object of the Publishers, from the first, has been to make this work an annual hand-book of public information of common interest; which it is not only desirable but necessary that all parts of the Dominion should have of each other, for the proper working of the Union.

The greatest possible pains have been taken to secure accuracy of statement; and statements published in the Year Book may be accepted as eing as accurate as those officially published in blue-books. This and convenience of reference re primary objects of the publishers.

The information of public matters of interest which the Year Book contains is not anywhere else grouped together in any existing publication.

The publishers believe that the present rolume may b3 aceepted with the same confidence by the public as its predecessors have been.

THE INDEX, will be found at the ond of the reading matter.

[^0]
be more near to the truth if the multipliers, (Which according to the following rule would be 4 and 5 ), be replaced respectively by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ and $5 \frac{1}{2}$.
The correction for latitude to be applied to the times of rising are the same as those uried for setting, but with the signs changed. In strictness two corrections for longitude a: required: cne due to the motion of the m.son in Rigit, ascens on during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in difierent longitudes; and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during the same interval.
'ne average value of the first of these corre lions is about 2 m ., to be added for each (hoil, or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the meridian ( 4 h .46 m .); the correctiou 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, shows the time to which a watch should ibe set, when the sum is due South, or when the shadow falls on the noou mark of a sun dial.
The times of rising and setting of the sun fand moon on pp. $6,7,8$, without modification, will serve with sufficient exactress for Halifax, Montreal, and Ottarwa; and by the rrules already given they may be adapted to ohl 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 festreme stations as regards latitude.

## tile Planets.

Venus-Venus is a morning star from January 1 tull she reaches her superior confunction with the Sun on July 15, after which flue passes to the grast of the sun, and becomes an evening star.

The following are the dates at which Venus reaches certaln important points in her course:-
February 13, in conjunction with Saturn, Venus $0^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 3^{\prime}$.; April 4, aphelion; May 7 , conjunction with Mercury, Venus $5^{\circ} 59^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.; June 18, conjunction with Mars, Venus $0^{\circ} 41^{\prime}$ S.; June 18, conjunction with Mercury, Venus 0023 S.; July 15 , superior conj. with Sun; July 21, conj. With Uranus, Venus $0^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$ N.; July 23, perihelion; July 28, cony, with Jupiter, Venus, $0^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ N.; Aug. 23 , conj. with Mercury, Venus $6^{\circ} 29^{\prime} \mathrm{N} . ;$ Nov. 14 , aphelion; Dec. 4, conj, with Saturn, Venus, $2^{\circ}$ South.
MARS.-March 24, conj. with Mercury, Mars $1^{\circ} 8^{\prime}$ S. ; April 19, conj. with Mercury, Mars $2^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ S.; May 17, conj. with Sun ; June 17, conj. with Mercury, Mars $0^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ N.; Aug. ${ }_{2}^{23,}$ conj. With Uranus, Mars $0^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$.; Sept. 21, conj. with Jupiter, Mars $0^{\circ} 36^{\prime}$ N. ; Dec. 7, aphelion.
Juriter.-Jan. 15, in opposition to Sun; March 15, stationary; April 9, in quadrature; June 5, conj. with Uranus, Jupiter $0^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ S.; Aug. 2 conj. with Sun; Nov. 21, in quadrature; Dec. 17, stationary.

SATURN.-Jan. 2, conj. with Sun; Jan. 29, conj. with Mercury, Saturn $0{ }^{\circ} 6^{\prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime}$.; April 10, quadrature; April 29, stationary ; July 9 , in opposition to Sun; Sept. 17, stationary; Oct. 7, quadrature.
URANUS.-Jan. 19, opposition with Sun; April 3, stationary; April 18, quadrature; July 7, conj. with Mercury, Uranus $0^{\circ} 19^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$.; July 23 , conj. with Sun; Oct. 28, quadrature; Nov. 10 , stationary.
The following table gives the local clvil times at which the five principal planets pass the meridian of 4 h .46 m . on the first day of each month, together with the days in which their conjunctions with the moon occur. The times of culmination will serve also within a minute for other meridians. For brevity A. M. is denoted by (a) and P.M. by (p.)

| Montris. | Venus. | Mars. | Jupiter. | Saturn. | Uranes. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Culmniates. Conj. ( | Culminates. Conj. | Culminates. Conj. | Culminates. Conj. | Culminates. Conj. |
| January. |  <br> 6 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {M }} 19 \mathrm{p}$ p. 12 |  | F. 0 0 10 10 0 |  |
| Harch... | $\begin{array}{ll}923 \mathrm{a} . & 5 \\ 958 \mathrm{a} . & 6\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1} 52 \mathrm{p}$ p. 10 | 1962 p. 20 | 1023 a . 6 | 1117 p .20 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}958 \mathrm{a} \\ 1024 \mathrm{a} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 121  <br> 0 46 | 847 p .18 | $841 \mathrm{a} .{ }_{4}^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}918 \mathrm{p} & 19 \\ 715 \mathrm{p} & 15\end{array}$ |
| April | 1024 a .5 | 046 p .8 | 646 p .14 | 648 ar . 218 | 715 p .15 |
| May | $\begin{array}{ccc}1042 \mathrm{a} . & 5 \\ 11 & 7 \mathrm{a} . & 4\end{array}$ |  | 50 p .12 | 483 a .25 |  |
| June | ${ }_{11}^{11} 46$ a. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | 248 a. <br> 02 <br> 042 a. <br> 19 | 321 p. <br> 130 p. |
| August... | 026 p .4 | $1040 \mathrm{a} .\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 30\end{array}\right.$ | $011 \mathrm{p} .\left\{{ }_{81}^{3}\right.$ | 1027 p .15 | $1136 \mathrm{a} .\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { 2 } \\ 30\end{array}\right.$ |
| September | 050 p | $10{ }^{2} \mathrm{a}$. 28 | 1038 a . 28 | 819 p .11 | 941 a .23 |
| Detober | 18 p .3 | 918 a .27 | $9{ }^{9} \mathbf{2} \mathrm{a}$. 25 | 620 p .9 | 749 a . 24 |
| clovem | $\begin{array}{lll}189 & \text { p. } & 2\end{array}$ | 837 ar | 719 a . 22 | 425 p. | 550 a .25 |
| December |  | 7 33. ${ }^{23}$ | 532 a. 19 | $238 \mathrm{p} .\left\{\begin{array}{l}30\end{array}\right.$ | 351 a .17 |

## ECLIPSESS.

In the year 1872 there will be two Ecllpses of the SUN, and two of the Mrans.
I. A partial Eclipse of the Hionu, May 22, 1872.

The middle of the Eclipse occurs before the Irroon rises in Canada. The last contact with the shadow occurs soon after the woon risen fat Halifax and Fredericton, bnt bofore the
rises at Western stations. The last contact with the Penumbra takes place after the Moon rises at the places given, but before she rises at Fort Garry.
The following table contains the local mean astronomical times at which such phases as are vistib:e gocur.

| Calendar. 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PH/SE. | ELarfax. | Frecterioton. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston | Foronto. | London. |
| -ast contact with | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | IT. 3s. | H. M. | II. I . |
| Do do Phadow | 741 912 | 731 98 | 842 | 832 | 821 | 89 | 81 |

II. An Annular Eclipse of the SUN, June

5, 1872, invisible in Canada.
The line of central Eclipse extends from a point in the Indian Ocean (lat. $5^{\circ} 43^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. , long. $65^{\circ}$ E.) across South India and China, to a
point in the Pacific (lat. $27^{\circ} 32^{\prime}$ N., long. $155^{\circ}$ ${ }^{3} 6^{\prime}$ W.)
III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, Nov. 14, 1872, visible in Canada.
The local times at which the various phases occur are as follows:-

| Phase. | Halifox. | Frredericton. | Quebec. | Montreal. | Kingston. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Toron- } \\ & \text { to. } \end{aligned}$ | London. | Fort Garry. | Victoria. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | Ir. Mr. | IT. Mr. | H. 7. | II. गr. | H. M. | II. M. |
| First contact with Penumbra | 1047 | 1037 | 1017 | 107 | 956 | 944 | 936 | 831 | 650 |
| Do Shadow.. | 1247 | 1237 | 1217 | 127 | 1156 | 1144 | 1136 | 1034 | 850 |
| Mddle of Eclipse. | 135 | 1255 | 1235 | 1225 | 1214 | 122 | 1154 | 1052 | 93 |
| Last contact with | 1323 | 1313 | 1353 | 1243 | 1232 | 1220 | 1212 | 1110 | 926 |
| Do Penumbra.. | 1523 | 1513 | 1453 | 1443 | 1432 | 1420 | 1412 | 1310 | 1126 |

The first contact with the shadow occurs at $11^{\circ}$ from the northemmost point of the Moon's limb, towards the West; the last contact at $29^{\circ}$ towards the West; in each case for direot image.
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter $=1) 0.028$.
IV. A total Eclipse of the SUN, November 30,1862 , invisible in Canada.
The line of central Eclipse extends from a point in the South Pacific (lat. $15^{\circ} 1^{\prime}$ S. long. $178^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$ W.) eastward, South of Cape Horn, to a point in the South Atlantic (lat. $41^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ S., long. $12^{\circ} 33^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.)

## JEWISH OALENDAR FOR 1872.



6 Calendar－Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon，\＆c．


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10 Calendar-Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon.


YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1872.
1872.-CALENDAR calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.



[^1]
## 12

Calendar－Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon．

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YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FUF $18 \mathrm{~B}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


YEAR BOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1872.

14 Catenrar－Ristng and Setting of Sun and Móon．

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## Prfeliminary Remarks and Computations.

The mean astronomical day begins at mean noon, or twelve hours later than the ordinary civil day; and mean astronomical time is expressed by the number of hours, minutes, and seconds that have elapsed since the preceding mean noon.

Prob. 1.-A date in local civil time being
given, it is required to E nd the date in astro nomical mean time.
Rule.-If the civil time be P. M., the astronomical time is the same as the civil time, (omitting the sign P. M.)
If the civil time be A. M., twelve hours mist be added to the hours, and the date must

Examples:- Dates in Crvil Time.
Corresponding Astronomical Time.

|  | $h . m .$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| May 5, | .1017 A . M. |
| Jialy 1, | 3 ¢0 A. M. |

$\begin{array}{lrrr} & & h . & m^{2} \\ \text { April } & 7, & 5 & 4 \\ \text { May } 4, & 2217\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { May } 4, & 22 & 17 \\ \text { June } 30, & 1540\end{array}$

Prob. 2.-The longitude being given in de- seconds by 15, or, what is more convenient, grae., dc., it is required to express the same in time, at the rate of $I$ hour for $1 \overline{0}$ legrees, dc. multiply by 4 and divide the produet by 60.

Example.-The longitude being $50^{\circ} 20^{\prime} 36^{\prime \prime}$, Rule.-Divide the clegrees, minutes, and find the longitude in time.

60 ) | $80^{\circ}$ | $20^{\prime}$ | $36^{\prime \prime}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 321 | 22 |
| 5 | 21 |  |
| 5 | 21 | 22.4 |

h. nk. s.


Prob. 3.-The date being given in local time, (civil or astronomical,) required to find the Greenwich date, the longitude being west.
Rule. - To the local time expressod astroromically add the long. in time. The sum, it less than 24 hours, will be the Greenwich date,
the day being unaltered; but if the sum b more than 24 hours, 24 hours must be rejected and the date must be put one day forward.

Examples.-Required the Greenwich dates corresponding to the following local times.

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { (1) } & \text { Dec. } & 20 & h . & m . \\
\text { (2) } & 14 & \text { P. } & \text { M. } \\
\text { (2) } & \text { March } & 12 & \text { il } & 20 \\
\text { A. } & \text { M. }
\end{array}
$$

(1)

| Long. 4215 W. Long. 8030 W . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

(2)

|  | h. $m$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Place Dec 20 |  |  |
| Long. in time | 2 | 49 |
| Gr. Dec. 20 | 9 | 3 |


|  | $h$. | $n 2$. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Place March 11 | 23 | 20 |
| Long. in time | 5 | 22 |
|  | 28 | 42 |
| Gr. March 11 | 28 |  |
| Or. March 12 | 4 | 42 |

Prob. 4.-To find from table I the declination of the sun at appurent noon, i.e. at the instant when the sun passes the meridian of the place, the long. being west.
Rule.-(1) Take from table I the Declination at Greenwich apparent noon of the proposed day, and the hourly change of Declination from the column marked (D), giving to each their proper signs $\mathbf{N}$. or S .
(2) Express the longitude in time, and multiply (D) by the hours and rarts of an hour. This will be the change which the declination undergoes while the sun passes from the me-

## ridian of Greenwich to the meridian of the

 place.(3) If the declination and its change have the same sign ( $\mathbf{N}$ or $\mathbf{S}$ ), add them together and give to the sum their common sign; if theil signs be contrary, subtract the less from the greater and give to the remainder the sign of the greater. The sum or difference, as the case may be, will be the required declination at local apparent noon.
Examples.-Find the declination of the sun at apparent noon in the following cases :

$$
\text { Long. } \begin{array}{cc}
\circ & \prime \\
80 & 45 \\
70 & 15
\end{array}
$$

(1) April 10, 1872 (1)
h. $m$.

Long. in time 523

April 10 Declin. Gr. app. noon $8 \quad 10 \quad 12.3 \quad \mathbf{N}$ Change in 1

Decl. local app. noon $\begin{array}{llll}8 & 15 & 9.7 & \mathrm{~N}\end{array}$
h. $m$.

Long. in time 441

| Jan. | 5, | 22 | 39 | 49.3 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad \mathbf{S}$

Tables II and III are designed to aid in finding the time when a given bright star passes the meridian on any proposed night; and also in finding what stars pass the meridian between two proposed hours.
Table II contains sixty-nine stars of magnitudes not less than the third, and placed in the order of their culmination. Polaris and $\beta$ Ursæ Minoris, as they occur in another table,
are not included in table II. For convenienct of reference the stars are distinguished by thf Roman numerals. The Right Ascensions. (R. A.) and the declinations, refer to thei mean places on Jan. 1, 1872, at midnight. Al. though not accurately true, they are sufficiently near the truth for ordinary purposes Where very great exactness is needed the Nautical Almanac must be employed.

The numbers in columns headed intervals in mean time, are the intervals of time which elapse between the culmination of the corresponding stars : hence if the time of culmination of anv star be known, the time when any later star culminates will be found by adding all the intermediate intervals to the time of transit of the first star. If the time of
culmination of an earlier star be required, the sum of all the intermediate intervals must be substracted from the time of the given transit.
Example.-Sirius passes the meridian at 10 h .4 m . 15s.; Find the time of transit (1) of a Canis Minoris and (2) of a Orioni:-
(1) Transit of XXII.............. 10 . m.s.


## Transit of (XXV) a Canis Minoris 105712

(2) Transit of XXII......... 10 4 10 Interval between $\underset{\mathbf{X X X I}}{\mathbf{X} X I I} \& \underset{\mathbf{X X X}}{\mathbf{X}} \quad$| 9 |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{X X} \quad \mathbf{X I X}$

In table III are given, for every evening of the year, the bright star from the table II which passes the meridian first after $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, together with time of passage.
If the time of transit of any other star be required, it may be found in the manner just explained.
If it be required to find what star first passes the meridian after any other hour later than $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}_{\text {., }}$ proceed as follows :
(1) Write down the time at which tha first transit occurs after $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and add to it the
interval between the transits of that star and the next; and to the sum add the second interval, and so on till a time is found next later than the proposed hour.

If the proposed hour be earlier than 7 p. m., the intervals must be subtracted.
The number of additions or subtractions will indicate the required star and the result of the additions or subtractions will be the time of its transit.

Example.-Req. to find what stars pass the
meridian first after the following dates, 1872.
h. m.
h. $m$.
h. $m$.
(3) Dec. 4, $6^{\circ} 30$ P. M. P. M.

h. m. s.
(1) Aug. 12, 930 P. M.
(2) Dec. 18, 620 P. M.

9322

Hence for (1) Req. Star is LVIII $\zeta$ Aruilce and its transit occurs at. h. m. s.


In the last case no star on the list culminates between 6 h .30 m . and 7 h .

## To find the Latitude of the Place ey a Meridian Aititude of the Sun.

The mean time at which the sun crosses the meridian is given for every day in the year in the calendar, under the heading "Sun on the Meridian."
Rule (1) From table I take out the sun's declination and correct it for longitude in the manner already explained, and take out, the semi-djameter of the sun from table VIII.
(2) Correct the observed altitude of the sun's limb for the index error of the instrument; (a) sabtract the correction for refraction given in table IV, and, if great accuracy is attempted, add the correction for parallax from table VI. Add or subtract the sun's semidiameter according as the altitude of the lower or upper limb is observed, and the result will be the true altitude of the sun's centre.

Subtract the true altitude from $90^{\circ}$ and thus obtain the true zenith distance.
(3) If the declination of the sun be subtracted from or added to the true zenith distance, according as the declination is N.orS., the sum or difference will be the latitude of the place.*
Examples (1).-May 10, 1872, in long. $90^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. nearly, the observed meddian altitude of the sun's lower limb, measured from a lake horizon, was $60^{\circ} 18^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$; the index correction was $+3^{\prime} 50^{\prime \prime}$ and the height of the eye 35 feet; required the latitude.
(2) Oct. 5,1872 in long. $75^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. nearly, the observed meridian alt. of the sun's L.L. by sextant and artificial horizon was $40^{\circ} 2^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$, and the index corr. was - $3^{\prime \prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$. Required the latitude.

(a) If the altitude of the sun or of any heavenly body be measured from the sea or lake horizon, a correction for Dip is required, which depends on the height of the eye above the level of the water. This correction which is always to be subtracted, should be applied immediately after that for index error. The values of the dip corrections for different heights of the eye are given in table $V$. When the altitude is measured with sextant and artificial horizon, or with a theodolite, the dip correction must not be applied.

* These and some other rules in this article would need modification if they were required to be used in intertropical or southern latitudes.



## To find the Latitude by a Meridian Altitude of a Star at its upper transit. (b)

Rule-(1) From table II take out the declination of the star with its proper sign N. or S., according as the declination is north or south.
(2) Correct the observed altitude for index error, dip, (if necessary) and refraction by table IV; subtract the altitude thus corrected from $90^{\circ}$ and thus obtain the zenith distance, which must be marked N. or S. according as the zenith is north or south from the star.
(3) If the zenith distance and the declination have the same sign, add them together; but if they have contrary signs, subtract the less from the greater. The sum or remainder, as the case may be, will be the latitude of the place North.

Examples.-Required the latitude by meridian altitude in the following cases:


## To find the Latitude by the Meridian Autitude of a Circumpolar <br> Star at its lower transit.

The time at which the lower transit takes place, is found by adding 11 h .58 m . 2 s . to the time of the preceding upper transit.
Rule.-Correct the observed altitude of the star as in the preceding case, and add to it the polar distance of the star, or, what comes to the same thing, add $90^{\circ}$ to the altitude, and
subtract the star's declination. The result will be the latitude.
Example.-The observed alt. of a Ursæ Majoris under the pole and taken with a theodolite was $220^{\prime} 26^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$, and the index correction was 0 ; find the latitude.

| obsd. alt. refr. | 22 | $\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ -2 \end{array}$ | 17 0 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 23 | 40 |
|  | 112 | 23 | 40 |
| Declin. | 62 | 26 | 29 |
| Lat.......... | 49 | 57 | 11 |

(b) Stars suitable for the purpose, with the times of their transit, may be found by tables II and III.

## Latitude by the Altitude of Polaris.

The latitude may be found from the observed altitude of Polaris at its upper or lower transits by the methods given in the two preceding cases. The latitude however may be easily computed from the altitude observed at any time of the night, by applying certain ccrrections to the true altitude.
The principal of these depends on the hour angle of Polaris, or its position with respect to the meridian at the instant of observation. The other, which is a much smaller correction, depends partly on the hour angle, and partly on the latitude of the place; but as its amount is not materially affected by a change of several degrees in the latitude, for the sake of simplicity it has been computed forlatitude $45^{\circ}$.
The two corrections, which have been computed for the position of Polaris in 1872, are combined together and are given in table IX for every 4 m . of hour angle, or for every 4 m . of the right ascension of the meridian, from which the hour angle differs by a constant angle.
Rule (1).-From the approximate mean

| Sept. 10....... $11 \underset{2}{2}$ Long. in t..... 540 |
| :---: |
|  |  |

Gr. Sept. $10 \ldots \overline{16 \quad 42}$
R. A. Gr. Noon Sept. 10. $11 \quad 19 \quad 18$ correction.....

250

| corrected R. A. | 11 | 22 | 8 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| time of place... | 11 | 2 | 8 |
| R. A. of mer... | 22 | 24 |  |

R. A. of mer... 2224

It is somtimes the practice to observe the altitude of Polaris at the time of its greatest elongation east or west from the meridian, and to take this altitude as the latitude of the place.
time of the place expressed astronomically, and the approximate longitude in time, fuid the Greenwich date roughly to the nearest hour.
(2) From table VII take the Right Ascension of the mean sun at the Greenwich noon next preceding the Greenwich date, and add to it 10 seconds for every hour of the Greenwich date. The sum will be the right ascension of the mean sun at the time of observation.
(3) Afd to this the astronomical time of the place. The sum (rejecting 24 hours if it be more than 24 hours), will be the right ascension of the meridian.
(4) Correct the observed altitude of Polaris for index error, (dip if necessarv) and refraction, and apply to the true altitude the correction given in table IX. The result will be the latitude of the place.

Example.-Sept. 10, 1872 , at $11 \mathrm{~h} .2 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}^{2}$. in long. $85^{\circ}$ West, the observed aititude of Polaris taken with a theodolite was $47^{\circ} 40^{\prime} 0^{\prime \prime}$, and the index correction was 0 . Required the latitude.

|  |
| ---: |
| obsd. alt.... |
| refr........ |

This point in the star's course is the worst that could be chosen, as the change of allitude is then most rapid, and consequently any error in the time of observation is most effective in vitiating the result.

## To find the Direction of the Meridian.

The true bearing or azimuth of a terrestrial mäark is known from the horizontal angle between the mark and some celestial object whose azimuth has been determined.
A star evidently bears north or south at the instant of its passage over the meridian; but as this is the point in the diurnal path of a star when its azimuth changes most rapidly, the error in the azimuth occasioned by any error in estimating the time of observation will then be the greatest cossible. The very slow motion of Polaris in azimuth renders it more suitable than other bodies for this purpose; but in any case, unless the observation be made very accurately at the true time of transit, the direction of the meridian derived from it will not be correct.
The times best adapted for observing the azimuth of a body, is when its diurnal path touches a vertical circle; for the error in the azimuth dependent on any error in the time is at that instant the least possible.
The times proper for observing the azimuth
of Polaris may be found partly from table X, in which are given the astronomical times of its upper transit on every day in the year, and also from table XV, which shews the interval of time between its transit and its greatest elongation east or west from the meridian. The intervals are computed for every degree of latitude, from $42^{\circ}$ to $51^{\circ}$, and are accompanied by the differences in the lengths of the intervals corresponding to differences of $10^{\prime}$ in the latitude, by aid of which, the intervals proper to any intermediate latitude may be easily found.

In table XV are given the azimuths of Polaris for each quarter and for every degree of latitude, from $42^{\circ}$ to $51^{\circ}$, together with the differences to be added to the azimuth for every $10^{\prime}$ of latitude.
The mode of applying these tables is shewn by the following example.
Example.-Required the time of greatest western elongation of Polaris and the corresponding azimuth on Jan. 4, 1872, in lat. $47^{\circ} 40$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { h. m. s. } \quad \text { Interval Lat. } 470 \text { h. m.s. } \\
& \text { Interval Lat. } 47^{\circ} \text {. . } 5539
\end{aligned}
$$

Time of Mer. pass. Jan. 4. . 616
Interval............. $553 \quad 5$
Time of greatest elongation $12 \quad 930$

- $2.0 \times 2 \ldots . . .$. - 4
for lat. $47^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$
. 5535

$23^{\prime \prime} \times 2 \ldots .+46$
azth. lat. $47^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 17$

and the azimuth at the same time is................................... $2^{\circ} 1^{\prime} 17^{\prime \prime}$;
(Continued on page ${ }^{33}$

TABLE I.-Sun's Declination for every day at apparent noon, for the meridian of Greenwich, with the differences for 1 hour or $15^{\circ}$ of West longitude.


| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | July. |  | UST. |  |  |  | ER. |  | November. |  | December. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Declina- } \\ \text { tion. } \end{gathered}$ | D. | Declination. | D. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Declina } \\ & \text { tion. } \end{aligned}$ | D. | Declination. | D. | Declination. | D. | eclina- | D. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | N23 05 | 11 | N17 5347 |  | N 80516 | 55 | S 32437 | 558 | S 143755 |  | S 215 |  |
|  | 23 |  | 173822 |  | 74320 |  | ${ }^{3} 47344$ |  | 145655 | ${ }_{47}^{47}$ | 220 0348 | 22 |
|  | $\stackrel{22}{22}$ |  | 170640 | 40 | 72117 6596 |  | 43419 | 53 | ${ }^{15} 1542$ | 46 | 222016 |  |
| 5 | 2245 | 15 | 16 | 41 | 6 | 56 | 4 | 58 | 155226 | 45 | 22 | 18 |
|  | 223 | 16 | 16 | 42 | 61424 | 56 | 520 | 58 | 161026 | 45 | 22 | 17 |
|  | 2232 | 17 | 1617 | 42 | 5515 | 56 | 543 | 57 | 162808 | 4 | 22 | 6 |
|  | 2225 |  |  |  | 529 | 57 |  | 57 | 1645 | 43 |  |  |
|  | 2218 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 506 | 57 | 62918 | 57 |  | 42 |  |  |
|  | 2211 |  | 15 <br> 15 <br> 15 <br> 07 <br> 15 | 45 |  |  | 65204 71443 | 57 |  | 4 | 230 |  |
|  | 22 | 20 | 15 |  |  |  |  | 56 | 1752 | 40 |  |  |
|  | 2145 | 22 | 14 | 46 |  | 58 | 75944 | 56 |  | 39 |  |  |
|  | 2136 | 23 | 1412 | 47 | 312 | 58 | 822 | 56 | 18 | 39 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 47 |  |  |  | 55 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2117 |  | 133437 | 48 | 225 | 58 |  | 55 | 185 | 37 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |  |
|  | 2056 | 27 | 12 | 49 |  |  | 9 | 54 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20.3 | 29 | 1216 | 59 | 0 | 58 | 1033 | 54 | 19 | 34 |  |  |
|  | 20 | 29 | 115 | 50 | 029 | 58 | 10 | 53 | 20 | 33 | 23 |  |
|  |  |  | 113 | 5 | 005 | 58 | 111 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 31 | 111605 | 51 | 017 | 58 | 11 | 52 |  | 30 |  |  |
|  |  | 3 |  | 5 | 0 |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |  |
|  | 19 19 19 | 34 | 1013 |  |  | 59 | 12.38 | 51 | 2104 |  | 232130 |  |
|  |  | 34 | 9 |  | 1 | 59 | 1259 | 51 |  | 27 | ${ }^{23} 1855$ |  |
|  | 1852 | 35 | 93137 | 53 |  | 58 | 13 |  | 212547 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{58}$ | 133931 | 50 | ${ }_{21} 15$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ |  |  | 18 | 58 | - |  |  | 24 | 23035 |  |


| TABLE II.-Catalogue of Sixty-nine BrightStars, of not less than tho third mannitude, placed in the order of their culmination, with their Right As sensions and Declinations, and tae interval in Mean time which elapses between the culminations of each Star and the Star which follows it. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reference <br> Numeral. | Star. |  | $\boldsymbol{R}$. A. | Declin. | incervel. |
|  | Andromedæ ... |  | $\begin{array}{llll}  & \mathrm{h}_{\mathbf{j}} & \mathrm{m}_{1} & \mathbf{s} \\ 0 & 1 & 47 \end{array}$ | N. 2823 | $h_{0} \mathrm{~m}_{4} . \mathrm{S}_{5}$ |
| II | ${ }_{\gamma}$ P Pegasi (Algenib) | 3.2 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 39\end{array}$ | N. 142818 | 02633 |
| III | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {a Cassiopeœ }}$. ${ }^{\text {Cob }}$ | 2 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 33 & 15 \\ 0 & 37\end{array}$ | N. $5550{ }^{50}$ | 0.353 |
| VV | ${ }_{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \mathbf{\theta}$ Cetili. |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 37 & 10 \\ 1 & 17 & 37\end{array}$ | S. 184123 | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 29 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |
| VI | $\beta$ Arietis | 8.2 | 1 47 <br> 1 34 | N. 201052 | ${ }^{0} 1221$ |
| VII | a Arietis |  |  | N. 225121 | 05529 |
| VIII | $\dot{\alpha}$ Ceti. | 2.3 | $2{ }^{2}$ | N. ${ }^{3} 3510$ | 01933 |
| ${ }_{\mathbf{1 x}} \mathbf{X}$ | ${ }_{\square}$ P Persei |  | 3 15 <br> 3 12 <br> 8 58 | N. ${ }_{23}{ }^{2} 24212$ | 0 0 0 0 2 3 |
| XI | $\gamma^{\prime}$ Eridani | 3 | ${ }_{3} 52$ | N. $1352{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{0} 3625$ |
| XII | a Tauri (Aldebaran) .. ................... | 1 | 428 | N. 161459 | 0202 |
| XIII | ¢ Aurigø............................. | 3 | 4 48 | N. 325739 | ${ }^{0} 1832$ |
| XV | a Aurigoe (Capela) ........................ | 1 | 5 | N. ${ }^{45} 8{ }^{51} 6$ | 0 1 9 <br> 0 9 48 |
| XVI | $\beta$ Tauri..... | 2 | 51812 | N. 282947 | 0715 |
| XVII | $\delta$ Orionis |  | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 2.5 & 28 \\ 5 & 29\end{array}$ | S. 02346 | ${ }_{0}^{0} 418$ |
| XVIII | E Orionis | var | 5 29 <br> 5 48 | C.1 | 01828 |
| ${ }_{\text {XIX }}$ |  | r. | $\begin{array}{llll}5 & 48 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 & 18\end{array}$ | N. ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} 2251$ | ${ }^{0} 181658$ |
| XXI | $\gamma$ Geminorum | 2.3 | $6 \quad 3919$ | N. 163022 | 099 |
| XXII | a Canis Majoris (Sirius) |  | $6{ }_{6}^{6} 3930$ | S. 163232 | 0143 |
| XXIII | ${ }_{a^{2}}^{\boldsymbol{e} \text { Canis Majoris }}$ | 2.1 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 \\ 7 & 53 \\ 7 & 23 & 36\end{array}$ | - 284758 | ${ }_{0}^{0} 3245$ |
| $\mathbf{X X V}$ | $a^{a}$ Canis Minoris (Procyon) | 1 | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 32 & 36\end{array}$ | N. 5.538 | ${ }_{0} 0$ |
| XXVI | $\beta$ Beminorum (Pollux) | 1.2 | $7 \quad 3729$ | N. 281959 | 02433 |
| XXVII | 15 Argas (Navis) |  |  | S. 235613 | ${ }^{0} 4812$ |
| XXVIII | - Urse Majoris. | 3 | 8151 | N. $48{ }_{8}{ }^{32} 18$ | 0 30 47 <br> 0 17  |
| ${ }_{\mathbf{X X I X}}^{\mathbf{X X I X}}$ | a Hydrr |  | 9 21  <br> 9 38 18 <br> 8   |  | ${ }_{0}^{0} 1715$ |
| XXXI | a Leonis (Regu | 1.2 | 10 | N. 122530 | 01120 |
| XXXII | $\gamma^{\prime}$ Leonis. |  |  | N. 202917 | 04247 |
| XXXIIL | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ ¢ Leonis | 2.3 | 110930 | N. ${ }^{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{2 1} 128128$ |  |
| XXXV | $\beta$ Leonis |  |  | N. 151715 | 0433 |
| XXXVI | $\gamma$ Ursm Major | 2.3 | 11 478 | N. 542422 | 01624 |
| XXXVII |  | 2.3 | 12 | S. 215428 | ${ }_{0} 24$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXXVIIII } \\ & \text { XXXIX } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\gamma}^{\beta}$ Corvi... | 2.3 3.2 | 12 | S. 224119 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 7 & 30 \\ 814 & 50\end{array}$ |
| $\operatorname{XXXIX}_{\underset{N T}{ }}$ | a Carginm Veoatic | 3.2 | 12 |  | $8 \stackrel{14820}{20}$ |
| $\underset{\text { XLI }}{ }$ | a | 1 | 13 | N. 102933 | 02359 |
| XLII | $\eta{ }^{\eta}$ Urse Majoris... | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 13 |  |  |
| $\mathbf{X L I V}$ | \% Bootis (Arctur | 1 | 14 | N. 1351 | 02929 |
| XLV | $\mathrm{e}^{2}$ Bootis | 2.3 | 14 393 | N. 273654 |  |
| XLVI | a Libre B Libræ | 2.3 | (1) | F.153030 <br> 8.54 | (1)2315 |
| XLVII |  | 2 | 15 | S. ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc}0 & 19 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 41 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{\mathbf{X L I X}}$ | a Serpentis | 2.3 | 15 37 | N. ${ }^{6} 4948$ | ${ }^{0} 1939$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { L }}{\text { Li }}$ | ${ }^{8} 8^{\prime \prime}$ Scorpll | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 15 53 | ${ }^{\text {S. }}$ | 0 1 36 <br> 0 13 54 |
| LII | a Scorpil ( | 1.2 | 16 21.3 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 01452 |
| LIII | $\zeta$ Herculis | 3.2 | 15 | N. 315715 | 05056 |
| LIV | ${ }^{\beta}$ Draconis | 3.2 | 17 $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 27 & 35 \\ 17 & 29\end{array}$ | N. $52 \begin{array}{lll}23 & 49\end{array}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0} 1288$ |
| LVI | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ D Draconis | 2.3 | $\begin{array}{llll}17 & 53 & 3 \\ 17\end{array}$ | N. 513317 | 0 0 03 342 54 |
| LVII | a Lyre ( Vega) |  | 18 38 | N: 833.35 | 02354 |
| LVIII | $\zeta$ Aquilo | 3 | 13 59 | N. 134030 | 04331 |
| LIX |  | 1.2 | 19 |  | $\begin{array}{rlrl}0 & 4 & 21 \\ 0 & 52 & 23 \\ 0\end{array}$ |
| LXI | a Cygni... | 2.1 | 21 2137 | N. 444926 | 03020 |
| LXII | ${ }_{5}$ C Cygni. |  | (1) ${ }^{21}$ | N. ${ }^{29} 42$42 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 17\end{array}$ |
| LXIIV | a ${ }^{\text {a Cephe }}$ | 3.2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll} \\ 21 & 15 & 31 \\ 21 & 21 \\ 44\end{array}\right.$ | N. $62 \begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & \sim\end{aligned}$ |  |
| LXV | $\beta^{2}$ Ceph |  | 21 27 | N. 695750 | 01052 |
| LXVI | e Pegasi | 2.3 | ${ }^{21} 21270$ | N.9${ }^{17} 2$ | 0 0 2115 |
| LXVVIII | a Aquaril................. |  | 21 | S.0 | ${ }_{0}^{0} 5114$ |
| LXIX | a Pegasi (Martab) ........ |  | (1) | N. |  |
| I | a Andromedæ | 2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ccc}24 & 1 & 47\end{array}\right.$ | N. 23.23 | 0 |


| 22 | Tables for finding the Latitude，\＆c． |  |
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Tables for finding the Latituide, \&o.

TABLE IV.-(Continued.)
Corrections for Refraction.


TABLE V-Corrections for Dip. to be subtracted from the observed allitude when measured from the horizon

TABLE VI-Corrections for apparent altitude of the




| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { e }} \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
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TABLE IX.-Corrections to be applied to the true Altitude of Polaris in order toobtain the Latitude. The table is computed for the year 1872.




Tables for finding the Latitude，\＆c．

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## Continued from page 19.

As the greatest elongation of Polaris often occurs during the day, or when the star is hidden by clouds, or at a time which necessitates inconvenient waiting; ire order to increase the opportunities for this observations similar tables (XI, XII, XIII) are given for three other circumpolar stars, which though not so well suited as Polaris, will be found useful in determining the direction of the meridian.

Of these three $\beta$ Ursœ Minoris, although convenient in account of being the most conpicuous is less favorable in other respects
than the other two; since in consequence of its greater polar distance) both the length of the interval between the times of transit and of the greatest elongation) and the magnitude, of the azimuth are greatly affected by a change in the latitude, or by any error therefore that may exist in the supposed latitude of the place of observation.
The intervals between the times of transit and greatest elongation of the four stars $\alpha_{1} \beta$, $\epsilon, \delta$, Ursœ Minoris, as well as their azimuths at the same instants are given together in Table XV.

## ©riental C゚alendars.

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 Jear is divided into 24 periods, according to the sun's position in the heavens, at its entrance into each sign of the Zodiac, and 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.

## Mahommedan-The Mahommedan Cal-

 endar 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. Heven 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 epact.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 moonincreases 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.
Parser- 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 the 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.

GENERAL COUNCILS.


## DATES OF SOME FASTS \& EESTIVALS

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.
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.
a Brief History of Months and Remarkable Days.

## JANUARY.

The name is derived from the Roman God Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking towards the old year, the other to the new.

1. Freast of the Circumcision: 8th day from the Nativity. New Year's Day: Generally observed as a holiday and day of rejoicing. In Scotland, there are many customs regarding this day still in use. In France, presents are universally made by and to every brudy.
2. Epophany, or Manifestation to the Gentiles: The Queen still on this day presents gold, frankincense and myrrh at the Chapel Royal. Twelfth Day: A festival in England nearly as mucti observed as Christmas, especially by the young.
3. St. Agnes Eve: Young ladies, by the proper observance of certain ceremonies, will obtain dreams of their future husbands.
4. St. Vincent's Day : There is an old saying among the vine-culturing peasantry, that if the sum shines bright on this day "there will be more wine than water," that is, that the season will be dry and favourable for grapes.
5. Conversion of St. Paul: It was an article of constant belief in Western Europe, cven down to the present day, that the conrition of the weather on this day surely incicates the character of the whole year. Fair weather betokened a prosperous year, snow or rain an unfruitful and dear one; clouds, great mortality among cattle; and winds, war.
6. Pall Mall first lighted with gas, 1807, the first street ever so illuminated in any city.
7. King Charles the Martyr: On this day the Tories used to hang their houses with black and no meal of any sort was allowed till after midnight. Special services were held in the English Church, but were discontinued in 1859.

## FEBRUARY.

Introduced into the Roman Cauendar by Numa Pompilius. Its name arose from the practice of purification among the Romans at the beginning of the month. Among the Saxons, the month was called Sprout-Kale, from the sprouting of cabbage at this season. 2. Candlemas Day: Purification of the Virgin: In the Romish Church candles are blessed by the clergy and given to the peopie 19 be carried by them in solemn procession. Evergreens put up at Christmas used to he removed in England. The Christmas $\log$ was burned till sunset, and then laid away till next year. In Scotland, the children attending school make presents of money to their teachers, and have a bonfire in the evening. Good weather indicates a long winter and a bad crop; foul weather the reverse. The snow-drop was called the Purification Flower from blossoming about Candlemas.

Shrove Triesday: May occur any day between the 2nd February and 8th March. It is generally a day of carnival-like jollity and drollery and eating of Pancakes. Cock fighting used also to be practised at Shrovetide, but is now legally a misdemeanour.

Ash Wednesday: The first day of Lent may fall on any day from February 3rd to March 9th. The name is derived from the ceremony in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes with holy water and marking
with them the cross on the forehead of the worshippers.
11. Death of Cædmon, the earliest English poet whose name is known, 680 .
13. St. Valentine's Eve: At Norwich this eve is still kept as a time for general recelving of gifts. They are presented anonymously with "St. Valentine's love" and create much amusement.
14. St. Valentine's Day : The proper ceremony for St. Valentine's Day was the drawing of a kind of lottery, the names of the young men and maidens being written on separate bits of paper, rolled up, and drawn. The valentines then gave balls and treats to their mistresses, \&c. In England, in the time of Charles the second, married and single were alike liable to be chosen as Valentines, and the person so chosen was bound to make a present to the chooser.
26. This day used to be assigned for the Rooks to begin to build their nests, being the twelfth after Candlemas. Old style.

## MARCH.

First month of Spring, dedicated by the Romans to Mars. Among the Saxons it was called Length-month, from the days getting longer, the origin of the term Lent.

1. St. David's Day : The Welsh on this day wear a leek in honour of their patron saint. The custom is said to be in honour of a great Victory gained over the Saxons, in which the Welsh, by order of St. David, put leeks in their hats to distinguish themselves from their enemies.
2. St. Chad's Day: St. Chad was the patron saint of medicinal springs.
The fourth Sunday in Lent is called MidLent or Mothering Sunday. This last name is derived from the practice in old times of servants going to visit their parents on MidLent Sunday, taking with them some little offering. This was called "going a-mothering." There were several dishes also peculiar to the day, such as "furmety"-wheat boiled in sweet milk, sugared and spiced; steeped pease fried in butter, with pepper and salt; a peculiar kind of pancakes, called "Curlings" and "Simnel Cakes" which are a sort of rich and expensive cake still sold in Shrewsbury during Lent.
3. At. Patrick's Day: The patron saint of Ireland. His birthplace is disputed, but there is no doubt that he first introduced Christianity into Ireland. The last snake is said to have been imprisoned by him in Lough Dilveen, after all the rest were banished, and told to remain until Monday. Every Monday morning the serpent still calls out in Irish, "It is a long Monday, Patrick." In the early English calendars, the 17th of March was given as the day in which Noah entered the Ark.

On Palm Sunday, the lastSunday in Lent, many curious customs were formerly practised in England; one of these still survives at Caistor, in Lincolnshire, connected with the tenure of property. During the reading of the first lesson, a person representing the proprietor of Broughton comes into the porch of the Church and cracks a gad-whip three times, and then neatly folds it up. Retiring for a moment to a seat, he comes during the second lesson to the Minister, holding the whip upright, having on its upper end a purse with 30 pieces of silver; he then kneels before the clergyman, waves the whip three times around his hoad, and so remains till
the end of the lesson, when he retires. This is supposed to have some reference to the ancient custom of the Procession of the Ass.
Easter Day: Old Easter customs vary considerably in different parts of England. Eggs are distributed among the peasantry in Lancashire. In some counties the custom of "lifting" is practised. On Easter Monday the men lift the women, two men joining their hands across the writsts and lifting her aloft two or three times. On Easter Tuesday, the women return the compliment by lifting the men in the same manner. In Durham, on Easter Monday, the men take off the women's shoes, and on Tuesday the women retaliate. Tansy cakes and tansy puddings are favorite dishes in many parts at Easter.. In Devon, the clerk carries round to every house a few white cakes as an Easter offering. In the Tyrol, bands of musicians traverse every valley, singing beautiful Easter hymns to their guitars, calling the people to the doors to join them in their choruses. Baskets of Easter eggs are ready prepared by the good wives, to which the better farmers add wine, and the singers are regaled in return for their carols.
The three last days of March are called in Scotland "Borrowed Days." There is a popular notion that they were borrowed from April by March, with a view to the destruction of a parcel of young sheep. Among the Highlanders the borrowed days are reckoned vetween the llth and 15th of February, and if these days prove fair, it is sald theve will be no more good weather that spring; if on the contrary they are stormy, it is accounted a favorable sign for the ensuling year.

## APRIL

The name by some is supposed to be derived from the verb Aperio Iopen; by others from the Greek Aphrlis, from AphroditeVenus. The month was dedicated to Venus, The Anglo-Saxons called it "Oster-Monath" -the month in which east winds prevailed, and the term "Easter" probably comes from the same origin.

1. April Fool's Day : The practice of playing off practical jokes on this day is of very ancient origin and of very general observance. Among the Findoos the 31st of March, which terminates their Huli, is spent exactly in the same way as our first of April.

Hock Tide: A fortnight after Easter a popular anniversary used to be celebrated called Hock or Hoke tide, and occupied two daysMonday and Tuesday, though Tuesday was the principal day. The women went out into all the streets and stopped and bound all the men they met, holding them till they purchased their release by a smat1 contribution of money. The money was given to the Church, and was usually applied to the repairs of church buildings.
14. Black Monday: On this day, 1360, King Edward III, with his army, lay hefore Paris, and the day was dark with mist and hall, and so cold, that men died on their horses backs with cold; from which the day has got the name of Black Monday.
20. Cuckoo Day: There is a belief in Worcestershire, England, that the Cuckoo is never heard before the 20 th of April nor after the 26ith of June. In Norfols, there is a saying that whatever you are doing when you first hear the Cuckoo, you will do most frequently of any thing during the year. Another, that an unmarried person will remain single as many years as the Cuckoo, when first heard, utters its call. There is a similar superstition among the Danes. In

Shropshire, the labourers used to leave their work and olaim a holday the rest of the day.
23. St. Gearge's Day: The patron saint of England. He was held in great honour in England from a very early period, and is said to have appeared to Cceur de Lion before Acre as the precursor of victory. Sici1y, Arragon, Valencia, Genoa, Malta, and Barcelona also looked up to him as their guardian saint, and several other nations besides the English have Orders of Knighthood in his honour.
25. St. Mark's Eve: In the North of England it is believed that if a person, on the eve of St. Mark's, watch in the Church porch from eleven till one, he will see the ghosts of all who are to die in the ensuing year. St. Mark's Eve also enjoyed a large share of the privileges later accorded to Halloween. At Alnwick, on St. Mark's Day, persons who are to receive the privilege of freemen of the common ride on horse. back with great ceremony, dressed in white, to a large dirty pool on the border of the common, and deliberately walk through it, coming out dripping and begrimed with mud; then hastily changing their clothes, they make a round of the common, and return into the town, where they are received by fantastically dressed women, and end by calling and drinking at each other's houses. The custom is said to date from a visit King John padd to Alnwick.

## MAY.

The name was given in honour of the "Majores," the Senate in the original Constitution of Rome. Among the Saxons it was called Tri-Milchi, from the cows being now milked three times a day. Among the old Romans, and the notion is still prevalent in Europe, it was thought unlucky to be married in May. In old England, May Day used to be universally a day of festivity and merry making, but few of the old customs still survive. The chimney sweepers celebration is the only relic of them now left in London; but within the present century the milkmaids also had their celebration. A milch cow, garlanded with flowers, was the principal object in their procession. In Scotland, the only relic of the old May Day observances left is that of young women going out at an early hour, to wash their faces in May dew. The custom of enthroning the May queen still survives in France, and between Munich and Salzburg may be, seen many villages each rejoicing in its May-pole. In some parishes in England little girls go about from house to house on May morning, carrying garlands and sing. ing songs or carols.
Rogation Days: called by the Saxons Gange days, from gangen, to go. It was formerly the custom that on these days the people of a parish, headed by the clergyman, should walk about the parish, making its entire circuit, and then returntng to the Church to common prayer. The 103 d Psalm was to be said, and the people to be admonished to give thanks to God. Refreshments. were provided at different parts of the partsh. The custom has been revived of lato years in many parishes. In Dorsetshire, on Rogation. Monday, a festival was held called the Bezant. It was an offering from the town of Shaston to the Lord of the Manor, for the privilege of using his wells at Emmore Green. The Bezant was a sort of trophy four feet high, adorned with flowers and feathers, on which was huug jewels, coins, \&c.

The other offerings consisted of a calf's head, uncooked, a gallon of ale, two penny loaves, and a pair of gloves edged with goid lace.

Whitsuntide is and always has been one of the great festivals of the year. It was commonly celebrated in all parts of the country by what was termed the Whitsun ale, and it was the great time for Morris dancers. At Chester, "Mystery plays" were acted until after the Refirmation, when "Pageants" were substituted. Parochial meetings were formerly held at Whitsuntide, under the auspices of the Churchwardens, to which every body in the parish, of all ranks, came and spent the day. It was a kind of pic-nic, each parishioner bringing provisions. The ale, specially brewed for the occasion, was sold by the Churchwardens, and the money applied to the repairs of the Church.
22. Memorable for the first creation of baronets, 1611. It was done by James First ostensibly to raise a band for the amelioration of the Province of Ulster, but really to raise money for the King, each baronet paying the crown 81,000 .
25. "Flitting Day"'in Scotland, the day on which most people change their residences.
29. INestoration of Charles the Second-"Oak Apple Day": In some places in England, this d:ty is celebrated as a festival in the same inanner as May Day. The streets and house:: are decorated with oak boughs, garlands and flags. and the day observed as a gener. 1 holiday.

## JUNE.

Ded cated to the Juniors as May was to the Mryors-that is to the junior branch of the or, ginal Roman legislature. It was considere lamong the Romans the most propitious ruonth for marriages.

1. In a very small island in Lough Derg, Irelan l, is a cave called St. Patrick's Purgatory, which is annually visited every summer, 1 :om the list June to August by 8 or 10,000 jersons. A Chapel is erected near it called "the prison," where the pilgrims remain twenty-four hours without food or sleep, repeating a certain routine of prayers.
2. St. Barnabas Day. A miraculous walnut tree, in the Abbey churchyard at Glastonbury, was said to bud invariably on this day.
3. Usual time of rising of the Nile. The Nile water is among waters what Champagne is among wines. However long it is kept it never becomes impure.
4. Signing of Magna Charta, 1215.
5. St. John the Baptist-Midsummer Day: The Irish believe that on the eve of this day the souls of all people leave their bodies, and wander to the place, by land or sea, where their death shall take place. In England it was believed that if one sat up fasting in the Church porch, he would see the spirits of those who would die in the coming year, pass in through the Church door. If an unmarried woman, fasting, laid a cloth at midnight with bread and cheese and sat down as if to eat, leaving the street door open, the person whom she was to marry open, the person and drink to her by bowing and retire. Young men would go out to gather fern seed, which if got this night without touching the plant had the proverty of rendering them invisible. There were many other charms and ceremonies similar to those of Hallowe'en. In Scotland, the Masons celebrate St. John's Eve with paiticular ceremonies and much rejoicing.' The

Order of the Garter is supposed to have been founded on this day, 1348.

## JULY.

Originally "Quintilis," changed to July in honour of Jilius Cæsar. It was called by the Saxons Hey-Monath, from the hay harvest.

1. On this day, 1801, the first trial of steam for propelling boats took place on the Thames.
2. St. Martin's Day: In Scotland this used to be called st. Martin of Bullion's Day, and there was a proverb that "it the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's Day, there will be a good gose-harvest"-that is an early harvest. Rain on this day is believed generally in Europe to betoken wet weather for twenty days.
3. Korban Beisam, or Feast of Sacrifices, one of the great days of the Mahommedans. Every family offers a sheep to God.
4. St. Swithin's Day: It is a common adage that the weather will contimue for forty days the same as on this day. In some parts of England it is said when rain falls on this day, "St. Swithin is christening the apples."
5. St. James the Great: They say in Herefordshire, 'Till St. James' Day is past and gone, There may be hops or there may be none." Another general proverb in England is, "Whoever eats oysters on St. James' Day, will never want money."

## AUGUST.

Formerly Sextilis. The Emperor Augustus conferred on the month his own name.

1. Lammas: The old Pagan festival of the Gule, or first fruits. A "Lammas festival" was held in Lothian, Scotland, till the middle of the last century.
2. On this day, 1492, Columbus set sail for America.
3. Minstrel's Festival at Trutbury: This was a festival instituted by John of Gaunt, accompanied by many curious observances. It continued for 400 years, and was finally abolished by the Duke of Devonshire in 1778 .
4. St. Bartholomew's Day: "St. Bartholomew brings the cold dew, $"$ is the popular proverb. The great Smithfield Fair, London, was held on this day till 1855. It lasted three days, and led at last to so much rioting as to cause its suppression.
5. Landing of Cæsar in Britain, 55 B. C., in Romney Marsh.

## SEPTEMBER.

Called by the Saxons Gerst-Monat, or Barley Month, because in this they harvested their barley.

1. Opening day for shooting Partridges and Bustards.
2. Great fire of London, 1666, when twothirds of the city were burned.
3. Death of Duke of Wellington at Walmer, 1852.
4. Michaelmas Day : Feast of St. Michael and all Angels. In England one of the four quarterly terms on which rents are paid; and in all the United Kingdom, the day on which Borough Magistrates are elected. It is a widely spread custom to have a goose for dinner. It became a superstition that eating a goose on Michaelmas Day ensured easy circumstances for the year.

## OCTOBER.

Named from being the eighth in the year, according to the old Latin Calendar. Called
by the Saxons "Wyn Monath," or Wine Month.
4. St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Friar Minors, one of the most celebrated of all the saints of the Roman Church.
9. St. Denis or Dionysius, first Bishop of Paris and Patron Saint of France,
"St. George he was for England, St. Denis was for France,
Singing Honi soit qui mal y pernse."
25. 2St. Crispin's Day: Patron Saint of Shoemakers, who still in many places celebrate the day with great festivities.
31. Hallowe'en, or All Hallows Zive: Thought to be the time above all others when supernatural influences are most abroad. Celebrated all over the United Kingdom with games and trying of charms, eating of nuts and apples, \&c.

## NOVEMBER.

Ninth month in the Latin year, styled by the Saxons Wint-Monat or "Wind Month," and also Blat Monath or bloody month, from it being customary in this month to slaughter cattle for winter use.

1. All Saints' Day. Great Earthquake at Lisbon in 1755.
2. All Souls Day: Celebrated in the Romish Church by offering Prayers and Masses in behalf of souls in Purgatory.
3. Gunpowder Plot. Landing of William of Orange at Torbay.
4. Lord Mayor's Day: The new Mayor of London goes in procession through London to Westminster, to be sworn in.
5. Martinmas Day: St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, sometimes styled the Apostle to the Gauls. Patron Saint of Tavern keepers, Vintners, \&c.
"And Martinmas beef doth bear good tack,
When country folk do dainties lack."
6. St. Cecilia's Day : Patroness of Music, especially Church Music.
7. St. Andrew's Day: Patron Saint of Scotland. Kept by Scotchmen all over the world.

## DECEMBER.

Tenth month in the old Roman Calendar, " Winter-Monat," or Winter Month among the Stions. Afterwards changed to "Holy Month," on account of Christmas coming in it.
6. St. Nicholas Day: Patron of the Russian notion, g ardian of virgins, children, siilors and pari:h clerks.
14. Death of the Prince Consort, 1861.
21. St. Thomas Day: The shortest day in the $y$ :an:
"st. Thomas gray, St. Thomas gray,
The longest night and the whortest day." In some parts of England, poor persons on this day "go a gooding," that is, make the round of the parish, gefting good things for the approaching fuast of Clirisimas.
24. Christmas Eve. The hanging of the Mistletoe on this evening is a relic of Druidism. The Yule Log is transmitted from our Scandinavian ancestors. A Yule Candle of monstrous size accompanied it, and was burned for the twelve nights of the Christmas festival. The cocks are said to crow all
night long, bees to sing in their hives, and bread baked on this eye never to grow mouldy. The Christmas Tree has extended from Germany into all Christian lands. "Snap dragon" has been handed down from time immemorial as a Christmas sport. "The Mummers" still go their rounds in remote parishes in England. The "Waits" play for two or three weeks, terminating their labours' on Christmas Eve.
25. Christmos Day: The greatest festival of the year. The only one in which Friday may be kept as a feast instead of a fast. Among the Goths and Saxons called Jul or Yule, most probably from giul or hiul, the wheel or turning point of the year. It was considered particularly lucky when Christmas fell on a Sunday, and the reverse when it fell on Saturday. In Devonshire it is believed that if the sun shines brigit at noon on Christmas Day, a plentiful crop of apples may be expected. The Christmas Carols sung on Christmas Eve, and the early morning of Christmas Day are among the most beautiful features of its celebration in England. Christmas charities are largely dispensed, and in olden times it was customary to extend these to the animals. The "Boar"s Head" was formerly the foremost dish on the board at Christmas. It was brought in with a great flourish of trumpets, \&c. Next in importance came the Peacock, Geese, Capons and Pheasants helped to furnish, and furmeties were indispensablMince Pies were popular as early as the sixteenth century, and plum pottage was the precursor of the Christmas pudding. At Glastonbury a famous Thorn treo was said always to blossom the second time on Uhristmas Day. In Withering's "British Plants" (edition 1818), this second flowering on Cbristmas Day is described.
26. St. Stephen's Day: A strange supers1ition was that horses this day should be well galloped and then bled, to insure them against disease for the following year. "Christmas Boxes" are collected on this day by postmen, dustmen, \&c., \&c., and the new Pantomime is produced in the evening.
27. St. John the Evangelist. A custom used to prevail on this day of obtaining supplies of hallowed wine, which was used in the manufacture of manchets, or little loaves, an antidote against poison for the ensuing year.
28. Innocents' Day: Childermas Day. It used to be reckoned especially unlucky to marry on this day, and no one would begin any piece of work on it. In Cornwall, even now housewives will not scour or scrub on the day. It was an old custom to whip all the children of a house on this morning, in order that the memory of the day might be the better fixed in their mind.
31. New Year's Eve : Hogmany. In Scotland this day is observed in much the same way as Christmas Eve in England. The "Guisers" take the place ef the "Murnmers," the children sing songs instead of carols, and receive gifts from the farmers. The old Year is let out and the New letin, and peals of bells burst forth from every steeple, "Ringing out the Old Year," and warning us another has commenced.

## gembers of the brovernments and citgistatures.

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.<br>Governor General.

The Right Honourable Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, in the County of Cavan, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Hon. Sir JoHn Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.
The Hon. Sir Gero. Et. Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.
The Hon. Saml. Leonard Tilley, C.B., Minister of Customs.
The Hon. PETER Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. aiexander Campbell, Postmaster General.
The Hon. Jean Charles Chapais, Re-ceiver-General.
The Hon. Hector Louts Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces
The Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., Minister of Finance.
The Hon. James Cox Atikins, Secretary of State of Canada.
The Hon. Alexander Morris, Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., President of the Privy Council.
The Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
(Clerk, W. H. Lee ; Asst. do., W. A. Himsworth.

## Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

| Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Hon. William Pearce Howland, C.B. | Christor |

## THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.
Speaker-The Hon. Joseph Cauchon, Quebec. Clerk-Robert Lemoine, Esq.

|  | Province of Onta Senators. | ario. <br> P.-O. Address. |  | Senators. <br> Louis Lacoste Joseph F. Arm | P.-O. Address <br> Boucherville <br> R. des Prairie |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | John Hamilton | Kingston. |  | Joseph F. Arm | R. des Prairies |
|  | Roderick Mathewson. | Perth | " | William H. Chaffers. | St. Cesaire |
| ", | Saml. Mills | Hamilton | " | Jean B. Guevremont. | Sorel |
| " | Wenjamin ${ }_{\text {Waiter }}$ H. Dick | Nia | " | James Ferrier. | Montreal |
| " | James Shaw. | Smith's Fa |  | Thomas Ryan | Montreal |
| " | Alexander Campbell. | Kingston | " | Louis | bec |
| " | David Chris Coxikins | Ric |  |  |  |
| " | David Reesor | Markham |  | Province of $N$ |  |
|  | Elijah Leonard | London |  |  |  |
| " | William McMa | To | " | Robert $B$ Dicke | Amherst |
|  | John Simpson | Bowman | ", | John Holmes | Pictou |
| " | James Skead | Ottawa | 39 | John Lock |  |
| " | David L. Macpher | Toronto | ", | Caleb R. |  |
|  | Donald Macdo | Toronto | " | William Miller | Halifax |
| ", | Billa Flint | Belleville | ", | A. W. McLe | Londonderry |
| " | Geo. William Allan | Toronto |  | ${ }_{\text {Jer }}$ | Wallace |
| ", | James R. Benso <br> Ebenezer Perry | St. Cathe Cobourg | " | Ezra Churchil | Hantsport |
| * | Frank Smith. | Toronto |  | Province of | unswick. |
| Province of Quebec. |  |  | Hon. Amos E. Botsford.....\|Westcock ${ }_{\text {Westmoreland }}$ |  |  |
|  | Jam | Montre |  |  |  |
|  | Asa Belknap F | Waterlo |  | Robert L. Haz | Joh |
|  | J. C. Chapais | Kamour |  | William | , |
| " | Louis A. Oli | Berthier |  | David Wark | Richib |
| " | acques O . Bu | St. Remi | " | William H. Stee |  |
|  | Charles Malh | Pointe du L |  | John |  |
| " | Renaud | Montreal |  | Robert D. Wilm | Bel |
| ", | tellier de St. | Rivi |  |  |  |
| " | John Hamilton | Hawkesbury |  |  |  |
| " | Charles Cormier | Plessisville |  | eter Mitchell | Newcastle, |
|  | avid Wdward Pric | Chicoutiml |  |  | ramichi |
|  | E. H. J. Duche | Ste. Mari |  | hn Glasi | Sunbury |
|  | re Dumouch |  |  | Senators for Man |  |
|  |  | Blainville |  | bia are not yet appoi |  |

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker-The Hon. James Cockburn. I Clerk-W. B. Lindsay, Esq.
Province of Ontario.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addingt | Jas. N. Lapum. | Napanee.. | Middlesex, $\mathbf{E}$ |  |  |
| Algoma | F. W. Cumber- |  | R. . . . . | Crowell Wilson. | London: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Glencoe. |
| Bothwell | David Mills | Bothwell. | Monck | L. McCallum. | Stromness. |
| Brant, N | J. Y. Bown, M.D. | Brantford. | Niagar | Angus Morrison. A Walsh | Toronto. |
| Brockville, T'n | Jas. | Brockville. |  |  | $\mathbf{r}$ |
| Bruce, N. R.. | Alexr. Sproat | Southamp'n. | Northum- |  |  |
|  | Francis Hurdon. | Kincardine. | berland, E.R | Joseph Kee | Colborne. |
| Cardwell | T. R. Ferguson. | Cookstown | ${ }^{6}$ W.R. | Hon. J. Cock- |  |
| Carleton. | J. Holmes. . | Bell's Cr's |  | $\mathrm{m}$ | Cobourg. |
| Cornwall | Hon. J. S. Mac. | rnwall. | Ontario, N.R | J. H. Thompson Thos. N. Gibbs. . | Cannington. Oshawa |
| Dund | J. S. Ross. | Iroquois. | Ottawa, City | Jos. M. Currier. | Ottawa. |
| Durham, E. R. | F. | Port Hope. | Oxford, N.R. | T. Oliver | Woodstock. |
| $66 \quad \mathbf{W} . \mathrm{R}$ | Ed. Bla | Torento. | $" \mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{R}$ | E. V. Bodwell. | Ingersoll. |
| Elgin, E. R. | T. W. Dob | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Stratford- } \\ & \text { ville. } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Feel... | Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C... | . |
| ${ }_{6}$ | ro | Wardsville | Perth, N. R. | J. Redford. | atford. |
| Essex. | Connor. | Windsor. | " S.R. | R. McFarlane | 66 |
| Frontenac | G.B.Kirkpatrick | Kingston. | Peterboro', |  |  |
| Glengarry | D. A. Macdonald | Alexandria | E.R. | , | T |
| Grenville, S.R. | Walter Shanly | Montreal. | " W.R. | Charles Perry | eterboro'. |
| Grey, N.R | George Snide | O. Sound. | Prescott. | Albert Hagar | Plantagenet. |
| ${ }^{6}$ S. S | George Jackso | Bentinck. | Pr. Edward. | Walter Ross. | Picton. |
| Haldimand | D. Thompson | Indiana. | Rentrew.NR | Honble. Sir F. |  |
| Halton | John Whit | Milton |  | Hincks, C. B., |  |
| Hamilton | Charles Ma | Hamilton |  | K. C. M. G | Ottawa. |
| Hastings, N.R. | M. Bowell. | Belleville | ${ }^{6}$ S.R. | J. L. McDougall. |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ E.R. | John W | ¢ | Russel | J.A. Grant, M.D. | Ottawa. |
| ${ }^{\prime}$, W.R. | James | ${ }^{66}$ |  | T.D. McConkey. |  |
| Huron, N. R.. | Jos. Whitehead. | C | " S. R. | W. C. Little. .... | Allendale. |
| 6\% S. | M. C. Cameron. |  | Stormon | Samuel | ultsville |
| Kent . | R. Stephenson.. | Chatham. | Toronto, | James B | Coronto. |
| Kingston | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Hon. Sir } \\ \text { Macdonald, } \\ \text { A. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  | R. A. Harrison, | $6$ |
|  | C. B.......... |  |  |  |  |
| Lambton | Alex. Mackenzie | Sarnia. |  | G. Kem | Lindsay. |
|  |  |  | $\underset{6}{\text { aterloo, NR }} \underset{\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{R}}{ }$ | 1. E. Bowman. | St. Jacob's. Galt. |
|  | Hon | Perth. | lland. | T. C. Stre | hippews. |
| Leeds \& Gren- |  |  | W'gton, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{R}$ |  |  |
|  | Francis Jones | Kemptvi | $6 \text { S.R. }$ | D. Stirton | Guelph. |
| Leeds, S . | John Crawford. | Toronto. | " C.R. | James Ross | Cumanock. |
| Lennox | R. J. Cartwright. | Kington. | W'tw'th, NR | J. McMonies | Waterdown. |
| Lincoln.. | T. R. Merritt.... | St. Catherines | " | Joseph Rym | Barton. |
| London, City. | Hon. J. Carling. | London. | York, E.R.. | James Metcaif. . | Toronto. |
| Middlesex N.R | Thos. Scatcherd |  | $\text { " } \quad \underset{W}{\mathrm{~N}} . \mathrm{R}$ | James P. Wells. Amos Wright | King. Richm'd 7ill |
|  |  |  | c. |  |  |
| $\underline{q}$ | Ton. | Montreal | Hochelaga | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Hon. A. A. Do- } \\ & \text { rion, Q.C. . . . } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Iontrea |
| Ba | . S. Gend | St. Rosal | Huntingdon. | Scrive | Hemminf |
| Beauce | C. H. Pozer | Quebec. | Iberville | Frs. Bechar | Iberville. |
| Beauh | M. Cayley | Beauharnois. | Jacq. Cartier | G. G. Gaucher. | St. Ge'vi |
| Bellec | T. Fournier. | Quebec. | Joliette. . . . . | F. B. Godin | Joliette. |
| Berthie | A. H. Paque | St. Cuthbert. | Kamouraska. | C.A.P. Pelletier | Quebec. |
| Bonave | T. Robitaille | New Carlisle | Laprairie.... | A. Pinsonneault | Laprairie. |
| Brome. | E. Carter, Q. | Montreal. | L'Assompt'n. | Hon. L. Ar- | Lap |
| Chambly | B. Benoit | St. Hubert. |  | chambault... | U'Assom't'n |
| Champlain |  | Ste. Anne de la Perade | v | J. H. Bellerose. | St. Vincent |
| Cha |  | Malbaie. |  | t | Levis. |
| Chateauguay.. | Hon. I. H. Holton | Montreal. | - | B. Pouliot....... | LIslet. |
| Chicoutimi \& |  |  | Lotbin | H. G. Joly | Quebec. |
| Saguenay . | P. A. Tremblay | Chicoutimi. | Maskinonge | G. Caron. | St. Leon. |
| Compton.. | Hon. J. H. Pope | Cookshire. | Megantic. | Hon. Geo. Irvine | Quebec. |
| Dorchester |  |  | Missisquoi | Geo. B. Baker |  |
|  | gevin, C.B | Quebec. | Montcalm. | F. Dugas........ | Montcalm. |
| Drummond \& Arthabaska. |  |  | Montmagny. | HonJ.O.Beaubier | Montmagny |
| Gaspé | P. Fortin. | Quebec. | Montreal, C. | T. Workman | Montreal. |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.-(Continued.)


## LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PBOVINOE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant Gouernor.
His Fonoúr William Pearce Howland, P.C., C.B., Toronito.

## Executive Council.

Hon. J. s. Macdonald, Attorney General.
Hon. Stephen Richards; Secretary and Registrar.
Fon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. M. C. Cameron, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO-(continued).

## House of Assembly.

Speaker-Not elected.
\| Charles T. Gillmor, Clerk.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office <br> . Address. | Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addingt | H. M. Deroc | Napanee. |  |  | Stromness |
| Algoma | F W Cumberland | Toronto. | Niagara | Hon S Richards | Toronto. |
| Bothwell | A. McKellar.... <br> H Finlayson. | Chatham. Paris. | Northumber- | W. |  |
| Brant, S. R | Hon E. B. Wood | Brantford. |  | W. |  |
| Brockville*. | W Fitzsimmons | Brockville. | W. R. | A. Fr |  |
| Bruce, $\mathbf{N}$. R | D. Sinclair...... | Saugeen. | Norfolk, S. R. | S. McCal | Vittoria. |
| Bruce, S. R | Edward Blak | Toronto. | Norfolk, N. R. | J. Clark | Simcoe. |
| Cardwell | G McManus | Mono Mills. | Ontario, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$. | Thos. Paxt | Port Perry. |
| Carleto | W. G. Monk* | Ottawa. | Ontario, S. R. | A. Farew | Harmony. |
| Cornw | Hon. J. S. Mac- donald ........ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ottawa. } \\ & \text { Oxford. } \\ & \mathrm{N} . \\ & \mathbf{R} \end{aligned}$ | R. W. Sco <br> G. Perry. | Ottawa. <br> W ashington |
| Dundas | Simon | Morrisburgh. | Oxford, S. R. | A. Oli | Ingersoll. Brampton. |
| ham E. | A T H Williams | Port Hope. | Perth, N. R | A. Monteith | Stratford. |
| Durham, W.R. | E. Blake. | Toronto. | Perth, S. R. | T. B. Guest. | St. |
| Elgin, | J. H. Wills | St. Thomas | Peterboro', ER | G. Read | Keene |
| Elgin, W. | T. Hodgin | Toronto | Peterboro', W R | T. M. Fairbairn | Peterboro'. |
| Esser | A. Prince | Windsor. | Prescott* | G. W. Hamilton | Montreal. |
| Frontena | D. D. Cal | Kingston. | Prince Edward | G. Striker*. | Picton. |
| Glengarry | J. Craig | Cornwall | Renfrew, S.R. | E. Harrington.. | Arnprior. |
| Grenville, S.R | M. Clark | Prescott. | Renfrew, $\mathrm{N} R$ | T. Deacon | Pembroke |
| Grey, $\mathbf{N}$ | T. Scott. | Owen Sound |  | W. Craig | Russell. |
| Grey, S . R | A. W. Lauder*. | Toronto. | Simcoe, N. R. | W. D. Ardagh*. | Barrie |
| Haldima | J. Baxter | Cayuga. | Simcoe, S. R. . | T. R. Ferguson . | Cookstown |
| lalton | W. Barber | Streetsville | Stormo | W. Colquhoun.. | Dickinson's |
| Hamilton | J. M. Williams | Hamilion. |  |  | Landing. |
| Hastings, W R | K. Graham | Belleville. | Toronto, East. | Hon. M. C. Ca- | , |
| Hastings, ER | H. Corby | Belleville. |  |  | Toronto. |
| Hastings, ${ }^{\text {N R }}$ R | G. H. Boul | Stirling. | Toronto, West | A. | Toronto. |
| Huron, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$. | T. Gibson. | Wroxeter. | Victoria, N.R. | D. McR | Bolsover. |
| Huron, S. R. | R. Gibb | Goderich | Victoria S. R. | S. C. Wood | Lindsay. |
| Kent | J. Daws | Sombra. | Waterloo, $\mathrm{N} R$ | M. Spring | Waterloo. |
| Kingston | W. Robinson | Kingston. | Waterloo, S R | I. Clemen | Preston. |
| Lambton | T. B. Pardee | Sarnia. | W elland....... | Hon J G Currie. | St. Catha- |
| Lanark, N. R. | D. Galbraith | Almonte. |  |  |  |
| Lanark, S. R. | A. Code | Innisville. | Welling | McKin | Parker. |
| Leeds, N. R. | H. Merrick | Merrickv'le | Wellington, C | C. Clark |  |
| Leeds, S. R. | H.S. Macdonald | Brock ville. | Wellington, S R | P. Gow | Guelph. |
| Lennox | J. T. Grange. | Napanee. | Wentworth, |  |  |
| Lincoln | J. C. Ryker | St. Catherines. | N. R. | R. | Flamboró West. |
| London | Hon. J. Carling | London. | Wentworth, SR | W. | Jerseyville. |
| Middlesex, E R | R. Tooley | Belmont. | York, E. R. | H. P. Cros | Unionville. |
| Middlesex, $\mathrm{N}_{\text {R }}$ | J. S. Smith | Ailsa Craig | York, W.R. | P. Patterso | Patterson. |
| Middlesex, W R | A. Mackenzie | Sarnia. | York, N. R. | A. Boultb | Newmarkot |

* Judges have reported these elections void.


## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleav, Knight,-Quebec.

## Executive Council.

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

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

Local Legislatures.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC-(continued).
LegisLative Council.
Speaker-The Hon. Chs. DeBoucherville. Fhitx Fortier, Clerk.

| Divisions. | Councillors. | Post Office Address. | Divisions. | Councillors. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alma | Hon.J.L.Beaudry | Montreal. | Mille-1s | Hon. F.H.LeMair | St. Benoit. |
| Bedford | " Thos. Woo | Dunham. | Montarville . | Chs. DeBou- |  |
| DelaDurantaye | " J.O.Beaubien | Montmagny. |  | cherville.. | Bouchervi'e. |
| De Lanaudiere | " P.E.Dostaler | Nerthier. | entigny . |  |  |
| De Lorimier | " C. S. Rodier. | Montreal. | Rigaud | J. E. Prự- |  |
| De Salaberry | ". H. Starnes.. |  |  | homme... | nery, |
| Grandville | " ${ }^{\text {E E W Dionne . }}$ |  | Rougemont . | " J. Fraser | t. Mar |
|  | " J Le Bou- | [la Poc're. | Saurel....... | " D.Armstrong |  |
| Ink | " Geo. Bryson | Gaspe Basin. Chichester. | Stadacona... Shawinagan | " T.McGreevy | Quebec. Champlain |
| Kennebec | " LThibaudeau | Quebec. | Laurentides. | " J.E.Gingras |  |
| La Salle. | " L. Panet.... |  | Victoria | " J. Ferrier... | Montrea |
| Lauzon. | " A.C.DeLery | " | Wellington | " E. Hale. | Sherbrooke. |

Legislative Assembly.
Speaker-Hon. J. G. Blanchet. G. M. Muir, Clerk.

| C | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituen- cies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argente | ¢. Bellingham. | Mo | Mi | J. S. Brigham. . . | g. |
| Bagot | S. Gend | Ste. Rosalie. | Montcalm | F | Montcalm |
| Beauce | H. Poze | St. George. | Montmagny | T. Fourn |  |
| Beauhar | Hon.G.E.Cartier | Montreal. | M'tmorency. | Hon.J. Cauchon |  |
| Bellechass | U. Pelletier | St. Charles. | Montreal, W. | F. Cassidy | Montreal. |
| Berthier | L. Sylvestre | Berthier en $\mathrm{h}^{\text {. }}$ | " C'tre | Hon.L.H.Holton |  |
| Bonaven | T. Robitaille | New Carlisle | " East | F. David. |  |
| Brome | W. W. Lync | Knowlton. | Napierville | L.D. LaFontaine | St. Edouard, |
| Chambly | G. Larocque | Longueuil. | Nicole | O. Methot. | St. Pierre les |
| Champlain | F. X. A.Trudelle | Montreal. |  |  | Becquets. |
| Charlevoix. | A. Gagnon | Baie St. Paul | Ottawa, | E. B. Edd |  |
| Chateauguay.: | E. Laberge | St.Philomene | Pontiac | J. Poupo | Chichester. |
| Chicoutimi \& |  |  | Portneuf | P. Laru | St. Augustin |
| Saguena | P. A. Tremblay | Chicoutimi. | Quebec, East | J. P. RHeaume . | Quebec. |
| Compton...... | W. Sawyer | Sawyerville. |  | H. |  |
| Two Mountains | Hon. G. Ouimet I N Larochelle | Montreal. <br> St Ansel | " C'tre | Hon.H.L. Lange- |  |
| rummond \& |  | Arthabaska- |  | Hon.P.J.O.Chau- |  |
| Drurthabaska. | $\}$ W. Laurier • , |  | Richmond \& |  | " |
| Gaspe | P. | Laprairie. | Wolfe ..... | J. | , |
| Hochelag | L. J. B. Beaubien | Montreal. | Richelieu | J. A. Dor | Sorel. |
| Huntingd | T. Sanders | Havelock | Rimousk | L. H. Goss | Matane. |
| Iberville | L. Molleur | St. Jean. | Rouville. | V. Robe | Ste. Angèle. |
| Jacas.-Cartier. | N. M. LeCavalier | St. Laurent. | St. Hyac'the | P. Bachand ..... <br> F G Marchand | St. Hyac'the St J deTb'ille |
| Joliette ....... | V. P. Lavallee . | St. Felix de Valois. | St. Jean. . St. Maurice | F. G. Marchand. <br> E. Gérin. | St.J.deIb'ille Three River |
| Kamouras | C. F | Ste. Anne de la Poc're. | Shefford | Hon.M.Laframboise. | 硡 |
|  | A. Esinha | Laprairie. | Sherbrooke | HonJGRobertson | Sherbrooke. |
| I'Assomption | O. Pelletier | L'Epiphanie | Soulanges | R. S. de Beaujeu | Côt'u du Lac |
| Laval | J. H. Bellerose | St.V. de Paul | Stanstead | T. Locke. | Stanstead. |
| Levis | HonJ.G.Blanchet | Levis. | Temiscouata | E. Mailloux ..... | St. Arsène. Montreal. |
| L'Islet Lotbinière | P. G. Verreault. | St.J.Port Joly Quebec | Terrebonne . Three Rivers | J. A. Chapleau. . H. G. Malhoit. | Montreal. <br> Three Rivers |
| Lotbinière Maskinong | H. G. Joly M. Houde. . | Quebec. | Three Rivers <br> Vaudreuil. . . | E. Lalon | hree Rivers |
|  |  | (en haut). | Verchère <br> Yamask | Jos. Daigl Chs. Gill | Belœil. Sorel. |

NOVA SCOTIA.

## Lieutenant-Governor.

## His Honour Lt.-Gen. Sir Chs. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

Hon. W. Annand, Treasurer.
Hon, W. B. Vail, Prov. Secretary.
Hon. H. W. Smith, Attorney General.
Hon. E. P. Flynn, Comr. Crown Lands.
Hon.W. Garvie, Comr. Mines and Works.

Hon. R. Robertson, without,office. Hon. Jas. Cochran,
Hon. J. Ferguson,
Hon. R. McHeffey,

NOVA SCOTIA-(continued).
Legislative Council.
Clerk, John C. Haliburton, Halifax.

| Names. | P. O. Address. | Names. | P. O. Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hon. A. Keith, President. | Halifax. | Hon. Samuel Creelman. . | Stewiacke. |
| ", Stayley Brown.. | Yarmouth. | " Wm. O. Heffernain. | Guysborough. |
| " H. G. Pineo. | Pugwash. | " D. McN Parker,M.D | Halifax. |
| " R. A. McHeffey | Windsor. | ", James Fraser....... | New Glasgow. |
| " John Creighton... | Lunenburg. | ", William Annand... | Halifax. |
| " Wm. C. Whitman.. | Lawrencetown, Annapolis Co. | " James Cochran..... <br> " R.M. Cutler.. | Arichat, C.B. Shelburne. |
| Freeman Tupper... | Liverpool. | Henry Martell, Esq | Cornwallis. |
| John McKinnon. | Antigonish. | Gilbert McKenna, Esq. | Halifax. |
| " Peter Smyth. | Port Hood, C. B. | Charles Dickie, Esq... | Guysborough. |

## House of Assembly.

Speaker, not elected. Clerk, H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.

| Constituencies. | Names. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | Names. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Halifa | Hon, W. Garvie | Hali | Kir | Daniel Moore... |  |
|  | Don. Arch | Musquodo- | Lunen | J. Eisenhauer . |  |
|  |  | boit. | - | M. B. Des Brisay. | Bridgewater |
| Antigonish | Dan. Macdonald Jos. McDonald. . | Antigonish. Meadow Gr. | Pictou, Co. | Hon. Jas.McDonald. | Halifax. |
|  |  | Antigonish. |  | S. H. Holmes .. | Pict |
| Annapoli | Hon.J. C. Troop | Bridgetown. |  | Hugh Cameron. | N. Glasgow. |
| Colches | T. Mor | Londonderry |  | Smith | Halifax. |
|  | Saml. Rettie | Truro. |  | Sml. Freeman. | Milton. |
| nber | H. G. Pineo, jr. . Edwd. Vickery. | Pugwash. <br> Parrsboro. | Richmond.. | Fon. |  |
| Cape Breton | Hon. J. Fergus- |  |  | M. McRa | St.Peters CB |
| " | A. J. White | Sydney, |  |  | Barrington |
| Di | Hon. W. B. Va | Halifax. |  | Thos. Johnson.. | Lockport |
| Guysborou | Uohn. A. Kirk. | Meteghan Glenelg. |  | John | Little Bras |
|  | W. H. Wylde | Pt. Mulgra |  |  |  |
|  | Henry Allison. | Newport. |  | C. T. Campbell. | Baddeck. |
| Invernes | Wm. McDougall Hir. Blanchard. | Maitland. <br> Halifax, N.S | Yarmouth | W.H. Townsend Albert Gayton. . | Yarmouth. Argyle. |
| Invernes | Saml. McDonell. | P. Hood, C.B |  | Abert Gayton.. |  |

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, Lemuel Allen Wilmot, D.C.L., Fredericton.
Executive Council.



## BRITISH COLUMBLA.

Lieutenamt Covernor.
His Honour Joseph W. Trutch, Victoria.
Provisional Executive Council
Hon. Chas. Good, Secretary.
Hon. J. F. McCreight, Attorney General.

Hon. B. W. Pearse, Commissioner Crown Lands.

The returns of the elections in this Province have not been received at the time the Year Book is passing through the Press.

## Fifuditiary of the 刃刀miniou.

## ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.
Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Com mon Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Benchand 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 Ontarin; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, 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.

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCR.

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. Willam Buell Richards. Puisne Judges-Hon. Joseph C. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas-Kobert G. Dalton, Esq.

## 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-Fon. John Hawkins Hagarty,
D.C.L. Puisne Judges-Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. Clerk of the Orown and Pleas for the Common Pleas-Monsell B. 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. Spragge. Vice-Chancellors - Hon. Oliver Mowat and Samuel H. Strong. Judge's Secretary-T. W. Taylor.

## MASTER'S OFFICE IN CHANCERY.

Master in Ordinary-J. A. Boyd. Local Masters and Deputy Registrars-BarrieWm. E. O'Brien. Belleville-Wm. W. Dean. Brantford-John Cameron. Brok-ville-Jacob Dockstader Buell. ChathamGeorge Williams. Cobourg, Lindsay and Peterborગ'Wm. H. Waller. CornwallJohn Bergin. Goderich-H. McDermott. Guelph-James W. Hall. Hamilton-Wm. Leggo. Kingston-James A. Henderson, D.C.L. Lendon-James Shanley. I'Orig-nal-J. Butterfield. Ottawa-W. M. Matheson. Owen Sound-David A. Creasor. Perth-W. U. Buell. Simcoe-David Tisdale. Standwich-Samuel S. Macdonell. SarniaP, T. Poussett. St. Catherine's-F. W. McDonald. St. Thomas - James Stanton. Stratfcrd-G. W. Lawrence. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma-Hon. John Prince, Q.C. Walkerion-Wm. Allan McLean. WhitbyGeorge H. Dartnell. Woodstock - H. B. Beard.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.
Terms of the Court.-This court holds its sittings pwice 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 judgmentor 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. eap. 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 diseretion, to hold sityings 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.

Theamination termis-From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after ind Tuesday of April; and from 1st,Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. Hearing Terms-From 4th Monday in April until Saturday of the following week; and from 3rd Monday in November until Saturday of the following week. The Court also sits every Tuesday'(except during the regular vaeations) throughout the year, for hearing motions for decrees, motions for or to dissolve special injunctions, and appeals from the reports of the master or deputy masters.

## 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 August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

## LAW CIRCUITS.

Cireuts 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 2lst of Augustand Michaelmas Term, except in the County of York, in which eounty there shall be a third such court in every year, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows, viz: The ELasternBrock ville, Cornwall, Kingston, L'Orignad, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. Midland-Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro', Picton, Whitby. Niagara-Barrie, Hamilton, Milton, Owen Sound, St, Catharines, Welland. Oxford-Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simeoe, Stratford, Woodstock, Western-Chatham, Goderioh, London, Sandwich; Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. Home-Brampton, Toronto.

The Court in each circuit 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.

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CHANCERY CIRCUITS.
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For the exmination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and fall of each year, as follows :
Toronto - Toronto. Eastern - Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Cobourg, Ottawa, Peterboro':. WeaternChatham, 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 vicechancellors, 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. Snelling, Barrister, Toronto: Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Barister, Toronto; James Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L.' Barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, Brockville.
COMMISȘIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Theodore Doucet, Notary Publlc 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, Adv@eate Quebec; Fred. C. Vannovous, Advoeate, Quebec ; Charles G. Holt, Q. C., Advocate, Quebee; J.R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Noel Hill Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitit Bernard, Barrister and Advoeate, 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), 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Grain, Notary Public, 31 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

## QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. JUDGES.

## Hon. Jean F. Duval, Chief Justice: Puisne Judges.

Hon. Rene E. Caron, Hon. L. T. Drummond, Hon. W: Badgley, Hon. Samuel C. Monk:

APPEAI, SIDE. '
Montreax-11th to 2nd of March, June, September and December.

QUFiBEC-1st to 8th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.
Where Held
When Held.
Quebec.......... . . 24 th Jany. and 24th June. Montreal. . . . . . . . . 24 th March and 24th Bept. Three Rivers. . . . .20th March and 20 th Sept. Sherbrooke . . .....1st April and 1st October. Kamouraska...... 5 th April and 21st Nov.
Aylmer . . . . . . . . . . 21st January and 1st July. Perce .. . . . . . . . . . . 13th March and 13th Aug. New Carlisle... . . 13th Feby. and 13th July. Arthabaskaville... 20 th Feby: and 20th Oct.
Beauce ....... . . . . . 13 th March and 13th Oct.
Montmagny. . . . . . 13 th Feby. and 13th Nov.
Beauharinois... . . . .20th March and 20th Nov.
St. Hyacinthe. . . .1st May and 1st Dec
St. John. . .........22nd May and 12th Dec.
St. Scholaslique. .7th January and 2nd July.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Turisatiction for Sums exceeding \$200, under Cap 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.
Hin. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. Charles Puisne Judges.
arles Mondelet,
Andrew Stuart,
David Roy,
Peter Winter, Aime Lafontaine,
Antoine Polette,
Joseph A. Berthelot,
Thomas J. J. Loranger,
Louis Victor Sicotte,
Francis G. Johnson,
Jean T. Taschereau,
Joseph N. Bosse,
Robert Mackay,
Frederick W. 「orrance,
Joseph U. Baudry,
Louis E. N. Casault,
H. E. Tasčhereau,
C. Dunkin, P.C.
, T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge.
Montreal-Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres, and city of Montreal, held from 17th to 27 th of every month, except January, July and August.
QUEBEC.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Levi, Lotbiniere and city of Quebec, held at Quebec from lst to 5 th of every month, except January, July and August.
THREE RIVERS.-Maskinonge, St. Maurice, (including the city of Three Rivers) Champlain and Nicolet, held at Three Rivers, from 14th to 19th of March, June, September and December.

GT, FRANCIS.-Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke, Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 20th to 26th February, May, October and December.

KAMOURASKA.-Kamouraska and Temígcouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and Navember.

OTTAWA.-Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and Novenaber.

GASPE.-Gaspe and Bonaventure, held at Perce, from 13th to 19th March, August and from 18th to 24 th December.. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th February, July and November.
Terrebonnes - Aigenteuil, Two Moun. tains and Terrabonne, held at St. Rcholas-
tique, from listh to 19tk February, May and Uctober.
Jolietter,-L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 13th to 19th of February, May and October.
RIOBELIEU.- Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 13th to 19th of March, June and November.
SAGUENAY:-Charlevoix and Saguenay; held at Malbaie, from 13th to 19th February, June and Uctober.
RIMOUSKI.-Rimouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to 19 th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY.-L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

Beauce.-Beance and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.

Arthabaska. - Megantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 13th to 191 h February, May and October.

BEDFORD. - Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held at Nelsonville, from 13th to 19th February, May and October.

St. Hyacinthe.-St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November: IbERVILLE.-St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, held at St. Johns, from 16th to 21st of March, June and November.

Beauliarnois. - Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 13th to 19th March, June and November:

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums not exceeding \$200, under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.

## MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Montreal District Circuit, held at Montreal 10 th to 15 th of every month, except January, July and August.

Vaudreuil County Circuit, held at Vaudreil 1st to 5th March, July and November.
Soulanges Circuit; held at Coteau Landing $6!\mathrm{h}$ to 10th March, 6th to 9 th July, 6th to 10th November.
Vercheres County Circuit, held at Vercheres lst to 5th February, May and October.

## QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Circuit; held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25 th of every month, except July and August.
Lotbiniere Circuit, held at st. Croix the 7th to 12th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.
Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 7 th to 12 th March, June, September and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Riviere du Loup 26th to 30th January and May; and from 15th to 17 th October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.
. St. Francis District Circuit, held at ©herbrooke 10th to 16th February, May, October and December.
Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plains 1st to 4th February, June, September and Dccember; and at Coaticook, 5th to 7th February, June and September.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cookshire 4th to lith January, June and November.
, Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 1st to 5th March, July and November,

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 14 th to 18 th January, April and September.

## KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis 7th to 12th February, May and November.
Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste 2lst to 25 th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aymer 7th to 12th February, June and November. Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to luth January, May and September.
Uttawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.
Pontiac Circuit, heid at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7th March, 2tth to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.
Allumettes Circuit, 8th to 10th March, 26th to 29 th June and October.

## GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspe District Circuit, held at Perce 7th to 12th March, August and Necember.
Gaspe District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 12th to 17 th February, 7 th to 12 th July and November.
Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 25th to 28 th February, and 12th to 15 th October.
Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22 nd to 31 st May, and 22 n 1 to 30 th August.

Bonaventure Circuit, held at Carleton 10th to 13 th January, June and September.

Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

## TERREBONNE DISTRRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 12th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jerome 2nd to 6th February, May and October.
Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lachute 12 th to 16 th January 25 th to 29 th May, 12 th to 16 th September.

## JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circult, held at Joliette from 7th to 12th February, May and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assomption 26th to 30th January, April and September.
Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 'nd to 6th February, May and October.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.
Richelieu District Circuit, held at Sorel 7 th to 12th March, June and November.
Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 24th to 28th February, May and October.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at st. Frangois 2nd to 6th March, June and November.

## SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit Court, held at Malbaie, 7 th to 12th January, May and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Baie St. Paul, 20th to 23rd March, July, and November.

## CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi, 7th to 12th February, June and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.
Rimouski District Circuit, held at St.oGermain, 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, 7 th to 12th February, May and November.
L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Joli, 20th to 2th February, May and November.

Bellechasse Comnty Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, June and October.

## BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7 th 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, 7 th to 12 th February, May and October.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 20 th to 24 th March, June and November.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 13th to 17 th March, June and December.

## REDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 7 th to 12 th February, May and October.
Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, 26 th to 30 th January and September and 10th to l4th April.
Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, 21 st to 25 th January and September and 5th to 9 th April.
Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, 2nd to 5th February, May and October. ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.
St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 2ind to 27 th January, March and October.
Rouville CountyCircuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19 th February, May and October.
ibervillle District.
Iberville District Circuit, held at St. Johns, 11 th to 15 th March, June and November.
Iberville County Circuit, held at Iberville, 6 th to 10 th March, June and November.
Napierville County Circuit, held at Na pierville, 1st to 5th March, June and November.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.
Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 7 th to 12 th March, June and November.

Chateauguay County Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 7 th to 12 th March, June, and November.
Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 15 th to 19 th January, April and September:

## COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.
Terms. - Montreal - 1st to 10th March, June, September and December.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, caps.
105 and 106.
C. J. Coursol, Esq., Presiding Justice.

## NEW BRUNSWICK. COURTS.

SUPREME COURT JUDICATURE.
Chief Justice.-Hon.: Wm. S. Ritchie, 6th December, 1860.
Jusices.-Hon. John C. Allen, 22nd September, 1865; Hon. John W. Weldon, 6in December, 1865; Hon. Charles Fisher, Oct., 1868; Hon. A. Rainsford Wetmore, 25th May, 1870.

William H. Tuck, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown; Wiliam Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas.

Terms: Hilary-First Tuesday in February; Easter - Second Tuesday in April; Trinity-Second Tuesdáy in June ; Michaelmpar Second Tuesday in October.
Nisi Prisi Siticinge in the County óf York.-Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in October:

## cImCUIT cotures.

Saint John-Second Tuesday in January, Maý, and Auguist, and third Tuesday in November.
Sturíury.-First Tuesday in July.
QuEEN'S. - First Tuesday in March.
Charlotie. -Third Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in July.

KING; S.-Fourth Tuesday in February, and second Tuesday iñ July.
ALBER'-Second Tuesday in July.
WeSTMORLAND. - Second Tuesday in J anuary, and third Tuesday in July.
KENT. - Second Tuesday in March, and fourth Tuesday in September.
RESTIGOUCHE.-Last Tuesday in August.
GLoquester. - 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 CTRCUITS.
George Blatch, 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.. Kestigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland; Lewis A. Mills, Charlotte; F. E. Morton, Eisq., Kings; T. R. Wetmore, Esq., Queens; Randolph K. Jones, Esq., Carleton; Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq., Gloucester;'Charles W. Beckwith, "sq., Sunbury; Charles H." Lugrin, Esq., Victoria.
COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.
The probate Court for the Cityand 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. Straton, Esq., Registrar.

Terms-The fourth Tuesdays in February, June and October,

COURT OF VILE-ADMIRALTY.
Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esq., Deputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esq., Advocite General; George Blatch, Esq.. Registrar and Scribe; G. Sidney Smith, B. L. Peters, Q.1., and A.
E. Oulton, Esqs, Surrogates; Thomas C. Humbert, Marshal.
COURT FOR THE TRIAL. AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.
The Governor; the Chife 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 Wair 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 Jadges 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 annuadly 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 countr.
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.

## SUNBURÝ 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.

Judges.
Counties.
James G. Stevens.
James Steadman...... Charkore, canton and Victoria
Bliss Botsfordan. ......... York, Sunbury and Queen's.
Albert, W estmorland and Kent.
Ewd. Williston..............Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.
Charles Watters.............St. John and King's

## 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. Johnstone; Assistant Judges. Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William Fredk. DesBarres, 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, Jannes Murray; Shelburne, Thos. Johnson; Barrington, Gabriel Robertson; Hants, David Freize, Wm. H. Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Prescott, Henry W. Webster; Lunenburgh, 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 ERRROR.
The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Council.
THE COUR' FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.
The Hon. Judge Johnston, Judge Ordinary.
VICE-AMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURIS-
DICTION COURT, HALIFAX, N.S.
Vice-Admiral, the Governor General; Judge, Sir Wm. Young, Kt., Chief Justice.
Surrogates-Halifax, John C. Haliburton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Nepean Clarke; Amher:st, W. A. D. Morse, Brenton H. Himton, Hugh Hartshorne, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C.B., James McKeagney; Antigonish, Hon. A. Henry.
Registrar - Lewis W. DeBarres, Esq.; Marsball, W. D. Sutherland; Reporter, Henry Ordright.

## MANITOBA.

Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, from the Superior Court of Quebec, is acting temporarily as Judge in this Province.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice. Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Puine Judge.

There are at present two projects for Railroads to the Pacific before the public, inedddition to the Union and Central Pacific, which has been completed, and is in operation from Omaha to Sacramento and San Francisco; which, with its numerous Eastern connections with the Atlantic sea board, affords a continuous Railway Line across the continent; and, despite the difficulties of enormous magnitude which were found in the way of its construction, and are found in the way of its running, it a appears to be successful to a degree beyond the anticipations of its projectors.
The two other and to some extent rival projects, are (1) the "Northern Pacific Railroad" "proposed to be built through U. States territory from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, to Puget Sound; and (2) the Pacific Rallroad, to be built on British territory, by Companies under Dominion auspices, to connect the present Railway system of Canada with the Pacific Ocean, in the Province of British Columbia.

## UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC ( $U$. S. completed).

The Union and Central Pacific was constructed with extraordinary rapidity, in spite of the obstacles presented. The distance between Omaha and Eacramento is 1775 miles. The profile of this stretch shows that it passes over four main summits, namely, Sherman Summit on the Black Hills, 550 miles from Omaha, 8235 feet above the level of the sea; another on the Rocky Mountains, at Aspen Summit, 7463 feet above the sea; another at the Sierra Nevada, 105 miles from its Western terminus, 7062 feet above the sea; and from a point west of Cheyenne to Wasatch, a continuous length of 450 milles, every portion of the road is more than 6000 feet above the sea. Yet rails have been laid over these great altitudes and trains are successfully run over them.
The road was begun in 1865 and completed in 1870. The following table shows its operations and progress year by year:Miles
operated. Gross
Earnings. Expenses.
1865.... operated 31 to 56
$1866 \ldots . \quad 56$ to 91
$1867 . . .94$ to 137
$1863 . . .1137$ to 468
$1869 \ldots . . .468$ to 742
$1870 \ldots 742$ to 900

| Earnings. |
| :---: |
| $\$ 401,94192$ |
| $\$ 1221,669$ |
| 53 |

${ }_{864,917}{ }^{57} \quad \$ 200,71061$
1,470,653 $50 \quad 330,91333$
2,300,767 $17 \quad 843,16651$
5,670,822 $25 \quad 2,993,52319$
7,920,710 08 4,060,564 95

Total...... \$18,629,813 32 \$8,550,548 15 In spite of the difficulties of its construction, its expense and great length, it has been profitable beyond anticipation. Its net earnings in the above six years were $\$ 10,079,265$ Interest on bonded debt.

4,184,221

## Surplus of net earnings over in-

tcrest............................ \$5,895,044
It was stated during the Debate in the Canadian House of Commons, last Session, that a waggon road must precede the construction of a long line of railroad in the wilderness. But this was not found necessary in the construction of the Union and Central Pacific. The rails were laid as the worl rroceeded from Omaha, and the workmen were accommodated in cars eighty feet long, fittrd up with berths, dining halls, kitchens, store romes, \&e. These were yashed on as the road advancerl. Fifteen hundred wood rhopers and tie-getters formed the adralced guard; and on an average $1!$ mile of
track was laid per day. And rfter the season clnsed, rock cuttings were made on the summits of the mountain profiles. On the Pacific coast 10,000 Chinese were employed at wages of oue dollar per day. Fifteen tunncls and rock mountain slue cuttings in the Sierra Nevada, presented the greatest difficuities on the whole line. Many miles of road had to be covered in with sloping roofs, made of the strongest timbers, for protection from avalanches from the mountains, which would sweep trains and everything else before them.
In addition to these formidable obstacles the American desert had to be crossed.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC ( $U$. A. projected and sections completed).

The most strenuous exertions are now being made to obtain funds for the Northern Pacific ; and very sweeping statements respecting it are being very widely published. It has obtained from the Congress of the United States the largest land grant ever previously given to any railway in the world. And the firm of Jay, Cooke \& Co., who are the financial agents of tne Company that has undertaken to build it, are making almost incredible exertions in its behalf. This firm is well known in connection with the U.S.7.30 Gold Loan, and the present Pacific scheme is called by the same name, the proposal being to ralse on frst mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway, at 73-10ths per cent., and payable at the end of thirty years, a mumclent sum to build the road.
In support of this schemo the most brilliant statement are made respecting tht land grant of $50,000,000$ acres with which thr project is endowed, Glowing pamphlet: have made their appearance adorned with maps setting forth the unspeakable rtchness ' of the country through which the road will pass; and, therefore, the enormous value of the lands granted to the railway.
It is also claimed that the route across the: continent is much shorter by this line tha by the Union and Central Pacific, and the its propased terminus in Puget's Sound i one of the best harbours in one of the fines countries in the world.
It is still further contonded in its favoui that it will cross the Rocky Mountalns at a much lower altitude than the Union and Central Pacific.
The following statement of distances of the Northern Pacinc is taken from a report of Mr. Roberts, Civil Engineer, cmployed in its service, the starting point being from the head of Lake Superior :-

Average heigit above
To Dazota Valley... Yellowstone River.. Along Yellowstone.. Flathead Valley.... Lewis or Snake Riv. Puget Sound.
 Miles. the Sea

Lake Superior to Puget
Sound via Portland...
[Direct Line.
2000
1775]
The highest ground stated by Mr. Roberts encountered between the Missouri and Lake Superior is at the month of the $\mathbf{Y}$ cllowstone River, is 2,300 reet, and "the low summit of "the Rocky Mountains is but little over 5,000 "feet." This, is will be seen, is considerably lower than the summits over which the

Central and Union Pacific is taken; but yet very much higher than the passes in British territory.
For the purpose of comparison we give the distances and average height of profile of the Union and Central Pacific, also taken from the report of Mr, Roberts, starting from Chicago, the eastern terminus on Lake Michigan, of the Omaha Line:-

Average height
From Chicago.

| To Omaha. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miles. } \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 1000 feet. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Near Cheyenne. | 516 | 3300 | * |
| Cooper's. | 87 | 7300 | " |
| Promontory Poi | 482 | 6200 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Humboldt. . . . | 406 | 4750 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Reno | 130 | 4000 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Auburn. | 45 | 4400 | " |
| Sacramento. | 39 | 300 | * |
| San Francisco. | 135 | 50 | '6 |

## Chicago to San Francisco 2410

These altitudes are "average heights." The absolute heights of summitlevels passed over are given inour notice of that Rail way.
Mr. Roberts remarks in comment: "On the Northern Pacific line there need be bat two principal summits, whilst on the other there are four ; the lowest of which is about a thousand feet higher than the highest on the Northern route.
. * * T distance is 410 miles less, and the equated distance for ascents and descents in its; Favor will be very considerable in addition."
The estimate of cost of the Northern Pacific is as followe:-
Grading, masonry, bridging, track
and ballast.
.........................
Zidings, \&c. ............................
tendence and engincering.
Telegraph line.
Buildings.....
Rolling Stock.
Rolling Stock.
Extra works, \&c.
Interest on bond over receipts during construction

60,320,000
4,200,000
5,000,000 600,000 2,312,000 3,615,073
1,200,000 800,000
$\$ 78,047,000$
7,230,000

## Total.

$\$ 85,277,000$ This gives an average of $\$ 42,638$ per mile.
The road is making a beginning of progress. We learn on the authority of Jay, Cooke \& Co.:-
"That portion of the road extending through central Minnesota from the head of Lake Superior 266 miles to the crossing of the Red River, at the eastern boundary of Dakota, is fast approaching completion. A large force of men is engaged in fnishing the grade, and the track is being rapidly laid. By midsummer (of 1871) freight and passenger trains will be running regularly over this important division, connecting with the navigable waters of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg. * * The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has been purchased by, and practically consolidated With, the Northern Pacific. The purchased line (main and branch) embraces some 300 miles of finished Road in full operation. When completed, the main line will extend from Saint Pand, through western Minnesota to Breckenridge or such other point as shall be deemed most advantageous, and the 'branch' reaching from Saint Paul northwestwardly, will intersect the Northern Pacific line west of Crow Wing, and extend on to the British
border at Pembina on the Red River.

* The completion of these lines will give the Northern Pacific Company nearly Nine Hundred Miles of Road.
has begun on the Pacific coast men is already engaged on the line between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, and hereafter the work will be prosecuted both eastward and westward. Including its purchased lines the Northern Pacific Railroad Company already has 413 miles of Road in operation, and this will be increased to 560 by August next."

We see by newspaper reports at the time we go to press with these statements of Messrs. Jay, Cooke \& Con, that this promised progress has been made.
The projectors hope by means of this progress to do the traffic of the North West British territory. But they are in error in supposing that it will in any way slacken the exertions to build the Canadian Pacific.
As a specimen of the statements made with respect to the lands this Company has to dispose of, we give the following:-
"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 througla and stonped in a wilderness of bupfalo grass, the proceeds will be over $\$ 165,000,-$ 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 will be $\$ 350,000,000$. The elements for appraising the market value of the Nortinern 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."
These aro all statements made by the promoters of the road. But they keep out of sight the fact that the line, if it is ever constructed, will have to pass through the Great American Desert as soon as it crosses the 100th degree of West longitude, the Desert extending to the Rocky Mountains. Or rather if they do not ignore this fact they make it appear that an arid and unfertile desert does not exist; and that there is instead a fertile country-the Germany of America. A statement so startling as this, set against all previous information, creates doubt, when it is remembercd that it is made by highly interested parties.

## CANADIAN PAÓIFIC RALLRUAD (Projected and Survey going on.)

Advantages in shortness of Distance, Climate, Territory and Alitudes.
The proposed Canadian Pacifc Railroad has in its favour far greater advaniages than either of the other two projects, as well with regard to altitude, as to shortness of distance and favourable conditions of climate and the country to be traversed.
It was at one time supposed that the geographical difficulties north of Lake Superior would be insuperable from the extremely bold and rugged aspect of the shore as seen from the water. But recent explorations have demonstratod that these formidable obstructions are of no breadth; and that there is a perfectly level country within a little distance to the North, of a clay formation, extending all the way to the IIudson's Bay.
Good crops of wheat are raised at Bruns-
wick House, near the Moose River, in latitude $49^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$, and it is believed the greater part of this level tract is it for settlement.
The following statements respecting the facilities for the construction of this Railway ana aivantages to be derived therefrom, are taken from Mr. Waddington's and other publications; and from evidence given beforc Parliamentary Committees;
From Ottawa to the moith of the Montreal River, a distance of 230 miles, the country presents no serious obstacle. The watershed at the north angle of the Montreal IRiver, 100 miles further on, in latitude $48^{\circ} 6^{\prime}$, longitude $81^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$, and supposed to be the highest point between Ottawa and Nipegon River, is only 800 feet above the sea.
The surveys from this point for 105 miles due west and to within a distance of 230 miles of the River Nipegon, in long. $88^{\circ} 25^{\prime}$, the country was found to be most favourable, the character improving for railway purposes as the explorations proceeded westward and pushed back twenty miles from Lake Superior.
In fact, it is said, so favourable is the country immediately to the north and back of the present settled portions of Canada, for Railway construction, and the clay formation so favourable for cultivation, even at a high latitude, that there are many persons who believe that a railway will ultimately be carried from Quebec or the Sazuenay in \& direct line to Niregon River. along the water shed betwcen the St. Lawrence and H., dson's Bay. This would make the direct line about 300 miles shorter; bat the surveys are not yet of a nature to justify positive assertions on this point; and it is not likely for many years to come, at least, in view of the present railway system to Ottawa, that this rcad will be seriously contemplatecl.
Proceeding West from the Nipegon River there is a tract of country of the Laurentian formation, which, the surveys have shewn, present no insuperable obstructions to Railway construction.
A Railway from Otrawa to Fort Garry, passing north of Lake Superior, would make neanly a straight line in the direction of the Yellow Head Pass through the Rocky Mountains.
Proceeding West from the Lake of the Woods the line would pass over the great plain of the Saskatchewan for the distance of 1000 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.
This great plain presents the most favourable ground in the world for railway construction; it is exceedingly fertile, in summer, covered with luxurious grasses and stretches of woodland, watered by numerous lakes and streams favourable for navigation and abounding in fish; while in the winter time snow does not fall to a greater depth than twelve or eighteen inches, and seldom or never forms ice-crust. It is this absence of ice-crust and little depth of snow that enables horses and cattle to browse out of doors and grow fat during the winter. They could not live out of doors in winter in the Northern States or Canada.
These conditions of Railway construction and running in the winter time are far more favourable than at any points in the whole Province of Canada or the Northern United States on the Atlantic sea-border.
The projected railway would further pass over the largest coal-bed in the world, while the agricultural resources along the line are capable of sustaining an immense population: There remains, in fact, no other such
extert of territory fit for settlement either in the United States or British America.
There are several passes which the Railway might talie to traverse the Rocky, Mountains, but the Leather or Yellow Head Pass, in lat. $52^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$, to judge from the reports we havo so far seen, appears to be tie most favourable. It is described as straight and short.
Mr. Alfred Waddington, in a paper read by him before the Royal Geographical scciety, in 1868, gave the following descriptions of eight different passes:-

| 1-Yellow Head Pass, from the Athabaska to the Upper Fraser | 52.54 | 118.33 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-Howse Pass, from Deer <br> to the Upper Columbia |  |  |  |
|  | 57.57 | 117.07 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 3 -Kicking Horse Pass, by Bow River and Kicking |  |  |  |
|  | 57.16 |  |  |
| Horse River to the C pper |  |  |  |
| 4-Vermillion Pass, from the |  |  |  |
| South Saskatchewan by | 51.06 |  |  |
| Fort Bow [4,100 feet] to the |  |  |  |
| Tananasi Pass from |  |  |  |
| -Kananaski Pass, from |  |  |  |
| Fort Bow by Rims say River |  |  |  |
| to the Kootanie (with a short tuninei, 4,6001 Palliser |  |  |  |
| 6-Crow's Nest Past, by |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| - Britioch Kootanie Pass by |  |  |  |
| Railway River to the Kootanie, Blakiston | 49.29 |  |  |
| 8-R3d'Stone Creek or Boun- |  |  |  |
| dary Pass, from Waterton |  |  |  |
| River to the Kootanie, [partly on American |  |  |  |
| ground] Blakiston | 49. |  | 6030 |

There is a further Pass, the Athabasta, by the Peace River, in lat. $56^{\circ} 28^{\prime}$, but Mr. Waddington thinks this latitude is too high.
Mr. Waddington gives the following summary of advantages presented by the Leather or Yellow Head pass :
1.-The well known fertility of the whole country to its approach, draiked by the North Saskatchewan, and commenly called the Fertile Belt.
2.-The great navigability of the North branch and the presence of large seams of coal at several points.
3.-The natural connection of both with the road by Jasper House, and the Yellow Head Pass, and the facility of the latter, which requires no tunnel. This Pass, or rather valley, presents a natural break through the Rocky Mountains ; its greatest altitude is only 3,760 feet above the sea; the Indians cross over it in winter, nor does the snow render it impassable at any time.
4.-The ready and easy communication offered for 280 miles by the Upper Fraser and its valley, through a comparatively open and fertile country.
5.-The opening up of the gold mines in and around Cariboo, which at present can only be reached by 380 miles of wearisome, mountainous waggon road; so that only the very richest claims have been hitherto worked.
6.- The opening up of the Chilcoaten Plain, the oilly one of any extent in British Coluy, bia, and which contains millions of acres fit for settlement.
7.-The facilities offered by the Bute Inlet Valley, presenting a level break, 84 miles long, through the Cascade range, and the only one suitibic for constructing a Railroad to the salt water.
8.-The muperiority of the Harbour at the head of the Inlet; its proximity to the coal mines at Nanaimo, and its easy and safe connection witi Victoria, Vancouver Island, and the Ocean.

Mr. Waddington gives the distance from Ottawa to Buie Inlet, on the Pacific coast, at 2,885 miles.

He also furnishes the following table of distances between Montreal and Bute Inlet, with the existing modes of travel :-

|  | ¢ |  | 坒 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| From Montreal to Collingwood, | M. | . | $M$ |

## by Railroad

.. Collingwood From Collingwood to current River, 6 miles N. E. of Fort William, Lalke Superior.
From Lake Superior to Dog Lake
 Portage to Savanne River, easy ground
Down the Savanne River, the Lac des Mille Lacs and the River Seine to the Little Falls
Thence along the Seine to Rainy Lake
Through the Lake down Rainy River, and across the Lake of the Woods, to the Northwest end of Lac Plat or Shoal Lake.
Thence over the Plains to Fort Garry, Red River Settlement [With 12,000 to 14,000 inhabitants]
Down Red River, to the Northwest end of Winnipeg Lake, and the Grand Rapids, two miles beyond, on the Great Saskatchewan
Portage along the North Bank.
Thence up the Great Saskatchewan and its North Branch to below the junction of Brazeau River, 80 miles above Fort Edmonton, and the neighbouring settlements of St. Alban end St. Ann
Thence to Jasper's House, lat $53^{\circ} 12^{\prime}$, at the foot of the Rccky Mountains.
Thence South up the Athabaska to the foot of the Ycllow Head Pass
Through the Pass to the Upper Fraser
Down the Fraser to Quesmelle mouth [road to Caribool at tho junction of Quesnelle River.
Across the Chilcoaten Prain $187 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and tareran the Cascade Range, $84 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, by a level valley to Waddington Harborr, Hiead of Bute Inlet
Total 3490 miles, requiring from 20 to 23 days trere

| Reoapitulations | \% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M. | ${ }_{442}$ | M. |
| Eute Inlet Road ... | 220 |  |  |
| Other portions of Stage road. | 426 | 648 | 1090 |
| Steam navigation . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 2400 |
| Total distance from Montrea to Bute Inlet. |  |  | 3490 |

Mr. Waddington gives the following Railway distances in his pamphlet, published in 1871:-


| Sections of Country. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Volley of the Ott | M. ${ }_{\text {M }} \mathbf{7}$ |
| Montcal Valley. |  |
| Clay Level Country............ | 250 |
| Laurentides, north of Latio | 20.30 |
| Neepigon and Black Sturgeon District | 41.25 |
| Hoight of Land, to White Mouth River...................... | ....... .335 |
| Great Western Plain ............ | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| to Rocky Mountains |  |
| Vally of the Assiniboino....... | $30 .$. |
| Rocky Mountains, to the Cachc | 80 |
| Along Horsefly Lake and Riv | $20{ }^{20} 115$ |
| Chilcoaten Plain. | 152 .... |
| Cascade Range [the valley itself fertile] | 84 |
|  | 1544 |
| Recapitulated the case stands thus:- |  |
|  |  |
| Rich and cultivable riprritory........ 1,744 |  |
| Grazing, timbered, and mountainor:.. 723 |  |
|  | 2,467 |

The following is an estimate of the cost of construction of a. Railway with four feet and eight and a half inch gauge:-

## Mies.

\$
From Ottawa to
Fost Garry
(nearly level). 1,165 at $\$ 50,000=58,250,000$
From Ft. Garry
to Jasper's
House, foot of
Rocky Moun-
tains (level
plain) Jasper's
House 10 the
Head of Bute
Inlet (partly
plain)........... 620 at $45,000=27,900,000$

## Total..... : 2,885 <br> 130,159, 009

Or in iound numbers Twenty Five. Millions sterling.

A Kairroad of this character must necessarily be constructedas a pioneer to the settlement of the country. It is also fully bclieved that the immense ad antages of its geographical position would giveit a share of the through t:ade between the East and the West. Ifit could obtain half the through traffic which now passes over the Union Pacific lifie, and at thosame prices, it would, says Mr. Waddington, at onco pay a dividend of six per cent. on the canital necessary for its construction.
It is probable that it may before many years elanse obtain a still larger through traffic, while there cal be no reasonable doubt th it within a rery few years its way tratfic would soon swell to very large proportions.
The dintance across the Atlantic from Liverpoo!, via tho St. Lawrence, is much shorter, by about five hundred mlles, than the disiance betweeu Yiverpool and New York, from the nariowing of the degiees of longitude, and is the direct line of the shortest sailing circle. Tho same fact hodds between the Western coast of tho continent and the norts of China and Japan.
This geographical fact is supplemented by the great advantage of the prevalence of trade winds of the Pacific in favour of the British ports at the terminus of the Railway.
If then, to resume, we consider thethortness of tine roate, the exceedingly favourable conditions for constructing and operating a Railway, the enormous agricultural capabilities of the country through which it will pass, the enormous fields of coal on the Atlantic sea-border, in the valley of the Saskatchewan, and on the Pacific sea-border ; and th? cnormous wealth in gold and silver on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains, not to dwell on other indications of mineral wealti :t different points along the line, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the construction of this Railroad is, by itself, a found commercial oreration; and when We all the large extent of very valuable land which it is proposed to make over to aid the construction, there seems to be no reasomble room for doubt that the stock will before very long command a high premium.

It $h=4$ been dnubted whether goods could be adrintageously carried across so long a line at the high rates which they must necessariiy pay. But this question has been practically set at rest by the traffic that passes over th' Union Pacific Railway. Speed is an important consideration in modern commerce, and the following remarks of Mr. Waddington do not scem to be exagger-
ation :-"The shorter route through British "territory would undoubtedly command the "largest share of trade Detween Europe arfu "Japan; and there can be no doubt in ay "general point of view, of the vast develop-
" ment of trade and intercourse which must "accompany theopening of these great tho"roughfares. When, therefore, we think "that the distance to'Sydney frem Vancou"ver Island is. as contrasted with Panama, "as 7,200 to $8 ; 90$, or one thousand miles less; "that the distance Detween Liverpool and "Shanghai by this route will not exceed 10," 400 miles, Deing less by 4,000 than 55 the "Cape, and $3 \nVdash 600$ miles less than by the Isth-
"mus of Panama; that the time from Lon-
"don to Hong Kong would be reduced to "about forty days; and that the English "trade to China alone amounts to thil"ty" eight mulions sterling; it is easy to foresce "what amount of traffic would soon, be run-
" ning over this 'great highway of nations,'
"withseven hundred millions of consumers
"in Asia at the terminus,-a traffic sufficient
"to occupy a fleet of first class steamers on "eitherocean."
it is perhaps not a wild speculation, in view of all the facts stated, to say that in two or three generations hence, some of the condiolons of modern civilization itself may be changed by this projected Canadian Railway, and thisyoung northern nation become one of themost powerful under the sun.

PROGRESS TOWARD CONSTRUCTION.
The question of the progress made towards construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is one of the deepest interest. The Dominion is under pledge to have the work begun in two years, and constructed within ten years, as a condition of the admission of British Columbia. It is to be begun simultaneously at both ends. In furtherance of this view, the Domiaion Parliament voted at its last Session $\$ 250,000$ for the expense of surveys, and these were immediately and actively commenced upon the opening of Spring, under the direction of Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., the engineer of the Intercolonial Railway. We are not yet in possession of any official reports from the surveying parties; but the accounts which have reached the newspapers, are much more favourable than most people supposed, of the country between the Ottawa and the North of Lake Superior, for Railway construction. It was announced in Parliament that the work would not be undertaken by the Government, as a Dominion public Work, in the same way as the Intercolonial; but'that it would be given to private companies, to r"?nm very liberal land grants would be made, together with grants in ald of money. By the terms of admission British Columbia made over to the Dominion Government 20 miles of land on each side of the proposed Railway, along its whole length, in trust to be used in furtherance of its construction, in such way as the Dominion Government may deem the most advisable. And in consideration of the land so conveyed for the construction of the Railway, the Dominion has agreed to pay British Columbia an annual subsidy of $\$ 100,000$, half yearly, in advance.
The immense territory on this side of the Rocky Mountains was retained in hands of the Dominion Government specially with a view for use in construction of this Railway.
The prospect of rapid settlement and the appropriation of a large portion of these valuable lands, will it is believed secure a very rapid construction,-in fact before the time of 10 years mentioned in the British Columbia admission resolutions shall have elapsed.

The Public Works of the Dominion consist of a canal and railway system; together with certain public buildings. The Canal system was devised to overcome the impediments to navigation found in the St. Lawrence, to connect with the Great Lakes and Great West. The St. Lawrence in itself is one of the most remarkable physical features of North America; and, running NorthEast, is on the direct line of the shoritst sailing circle from Liverpool to North America. It seems to be intended by nature to be the great highway of the continent. The navigation of the River and Gulf below Quebec have been and are constantly being improved by the best constructed light-houses, while the consideration of a further improvement of the Canal system attracts the earnest consideration of the people and Government. In addition and as an aid to this system, a very extensive Railway system, of an aggregate length of 2,799 miles, is already constructed; while other and very exteasive railway works are in process of construction.

The purpose of the Canals of Canada for overcoming impediments of natural navigation may be thus summarized :-
(1) For the St. Lawrence navigation;
(2) For the Montreal and Kingston navigation, via the Ottawa river;
(3) For the Richelieu and Lake Champlain navigation;
(4) For the St. Peters Canal navigation, Nova Scotia.

## THE ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.

The St. Lawrence navigation extends from the straits of Belle Isle, Atlantic Ocean, to Fond du Lac, at the head of Lake Superior; : distance of 2,384 statute miles. It reaches the middle of the continent.
The Canadian canals on this route are the Lachine, the Beauharnois, the Cornwall, the Farran's Point, the Rapide Plat, th 3 Galops, and the Welland. Their united length is $7083-100$ miles, and the total lockage is $536 \frac{1}{2}$ feet, through 54 locks.
The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, a United States work, supplies the last link. This canal avoids the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids, and unites the two lakes, Superior and Huron. Its length is a little over one mile, with cighteen feet lockage.
Lake Superior is about 600 feet above the highest tidal flow of the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers.

Table of Distances from Straits of Belle Isle to Fond du Lac, at head of Lake Supertor.

| -From | To | Sections <br> of Navigation. | Statute Miles. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Intermediate | Total to Straits of Belle Isle |
| Straits of Belle Isle..... | Quebec | Riv \& Gulf St. Law'ce. | 826 | 826 |
|  | Three Rive | River St. Lawrence to |  |  |
|  |  | Tide-water | 74 | 900 |
| Three Rivers. | Montreal | Do do | 86 | 986 |
| Montreal | Lachine | Lachine Canal. | $8{ }^{2}$ | $994 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lachine | Beauharnois | Lake St. Louis. | $15 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1,0093 |
| Beauharnoi <br> Ste. Cecile | Ste. Cecile | Beauharnois Can LakeSt. Francis | $11{ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1,021 |
| Cornwall | Dickinson's Läanding | Cornwall Canal | $11 \frac{4}{3}$ | 1,0654 |
| Dickinson's Landing | Farran's Point | River St Lawrence | 5 | 1,0701 |
| Farran's Point. ... | Upper end of Croyle's |  |  |  |
| Upper end of Croyle's | Island ............. | Farran's Point Canal . . | $\frac{3}{4}$ | 1,071 |
|  | Williamsburgh or Morrisburgh | River St. Lawrence | 103 | 1,081 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Williamsburgh | Rapide Plat | Rapide Plat Canal. | - | 1,085 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Rapide Plat. | Point Iroqunis Village | River St. Lawrence.... | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1,090 |
| Point Iroquois Village. | Upper cnd Presqu'Ile. | Point Iroquois Canal. . | 3 | 1.193 |
| Presqu'Ile.............. | Pt.Cardinal, Edw'dsb'gh | Junction Canal. . . . . . . | 25 | 1,095 ${ }^{5}$ |
| Point Cardinal | Head of Galops Rapids. | Galops Canal ......... | 2 |  |
| Galops Rapids | Prescott. | River St. Lawrence | 73 ${ }^{8}$ | 1,105 |
| Prescott. | Kingston.. | Do do | 59 | 1,164 |
| Kingston | Port Dalhousie | Lake Ontario. | 170 | 1,334 |
| Port Dalhous | Port Colborne. | Welland Cana | 27 | 1,361 |
| Port Colborne | Amherstburgh | Lake Erie . . Detroit River | 18 | 1,593 |
| Amherstburgh |  | Detroit River Take Ste Crair | 18 | 1,611 |
| Windsor | Foot of Ste. Mary's Isl'd | Lake Ste. Clai <br> Ste Claire Riv | 25 | 1,636 |
| Sarnia | Foot of St. Joceph's İsi'd | Stake Huron | 270 | 1,939 |
| Foot of St. Joseph's Isi'd | ${ }^{6}$ S Sault Ste. Marie. | St. Mary's River | 47 | 1,986 |
| Sault Ste. Maric. ....... | Head of $: 3$ | Sault Ste, Marie Canal. | 1 1-17 | 1,987 1-17 |
| Head of Sault Ste. Marie | Pointe ans Pins | St. Mary's River..... | 7 | 1,994 1-17 |
| Pointe aux Pins.... | Fond du Lac. | Lake Superior. | 390 | 2,384 1-17 |
| Out of the 2,384 miles, from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, 713 miles are artificial navigation, and $1312 \frac{1}{4}$ open navigation. <br> Straits of Belle Isle, to Liverpool, 1,942 geographical miles, or 2,234 statute miles. <br> The total ascent from tide-water to Lake Superior is about 600 feet. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The following tabular statement shows the names, length and locinage of the st. Lawrence Canals:-

St. Lawrence Chonls-Statejent of the Lengte, Loceage, dec.

|  | Lrchine Cana!. | Beauharnois Canal. | Corneall Canal. | Farran's Point Canal. | Rapide Plat Canal. | Galops Canal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length of Canal.: | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ stat. miles | $11_{4}^{1}$ stat. miles | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ stat.miles | $\frac{3}{4}$ mile | 4 miles | 7兵 miles |
| Number of Locks |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \times 45 \\ & \text { fant } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 200 } \frac{7}{55} \text { feet. }$ | ${ }_{200 \times 15}^{1}$ | ${ }^{200}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 200 \end{gathered}$ |
| Dimensions of 6. | $230 \times 15$ feet | $200 \times 45$ feet | $200 \times 55$ feet | $200 \times 45 \mathrm{ft}$. | $200 \times 45 \mathrm{ft}$. | $200 \times 45 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| age............... | 443 feet | $82 \frac{1}{2}$ feet | 48 feet | 4 feet | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ feet | $15 \frac{3}{4}$ feet |
| Depth of water on Sills. | at 2 L'ks 16 ft . at 3 L'ks 9 ft . | \} 9 feet | 9 feet | 9 feet | 9 feet | 9 feet |
| Breadth of Canal at bottom. | 80 feet | 80 feet | 100 feet | 50 feet | 50 feet | 50 feet |
| Breadth of Canal at water's surface | 120 feet | 120 feet | 150 feet | 90 feet | 90 feet | 90 feet |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## WELLAND CANAL.

MAIN LINE, FROM LAKE ONTARIO TO LAKE ERIE.
Length of canal......... 27 miles and $1,099 \mathrm{ft}$.
Pairs of guard gates..... 3
Number of lift-locks.... 27 feet 45 feet
Dimensions $\begin{gathered}\text { of locks.. } \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 1\end{gathered}$
Total rise of lockage .... 330 " 6
Depth of water on sills.. $10 \frac{1}{4}$ "
WELLAND RIVER BRANCHES.
Length of canal-Port Robinson Cut to Welland River .... 2,622 feet
" from Welland Canal to Welland River, vice lock at aqueduct

300 "
" Chippewa Cut to Niagara River......................
Number of locks-1 at aqueduct and 1 at Port Robinson . .
Dimensions of locks. ............
Totai lockage, from Welland Canal down to Welland River.
Depth of water on sills of navigation, also the dimensions of the largest vessel that can pass through them.

| Name of Canal. | Dimensions of Lociks in feet. |  |  | Dimensions of Vcssels in feet. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Length. | Breadih. | Dcpth of water ch s.ll. | Length. | Breadth. | Eraught of water when loaded. | Tonnagc of Vessels. |
| St. Lawrence Canals | $29)$ | 45 | 9 | 196 | $44^{3}$ | 9 | 600 |
| Welland Canal... | 150 | $26 \frac{1}{2}$ | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | $142{ }_{2}^{1}$ | $20_{4}^{4}$ | 19 | 400 |
| Sault Ste. Marie Canal | \} 350 \{ | 79 top 61 bottom | \} 12 | ...... |  | ...... | 2000 |

## BURLINGTON BAY CANAL.

Length of canal....................... $\frac{1}{2}$ mile No locks on this canal.
Average breadth between piers .... 138 feet
Narrowest............................... . 103 "
Navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water.

## TUG SERVICE.

There is a Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston, on theSit. Lawrence, for which the Government pays an annual subsidy of $\$ 12,000$, the contractor undertaking to tow vessels at certain fixed rates, and to provide not less than nine tugs for the service. In
addition to the Government subsidy, the? contractors receive from the public $\$ 57,817$.

MONTREAL \& KINGSTON via OTTAWA.'
This second line of navigation extends from Montreal to Kingston, passing up the Oitawa River es far as Ottawa city. Its length is $246 \frac{1}{4}$ miles.
The canals on this route, after leaving the Lachine Canal, are as follow:-

The Ste. Anne, (krown as the Ste. Anne Lock).
The Carillon.
The Chute à Biondeau.
The Grenville.
The Rideau.
Their united length is $142_{8}^{7}$ miles, including the Lachine Canal. In going from Montreal to Kingston the total lockage is $578 \frac{1}{4}$ feet, $101 \frac{1}{4}$ rise and 177 feet fal-during seasons of high water.
Ihe Carillon, the Chute a Blondeau, the Grenville, and the Rideau Canals were designed as military works.

Table of Distances in Statute miles.

| Sections of Navigodion. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Lachine Canal | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| From Lachino Canal to Ste. |  |  |
|  | 15 | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ste. Anne Lock and Piers. | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 238 |
| From Ste Anne Lock to Ca- | 27 | $50 \frac{8}{8}$ |
| The Carillon Canal.... | 218 | $52 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| From the Carillon Canal to Chute a Blondear. |  | ${ }^{3}$ |
| Chute a Blondeau Canal.... | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $56 \frac{7}{8}$ |
| From Chute \& Blondeau Canal to Grenville Canal .... | $1{ }_{8}^{3}$ | $58 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| The Grenville Canal ... | $5 \frac{3}{4}$ | 64 |
| From the Grenville Canal to the Rideau Canal | 56 | 120 |
| Rideau Canal, ending at Kingston | 123: | $246 \frac{1}{4}$ |

For particular account of the locks and canals of this system the reader is referred to the report of the Minister of Public Worizs for 1870.

## RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN NAVIGATION.

The third line of navigation extends from Screl, at the mouth of the Richeliou River, a point 46 miles below Montreal arid 114 above Quebec, and extends to Lake Champlain; thence through Americun canals and the Hudson River to New York.
The Canadian canals on this route are the St. Ours and the Chambly; tho American canals between Lake Champlain and the Hudson are the Champlain and a portion of the Erie.
The total length of canal navigation between Montreal and New York, on this routo is 85 miles, and the total lockage, upwards and downwards, is 283 feet.

Table of Dis'ances in Statuite miles.

| Sections of Navigation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal to Sorel | 46 |  |
| Sorel to St. Gurs Lock | 14 | 60 |
| St. Ours Lock...... |  | 60 |
| St. Ours Lock to Chambly | 32 | 0 |
| Chambly Canal. | 12 | 104 |
| Chambly Canal to Province line. | 23 | 127 |
| Boundary Licic to Champlain Canal. | 111 | 238 |
| Champlain Canal to Junction with Erio Canal. | 64 | 302 |
| Erie Canal from Junction to Albany | 9 | 311 |
| Albany to New York | 146 | 456 |

For particular ascount of this system we refer to the report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

## CAUGHNATVAGA SHIP CANAL.

An Act of Parliament (33 Vic. cap. 47) authorizes the incorporation of a Company for the construction of a Ship Canal, to connect the waters of Lalse Champlain and tle River St. Lawrence; the Canal to leave the St. Lawrence at a point on Lake St. Louis, and to terminate at such point on the River Richelieu, Lake Champlain, or the Chambly canal, as may be found best suited for the public interests, to be approved by the Government. The Government consenting thereto, the Company is further empowered to embody the whole or part of the Chambly Canal, on terms to be agreed upon, in the proposed new Ship Canal, and to increase ine capacity of the Chambly Canal for that purpose. The Company is also authorized (subject to agreement with the Government.) to improve the Richelieu River, and to cnlarge the St. Ours lock and dam, so as to secure to the Richelieu River navigation equal facility for the rassage of vessels to that obtainable wlong the prcjected canal.

## ST. PETER'S CANAL NAVIGATION, C.B.

The Nova Scotia Government expendea on this woils $\$ 160,811$, and the Dominion Government in 1863, $\$ 22,109$; late in 1869, $\$ 72,-$ 657 ; and in 1870, \$47,459.

## ST. PETER'S CANAL.

The length of the canal is about 2,400 feet.
Breadth " " at bottom 26 feet.

- Number of locks, one (tidal lock, 4 pairs.of gates).
Dimensions of locks, 20 feet $x 129$ feet.
Depth of water on sills, 13 feet at lowest Water.

Extreme rise and fall of tide in St. Peter's Eav, abont 9 feet.
This canal connects St. Peter's Bay, on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton, with Great and Little Bras D'Ur Lakeswaters almost enclosed by the Island, and possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic, in a northerly direction.
The canal crosses an isthmus half a mile long, the cutting for some considerable length
being through rock, and attaining a masimum depth of 74 feet.
The construction of this work was begun by the Nova Scotia Government i:1 the year 1854, and was completed by the Dominion, so that water could be let into it, on the 12th June, 1869.

## HARBOURS OF REFUGE CN LAIEES HURON AND LRIE.

The question of providing Harbours of Refuge on the Canadian coasts of these Lakes has attracted the attention of Government. The Chier Engineer of the Board of Works Department has ascertained that there are no harbours presenting natural advantages on cither of the coasts named, but there are localities which might lee adapted for the purposes required, namely:-
Chantry Island-where, by the construction of breakwaters, and by providing beacons, moorings, \&e., at a total estimated cost of $\$ 230,000$, moderate shelter could be obtained, covering an area of 178 acres, and having a depth of water of 15 feet and upwards.
Goderich-where, by the formation of a new entrance channel, and the construction of a fresh line of piers, \&c., at an expenditure of say $\$ 300,000$, a harbour, enclosing an area of 20 acres, with a depth of 15 feet, could be secured.
The Chief Engineer states, with reference to these places, theit they could be rendered a vailable to a considerable extent as harbors ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{2}$ refuge, by the expenditure of $\$ 75,000$ at Chantry Island, and \$120,000 at Goderich.
On Lake Erie, at Rondeau, ample cccommodation would be afforded by the expenditure of say $\$ 185,000$, on the construction of breakwaters and piers, dredging operations, \&c.
The expenditure of $\$ 100,000$ on the commencement of harbour improvements on Lakes liuron and Erie having been authorised by Parliament, the Engineers of the Department have been instructed to prepare plans and specifications of the works proposed at the points indicated above.

## SLIDES AND BOOMS.

The Government Slides and Booms are works designed for the passage of timber to the sea-ports, and have been divided into four districts, as follows:-

> 1.-The Sagnenay District.
> 2.-The Si. Maurice District.
> 3.-The Ottawa District.
> 4.-The River Trent District.

For particulars of these important works in the lamber interest, we rcfer to the Report of the Minister of Public Works for 1870.

## LAKE SUPERIOR AN゙D RED RIVER ROAD.

A road has been opened by the Government from Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, to Fort Garry, Manitoba, this is now a permanent work and regularly used for traffic. A wharf at Thunder Bay, and bridges of some magnitude are constructed over the Kaministicuia, the Matawin, Sunshine and Oskeondage rivers.

The following table gives the distances betreen Thunder Bay and Fort Garry :-

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lancl } \\ & \text { Cir- } \\ & \text { riage. } \end{aligned}$ | Navigable water |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Miles. |
| From the Depot at Thunder Bay toShebandowan Lake | 4300 |  |
| Shebandowan and Kashaboiwekamak Lakes. |  | 25 |
| Height of Land portage..... | 0050 |  |
| Lac des Miile Lacs | 0016 | 20 |
| Baril Lake... |  | 83 |
| Brule Portage | 0021 |  |
| Wrindegostegon Lakelets .. |  | 12 |
| French Portage | 2 co | 15 |
| Deux Rivierres Portage... | 200 |  |
| Sturgeon Lake and River... |  | 27 |
| Island Portage . | 0013 |  |
| Nequaquon Lake Portage | 205 | 17 |
| Namenkan Lake |  | 10 |
| Bare Portage . | 0011 |  |
| Rainy Lake. ${ }_{\text {Fort }}$ Trancis Porta | 0910 | 43 |
| Rainy River and Lake of Woods |  | 120 |
| North-West angle of Lake of Woods to Fort Garry.. | 9900 |  |
|  | 15741 | 305 ${ }^{3} 137$ |
|  |  | 433 mls |

## RAILWAYS WOREED BY GOVERN. MENT.

In Nova Scotia the Dominion Government works a line of railway from Halifax to Pictou, 113 miles, and from Windsor Junction to Windsor, 32 miles, total length 145 miles. The total cost of this road, in Canada currency, up to the end of the last fiscal year was \$6,709,984.

Traffic receipts for the fiscal year $\$ 255,63773$ Ordinary working expenses......

$$
\text { Difference . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \$ 14,64893
$$

In New Brunswick the Governmeni, owns and works the following lines:-
The "European and North Ameri-
can," extending from St. John
to Shediac..............................
The "Eastern Extension," from
Painsec Junction to Sackville... 32 ،
Total length of Government lines. 140 "
The "Eastern Extension" is to be incorporated as a part of the Intercolonial roilway.
Total cost of the "European and North American," up to the end of the last fiscal year, was \$4,703,385.16.
Traffle receipts of both railways
during the past fiscal year were. $\$ 105,55736$
Ordinary working expenses....... $139,48: 3,37$
Difference. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 55,57337$

The following table shows the lines subsidized by Local Governments in the Maritime Provinces, under the Acts of Nova Scotia Legislature, 28 Vic. cap. 13 (1865), and New Brunswick'Legislature, 27 Vic. cap. 3 (1864):-

| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Name of Line . . . } \\ \text { Length . . . . . . . . . }\end{array}\right\}$ | Wind. and Annap. N.S. <br> $8 j$ miles. | Western Ex., N.B. 88 miles. | East. Ex.NB. <br> $37 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{mls}$. | Fred'n B'nch, N. B. $22 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{mls}$. | W'ds'k B'nch, N. B. 11 mls . | St. Steph's Branch, N. B. 19 miles. | Gross Totals. 263 miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of Subsi- } \\ \text { dy at } \$ 10,000 \text { per } \\ \text { mile } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \end{gathered}$ | *N.S.Cy.0 © $1,108,000$ Can.Cy $=1,073,586,67$ | $\}+880,000$ | 372,500 | 297,500 | 110,000 | 190,000 00 | 2,853,586 67 |
| Sum paid by Province previous to Confederation. ... |  |  |  |  |  | 181,000 00 | 184,000 00 |
| By Dominion on account of Local Government, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1869, Can. Cy. | 910,137 8S | 500,030 | 285,000 | 125,000 | 74,800 | 5,764 57 |  |
|  | 154,448 79 | 200,000 | $67,500$ | $92,590$ | 71,800 | 5,6\% 5 | 614,448 70 |
| Total paid to 30th June, 1870, Can. Cy | \$1,073,586 67 | \$800,000 | \$352,500 | \$217,500 | \$71,800 | \$189,764 57 | 2,708,15.1 $2:$ |
| Balance remaining unpaid, Can. Cy... |  | $\$ 80,000$ | \$20,000 | \$10,000 | \$35,200 | \$235 43 | 145,435 48 |

* The subsidy granted to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, N. S., was capitalized into a sum of $£ 188,600$ sterling, in accordance with an arrangement between the Nova Scotia Government and the Contractors of the Railway. under authority of the Nova Scotia Act above cited; and it was further agreed that a sum of $£ 32,000$ should be paid for the construction of a bridge
across the River A von, under the same Act. This line has been completed during the past fiscal year.
+ In addition to the subsidy to the Western Extension Line, N. B., stock to the extent of $\$ 300,000$ has been taken by the Province in aid of the Railway, as authorized by the New Brunswick Act, 30 Vic., cap. 6 (1867).


## PUBLIC BTIIDIN゙GS.

A sum of $\$ 28,490$ was spent during the last fiscal year for furniture, alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance and cleaning of the Parliament and Departmental buildings at Ottawa.
The Dominion maintains Custom Houses and some other public buildings throughout
the Dominion, the detail of which would be too long for the Year Book.

The purchase of the Royal Insuranceplock in Montreal, for a Custom House, and the Keith property in St. John, N, B., for a Custom House, Immigration, Inland Revenue, and other public purposes, $m \not \approx y$ be mentioned.

## camadian glorth attst admaiams.

RECENT INFORMATION OF THEIR CONDITION AND FEELINGS-ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. BUTLER.

In the fall and the winter of 1870, Lt. Butler of the 69th Fiegiment, was commissioned by Lt. Governor Archibald, of Manitoba, to make a report on the state of Indian affairs in the North West Territory. In pursuance of his mission he started from Fort Garry on the 25th of October, and returned on the 18th of the February following, having occupied 119 days; and travelled about 2,700 miles.

He reached the South Saskatchewan on the 9 th of November, where he found the river partially frozen. It was entirely frozen five days afterwards; and he crossed it and proceeded westward towards Fort Edmonton, which point he reached on the 26 th NoFernver: he states, that for the "last 200
" miles of his journey the country had be"come clear of snow, and the frosts, not" withstanding the high altitude of the re"g gion, had decreased in severity. Starting "again on the 1st December I recrossed the "Saskatchewan below Edmonton, and con"tinued in a south-westerly direction to" wards the Rocky Mountain House, passing " through a country which, though at that "advanced season of the year, still retained " many traces of its summer beauty." He came in sight of the Rocky Mountains on the 4 th December. On the 12th he commenced his return to Red River, along the valley of the Saskatchewan, where he found snow had fallen to the depth of a foot. The thermoneter now ranged from 13 to 22 de-
grees below zero. As 'he winter advanced the thermometer indicand 39 degrees below zero; and thon, when the wind blew, travelling was found to be uncomfortable.
Lt. Butler furnishes the following tabulated information concerning the native tribes of Indians of the Saskatchewan River line, between Red River and the Rocky Mountains:-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Whore Trading. |  |

He estimates the population of the halfbreedsin scattered settlements at about 2,000, and the Indian population at 16,700. The number he quotes, as stated by Palliser, is 27, 100 .
These Indians do not acknowledge any law as understood in civilized communities; and there is at present no executive authority, and no means to enforce the authority of law. Crime and outrage are not of habitual occurrence; but serious crimes have been committed by persons of Indian and also of mixed blood, without any vindication of juse tice by law having been possible. Lt. Butler states that the Indians of the Saskatchewan carry on the pursuits of hunting, bringing the produce "to barter for the goods of the H. B. "Co., but unlike the Indians of more North"ern regions, they subsist almost entirely "upon the Buffalo, and they carry on among "themselves an unceasing warfare, which "has long become traditional. Accustomed " to regard murder as honorable war, rob"bery and pillage as the traits most enno" bling to manhood, free from all restraint, ": these warring tribes of Crees, Assiniboines, " and Blackfeet, form some of the most "savage among even the wild races of West"ern America." He adds that the kind of law established by the Hudson Bay Co. during their rule, had for single object to enable them to pursue their trading operations. 'I'hey were blind to any other kind of consideration.
He further states that the Crees have looked upon the white man as their friend; but there are at present indications of change of feeling; and there is room to fear that this change may be one to positive enmity. There is a further fact of the greatest importance to be considered, as well with regard to our relations with the Indians as to the very existence of the Indians themselves, and that is, the disappearance of the Buffalo from the prairies. It is a fact that year by year the Buffalo has become less and less in numbers, and the Indians attribute this, their greatest loss and grievance, to the advent of the white man. The disappearance we believe is not owing to the destruction which has taken place of the Buffaloes themselves; nor to any failure of the prairie grass, which is their food; but to the fact that on the other side of the United States frontier, the military posts stretch across the continent with shorter intervals between them than formerly, and that the American Indians camp between these posts for the express purpose of preventing the northern emigration of the Buffalo. The Buffalo is an animal so timid in its nature that a herd will not pass a camp fire.
Lt. Butler states that the Indians have been greatly embittered against the settlers, from the use by the latter, of poison to kill wolves and foxes. It is stated that large numbers of fur bearing animals have been uselessly destroyed and lost by this practice, and that numbers of Indian dogs have also been destroyed by it. It is said, too, that horses have died from eating grass which had become tainted by the presence of strychnine.

Lt. Butler further states that the policy of the United States Government of exterminating the Indians in their settlement of the counties lying south of the Saskatchewan, has tended to produce distrust of white settlement from news of these atrocities spreading abroad. Accounts of only a portion of these atrocities find their way into the public prints. He particularly refers to an attack
of U.S. troops upon a camp of Peagin. Indians, close to the British border, in 1879, as having had a disturbing effect on the Indian mind north of the border.
Lt. Butler states that the Indian mind is exceedingly simple in its character, and receives impressions in the same way as a child's would. Thus any wild story told to Indians, especially if it suited their prejudices, would be received as truth, and an impression bo made which no kind of reasoning could afterwards dispel. Apart from the sources of distrust we have stated, the Indian has no distrust or dislike of the white man as such. On the contrary he is almost certain to receive him with kizdness and friendship provided that he adopts the native system, joins the hunting camp, and lives on the plains. But most of the tribes, the Crees and Blackfeet in particular, are in direct antagonism to ownership of any particular part of the soil by settlers.

Next in importance to the native race is the half-breed element. There are settlements of these scattered along the line of the North Saskatchewan. The persons composing this class are chiefly of French descent. Many of them have emigrated from the Red River sottlemont; and others are discharged servants of the Hudson's Bay Co.; or relatives of persons still employed by the Co. Their characteristics are inaptitude for settled employment; love of hunting and freedom from all restraint. They spend almost the whole summer on the plains in well organized bands in pursuit of the Buffalo, bringing their produce to the Hudson Bay Co. In winter they generally reside in their settlemonts. Lt. Butler says that in political feeling they sympathize with th 3 ir brethren in Manitoba, and entertain the sentiments which produced the outbreals in 186970.

He further says, there is a troublesome eloment of white sottlers, European and American, at present n'umerically insignificant; but, which might rapidly develope into importance-the class of Miners. Gold has been found throughout a considerable portion of the territory lying at the castern base of the Rocky Mountains. It has been found on the Peace, Arthabaska, McLeod and Pembina Rivers, all of which flow into the Arctie Ocean; and also on the North Saskatchewan, Red Deer and Bow Rivers, flowing into Lake Winnipeg. The Blackfeet are especially hostile to Miners and always attack them. The Miners, on their side, are not slow to retaliate; and they are sometimes the aggressors and commit horrible atrocities.

Lt. Butler says: "It has only been in the nelghbourhood of the forts of the Ifudson's Bay Company that continued washing for gold could bo carried on. In the neighbourhood of Edmonton from three to twelve dollars of gold have frequently been 'washed; in a single day by one min, but the miner is not satistied with what he calls 'dirt washing, and craves for the more cxciting work in the dry digrings, where, if the - strike' is good, the yield is sometimes cnormous." He adds: "From conversations which I have held with these men, as well as with others who have partly investigated the country, I am of opinion that there cxists a very strong probability of the discovery of gold fields in the Upper Saskatchewan at no distant period."
Should these anticipations be fulfilled, as is very likely, there would probably come here as elsewhere in similar circumstances, a war of extermination between Miners and In-
dians, unless some controlling influence be interposed to prevent.
He describes at length the various ravages committed by the small pozamong the va rious tribes. In many cases they have been truly horrible. The Indian does not understand in any way how to manage this disease; nor how to avoid contagion. He has taken it from outrages on the corpse of his dead enemy. Whole tribes are often decimated by it; and in some cases almost entirely swept away. The fact of its introduction by whites among red men is therefore naturally a cause of strong feeling.
Lt. Butler gives detailed accounts, which would be too long for insertion in the Year Book, of the various Indian tribes of the Saskatchewan and Assisiboine regions. The following general description, which we extract from his report, is interesting: "The aboriginal inhabitants of the country lying between Red River and the Rocky Mountains are divided into tribes of Salteaux, Swampies, Crees, Assiniboines, or Stonies o the Plains, Blackfeet and Assiniboines of the Mountains. A simpler classification, and one which will be found more useful when estimating the relative habits of these tribes, is to divide them into two great classes of Prairie Indians and Thickwood Indians-the first comprising the Blackfeet with their kindred tribas of Bloods, Lurcees, and Peagins, as also the Crees of the Saskatchewan, and the Assiniboines of the Qu'Appelle; and the last being composed of the Rocky Mountain Stonies, the Swampy Crees, and the Salteaux of the country lying between Manitoba and Fort Ellice. This classification marks in reality the distinctive characteristics of the Western Indians." The Prairie Indians live on Buffalo, and in large camps, and are warlike; the Wood Indians live on Dier, \&C., in small parties, and are peaceable.
Lt. Butler states that since the outbreak in Minnesota and Dacotah, in 1862, a few Sioux Indians have made their appearance in the vicinity of Fort Ellis, at Portage la Prairie; and he is of opinion that the number may increase contemcoraneously with the prosecution of railway enterprise in the Northern portion of the United States. At present, however, those who have made their appearance consider themselves as strangers, and do not assert any rights of proprietorship in the same way as the older resident Indians do.
As one mode of preserving peace between the Crees and the Blackfeet, Lt. Butler considers that the former should be made to understand that the Forts and Settlements along the Upper Saskatchewan must be considered as strictly neutral ground, where hostilities cannot be waged against the Blackfoet. At present if Blacidfeet Indians venture on a trading expedition to the Forts of the Ifudson Bay Company, they are assaulted by the Crees and killed. On the contrary the Blackfeet never attempt to kill the Crees in the vicinity of the Forts, and they are much more easily controlled.
The Blackfeet occupy the immense tract of country between the Saskatchewan and the frontier, a large portion of which is arid and sandy, being a true extension of the great American desert, which extends from the fertile belt of the Saskatchewan to the borders of Texas. It thus happens that the most active trading relations of the Blackfeet are more easily carried on with the Americans on the Upper Missouri, and the product of their robes, \&c., generally finds its way down the waters of the Missouri.

It is stated that the Americans have a trading post at Belly River, 60 miles from the boundary line, where they exchange whisky, arms and ammunition of the mostimproved description, with the Blackfeet Indians, for dheir products. Those articles, it is stated, are regularly smuggled across the boundary line.
ine. Butler is of opinion that the suppression of the liquor traffic of the West can be easily and ought to be accomplished.
His recommendations for the preservation of peace, in the regions of the Saskatchewan, as well in the interest of colonization of the fertile belt as the prevention of Indian wars, is, first, the appointment of a civil magistrate or commissioner, after the model of similar appointments in Ireland and India, who should reside in the Upper Saskatchewan.
Second.-The organization of a well equipped rorce of from 100 to $15^{\prime} \mathrm{men}$, one-third to be mounted.
Third.-The establishment of two Government Stations, one on the Upper Saskatchewan in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, the other at the junctions of the North and South branches of the River Saskatchewan below Carlton. The establishment of these stations to be followed by the extinguishment of the Indian Title, within certain limits, to be determined by the geographical features of the locality.
Some organization of this kind is necessary, or settlement by whites cannot take place. People will not build houses, rear stock, or cultivate land, where their cattle are liable
to be killed, or their crops stolen. The Upper Saskatchewan offers conditions not only of fine soil and climate, but all farm produce at that print now sells enormously high. For instance, four sells from $\$ 12$ to $\$ 2 . j \mathrm{per}$ hundred lbs; potatoes, $\$ 1.25$ to $\$ 1.75$ a bushel; while there are rersons who would at once begin farming if adequate protection were offered. These consist of old servants of the H. B. Co., and others who have spent their lives at the Great West, and who now desire to settle down.
In all these arrangements, however, it is above all things necessary that the Indian rights be fairly dealt with, and an amicable scttlement made. At present, the Indians are well affected towards Great Britain; and Lt. Butler says: "It is astonishing with what religious veneration large silver medals have been preserved by theirowners through all the vicissitudes of warand time, and with what pride the well polished effigy is still pointed out, and the words 'King George' shouted by the Indian, who has yet a firm belief in the present existence of that monarch."
Lt. Butler further states that if such an officer as he recommends is appointed he should make himself acquainted with the Plain tribes and visit their camps annually.
The final conclusion of this report is that our North West Territory is at once the garden and the wilderness of the world; and that the establishment of law and ordcr are necessary before the immenso population that must some day occupy it, can begin to make its entry.

## 

InSeptember 1870, Lieut. Gov. Archibald, of Manitoba, had an interview in St. Peter's parish with some of the Indians of his Province. Thero were fresent the Saulteaux tribe, and the Christian Swampies, under their chief Henry Prince. The Saultcaur: have their grounds near the Winnipeg river, from the Lake of the Woods to Lako Winnipeg. Their late chief, Peguis, was always loyal to the Crown. A number of the Swampies, a tribe of the Crees, living among the morasses near Norway House, having been converted to Christianity, were, under the auspices of Ven. Archdeacon Cochrane, settled at the mouth of Red RiFer, and united with the Saulteaux under the headship ci Peguis, to whenm his son, Henry Prinen, has now succeeded. A3 so few of the Indians wero present, nothing was; done at the meeting in September, berond the rromiso that a council should be held in the spring, in which arrangements should bo made satisfactory to all. The rouncil then promised, way held on the 27th July 1871, at the Stono Fort, whither His Freellency wa's arcompanicd by Mr. Simpson, the Commissioler and several other gentlemen, Rev. II. Cochrane, au Indian clergyinan cf tho Anglican Chuich, acting as interpreter. The proceedings lasted ti i the 3rd July, when at last a treaty was : igned and ratified to the following effr $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{t}}$ :

The Chippewa and other Indians inhabiticg the district, cede to the Queen and Ger successors all land; from the bourdary dine to the mouth of the Winniper, and from a line due north from the centre of

Roseau Lake on the east to the rapids of Assiniboine on the west. Fier Majesty the Queen undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians, certain tracts, viz. :-
For the bands of which Henry Prince is chief, so much land on both sides of Red River, south of St. Petor's parish, as will furnish 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for any larger or smaller families; and for the Indians of whom Na-sha-ke-pe-nais, Nana-wanan-Re-We-tay-ash tind Wa-ko-Wush are the chiefs, so much land on the Roseau River, beginning from the mouth of the river as will furnish the same quantity to each family; and for the Indians of whom Ka-ke-kanenais is chief, so much on the Winnipeg River, above Fort Alexander, beginning a mile above the Fort, as will furnish the same quantity to each family; and for the Indians of whom Co-za-we-Kwan is chief, the samo allowance on the south and east sido of the Assiniboinc, $2^{\prime}$ ) miles above the portage. A further tract i:3 also reserved enclosing these reserves equivalent to 25 square mile; of cqual breadth to bo laid out round the reserve. If any settlers are on any of the rocerved lands, Her Majesty to deal with them as sho deems just, but the extent of land allotited to the Indian is not to be diminished.
As a tcken of lifer Majesty's satisfaction with tho good conduct of tho Indians, every man, Woman and child belonging to the bands is preseated by the Commissioncr with $\$ 3$.
IIcr Majesty agrees to maintain a school
in each reserve whenever the Indians desire it. No intoxicating liquor to be introduced nor sold within the boundary of Indian reserves; and all laws now in force on this point to be strictly enforced. An accurate census of the Indians to be taken as soon as possible; and in every year in the month of July, in some place near their respective reserves, evely Indian family of five to be paid $\$ 15$, Canadian currency, either in blankets, sc., at the current price in Montreal, or in money. The chiefs pledge themselves and people to observe the treaty and maintain peace with the whites and not to interfere with their property.

This treaty gives peaceful possession of an area of country nearly as large as England and Wales, the greater part of which is fit for settlement. Immigrants can go and take up lands upon squatter's claims. There is room for millions of industrious men and women, and yet this is only a portion of the great North West.
Bry a second treaty with the Indians beyond the Province of Manitoba, an immense tract of country to the extent of 28 , 030,000 acres, north and west of that province, will be opened up for settlement. The terms are the same as those with the Manitoba Indians. The new territory is very fertile and well watered and wooded.

## 

The Report of the Penitentiary Directors for 187v gives rery full details of the management of these institutions up to the beginning of 18i1. The Directors divide their report into a General Report, and a Special Report from the officers of each of the four institutions under their charge.
The progress of the Kingston Penitentiary is reported as satisfactory both in a moral and economic point of view. In its "disciplinary, hygienic, and industrial aspects," the prison is reported to be in a high state of efficiency. A larger amount of work, at highly remunerative prices, has been done in the Government shops than in any provious year.
There has been a considerable decrease in the number of the committals at all of the Penitentiaries. The Kingston institution suffered a great loss in the death of the Warden, J. M. Ferres, Esq., who, even during the short time of his administration, effected very great improvements, and materially smoothed the task for his successor. Another severe loss was the death of the Matron. Mrs. Plees, a lady who combined in a high degree, business capacity with devoted Christian zeal.
The expenses of the Penitentiary for the year 1870 amounted to $\$ 93,86645$. The earnings of the year to $\$ 51,916$ ( 7 , showing a decrease in expenditure over 1869 of $\$ 14,42028$, and an increase of earnings of $\$ 17,41921$. These earnings only refer to outside labour for which money was received. Besides this the value of the conrictlabour in the different departments of the Penitentiary is estimated at $\$ 28.52407$, and the labour in the management of the institution to $\$ 6,63986$, making the whole amount of earnings $\$ 57,08060$.
The total number of convicts on 31st Dec., 1870, was 686. 196 were admitted during the year and 223 discharged. 28 were re-committed, 23 pardoned, 13 died, and 11 sent to the Rockwood Asylum. Both the Protestant and R. Catholic Chaplains report favourably of the improvement of the convicts.
Rockwood Asycum has been so far completed by the work of the convicts as to admit of being fully occupied. The Directors testify to the energy and devotion of the Medical Superintendent. Room has been added for 50 or 60 additional patients, so that now 490 can be comfortably housed. Land is very much wanted to afford the necessary supply of vegetables, pasturage, \&c., and for cultivation by the insane. The Medical Superintendent complains of insufficient heating and ventilation, and the Directors have endeavoured to carry out his suggestions to remedy these deficiencies as far as they could. Much has been done towards imrroving and beautifying the grounds. There have been under treatment in the Asylum during the year 398 persons, of whom 27 have recovered. 35 died, and 1 es-
caped, Ieaving in the Asylum-on the 31st Dec., 335. The total expenditure for the year was $\$ 44,47570$. The value of the farm and garden produce raised, $\$ 92945$, and the total earnings of the insane, the Medical Superintendent estimates as over $\$ 8,000$.

## St. John, N.B., Prinitentiart.

No offencer of a serious nature were committed during the year. The Chaplain's and Schoolmaster's reports are satisfactory, and the Matron bears testimony to the general good conduct of the female prisoners. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. There were only three deaths, all from consumption. The Directors do not find the returns from the labour of the prisoners satisfactory, and are engaged in inquiries respecting this matter. The number of prisoners on 31st December, 1870, was 79. There were discharged during the year 181, pardoned 1, and died 3. There were admitted 184 , of which 15 were re-committed once, 8 twice, and 1 three times. The value of the sales from the Penitentiary during the year was $\$ 29,13120$, and there was a stock on hand of $\$ 5,431$ 73. The expenditure for the year is not given in the Warden's report.

## Halifax Pententiary.

The Directors testify their satisfaction with the state of order and cleanliness of this Penitentiary, and the manner in which the acting Warden performed his duty in the interval between the death of the Warden and the appointment of another. The Chaplain and Schoolmaster report most favourably of their charge. The Surgeon reports no diseases of a grave character, and no death in the institution during the year. There were admitted during the year 51 , discharged 59 , leaving on December 31st, 46 prisoners. 2 convicts were pardoned and 1 re-committed. The receipts and expenditure are not giren. A remarkable feature of this Penitentiary is that there is in it no female convict, the only one having been discharged during the year.
The value of Penitentiary property belonging to the Dominion is estimated to be-

|  | Real Estate. Sto |
| :---: | :---: |
| At Kingston | \$586,014 57 \$653,387 79 |
| At Halif | 61,055 80 5,587 54 |

At Halifax.
57
5,587 54
The other two institutions not stated.
Total No. of convicts in the Penitentiaries :-


At Halifax the principal employment is shoemaking; at St. John, making brooms. At all the institutions there has been a decrease in the punishments, and an increase in the good conduct, order and discipline of the inmates.

## 

The Department of Inland Revenue of the Dominion has been erected since the Confederation of the Provinces, and the growth of the importance of its operations has been remarkable. The revenues collected have risen from $\$ 636,397$ in 1860 , to $\$ 4,410,816$ in 1870. In 1850 the gross revenue of the late Province of Canada, apart from transactions respecting the debt and trust funds, was $\$ 3,272,508$, in 1860 , it was $\$ 7,292,838$, and in 1869-70, the revenue of the Dominion was $\$ 15,512,225$.
In 1850 the gross revenue collected from customs, excise and canals was $\$ 2,846,352$; in 1860 it was $\$ 5,277,529$; in 1870 the customs revenue was $\$ 9,462,940$.
The following table shows the amount of excise re erme collected in the years 1850, 1860, anc the first and last fiscal years of Confederation:

|  | 1850 | 1860 | 1867-8 | 1869-70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{90}{ }^{\text {\% }}$, | ${ }_{312}{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | \$ \$ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| Pub. Works | 388,972 | 261,576 | 486,811 | 513,596 |
| Cul'g timber | 39,724 | 62,191 | 70,88 | 66,475 |
| Bill Stamps | Nil. | Nil. | 119,712 | 136,276 |
|  | \$519,084 | 636,397 | 3,755,624 | 4,410,816 |

The following statement shows the amount of Inland revenue accrued during the last fiscal year (1870) under the several heads on which it was collected:

| ExCOSE | cts. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Spirit | 2,407,135 82 |
| Malt Liqu | 17,179 97 |
| Malt | 244,712 49 |
| Manufactured Tobacc | 743,163 19 |
| Raw Leaf do | 38,125 20 |
| Petroler:m. | 183,517 27 |
| Inspection fees | 17,191 86 |
| Bonded Manufactures | 13,442 71 |
| Tct:l from Excise. | 3,664,468 51 |

Tot:l from Excise.
3,664,468 51

Public Works-

| Canal Tolls, \&c | 422,416 99 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hydraulic Rents | 16,856 91 |
| Slides and Booms | 92,784 03 |
| Harbours | 4,639 34 |
| Roads and Bridges | 6,898 88 |
| Total from Public Works.. | 543,596 15 |
| Bill Stamps | 136,276 03 |
| Culler's Fed | 66,475 05 |
| Total Revenue accrued. | 410,815 74 |

The number of licensed establishments under the survey of the officers of excise in 1869-70, was as follows:
Distilleries ..... 27
Malt-houses ..... 112
Brewers. ..... 143
Tobacco Manufactories ..... 100
Petroleum Refineries ..... 55
Bonded Manufacturers ..... 8
The quantity of spirits taken for consump-tion in 1870 was $3,810,930$, proof gallons whichwould give very mearly a gallon per headfor the whole population or over five gallousper head for each adult male. The quan-tity of spirits taken for consumption in 1870,exceeds the average consumption of the three previous years under Contederation by 323,000 gallons; and it is greater than the three years preceding confederation by 770,000 gallons. The average of three years under confederation is greater than the preceding three years by 446,000 gallons, but taken in proportion to probable population the consumption appears to have decreased about one third. The inference is, that the rovenue has been fully collected. The large falling off in the quantity consumed gives rise to the question whether the greatincrease in excise duty has not led to illicit distillation, and whether it will not benccessary to take more stringent measures to suppress it. The following is a table of the annual production and consumption of spirits, and the revenue collected thereon, from 1848 to 1870 inclusive :-

| Year. | Quxntity Manufactured. Proof Galls. | Rate of Duty. | $\|$Entered for Con <br>  <br> Revenue, <br> includ'g Lic's. | sumption ex $x$ Manuf' $y$. <br> Proof Galls. | Average Quantity taken for Consumption during three years. <br> Proof Galls. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1918 | 1,919,538 | CTS. | ${ }_{\text {63, }}{ }^{\text {CTS }} 00$. | 1,919,538 |  |
| 1819 | 2,167,008 | $1766-100$ | 52,160 00 | 2,167,008 | \} 2,051,553 |
| 1800 | 2,063,112 | do | 34,463 00 | 2,068, 112 | \} 2,051,053 |
| 1801 | 2,269,141 | do | 37,819 00 | 2,269,141 |  |
| 1852 | 2,495,983 | do | 46,999 00 | 2,495,983 |  |
| 1503 | 2,723,692 | do | 51,038 00 | 2,728,692 |  |
| 1854 | 2,592,000 | do | 48,080 00 | 2,592,000 |  |
| 1855 | 2,763,602 | do | 50,660 00 | 2,763,602 |  |
| 1856 | 3,164,823 | Duty charged | 69,116 00 | 3,164,823 |  |
| 18.57 | 3,195,556 | ${ }^{2} 2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 83,049 00 | 3,155,556 |  |
| 1853 | 3,408,397 | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ and 6 | 126,942 00 | 3,408,397 |  |
| 1859 | 3,308,098 | - 6 | 202,845 00 | 3,308,098 | \} 3,331,504 |
| 1860 | 3,278,288 | 6 | 200,49700 | 3,278,288 | ) |
| 1861 | 3,861,559 | 6 | 235, 21300 | 3,861,559 |  |
| 1868 | $3,625,828$ $3,661,702$ | 6 and 15 | 372,833 551,90600 | 3,825,828 |  |
|  | Change in fisc | year and I3ondin | privileges con | ceded. |  |
| 1861-65 | 2,973,130 | 30 | 804,739 00 | 2,973,130 | ) |
| 1805-66 | 3,925,753 | 30 and 60 | 1,323,678 00 | 4,393,769 | \} 3,098,431 |
| 1866-68 | 2,912,434 | 60 and 63 | 1,188,676 00 | 1,928,403 | ) |
| 1888-69 | 3,782,032 | 63 | 1,776 97200 | 2,809,501 | \} 3,461,3 |
| 1869-70 | 3,484,585 | 63 | 2,406,886 00 | 3,810,930 | $\}$ |

The number of gallons of beer made in the $\mathbf{D o m i n i o n}$ during the last fiscal year was $7,290,540$, against $7,603,548$ in the previous fiscal year.
The total number of pounds of malt used during the year was $32,761,858$.
The total quantity of tobacco manufactured during the year was: home growth $191,683 \mathrm{lbs}$; foreign produce $7,390,035 \mathrm{lbs}$.; fand other commodities $1,250,587$ los.; malking a total weight of tobacco, cigars and isnuff of $6,835,305 \mathrm{lbs}$.
The total quantity of petroleum used in irefining during the year was $16,792,127$ galFrons. The total quantity of refined, which llaid duty, was 10,736,636 gallons. The quanity of tar and residuum which did not pay luty was $1,117,617$ gallons.
$\because$ ARIFF OF EXCTSE DUTIES AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF 1870 AND 1871.
SEER-Brewed in whole or in part from any other substance.....
LICENSES-Bonded manufactures
$3 \frac{1}{4}$ cts. per gal.
annually $\$ 50$

| Brewers. | annually | \$50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distilled or Rectifiers | do | 250 |
| Malsters, under 15,0001bs | do | 100 |
| Do from 25,000 to |  |  |
| Do 100,000 lbs..... | do | 15 |
| Do from 100,000lbs |  |  |

Tobacco manufacturers
Malt.
do
1 ct. per lb.
Petroleum
Fees-……
over 20 gallons. $\quad$ do.....
SNUFT \& SNOFF FLOUR...
Spirits
Tobacco-cavendish...
Canada Twist.
5 cts per gal.
20 cts. per pkge.
1 ct . per gal.
15 cts. per lb. 63 cts per gal. 15 cts. per lh.

7 cts per lb.
30 cts . per lb.
made for moisture). .
VINEGAR-entered for consumption after manufacture in bond.

3 cts. per gal.
Metifylated Spirits.
For Drawback see Year $\operatorname{Book}$ of 1871, p, $i=3$.
For exemptions see Legislation of 1871, Ca nada, cap. 15, in Year Book of 1872.

## gitrights amd detrawtre.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In the Year Book of 1871 (pages 148 to 155) an exposition was given of the Metric System, in which it was shown that the nomenclature of thissystem is that ofscientificmen throughout the world, and is already used by the great majority of civilized countries. For statistics on this point the article in the last Year Book is referred to.
We are happy to notice that the Parliament of Canada has followed the example of that of Great Britain. At its last Session

> 1.-Measures of LengTh.

it passed a measure introduced by the THon. Alexander Morris, the Minister of Inland Revenue, "to render permissive the use of "the Metric or of the Decimal system of "Weights and Measures." Appended to the Act is a schedule of tables of values of the principal denominations of Measures and Weights on the Metric system expressed in terms of the Standard Measures and Weights of Canada, which is subjoined :-
2.-MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations
and Values.

Equiv. exp. in terms of the Stand. of Can.

Equivalents expressed in terms of the Standard of Canada.
3.-WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations
Equiv. cxp. in term: (f $\frac{\text { the standard of Cin. }}{\text { In pounds } \mid \text { In grs. \& }}$ Avoird'po s dec. parts
\& dec.parts of a grain of cu pound. Troy
$2204 \cdot 62125$
$220 \cdot 46212$
$2 \cdot 204621$
-229462
-0220264 15

- 00002220
-0000022 . 0154323
4.-Measures of Capacity.


The Act authorizes the Governor in Council to procure Standards of Metric Weights and Measures, and to-make regulations for facilitating and authorizing their use, whenever it is thought necessary or desirable. In the United States these standal ds were some time ago procured by the President and distributed to the State Governments. We think it is desirablo that similar action should be taken in Canada.
Of the great importance to civilization of a system of Weights and Measures which shall be at once uniform throughout the world, and decimal and simple in character, thero cannot be the slightest doubt in the mind of any educated man.
To some persons the Metric system from its unusual nomenclature may appear a little difficult; but this will entirely disappear upon half an hour's study. The real
difficulty to overcome is to accustom a population to any change of standard, however slight. The very best means to meet this in a gradual manner was suggested by the Senate Committee (See extract frorn report in Year Book of 1871 above referred to.) It was to provido that the system should be taught in all schools which receive public supprirt. The absolute superiority of the system in:pressed on the youth of one general..12 would compel its adoption in the next.
In the meantime this step is gained by !'e Act above referred to; all transactio..s which may be hereafter expressed in Ca:is:da in the weights and measures of the Metric system are legal.

We may add, we see it stated in the newspapers, that the Metric system goes into operation in Prussia on the lst of January, 1872; which fact is in itself an evidence of great weight in its favour. And, it is a proci', moreover, of rapid scientific progress by tive German people.
The Metric system, as stated, is alreaily permissive in Great Britain; and a Bill var introduced during the last Session of Parl:ament to extend its use in the British Islands. But the timo has not arrived when suci':measure co'ald be enforced there by legisiation. The British people are very conservative and slow to change, in this case, an unmeaning for a simple and scientific system. It is the difficulty of changing the popular nomenclature that has to be overcome; and this will take, at least, a generation. The measure, however, found very strenuous and earnest advocacy in the House of Commons; and its success not ouly in Great Britain but throughout the civilized world is only a question of time.

## Surbitration Metween (Quefore aud (0ntario.

In the Year Book for 1871 (page 113) a statement of the question between Ontario and Quebec, with respect to the division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of the old Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was fully given, together with an analysis of the award of tho arbit'iators.
Sinco that publication the correspondence in tho case has been laid hefore the House of Commons. With respect to this it may be briefly stated that the protest of the Province of Quebec is of a very extreme character ; while tho demand of the Province of Ontario that the award be acted upon, is equally positive.
The Minister of Justice made a report on the case; which was approved by Order in Council on February 21st, 1871. In this he stated, after reciting the facts of the case, that the Government of the Dominion had no power zr means of intervening between the parties, either to enforce the award as valid, or to set it aside as invalid; or to grant the redress or measure of protection sought for by the Legislature of Quebec.

Ho added that if the Government of Ontario desired to enforce the award, it must take such steps as it might bo advised that the law allowed for that purpose. On the other hand it was for the Province of Quebec to
take necessary legal steps to resist surch uc. tion on the part of Ontario.

The Minister indicated that if the question became a matter of litigation, either province would have the power of carrying it by appeal from the decision of an inferior tribunal to tho Judicial Committce of the Privy Council, as the Court of last resort.

If the Governments of tho two Provinces were to agree upon a statement or special case, with the view of submitting the question to the Judicial Committee, it would be the duty of His Excelleney the Governor General, on being prayed to do so, to transmit such special case to tho Secretary of State for the Colonics, with a request to have it so submitted under: the 4th clause of the Imperial Act3rd and 4th William IV, cap. 41.

If the two Governments did not agree upon a joint submission of the case, it would bo within the power of either to pray Her Majesty to refer the case, as stated by it, for the opinion of the Judicial Committee.
The Minister of Justice added, it was not advisable that the Dominion Government should express any opinion in the question? in dispute, as the Province against which such opinion would be given would not either accept or submit to it, and it would have no legal force whatever.

## 刃nominion catarixt.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries in his last Report presented to Parliament, states, that the weather during the year 1870 was more boisterous than usual, and caused more wrecks and casualties on the coasts of the Dominion, as well on the seaboard as on those of the Great Lakes in the interior, occasioning both loss of life and property. The Minister is of opinion that there are some dangerous places, both on the seaboard and the great inland lakes, where life-boats should be placed.

## LIGHT HOUSES AND FOG WHISTLES.

The various light houses referred to in the Year Book of 1871, as being under construction by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, have been completed. The Minister states that twelve were finished last Fall and twelve more last Spring; the remaining five were built later in the season. A new iron light ship, with a powerful steam whistle, has been placed at the lower end of Red Island Reef. She shows lights on the Catoptric system.
Despite storms and difficulties a new light house has been completed at Bird Rocks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the most difficult place in the Dominion on which to erect a light house. The light is a fixed white one, eing a powerful French Dioptric; it is placed it an clevation of 140 feet, and is seen at a listance of twenty-five miles. The Minister :ecommends that a sufficient supply of fuel nd provisions should be kept at this point tor the relief of distressed mariners. The station is to be supplied with a code of signals.
Two important Light Houses have been erected in the Straits of Belle Isle; one at Yape Norman, at the Eastern entrance, the in iher at Point Rich, at the Western. The ights, on the Catoptric system, are intended o show a distance of twenty-five miles. 1 here were before two powerful fixed Diopric lights in the Straits. It is believed that these straits are now lighted with four as fine lights as can be found at any point in the world.
Another Light House of great importance Which has been constructed, is situato on Cape Ray, on the South West of Newfoundland. It is a powerful flash light.

Another important Light House for the Gulf trade and fishing crafit, has been erected on Amherst Island, one of the Magdalen's. It shows a powerful revolving white and red light.
A Light House, with a powerful steam Fog Whistle, has been erected at the South point of the Island of Anticosti. This was much aceded.
A new Light House was erected at River vagelalen, on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, in Gaspe, in 1871.
A new Light was erected at Cape Chatte, in the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Faspe.
The whole of these fine lights are powerful an lights of the first class, on the Catoptric ysiem, and it is believed they can all be seen at a distance of twenty-five miles.

A new Light House has been erected on Teven Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. "The light is Catoptric, elevation 150 feet, and can be seen at a distance of twenty miles.
A new Light House has been erected at "Jap 2 Rouge, Montee du Lac, a short distance Delow the city of Quebec, on the North shore.
A fine minor light has been erected at Paspebiac loint, the Bay of Chaleurs; and a light of a similar description has been erected
on the West end of Caraquet Island, New Brunswick, in the same Bay, nearly opprosite Paspebiac Point.
A minor light has also been erected at Arseneau Point, near Dalhousie, N.B., at the head of the Bay of Chaleurs; the light is on the Catoptric system.
Two Beacons for lights have been erected at the entrance of Bathurst Harbour, N.B., in the Bay of Chaleurs.
A minor light has been placed on Portage Island, N.B., at the entrance of the Miramichi River. Two Beacon lights have also mpen exhibited on Preston's Beach, both on the Catoptric system.
A more powerful light has been placifion Seal Island, near the South-west coat of Nova Scotia, in consequence of represaratations made to the Department by mariners. The light is placed 98 feet above the sea. It is a fixed white ligit, and can be seen in favourable weather, twenty -five or thirty miles. This Island is frequently envedoped in dense fogs, and it has been considered advisable to erect a powerful steam whistle, near the light house; it can be heard in moderate weather fifteen miles; in stormy weather, against the wind, from fve to eight miles; and down the wind, twenty to twen-ty-five miles.
The caloric engine and fog trumpet at Cranberry Island, N. S., having become comparatively useless, from weakness of sound and breaking down of machinery, has been replaced with a powerful Steam Whistle, similar to those at Seal Island, Yarmouth and Lepreau.
The Minister recommends the erection of a Fog Whistle at Digby Gut, in the Bay of Fundy, to accommodate the increasing steamboat traffic, in consequence of the completion of the railway at that point.

A new minor light has been erected at the entrance of Lessiboo River, N. S., at an elevation of thirty-six feet above high water, Catoptric system, and can be seen eight or ten miles.
Apple River Light House, N. S., was burnt in 1869. A new light, Catoptric system, sixtyfour feet high, can be seen twelve miles, has been erected.
The Light-House at Chester, or East Ironbound Island, N. S., was also burnt in 1870. It is replaced by a new Tight House, 150 feet above the sea, and can be seen sixteen miles.

A new Light House has been erected on Scattarie Island, N. S., for lighting vessels through the Main-a-Dieu Passage, for the service of the coal traffic.
A new Light House has been crected on Ingonish Island, Cape Breton, light on the Dioptric system, visible sixteen or twenty miles.

A new Light House has been built on Fishing Point, entrance of Pugwash Harbour, N. S., light revolving, on the Catoptric system, visible sixteen or twenty miles.
A Beacon light is to be placed in St. Anin's Harbour, Cape Breton, for the service of local marine interests.
Also a Beacon light has been crected at. Cox's Point, Grand Lake, N. B., visible ten miles.

## CAPE RACE FOG WHISTLE.

A correspondence has been had with the Imperial authorities respecting the erection of a powerful Steam Fog Whistle at Cape Race, in addition to the Light House at that point, for preventing accidents to life and property in the dense fogs which frequently
prevan there, and in view of the large number of ships constantly passing and repassing between Europe and ports of North America. Tire Board of Trade and the Lords of the Treasury have agreed to sanction the expenditure of $£ 4,000$ ifor this purpose. Preliminary proceedings have therefore been taken for crecting as early as possible, the most powerful Fog Whistle in the world, which will be heard at a distance of thirty miles under favourable circumstances, and from six to eight miles uader the most unfavouraible.

## INLAND LIGHT HOUSES.

In the inland waters of Canada considerable improvement has been made in the system of Lights during tho pest year. Many of the old lights have been improved, and a number of new ones erected, more particularly in the Georgian Bay, Ithe great highway between Ontario and the North-West.

The Light on Sulphur Island, head of Lake Huron, near the entrance of the Sault Ste. Marie, is on the Catoptric system, and can be seen sixteen miles.
A very flno Light House, with keeper's dwelling combined, has been erected on Lonely Island, near the entrance of the Georgian Bay, lying on the direct track between Collingwood and Sault Ste. Marie, Catoptric system, and can be seen twenty miles.

A minor light has been erected on Michacl's Point, on the South side of the Grand Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron.

The Marine Department has placed apparatus in a new Light House crected near the entrance of Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay.

A Light Housc, with kceper's dwelling, has been erected near the entrance of Parry Sound, "Georgian Bay; light Catoptric, can bo seen sixteen miles. Messrs. Beattio \& Co., Merchants and Mill Owners, at. Parry Sound, have contributed one half the cost of the building.

A new Light House, with keeper's dwelling, has been erected on Pigeon Island, near Wolfe Island, Lake Ontario, light visible sixteen miles.

A very good minor light has been established on Telegraph Island, Bay of Quinte; light visible twelve miles.

A now Picr, Light House, and keeper's dwelling, have been erected at Lancaster Bar, in the St. Lawrence; light visible eight miles, Catoptric system.

A similar Pisr and Light House have been crected at Point Claire, near Lachine; light Catontric, visible eight miles.

A minor lirht has been crected at Way Shoal, River Uttawa, ten miles below Ottawa City; can be secn ten miles.

A new Beacon is; to be crected on Stinson's Bar, near St. Andrew's Harbour, N. B., which they expect to finish next spring.
The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Lighting sistem, between Montreal and Lake Superior, including the cost of construction of the works mentioned, was for the fiscal year, $1870, \$ 46,289$, against $\$ 42,306$ of the previous year, and $\$ 40,561$ for the year before that.

There were in this district on the 30th June, 1870 , sixty-eight lights, of which four were floating, maintainta by the Dominion Grovernment. There are also a number of harbour lights, maintained on the Lakes by the local authorities. The number of keepers employed by the Government is fifty-five, with six assistants.

Tencters were invited to rebuild the Light House at Port Maitland, Lake Erie, blown down by a gale, but nono of them were within the limit of the amount voted by Parliament, so the work had to be postponed until a further vote could be obtained. The Pier at Goat Island, Lake Ontario, is much damaged, and will require heavy repairs.
The lights in this division are kept burning until the close of navigation, which generally takes place about the 1st of December. They are again lighted in April, when vessels resume their business on tho Lakes.
The Messrs. Hackett, of Amherstburgh, have for the last four years maintained a Light Ship at Colchester Reef, Lake Erie. The Minister thinks that Government assistance should ba given.

## gontreal trinity house.

No change has taken place in the Montreal Trinity House establishment during the last year. The cost of maintenance was $\$ 21,689$, against $\$ 25,762$ of the previous fiscal year, and $\$ 23,053$ of the year before that. In this district there are thirty-eight Light Houses and Light Beacons, three iron Light Ships in Lake St. Peter and twenty-seven buoys; number of light house keepers is twenty-six, with three keepers of light ships and three aseistants.
The Minister gives it as his opinion, that in view of the increasing trade of the rivor, and the valuable class of vessels and cargoes now froquenting tho port of Montreal, a number of the old lights should be replaced by new and morc powerfal ones.

## QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSE.

The Quebec Trinity House has had charge of the lights, buoys, beacons, and provision depots from Port Neuf, thirty-eight miles above Quebec, to the Straits of Belle Isle. The expenditure on account of salaries and cmployees for the last fiscal year were $\$ 11$,613. The salaries of the light house keepers, \&c., $\$ 11,284$. The total expenditure of all sorts amounted to $\$ 46,759$. This included some expenses connected with the wrecks, and the construction of new woolen beacons. The ordinary services amount to $\$ 43,730$.
Stops have been taken under the Act 33rd Vic., cap. 18, to transfer the management of all the light houses, buoys, beacons, \&c., in this district, to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It is proposed, however, to continue the Trinity House on a reduced scale for the purpose of attending to pilotage matters, \&c.

The number of lights in this division on June 30,1870 , was twenty-four, including the new light at Paspebiac; twelve of them are fino sea lights of a high class; the remainder river lights. During the latter part of 1870 three nore lights weie added, namely, Birds Rock, Seven Islands, and Montee-du-Lac. Twosteam Fog Whistles are being constructed, one for the light ship at Red Island Reef, and one for the South point of Anticosti.
The number of Pilots on the active list under tho Quebec Trinity House, is 250 .
The total expenditure ior Light Houses and Coast Scrvice during the last fiscal year was $\$ 27,485$, against $\$ 23,893$ of tho previous year; this extra expense was caused by damages inflicted by the tidal wave in October, 1869.

LIGHT HOUSES, \&C., IN NEW BRUNSWICK. The Buoys and Beacons maintained in New Brunswick at the charge of the Dominion,
are placed at the following places: Mirimachi, Caraquette, Richibucto, Shediac, St. George, Bathurst, St. Andrews, Shippegan, Buctouche, Campbelton, Cocaigne, Bay Verte and St. John. The cost of this service for the fiscal year was $\$ 3,711$. Previous to Confederation it was defrayed by tonnage duty on shipping; but now, no dues are exacted.
A Signal station is maintained at Partridge Island, entrance of St. John harbour, for communicating the arrival of vessels.
The Light House service in New Brunswick is managed by an agent resident in St. Johr, under the direction of the Department. There are now thirty-five lights in operation in New Brunswick, of which nineteen are sea lights.
The new light at Jourimain is visible sixteen miles. The new Light House on Machias Seal Island, together with the repairs to the old light house tower at this station, and the application of new lights are important improvements.
A new Fog Whistle at Le Preau has been found exceedingly useful.
Theold light at Escaminac, at the entrance of Mirimachi Bay, has been replaced by a powerful Dioptric light of the third order.
In this district there are now Dioptric lights at six stations, namely, Escaminac, Richibucto, Cape Earage, St. John Beacon, Gannet Rock, and Machias Seal Island.
At Richibucto and Gannet Rock more powerful lights are to be exhibited. It is also proposed to improve the light at Partridge Island.

## NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT HOUSES, \&C.

The number of Lights in Nova Scotia now in operation is sixty-five, including four new ones, namely, at Main-a-Dieu, Scatterie Island, Ingonish Island, St. Ann's Harbour, and Pugwash. The total expenditure on account of this service in Nova Scotia was $\$ 62,650$, during the last fiscal year ; the cost of maintaining the light houses, \&e., $\$ 49,058$; ditto humane est blishments, including Sa ble, St. Pauls, Scatterie, Mud and Seal Islands, $\$ 10,727$. This item includes $\$ 2,128$ for new buildings and repairs at St. Pauls.
The Minister of Marine recommends the erection of a powerful steam Fog Whistle on St. Paul's Island, and a discontinuance of the bell rung there by machinery, on account of its inefficiency. This island is lit by two good Dioptric lights, whlch were erected by the British Government in 1839. It is a dangerous locality, and no less than five wrecks occurred there during the last year. In addition to the lights, the Government maintains a humane establishment, consisting of a superintendent and four men, with accommodation for shipwrecked crews. A humanc establishment at Sable Island, consisting of a superintendent and fourteen men, as also one on a more limited scale at Scatteric Island.

SABLE ISLAND.
The Deputy Minister reports that parts of Sable Islind are being washed a way by the action of the sea, and it is the intention to plant trees or other shrubs suitable for the sandy soil. There are about 300 or 400 wild horses on the island; these have no shelter during the violent storms, or the winter months; they get their living by scraping the snow off with their feet, and feeding on the dry herbage on the ground. The Minister thinks it is in the interest of humanity to
take them off, as soon as convenient, and supply their place with cattle, which may be available fir food for shipwrecked crews. Three wrecks took place at this island during last year.
The sum of $\$ 5,000$ has been voted by Parliament for constructing a Light House on Sable Island. It is proposed to place, in the spring, a powerful Dioptric light, to be visible thirty miles. Sand bars run out a long distance from the island, and it is important to give vessels timely warning. It is also proposed to place powerful steam Fog Whistles on this Island.

OIL SUPPLIES.
The quantity of Oll required for the Light House service of the Dominion for the last financial year, was 32,000 gallons, which was supplied in bond at $22 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon; the kind used is the best quality of refined petroleum oil, of Canadian manufacture.
It is anticipated that the quantity of oil required for the fiscal year, 1872 , will be in excess of that of last year, the probable required quantity will be 42,000 gallons. Metal tanks have been provided for keeping the oil.

## STEAM SERVICE.

The Department has three steamers in its service: the "Napoleon III," "Lady Head," and "Druid." The amount voted by Parliament for their maintenanco was $\$ 55,000$; the amount spent was $\$ 54,850$. There are two other small steamers in the service of this Department. The total cost of this service was $\$ 60,847$ for the last fiscal year.

OBSERVATORIES.
There are two Observatories under the supervision of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for maritime purposes, namely, one at Quebec, and one at St. John, N. B. Commander Ashe, R.N., is in charge of that at Quebec, George Hutchinson director of that at St. John. Both Observatories give the time every day (except Sunday). When the time ball drops at one o'clock, at the St. John Observatory, the mean time at Greenwich is 5 h .24 m . 15 s .; when the ball drops at one o'clock at Quebec, the mean time at Greenwich is 5 h .44 m .49 s .
There are three other Observatories in Canada, which receive assistance from the Dominion Government, one at Toronto, one at Kingston, and one at Montreal.

## harbour and river police.

For the purpose of maintaining a Harbour and River Police, a tonnage duty of three cents per ton is imposed on all vessils visiting the ports of Quebec and Montreal.
The receipts and expenditure on account of this service, for the two last fiscal years, were as follows:-

Receipts. $\begin{gathered}\text { Expendi- } \\ \text { ture. }\end{gathered}$
Fiscal year ending 30th
Jo do do $1869 \ldots \ldots$.
\$21,952 83
$\$ 2,358$ (11
18,46183
$\$ 45,949 \quad 51 \quad \$ 40,82074$
Excess of reccipts over
expenditure
$\$ 5,12977$

## SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Under the Act 31 Vic., cap. 64, a duty of two cents per ton is levied on all vessels entering any of the ports in the Provinces of

Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, for the support of sick and distressed mariners. This duty is not levied at any of the ports of Ontario, but Parliament voted an appropriation of $\$ 500$ in aid of sick mariners and seamen in St. Catherines Hospital.
The Local Government of Quebse contributes $\$ 4,000$ towards the support of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in the city of Quebec.
The amount of receipts and expenditure on account of shipwrecked and distressed seamen service, in these three Provinces, during the last two years, was as follows:-

For the fiscal year end-
Receipts. Expenditure.
ing 30th June, $1869 \ldots \$ 31,35378 \$ 26,98704$
Do do do, 1870.. 31,41046
Deduct expenditure $\$ 62,76424$ \$54,016 38
from receipts ........ $\$ 54,01638$
Balance to the credit of
the fund in the hands
of Government..... $\$ 8,74786$
The amount voted by $\mathbf{P a r l i a m e n t , ~ w a s ~} \$ 17,-$
oon, the amount expended $\$ 14,950$ 10.

A fee of $\$ 5$ is charged by the Govermment by law on all steam vessels of one hundred tons and under; and a fee of $\$ 8$ on all vessels over that size; together with a tax on all steamers, in addition, of ten cents per ton, to defray the expenses connected with steamboat inspection, which is carefully and effectially performed throughout the Dominion. A small fee is also charged for engineers' certificates.
The receipts and expenditures on account of this service, were as follows:-

| , | Receipts. | Expendi- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the fiscal year end- |  |  |
| Do do do, ${ }^{\text {ed }}$ 30th June, 1867. | \$11,914 ${ }_{12} 529$ | 7, 7,39918 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 24,43592 \\ 15,39818 \end{array}$ | \$15,398 18 |
|  | \$9,037 74 |  |

501 certificates were given to engineers during the last calendar year, and 402 annual renewals.

One fine of $\$ 200$ was inflicted during the year for violation of provisions of the law; but there were no accidents whatever in any part of the Dominion from steamboat boilers or machinery.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.
At all the sea ports in the Dominion, except Quebec, and St. John, N. B., the chief offcers of the Customs act as Bhipping Masters. At Quebec, Mr. R. H. Russell, chief constable of the River Police force, is Shipping Master. At St. John, N. B., the Shipping Master is paid by fees.

## WRECKS AND REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

During the calendar year, 1870, the seagoing casualties amounted to 231 , so far as ascortained; and the amount of loss is estimaled at over $\$ 550,000$.
The number of casualties to Lake and In-
land vessels, so far as known, was 104, and the estimated loss at $\$ 851,000$. The number of lives lost on our coasts, in connection with Canadian vessels, so far as known, was 210. These figures do not include the loss in connection with the supposed foundering of the "City of Boston," which in lives may be estimated at nearly 200 , aind in property at \$400,000.

SUbSidies to steamers.
In addition to the amounts allowed by the Post Office for car-ying mails, subsidies have been allowed in a few cases where the existing trafic has not been sufficient to keep up steam communication between places where it was desirable that trade should be developed.

Under this system the sum of $\$ 750$ is paid by the Dominion to the "Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company," for each round trip from Quebec to Pictou, N. S., and back. Once a fortnight, and sometimes once a week, one of the boats runs up the Bay Chaleur to Dalhousie, touching at intermediate ports, and for this an extra sum of from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 100$ is paid.
Total amount paid for this service in 1870, was $\$ 23,850$. The sum of $\$ 8,850$ of this was paid by the Post Office Department for carrying the mails; the remainder (that is $\$ 15$,000) was subsidy.

Before Confederation took place, a contract existed under which the Goverument of Nova Scotia paid the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co. $\$ 1,600$ (N. S. cy.), for running their steamers between Pictou and Charlottetown twice a week, and if required between Charlottelown and Harbour Brule. This contract was assumod by the Dominion; the Prince Edward Island Government also gave a similar subsidy. In 1869 this Company extended the route of their stoamers from Pictou to Port Harvkesbury, in the Straits of Canso, for which service Parliament voted $\$ 1,400$. The totar amount paid this Company during the last fiscal year, was $\$ 2,956$, Canada currency. The contract was commenced in 1864, and runs till 1874.
Daring the last fiscal year, the Dominion paid the Government of New Brunswick $\$ 1,500$, to reimburse it for that amount paid to same Company for service between Prince Edwards Island and Shediac, N. B., from July 1st, 1867, to the close of $186 \overline{0}$.
Under an agreement which existed previous to Confederation, $\$ 400$, N. S. cy., has been pald by the Dominion as a subsidy for keeping up communication by a schooner, between Pictou, N. S., and the Magdalen Islands.
The Dominion Government pays the Montreal Occan Steamship Co. (Allan line) $\$ 218,-$ 000 , for carrying the mails between Liverpool and Quebec and Portland. And for the line between Halifax and Cork $\$ 79,083$.

## COASTING TRADE.

Under the Act which passed last year no foreign vessels will be allowed to carry goods. or passengers between any ports or places in the Dominion, unless permitted by Order in Council. The Cabinet has power under the Act to open the Coasting trade to the shipping of any foreign country in which British ships or vessels are admitted to the Coasting trade of such country.

## 

The improved state and abundant yield of the Canadian Fisheries, during the past year, has led to increased prosperity of the fishing population; and the consequent revival of the fish trade. This gratifying result is undoubtedly mainly due to the beneficent laws enacted by Parliament; and the judicious and careful system of protection and regulation which have been carried out by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in obedience to them.

## VALUE OF FISH CAUGHT.

Without reckoning the catch by foraign. ers, the actual value of fish exported (during the last year) from our waters now exceeds $\$ 7,000,000$, nearly doubling in 10 years. The labor and capital engaged in the fisheries have correspondingly increased.
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries states the aggregate value of the fish products of the Provincial Fisheries is nearly $\$ 17,000,000$; and may be increased.
Americans employ-tonnage varyingbetween eight and eleven hundred vessels in these fisheries. Their estimated annual catch, chiefly within the three mile limit, is valued at aboat $\$ 8,000,000$. The probable value of capital embarked in carrying on the inshore fisheries is computed at $\$ 9,000$,000.

Under the Reciprocity Treaty the quantity of fish caught by United States fishermen was more than double their catch prior to 1854. While the licensing system was in force, their operations were somewhat restricted; and last season the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the inshore limits, and the denial of certain facilities for prosecuting the tisheries just outside of the boundary, have caused a further serious decrease, the major part of the fishing fleet having returned with little more than half fares, and many vessels almost entirely failed to procure cargoes.
The fisheries of British North America are the finest in the world. They are almost illimitable; and they are inexhaustible. The great variety and superior quality of the fish are as remarkable as the multitudes in which they are found; and supply a wealth that makes full amends for any rigor of climate or defects of soil on any of the coasts in their vicinity.

FISHERY COLLECTIONS.
The sums actually collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were:
Ontario.-Collections as fishery
rents, license fees, fines
and forfeitures..........
Quebec. - Collections as fishery fees on licenses to foreign fishing vessels, fines and forfeitures... Nova .Scotia.-Collections as rees on licenses to foreign fishing vessels, trap-net license fees, fines and forfeitures................
New Brunswick.-Collections as
fishing rents, taxes on
salmon nets, licences
to foreign fishing ves-
sels, fines and forfei-
tures.
1,086 42
Total
\$16,622 43

## EXPENDITURE

The amount expended for the fisleeries service, during the fiscal year, was \$t3,263 30. This sum is apportioned as follows : Ontario.-Overseers' salaries and
disbursements, fish
breeding, \&c., \&c., \&c.: \$ 8,435 33
Quebec-Overseers' salaries and
disbursements, mainte-
nance of La Canadiennc,
\&c., \&c.................... 16,410 56
New Brunswick.-Overseers' salaries and disbursements,
\&c., \&c...................
and disbursements.....
9,994 78
Total
$\$ 43,26330$

## marine police crutsers.

After the discontinuance of annual licenses to foreign fishing vessels, the Fishery Department, under order in Council, fitted up and properly manned, six schooners to serve as Marine Police Cruisers. Vcry careful instructions were given to their commanders and they have proved of great service.
In the course of the season the commanders of these vessels have boarded about 400 American fishing vessels actually within a marine league of the coast.
The cost of maintaining this force is $\$ 69,684$.
The following is a list of the vessels seized and condemned by Canadian cruisers for violation of the Fishery and Revenue laws:-
Wamptack, Goodwin, Master, Plymouth, U. S., seized June 27tis, 1870, á mile and a half from the shore, Aspy Bay, Cape Breton; caught actively fishing, tried at Halifax condemned and sold at $\$ 800$.
J. H. Niekerscn, MacDonald, Master, Salem, Mass., U.S., seized June, 30th, 1870 , within three cables length of shore, in Ingonish Bay, N.S.; caught fishing after three previous warnings ; tried at Halifax.

Minnie, Campbell, Master, Halifax, N.S., seized July $28 t \mathrm{th}, 1870$, for violating customs laws, fined $\$ 800$.
Lettie, Beerman, Master, McGowan, owner, P.E. Island, 'seized August 18th, 1870, in Gaspe Harbour, captured for fishing within prohibited limits; in course of litigation in New Brunswick.
Lizzie A. Tarr, Tarr Brothers, owners, Gloucester, Mass., U.S., seized August 27 lh 1870, 350 yards from shore in St. Margaret's Bay, P. Q. ; caught actually fishing. tried at Quebec; condemned and sold for $\$ 2,801$.
A. H. Wanson. Webber, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S., seized Sept. 3rd 1870, within three miles of the shore of Care Breton; caught actually fishing, condemned at Halifax and baile $l$ to the amount of $\$ 3,500$; forfeited.
H. W. Louis, Watson, Master, Halifax, N. S., seized 'Sept. 17th 1870, at Herry Island, N. S. for violation of revenue laws; tried at Halifax ; case pending.
A. T. Franklin, Nass, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U. S., seized October 15th 1870, within two miles or shore in Broad Cove, Cape Breton; caught fishing ; tried at Halifax; condemned.
Granada, Payne, Master, Princeton, Massachuset, U. S. $;$ seized Oct. 25 th 1870 , at Port Hood, Capé Breton, N. ©.; far viola-
tion of the revenue laws and fishing, taken to Halifax for adjudication.
Promp, Oliver, Master; Eastport, Maine, U.S.; seized Nov. 8th 1870, at Oliver?e wharf Back Bay, Charlotte Co., N. B.; fishing within three miles of the land near Grand Manan; tried at St. John, N. B. ; condemned and sold for $\$ 270$.

White Fawn, Marshal, Master, Gloucester, Mass., U.S.; ; seized NOV. 25th 1870, at Head Harbour, Campo Bello, N. B., for preparing to fish at Head Harbour, by purchasing herring as bait; tried at St. John, N. B., released on ground of there being ng evidence of intent to fish in British waters.
Persevcrance, Thorpe, Mast?r, Eastport, Main, U. S. ; seized Jan. 12th 1871, about 200 tathoms from Fry's Harbor, in Bliss Island, N. B., for actually fishing and having nets set, taken to St. John for adjudication.
S. G. Murshall, Master Rustico, Prince Edward Island, seized July 31st, 1870, near the Beach in Gaspe Bay; vessel owned by Mr. Hall an American citizen in Charlottetown, illegally registered and wearing English colours; caught fishing; tried at Charlottetown; condemned and sold for $\$ 2,775$.
Clara F'. Friend, Grady, Masiter, Gloucester, Mass, U.S.; seized one mile off Long Point, P. E. I. actively fishing; taken to Charlotiecown; rescued by crew and recaptured.
Albert. Banks, Master, Barrington, N. S. ; seized August 20th, 1870, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., for infraction of the 45 th art. of the Merchant's Shipping Act; tried at Charlottetown ; condemned and sold.
One of the Marine Police schooners, the Water Lily, remained on service all winter in the Bay of Fundy, where foreign fishermen resort in the winter time. The result of this was that fish to the value of $\$ 50,000$ caught by Canadians was sold to the Americans instead of being taken free as formerly.
Tho same number of marine cruisers are maintained this year as last.

## RESERVATION OF FATERS.

The setting arart of places for the natural propagation of tish has proved of great benefit. Spawning grounds which were resorved at the southern head of Grand Manan Island in the Bay of Fundy for herrings, have caused an immense increase of thatish. This improvement has attracted American fishermen to the neighborhood and their persistent endeavours to obtain their customary supplies of bait impose on the Department extra outlay to protect the inshore fisheries in that locality.

## OBSTRUCTION AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries contends in his annual report laid before Parliamant, that the obstructions of streams by nill dams and throwing refuse into public waters is a very serious evil and ought to receive the attention of Parliament.

## FISH CULTURE.

Remarkable success has attended the artificial hatching of fish at Newcastle, Galt, and on the Moisie.

At Wilmot's Creek, Newenstle, 150,000 young salmon were let loose from the establishment under Mr. Wilmot's charge. They werc distributed in streams emptying into Lake Ontario, selected with special reference
to spawning grounds, and other rivers will, in turn, receive attention. The importance of this operation is very great.
Several thousands of verified salmon eggs were forwarded from this establishment to Augusta in the State of Maine, where they arrived with scarcely any loss, and this has led to several applications for ova to restock the depleted rivers in the United States.
350,000 ova laid down in the hatching troughs last fall present a much more healthy appearance than those of the previous season. It is estimated that the brood from these is over 300,000. The difficulty in procuring skilled assistants to help in the work of expressing the spawn and milt, has restricted the number of ova that might otherwise have been procured, but measures are in progress to overcome this difficulty by an ingenious arrangement adopted by Mr. Wilmot to procure fecundato cggs from artificial spawning beds. Should this be successful, the work of fish culture can be carried on to an extent limited only by the capacity of hatching houses to accommodate the ova.
The trout-breeding establishment of Messrs. Brown \& Co., at Galt, is now in successful operation. There are about 10,000 parent trout in the main pond, and 6,000 healthy andipromising fry lately hatched out in the raising troughs. There is every reason to believe that this enterprise will be a complete success, and encourage still further adoption of the example in fish-breeding as one of the industrial resources of the country already set by Mr. Wilmot's experiments.
The operations in salmon haiching on the Moisie River, under the management of Mr. Holliday, have also succeeded. Last spring, about 120,000 young salmon were hatched; last autumn 200,000 more ova were laid down. These show every sign of healthy develop. ment.
The importance of introducing these establishments into Nova Scotia and New Erunswick, where so many rivers, once prolific of fish, have become exhausted by illegal fishing, or deserted in consequence of impassable dams without fishways, preventing the parent fish from reaching their spawning grounds, cannot be too highly estimated. The mere restocking of exhausted rivers, thus restoring vast nurseries for fish, would in a very few years add largely to the value of the coast fisheries. These objects are well worthy the attention of Parliament, and demand liberal encouragement.

## LAWS RELAATING TO FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. Mitchell shows at some length that injustice to Canadian fishing interest and other evils arise from allowing the Americans greater privileges than thoso defined in the treaty of 1818, which are to obtain shelter, effect repairs, biy wood and procure water in our ports and harbours; but they are to enter "for no other purpose whatever." The laws enacted to give effect to our exclusive fishing rights founded on the treaty of 1818 are framed on the model of the Imperial Statute ratifying that Convention. Certain features of these laws have been warinly objected to by Americans, but the clause most strongly condemned, bears a close analogy to the provisions of the Customs laws of Great Britain and the United States, rendering a vessel "hovering" within certain bounds liable to examination by a public officer.

## THE HEMADLAND DISPUTE.

At the request of Great Britain this dispute has been left in abeyance in the belief that some fair trade arrangement would be arrived at between the United States and the Provinces. But the Canadian right is strongly maintained by Canada, and Mr. Mitchell shows strong reasons why it ought to be. He states the great distance to which the bays indent the mainland and the numerous coves and places of concealment along these deep indentations make it a matter of great difficulty and expense to watch and warn oftintruders. These intruders can, he states,
"so readily pass inside and outside of the
"boundary, all the time fishing and under
"easy sail, that the chances of detection "and capture would be so remote as to "amount almost to an im possibility. That
" foreign fishermen will and do trespass in-
"side the three milc limit as often as they
"can do so with impunity, and frequently
"indeed in the very presence of cruisers, is
"well known. In fact, they cannot fish
"successfully without infringing our li-
" mits. Therefore to admit them within
"the headland lines is simply to improve
"their opportunities of trespassing on our
"property and interfering with our own
" ishermen. It is not in the true interest
"ofpeace that such should be the case, and
"certainly if at all, not without very large
" equivalents by way of compensation."
The Minister further contends "that trese
" bays are the breeding and feeding grounds
" of the most precious of our northern fishes
"The mouths of some of our finest rivers
" are connected with these spacious bavs.
" These streams produce the food of the sea
" fishes, which are attracted thereby from
" the deeper waters outside into the shoaler
"estuaries. They resort also to the reefs
" and banks along shore to deposit their
"spawn. Wherever the food they are in
"search of abounds, and wherever they
"can find favorable grounds for spawning.
"there the schools of fish will resort inces-
"santly. If the river fishings are depleted,
"or the estuaries overfished, and the fish "are harassed on their breeding places, they " will in course of time, forsake their favorite " haunts altogether. Such has been the casc "on the eastern coasts of the American " union, fand the exhausted state of those "fisheries is one of the principal causes of the " eagerness of the United States fishermen "to gain free access to ours.
" Canada has for a few years past expended
"the public funds and supported an organ-
"ized protection to preserve and restore
" her inland and estuary fishings.
" British fishermen are doubly entitled to
"reap the benefits of their care and fore-
"sight. They ought not in fairness * **
" be expected to waive, in favor of foreigners
"who have contributed nothing towards " the outlay which has enriched their pro" perty, any such right as that of of a head"land boundary."

## COST OF FISHERIES CERVICE.

The total amount expended by the Dominion on accont of Marine and Fisberies' services for the year ended 30th Junr 1570, was $\$ 408,150.31$, against $\$ 369,409.77$ for the previous fiscal year ended 30th June, 1869. The increase on last year, as compared with the previous year, was owing to the employment of an armed Marine Police for the purpose of protecting our coast tisheries.

The following statement is complled by the Department of Marine and Fiskeries.

## THE CATCH OF FISH.

General Recapitulation of the Yield of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulr of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the year 1870.

| Quantity and Value of Fish. | 1870. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Summer Codfishing, 113,- |  |
| Autumi Codioishing, 42,- | \$ |
| 804 cwt. at............ $\mathbf{S}_{500}^{300}$ | 128,41200 |
| Mackerel, 3,677 bbls., ät.. 1000 | 36,77000 |
| Herring, 26,389 barrels, at 300 | 79,167 00 |
| Herring (smoked), 365025 |  |
| Sardines, 6,871 barrels, at 500 | 34,355 00 |
| Halibut, 230 barrels, at. 500 | 1,150 00 |
| Salmon, 5,840 barrels, at 1609 | 93,44000 |
| Trout, 143 barrels, at.. ... 10.1000 | 1,430 00 |
|  | 1,095 00 |
| cod tongues, and s | 13,303 30 |
| 135 barrels, at......... 700 | 00 |
| Cod Roes 230 barrels, at 600 | 1,380 00 |
| Seal Oil, 89,762 gallons, at 080 | 71,809 60 |
| Whale Oil, 24,200 gallons, <br> at........................ 080 |  |
| Porpoise Oil, 2,848 gal, at 060 |  |
| Cod Oil, 119,093 gallons, at 050 | 59,546 50 |
| Haddock, 1,327 barrels, at 500 | 6,634 00 |
| Bar ond Whitefish, 6,359, at \$2:per dozen. |  |
| Mixed lish, 551 bbls., at 400 | 2,204 00 |
| Shad, 16,249 fish, at 10 cts. a piece. |  |
| Fish used as manure, 32,- |  |
| 490 barrels, at...... $0^{\circ} 025$ | 8,122 |
| Number of Porcoises 208, |  |
| Number of Seals, 40,981 |  |
|  | 245, |
|  | \$1,181,550 85 |

Owing to the want of reliable statistics, the yield and value of the River and Inland Fisheries in those departments of the Province of Quebec, west of the City of Quebec, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy; but the value per annum may be saftly estimated at about $\$ 100,000$ for' commerce and local consumption.
The value of fish product exported from the Magdalen Islands during the year 1870 is stated to be $\$ 128,760$. The value of seal product exported from the Magdalen Islands was $\$ 18,51 \overline{0}$, This is exclusive of a considerable catch of fish by Magdalen Island vessels elsewhere.
The value of fish caught in the Province of Ontario is stated as fcllows:-


| Divisions. <br> Brought forward. <br> an Peninsula Division : from Pe- |
| :---: |
| netanguishene to Cape Hurd. |
| augeen division: from Cape Hurd |
| Goderich |
| Huron Lake, and River St. Clair di- |
| ision: from Goderich to River |
| Hhames |
| London division : Thames River and |
| tributaries |
| Detroit River and Lake Erie division: |
| from River Thames to Rondeau... |
| ake Erie division : from Long Point |
|  |
| Le Ontario division: between Nia- |
| gara River and Six Mile Creek. |
| ake Ontario division: between Six |
| Mile Creek and Bronte.............. |
| ake Ontario division: between |
| Bronte and Whitby Harbor. |
| Newcastle division: from Whitby |
| Harbor to Presquile. |
| Bay of Quinte division. |
| rince Edward County division |
| Wolfe Island division, including |
| Amherst, Ducks, and Timber |
|  |
| Brockville and Cornwall division. |
| Lake Simcoe division and Sturgeon |
| Lakes. |

Value
$\$ 80,13$
15,67
38,518

22,580
6,450
22,821
$9,72 l$
3,873
6,180
8,480
10,30
7,51

These returns are probably defective.
The following statement is given of the catch of fish in the Province of Nova Scotia
in 1870:

## Quanttty and Yield.

1,567 brls. Salmon at $\$ 15$ per brl. $\$$
i11,003 cans Salmon, at 15c. per
can.

31 19,005 lbs. Salmon (in ice), at 121 c. per lb.
550 Smoked Salmon, at $\$ 1$ each.
85,254 brls. Mackerel, at $\$ 12 \not{ }^{\circ}$ brl. 123,392 brls. Herring, at \$4 per bri 13,180 boxes Smoked Herring, at 75 c . per box.
14,366 barrels Alewives, at $\$ 3.50$ per barrel
1,060 brls. Eels, at $\$ 8$ per brl.
Carried forward

Amount.
68,505 00
16,650 00
39,500 62
55000
1,023,018 00
493,563 03
9,885 00
50,281 00
8,480 00
.\$1,710,467 62

Quantity and Freld. Brought forward

Amorent. . $\$ 1,710,46762$
102 brls. Trout, at $\$ 8$ per brl.
81600
1,534 bris. Halibut, at $\$ 6$ per bri. 9,20400 399,809 qtis. Cod, at $\$ 4.25$ per qti. 1,699,188 25 92, 813 quintals Scalefish, at $\$ 3.50$ per quintal.

323,795 50 6,214 brls. Shad, at $\$ 9$ per brl..... $\quad 55,92600$ 820 brls. Smelt, at $4 \$$ per brl.... 3,230 00 553,000 cans lobsters, at 15c. per 82,950 00 297,326 gais. Oil, at 45 c. per gal.. $\quad 133,79670$

Total ........................ $\$ 4,019,42107$ The prices upon which these Returns are based, are rather below the average obtained in our own market. They are not the exporter's higher prices, which for this purpose ought to be stated.
The increase in the catch of Mackerelov er last year amounts to 38,679 barrels, the value of which would be nearly half a million of dollars.
The following returns have reference to New Brunswick:-
Return of the number of Men and Nets employed in the Fisheries in the Province of New Brunswick, during the year 1870, together with the yield and value of Fish caught.

Counties.


Owing to the sudden death of the local overseer in the midst of the fishing season, no detailed returns of the fishing at Grand Manan Island could be obtained; but the number of men engaged in the fishing is reliably stated to be 375, and the total yield and value of fish caught estimated at $\$ 102,351$.
In the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Queen's, King's, and Sunbury, the
only fishing pursued is for local consumption; none are exported, and no returns of the catch could be obtained.

## Falmon fixatuy.

## Statistics of a Rod fishing Party.

The following are the statistics of a fishing party, among which was His Excellency" Sir Join Young, Governor General, stating the
number of Salmon caught with rods, in York River, Gaspe, from the 17th to the .8th of June, 1871, the weight of the fish, the number of rods, and the number of Salmon caught per day:-

| Col. | McNeill. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gods } \\ & \text { oth } \\ & \text { siond } \end{aligned}$ | iscount erich and or occaalvisitors. | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Weight. | No. | Weight. | No. | Weignt. |
| 2 | $49 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. |  | Wergh. | ${ }^{+}$ | 90 lbs. |
| 4 | $94^{2}$ lbs. |  |  | 14 | 298 lbs. |
| 3 | 69 lbs. | 3 | 47 lbs . | 10 | $207 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. |
|  | 24 lbs. |  |  | 93 | $72 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. |
| 2 | 48 ibs. | 2 | 42 libs . | 7 | 150 |
| 4 | $86 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. | 5 | 96 lbs. | 17 | $396{ }^{1}$ los. |
| 7 | 168 lbs . | 1 | 11 lbs . | 13 | $317{ }^{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. |
| 3 | 70 lbs. | 2 | 31 lbs. | 9 | 182 los. |
| 6 | 105 lbs. | 1 | 36 lbs. | 10 | 218 lbs. |
| 32. | 715 lbs. | 14 | 263 lbs. | 87 | 19351 ${ }_{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. |
| ... | 221 bs 50 z . |  | 181bs 120z | Av. | 221 bs .4 cz . |

June, 1871.
Saturday, 17th
Monday, 19th.. Tuesday, 20rh... Wednesday, 2ist Friday, 23 rd siturday, 24th. Monday, 26th. Tuesday, 27th Wednesday, 28th

Average per fish.

| $\qquad$ |  | Mr. Reynolds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | Weight. | No. | Weight. |
|  |  | 2 | $49 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. |
| 2 | 44 lbs . | 8 | 16.$)$ lbs. |
| 2 | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. | 2 | 47 lbs . |
| 1 | 25 lbs. | 1 | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ l hs. |
| 2 | 46 lbs . | 1 | 20 1bs. |
| 2 | 52 lbs. | 6 | 160 lbs. |
|  |  | 5 | 138 lbs. |
|  |  | 4 | 81 lbs. |
|  |  | 3 | 77 lbs. |
| 9 | $211 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. | 32 | 746 lbs. |
|  | 231bs 8 |  |  |

We have here very nearly a ton of Salmon caught by some five or six gentlemen with rod and line, for sport, in less than ten fishing days. It is proof of the very great richness of the Canadian rivers; and of the very great value to the country of the policy of preservation which has, for a few years past, been established by the Fishery Department of the Dominion Government.

> Catch of another Party.

The case given is not an isolated one. Here is another report showing the success of e party of three in the Moisie River, one of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence:-

Fish. Lbs.
Mr. John Brown, Hamilton, in 17 Mr. John Ogilvy, Montreal, in in it Mr. John Ogilvy, Montreal, in 14
days, killed ...................

200 3,695 Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, Scotiand, in 6 days, killed
$87 \quad 1,523$
38798 $325 \quad 5,916$ Being an average on the total number of 18 its. 34 oz. The average individually was, Mr. Brown's catch 18 ms . 6 oz ., largest fish

35 勋. Mr. John Ogiloy's 17 ms. 8 oz ., largest 36 dis. Mr. Thomas Oetiry'a is ms. 6 oz., largest fish not given.
The commercial value of the catch of this party, at 15 cents a Ht , is $\$ 88740$. And we have reason to believe that some of the lessees of the Salmon Rivers have realizec very handsome profits.
The Dominion fishing grounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the most extensive in the world; and the clear cold waters of the Gulf and its tributaries, yield the linest quality of fish. In fact the Canadian fisheries are wholly without a rival on the globe.
As respects Salmon there is a fishing line on the North shore of the St. Lawrence of over a thousand miles in lengit, into whicivery numerous tributaries $\mathbf{H o w}$. On the South shore, taking in the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, the Salmon fishing line is not of less but, greater length. Jn New Brunswick and parts of the Province of Quebec the Salmon fishery supports a considerable industry.
See the article on the Fisherios of the Dominion, for further particulars.

## Game and fishery dexws.

Some few alterations have been made in | extended from the 1st to the 19th of Decemthese laws in the Province of Ontario. The ber. The shooting of Quails is entirely prohibition of the time for killing Duck and probibited for three years from the 15th Teal has been extended from 15th August to February, 1871. The Table of Close Seasons 15th September. Deer shooting has been as amended we give below :-
Table of Close seasons.

|  | Ontario. | Quebec. | New Brunswick. | Nova Scotia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elk, Moose, Cari |  |  |  |  |
| Deer and F | 19 Dec. to 1 Sep. | 1 Feb. to 1 Sep. |  |  |
| Cari |  |  | 1Feb. to 1 May | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Jan. to } 1 \text { Sep. } \\ & 1 \text { Mar. to } 1 \text { Sepp. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Hare. | i Mar.to 1Sep. | 1 Feb. to 1 Sep. |  |  |
| Wild Turkey,Grouse, Pheasant and Par- |  |  |  |  |
| Pridge . | 1 J | 1 Mar. to 1 Sep. |  | 1 Jan to 1 sep . |
| Quail... | None for 3 years. |  |  |  |
| Woodcock and Snipe. | 1 Mar. to 15 July | 1 Mar. to 1 Sep. |  | 1 Mar. to 1 Sep. |
| Woose \& Wild Duck. | 1 May to 15 Aug. | 1 May to 1 Sep . |  |  |
| Wild Duck-East of |  |  |  |  |
| Peaver... | iMar. to 1 Nov. | 1 May to 1 Sep. |  |  |
| Otter... | " ${ }_{6}$ | 1 May to 1 Nov . |  | iMayto inov. |
| Mrink. | " | 15 Apr. to 150 ct . |  |  |
| Marten. | 1 May to 1 Feb. | 1 Apr. to 1 Nov. |  |  |
| Muskrat Salmon | 1 May to 1 Feb . 1 Aug. to 1 May | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{May} \text { to } 21 \mathrm{Oct} \\ & 1 \text { Aug. to } 1 \mathrm{May} \end{aligned}$ | 15 Aug. to 1 Mar. | 31 July to 1 Mar. |
| Do. by fiy - sur- |  |  | 15 Sep . to 1 May |  |
| Do. East of Hali- |  |  |  |  |
| Trout (or lunge) | ioct. to 1 Jan. | iOct. to 1 Jan. | iOct. to 1 Jan. | 1 Oct. to 1 Jan. |
| Sneckled Trout | 1 Oct. to 1 May | 1 Oct. to 1 Jan. |  |  |
| White Fish in any | 19 Nov. to 1 Dec. | 19 Nov.to 1 Dec. |  |  |
| Do. by seines or |  |  |  |  |
| Ss, Pickerel, or ${ }^{\text {nemor }}$ - | 30 | 31 Juj y to 1 Dec . |  |  |
| re, Maskinonge, \&c. | 15 Apr. to 1 May | 15 Arr . to 24 May |  |  |
| Insectivorous Birds.. | 1 Mar. to 1 Aug . | 1 Mar. to 1 Aug. |  | Not to be killed <br> at rny time. |

No traps or snares are allowed for any of the feathered game above mentioned, nor for any animals, except in Ontario, Beavers, Muskrats, Minks, Sables, Otters, and Fishers, and these with the addition of Hares in Quebec. No poisonous substances to be used in hunting Wild Geese or Ducks, nor any spring guns, night lights, batteries, or sunken punts. Night shooting and destruction of nests or eggs are entirely prohibited. Possession of any game within the prohib-
ited period is forbidden, and sales of animals or game not allowed after 14 days from the close of the shooting season. Offences against the law in Ontario punished by fine of from $\$ 2$ to $\$ 25$, with costs, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days. In Quebec, fine from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 50$, and i nprisonment may be three months. Insectivorous birds pibtected under penalty of from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 10$. Crows, Eagles, Wild Pigeons, Rice Bilds, \&c., may be shot at all times.

## 

The following is a careful abstract of the important Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, made and ratified in 1871. The articles affecting the Dominion are subject to assent of the Canadiau Parliament :

## STATEMENT OF CASE.

Articler 1.-Stater that differences having arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the claims known as the "Alabama claims" and the High Commissioners having been authorized by her Majesty to express her regret at the escape of the Alabamo and other vessels from British ports, and the depredations committed by them ; in order to remove all complaints on the part of the United States, all these complaints shall be referred to a tribunal of five apbibrators, one named by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the President of the United States, one by the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by the Emperor of Brazil. In case of the death or incapacity of any one of the arbitrators, another to be immediately named in his place by the Head of the State to which such arbitrator belonged, and in case of the refusal of any of the parties named to appoint an arbitrator, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be.

## place of hebtivg.

Art. 2.-The arbitrators to meet at Geneva, at the earliest dayipossible, and impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions laid before them. A majority of arbitrators to decide the final award. Each of the High contracting parties to appoint an agent to represent it before the arbitration.

## limit for presenting cases, \&C.

Art. 3.-'The written or printed case of each party, with all the documents, evidence, \&c., to be delivered in duplicate to eash arbitrator, and to the agent of the other party before six months after the ratification of the Treaty.
Art. 4.-Within four months after the delivery of the case, each party to deliver in iike manner, a counter case, \&c., of the other party. The arbitrators may extend the time for delivery of such counter case, \&e., when, in their judgment, it becomes necessary. In the case submitted, if either party alludes to any report or document in his own possession, he may be called upon for a copy of that document by the other party, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators for originals or certified copies of any papers adduced.

## statiment of evtivicie.

ARt. On-The arbitrators to be coverned in their decision by the following 3 rules and such principles of International Law not inconsistent therewith as they may deem applicable; A neutral Government is bound, 1st,-To use due diligence to prevent the fitting ont, \&c., within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise, \&o., against any power with which it is at peace, and to use like diligence to prevent the departure of any such vessel from ita jurisdiction, if any such vessel has been adapted wholly or in part, for warlike purposes, within its jurisdiction. 2nd,Not to suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of renewal of military supplies or arms, or recruitment of men. 3rd,-To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons in its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of these obligations. Her Britannic Majesty declares that she cannot assent to these rules as a principle of International Law in force when the "Alabama claims" arose, but in order to exince her desire to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. she agrees that the arbitrators shall act on the principles of these rules, and the High contracting Powers agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to invite other maritime powers to accede to them.

## decision when made.

Anf. 7. The decision of the tribunal shall if possible be made in 3 months from the close of the argument in writing, and dated and signed by the arbitrators agreeing to it. The Tribunal first to determino whether Great Britain failed to fulfil the duties set forth in the foregoing rules as to each vessel separately, and then if it think proper to award a sum in gross to be paid by Groat Britain to the U. S. ; such sum to be paid in coin at W ashington within 12 months after the date of the award. A copy of such award to be given to the acent of each Government.

## THE EXPENSES.

Arf. 8.- Each Government to pay its own agent, counsel and arbitrator, and the exponse of preparing its case, \&c. Other expenses to be paid equally by the two Governments.

EECORDS, \&C.
ART. 9.-Acourate records of proceedings to be kept, the arbitrators appointing the necessary officers.

## BOARD OF ASBEESORS.

Art. 10.-In case the Tribunal do notaward a sum in gross, a Board of Assessors to be appointed to determine what claims are valid and what amounts to be paid; one member to be named by the Queen, one by the President, and one by the Representative at Washington of the king of Italy. The Board to be organized as soon as possible and hold their sittings at Washington, New York or Boston. The claims to be decided upon only on such evidence as may be furnished by the two Governments. A majority of the assessors to be sufficient for a decision, and the decision to be given in writing. Every claim to be presented in six months from the day of meeting. but the assessors to be allowed, for good cause, to extend the time for not more than three months. The assessors to report the amount of claims decided upon at or before the expiration of a year, and if any still remain a inal report in six months further. All sums of money awarded to be paid in coin at Washington within avear from the delivery of each report. The expenses of the Board to be paid equally by the two Governments.

## procredings final.

Art. 11.-The proceedings of the Tribunal and Board of Assessors to be final-and no claim preferred after their decision, or decided against by them to be afterward admissible.

## othrr olame.

Ant. 12.-All claims on the part of corvorations, companies or eitizens of the U.S. against the British Government not being c!aims against the vessels aforesaid, arising out of acts committed against persons or property of U.S. citizens between 13th April 1661 and 9th April 1865, and all claims of the same kind of subjects of Her Majesty, upon the U.S. Government for the same period, shall be referred to three commissioners, one named by the President, one by Hor Majesty and a third by Her Majesty and the President jointly, or if the third commissioner be not so aamed within three months from the ratification of the treaty, then he shall be named by the Spanish ambassador at Washington. These Commissioners to meet at Washington as early as convenient, and to subscribe a solemn declaration to examine and decide impartially all claims submitted to them.

HOW DECIDED.
Art. 13.-These claims to be decided only on evidence submitted by the respective Governments. A counsel to be heard, on behalf of each Government if required; a majority of the Commissioners to make an award. The decision of the Commissioners to be final.

## WHEN PRESENTED.

Art. 14.-Every claim to be presented within six months, but in case there are satisfactory reasons for delay the time may be extended for three months. Every claim to be decided within two years from date of 1st meeting.
no interest allowed.
Art. 15.-All monies awarded by commissioners to be paid within 12 months after the date of final award without interest.

## expenses how paid.

Аrt. 16.-The Commissioners to keep records, and may employ a secretary or other necessary officers. Each Government to pay
its own Commigsioner or acent. All other expenses to be defrayed by the two Governments. All exponses to bo paid by a deduction on the sums awarded, such doduction not to exeeod 5 per mont.

IO AFTME CLANAS.
Art. 17.-No elaim not presentod to the Commission, or deemod valid by them, to be afterward admissible.

## LhBerty of finivg.

Arr. 18.-The U. S. eitizens to have liberty of fishing excopt shellish in common with British subjects, and of drying their nots and curing their fish on tho coastes, de., of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, provided they do not interfero with private property or with British fishermen. This liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, the salmon, shad, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers being reserved exclusively for British fishermen.
Arr. 19.- British subjects to have the same privileges on the east shores of U.S. north of the 39th parallel.

PLACTE RESERTED.
ART. 20.-Places designated as reservoĩunder the Treaty of 1854 , hall be in like manner regarded as reserved by this Treaty. In case of any question arising in regard to any place not thus designated, a Commission to be appointod fte designate such places in the same manner as under the Treaty of 1854.

FISE, \&C., FRET OF DUTY.
Art. 21.-Fish Oil, and Fish of all kinds, (oxcept fish of inland lakes and rivers and fish preserved in oil) to be admitted into each oountry free of duty.

## COMPENEATION HOW DETERMMED.

Abr. 22.-As it is asserted by Her Britamic Majesty that the privileges accorded by art. 18 are greater than those aocorded to British subjects by 19 and 21 , and this assertion is not admitted by the U. S.. Government, Commissioners shall be appointed to determine what compensation ought to be paid by the U. S . in retarn for the privileges accorded, and any sum awarded by said Commissioners shall be paid in twelve months after award.

## COMASSIONERS HOW APPONTED.

Art. 23.-These Commissioners to be appointed one by each Government, and the third by the two Governmente jointly, or in failure of such appointment within three months from the date of this article taking effect, the 3rd Commissioner to be named by Austrian ambassador at London. Commissioners to meet at Halifax. Each of the Powers to name an agent to represent it before the Commission.

## trstmony how given.

Art. 24.-Proceedings to be conducted as Commissioners shall determine. Either Government may present oral or written testimony and have tho right of eross-examination of oral testimony. Any report or document alluded to, to be furnished to the other party if caled for. The case to be closed within six months of the date of the Commission and the award to be given as soon as possible after. This period may be oxtended 3 months longer in case of a vacanoy ocourring among the Commissioners.

## sEPENSES HOW patd.

Art. 25.-Commissioners to employ neces-
sary officers. Eacla party to pay its own Cammissioner and asent. All other oxpenses to be equally divided.

## FREEDOM OF ST. LATRENCE.

Art. 26.-The St. Lawrence to the sea, shall be open for purposes of commerce to citizens of the U. S. subject to any laws and regulations not inconsistent with free navigation. The rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, shall in like manner be open and free to British subjects.

## CANADIAN CANALS.

Art. 27.-Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to socure to U.S. citizens the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on equal terms with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Gorernment of the U. S: engages that Her Britannic Majesty's subjects shall enjoy on equal terms the use of the St. Clair Flats canal, and engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects the use of the Stato canals connnected with the narigation of lakes and rivers crossed by the boundary line on terms of equality with the U. S. citizens.

## LAKE MICHIGAN FREE.

Art. 28.-The navigation of Lake Michigan to be also freo for purposes of commerce to British subjects.

## bond privileged.

ART. 29.-Goods, wares or merchandise arriving at Boston, Portland, or New York or any other port that may be especially designated by the President, destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, maybe entered at the custom house, and conveyed without payment of duties, through United States Territory, under such regulations as the United States Government may from time to time prescribe, and under like regulations, goods may be conveyed for export from sucb possessions to the said ports. The same regulations to apply to goods destined for the U. S. arriving at any of Her B. M. ports in Her N. American possessions.

## CARRYING PROVISIONE.

Art. 30.-British subjects to be allowed to carry free of duty, goods, \&c., from one pert of the U.S. to another on the $\$ \mathrm{St}$. Lawrence. Great Lakes and the rivers connecting them, provided a part of such transportation be made by land carriage or in bond through the Dominion of Canada, under such regulations as may be agreed on by the two Governments. U.S. citizens in like manner to convey goods from one port in the Duminion to another, provided such transportation be partly in bond and by land carriage. The U. S. Government not to impose any export duties on goods carried under this articl through U.S. territory, and Her Majesty's Government to urge upon the Dominion of Canada and other colonies not to impose such dlities; the U.S. Government. in case such duties are imposed, to suspend the right of carrying under this article, and also to suspend the said right in case the Dominion of Canada deprive the citizens of U. S. of the use of the canals in the Dominion on equal terms with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

LUMBER EXPORT DUTIES IN N. B.
Art. 31.-Her B. M. Government engages
to urge on the Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that no export duty shall be levied on timber cut on American territory in the state of Maine, watered by the St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the U. S. from that Province. In case such duty continues to be levied after one year from the ratification of the treaty, the U.S. Government may suspend the right of carrying under article 30 of this Treaty.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

ART. 32.-Articles 18 to 25 to extend to New foundland so far as applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the U. S. Congress, shall not embrace Newfoundland in the laws enacted for carrying those articles into effect, then this article to be void, but not in any way to impair the other articles of the Treaty.

ASSENT OF OANADA.
Art. 33.-Articles 18 to 25 and 30 to take effect as soon as the laws required shall have been passed by the respective Legislatures, and to remain in force 10 years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either party shall have given notice to the other of their wish to terminate the same.

## PAOIFIC BOUNDARY.

ART. 34.-The boundary line through the channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Islands and the Straits of Fuca, to be submitted to the award of the Emperor of Germany.
ART. 35.-Such award to be considered absolutely final and conclusive, and to be operative from the day of the dare of the delivers thereof.
ART. 3f.-The case, with evidenee of each party to be laid before the Emperor within 6 months of the ratification of the Treaty, and a copy of such case communicated by each party to the other; any evidence, documents. \&c., to be use $d$ as either party consider necessary. Each party to be at liberty to draw up a counter statement to be mutually communicated within 6 months of laying the first case before the arbitrator.
Art. 37.-Copies of any document alluded to, to be furnished if called for. Arbitrator to hear a counsel for either party if he think fit.
ART. 38.-The Representatives of the two powers at Berlin, to be considered the agents of their respective Governments.
Art. 39.-Arbitrator to act in person or by persons named by him, in the presence or absence of agents, orally or by writing as he shall see fit.
Abt. 40.- Arbitrator to appoint secretary at such rate of remuneration as he thinks preper.
ART. 41.-Arbitrator to deliver with his award an account of all expenses, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two Governments equally.
Art. 42.-Arbitrator requested to give written award as early as possifle after the whole case has been laid before him.

## Ratification of treaty.

Art. 43. -Treaty to be ratified by Her B Majesty and the President of U.S. within 6 months from date thereof or earlier if possible.

The following tables compiled from the statements made by the Insuranee Companies to the Government, will show the nature and extent of the business done in Canada by Companies licensed by the Minister of Finance:



These figures compare with those of the preceding year as foHows:-

'The Accident business of the Traveller's, Hartford, was as follows:-

| Premiums received...... | $\$ 32,50070$ | No. of New Policies issued..... | 2,423 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Amount of New Policies.. | $5,671,50000$ | No. of Policies become Claims |  |
| Amt. of Pol. become Cl'ms | 9,20972 | Amount Claims in suspense... $\$ 1,60000$ |  |

The following is the summary of the Inland Marine Insurance Business in Canada, in 1870:-

| Name of Company. | \% \% |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { Policies } \\ \text { (new). } \end{gathered}$ | Amount at Risk. |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ciaims } \\ \text { paid in } \\ 1870 . \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American. | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 及tna........ | No return received. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CANADIAN. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British America... |  | 2,326 | 4,416,701 00 | 565,700 00 |  |  | 30,098 24 |  | 5,000 00 |
| Provincial <br> Western | $\dddot{66,717} 9$ | i,703 | $4,885,544000$ | 284,770 00 |  |  | $\|$34,007 <br> 36,871 <br> 64 | 866 3,856 59 | 40000 None. |
|  | 6, | 1,75 | 4,800,04 0 | 23, |  |  |  |  |  |

The Briton Medical, the London and Lancashire and the Sun Insurance Companyiof Montreal (not iong in operation) made no returns.

## INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

There has been a recent decision in the Court of Appeals, Montreal, affecting the pusition of American Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, of which we subjoin an abstract, as being of importance to insurers:-
In 1867, Daniel Butters, of Montreal, took out two poliches with the Columbian Insurance Company (which had their head office in New York and by their Montreal Agenoy h: 1 made a deposit of money in the Bank of (siontreal) for goods shipped on board the Micmac, bound for Glasgow. The vessel and caryo were lost. The policies were transferred to Steele \& Cr. The Company became insolvent. Steele \& Co. sued and seized their money in the Bank. The receivers intervened. and claimed the right to talke this money to New York for the benefit or the creditors generally. But the Superior Court, by a judgment rendered by Jxikge Rfonk, Nov. 23,1867 , disallowed this pretension. The Receivers apealed; but the majority of the cuirt of Appeals sustained the judgment of the lower Court, by a judgment of which the following is a summary :-
Mr. Justice Drummond dissenting, said,that the tendency of modern legislationin France and England was to treat Bankrupt Laws as of more than local effect and application. Several authorities were here quoted in support of this view. "Now, a foreign judgment makes full proof in England. It is argued by respondents that because the Ulited States would not give up the assets of an insolvent to the assignee here, if creditors there objected, that we
should treat them in the same manner. It is nothing against our law surely, even if it is more liberal than the law of another countrs."
Mr. Justice Badgley, for the majority, considered the authorities quoted not applicable to this case. The Company had a business domicile here, and the contract was made here. These Receivers did not in fact correspond to our Assignees in Insolvency; but are mere sequestrators named by the Court. Story rightly says that forioign laws are not extra territorial, especially when they are pretudicial to the subjects of the country. They can have force only by virtue of the legislation of the latter, cz when they form part of the contract. Butour authorities have legislated directly contrary to Appellant's pretensions, in declaring that all seizures must be determined by the laws of Lower Canada. It is known that Assignee appointed in England obtains control of all the property of the Insolvent in freland, Scotland, or the Colonies. But this is in virtue of special Imperial legislation. He could not withdraw property from the United States if there were creditors there unpaid. This money attached in the Bank is now under the control of our Courts, and we cannot allow it to be taken to a foreign country to the injury of the creditors here. Judgment confirmed.
It may be added that this is not a case of deposit under the Act requiring deposits for the protection of insurers; but it seems to establish the principle of law that all the as. sets or any foreign Company which may be found in Canada will be held for the benefit of Canadian creditors.

MUTUAT INSURANCE.
The returns of the Mutual Insurance Companies made to the Government under the Act3 Vic. cap. 48, are of a very imperfect character,-in fact of a character almost too imperfect for tabulation. We, however, make a taljulation which we subjoin of such returns as we have been able to obtain; not with a view of showing the actual amount of operation under the several heads of the table, but the amount so far ascertained, Which it is to be hoped may be more perfect in future years. The table as we give it will further serve to show the condition of the Companies which have made returns. The
panies is very considerable. The total amount of risks as shown by the imperfect returns received, foot up to $\$ 44,111,854$.
In addition to these Companies there is a very extensive system of Mutual Fire Insurance, which has been practised by the French Canadians in the Province of Quebec. Without the actual organization of Companies, there is a sort of understanding among neighbours, which amounts to Multual Insurance, under which if one man burns, his neighbour makes good his loss. This has been traditional for several generations, and in practice has been found to work well.
We subjoin the table referred to:-

Statement of the affairs of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, made in accordance with the Act 3 Vic., cap. 48.


## 

The Dominion Patent Office has already attained to a point of importance．The number of applications for ？atents and of Patents grantell has steadily augmented for a number of years past，showing the activi－ ty of Canadian inventive genius．The fol－ lowing table，taken from the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture，shows the com－ paraiive progress for 16 years：－

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It may be of interest to publish a classified list of the Patents taken out in 1870，showing the directions taken by the inventive genius of Canada．Patents having reference to Agriculture are in by far the largest num－ ber：－

## Clussified List of Patents of Invention， 1870.

Agriculture，including implements and
operations．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 122
Metallurgy and manufacture of Motais．． 33
Manufacture of fibrous and textile sub－
stances．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 20
Chemical processes，manufactures and compounds
Calorifics，comprising lamps，stoves，\＆c． 61
Steam and gas engines．
20
Navigation and maritime implements．． 7
Mathematical，philosophical and optical instruments

2
Civil engineering and architecture．．．．．．． 40
Land conveyance．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 42
Hydraulic and Pneumatic ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 21
Lever，screw，and other mechanical power．
Grinding mills and mill gearing ．．．．．．．．． 5
Lumber，including machine and tools for preparing and manufacturing ．．．．．．． 35
Stone and clay mauufactures．．．．．．．．．．．． 8
Leather，including tanning，dressing and mannufacture．
Household furniture，machine and im－ plements for domestic purposes ．．．．． 55
Arts，polite，fine and ornamental ．．．．．．．． 6
Fire－arms and implements of war ．．．．．．$\quad 1$
Surgical and medi ${ }^{-}{ }^{2} l$ instruments ．．．．．． 2
Wearing apparel，including implements for manufacturing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Miscellaneous

Total．
The well arranged Model Rooms in the Department of Agriculture，at Oltawa，are free to all．and afiord materials for interest－ ing and instructive study．They are well worth a journey to Ottawa to visit．
We learn from the Report of the Minister that the total number of patents recorded in the Dominion Patent office．as now con－ stituted，is 4726 ．These include the Patent records of the late Province of Canada， those of Ontario and Quebec，Nova Scotia and New Brunswick．Of the total number stated， $3,32 \pm$ were issued under the authority of acts of the late Province of Canada； 230 under the authority of the Patent Act of Nova Scotia； 267 under the law of New Brunswick；and 905 under the present Pa－ tent Act of 1869．Out of the total number of 4,726 patents， 944 are withou t models，being of such a nature as not to ：admit of models being furnished；or pot requaring any．

The office of Copy Rights, Trade Marks, and Industrial Designs, has been recently scparated from the Patent Office in consequence of increase of business, which may bo expected to continue to grow with the progress of the Dominion.

This separation has taken马place under two Acts of the Dominion Parliament, which may thus be briefly described:-
The "Act respecting the marking of timber," obliges every person engaged in the business of lumbering or getting out timber, and floating or rafting the same in the inland waters of Canada, within the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to register the mark or marks adopted by the owners to distinruish such property.
The copyright Act requires that every applicant for a coryright must accompany his application with two copies of the work intended to be copyrighted. One of these copics i: deposited in the hands of the Librarian of Parliament, the other is kept of record in the office of copyrights.

The number of books, pieces of music,
paintings, photographs, and statuettes already deposited in the Department of Agriculture, now amounts to 160.
The following table shows the number of copyrights registered, certificates of copyrights, trade marks registered, certificates of trade marks, industrial designs, and certificates of industrial designs, timber marks registered and certificates of timber marizs, during the year 1870, as compared with the two previous years:-


## Frientific qifturs.

The following is a brief extract of some scientific discoveries, \&c., of popular interest ; and is proposed in future numbers of the Year $1300^{\prime}$ ' to make an Annual Register of scientific discoreries a fcature of interest:-
To Test Petroledni-According to a writer in tho Scientific American the storage of reince petroleum, if pure, is not dangerous, cven in large quantities. It is not so infammable as alcohol. It does not "flash" and does not ignite until it is heated to $100^{\circ}$ or $110^{\circ}$ Fah. It does not form gases or vapors, and cvaporates very slowly oven when exposed in shallow vesscls. It is the adulteration with naptea, ac., which renders it explosive and dangerous. To test purity, neither cooour nor tasto can bo rolicd on. The only reliable test is tho temprature of the "fashing" point. To apply this pour the oil to bo tested into a saucer, about half an inch deep, then hold a burning match or tape near the surface. At the point of contact the combustion is often very lively as the tape draws up some of the liquid; but if the petroleum be free and safe from riaptha, the flame docs not spread over the surface. If tho petroleum has been adulterated, as soon as the match touches the surface, a blue lambent flamo flashes across it, and in a few moments the body of the oil will be on firo. Such an oil is dangerous-liable to cxplode in lamps and give off inflammable vapor at all times. Any oil which takes fire over the wholo surfaco when a match is held near its surface, and continues to burn ought to be at onve condemned and thrown into the street. Tho writer lays stress on this experiment, because he has actually seen a country dealer pour petroleum into a saucer and ignite it in ihis way as a proof that it was not dangerous! If there were a right legal inspection of petro'cum it might save many lives and müch property, and be a great protection to the community.
New Springs at Bath, England.-A leakage occurring in the hot springs of the King's Bath, at Bath, in making excavations to discover the cause, two new springs were discovered, 22 feet below the surface, at a tem-
perature of 110 degrees, ‘and yielding 20 gallons a minute.
Importance of Cleansing the Skin.-If a coat of varnish or other substance impervious to moisturo be applied to tho entire skin, death will take place in about six hours. If the fur of a rabbit or skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naptha, life will ceaso in a couple of hours.
Polisheng Floors.-Instead of wax, solublo glass is more employed for polishing fioors. Tho floor is first well cleaned, and tho cracks filled with a cement of water, glass and chalk or gypsum, then a water-glass of 63 to derrces of the thickness of syrup is applicd with a stiff brush-colouring may be imported in a second coat, and additional coats given till the requisite polish is attained. By pamicating the last layer, and putting on a coating of oil, a still higher finish may be given.

Iron Paper. - The mill manager of the Upper-forest Tin Works, near Swansea, has succeeded in making a sheet of iron papor the finest in appearance and the thinnest yet made. The iron was made on the premises. It was worked in a finery with charcoal and the usual blast ; then taken to the hammer to bo found into a regular flat bot tom ; thence conveyed to the balling furnace, when sufficiently heated, taken to the rolls, lengthened and cut into proper lengths, piled up and sent to the balling furnace again, when heated. passed through the rolls, and back again to the furnace, and when brought to the proper pitch, back to the rolls, and made into : thoroughly good bar. It was then taken t, tho tin mills, and rolled, passed through the cold rolls to give it the polish, and now stands the thinnest sheet of iron on record. It is 10 in. by $5^{2}$, and weighs ${ }^{2}$ grains, and woul 4 require 4,100 to make an inch in thickness.
Ea astic and Sweet Glue.-Good common glue, dissolved in water. on a water bath, and the wator cvaporated till the clue is of thick consisten 2e, Glycerine, equal in weight to the glue to be added. and the heating continued till all the water has been driven off when the
mass is poured into moulds or on a marble slab. This mixture is for stamps, printers rollers, \&c. The sweot glue for ready use by moistening with the tongue, is made in the same way, substituting treacle for glycerine.
The Voracity of the Pickerel.-According to tho Massachusetts Fishery report, the pickezel is pre-eminently voracious. Two young pickercl, ate in 3 days 410 minnows about an inch long.

Shainking Wood.-A writer in an English journal says that small pieces of non-resinous wood can be perfectly seasoned by boiling them 4 or 5 hours, the wood shrinking onetenth in the operation. Trees felled in full leaf, in June or July, and allowed to lie till their leaves are all fallen, will be almost dry, tho leares not dropping off till they have exhansted the sap of the tree. The time required is a month or 6 weeks, according to the weather.

Paper Car Wheels.-This manufacture is just now exciting much interest. The paper is cut into discs the diameter of the wheel, and subjected to a pressuro of a ton and a half to tho square inch, and then secured by iron flanges, held by bolts passing through them and the paper, an iron flanged or stcel tire is put on. It is claimed that these wheels are noiseless, do not shrink with the weather, afford $a$ stay to the tire and lateral support in turning curves, and are stronger than any othermaterial of the same weight.
Hydro-Chloral.-No Iittlo harm may result from the free uscof this new narcotic. It has yaluablemedicinal propertics, and is an admirable sedative, butits habitual use is said to bo attended with more danger than that of almost any other drug commonly used. It aggravates rheumatism and skin diseases, causes irritation of mucous membranc of the nose and throat, and a dimness of sight, A case is mentioned of an overdose resulting in paralysis.
Railway Tunnel.-An Engineer employed by the Turkish Government has planned a railway Tunnel to be mado in sections and sulbmerged $i 4$ fect below the surface of the Bosphorus. It is to bo moored to the bottom by chain cables, and thus connect Europe and Asia by railvay.
Danger of Using Zinc.-The increasing use of zine is developing its poisonous character. In paint, many painters dare not touch it. The galvanized iron pipes so generally substituted for lead for water pipes, are iron coated with zinc. These in contact with water. afford tho most farorable conditions for corrosion of the zine, and the salts of zine thus dissolved in the water, causes sickness in many families.

Spoitaneous Gzneration, Dr Frankland, who £urnished Dr. Bastian with the sealed tubes, with which he claimed to have proved spontaneous generation. has been making further experiments. He took 4 tubes, put in them a solution of carbonate of ammonia and phosphate of soda in distilled water. exhausted the air, and sealing them, exposed them to a temperature of $155^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. for 4 hours. The hardest glass laving sometimes invisible cracks, the tubes were plunged in baths of sulphuric or carbolic acid to prevent germs being conveyed through these. They were then subjected to a continuous temperature of from 60 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in daylight and sunlight for 5 months. The liquid became turbid, and corroded the inner walls of the tubes. A most searching microscophical examination showed appearances like those described by Dr. Bastion, but with no evidence of life. What he took for animal organisms were shown to be
splinters and globules of glass corroded from the surface by the liquid.
Mending Water Pipis.-A Britiah scientific publication gives the following ingenious method. Tho two ends of the pipe were plugged and a small pile of broken ice and salt placed around them, in five minutes the water in the pipe was frozen, the plugs removed, a short piece of pipe incerted and soldered, and in 5 minutes more the ice was thawed and the water flowing through.

The Rings orsaturn.-Pirof. Struve of Pultowa, has been for years watching the rings of Saturn ; the inner one of the 3 rings, an obscure, partly transparent mass of what appeared to bo vapor, has beenseen to approach the body of tho planet, and widen its distance from the other rings. During several months past ithas fallen more rapidly, and finally has closed upon the body of the planet, forming a belt gradually diffused over the surface, until now there is no sign of the ring left.

Expliriment with Iron.-Galvanic Iron.Mr. Jacobi of St. Petersburg, noticing that iron, obtained by galvanic deposit is very hard and very brittle, but when heated loses thesequalities, was led to believe that as at first deposited, it must contain gas, and on heating a small quantity carefully, nearly 18 volumes of gas, chiefiy hydrogen were driven off and collected.
Steel Printing Type.-M. Banes of Paris, has talken out a patent for the manufacture of steelprinting types. He employs a machine similar to those for making pins or nails; a roll of wire is placed on a reel, the machine nips off a piece of a given length and forcesone end in tho steel dye. After leaving the machine, the types are trimmed by hand, placed in metal boxes with the material for cementation, and heated to a proper temperature in a furnace. The inventor says, that with a single machine and steam of only one-horse power, he can manufacture 35,000 types in 12 hours, and that while theso are more perfect and durable, they are also cheaper than ordi nary type.

Disinfectants.-The French Savans have lately been discussing this question. The frst rank was given to phenic acid. Experiments made in England show that where phenic acid was used certain epidemics disappeared.

New Method of Lating Dust.-A Mr Cooper, who undertook the watering of Marylebone parish, London, has devised a new system of "laying the dust" in streets. He utilizes the moisture suspended in the atmosphere, by saturating the roads with a solution of deliquescent salts. A sort of concrete is formed of the detritus of the road surface and the chemicals and the dust is concreted in masses too large to be blown about by the winds.

Fever and Agoz.-The Cleveland (Ohio) 'Herald' gives the following very simple remedy for this disease: "A teaspoonful of common salt taken in water, and a teaspoonful put inside each stocking next the foot just as the chill is coming in. The editor of the paper vouches for the efficacy of this treatment.

Porson.-If a person has swallowed poison and no antidote is at hand, give warm or cold water as fast as possible. Tepid water is the best, but if not at hand, give cold water till a physician arrives.
Iron and Stcel not affected by Fiost.At a recent discussion in Manchester, Dr. Toule, Sir W. Fairbairn, and Mr. Spencer, described experiments which show that the effect of very low temperatures, when noticeable at all, is rather to strengthen the texture
of iron and eteel, and make them more elastic. The mpre frequent breaking of rails and railway machinery in winter is caused by the frozen condition of the ground, depriving it of its yielding qualities, and the existence of flaws in the metal into whioh water penetrates, and expands in freezing.

Petroleju as a Fuil.-At the Laclede Rolling Mills, St. Louis, there is a simple looking machine which appears to have overcome all the objections to the use of petroleum as a fuel. It congists of a couple of upright cylinders, one inside the othor, in which the crude petroleum is vaporized by contact with tubes charged with super-heated steam. The hydro-carbon gas thus created is mingled with other super-heated stoam as it passesfrom the recepticle to a jet where it is burned. The heat is regulated by turning a stop cock in the pipe. The advantages over coal are said to be, the heat is more intense, is invariable, being free from sulphur and carbon, and makes purer iron ; it saves the handling of coal and ashes, and cleaning of grates, works less injury to the furnace, ereates no smolke, the fire oan be brought to a white heat in ono-third the time required by coal, and there is a saving in fuel of from 25 to 50 per cent.

CONSUMPTTON OF SMOKr.-An invention for securing the consumption of smoke, in use by
Messrs. Mitchell \& Co., Craig street. Montreal, is very simple and yet seems to have effectually solved the problem of smoke consumption. It consists of a tube. through which is led a steam pipe of small diameter, both carried.

into the furnaces. The tube is fixed immediinto the furnaces. The tube is fixed immediathely above the door of the furnase, and when | the fire is fed, steam is turned on by two |
| :--- |
| brunches, |
| into which the pipe is divided. The | rush of the steam through the pipe and the draught carry in air, which mixes with the steam before it plays on the fire. In a very short time the black smoke disappears, being consumed insife the furnace.

HYDROSTATIC WEIGHing.--A new hydrostatic weighing machine may be seen in use at the Millwall docks. The principle of the apparatuz consists in filling an open top cylinder with water and suspending it from a crane. A piston is fitted with the rod passing downward through the cylinder, and terminating in an eye for the attachment of the goods to be weighed. The dial gauge on the exterior shows the pressure and consequently the weight. The merits of this invention are extreme simplicity and portability. A machine to weigh ten tons weighs itself only 84 lbs. Machines to weigh up to a ton can be made to go into the pocket, oil can be used instead of Water and is preferable in the winter months. The danger of leaking is obviated by the $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { moulder or cup leather packing, which from } \\ & \text { its peculiar form, becomes tighter with every }\end{aligned}\right.$ increase of pressure.
To Preskeve Water from PutridityBits of iron will prevent water from becoming putrid. Sheet iron or iron trimmings are the best. The offensive smell of water in vases of flowers can be prevented by putting a few small nails in the bottom of the vases.
A New Use for Shmer.-A New Zealand farmer having more sheep than he could keep, killed a number, and threw their carcases into a stream. A short time after he discovered that they had been converted by the action of the running water into an inodorous waxy substance which would easily burn, and a quantity of it was sold to the colonial soap makers. More recently in England a number of eels have andergone the same change, and the masses of adepocire are described by
Mr. Frank Buckland as of a dirty white color
very light, and to the touch like a stearine candle.
GIANT Powdir.-As an explosive, this new powder is destined to supplant, nitro glycerine and ordinary pcisder. It possesses the powerful qualities of the former besides being perfectly safe to handle and transport. Its power is 40 times greater than ordinary blasting powder. Boulders of large size can be broken by exploding the powder on their surface. One factory in Germany already produces over a million pounds monthly.
PXROGRAPEY is a now art invented in. England, of printing by fire through a series of metallic cylinders, which burn into the wood any desiga required and which is indestruotible. It is of great beauty and the cost very liftile, and is likely to supersede in a great measure much of the hand work now done.
Disinficting $W$ Prer.- Metallic iron is said to be the simplest means of keeping water fresh. The Thames water taken to sea in iron tanks becomes sweet and remains so during a long voyage. A leech and some iron filings were put in a vessel with a very small quantity of water, and at the end of six months the water was quite fresh, and the leech alive and healthy.
Rail road Signal.-A gentleman connected with one of the Western roads has invented a valuable railroad signal light. In the centre of the roof of the rear car, over the rear axle, is placed a square lantern with alternate panes of white and red glass. This is connected by a shaft with one of the axles in such a way that 8 revolutions of the axle makes one of the lanterns. When the car stops the lantern ceases to revolve. On each side of this lantern are two others, connected with the axle in such a way that when the train is moving forward a solid red light is displayed, and if backing, a green light. By observing these lights an engineer coming up in the rear can tell whether the train before is moving backwards or forwards, or standing still.
Steel Manufacture.-A rival to the Bessemer process is adopted at the works at Givors, France. Gas is used both as a heating agent. and for improving the quality of the iron by purification. Iron of a secondary quality can be used to obtain steel for certain special purposes. By combined action of air and gas, acting alternateiy by means of oxidation and reduction in keeping the waste at minimum, decarbonizing and recarbonizing the nature of the product aan be regulated at will and with certainty. The operation takes from an hour to an hour and a half, and the process can be arrested at a moment, giving the desired quality of steel.
New Matkrial for Shyp Bullding.-Colonel W. C. Czerchres, Oxford street, London, has porfected a discovery named Zopissu, out of which he makes paper boards for ships, forts, houses, \&c. One of these, an inch in thickness, was fired at by a Whitworth rifle, and a similar shot directed against a solid oak block 10 inches thick. The ball went clean through the oak, but theig paper it only penetrated three-fourths of an inch. They are non-absorbent and incombustible. large jet of gas was applied to the surface of one of them. Combustion only took place at the part to which the flame was applied. The material was discovered many years ago in Egypt, by Colonel Czerchrey, and it appears that when applied to paper, it forms a marerial and absolute non-conductor to heat, cold and electricity.
New mode of Making Bread.-Put the wheat in a vessel, covered with water, and stir until the lighter grains and extraneous parti-
cles are dissolved or left floating on the surface. Free the mass from the water, and put into a cylinder like a nutmeg grater, whose revolutions will remove the outer skin of the grain. Immerse the wheat thus cleansed in twice its weight in water, heated to 95 degrees, add 1 part of half dry yeast and $b$ or 6 oz . of glucose to 200 parts of water. A day in this bath will give the necessary absorption and fermentation. The water being then removed put the stiffened mass through rollers, which mash it into a glutinous pulp and mix regularly through the whole bulk all the remaining particles of bran. The dough is then put into a trough, flavored with water into which salt has been thrown and allowed to absorb more water if necesssry and then thoroughly kneaded by hand. When sufficiently light, put it in the oven.
an Automatic Railuay Signal, for crossings, and to prevent collisions at stations has been introduced. It is worked by electricity, an alarm being given on approach of a train by the engine striking a lever placed at a suitable distance on the track.
The Influence of Sunlight on Hellth.Late experiments tend to show that in climates where nudity is not incompatible with health, the exposure of the whole surface of the body to light is favorable to the regular formation of the body, and isolation in the open air is suggested as a means to restore healthy formation to scrofulous children, and is said to be exceedingly useful in consumptive diseases.
Croup.-A German physician recommends the inhalation of pure glycerine as a remedy for croup, the remedy to be used early and frequently, at intervals of from half an hour to an hour and a half, and about 15 minutes at a time.
A new "Automattc House Pump" has been invented in Boston, which by the extra heat of a common range or stove boiler will fill the tank at the top of any dwelling from any pipe, well, or stream in or near a building without any other labour than turning a screw to be let alone till the tank is full and then turned back.
Velocity of Electric Waves.-The velosity of electric waves through the Atlantic cables has been ascertained by Professor Gould to be from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second. Telegraph wires upon poles in the air :onduct the electric waves with a velocity nore than double this. It is a curious fact that the rapidity of the transmission increases with the distance between the wire and the marth, or with the height of the support. The "Journal des Telegraphes" says that wires olaced upon poles slightly elevated transmit signals with a velocity of 12,000 miles a secand ; and those at a considerable height give $\downarrow$ velocity of 16,000 or 20,010 miles.
To Save Buildings in Busi Fires.-In the oountry, when bush fires are beginning to pread the following directions by Alfred Perry of Miontreal, will be of great value; Remove all fences or anything that will burn, while the fire is yet some few hundred feet tway. See that each building has one or more active men in charge of it: have a ladder that will reach to the roof : close ail windows and doors, and keep close watch of any sparks lighting on the roof. Roofs whitewashed with lime will resist any danger from ${ }^{\text {Ifalling em- }}$ bers. Have a barrel of water outside of the building. In this put a bucket of salt. If the jparks fly in quantities, wet the roof with this, it will resist the fire for days. Remove all spouts inless you can stop them up and keep them illed with water. This will keep the fire from reeping up the eaves.

Weathering of Coal.-An importantstatement lately appeared in a German journal on the effect produced on stone coal by exposure to atmospheric agencies. The property which coal has of taking up oxygen is modified byits per-centage of disposable hydrogen. This becomes oxidised with a certain portion of the carbon : since on one hand water is formed, and on the other oxygen combines; directly with the coal. The carbon of stone coal, possesses at a temperature of $375^{\circ}$ Fah., a variable affinity to oxygen, 5 or 6 per oent, combining with it and forming carbonic acid, and the rest, showing little or no affinity for it. These experiments apply equally well to ordinary atmospheric temperatures. Weathering of coal is ascribed to the absorption of oxygen, Moisture, as such, seems to have no accelerating influence upon the weathering of coal. Pure coal, heaped upis for nine months 'or a year, unprotected from the weather, and not allowed to become heated, is changed no more than in a perfectly dry locality. The decrease in value for combustible purposes, which coai experiences by the weathering is produced by a decrease of carbon and hydrogen, and increase of oxygen.
Purific Ation or Orl.-Michaud's.method for purifying burning oils: is said to ${ }^{\circ}$ "be the most satisfactory, This is, to introduce sulphuric acid into it the oil in numerous thin streams, air being forced into at the same time, so as to throw the liquid into active movement. The air bubbles carry the impurities with them to the surface and form a copious scum, which is removed from time to time, air being introduced anew until the surface continues entirely clear. To free the oil from sulphuric acid, it is placed in a copper kettle, and steam introduced until it is heated to $212^{\circ}$, at which temperature it is kept half or three quarters of an hour, during which it becomes sufficiently clear to be filtered. it is then drawn off allowed to cool to half the temperature mentioned, and filtered. It is said to exceed in illuminating power and transparency any other oil.

Lrached Ashes (Wood Ashes with Lime) ASMANURE-A German agricultural journal calls renewed attention to the great value of these ashes as manure. Although the soluble salts are removed from these ashes, the insoluble parts, the carbonates, sulphates and phosphates, principally lime salts, remain. There is no substance equal to leached ashes of this kind for manure, not even the richest guano,the vegetation of the cereals becoming broader than common, the stalks more tubular, and the leaves, a dark bluish grey. In meadows where it is applied, the ordinary grass disappears and is replaced by a thick vegetation of red clover which will last for several years.
Water Pest.-The spread of "The Water Pest," a plant living in running water, has caused some alarm in Europe. By its very rapid growth, it chokes up channel ways, impeding the flow of water in mill races, and interfering with fishing. Recently, it is thought, however, that this plant purifies the water, and if planted in streams into which sewers empty will take up entirely and destroy any disagreeble smell and noxious properties. The plant is said to furnish a manure of great value, and ithas been tried with success in paper making,
Destroying Larve of Insects.-It is said that the larve of insects which are injurious to plants' may be exterminated by applying water in which petroleum has been stirred. Applied in this way, the plant is not injured and a small quantity of petroleum is sufficient for a considerable amount of water.

Heaton and Bessener Processes.-An eminent iron master in France, reporting on these two methods of refining iron, concludes that the Heaton, though inferior to the Ressemer for the manufacture of steel, is the best hitherto invented for the purification of ordinary cast iron. This process consists essentially in the addition of nitrate of soda to the melted metal, by which all the impurities, such as carbon, sulphur, \&c., combine chemically with the nitrate and pass off with a loud deflagration, in the form of vapour, leaving the metal in an extraordinarily pure state.
Poison for Mice.-A preparation of one part calomel, five parts wheat flour, one part sugar and one tenth of a part of ultra marine, mixed in fine powder and placed in a dish, is said to be a most efficient poison for mice.
The Self-Purification of Rivers has recently attracted the atteution of scientific men in England. It has been demonstrated that the oxidation of animal organic matters in sewage proceeds very slowly. Supposing a river polluted by 10 per cent of sewage receives for 186 miles no further contamination, it will have lost only two thirds of its injurious and offensive properties. Hence no stream which supplies cities and towns with water can be regarded as even approximately pure, unless the emptying into it of all sewage and manufacturing refuse be prohibited.
Cextennial Exaibition.-An International Exhibition, as a Centennial of American Independence, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the U. S., at Philadelphia
in 1876. A commission of one delegate from each State and Territory is to be appointed by the President to make all necessary regulations.
Sewage Trrigation-Dr. Spencer Cobbold,of England, has microscopically shown the presence of thousands of entozoa in pork fed on the produce of land irrigated with sewage. The introduction into the human system of entozoa, through the medium of cattle fed upon grass irrigated by sewage, is regarded as a new danger to the public health. Dr. Cobbold is of opinion that thousands of cattle in England are thus rendered unfit for food.
Great american Desrrt. - Dr. Sternberg of Kansas, finds this "Great Desert" admirably adapted to stock raising and dairy enterprise: He keeps 130 heads of cattle, which find ample subsistence from the natural grasses, except for about three weeks in the year.
Kouncss is an article of food recently introduced into England. It is of Tartar origin, is made by fermenting milk, agitatitg it during the process: The result is a mixture of alcohol, carbonic acid, lactic acid, and finely divided caseine and butter, with the residue of the sugar and salts of the milk, resembling a mixture of champagne and cream in taste, and supposed to be conducive to health and a preventive of pthisis.
A large deposit of Borax has been discoyered in Juyo Co., California. It is found in beds, slightly impregnated with saltpetre and said to be of superior quality.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE YEAR TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER.

|  | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Aprit | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ucuirary - - | 365 | 31 | 59 | 90 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 2413 | 273 | 304 | 334 |
| February - | 333 | 365 | 28 | 59 | 89 | 120 | 150 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 |
| March - - | 306 | 337 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 | 153 | $18: 1$ | 214 | 245 | 275 |
| April | 275 | 306 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 | 122 | 153 | 183 | 214 | 24 |
| May - | 245 | 276 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 13: | 153 | 184 | 211 |
| June - | 214 | 245 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 94 | 122 | 153 | 18:3 |
| July - - - | 184 | 215 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 62 | 92 | 123 | 153 |
| August - - | 153 | 184 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 31 | 61 | 92 | 122 |
| September - | 122 | 153 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 303 | 334 | 365 | 30 | 61 | 91 |
| Ootober - - | 92 | 123 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 273 | 301 | 335 | 365 | 31 | 61 |
| November - | 61 | 92 | 120 | 151 | 181 | 212 | 242 | 273 | 304 | 334 | 365 | 30 |
| December - | 31 | 62 | 90 | 121 | 151 | 182 | 212 | 243 | 274 | 304 | 335 | 365 |

EXAMPLE.-To find the number of days from the 10th May to the 10th October following. Find May in the first column, and then in a line with that under October, is 153 days. If from the 10 th May to the 25th October it would be 15 days more, or 168 days;
but if from the 10th May to the 1st Cictober, it would be 10 days less, or 143 days. In leapyear, when the last day of February is included between the two dates, there will be one day more than by the table.

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## OCTOBER-1870.

1.-Gen. Lindsay embarks for England. Sir John A. Macdonald visits Kingston after his illness.
4.-Governor General visits Ontario Exlibition. New Brunswick Exhibition opened. Meeting at Montreal for formation Dominion Board of Trade. Much sickness in the German troops before Paris.
5. -Further troubles in China, more assassinations reported.
7.-Close of Provincial Exhibition, Ontario. Prussians remulsed at Gisors. Terrible earthquake in Calabria. Garibaldi arrives in France. Bazaine tries to breals the Frussian lines.
8.-Regatta at Quebec for Champion Cup. Plebiscite of Roman States in favour of Italian unity by immense majority.
9.-Gambetta issues a proclamation from Tours to the people of the Departments.
10.-Roman Provinces formally annexed to Kingdom of Italy. Re-opening of Black Sea demanded by Russia.
11.-Battle near Orleans. Snain đcclares sym pathy with French Republic.
12.-French defeated at Orleans and city taken by Prussians. Race at New York between Yachts Cambria and Dauntless. Death of Gen. Lee.
13.-President Grant signs pardon of O'Neill and qther Fenian prisoners. TorriDle gale in England. Mach damage dove to shipping.
15.-Prince Amadeus, of Sayoy, accepts Spanish Crown. Soissons surrenders to the Prussians.
16.-Terrible hurricane in Cuba. Trochu makes a victorious sortio from Paris and captures a large amount of ammunition, stores, \&o.
17.-Rinderpest breaks out in Prussian camp. Garibaldi addre sses a large force at Besancon and declares all Europe to ve arming against monarchy.
18.-Provisional Government leave Tours or Bordeaux. Insurrection in Martinique. 19.- Meeting of Emigration Conference at Ottawa. The Pope decides not to leave Eome. Manffestation in favour of Peace at Marseilles.
10. Second Huricaile in Cuba. Earthquake throughout Canada. Terms for surrender of Metz propose d by Bazaine.
21.-LOSS of steamship Cambria. Germans enter St. Quentin and occupy Chartres.
22.-Lord Lyons at tempts an armistice, but fails. Prussians inove on Amiens.
24.-Her Majesty writes to the King of Prussia, urging peace. The Prussians are dofeated before Verian. Benator Morton declines the mission 1:0 England.
25. - Intercolonial Railway contracts awarded. Fallure of inegotiations for peace.
26.-Formal publication of Naturalization Convention between England and U. S. Thanksgiving Day. Heavy hail storm at Quebec.
27 .-Metz surrend ers. Bir Francis Fincks meets his constitue nts at Pembroke and reviews the various ofuestions of the day.
23. - Successes of the French in the Eastern Provinces. $G$ : reat distress in Prussia, caused by the War.
29.-Prussians det isated near Rouen. Storm in England; Teleg raph wires down; country flooded by the rains. Crown Price and Prince Frederick Ohiries made Field Marshals.
80.-Thiors gravited safo conduct to Paris.

Typlus Fever of mallgnant character in Prussian camp before Paris.
31.-Great Gale on the Lakes, with much loss of shipping. First snow at Quebec. French occupy Dijon.

## NOVEMBER.

1.-Protestant Institution for Deaf Mutes opened at Montreal. The Empress visits the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe in company With Marshal Bazaine.
2.-Disturbances on Spanish frontier. The King of Prussia and Prince Frederick William summoned to appear before the Grand Loige of Free Masons, at Paris.
3.- Opening of the Quebec Legislature. The French refuse to agree to Wismarci's terms
5.-News from Victoria of the small pox raging with terrible violence.
6.-Lord Mayor's Day. Very dinase for in Loindon.
7.-Capitulation of Verdun.
9.-Elections in New York; Demoicrats gain largely. Lord Mayor's Dineer; Ninisterial cxplanatious made at $i$.
10.-Prussians driven from Orleans. Tirst snow at Toronto. Trial at Kingsion of the two convicts Smith and Mann, for murder of Trail. Norta Elone Railway Bill introduced in Quebec Legislature.
1:-Letter of Prince Gortschakoffreceived in London demanding abolition of E゙ick sea Treaty. English ladies of high rank ask aid of the ladies of Quebec for French refug, ses in Londun. Heavy snow storm in Yuskshire. Anti-German feeling prevailing iv England.
14.-Naval duel at Havanna between Piussian steamer Meteor and French steanier Bouvet; Meteor wins. Country around Dolzai inumdated by the French.
15.-Prince Frederick Charles advances Southward. Mr. Motley, Americen Minister, recalled by cable from J,oidon. Gen. Trochu makes as successful sortiefrom Paris. The Quebec Government and North Shore Rallway Directors agree upon terms. The Quirinal is forclbly entered by Italian authcrities.
16.-Lord Granville replies to Prince Gortschakoff. Great activity at the Admiralty. 17.-Duke of Aosta proclaimed King of Spain.
18.-Russia offers to submit claims to arbitration. Hill, Confederation candidate, elected for Hallfax, Nova Scotia.
10.-Divisions in English Cabinet on Russian question. England renews proposal of armistice. Great activity at War Office. Prussian levy increased from four to six in 1,000. Baden and Hesso join the North German Confederation.

21,-The three Prussian armies effect a junction. States of the Churoh are piaced under interdict.
22. -German armies concentrating on Pa ris. Wurtemburg Joins German Confederation.
23.-Gen. Butler speaks at Boston on Fishory question, \&c., recemmending non-intercourse.
24.-Meeting of North German Parliament; Schleswis sends 2 Danish members. 25.-Grosford Railway, Quebec, opened.
26.- Fellow fever at Lima. New mines of extraordinary richness discovered in Peru.
23.-Conference on Russian question decided upon, to be held at Latadon. French o vacuate A miens.

2n.-Unsuccessful sortie from Paris.
39.- (Bicen Victoria visits Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst. Army of the Loire deicated. Turkey proposes offensive and defonsive alliance with Austria.

## DECEMBER.

1.-Second section of Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railroad, Ontario, opened. Failure of Cable of 1863.
2.-Prussia consents to Conference at Lonlon.
8.-Vote of Quebec Legislature of 2,000,000 acres to North Shore Railroad. Army of the Loire discontinue their Northward movement. Prusslans evacuate Amiens.
4.-Scrious fire in Ottawa. Archbishop of Westminster protests against Italian occupation of Rome. De Paladine evacuates Orleans.
5.-Meeting of Congress of U. S. and Presdent's message read. Ducrot threatens the east bank of the Marne.
6. Imperial Governinent support Dominion on Fishery question. Mr. Motley has carewell audience of the Queen. King William of Prussia is invited to assume the sitle of Emperor of Germany.
7.-Mecting of Ontario Legislature. Great Peform Banquet at Toronto.
8.-King William accepts title of Emperor. Bavariajolns North German Confederation. Prus ian army marching on Tours.
0.-French Government remove to Bordeaux. Explosion of Cartridge Factory at Birmingham, England, with much loss of life.
10.-Gen. Schenck appointed Minister to England by the President. Gambetta applic:s for armistice to allow time for election of National Assembly.

1.     - Senator Chandler introduces B Bill into U.S. Congress for non-intercpurse with Canada. Garibaldi resigns his command.
12.-Iinportant discovery of Petroleam in Cape Broton. Refusal of Trochu to sarrender Paris.
13.-The French are defeated at Beaugency. Phalsbourg surrenders. Russian forces concentrating on Turkish frontier.
14.-The two convicts Mann and Deacon executed at Kingston. Italian Parliament recommend the removal of the Capitai from Florence to Rome. Fenian organization change their name to Irish National Brotherhood.
15.-Prussians occupy Blois. Levy of six men in 1000 ordered in Russia. Austria consents to London Conference.
16.-Steamer Psyche of the "Eclipse" Expedition foundered in the Mediterranean.
17.-Germans retreating along the line of the Loire. Change of gauge on Toronto branch of G. W. Rail was accomplished in a few hours.
18.-Bismarck orders the forests in France to be cut down. Attempted mediation of Austria unsuccessful.
20.-Distress in Paris from scarcity of food. King William disclaims intention of soizing Luxembourg. Mr. Bright resigns.
21.-Earl Granville issues Invitations to Conference. French armies of the Loire and of the West effect a junction.
22.-Great Eclipse. Battle near Toars. Prussians evacuate the city. Satistactory Despatches respecing the Fisheries receired at Ottawa.
23.-Austria, Prassia and England offer art asylum to the lope. Meeting of Peace Uonference fixed for dril January.
24.-Quebec Legislaturo promgued. Fe-
nian convicts in England liberated.
25.-Fire in Richmond, Virginia; several lives lost. Woollon manufactory, Cornwall, Ontario, burned down.
26.-Sinking of British ships in the Seine, by the Prussians; great excitement in England. Mont Cenis tunnel wierced through. Destructive fire in St. Thomas, Ontario.
27.-Bombardment of Paris commenced. Intense cold in North of France.
28.-Danubian Principalities declare their independence. Attack upon Gen. Prim.
29.-Prussians apologize for sinking British vessels. Railway openod botweon Amherst, N. S., and Sackville, N. B.
30.- French and Prussians suffer terribly from cold. Tiber overflows; half Rome flooded.
31.-Death of Gen. Prim Lorn wounds received in the attack on the Witho

## JANUARY-1871.

1.-King Victor leaven Ir Fome. King William holds a reception at V'ersailles.
2.-Navigation of Thames obstructed by ice. Prussian and French soldiers frozen to death.
3.-Jules Fravre appointed to attend Conference in Iondon. French army successful along the Loire. King Amadeus enters Madrid and is recelved with enthusiasm.
4.-French fire at Paris is silenced. Much suffering in Paris for want of Fuel. Ontario Legislature is re-opened. Gov. Hoffman, in Message to New York Legislature, condemns the Protective Policy.
5.-Austria recognizes the new German empire. Frencinarmies continue to advance. Cold in Franco extreme. WNew Spanish Cebinet completed. The lombardment of Southern forts of Paris commenced.
6.-Paris is bombarded on two sides. Fort DIssy silenced. French Generals advan. cing to relieve Paris. Snow storm in Manitoba; all the roads blocked.
7.-Fenian convicts in England embark for New York.
8.-The Fish-Moties correspondence is published. Ice-bridge formed at Montreal. Bismarck admits the English claim to indemnity for seizing of ships in the Seine.
10.-Mr. Shaw Lefevre is appointed Hom Becretary. At a metting at Greenwich Mrr Gladstone is asked to resign his seat. Dominion Government conclude arrangements for line of commanication with For Garry through British territory.
11.-Elections take place in Manitoba quietly. Garibaldi is defeated. Chanzy retreatiog.
12.-The army of the Lofre defeated and Le Mans occupled by the Prussians. Col. Hery explosion in Staffordshire.
13.-Bill for paymert of Alabama claims introduced into U. S. Congress.
14.-Fenian misoners in Dublin are released. British Navy Is being put into efficient condition.
15.-Vigorous sorties of French from Parieverywhere repalsed.
16.-Prince de Joinville requested by Gambetta to leave France. Severe Bombardment of Parts.
17.-Serious disturbandes in N. Carolina. Cuban insurgents surrender.
18.- Lominion Board of Trade meets in Ottawa Census Commissioners Gazetted. 19.-Snow storm throughout the West of unparalleled severity. Bombardment of Paris is discontinued. Conference is openci
it London, Earl Granville presiding. King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany. Bourbaki is defeated near Bellfort by Von Werder.
23.-Swedish army recommended to be increased. Germans occupy Tours.
21.- The French make a last attempt to break throngh the Prussian lines. Longwy is burned. Legislature of British Columbia pass resolutions in favour of Confederation. Faidherbe is beaten before St. Quentio.
22.-Garibaldi is victorious at Dijon. Coldest day of the winter in Ontario.
23.-Prussian military authorities grant passport to Jules Farre to attend London Conference. The Alabama question is reopened at Washington by Sir E. Thornton. Trochu resigns the command in Paris. It is decided to increase the British fleet in West Indies.
21.-Pope refuses to accept any terms but complete restitution of the States of the Church. Fayre and Bismarciz discuss terms of Capitulation.
25.-The Conference at London is again adjourned. Longwy capitulates. Sir Roderick Murchison receives a letter from Dr. Li vingstone. Bismarck is appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.
20.-U. S. Government abandon certain pesitions formerly taken on Alabama cl ims. Great snow storm in Ontario. Last day of cold spell. Guizot writes to G ladstone remonstrating on England's nonenterference in behalf of F'rance.
27.-Jules Favre returns to Paris. Bombe rdment is resumed. Greatactivity among Lonapartists.
's,-Articles of Capitulation are signed.
Terms announced in a letter from Emperor ol Germany. Manitoba Ministry is formed. MIore than 2,000 Indians died of small-pox on the Saskatchewan.
29 . Small-pox epidemic in London. Fire in Montreal; three lives lost.
iO. - No person is allowed to leave Paris Wilthout permit from the authorities. No $G$ urman soldiers allowed to enter Paris. 1 I ouse of Representatives, Washington, on notion of Senate pass address of welcome to Fenian prisoners from England. County Council of Gaspe send thanks to Dominion Government for protection of fisheries. The Porte insists the full control of the Dardanelles, \&c., shall be restored to Turkey. Reports of famine in Persia are confirmed.
81.-Railroads and rivers in France are reopened for transportation of food to Paris. Postal communication is re-opened with London. Small-pox breaksoutat St. John, N.B., and canses considerable alarm.

## FEBRUARY.

1. Orleans Princes offer themselves as candidates for National Assembly. The Dykes at Smyrna are destroyed by a torrent, and a large part of the towninundated. The French army under Bourbaki enter Switzerland. Decree ordering elections for National Assembly issued.
2. Opening of Legislature of Nova Scotia. No election for French National Assembly is to be held in Alsace. The French army in Switzerland obliged to disband.
3.- Attempt to assassinate Trochu. Orleans Princes withdraw their candidature. Dissensions between Farre and Gambetta.
4.-Great suffering in Saskatchewan district; small-pox still raging, and provisions scarce. Fires at Cobourg and Newmarket, Ontario.
5.-Small-pox spreading rapidly at St. John, N. B. Proclamation of Louis INapo leon calling for a free vote of French people for the National Assembly.
6.-Terrible accident on Hudson River Railroad; twenty lives lost.
7.-Her Majesty opens Imperial Parliament, and recommends vote by Ballot, and re-organization of army. Meeting of Eastern Conference. Pacific solution of questions arrived at.
8.-Road from Fort Garry to Lake of Woods completed. French apply for prolongation of armistice. Gambetta resigns.
9.-Wreck of steamer Crescent on coast of Ireland. Thiers is elected to French National Assembly, Royal Commission appointed to settle Fishery and Alabama qucstions. Military Chest of French army of the East surrendered to Swiss Government.
10.-Destructive fire at St. Thomas, Ontario. Recognition of new Spanish dynasty by the Pope. Italian Parliament passes Bill to provide afund for the support of the Pope. U. S. members of High Commission appointed. Cattle plague breaks out among cattle at Brest sent for relief of Paris.
11.-Queen sends message asking for dowry for Princess Louise. Great gale=on English coast. British Governmentıadvises Prussia to arbitrate.
3.     - Sir John Rose declines to act on High Commission, and is replaced by Sir Stafford Northcote.
13.-V icar General Taschereau is appointed R. C. Archbishop of Quebec. Preparatory sitting of French National Assembly. Conditions of peace accepted by Bordeaux Government. House of Commons votc Dower for the Princess Louise.
14.-Gambetta resigns his command and leaves France. French elections generally in favour of Monarchical candidates.
15.-Ontario Legislature prorogued. The Fourth Session of Dominion Parliament is opened; Governor-General's speech announces surplus and recommeends admission of British Columbia.
4.     - Bill for reorganization of Army introduced into Imperial Parliament. Armistice in France prolonged five days. Thiers chosen as head of the Government. Opening of Legislature of New Brunswick.
5.     - Public accounts of Dominion show satisfactory state of Finance. Steady increase of trade is reported by Minister of Customs. French Ministry are appointed.
6.     - Emperor of Germany decides not to enter Paris.
19.-Thiers delivers speech as Chief of French Executive to National Assembly. Commission appointed to negotiate peace, leaves Bordeaux for Versailles.
20.-Bill granting an annuity to the Princess Louise passed its final reading in House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any proposeds for the purchase of the British Dominions in British North America. University Tests Bill passed tirst reading. Election Reform Bill brought in. BlackSea opened by the London Conierence to foreign men-of-war, and the Porte authorized to admit the passage of vessels through the Dardanelles, Russian and Roumanian alone excepted.
21.-N New Brunswick Cabinet resigns. Mr. Gladstone explains his letter a bout the Pope. The Federal Chancellor invites the South German statesmen toa conference.
22.-The new French Government. Joint

High Commission arrive at New York. Released Fenian prisoners call on President Grant. Armistice extended. General Trochu recommends gates of Paris to be closed against the Germans.
23.-Marquis of Hartington announces great disaffection in Ireland, and asks for commission of inquiry.
24.-Peace preliminaries agreed upon between Franceand Germany.
25.-First meeting of Joint High Commission. Preliminaries of peace signed. Immesse reloicing in Berlin.
23.-Terrible excitement in Paris. Armistice cxtended to 12th March. Bill to repeal duty on coal passes U.S. House of Representatives.

## MARCH.

1.-Prussians enter Paris. President Thiers issues a proclamation to the people of Paris, urging them to observe order. German iroops enter quietly.
2.-Emperor of Germany reviews German army. Emperor declines to enter Paris. Destructive fire at Ottawa. Manitoba elections are held quietty.
3.-Pope decides to remain in the Vatican. French Government order mobilized National Guards to return home. Hon. Mr. Trutch arrives in Ottawa as delegate from British Columbia, to negotiate admission to Confederation. French evacuate Paris. Joint High Commission hold their first sitting.
5.-Disaffection in Paris. Troops march from the Provinces to replace National Guard. Army of the North dissolved. Germans resign forts around Paris.
6.-Estimates brought down to Dominion Parliament. Tidal wave eight or nine feet high at Liverpool, N. S. Crown Prince of Prussialeaves Paris.
7.-Changes in British Ministry. Strike at Newcastle of over 1,000 workmen. General Aurelles de Paladines takes command of Paris. Dinnerin Montreal tolate Mayor, W. Workman, Esq.
8.-Terrible hurricane in St. Louis, Missouri; serious loss of life and great damage done. Spanish Government order Duke of Iontpensier toleave Spain.
9.-Bismarck arrives in Berlin. French Assembly to meetat Versailles. Continued disturbance in Paris. Emperor Napoleon addresses a letter to National Assembly, 1rotesting against his dethronement and calling for a vote of the plebiscite. Indian Dudget submitted, showing favorable state of finances. Sir F. Hincks submits his innancialstatement to Dominion Yarliament, and is sustained by a large majority on an amendmentofSir. A. T. Galt.
10. - NationalGuards at Paris threaten to dissolvo Assembly. Estimates passed Nova Scotian Legislature; they show a surplus.
11.- Education Bill passed House of Com. mons by large majority. National Guards surrender their cannon.
12.-General Vinoy suspends several publications in Paris. Troops in Cuba take oath of allegiance to King Amadeus.
13.-Last meeting of Black Sea Conference. All French prisoners in Belgium returned home. Versailles cvacuated by the Germans. In Dominion Parliament, Ministers have large majority on Arbitration question.
14.-Official denial on the part of Russian Government of secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. Paris quiet. Ontario elections taking place. Disturbances in South Carolina. Troops telegraphed for.
15. - Emperor William reaches Frankfort and is received withgreatenthusiasm. Acistria. Portugal, Denmark and isweedeñ recognize the Thiers Government.
16.-Violent storm throughout England. The Comte de Paris renounces his claims to French throne. Danger of pestilence in North of France. Railroads and telegraphes. delivered up to France. San Domingo Con- ${ }^{-}$ missioners unanimous in favor of annexation to United States.
17.-Emperor William arrives at Berlin Insurgents in Paris continue to fortify. Mcnotti Garibaldi takes the command. Second reading of Army Bill carried in Commons. Orleans evacuated by the Prussians. Gov-ernor-General sends down message with British Columbia resolutions to Dominion Parliament.
18. -Joint High Commission still discussing Fishery question. Chinese Imperial authorities pay indemnity for French property destroyed at Tientsin. Sixteen German vessels blockaded at Yokahama by French cruisers. Increased disturbance in Paris; soldiers fraternise with the people. First vessel of the season sailed from Toronto.
19.-Insurgents victorious in Paris. Generals Leconte and Thomas shot. Napoleon leaves Wilhelmshohe for England.
20.-Napoleon arrived at Dover; metwith an enthusiastic reception from French rofugees. The insurgents have complete possession of Paris.
21. - Marriage of the Princess Louise. Emperor William opens German Parliament. French Insurgents threaten Versailles. The House of Commons, Ottawa, vote removal duty on coal, flour, \&o.
22.-French cities and towns : declaring their adhesion to the Government. Fenian Brotherhood decide not to change their name.
23.-Skirmish in Paris; National Guards called out; the Assembly issue proclamatlon, repudiating the movement. Bismarck writes to Favre, threatening to fire upon the city from the forts held by the Prussians. Assembly request Government not, to bombard the city.
24.-Immense meteor seen at New York. Terrible flood in Peru; immense loss of life and property. Paris still veryexcited.
25 .-French elections ordered for Sunday. Withdrawal of German; troops from France stopped. Motion of Lord Elcho in House of Commons toreduce the army rejected.
26.-Paris quiet, order being restored. General Chanzey released.
${ }_{27}$.-Report of the Canal Commission to Dominion Government. Napoleon visits Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. Elections in Paris in favour of Insurgents. Lyons declares in favour of the Communes. House of Lords rejects Bill marrying wife's sister.
28.-Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany meet at Brussels. San Domingo Commissioners arrivo at Washington. Britísh Columbia resolutions introduced into Dominion Parliament. Reported Carlist troubles in Srain.
29. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, opened by the Queen in presence of 10,000 spectators. Paris quiet and an amicablearrangement regarded as possible. Continuation of Debate on British Columbia ins Dominion Parliament. First representative from Manitoba talkes his seat in Dominion House of Commons.
30.-British Columbia resolutions pass by large majority. The Governmentat Versailles increasing in strength. Troops marching on Paris.
31.-Postal service disorganized in Paris. Situation in Paris very critical. Cardinal Antonelli resigns his office of Secretary of State to the Pope.

## APRIL.

1.-Bank of France ad'vance three million francs to insurgents. University Boat race on the Thames; Cambridge wins.
2. National Guards routed by the troops at the bridge of Neuilly.
3.-Queen Victoria Visits Napoleon at Chiselhurst. Second sitting of Peace Conference at Brussels. Emperor William replies to address of Reichstag. Marshal McMahon appointed Commender-in-Chief of French army. Paris Commune pass decree suppresing religious bodies and abolish national property. Insurgents march on Versailles and are defeated. Session of Spanish Cortes opened by King A madeus.
4.-Paris surrounded by troops of Government. House of Commonsadjourn for Easter holiday.
5.-British Columbia Bill passed through Senate. Members from Manitobsa take their seat in Commons. Archbishop of Paris arrested.
6.-Communication with Paris by telegraph stopped. Convents and churches sacked. Insurgents dislodged from the bridge of Neuilly.
7.-Insurgents in Paris growing stronger ; slaughter frightful; no religious services on Good Friday.
8.-Desperate fighting around Paris. Government gaining ground. Insurrection in Brazil.
9.-Favre visits the Prussian camp. Government troops cross the Seine. Church of Notre Damesacked.
10.-Mreetings held in Paris in favour of peace. Commune grows more desperate. Annual review of volunteers at Brighton, England. Dinnerat Ottawa to the Hon. Mr. Trutch, of British Columbia.
11.-Armistice between Spain and Pacific Republics signed at Washington.
12.-Fighting at Paris.
13.-First steamers of the season leave Torontoand Ottawa. British Consul warns all Englishmen to leave Paris.
14.-Government forces repulsed around Paris. Two thousand persons applied for passports. Religious riot at Odessa against the Jews. Close of Session of Dominion Parliament.
15. Situation in Paris unchanged. Fighting incessant.
13.--Slight shock of earthquake in Scotland. Dissatisfaction among French troops before Paris.
19.-Peace Conference at Brussels. Herr Dollinger excommunicated by the Pope. Bill for abolition of Game Laws rejected by large majority in British House of Commons. Nova Scotian Ministry reconstructed.
20.-Water let into the Rideau Canal. Commune suppress several Parisian papers. Government troops take Asnieres. Severe fighting at Neuilly. Budget introduced into British Parliament.
21.-Insurgents driven to right bank of Seine. Desperate fighting at Neuilly. President of United States issuestproclamation for extra session of'Senate on 10 th May.
22.-General Ducrotarrives at Paris with 20,000 of the late Imperial army. Prussians order all strangers toleave St. Denis. New comet discovered by Professor Hough.
24.-Demonstration in London against

Match Tax. Terrible crevasse on the Mississippi river.
25.-Mr. Lowe withdraws Match tax. Hostilities suspended at Neuilly. Discovery of coal mines near Aspinwall.
26.-Increase of Income Tax announced In British Parliament instead of duty on matches. Fort Issy bombarded.
27. Joint High Commission terminated its labours. Destructive winds in central and northern parts of California, and crops damaged very extensively.
28.-Mississippi falling; New Orleans out of danger of inundation. Union sentiment gaining ground in Nova Scotia.
29.- Free School Bill passed New BrunsWick Commons. Insurgent fire from Fort Issy silenced. Mr. Gladstone opposes further attention in Budget.

## MAY.

1.-Annual conrocation McGill College, Montreal. Resolution against increaselof income tax defeated in House of Commons. Insurgents send flag of truce from Fort Issy. International Exhibition opened in London by Prince of Wales.
2-Frenchinsurgents slowly losing ground,
3.-New Brunswick Assembly unanimously pass resolutions asking for better terms from the Dominion Parliament. Motion for reduction of Ocean Postage defeated in House of Commons, and also the Bill for enfranchising women. Positicn at Paris unchanged. News received from Zanzibar of Dr. Livingston's safety.
4.-Mr. Sandford Fleming appointed En-gineer-in-Chief to the Pacific Railway survey. Heavy gale of wind on Lake Ontario. The Communists re-occupy Fort Issy.
6. Bismarck has conference with Jules Favre, and demands immediate fulifiment of conditions of peace by Versailles Government. Insurrection in Algeria becomesserious.
8.-Treaty signed at Washington by Joint High Commission. University Tests Bill sustained in House of Lords by five majority. Juarez party victorious in Mexico.
9.-Nominaticns for Local Legislature, Galifax. Official publication of Treaty of Washington. House of Commons vote against purchase of commission and disestablishment of church of England. Papal Guarantees Bill passed Italian Parliament. Fort Issy captured by Versailles Government.
10.-Great excitement in New Brunswick against Washington Treaty. Heavy rains and a freshet in River St. John. Senate meet at Washington in extra session, and Treaty is read. Treaty of peace between France and Germany signed. Gen. Rossel resigns command of insurgents.
11.-Insurgents in Algeria defeated. Vote of confidence in Thiers in ;Versailles Assembly by very large majority.
12.-Ravages of Yellow fever terrible in Buenos Ayres. Business entirely suspended.
14.-Versailles forces occupy Fort Vancres. Peligious services forbidden in Paris.
16.-Miss Coutes raised to the Peerage by the title of Baroness Coutes. Elections for Local Parliament in Nova Scotia.
17.-Fall of the Place Vendome Column, Paris. Very cold weather and snow in Scotland and North of England. Resolutions condemning the Washington Treaty pass both Houses of New Brunswick Legislature.
18.-Treaty of Frankfort between France and Germany ratified by Assembly.
19.-H. R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrives home after the tour through the world. 20.-Rochfort arrested by Commune.
21. Shock of earthquake in Ottawa and Toronto.
22.-Terrible fire at Brantford, Ontario; destroying great part of town. Debate in House of Lords on Treaty of Washington. Versailles Troops occupy Paris,
23.-Archbishop Darboy, ten hostages and fifty priests, murdered in prison in Paris.
24. Queen's Birthday; general holiday throughout Dominion. Brítish Commissioners sails for Europe. Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate. Terrible slaughter in Paris. Fires raging in all parts of the city. Hotel do Ville blown up. Sir John A. Macdonald arrives in Ottawa from Washington.
25.-Tuilleries Luxembourg and Palais Royal destroyed by insurgents; one-third of Louvre saved.
26.-Jefferson Davis at Atlanta, Georgia, declares that the Southern cause is not crushcd, and advises patience. Conflagrations in Paris continue.
27.-Insurgents finally suppressed in Paris. Condon Fire Btigade enter the city. Fire in coal mineat Pittston, Pennsylvania; a number of lives lost.
30.- Pope issues Encyclical, protesting against Iualian guarantee.
31.-Bourbon and Orleans Princes formally unite. Victor Hugo obliged to leave Belgium. Fenian demonstration in Dublin.

## JUNE.

3.- Submarine cable completed between HongKong and Singaporegiving direct communication between London and China.
4-Coolie ship on her way from Macco to San Francisco, burned; 500 coolies burned to death.
5.-Flood at New Orleans.
6.-Postal communication in France restored. Traderelations between France and Germany resumed.
8.-Election of Oriean Princes to Assembly leclared valid. Emperor of Russsa and son visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.
9.-Volunteer campat Niagara.
11.-Admiral Rogers, U. S. navy, storms the Corean Forts.
12.-Debates in the English Parliament on the Washington Treaty. Terrible famine in Persia.
14.-German Parliament closed its session. 16. -Triamphal cutry of German army into Berlin. P'ope's Jubilee cnthusiastically celebrated by Kioman Catholics throughout the world.
17.-Ratifications or Treaty of Washingtion exchanged.
20.-Volunteer camp at Kingston, Ontario. Nutmeg and Mace crops in Bahama ls lands destroyed by a hurricane.
21. Spanish Cortes declare Cuba shall be defended to the last.
26.-Volunteer campat Laprairif. Trrentysix thousand workmen thrown out of employment at Manchester, England, by burning of cotton mills. Snow storms at shields, Enrland.
27.-Extensive mining strike in Wales.

## JULY.

1.-Dominion Day. Italian Government transferred to Rome.
2-Elections in Paris. Fotor Emanuel enters Rome.
4.-Piociamatlon of Treaty of Washington bV U. S. President.
7.-Pope wites to Thiers his determination to stay in Fcme. Great freshets in England. Severc thunder storms about London. Several churches struck by lightning.
9.-Great Storm in Ohio and Western New York, injuring fruit trees and crops, destroying buildings, \&c.

12-Greatriots in New Forls and loss of life.
14.-Destructive fire among the shipping is Riga.
15.-New Sork quiet, Spanish Cortes refuse to sell Cuba to United States.
17.-Chief of Police, Dublin, dies from wounds given by a supposed Fenian. Asiatic cholera apnears in Poland. Destructive storm in Ohio and Kentucky. Terrible typhoon in Japan.
20.- Ir. Gladstone announces Issue of Royal Warrant for abolition of purchase in the army.
22.-Yresentation of prizes at Wimbledon.
23.-Resignation of Jules Favre. Yellow fever very virulent in Brazil.
25.-Terrible famine in Persia.
23.-Dr. Dollinger re-elected Rector of Munich University. Dreadful steamboat explosion at New York.
31.-Vote of censure against Ministers, for advising issue of Royal Warrant, carried in Lords by large majority.

## AUGUST.

1-Prince of Wales and party arrive in Ireland.
2.- Further instalment of War Indemnity paid to German Government.
4.-Immense shoals of mackerel on Nova Scotia coast.
5. - First claim against U. S. under Treaty of Washington filed With Rritish agent, N.Y. 6.-Terrible riot in Dublin.
7.-Royal party leave Dublin. Court martial for trial of Communists opened at Versailles. Cattle disease breaks out again in Meath, Ireland. C. F. Adams accepts post of arbitrator under Washington Treaty.
9.- Celebration of Scott Centenary at Edinburgh.
10.-Ballot Bill rejected in House of Lords. Emperor of Germany visits Emperor of Aus tria.
12-Lord Chief Justice Cockburn appointed Britisharbitrator a: Geneva Conference. 13.-Meeting in London to protest against. suppression of Dublin meeting.
15.-General celebration of Scott Centenary. Asiatic Cholera appears in London.
16.-Amer. fishing schooner seized in Bay Chaleurs and taken to Quebce. Dangerous bush fires in county of Perih, Ont. \&erions illness of Garibaldi.
17.-Vanderbilt, President of Staten Island Ferry Co., committed to jail by the Coroner, N.Y. Opening of telegraphic communication between England and Japan. House of Commons sustain Government in suppression of Dublin meeting. Arbitrator on Alabama Claims appointed by King of Italy.
18.-Cholera spreading in Germany. Spay nish Government assent to extradiion 0Communists. Pope issues a new Encyclical. Numerous strikes among English workmeni Extenstve Fire in Lelcester England.
20.- Becovery of Garibaidi. Cholera an New York. lndians in Arizona on the wr path. Irish herring tishery reported very abandant. Famino and pestilence in Persia of the most terrible nature.
21.-First rails on the Intercolonial laid at Riviere du Loup. Imperial Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission. Her Majesty ill at Balmoral.
23.-Great Boat Race at St. John, N.B.; death of Renforth. Another instalment of war indemnity paid by French Government. Serious disturbances among the workmen at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
24.-Great storm in Uttawa and neighbourhond. Great misery in South Hungary from overflowing of rivers and impending famine. A church at Bologna, Italy, struck by lightning, 32 persons killed.

## SEPTEMBER

F-Continued strikes in England. Great agitation among working classes in Paris. Riots in Dublin.
5.-Cholera appears at Llverpool. Queen Victoria still seriously ill. Terrible explosion in coal mine near Wigan, Lancashire.
6.-Emperor of Germany arrives at Salzbưg on visit to Emperor of Austria. Republican Committee of England issue their programme. Dominion Rifle Match at Bedford, N.S.
7.-More explosions at Wigan. Queen's nealth improving. Cholera disappearing in Prussia. Meeting of North German Bishops at Fulda, to consider dogma of Infallibility.
8.-Carlist adherents assembiing and returning to Spain. Pope sends congratulations to Thiers. Prussians evacuating Department of Paxis. Empress Eugenie visits Spain.
10 .-Funeral of Renforth at Newcastle, 100,000 persons present. Labour troubles at Brussels. Strikes among the Colliers in Wales.
11.-Great Boat Race at Saratoga, N. Y.
12.-Opening of Provincial Exhibition at Quebec. Meeting of Brigade Camp of Volunteers at Prescott. Burglary in Comptroller's Office, New York; great excitement in the city. Machine shops throughout Brussels closed.
13.-Meeting of Provincial Synod, Montreal. Regatta at Longueuil, Qc. Mont Cenis Tunnel successfully opened.
14.-Opening of Toronto and Nipissing (3 fect 6 inches gauge) railroad. Asiatic Cholera still raging in Russia. Disarmament of French National Guards commenced. Frost in the parishes below Quebec city, Qc.
15.-Continued difficulties among city offlcers, New York. The introduction of foreigu labourers into English workshops denounced by International Society leaders. British wheat crop deficient.
16.-Customs treaty with Germany accepted by French Assembly. Earthquakes in South America.
18.-Continued trouble in New York. Demonstration of working men in London abandoned. Small Pox prevailing at Lowell, Mass.
10.-Meeting of Iminigration Conference at Ottawa. Close of Provincial Synod. Cholera on the increase in Prussia.
20.-Attempt to assassinate Chief Justice of India. Cholera appears at Constantinople and Smyrna. Another explosion in Wigan colliery.
21.-Severe snow storm in East Prussia. Congress of International Society meet in London. Further explosions at Wigan. Forts at Paris evacuated by Germans and given up to French troops.
22.-Jesuits and Republican Agents expelled from Rome. Strikes in Brussels of great extent. Restoration of F'rench supremacy in Algeria.
23.-Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders summoned to appear before United States Courts. Wigan mine still burning. International Society making arrangements for movements in Germany and Spain. Heary gale in British Channel. Yellow Fever becoming epidemic in Southern States.
26.-Camp at Prescott visited by Lord Lisgar. Opening of Provincial Exhibition, Ontario, at Kingston. First meeting of Commissioners under Treaty of Washington at Washington. Cholera abating in Germany.
27.-Public Buildings at Halifax, N. S., handed over to Dominion Government. Her Majesty's health not improved. Terrible fires raging in Wisconsin.
28.-Fires in territories West of Utah; three townships devastated. Brazilian Chamber of Deputies adopt a Bill for emancipation of slaves. Heary gales on British coast.
29.-Construction of North Shore Railway, Quebec, secured by votes of parishes. Mr. Gilmore, Boston, Mass., proposes to British Secretary of War a great International Musical Festival, in June, 1872. Newcastle workmen hold a mass meeting and mvite delegates from other places. Her Majesty recovering.
30.-Matters in North West in most favorable condition. Brigham Young indicted for murcler. Large fire at Chicago, Ilinois. Criminal proceedings instituted against New York city officials. Terrible gale at Yarmouth, England. Bonapartist intrigues giving trouble in France. Bulletins of Her Majesty's health disoontinued. All quiet in gpin.

Deathis of Emonent Prisons Abroad and of Local Distincition in The DOMINION.

## For the Year from October 18t, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.

## OCTOBER-1870.

2.-At Moncton, N. B., Hon. Mr. Justice Chandler.
12.-At: Lexington, Virginia, Gen. Robert E. Lee, late commander of the Confederate army in Virginia, aged 69.
13.-At Quebec, Charles Francis Baillargeon, R. C. Archbishop of Quebec, aged 72. 21.-In Hertfordshire, England, Michael William Balfe, the eminent Musical composer, in his 63rd year.
30.-Mr. John Walker, an influential citizen of St. John, N. B., aged 79.

## NOVEMBER.

1. Stephen Fulton. Esq., Custos of Cumberland Co., N. S., for many years a member of the Nova Scotian Legislature-68. Earl of Onslow, oldest member of House of Lords- 93.
3.-Victoriano Hermandez, a gardener of Jalapa, Mexico, aged 129.
11:-E.S. Hartley, F. G. S., Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey, at Pictou, N. S., aged 26.
2.-At Montreal, Henry Stuart, Esq., Q.C., aged 55.
15.-At Toronto, Ontario, W. H. Blake, Rx-Chencellor of Ontario. Vital Guerin, a Canadian, founder of St. Paul, Minnesota, aged 58.
2. George Wilson, Esq., formerly Chairman of the Anti Corn Law League.
27.-AtSorel, Quebec, Mr. E. H. Parsons, a well-known able Canadian journalist ${ }_{8}$ in his 51 ít year.
28.-At Maitland, Ontario, Lieut.-Colonel Gallwey, Brigade Major Grand Trunk Brigade, in his 46th year. Mr. John Walter, son of the proprietor of The Times.

## DECEMBER.

11.-Mr. Thomas Brassey, the great English Railway Contractor, aged 65. At Clifton, England, Sir James Clerk, of Pennicuik, in his 58th year, brother of the editor of the True Witness, Montreal.
14.-In France, Alexandre Dumas, the e!der, the well-known novelist, aged 63 .
22.-At Rimouski, Quebec, Jean Langerin, Esq., Father of the Bishop of Rimoaski, and Minister of Public Works, aged 86.
23.-At lSermuda, Mrs. Glendowyn, daughter of the Premier of Quebec.
24.-Hon. J. H. Anderson, Halifax, Nova scotia, in his 65th year. At Quebec, Mr. Theophile Hamel, the well-known portrait nainte ${ }^{\text {f. }}$ At Philadelphia, U.S., Rev. Albert Barnes, D.D., a celebrated theological writer and commentator, aged 72.
30.-At Madrid, Spain, from wounds inflicted by an assassin, General Prim, the head of the Spanish Government, aged 60.

## JANUARY-187I.

1.-At Brixton, Mrs. Moffatt, wife of the eminent South African missionary, and motber of Mrs. Livingstone, in her 76th year. At Cannes, France, Alexander Munro, the scalptor.
2.-At Montreal, Qc., Rollo Campbell, Esq., for many years a newspaper publisher, aged 67.
12.-Very Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of

Canterbury, author of "Queen's English," and other popular works, in his 62nd year.
14.-At Quebec,M. Auguste Michel, a well-
known geologist, attached to the Canadian Survey.
17.-At Clarenceville, Quebec, Rev. Micajah Townsend, Rector of St. George, Clarenceville, and Honorary Canon Christ Church Cäthedrail, Montreal, in his 83 rd year.
18.-At Port Hope, Ontario, Mr. John Shuter Smith, M.P.P.
18.-At Montreal, Mrs. Mary T. McGee, widow of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, in her 47th year.
21.-At Montreal, Rev. Joseph Braithwaite, formerly Rector of Chambly, Qc., in his 66th year.
22.-At Montreal, Arthur Ross, Esq., a well-known and highly esteemed resident of the city, in his 67th year. At Quebec, M.C. Dion, the oldest teacher in the Province, in his 71st year.
25.-At St Servane, France, Commander C. G. Lindsay, R. N., in his 43rd year.
29.-At Quebec, M. Philippe Aubert de Gaspe, author of "Les Anciens Canadiens," in his 86th year.
31.-At Toronto, Mr. Rice Lewis, one of the oldest merchants of the city. Hon. John Ross, M. I. C., late President Executive Culuncil, in his 54th year.

## FEBRUARY.

1.-At Cincinnati, Ohio, Majoŕ Robert Lachlan, a retired officer of the British army, many years resident in Montreal, and a scientific man of some note, in his 90th year.
3.-At London, England, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the celebrated dramatist, in his 43 rd year.
4.-At Cornwall, Ontario, Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D. D., head-master Cornwall Grammar School, and 44 years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that town, in his 80th year.
7.-At New York city, Mr. Henry Steinway, head of the great Piano Manufactory of Steinway \& Sons, in his 76 th year.
20.-In England, Benjamin Herring, the well-known animal painter.
21.-At Poughkeepsie, N. $\mathbf{Y}$., Miss Hannah W. Lyman, Principal of Vassar Female College, and for many years a teacher in Montreal, in her 55th year.
22.-Mademoiselle Schneider, the celebrated actress, aged 36.
24.-AtSherbrooke, Quebec, Wiliiam Aústin, M. D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, in his 81st year.
25.-Alvin C. Morton, one of the most eminent Civil Engineers of America, in his 62nd year.
26.-At Kensingston, England, Mrs. Hawthorne, widow of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author.

## MARCH.

7.-At St. Johns, Quebec, James Frobisher McGill DesRivieres, Sheriff of Iberville District, in his 39th year.
8.- At Dartford, England, Augustus Applegarth, the inventor of the Steam Printing Press, and many other useful inventions.
13.-At Quebec, Miss Chauveau, daughter of the Premier of Quebec.
17.-Robert Chambers, the well-known editor and publisher.
30.-The Queen of Sweden, cousin of the reigning King of the Netherlands, aged 42.

## APRIL.

3.-Earl of Breadalbane, in his 47th year. Wm. Chambers, of the firm of W. \& R. Chambers, in his 52 nd year.
6.-Baron Von Tegethoff, the distinguished Austrian Admiral, in his 43rd year.
11.-Commodore John S. Chauncey, of U. S. navy.
14.-Martin Carera, ex-President of Mexico.
19.-Omar Pasha, Commander of the Turkish field forces.
20.-G. L. Mowatt, an eminent Barrister of Kingston, Ontario.
23.- Marie Amable Quenne, widow of Joseph Bruneau, at St. Valentine, Quebec, aged 105.
24.-Mr. Thomas Tilley, father of the Minister of Customs, aged 76 .
28.-James Murray Mason, Confederate Delegate to Europe in 1861, aged 74.

## MAY.

2.-Arch-Duchess Maria, daughter of the Ex-King of Sicily, and wife of the Archduke Charles of Austria.
5.-Right Hon. J. R. Daviason, Judge Ad-vocate-General.
6.-Sigismund Thalberg, the greatest pianist of the age, at his estate near Naples, in his 50th year.
9.-James McGillivray, Esq., Sabrevois, C. E., in his 81st year.

10 -On the Tuscaroran Reserve, a warrior of the Cayuga Nation, aged 101.
13.-At Paris, Auber, the musical composer, aged 89 .
23. - Rishop Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio.
24.-Very suddenly, at Montreal, Mr. Durald McTavish, Manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, in that city, and brother of the late Governor McTavish, aged 55. Admiral Sir Alexander Dundas'Young Arbuth1ot, aged 82.
27. -Mr. G. A. Wood, a well-known Quebec merchant.
29.-At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. John B. Mills, C. E., who first surveyed a line for a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain.

## JUNE.

4.-Johann George Kohl, a German traveller and author of some note, in his 6ith year. At Ferndown Cottage, Dorsetshire, England, Mr. De Courtenay, much regretted by all Canadians.
5.-At Sherbrooke, Cc., Hon. Edward Short, Judge of St. Francis' District, in his 65th year.
17.-At Lebanon, Ohio, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, (accidently shot himself), in his 50 th year.
18.-George Grote, the great historian of Greece, in his 78th year.

## JULY.

3.-Mr. Louis Beaudry, merchant, Montreal, in his 53rd year.
4. Rev. Edmund Neville, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas Church, Hamilton, in his 67 th year. Sir Joseph Rudsdell, Senior Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in his 89th year.
7. -Mr. George Henry Macaulay, a wellknown Canadian writer. Sir John Rolt, Lord Chief Justice of Appeal.
9.-At Quebec, Colonel Geo. Lee Chandler, P. A. At Boston, Mass., Colonel Cheamley, a well-known citizen of Halifax.
11.-Alexander Keith Johnston, the distinguished Geographer, in his 67th year.
15.-At Chicago, Ill., Thomas Lincoln, youngest son of President Lincoln, in his 19th year.

## AUGUST.

6.-At New Carlisle, Quebec, Rev. James Torrance.
8.-Hon. S. D. Fairfield, Judge of County Court, Prince Edward, Ontario.
10.-Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., East Surrey, in his 50 th year.
8.-Hon. D. L. Fairfield, Judge County Court, Prince Edward, Ont. Jacob Fournais, Kansas City, U.S., a Canadian by birth, aged 134.
9.-Mr. McKenzie, Gloucester, Ontario, aged 109.
11.-Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P. for East Surrey, in his 50th year. At Montreal, Professor Braunies, a Musician of some note, aged 57.
18.-At Toronto, Ontario, Dr. W.B. Hampton, 8 years Resident Physician General Hospital.
19.-At L'Assomption, Hon. D. M. Archambault, a member of the late Legislative Council of Canada.
23.-At St. John, N.B., James Renforth, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 28.
24.-At Quebec, Dr. Painchaud, aged 84, a practising Physician for 60 years.,

## SEPTEMBER.

4.-At Berlin, Prussia, Dr. Karl Marx, the leading spirit of the International Society, in his 53 rd year.
8.-Duchess of St. Albans, aged 22. Count Louis Edouard Boust Willaunz, Vice-Admiral French Navy, aged 63.
10.-At Yorkville, Ontario, Rev. Professor Hincks, brother of Sir Francis Hincks, aged 79.
13.-Professor Robert Bentley, publisher of the "Temple Bar" Magazine.
18.-At Balbriggan, Dublin, Geo. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury under Earl Derby.
22.-At London, Ont., Right Rev. Bishop Cronyn, Bishop of Huron, in his 70th year. At Montebello, Quebec, Hon. I. J. Papineau, in his 85th year.
25.-Mr. James Grand, Architect, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Toronto.
28.-At Montreal, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Booker, in his 48 th year.

## Cotatiament of Crawada.

Summary of Legistative Procieedings, 1871.

Parliament opened on 15th February. The Governor General, in his speech, alluded to the Fenian raid; militia expenditure consequent on it ; the peaceful settlement of the Red River troubles; the address from British Columbia asking for admission into the Confederation; the Pacifie Railway; the settlement of the $N$. W. country and opening means of communication; the Joint High Commission; the Assimilation of the Currency; the Census; Insurance Companies; Savings Banks; Weights and Measures, \&c., as subjects which required the attention of Parliament.
The Kevenue for the past year was stated to be in a flourishing condition, with a prospect of diminution of taxation; the Estimates are promised.

Feb. ${ }^{16 t h}$-In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Campbell paid a brief tribute of respect to the three members who had died during the recess, Messrs. Crawford, Ross and Anderson. He was followed by Messrs. Letellier de St. Just and Dickey, and the House adjourned out of respect to their memory.
In the Commons, Sir John A. Macdonald replied to question of Mr. Mackenzie that on the appointment of a Lieut. Gov. for Manitoba his first duty had been to take a census with all possible speed. The moment this was taken, and the division of the new province for electoral purposes reported, writs had been sent up for elections. Sir John did not doubt the legality of the appointments to the Senate, but he trusted arrangements could be effected to be transmitted to England by next mail, for submission to the Imperial Parliament.
Sir A. T. Galt asked for correspondonce on the Fisheries. Sir J. A. Macdonald promised it without delay.
Mir. Lacerte moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, both briefly going over the points of the speach and expressing concurrence with the policy recommended. Mr. Mackenzie followed, speaking at some length of the relations of Canada to the U. S., and announcing his de: ㄹ. opposition to the yielding up of any of our rights. He was not satisfied with the condition of things in Manitoba. Ho stated the Government should have the earnest and cordial support of the Opposition in every thing relating to the welfare of the country; but he should lose no opportunity of pointing out the grievous results to the country of the present administration. Sir J. A. Macdonald replied, and congratulated the country that the hon. member had been able to find no worse grievance than a speech of the hon. member for Cumberland (about Manitoba). He defended the courso of the Government with regard to Manitoba. He protested against statements being made in the House, on mere rumour, affecting the character or conduct of public persons. The British system that no member shall make statements he cannot $\nabla$ erify or does not believe strictly true, should be followed. After a little more discussion the Address was concurred in.
Feb. 20th-In the Senate, on motion of Hon. Mr . Campbel, an address of congratulation to the Governor General on his accession to the Peerage was passed.

In the Commons, Sir John A. Macdonald laid on the table the correspondence respecting The Fisheries, and made some explanations respecting it and the proposed Joint High Commission. A discussion arose upon the North West Indemnity claims and the Manitoba Act. Mr. Mackenzie asked for Depart-
mental reports, which were profrised in in fow days.

Feb. 21-Sinnate-Routine business merels.
Commons-Motion by Hon. Mr. Dunkin, to introduce amended "Census Act." There was some discussion between Hons. Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Holton on the exportation of silver question. An address of congratulation to the Governor General was voted, and the Supply Bill introduced. Some explanations were made by Mr. Morris respecting changes in mode of receiving payments in Inland Revenue Department.

Feb. 23rd-SENATE-Committee appointed upon Intercolonial Railway.
Commons-A debate took place on the question of the Quebec and Ontario arbitration.

Feb. 24th-Senate-Hon. Mr. Tessier introduced a motion respecting the Arbitration question, contending the award was illegal and unjust to Quebec. The discussion was considered premature by the majority, and the House adjourned.
Commons-Sir A. T. Galt moved Resolutions on the International Commission, to the effect that the Fisheries question was especially within the powers of the Canadian Parliament, and protesting against the surrender of the rights of the Dominion. Mr. Galt insisted particularly on the Canadian right of compensation for Fenian raids, on the value of the Fisheries and navigation of the St. Lawrence, in return for Reciprocity, and protested against any Treaty being made, placing Canada in a position of subordination to the U. States. Sir J. A. Macdonald in reply deprecated any expression of あistrust in the Imperial Government, which had reiteratedly pledged the whole force of the Empire to the defence of the Dominion, should it be required, and insisted there was no evidence to show Canadian interests would be sacrificed, and no treaty could be binding till assented to by the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Mackenzio said that from all past experience in Treaties between England and the U. States, the Canadian people were justified in having some doubts of obtaining a satisfactory settlement. But as the matter was already settled and the head of the Canadian Goyernment appointed a member of the Commission, which was a guarantee Canadian interests would not be disregarded, he advised withdrawal of resolutions. After some further discussion the resolations were withdrawn.
Feb. 27-Senate-On a motion for papers relating to the Fisheries, Hon. Mr. Mitchell made a long and elaborate resume of the whole question. Several of the Senators expressed opinions against sacrifice of Canadian rights. Mr. Mitchell explained that no treaty would be concluded without the consent of the Parliament of Canada.

Commons-Discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Godin on the sabject of officers of the Dominion Government being employed by the Local Governments on the Arbitration subject. Messrs. Mackenzie, Chauveau and Galt contended that such employment was improper. Mr. Blake moved that the House should express an opinion, that it is inexpedient in future, that any member of the House should be engaged in any paid employ in the service of the Government. In the Independence of Parliament Act a man might sit in the House and receive a monthly salary, but not a yeariy. The Hon. Mr. Gray had received $\$ 300$ a month for more than two years. The distinction between monthly and yearly salary was wrong.

Sir Geo. Cartier contended the Crown had a right to employ any servants it pleased, giving a number of instances in which members of the Imperial Parliament had been so employed. Mr. Savary moved an amendment, that for the future no member of the House should be engaged in the service of the Government in any paid employment to which any monthly salary is payable or attached, and that the Independence of Parliament Act be amended in that particular. Sir George Cartier moved an amendment to the amendment, merely altering the last clause, which was carried, as also Mr. Savary's amendment. Mr. Mackenzie moved for correspondence regarding the Fenian raids. Motion was withdrawn after discussion on a motion of Mr. Magill. Sir George Cartier' explained the circumstances of the correspondence with Rev. W. M. Punshon on the appointment of a Chaplain to the Manitoba expedition.
Feb. 23-Senate-Hon. Mr. Ryan moved for copies of correspondence relative to British Copyrights, expressing the opinion that Colonial Copyright should extend over the Empire.
Commoxs-Sir George Cartier introduced a) Bill to make temporary provisions for Elections, explaining that it was not desirable to introduce a permanent measure until after the Confederation of the Western Provinces was completed. This Bill continued the old law except that it limited the clections to one day, increasing the number of polling places. After some discussion by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, the Bill was read a first time. The Arbitration question was again discussed, several of the members insisting that the House had no authority to decide the legality of the award. The Protection of Na vigable Waters Bill was brought up by Mr. Cartwright, and referred to a Committee.
March 1st-Senate-Routine business merely.
Commons-The papers relating to the Arbitration question were produced and read. Mr. Magill moved for papers respecting the Canal Commission. Mr. Holton attacked the Government for appointing a Commission, followed by Mr. McDougall and Sir A T. Galt. Sir F. Hincks, Sir G. Cartier and Hon. Dr. Tupper defended the appointment as necessary to procure proper information.
March 2nd - Commons - The regulations respecting Public Lands in Manitoba were sent down by Message. Sir George Cartier explained these related to the reserve for half-breeds, of the vested rights of the H. B. Co. Every settler would be entitled to a free grant apart from these lands. Lots could be bought for a dollar an acre, each lot to contain 160 acres. Every volunteer who settled would be entitled to two lots. Hon. Mr. McDougall attacked the Government for a change of policy in reducing the free grants from 200 to 160 acres, and in placing the rights of the half-breeds under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Government. Mr. Morris said their land policy must be for the whole of the North West Territory as well as for Manitoba, and it was wise to conform their system as much as they could to that of the United States. Mr. Merritt moved for papers referring to the Welland Canal, saying no progress had been made since last year in the improvements. Mr. Langevin explained that heavy slides had taken place which had prevented the progress of the work. In answer to a motion of Mr. Mills
for papers relating to river fisheries. Dr. Tupper said the protection of river fisheries had proved very beneficial. The supply of fish had greatly increased.

March 3, SENATE-In some discussion upon the Canal Commission, Hon. Mr. Miller made a very bitter attack on Hon. Mr. McDougall. Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved some amendments to the Fishing by Foreign Vessels Bill, allowing officers to take the vessels seized into other than foreign ports, and dividing the value allowed officers making seizures between them and the crew. A similar law existed both in England and the United States.
COMMONS-Sir F. Hincks introduced a Bill respecting Banks and Banking. Hon. Mr. Morris one to prevent corrupt practices in collection of revenue. The House went into Committee on resolutions for the assimilation of the currency. It was one of the objects of the measure to expel British silver, coining enough for our own use. Gold coins at present in circulation not to be meddled with, and Canadian cents only, going into circulation. Mr. Chipman moved that the currency of Nova Scotia remain unchanged. Hon. Mr. Tilley held the change would produce only temporary inconvenience in Nova Scotia, and great benefits would come from it. Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Howe, and Mr. Savary, supported the resolution, and the amendment was withdrawn.

March 6th-Senate-Hon. Mr. Wark moved for a select Committee to investigate all matters connected with the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Tessier stated that the progress of the work was slow, the staff of officers was too large, and did not press the completion of the work as fast as was desirable. Hon. Mi. McLellan replied that a very large reduction of the staff had been made at the beginning of the year. The road was long and a large part lay through an uncultivated country. 70 or 80 miles of railway in Nova Scotia would be opened by the end of the year, and the work was progressing as rapidy as possible. Hon. Mr. Wilmot contended the expenditures had been extravagant. Hon. Mr. McLellan showed that there had been a constant endeavor to keep the expenses within the smallest limit. Hon. Mr. Campbell referred to the Act, showing that the Commissioners were not allowed discretionary powers with regard to contracts. Some discussion arose respecting appointments of Postmasters. Hon. Mr. Campbell saying the Government usually consulted their friends, and Hon. Mr. Sanborn that persons should not be appointed who were not acceptable to the people.
Commons-Hon. Mr. Langevin said very extensive surveys had becn made on the Madawaska and St. John. Mi. MícDougall moved for papers relating to the Emigrant Agent in Ireland, Mr. J. G. Moylan stating that this gentleman, an officer of the Dominion Government, had addressed Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the release of the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, and had made a false and uncalled for attack against the Chief Superintendent of education in Ontario. Hon. Mr. Dunkin said Mr. McDougall himself had been a pariy to the instructions given to Mr. Moylan, and he had thought it his duty to write to Mr. Moylan instructing him to abstain from the indiscretion of writing such letters in future. Mr. Masson asked for correspondence respecting the Fisheries. HonDr. Tupper promised it, and said Admiral Wellesley had given every
possible assistance to the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Dorion moved resolutions on the subject of the Arbitration Award. He contended it had been made on a mistaken basis. His scheme was for an address for an amendment to the British North American Act, providing for the assumption of the whole debt by the Dominion, compensating the Lower Provinces for so doing. Sir George E. Cartier said the resolutions were out of order, and after some discussion on the point the Speaker ruled that they were so. Mr. Bodwell moved resolutions respecting Government railways in Nova Scotia, stating that did not pay expenses, and urging their being disposed of by tender. Hon. Mr. Langevin said there had been large expenditure in repairs the last year. In the preceding year there had been a surplus of receipts over expenditure, and the disposal of them would injure the intercolonial line. Messrs. McDougall, Tupper, Anglin, Howe, and Smith supported Mr. Langevin's Fiews and the debate was adjourned. Mr. MeDougall complained of the attack made on him in the Senate, by Hon. Mr. Miller, which Mr. Holton surongly condemned.
March 7, Senate-Hon. Mr. Bourinot complained of the withdrawal of the steamer running between Halifax, Sydney, St. John, and Newfoundiand. The Bill in reference to the N. W. Territories, was taken up. Mr. Bureau suggested that difficulties might arise from the very extensive powers given under the Act.
Commons-Sir Francis Hincks moved concurrence in the assimilation of currency resolutions. Mr. Chipman moved in amendment that the currency of Nova Scotia remain unchanged, saying a petition was on its way signed by all parties against tho measure. Sir Francis Hincks szid the pcstponement of the measure simply meant abandonment. . The matter had already been delayed two sessions. After some discussion the concurrence was carried. On the second reading of the Election Biil, Mr. Young said the Laws of the different Provinces should be taken instead of going back to the old Law of 1867, and contended for simultaneous elections throughout the cointry. Mr. Harrison objected that this would prevent a proper representation of property, and it would prevent a man, however eminent, who chanced to become unpopular in one county, from becoming a member for another. Mr. Mills supported Mr. Young's views. Hon. Mr. Dorion advised a uniform law for the Dominion and objected to the method of appointing Returning Officers, and said the powers of these officers in making sub-divisions should be limited. Mr. Oliver approved of the Bill except that he thought the elections should be held simultaneously. The Bill was read a second time. The House went into Committee upon Savings Banks. In Nova Scotia, the system was to rpmain as at present, only allowing the Banks to have branches in the different towns. In New Brunswick, the St. John's Bank, hitherto managed by Trustees, was to be put on the same footing as that of HaLifax, all the other Savings Banks being subsidiary to it. Banks in Quebec and Ontario were to have their choice of three things :-to arrange their matters with the Government, hand over their assets and allow the Government to manage them as a Government Sarings Eank; to incorporate themselves with any chartered Bank in the Dominion, or to bccome incorporate themselves with a paid-up capital, 25 per cent. of
such capital to be paid by instalments, the surplus they may possess to be invested in Government securities for the benefit of charitable institutions. Sir A. T. Galt saw no छreat objection but wished tor further explanations, as the proposal was, the establishment of institutions having all the characteristics of Banks of Issue except the name. Hon. Mr. Dorion thought as the Savings Banks had already worked well, it would be better to make the rules more stringent and leave them alone. Sir Francis Hincess denied that the resolutions could in any way be construed into establishing a Bank of Issue, he was not proposing to interfere immediately with the Banks, but offering them three modes of organization on sound principles. Mr. Dorion thougla the depositors themselves ought to be the judges of the soundness of the Banks. Mr. Holton said two of the three Savings Banks in Quebec had special charters and would not be affected, he quite agreed these Banks were not foundel on a secure basis and should be placed in a sounder cosition. The House then rose.
March 9th-Senate-Hon. Mr. Dickey made some enquiries respecting Ocean Mail Service, pointing out the great importance of kceping up steam communication between Halifax and Europe., Messrs. Campbell and McLellan said steamboat proprietors complained of a lack of freight at Halifax.
Concions-Sir G. E. Cartier stated, on a motion of Mr. Masson, that 40,000 of Spencer and Snider rifles had been given by the Imperial to the Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Dorion moved an address to Her Majesty on the Arbitration question, asking for power to be given to the Dominion Parliament to settle the same by Legislative enactment. Sir George Cartier said this course was hostile to the interests of Quebec, and moved in amendment that no action should be taken by the Housc till after the decision of the Prity Council on ralidity of the award. Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment to the amendment. that the House would favorably consider any measure introduced by theGovernment to setule the difficulty, involving any aid on the part of the Dominion commensurate with the object and our resources, duc regard being had to rights of other Provinces. The arbitrators had unmistakeably exceeded their powers as far as the assets were concerned, giving forty millions to one province and four to another. The Speaker decided Mr. Chaureau's motion out of order. Hon. Mr. Holton moved in amendment to Sir George Cartier's amendment, that difficulties having arisen threatening to give rise to serious embarrassments, the debt be assigned to the Dominion as if it had been so from the first, compensation being made to the Lower Provinces. Hon. J. H. Cameron characterised Mr. Holton's motion as a trap to catch members and really a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and said Ontario had to be considered as well as Quebec. Debate adjourned till Monday:
March 10th-Sexate-The Bill for extension of the Criminal Law to Manitoba was read the 2nd time and referred to Committee.
Commons-Sir Francis Hincks moved the House into Commistee of Supply and made his financial statement. The increase of Debt since lst July, 1867, was $\$ 2,401,101$ while there had been expended in Public Works $\$ 4,759,000$. The Intercolonial Railway expenditure had iveen $\$ 1,787,451$, and the $N$

West $\$ 821,820$. Government grant received by the Insurance Companies' Bill \$1,837,5 sig . The whole of the Imperial Loan was invested and in deposit in Banks bearing interest, ready for use as required. The estimate last year for Civil Government was $\$ 713,316$, but the actual expenditure had only been $\$ 620,348$. There had been an increase in the Civil Service. It was impossible in a country whose business was every year largely increasing that this should not be the case. The largest increase had been in the Post Office Department. There had also been an increase in the Agricultural Department, but the increase in both these departments would not be found too much Ger the increased business. He called attention to the sact that Canada had last year risen in regard to business with the mother country from No. 11 to No. 8. The exports of Canada exceeded those of Russia, China, Brazil and Turkey, all countries having a large trade. No country received so large an amount of goods per head from Great Britain as Canada, so that this country, in proportion to its population, carried on the greatest commerce with Great Britain of any in the world. In the Home District, Ontario, in thirty years the value of assessed property had risen from one million and a quarter to sixty-nine millions. It must be remembered with regard to increase of debt, that where there was apparent increase, there was also increase of assets. The receipts for the year had amounted to $\$ 15,512,225$, an excess over the estimates of ${ }_{\$}^{\$ 862,225}$. The expenditure had been larger than was anticipated, leaving a surplus of $\$ 209,656$, applied to the Sinking Fund. With regard to the year 1870-71, there was an excess over the estimates for Customs of $\$ 950,-$ 000 . There would also be an increase in the Excise amounting to $\$ 775,000$. There would be an expected revenue of $\$ 17,360,000$ from all sources with a total increase or surplus of $\$ 1,619,000$. The estimated expenditure was about $\$ 15,000,000$ including an item of $\$ 311,616$ expected loss on silver. For the year ending 30 th June, 1872 , the aggregate estimate was $\$ 25,682,372$, of this $\$ 7,846,910$ Was for public works chargeable to capital ; there was also $\$ 1,040,000$ for redemption of debt, and $\$ 400,000$ for $N$. W. Terribory expenses, leaving the actual estimated expenditure at $\$ 16,391,808$. In view of the expected surplus, the Government proposed to take off the additional 5 per cent imposed on all articles last session, and to ask Parliament to allow the Governor in Council to transier from time to time to the free list any material used in Canàdian manufactures, and also any machinery to be used in such, that cannot be manufactured in Canada. Sir A. T. Galt expressed his satisfaction at the statement of the Finance Minister and the flourishing condition of the country. The trade of the country had increased in 4 years from $129 \frac{1}{2}$ to 146 millions. With a redundant revenue, abundant means, and low taxation, nothing but ordinary prudence and economy was necessary to insure future progress. He had hoped some further steps would have been taken to further trade with the WestIndies, still that trade had increased 233 per cent during the past year. He deprecated the tendency which he saw evinced to involve the country in a large expenditure for pub. lic works, which for years would be unproductive, and sink the capital of the country. He regreeted the encouragement given to a spirit of railway excitement by the Quebec
and Ontario Governments. There were in the estimates no less than $\$ 2000,000$ for Public Works independent of the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Tilley said this expenditure was for the purpose of increasing facilities in getting products to market, and after all had been paid for, there would still be a surplus of $\$ 1,000,000$. The increased expenditure was for the Census, Harbours and Public Buildings, Fisheries Protection, Militia, \&c. The charge of extravagance in the Civil Service was most unfounded. Mr. Cartwright thought present prosperity was no reason for plunging into heary liabilities and said a large part of future surpluses would be absorbed by interest"on the Intercolonial Railway. Sir Geo. Cartier said, the Government did not ask to borrow money for improvements, they only asked leave to use the money they had. Sir A. Galt insisted the expenditure had largely increased for the Civil Giovernment, and ghe wished to warn the Government and country in time. Sir F. Hincks insisted there had been no undue extravagance. The House went into committee of Ways and Means and the first resolution for the abolition of the 5 per cent duty was carried.
March 13th-Commons-The Arbitration question was resumed. After a long debate, Sir Geo. Cartier's amendment was carried by a large majority. Sir Francis Hincks proposed resolutions to amend the law respecting Banks and Banking. The object was to introduce a general Act applicable to "all the Banks whose charters expire at the end of the session, so as to prevent the necessity of separate charters. The House went into committee on the Election Bill, Mr. Dorion proposed an amendment that the Returning Officer shall not have the right to question the validity of the voters' lists. Messrs. Cameron, Pelletier, Mills, and Masson supported the amendment. Sir Geo. Cartier explained that by the Act of 1860 difficulties of this kind were remedied, and returning officers had no arbitrary power of the kind alleged.
March 14th-SENATE-The Census Bill was read a second time. The Montreal Life Assurance Bill was read and referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Commons- The House went into Committee on Sir F. Hincks Banking resolutions. The object of these was simply to affirm the general principles of the Bill before introduced. The Report of the Committee of the Whole on the Fenian indemnification expenditure was received and a Bill introduced. The House went into Committee on the Election Bill. Mr. Dorion moved in amendment that the Returning Officers shall not have the right to question the validity of the electors' list; Sir Geo. Cartier opposed the amendment, but said he would propose a way to meet the views of the mover, and the Bill was passed through Committee.

March 15, Senate-The Marine and Fisheries report was presented. North Sbore Railway Bridges Bill read a second time, and the Census amendment Bill passed through Committee
Commons-Sir F. Hincks introduced the Savings Bank Bill, and the reception of the report of Committee of Ways and Means. The repeal of 5 per cent. duties was adoptec. On the question of the transfer by Government of certain articles to free list. Hon. Mr. Holton moved in amendment, that it is inexpedient to clothe the Executive with
powers to determine what articles shall be admitted free of charge. Mr. Anglin supported this view, but the amendment was lost by a large majority. The resolution to admit free, machinery used in Canadian manufacture was adopted. Sir F. Hincks proposed to withdraw the proposed duty on hemlock bark. Mr. Holton opposed this, but the amendment was negatived on division. The House went into Committee of Supply and the various items for the civil service were agreed to as were also several other Items. Some ther measures were passed through Committee and the House rose.
March 16, SENATE-Hon. Mr. Miller brought up the question of the salaries of the Lieut,-Govrs. of the Provinces, contending they were altogether inadequate to the dignity of the osition. Hon. Mr. Campbell said the salaries of Lieut. Govrs. had been fixed at the time of the Confederation, and were thought to be sufficient. Perhaps there was some force in Mr. Miller's remarks with respect to Nova Scotia-Halifax being a naval station. Hon. Mr. Dickey agreed in this view, and said Halifax being also a port of call for steamers for Europe, increased the expense of the Lt.-Govrs. position. The Census Bill was reail a third time and passed, and a discussion again arose on the introduction of the British Columbia resolutions, several members insisting that they should be introduced into both Houses simultaneously.
Commons-Several inquiries having been made of Ministers, and explanations given, returns and correspondence asked for, and reports received, Dr. Bown inquired of the Ministers if, as had been reported, private instructions of a nature offensive to the loyal people of the Province, had been given to the Lt. -Governor of Manitoba. Sir George E. Cartier replied no private instructions of any kind had been given him. Hon. Mr. Dorion inquired if the Government had any information of troubles in Manitoba. Sir George E. Cartier replied they had not. They had information from the Governor up to the date of the sensational telegrams in the newspapers, and he stated that all wasquiet. Mr. Macfarlane moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868. Railway Companies, as the law stood, were able to place on the backs of their shipping Bills, conditions which, in fact, exempted them from all liability for damages. Hedesired to extend his amendment toall Railways. The Bill was merely 2 transcript of one in force in England. Mr. Harrison seconded the motion, and said the conditions now imposed by Railway Companies were simply monstrous, and made the servants of the Company less careful than they would be. Hon. J. H. Cameron pointed out that there were already before the House two Bills to amend the Railway Bill, and suggested the whole of them should be referred to a special Committee. Sir GeorgeCartier thought the ordinary Railway Committee preferable, and after some discussion this was agreed to, and the Bills read and referred. Mr. Harrison moved znd reading of an Act to extend the right of rppeal. His object was to provide that there should be the same right of appeal in criminal cases as in civil. Sir George $\mathbf{E}$. 'artier objected to the measure, being pressd in the absence of the Minister of Justice. And it was withdrawn for the present. Mr. Cameron moved 2nd reading of an amenclment to thenaturalization Act, proposing to
confer the right of citizonsip on all persons who were in the country before Confedera tion or on taking the oath of allegiance. Bill referred to Committee.
March 17, 值FNATH-Some inquiries were made about troubles in Manitoba, to which Hon. Mr. Campbell replied, saying that the latest devices declared all quiet there. The Census amendment Bill was read, and the Bill to prevent corrupt practices in collection of revenue.
Commons-Hon. Mr. Howe reported news from Manitoba that the elections had been held without distarbance, and the House went again into Committee on the assimilation of currency Bill. An amendment was moved to defer the patting of the measure in forco till first July, which was lost and the Bill passed without amendment. The House went again into Committee of Supply. There was somediscussion on the item for maintenance of the steamers Napoleon III, Lady Head, and Druid; and also on the subsidy for steam communication between Quebec and the Lower Provinces, some of the members thinking the line should be self-supporting, and Hon. Mr. Langevin pointing out that the contract was originally for three years. The items for Census, Immigration and Quarantine were passed and the Committee rose.
March 20, SENATE-To aninquiry respecting Richibucto Harbour. Mr. Mitchell said that a dredge was being employed on the north shore harbours, and the officer was making observations on the effect of the ice in the spring on Richibucto.

COMMONS-HOn. Mr. Langevin in answer to Mr. Smith, said the survey of the Bay Verte Canal was not yet completed. Sir G. E. Cartier suggested that the House should sit on Saturdays for the remainder of the session. Several Bills passed the second reading, and the House went again into Comraittee of Supply. The Penitentiary and Light House items were passed. Marine police, cullers offices, steamboat inspection and Indian grants. On the item of $\$ 400,000$ for opening up communication with N. W. Territory. Several members asked for explanation. Hon. Mr. Langevin said there were steam branches to be made, shelter for emigrants to be provided, gravelling of roads, portages to be rendered passable for teams, and many other improvements. Mr. Mills attacked Mr. Dawson as unfit for his situation. Mr. Langevin, Mr. McDougall and Sir George Cartier warmly defended him. The miscellaneous items were passed. Customs, Inland Revenue, Public Works, and subsidies to Provinces were carried, and the Committee rose.
March 21, Senate-Hon. Mr. Sanborn presented a report from the Private Bills Committee. A debate took place on the question of introducing the British Columbia resolutions simultaneously in both Houses. Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that there was no way in which this could satisfactorily be done. Messis. Letellier de St. Just, Sanborn, and Allan were of opinion that the Council was competent in all cases to originate meastres touching the great interests of the country, and protested against making the Council a mere echo of the Commons without independent powers of its own. Hon. Mr. Ryan approved of the action of the Government, and thought it advisable the Senate should have more information before proceeding to act. Hon. Mr. Botsford held that the Council had an inherent right
to express opinions on the general policy of the country simultaneously with the Commons. Hon. Mr. Dickey and Hon. Mr. McPherson agreed in the propriety of simultaneous action. Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that as the measure would involve a serious burden on the country, it was desirable first to know the opinion of the Commons.

Commons-The various returns and reports were received, several Bills introduced, others read the third time, and the reports of the Committee of Supply carried without discussion, excepting that for steam communication between Halifax and St. John, which was opposed by Mr. Holton and several Ontario members, on the ground that it was a false principle to subsidize local steamers, and should be left to the Local Government. Hon. Dr. Tupper defended the grant. Hon. Mr. Tilley said that all lines of steamships connecting different Provinces came within the power of the Dominion. The present line had been assisted by the Local Government before Confederation, and since that time the Dominion Government had been the proper party to furnish the aid. On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunkin, the Census item was reduced from $\$ 360,000$ to $\$ 260,000$. The Customs items were carried. On the Inland Revenue items, Mr. Holton asked for explanation of the increase of expenditure. MI. Morris said the work had increased excessively, and the salaries paid were exceedingly inadequate. The Post Office and Public W.orks items were carried and resolutions reported. Bill introduced to authorize the sale of Oakville Harbour, and to amend the Insturauce Companies Act.
March 22-SEnate-Adjourned for a week in consequence of family affiction of the Speaker.

Commons-The Bill to amend Customs Duties was read 2nd time andypassed through committee. On the motion for 3rd reading Mr. Holton moved in amendment the repeal of duties on coal, coke, flour and wheat. Sir Francis Hincks urged that this was not a proper time for the change and might embarrass the proceedings of the Joint High Commission. Mr, Holton thought that no good reason could be urged for the tax and would press his motion. Several of the Ontario Ministers opposed the tax on coal. Dr. Tupper said that trade in Nova Scotia coal had increased one-sixth since the imposition of the duty. The export to Ontario and Quebec had increased 50 per cent. Sir A. T. Galt supported the amendment. Hon. Col. Grey and Mr. Colby opposed it on the grounds that a national policy should be adopted and one year's trial was not sufficient to test it. Mr. Blanchet moved an amendment to the amendment to remove the duty also from salt, beans, barley, rye, buckwheat and all grains, indian meal, oatmeal, and all kinds of flour. Sir F. Hincks said if Government admitted any articles free, it should be all, and not a few selected to please the hon. member opposite. Hon. Mr. Blanchet's membendment was carried. Mr. Colby moved an amendment to the amendment that it is inexpedient to make any alterations in customs duties during the present session of Parliament. The Speaker ruled this amendment out of order, and Mr. Holton's motion as amended was carried.
March 23 rd -After some enquiries being answered by ministers, Mr. Blake moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider certain resolutions with regard to the N.W: Territories, to the effect that it has been made to appear that the Government has
requested a Bill to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament touching the N. W. Territories, and the opinion of Canada should have been taken before such proposed legislation. Sir George Cartier pointed out that the proposed Bill was based on an Act of the Canadian Legislature passed last session, and móved in amendment that the draft of the said proposed Act has been submitted to the House and meets its approval. Sir A. T. Galtopposed the amendment saying the real question was the propriety of the Government approaching the Imperial Parliament without the direct authority of both Houses. Mr. R. A. Harrison thought Sir George Cartier's amendment should go on to propose an Address of both Houses for confirmation of the Manitoba Act. Mr. Dorion moved another amendment to the amendment nearly in the terms of Mr. Holton's resolutions. The House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Langevin explained the item $\$ 6,000,000$ for the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) advocated the narrow gauge such as was used on the American lines, and his views were supported by Messrs. Blanchet and Shanly. Mr. Langevin said the Govt. had had to take into consideration the Grand Trunk and other railways. The cost of changing the gauge on these would be about $\$ 4,000,000$, and under these circumstances the Govt. could not recommend the change of gauge at present. Hon. Mr. McDougall said, sooner or later the narrow gauge would be the gauge of the continent, and it would be very unwise to build the intercolonial on, the broad gauge system with the prospect of having to change it. Hon. Dr. Tupper said, on looking into the question he found no considerable saving would be effected either in construction or working by using the narrow gauge, and having the Grand Irunk and 300 miles in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it was important there should be no break of gauge between Montreal and Halifax.
March 24th-The House went again into Committee of Supply. Some discussion arose on the vote of $\$ 40,000$ for Parliament Buildings, several of the members saying the charge for heating was enormous. Gn the vote of $\$ 50,000$ for Library buildings, Mr. Langevin explained the roof was to be of iron and the building finished by lst Nov. It was intended to have the grounds laid out and fenced as soon as possible, and the main tower finished. A long discussion arose on the item for $\$ 200,000$ for Post Office and other buildings in Halifax, but the item was finally carried.
March 27 th-Mr. Bowell introduced a Bill for legalizing certain marriages in Ontario. In some cases, issuers of Marriage Licenses had given to parties applying a document authorizing the marriage and promising the license as soon as it could be received. In a number of these cases the licenses had not been substituted for these licenses, and there were doubts as to the validity of the marriages. Several inquiries were made of Ministers and explanations given. The House went into Committee on Premium Notes taken by Insurance Companic:Some of the members held that these notes ought not to be considered promissory notes, and the Committee in the absence. of the introducer of the Bill, rose. The adjourned debate on the North West Terixtomy was then resumed. Mr. Dorion's amendment was lost and Sir G. E. Cartier's carried. Mr, Hotton moved an amend-
ment that no changes should be asked by ment Government in the B. N. American Act, without previous assent of Parliament. Sir George said the Government had no objection to accepting the amendment, which was carried. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of a Bill tor securing the independence of the Senate. Sir George Cartier objected that this Bill ought to originate in the Senate, and the motion was lost.
March 23, SENATE-The New Brunswick Synod Bill passed, and one respecting drawbridges over rivers. To inquiries res pecting British Columbia, Mr. Campbell said that the population was over 60,000, that the expense for mail service between San Francisco and Victoria, would probably be 12 or 1500 dollars, that the aggregate for charges for salaries, \&c., would be about $\$ 109,000$, that he could not state the probable cost of the railway, but it was not the policy of the Government of Canada to construct it themselves; that the graving dock at Esquimault would be the property of British Columbia, if that Province built it, and that the Legislative Council consisted of 15 persons, nine elected.
COMMONS-Sir George Cartier introduced the British Columbia resolutions. He said the measure before the House was of the nature of a Treaty and must be accepted as a Whole or rejected. British Columbia had accepted it without'amendments, and the necessity of doing so must be apparent. It was desirable to extend the Confederation to the Pacific as soon as possible, on economical grounds, it was adrisable to admit the colony before the increase.
March 29th-SENATE-The only discussion Was on Owen Sound Harbour Bill,-some of the members thinking it more properly belonged to the Local Parliament. Several Bills were received from the Commons and read the first time, and the House adjourned.
COMMONS - Mr. Donald A. Smith, the member for Selkirk, Manitoba, was introduced by Sir George Cartier and Mr. Simpscn. Sir Francis Hincks moved concurrence On the item of $\$ 200,000$ for Halifax Public Buildings, which was finally passed, with the amendment, "or for the payment of such amount not exceeding $\$ 66,385$, as may be avarded by arbitrators in case the new Provincial Building is made available." The House wentinto Committee of Supply. $\$ 624,-$

3 were voted for Canals. Mr. Langevin ex, laining the expenditure on the Welland would be $\$ 300,000$. The Grenville Locks and that at Ste. Anne were being enlarged and the channel of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario downward required improvement.
March 30th-SENATE-A long debate took place on the Trenton Harbour Dues Bill, but it was finally read a second time, as were also two other Bills, and the House adjourned.
COMMONS—After some other bills were disposed of, the House resumed the British Columbia debate. Mr. Jones of Halifax moved an amendment that the proposed Railway would press too heavily on the resources of Canada. Hon. Mr. Morris defended the resolutions, Bhowing the resouirces of British Columbia. The ralway was proposed to be built by alternate lots of land grants, which attract British capital, build up new states, and enrich the whole Dominion. The House was not asked to vote a dollar and there Was no intention of burdening the people of this country. The amendments were negatived and the resolutions reported.

March 31st-SENATE-Hon. Mr. Ryan pre-
sented a memorial from the descendants of the late Joseph Bouchette, late Surveyor Genl. of Quebec. At a great loss to himself he brought out a series of valuable Maps, was obliged to sell a valuable Seigniory in consequence, and his descendants asked for some compensation. Mr. Hazen and Mr. Botsford spoke in very warm terms of the services of Mr. Bouchette, as did also Mr. Miller. Several Bills were sent up from the Commons and read the first time. Mr. Bureau made a motion for returns connected with Manitoba. The Bill 10 assimilate the currency of the Dominion was read a second time; also the Bill toincorporate the Quebec and Ontario Railway Co.
Commons-After the second reading of a number of bills, Sir Geo. Cartier moved the reception of the report on the British Columbia Resolutions. Mr. Mackenzie moved their postponement till next session. Mr . Blake supported, and Sir Geo. Cartier and Mr. Tilley opposed the amendment, which was lost. Several other amendments were put and lost, and the resolutions carried.
April 1st-Commons-Sir Francis Hincks moved the second reading of Bill respecting Insurance Companies. Mr. Blake objected to the Bill. The objections were answered by Sir Francis Hincles and the Bill read a second time. Sir Geo. Cartier moved the 2nd reading of Address to Her Majesty for the Union of British Columbia. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment that the terms are unreasonable and unjust. Dr. Tupper supported the Address. Mr. Scatcherd, Mr. Rymal and Mr. Huntington the amendment, which was lost. Sir A. T. Galt moved an amendment that it be understood that the Railway shall be constructed by private companies receiving money and land. Sir Geo. Cartier opposed the amendment, but announced to the House the determination of the Govt. that the railway should be built by private companies, by means principally of land grants, and that they intended to take the sense of the House on this subject early in the ensuing. week. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake declined to support the amendment and it was lost; the Address was read and ordered to be engrossed.
In Committee of Supply a discussion arose respecting some Governmentlands leased to the Montreal Warehousing Company, and it was moved that itis the duty of the Government to resume possession of the lots for public uses. Mr. Langevin went into a history of the transaction, stating that the land had been leased at the recommendation of the Montreal Board of Trade, and the principal forwarding merchants, with the power of resumingat 3 months notice. The amendment was lost. Some complaints werc brought forward of the interference of Census officers in elections, and the way they were appointed. Mr. Dunkin denied any knowledge of any cause of complaint, and Mr. Holton testified to the fairness of the Government in making Census appointments.
April 3rd, after routine, some discussion took place on the delay in printing. Several of the members thought this was due to the inadequacy of the prices given. The printers excused themselves by saying they had too much to do. Several private Bills were passed. Some discussion took place on the time of prorogation. Mr. Cartwrightmoved anaddress toHer Majesty, protestingagainst the withdrawal of the troops. Sir George Cartier said the address for the most part agreed with the views of the Government,
who had always protested against the withdrawal; suggested some allerations to which Mr. Cartwright assented, and the House Went into Committee. Several motions for papers were carried. Mr. Blanchet moved to instruct the Speaker to secure stenographers for the publication of the debates. Messrs. Young, Gray Mills, Mackenzie, Sir Francis Hincks, Dr. Tupper, Messrs. Blake, Barthe, and Ross supported the publishing of the debates. Several other members opposed it on the ground of economy. Mr. Cheval moved in amendment that the expenses be paid out of the indemnity of the members, which was carried, but tho motion as amended, lost.

April 4th, SENATE-Tho British Columbia address discussed. Most of the members warmly supported it: Several Bills were read a third time and passed and the House adjourned.

COMMONS-Sir F. Hincks moved the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the duties of Oustoms-abolishing certain duties. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, moved in amendment to strike out the word "salt." Mr. Bowell moved to strike out "salt and breadstuffs," which was lost. Mr. Lawson moved the restoring the duty on coke and coal, which was lost, as was also Mr. Cameron's. Mr. Jones, of Halifax complained of an attempt at bribery in Halifax, by the Hon. Dr. Tupper. Dr. Tupper explained that he had promised an old friend a place for his son, that ho received a telegram asking him if he would guarantee a place for the son if the father voted right on a certain question before the council, and had promised he would. After a somewhat acrimonious discussion on this subject, the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed several items for slides and booms, and other works on the Ottawa and 8 . Lawrence.

April 6, Commons_How. Mr. Macdougall moved the House into Committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting survey of lands in Manitoba. He called attention to certain chonges that had been made in the manner of the surveys, and feared they would interfere with the settlement of the territory. Mr. Morris thought the changea would be beneficial, and said any settler desiring to obtain immediate title to his land could do so by paying $\$ 1$ an acre. Mr. Bowell asked respecting volunteers, and Sir George Cartier explained every volunteer would got a grant except those dismissed for improper conduct. The pree of $\$ 1$ per acro was put on the land to keep it out of the hands of speculators. Actual settlers would recelve free grants. Dr. Schultz said in the opinion of the people of Manitoba the present plan of curvey was the best. He reccmmended an increase in the width of the roads, and made some inquiry respecting the Government policy for extinguishine Indian claims. Sir George Cartier sald it was their intention to send a commission to treat with the Indians immediately after the session. The House went into Committee on the election Bill, some amondments wero made and the Bill reported. Someother Bills were read a third time and passed. The Hoaso went into Committee on Mr. Morris' resolution to reduce the excise on spirits manifuctared from molasses and the House inse.

April 8, Commons-Sir Georte Cartier said that the Goremment dewirea to prorogue Parliament on Weumestay. Hon, Mr. Holton thought thits wam not possibio, if the
members discharged their duty to the country, many important measures being still in an incomplete state. Sir George Cartier moved 2nd reading of amendments to Eiection Law. The Government had no objec. tion to accept Mr. Dorion's amendment. On motion for concurrence Mr. Dorion moved a further amendment with regard to the Returning Officers, providing they shall not be appointed by Government. Mr. Mackenzie, Holton, Blake, and Barthe supported the amendment. Sir George Cartier Messrs. Blanchet, Morris, Tupper, Macdou-gall, and Howe opposed it, and it was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Tremblay proposed an amendment to introduce the ballot system, which was atso negatived. Mr. Costigan moved an amendment abolishing dual representation. Mr. Blake said the remedy for this lay with the Local Legislatures, and the amendment was lost. Mr. Young moved an amendment that all elections be held on one day. Sir George Cartier opposed, saying it was not the English system and could not beapplied to the whole Dominion. Themotion was lóst. Mr. Mills moved in amendment that all polls be held in one day in each Province, which was negatived. Mr. Fournier moved the 82nd section, chapter 6 of the consolidated statutes, respecting bribery be re-enacted. Sir Geo. Cartier said the Government had not the slightest objection. Mr. Dorion said that he was glad to see that the penal clause was to bs restored. The Bill was reported as amended. When Mr. Dorion moved an amendment to disqualify employees of the Dominion Government from voting, under penalty of fine of $\$ 200$. Sir George Cartier reminded Mr. Dorion tho Bill was merely a temporary one. and it was hardly fair io introducesuch a sweeping clause. Mr. Blake moved inamendment to except New Brunswick, which was negatived. He then moved that the elections for Dominion Parliament in Nove Scotia should be conducted under the local rules, which was lost. Mr. Dorion moved that contested elections should be tried by courts of Justice. Mr. Macdougall sadd it would bo better to wait till the system had been tested in Ontario. The amendment was lost. Another amendment was moved respecting the revision of the voters list in Nova Scotia, which was carried, and also another one respecting polling sub-divisions in Ontario, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other Bills were passed, and the House adjourned at midnight.
April 10, Senate-Several Bills from Commons were read the first time. The Sault Ste. Marle Railway and Bridge Bill was read a second time. Hon. Mr. MacPherson explained that the line was to connect the Canadian Railway system by a route north of Lake Huron with the northern Pacific Railway. Several of the Senators expressed their approval of the schene and the House adjourned.

COMMONS-Mr. ROSs called attention to a rumour respecting the member for Provencher. It was sadd that he had been a member of Riel's Government, and one of the Court Martial that had condemned Scott. Mr. Delorme said the rumours were incorrect. He did not know of Scott's murder till two days after it took place, and was elected delegate to the convention that was called when Mr. Smith was there. Mr. Smith corroborated Mr. Delorme's statement, and said he had never been a member of Mr. Riel's Government. Mr. Macdougall mov-
ed that a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the truch of Mr. Ross's allegations. Messrs.; Blake and Dorion sald the denial of the member for Provencher corroborated by the member for Selkirk was satisfactory, and there was no case that required a Committe日. Mr. Macdongall refused to withdraw his motion. Mir. Holton sadd there was no precedent for appointing a Committee to investigate a rumour, that rumour being contradicted, a Committee could only begranted on a deliberate statement of a member of the House on his own personal responsibility. After some further discussion the matter was dropped. Mr. White inquired of the Government whether any steps had been taken to bring to trial the murderers of Scott. Sir George Cartier said the matter was not within the power of the Dominion, but of the LocalGovernment. Governor Archibald could only act on the adviceor his responsible advisers. Mr. Mills moved for a Committee to consider ceriain resolutions respecting the admission of Rupert's Land and the North West. Sir George Cartier moved the edjournment of the debate, which was carried. Several motions for papers were made, and two or three Bills passed, and some discussion arose on lands inManitoba, and the House adjourned. April11th, Senate-Several Bills from the Commons were read the lst time. Some discussion took place on the invitations to clergymen at prorogation. Benator Campbell thought the best way was to issue none, but give seats to all who came, which was agreed to. Mr. Wariz moved the adoption of the Report of Com. on the Intercolonial Rallway. Senator McLellan defended the Commissloners, and said taking all things into conslderation, the cost of the road would be from 5 to 10 thousand dollars cheaper than the average of rallways on the continent. Senator Mitchell, in answer to Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, sald that the Grand Trunk and Lower Province Railways could not, without loss of millions upon millions, change the gange, and consequently the intercolonial was made to join with them. Several Bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.
Concyons-Sir A. T. Galt made some inquiries of Gon. Mr. Dunkin respecting the Census, saying no schedule had been left at his house on the luth of April. Mr. Dunkin explained that the Census was not to be taren by means of the schedules referred to; they were merely left for the information of the people. The Census would be taken by enumerators who would visit every house. There were about 3,000 enumerators and it would require 3 or 4 weeks to complete the work. The Savings Banks, Govt.Savings Banks, Weishts and Measures, and Metrio system Bills were read a third time and passed. On the Bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, on the suggestion of the memЂer for Glengarry, an amendment was added giving the Governor in Council power to regulate the introduction of spirituous liquors in the N. W., and the Bill was passed. On the Independence of Parliament Bill, Mr. Blake moved in amendment that after the present Parliament, no paid Commissioner of the Intercolonial Railway should be eligible for a seat in Commons. Sir Geo. Cartier pointed out the convenience of havingoneof these commissioners in the House, and the amendment was lost. Mr. Blake moved two other amendments which were also lost, and the Bill passed. The House went into Committee on the government of
N. W. Territory Bill. Sir George Cartier explained that the Bill was merely a reenactment of the former one which was only to be in force one year. After a little discussion the Bill was passed. Sir George Cartier moved the House into Committee to consider a resolution on the Pacific Railway Subsidy: Mr. Mackenzie raised a point of order that the motion was the same as one of Sir A. T. Galt's which had been negatived after eome discussion. The Speaker ruled in favour of the motion, and the House went into Committee, rose and reported. On motion for 2nd reading, Mr. Dorion sald the motion was unfair to the people of British Columbla and moved an amendment which was lost, and the resolution was carried. Hon. Mr. Langevin'e Railway Exemption Bill was read a second timo and referred to the Railway Committee. Sir Frs. Hincks moved the House into Committee of supply on the Supplementary Estimates. Those for 1871 amounted to $\$ 1,090,263$, of which $\$ 250,000$ for surveys on the Pacific Railway, and therefore chargeable to capital, leaving $\$ 849,263$ chargeable to income. Those for 1872 amounted to $\$ 1,134,350$ of which $\$ 500,-$ 000 were chargeable to capital for iniprovements of Publio Works, and $\$ 634,350$ to income. When ho made his nnancial statement he estimated the surplus for 1871 at $\$ 1,892,627$; but he was able now to state that it would be $\$ 2,392,627$. But this was not all, there were abont $\$ 80,000$ to be received from the sale of the present Montreal Post Office, and \$425,000 from the British Govt. for expenses of the Red River expedition. He then replied to some criticisms upon the Supplementary Estimaten that had appeared in the Globe, maintaining that the Government had acted with scrupulous regard to economy. Sir A. T. Galt sald the Supplementary Estimates went far beyond what the House was led to expect. Mr. Rymal brought forward a motion with regard to the murder of Scott. Sir G. Cartier said every body must deplore the murder of that poor man, but that it was committed when Red River was not under the Jurisdiction of Canada, and the Courts there at the present time had sole power in criminal matters. The Government had no more power to interfere than it would have in a case of murder in Ontario. A long discussion ensued, Messrs. Wood, Blake and Ferguson holding the Government had power to enforce the administration of justice, and Dr. Tupper and Sir Geo. Cartier supporting the opposite opinion. At half past 1 o'clock a vote was talken and Mr. Rymal's motion negatived, and the House adjourned.
April 12th, Commons-Mr. Blake called attention to a question of privilege. No provision had been made in the Manttoba Bill for trial of contested elections, and two cases of the kind had already arisen. Sir George Cartier objected to Mr. Blake's motion as foreign to constitutional and parliamentary practice. $\operatorname{Sir}$ A. T. Galt approved of the motion. Bir Geo. Cartier moved in amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections with instruetions to meet and report forthwith, which amendment was carricd. The Estimates wero passed and the Supply Bill introduced and read the first time. Several Bills were read the third time and the House adjourned.
April 13th-Commons-Hon. Mr. Howe called the attention of the Honse to an attack made on him in a for mer debate by the member for Lambton, to the effect that Mr.

Howe, in the N. W., had given orders for the British flag to be pulled down, \&c., \&c. Mr. Howe said that this was an open invention and entirely untrue. Mr. McDougall withdrew his proposed regulations respecting lands in Manitoba. Mr. Ferguson moved a resolution for settiement duties on Indian lands. Sir Geo. Cartier said the Govt. could not consent to it. Dr. Schultz, Mr. Holton, and Mr. McDougall opposed' the motion which was lost. Mr. Cartwright's motion respecting the withdrawal of the troops was withdrawn after some discussion, and the Supply Bill read a second time, and the House adjourned
April 14, Commons-Sir George Cartier read a telegram from Sir J. A. Macdonald denying a statement of Mr. Wilkins in the NovaScotia papers. SirF. Hincks made an explanation respecting the vote of $\$ 40,000$ for losses in Manitoba. He had intended to be understood that the H. B. Co's. claims were of a different character from those this money was voted to meet, and that this tormed no precedent for the Hudson's Bay claims, which it was not the intention of the Govermment to pay. Mr. Morris moved con-
currence in the amendments made in the Senate to the Metric System Bill. Mr. Holton objected and thought the Bill ought to stand over. Sir Francis Hincks moved the 3 rd reading of the Supply Bill. Mr. Holton spoke of the large amounts voted in the Bill of Supply. Sir Francis Hincks said the estimates were larger, but there was nothing which would involve the Dominion in debt. There would be no difficulty whatever, with regard to meeting the charges placed on the country by the Bill. Mr. Macdougall said the "extraordinary expenses" were always recurring and ate up the surplus revenue. He thought the Government had made a serious mistake in not taking the narrow gauge for the Intercolonial Railway. On the motion of Sir G. Cartier the Speaker was authorized to pay the three members for Manitoba the full sessional allowance, which motion was carried unanimously, some formal business was transacted, and the Commons having been summoned to the
Senate Chamber, the Governor General gave the Royal assent to the Bills that had passed and prorogued the Parliament,

## The gifuteredonial gailway.

## PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

The last report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners contains interesting information respecting the progress of that road. Contracts for the whole line are now given out, the last ones having been given out on the 23 rd Dec., 1870 . The number of contracts is 23 , including clearing, grubbing, fencing, grading, masonry, bridging, and every thing up to formation level, except the superstructure of the iron bridges at Trois Pistoles, Metis, Restigouche, Miramichi, Nipissiguit and Folly Rivers. The total amount of these contracts, inclv ding payments to original contractors, is S9,61 1,791 . The cost of the Eastern Extension Railyay, $\$ 921,020$. The highest contract in ${ }_{1870}$ is for No. $3,20^{\frac{1}{2}}$ miles, in ${ }^{2}$ Quebec, $\$ 934,233$. The lowest, No. 16, $18 \frac{3}{4}$ miles in New Brunswick, $\$ 206,000$.
The Chief Engineer's progress estimates for
1370 have beon as follows :-

| January. | \$13,275 |
| :---: | :---: |
| February | \$11,146 |
| March | 22,465 |
| April | 24,226 |
| May | 53,903 |
| June | 84,100 |
| July | 183,201 |
| August | 197,776 |
| September | 315,000 |
| October. | 259,693 |
| November | 126,992 |
| December. | 124,900 |

## Total

\$1,416,677
'Tenders for Ties were advertised for to be delivered during the presentseason, on sections $1,2,5,8$, Quebec ; 3, 6, 9, 15, in N. Brunswick; and 4, 7, and 12 in Nova Scotia. Tenders were noce;ted ior Quebec and Nova Scotia at prices anging from $\$ 16$ to $\$ 33$ per hundred. The tenders for New Brunswick sections were concidered too high and not accepted.
On 1st January, tenders for steel rails were received; 40,000 tons have been accepted32,009 at $£ 12$ stg. per ton, and 8,000 at $£ 11$ per
ton. 18,000 tons are to be delivered in 1871 the remainder in 1872, at such yorts as the Commissioners may direct. The proportionate quantities of fish-plates, \&c., required, at the same respective prices, are also to be delivered with the rails.
The Commissioners have contracted for 40 engines, 250 box freight cars, and 150 platform cars. 15 of the engines are from Glasgow, at $\$ 11,000$ each in bond ; 15 from Kingston, at $\$ 12,500$ each ; and 10 from Halifax, at $\$ 12,500$ each. They have also purchased two engines from the contractors for the Eastern Extension Railway, at $\$ 8,500$ each. The freight cars are contracted for -150 from Toronto, at $\$ 719$ each; 50 from St. John, at $\$ 735$; and 50 from Dorchester, at $\$ 7.65$. 90 platform cars are to be from Montreal, at $\$ 570$ each; and 60 from Londonderry, at $\$ 580$ each; 25 at $\$ 400$ each have been purchased from the E. E. Railway, 2 first class passenger cars. and 1 second class, for the use of the part of the line open from Amherst to Painsec junction.
The Chief Engineer, after careful examination and consideration, reports that bridges of large span can be constructed of iron at a cost not greatly exceeding that of wood. Government hare concurred in his recommendation that all bridges above 60 feet openings, shall be made of iron, provided such a change will not delay the completion of the work, and the cost will not be largely increased.
The Eastern Extension Railway from Painsec Junction, on the European and North Am. Railway to the Missiquash River (the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) has been completed and is being worked by the Department of Public Works. That part of the Intercolonial from the Missiquash to Amherst, Nova Scotia, is also being worked by the Department. During 1550, the staff organization was continued as it stood. Since the 1st January, 1871, the services of 1 engineer, 13 assistant ditto, 5 rodmen and 39 chainmen have been dispensed with at a saving of $\$ 38,000$
a year. The staff upon each section, nov consists of 1 engineer in charge, 1 assistant and 2 rodmen, with such temporary assistants as axe or chainmen as may be occasionally wanted. On Nos. 1, 8, 19 and 20, there are but 1 engineer and 1 rodman. On No. 13, where the work is heavy, there are two assistants. As the work on the gections approaches completion, the staff will be reduced, as has been done in 1, 2 and 8. The line has been divided into 3 Paymasters Districts instead of 4, saving salary. The office of Asst. Secretary has been abolished. at a saving of $\$ 3<0$ yer annum. The salary of the 4 District Engineers has been increased to $\$ 3,000$ each, with an allowance of $\$ 600$ per annum for travelling expenses. The salary of the Secretary has been increased $\$ 600$.
The total amount paid so far for engineering expenses has been-
Before 1st Janaary, 1869 ......... . $\$ 150,71180$
Survey and location, 2 years ending.
December 31, 1870.............
Construction and engineering ex-
penses ditto ................... 240,188 92
Miscellaneons ditto ditto ....... 15,304 31
Paymasters, Assistants, \&c......... 14, 63076
Chief Enaineer's office and staff ..
22,229 36
\$613,704 06
As the work progresses, engineering expenses of course decrease.
Several wooden houses have been built by the Commissioners for the use of the staff, in pnsettled parts of the country. These are so located as to be available for trackmen, \&c., when the railway is finished.
The Commissioners have, had valuations made of the "right of way" over the whole line. The aggregate quantity of land taken
for the nse of the railway (exclusive of station grounds not yet selected, and of lands purchased at Moncton) is 6,858 acres; the aggregate valuation for land and buildings is \$140,440. Rate per acre $\$ 1820 ;$ ditto per mile of railway (including cost of buildings) $\$ 309$. The payment for these lands, de., has not yet been completed over the whole line, some of the parties having refused to accept the amount tendered, and intending to submit their claims to the Dominion arbitrators.
Moncton, having been selected by the Gov. in Council as the most suitable place for the erection of workshops, being the point of junction with the European and N. Am. Railway. 501 acres of land have been bought at a cost of $\$ 13,081$, and the necessary buildings contracted for, at a cost of \$83,923.
It is expected that rails will be delivered so that the portion of the line between Riviere du Loup and Trois Pistoles may be opened during the summer. Rails for the line between Amherst and Truro will be delivered in the Fall, and the track laid frem both ends. The remainder of the rails to be delivered in 1872 , and track-laying actively prosecuted over the whole line.
The total value of the work done up to 31st Dec., 1870, was $\$ 1,752,143$.' The approximate total force employed in October, 1870, was-

Woremen and Mechanics ...... 21,770
Labourers ....................... 108,506
Bоуs ............................ 11,960
Horses .............................. 29,426
Oxen .............................. ${ }_{323}$
Quarrymen $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots, \ldots$
Total-men 133,694 ; boys, 11,960 ; horses, 20,426; oxen, 323.
The total expenditure up to 31st Dec., 1870, was \$3,565,692.

## 

REGISTES G安 DOMINION APPOLITMMENNS, COMPILED FROM THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

21st June, 1870-Etienne Parent, Esq., Deputy Sec. of State, to be Deputy for signing Money Warrants.
George Gilkes, Windsor, Ont., to be a Preventive officer in H. M. Customs.
15th July-James C. E: Carmichael, Chatham, Miramichi, N.B., to be a Fishery officer in command of the Government vessel Aweepostakes.
8th August-Alian James Grant, of L'Orignal, Prescott, Ontu, to be Deputy Judge of County Court for Prescott and Russell.
5th September-Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, Esq., Montreal, Qc., Assistant Puisné Judge Superior' Court, Prov. of Quebec.
20th September-Gedeon Knight Houson, of Le Preau, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.
28th September-Hon. John W. Ritchie and Hon. Jonathan McCully to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.
30th September-Alex: Cameron, Baddeck, N.S., to be Collector of Customs.

10th October-Hon. Alex. Macfarlane, of Wallace, N.S., Jeremiah Northrup, Esq., of Halifax, N.S., to beSenators of Canada.
24th October-Hon. Bliss Botsford, of Moncton, N.B., to be Judge of County Court of Albert, Westmoreland and Kent, N.B.
29th October-Benjamin Burland, of St. Johns, Qc. to be Collector of Customs. James B. Ruel, of St. John, N.B., to be Collector of Castoms.

Noe Langevin, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter of Customs.
9th November-Henry Godson, of Toronto, Ont , Commissioner for administering Oath of Office in the District of Toronto. Charles Edward Romain, of Guelph, Ont., to be do. do. in District of London.
Archibald Paterson, of Halifax, N.S., to be do. do. in Province of Nova, Scotia.
16th November-C. S. Gzowski, of Toronto, Ont., D. D. Calvin, of Wolfe Island, Ont., George Laidlaw, of Toronto, Ont., Hugh Allan, of Montreal, Qc., Pierre Garneau, of Quebec Qc., Hon. W. I, Stairs, of Halifax. N.S., and Alex. Jardine, of St. John, N.B., to be Commissioners to inquire into and report upon improvement of Water communications of the Dominion, \&c.
18th November-Geo.B. Spencer, Hamilton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
24th November-Hon. Adams George Archibald, 110n. Francis G. Johnson, Hon. Alfred Boyd, and Hon. Marc. A; Girard, all of Fort Garry, to be Commissioners for administering oaths to persons appointed to office in the Province of Manitoba.
25th November-Hon.A. G. Archibald, Hon. F. Gt Johnson, Donald A. Smith, and Faschal Brelan, Esquires, of Fort Garry,
to be do. do, within the North; West Territories.
29th November-Henry Anida Smith, Esq., London, Ontr, to be Landing Waiter in Customs.
1st December-Raphael Albert, of St. Francis, N.B., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
5th December-J. Alez. Moran, St. George, N.B., to be Collector of Customs.

21st December-Matthew Dowsley, of Prescott, Ont., Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in Customs.
23rd December-Hon. Walter McCrea, Chatham, Ontario, to be Judge of District of Algomas
24th December-Robert H. Smith and Elizee Beaudet, Esquires, of Quebec, to be Wardens of Trinity House, Quebec.
31st December-John Creighton, of Kingston, Ontario, to be Warden of Kingston Penitentiary.
7th January, 187i-Robert H. Russell, Quebec, to be Shipping Master and Chief of River Police, Quebec.
12th January-Geo. A. V. Paw, Halitax, N. S., to be Landing Waiter and Bearcher in Customs.
Hon. Elzear Taschoreau, of St. Joseph de la Beauce, Qc., to be Puisne Judge of Superior Court, Quebec,
17th January-John Rankin, of Cobden, Ontario, to be Collector of Customs.
28th January-Robert Lemoine, Esq., Cilerk of Senate of Canada.
2nd February-Hon, Ebenezer Perry, of Cobourg, Ont., Frank Smith, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be Senators of Canada.
3rd February-Ezra Churchill, Esquire, of Hantsport, N.S., to be Senator of Canada.
4th February-W. W. Smith, of Philipsburs, Quebec, to be Collector of Customs. John Hutchins Tomkins, of Coaticook, Qc., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
W. S. Williams, Coaticook, Quebee, to be Collector of Customs.
Charles Ermatinger Perry, of Coaticook, Qc., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher.
10th February-Hon. Louis Panet, of Quebec, to be Senator of Canada.
24th February-Hon. Robert Read, Belleville, Ontario, to be Senator of Canada.
1st March-Henry Vanbuskird Farnsworth, French Cross, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs.
6th April - Milton Kingsley Lockwood, Brighton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
Donald McLeod, Toronto, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Richard Lazier, of Tyendinaga, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
23 th April-Daniel Marshall Browne, of Walkerton, Ontario, to be in command of the Govornment vessel New England.
George W. Creighton, of Kingston, Ontario, to be in command of Government vessel S. G. Marshall.
Ith May-Vital Tctu, of Quebec, to be Master of the Trinity Hoase.
Jesso D. Armstrong, of Quebec, to be Harbour Master.
Alexander Lemoine, of Quebec, to be Secretary Treasurer.
Francois Gourdeal, of Quebec, to be Superintendent of Pilots.
-h May-Donald Barnabas McGie, of Port Daniel, Ouebec, to be sub-Collector and LandingWaiter and Searcher in Customs.

Daniel F. Curry, of Ship Harbour, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs.
Alfred Brunel, Toronto, Ontario, to be Commissioner Inland Revenue.
Tancrede H. Morin of Sandwich, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customa.
George L. Hughson, of Muskoka, Ontario, to be Preventive Officer in Customs. Plerro Clovis Beauchesne, of Carlcton, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Seareher in Customs.
8th May-William Noble Rutledge, of Coldwater, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
9th May-William Henry Carter, of Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
11th May-Robert McMillan, Campbelltown, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

23rd May-Hugh McKenzie Willson, of Osgoode Hall and Brantford, Ontario, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant.
24th May-Captain John Dick, of Quebec, to be Port Warden for the Port of Quebec.
7th June Sewell Foster Copp, of Georgeville, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Oustoms.
13th June-William Montgomery, of Dalhousie, N.B., to be Collector of Customs. William Kirby, of Niagara, Ontario, to be Collector of Customs.
1st July-David McDonald, of Aspey Bay, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs. Turner Worster, of Grand Manan, N.B. to be sub-Collector of Customs.
Thomas P. Jost, of Halifax, N.S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs. Thomas T. McKeon, of Mabou Ridge, N.S., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
James Clark, of St. Catharines, Ontario, to be Collector of Customs. Duncan McLeod, of St. Ann's, N.S., to Preventive Offcer in Customs Joseph Chappell Brundige, of Tidnish, N.S., to be sub-Collector of Customs

Terence Cochran Wier, of Halifax, N.S., to be Preventive Officcr of Customs.
5th July-Hon. J. W. Truch, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.
Hon. J. W. Truch, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be Deputy for signing Marriage Licenses for British Columbia.
Hon. M. B. Begbie, and Hon. H. P. P. Crease, of Victoria, B.C., to be Commissioners for administering oaths to persons appointed to office in B. Columbia.
29 th July-Alexander McQueen, of Shediac, N.B., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.
Edmond Brossean, of Montreal, Quebec, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
31st July-Henry Low, of the Town of Picton, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Thomas Crimmon, of Chatham, N.B., to be Landiry Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in Customs.
4th August-Richard J. Fitzgerald, of Osgoode Hall and Picton, Ontario, to be Judge of County Court of Princo Edward.
29th August-Richard Jones Evans, of London, Ontario, to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
Fred. T. Bradley, of North Pembina, Manitoba, to be sub-Collector of Customs.

#  

CUSTOMS.
Sahedule a.-Goods Paying Sphcifio Duties.

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Duties. } \\ \text { otherwise } \end{array}$ | Daties. <br> :-Rum,Shrub,Cor- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Butter............Per Ib 04 | specified.....Per gall | dials, Schedam |
| Cigars............ 040.4 | Crude Petrol'm, P. gall | rliko articl |
| Cheese........... " 003 | Rice...............Perlb | otherlike articles.... 120 |
| Coffee, green....] "6 003 | Soar, common..... $6 \quad 001$ | Colognewater and other |
| Do roasted orgr'd "6 004 | Starch............ ${ }^{6}$ \% 02 | perfumed spirits not |
| Ohicory or other Root or | Spirits and Strong Wa- |  |
| Vegetable used as Cof- |  | Do do When in flasks |
| fee, raw or ground.Per 003 | hen nots | or bottie not larger |
| Chickory, kiln-dried, | strength can | (per flask or bottle).. 004 |
| roast'd or ground.Per lb 004 | not be ascertained by | Unenumerated Spirits |
| Fish,salt'd orsmok'd '6 005 | Sykes' hydrometer for | and Strong Waters, |
| Hops................ 005 | every gallon of the | Per gallon......... 120 |
| Meats, fresh, salted, or | strengthof proof there- | If mixed with any in- |
| lb | by, and inp | gredient to make pro- |
| Malt. ...........Per bush 040 | for greater | prietary medicines, |
|  | Br | tinctures, essences, |
| Coal and Kerosene, dis- | dy, Geneva, Alcohol | extracts, \&c, the |
| lled, purified and | Rum, Gin, and other | same duty as if not so |
| refined....... Por gall 0 | unenumeratedSpirits | mixed :-Fruits pre- |
| ptha, Benzole $\%$ and | and Strong waters... 080 hen mixed sothat the | served in Brandy or other Spirits.......... 120 |
| Products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale, and Lig- | degree of strength cannot be ascertain- | Vinegar \& Acetic Acid, Per gallon............. 010 |
|  | Sugar and Molasses. |  |
| Sugar :-All sugar equal to, or | r Cane, Syrup of |  |
| ard | Molasses or of Sorghu | - |
| ard, twenty-five | Melado, concentrate | nt |
| ad valorem and | lado, or concentrated | olasses, if used for refining |
|  | per cen | ooses, or for the manu- |
| low No. 9 Dutch twenty-five per | nd a spe | ture of sugar, Per ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 73 |
|  |  | Molasses, if not used twenty- |
| three-fourths of one cent | ugar Candy, bro and confection | five per centum ad valorem. |
| ane Juice, Syrup or Sugar |  |  |
| Sairmole B.-Goods Paying Ttentit-five Per |  |  |
| Cassia, ground, Cinnamon, | fied. | paration of which the recipe |
|  | Perfumed and Fancy Soap, |  |
| ger, | Pimento, ground, | is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, |
| ce, | Playing cards, | ents whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertise- |
| m | Proprietary Medicines, com- | ment, bill or label for the re- |
| pper, grou | monly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or pre- | lief or cure of any disorder or ailment. |
|  |  |  |

Goods Paying Ten Per Centom ad Valorem.


Frivits, green of every kind, hay, straw, bran, seed not specified as cereals: vege-
tables (including potatoes) plants, trees and shrubs. Sole and Upper Leather.

Goods Paying Fife Per Centun ad Valorem.

Books, Periodicals and Pamph-1 lets, 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. Iron, viz:-Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet.

## Goods Pafing ad Valorem and Specific Duties.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per $\mid$ half of a cent per lb. centum ad valorem and specific duty of fivo cents per gallon in casts, and seven cents per gallon in bottles ( 5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)
Tea. black, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of three cents and one

Do. Green, including Japan, fifteen per centim ad valorem, and a specific duty of reven cents per lb.
Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff. $1: \frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem, and a specific duty of twenty cts. per lb:

Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat.
Rolled plate and. Boiler plate. Wire.
Type.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange. Lemon, Gooseberry, and Currant Wines. twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and a specific duty of ten cents $\mathbf{p}^{\circ} \mathbf{r}$ gallon (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to oontain a gallon). The following packages, that is to say:-Bottles, Jars,De-
mijohns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are con-

## Arts and Science:-

Anatomical preparations,
Botany, specimens of,
Cabinets of Antiquities,

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\because & \text { Coins, } \\
" & \text { Gums } \\
" & \text { Medals }
\end{array}
$$

Drawings, notin oil,
Gems,
Medals,
Mineralogy, specimens of Models,
Natural History, sfecimens of,
Sculpture specimens of
Works of Art, viz. :-
Busts-Natural size, not being cast nor produced by any mere mechanical process.
Casts-as models for the use of schools of design.
Taintings-In oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.
Statues-Of Bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and
Colors not elsewhere specified, viz :-
Avids of every description excent acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.
Alum,
Antimony,
Argol,
Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing.
Barịla,
Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Borax,
Bleaching Powders,
Brimstone, in roll or flour,
Colors and other articies when imported by cyompaper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz. :
Biohromate of Potash,
Blue Black,
British Gum,
Chinese Blue,
Lakes, scarletand maroon, in pulp,
Paris and permanent Greens,
Satin and fine washed white.
Sugar of Lead,
Ultramarine,
Umber, Raw,
Cream of Tartar, in crystals,
Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Indigo,
Kelp,
Kyrolite
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
Nitre,
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Ochres, dry, ground, or unground, washed or unwashen, not calcined,
tained and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules to this Act

## Schedule C.-Free Goods.

Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm,in their natural state, Phosphorus,
Red Lead, dry,
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
Sal Ammoniac,
Sal Soda,
Saltpetre,
Soda Ash,
Soda Caustic,
Soda, Nitrate of
Sulphur, in roll or flour,
Vitrol, Blue,
Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeiug,
White Lead, dry,
Whiting, or Whitening,
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing.
Zinc White, dry.
Manufactures and Products of
Manufactures:
Anchors,
Ashes, Pot, Pearl and Soda,
Bread and Biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,

Bolting Cloth,
Bookbinders' Tools and Implements, Millboards and Binders' Cloths,
Brim Moulds for goldbeaters, Barr Stones,
Candlewick, Cotton,
Cement, Matine, unground,
Chureh Bells,
Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions,
Communion Plate,
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.
Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,
Cotton N.etting for India Rubber Shoes,
Cotton Waste,
Cotton Wool,
Drain Tiles,
Duck for Belting and Hose,
Electrotype Blocks,for printing purposes,
Farming Imp'ements and Utensils, whenimported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture,
Felt for Hats and Boots,
Fire Brick,
Fish Hooks, Nets and Seines, Lines and Twines,
Flax Waste,
Gold Beaters' Skin.
Hoop Skirt Manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline Wire, Clasps of Tin and Brass, Slid ${ }^{-s}$ s, Spangles and Spotted Tapes, and Flat or Round Wire, uncovered,

## Junk,

Linen Machine 'Thread, Lithographic Stones,
Lumber, Plank and Sawed, of Mahogany, Rosewood,
as charged with any other duty and not declared to be free of duty of Customs offiften per centum ad valorem.

Walnut,Cherry aud Chesnut, and Pitch Pine,
Machine Silk Twist,
Nails, Composition,
Nails Sheathing,
Oakum,
Old Cape,
Philosophical Instruments \&
Apparatus, including Glo-
bes, when imported by, and
for the use of Colleges and
Schools, Scientific or Liter-
ary Societies,
Printing Ink,
Printing Presses, except port-
able hand Printing Presses.
Prunella,
Plush fer Hatters' use,
Rags,
Ships' Binnacle Lamps,
Ships' Blocks and Patent
Bushes for Blocks,
Ships' Bunting,
Ships Cables, Iron Chain
over half of an inch, shackled
or swivelled or not,
Ships Gompasses,
" Dead Eyes.
"، Dead Lights,
" Deck Plugs,
" Knees, Iron,
(6 Masts, or parts of,Iron
" Pumps \& Pump Gear,
" Riders, Iron,
" Shackles,
" Ships's Sheaves,
"، Signal Lamps,
" Steering Apparatus,
" Travelling Trucks,
"، Wedges,
" Wire Rigging,
And the following articles, when used for ships or vessels only, viz. :
Cables, hemp and grass,
Cordage, and Sail Cloth or
Canvas, from No. 1 to No. 6
Varnish, Black and Bright, Spikes, Composition,
Scraw Plaits, Tuscan and Grass, Fancy,
Stereotype Blocks for printing pirposes,
Treenails,
Twists, Silk, for Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Vencering of Wood or Ivor y
Weaving or Tram Silk, for making elastic.webbing,
Do do Cotton.
Wire Cloth, of Brass \& Copper, Woollen Netting fur India rubber shoes,
Metals:
Brass,Bar, Rod, Sheet,Scrap, and in Stripes,
Cranks for Steamboats,forged in the rough,
Cranks for Mills, forged in the rough,
Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rolls, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing,
Iron of every description folowing:
Nap, Galvanized or Pig:

## Schedule C.-Free Goods.-Continued.

Puddledin Bars, Blooms and Billets,
Bolts and Spikes, galvanized,
Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded.
Locomotive Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting Rods.
Lead, in Sheet or Pig,
Litharge,
Railroad Bars and Frogs, Wrought Iron or Steel Chains, Wrought Iron or Steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles,
Shafts for Mills and Steamboats in the rough,
Spelter, in Blocks, Sheet or Pig,
Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods,
Steel Plates cut to any form, but not moulded,
Tin, in Bar, Blocks, Pig or Granulated,
Tubes and Piping, of brass, copper, or iron, drawn,
Type Metal, in Blocks or Pigs,
Wire, of brass, copper or iron, round or fat,
Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,
Zinc, in sheets, black and pigs.
Natural Products :
Animals, when for the reproduction of their species, for which see Orders in Council,
Barley,
Beans,
Buckwheat
Bulbs,

Bristles,
Broom Corn,
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
Coal and Coke,
Clays,
Cocoa, Bean and Shell,
Corkwood, Corkwood Bark,
Diamonds, unset,
Earths,
Eggs,
Emery,
Fibra, Mexican,
Flour,
Indian Corn,
Meal,
Oats,
Peas,
Rye,
Salt,
Wheat,
Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,
Fibrilla,
Flax, undressed,
Fire Clay,
Firewood,
Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tin or Kegs,
Fish Bait,
Furs, undressed,
Gravels,
Grease and Grease Scrap,
Gum Copal,
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,
Hair Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured,
Hemp, undressed,
Hides, Horns,
India Rubber, unmanufactured,
Manilla Grass,

Manures,
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals of all kinds,
Osiers,
Pelts,
Pipe clay,
Pitch.
Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined,
Precious stones unset,
Rattan for chair makers,
Rosin,
Salt, when imported from the United Kingdom or British possessions, or for the use of the gulf or the deep sea fisheries,
Salt,
Sea Grass,
Skins, undressed,
Slate,
Stone, unwrought,
Tails, undressed,
Tanners' Bark,
Tampico, white and black, Tar,
Teasels,
Tobacco, unmanufactured,
Tow, undressed,
Turpentine other than spirits of
Vegetable Fibres,
Whale-oil, in the casks from on ship-board and in the oondition in which it was first landed,
Willow for basket makers
Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
Wool,

Speclal Exemptions From Duty.
Apparel, wearing of British Articles for the use of Foreign

Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.
Articles for the public uses of the Dominion.

## Consuls General.

Army and Navy, for the use of, Clothing.
Arms,

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include cir"us troops or hawkers.
Locomotives and railway
passenger, baggage \& freight cars, running upon any line of the road crossing the frontier, solong as Canadian Locomotives and cars are ad-

## Schedule D.

The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, viz. :
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked and salted
meats,

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or pack-

Green and Dried Fruits.
Fish of all kinds,
Products of fish and all other creatures living in water.
Poultry,
Butter,
Cheese,
Lard.

## Schedole E.

age of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:
Books, Printed Papers,Drawings, Paintings, Prints, and
ettlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandize, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.
the Minister of Customs.
mitted free under similar circumstances in the U. S.
Menageries, horses, cattle,carriages, and harnesses of,
Travellers' baggage.

Tallow,
Timber and lumber of allkinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,
Fish Oil,
Gypsum, ground or unground.

Photographs, of treasonable or seditions,or of an immoral or indecent character.
Coin, base or counterfeit.

| Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 Cubic Feet. $\$ 100$ |
| :--- |
| Stave Bolts |
| 10 |

Oak I 10 gs , per M

## Miscellaneous Provisions.

The following provisions are found in the Customs Act of 1860 .
The duty of fifteen per cent. ad valorem is payable on all goods not charged with any other duty and not declared free of duty.
The value for duty on which the ad valorem duties imposed upon sugar, molasses, melado, syrup of sugar or sugar cane, syrup of molasses or of sorghum, concentrated melado or concentrated molasses, and sugar candy, shall be calculated and taken, shall include the value of the packages containing the same, and the shipping and other charges on such articles and the value for duty shall be the value of the goods "free on board" at the place or port whence last exported direct to Canada; and the Governor in Council shall have power to declare whatcharges shall be included in such Dinlue so defined; and the Governor General hall have power to interpret, limit or extend the meaning of the conditions upon which it is provided in Schedule C that any ariicle may be imported free of duty for special purposes or for particular objects or interests ; and to make regulations either for declaring or defining what cases shall come within the conditions of the said Schednle, and to what objects or interests of an analogous nature the same shall apply and extend, and to direct the payment or non-payment of duty in any such case, or the remission thereof by way of drawback if such duty has been paid.

Anyother articles than those mentioned in Schedule $D$, being of the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be specially exempted from Cus. toms duty by order of the Geyernor in Council.

Any or all of the articles mentioned in Sche-
dule D, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may bo imported into Canada from the said United States free of duty, or at less rate of duty than is provided in the said Schedule, upon Proclamation of the Governor in Council, whenever the United States shall provide for the importation of similar articles from Canader of such articles into the United States.
The Governor in Council may, under Regulations to be made for that purpose, allow, on the exportation of goods which have been imported into Canada, and on which the duty or Customs has been paid, a drawback equal to the duty so paid; and in cases to be mentioned in such Regulations and subject to such provisions as may be therein made, such drawback may be allowed on duty paid goods manufactured or wrought in Canada, into goods exported therefrom as aforesaid, and the period within which such drawback may be allowed after the time when the duty was paid shall be limited in such Regulations. (For the duties on packages, see the Act for 1870, p. 69.)

By the Act33 V., c. 9, 6 p. c. is added to all duties by that or any previous Act. All duties above are therefore liable to this addition.

A drawback is granted of duties paid on iron, \&c., employed in the manufacture of composite ships in Canada, and on tin and zinc sheets and for packages of goods exported under orders in Council.
For provisions respecting the admission of certain natural products, from the United States and British Provinces, see Legislation of Canada c. 9, p. 65.

## aldited \$tates canitf.

We have not room in the Year Book for more than a few amended items from the Tariff of the United States, July 13, 187C. We may state generally that the amount of duties collected in the United States, from Customs, during the last fiscal year, amounted to $\$ 194,-$ 538.3i4, upon a dutiable value of goods imported into that country of $\$ 400,000,000$; or over 42 per cent of the whole. In addition to this the Internal Revenue taxes amounted to $\$ 185,128,889.7 \pm$ for the same period.
Aniline dyes, 50 cts. per lb., and 35 p.c.
Animals, live, $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
Buttons of silk 50 do .
Carboys, containing birds, 35 do.
Coffee, per lb., 3 cents.
Cotton Thread, not exceeding 40 cents per lb . 10 cents per lb., and 20 p.c.
Do. over 40 cents and uuder 60 cts., 20 cents per lbs, and 20 p. c.
Do. over 69 cents and under 80 cents, 33 cents per 1 lb , and 26 p.c.
Do. over 60 cents and under 80 cents, 30 cents per lb., and 20 p . c.
Do. over 80 cents per 1 lb ., 30 cents per lb ., and 20 p . c.
Fish oil per gallon, 20 p . c.
Flax seed per bushel, of 56 lbs., 20 -cents.
Flax seed oil per gallon, 20 p. c.
Flax straw per ton, $\$ 5$.
Flax not hackled or dressed per ton, $\$ 20$.

Flax, hackled, known as dressed line, per ton \$10.
Flax tow per ton, $\$ 10$.
Grindstone, rough, per ton, $\$ 1.50$.
Do. finished, $\$ 2$.
Iron in pigs per ton, $\$ 7$.
Iron, cast, scrap, of every description per ton $\$ 6$.
Iron, wrought, scrap iron, \$7.
Linseed per bushel, 55 lbs., 20 c .
Liquors per proof gallon, $\$ 2$.
Logs, round timber, free.
Marble sawed, dressed, \&c., 30 p.c., and 25 cents per superine square foot, not exceeding two inches in thickness.
Do. of moro than 2 in . in thickness, in addi tion to the above for each inch or fractional part thereof, in excess 10 cents.
Do. exceeding 6 inches in thickness, same as marble blocks, viz. : 50 c. per cubic foot, and 20 p .e.
Neat's foot oil per gal., 20 p. c.
Seal oil per gal., 20 p .c.
Steel for corsets, \&ce., per lb., 9 cents, and 10 p. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

Steel Railway bars per $1 \mathrm{lb}, 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.
Steel Railway bars made in part of steel, 1c. per lb.
Steel metal, converted by any process, to be classed as steel.

GENERAL STATISTICAL VIEW.

We have compiled from the latest and most authentic data obtainable a complete statistical view of the whole British Empire. We think it right to state, however, that the figures cannot in all cases be accepted as entirely accurate, but only as approximative. The times of the taking of the last census have not been uniform. In some cases the date of the last census was 10 years old, and calculations of ratios of increase have been predicated upon it, based upon the established progress of population; in others it has been necessary to take simply the last census, although some years old. The areas, too, in many cases are necessarily measurements of maps. The approximative figures, however, possess great interest, and show how vast a territory and how very large a population is comprehended in the term, British Empire. As appears from the subjoined table, it comprises $7,279,014$ square miles of territory, and $198,260,473$ of population.

| Countries. <br> British Isles. | Sq. Miles. | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England and Wales | 59,000 | 22,704,108 |
| Ireland .............. | 32,524 | 5,402,759 |
| Scotland | 30,000 | 3,358,613 |
| Total | 121,524 | 31,465,480 |
| N. Amter. Possessions. |  |  |
| Domin. of Canada, viz.: |  |  |
| Nova Scotia, New |  |  |
| Brunswick, Quebec, |  |  |
| Land, Mánitoba, N . |  |  |
| West Territory, Brit- |  |  |
| ish Columbia, and |  |  |
| Vancouver's Island .. | 3,317,045 | 4,078,660 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 2,173 | 94,021 |
| Newfoundland. ......... | 40,200 | 146,536 |
| Bermudas. | 24 | 11,461 |
| Total ....... | 3,389,442 | 4,330,678 |
| WEST Indies, including <br> B. Gutana \& HonduRAS. |  |  |
| Bahamas ............... | 2.921 | 35,287 |
| Turk's Island. . . . . . . . . | 450 | 4, 372 |
| Jamaica. | 6,400 | 441,264 |
| Antigua. | 108 | 36,412 |
| Barbadocs | 166 | 152,727 |
| Dominica | $29]$ | 25,065 |
| Grenada | 133 | 35,672 |

Countries.
Sq. Miles. Popula-

| Countries. | $S q \cdot M 27$ | Popula- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montserrat | 47 | 7,645 |
| Nevis | 50 | 9,822 |
| St. Christopher | 106 | 24,440 |
| St. Lucia. | 250 | 30,886 |
| St. Vincent | 131 | 31,755 |
| Tobago | 97 | 15,410 |
| Trinidad | 1,754 | 84,438 |
| Virgin Islands | 57 | 6,051 |
| Honduras. | 13,500 | 26,635 |
| B. Guiana. | 76,000 | 148,907 |
| Falkland Islan | $\begin{array}{r} 102,461 \\ 7,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,116,888 \\ 686 \end{array}$ |

AUSTRALIA, including
New Zealand.

| New South Wales. | 325,000 | 485,356 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Victoria | 86,944 | 729,868 |
| Queensland | 678,600 | 109,897 |
| South Australia | 300,000 | 181,146 |
| West Australia. | 978,000 | 24,785 |
| Tasmania | 26,215 | 101,592 |
| New Zealand | 106,260 | 265,789 |
| Total. | ,501,019 | 1,898,433 |

African Possessions.

| Cape of Grood Hop | 188,286 | 496,381 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Natal | 14,337 | 292,859 |
| Mauritius | 708 | 324,402 |
| St. Helena. | 47 | 6,444 |
| Gambia. | 20 |  |
| Lagos | Undefined. |  |
| Gold Coast | 6,000 | 151,346 |
| Sierra Leon | 468 | 41,806 |
| Total | 219,866 | 16,9 |

## Asiatic Possessions.



European Possessions.

| Gibraltar | $1{ }^{12}$ | 15,772 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malta | 118 | 139,502 |
| Heligoland |  | 1,951 |
| Channel Islands | 112 | 90,000 |
| Total. | 229 | 247,238 |
| Grand Total | ,014 | ,260,473 |

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE-DETATLED STATISTICS AND NOTABLE FACTS.

In addition to the foregoing general table, we subjoin particulars of the principal statistics of trade and commerce, and features of chief interest of all the British Colonies, which have been extracted from their own blue books, or from publications by the Colonial Office.

BRITISH AMERICA.
The information which comes under this head will be found in detail throughout the Year Book.

## ASIA. <br> BRITISH INDIA.

Latitude $8^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ to $36^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. Longitude $66^{\circ} 44^{\prime}$ to $99^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ E. Area; 910,853 square miles.

Population ; 455,348,000.
Divided into. The Presidency of Bengal. The North West Provinces, and The Punjab; each under a Lieut.-Governor. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, (Sind being included in Bombay) each under a Governor, subject to the control of the Gov-ernor-General. The Provinces of Oude, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Coorg, Hyderabad and Mysore are under the direct administration of the Governor-General in Council.
REVENUE-Year ending 31st March, 1870: $£ 41,095,259$ stg.
EXPENDITURE-Do. $£ 44,276,801 \mathrm{stg}$.
DeBT-31st March, 1869 £ $71,168,289$ stg.
Tonnage-31st Dec., 1868-Vessels enter-
ed 11,525; 2,560,791 : tons. Vessels cleared, 11,637; 2,686,402 tons:

IMPORTS, $1869-£ 50,943,191 \mathrm{stg}$,
Exports, do- $£ 53,706,839$ stg.
Emigration from British India, 13,358.
RAILWAYS-Total amount expended, £82,135,589.
POST OFFICES-Number of offices, 3,710.
Letters and papers transmitted, 74,664,817.
Troops-Europeans, 64,858; Natives, 120,000.

- EdUCATIonal Institutions, 23,300.

PUPILS, 757,667
Expenditure by Governmentfor education, £590,452 stg.
In 1867 (since which time there have been no returns) there were 13,371 miles of telegraph, with 159 stations; from which the receipts for that year (including Government messages ) were $£ 142,978$ stg.
The principal exports are raw cotton, opium, grains and pulse, jute and jute manufactures, dyes of all kinds, seeds of all sorts, cotton manufactures, raw silk, hides and skins, and coffee, \&c.

The thermometer ranges from $52^{\circ}$ to $99^{\circ}$ Fah.in the shade; January being the coolest month, and June the hottest.
In the Bengal Presidency, is the Province of Assam, which promises to be a great tea country; and the other productions of commercial value in this Province are almost unequalled in variety and abundance.

In the Madras Presidency, Timber is the most valuable product; rice and sugar are largely cultivated.
The Bombay Presidency boasts of the richest cotton fields and the greatest manufacturing industry.

## CHYLON.

Situated S. E. of Hindostan, between $5^{\circ} 55^{\prime}$ and $9^{\circ} 51^{\prime}$ N. lati, and $79^{\circ} 41$ and $81^{\circ} 54$ long.

Area 24,700 square miles, about 15,800,000 acres.

Under cultivation, 1,580,078 do acres.
Population 1868, 2,081,395; of whom the most numerous were Singhalese.
Revenue in 1869, £946,494 stg.
Expenditure do., $£ 881,373$ stg.
Public Debt do., $£ 700,000$ at 6 per cent.
Imports do., £4,635,025.
Exports do., £3,631,065.
Police, (840) at a cost of $£ 39,250$ per annum.
The Government is by a Governor, with an Executive Council of five, and a Legislative Council of fifteen, including the Executive. No measure to be proposed without permission of the Governor.
The climate is comparatively healthy.
The mean temperature on the coast about 800; further back varying from $74^{\circ}$ to $91^{\circ}$. The quantity of rain is three times as great as in England.
This island pays $£ 160,000$ a year to Imperial Government, as military contribution.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA.
SINGAPORE, an island south of Malay Peninsula.

## Area, 275 square miles.

PenANG-An island west of Malay Peninsula, 14 miles long, and 9 broad, with a strip on the main land opposite 28 miles long and 8 wide.
MALACCA-West Coast of Peninsula.
Area, about 1,000 square miles:
Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, being held first by the

Portuguese, then by the Dutch, and since 1824 by the English.
Population in 1868, 273,000.
In Malacca and Penang the Malays form nearly three-fourths of the population, the Chinese ranking next in number. In Singapore the Chinese are far the most numerous.
Revenue, 1868, $£ 276,642$.
Expenditure, do., £299,295.
Imports, CO., £42, 119,708.
Exports, do., £37,993,856.
The exports consist principally of gu dapercha, gambier, black pepper, India-ruwieer, Buffalo horns, canes, sugar, rice, sago, twa coffee, opium, \&c.

The Government consists of a Govemor, and Executive Council of nine members and a Legislative Council of 10 , nominated by the Crown. In each of these the Lieut. Governors of the Islands are included.
The number of vessels which arrived in these settlements in 1868, was 2,280 , with a tonnage of 874,042 .

## LABUAN.

An island in the Malay Archipelago, $\mathbf{N}$ W: of Borneo, $5^{\circ} 14^{\prime}$ N. latitude, and $115^{\circ} 19^{\prime}$ E. longitude ; ceded to Great Britain in 1846, by the Sultan of Bruni:

Area, 45 square miles.
Population in 1867, 3,828
Revenue 1869, £6,349 stg.
Expenditure $1869, £ 6,237 \mathrm{stg}$.
Imports 1868, £229,725 stg:
(Chiefly cotton goods and hardware from Singapore, Pepper, Sago, \&c., from Borneo.
Exports (Beeswax, camphor, hides, birds-
nests and trepang) $£ 203,852 \mathrm{stg}$;
Coal of good quality is abundant:
The temperature varies little during the whole year; extreme ranges being from $71^{\circ}$ to $90^{\circ}$.
Government by a Governor and Legislative Council.

## HONG KONG:

Situated off theS.E: Coast of China, between $22^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ and $22^{\circ} 1^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude, and $114^{\circ} 5^{\prime}$ and $114^{\circ} 18^{\prime}$ E. longitude ; ceded to Great Britain in 1841.
Area, 29 square miles:
Population 1869, 117,285, mostly Chinese.
Revenue do., $£ 192,469$.
Expenditure do, 192,309 istg.
Public Debt, do., 15,625.
The harbour is one of the finest in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills that rise 3,000 or 4,000 feet. It is a military and naval station, and a great centre of trade.
The number of vessels entered in 1869, was 25,480, with a tonnage ot 2,525,408 tons.
The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from $40^{\circ}$ to $93^{\circ}$
The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council composed of the Exectrtive and four other members nominated by the Crown.
There is a large Polico force numbering 628 men.
The colony pays $£ 20,000 \mathrm{stg}$. a year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

## ADEN

A Peninsula of Arabia, 118 miles from the entrance of the Red Sea, $12^{\circ} 47^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude, and $45^{\circ} 9^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. longitude.

Area of from 18 to 20 miles, with a population of 50,000 .

The imports in 1869 were $£ 68,865 \mathrm{stg}$.
The exports only 755.
The colony consists chiefly of a range of hills 1,000 to 1,800 feet high, and enjoys almost perpetual sunshine. It has an excellent port and abundant supply of water, and is a valuable station en route from India to Europe.

## AFRICA.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

## BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1815.

Between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans E. and W.

Between the Southern Ocean and Orange River N. and S.

Between $23^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ and $34^{\circ} 51^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. latitude.
Between $16^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ and $25^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. longitude.
Area (including B. Caffraria; 200,610 square miles, of which about one-half has been granted.
Population in 1869, 567,128, of which twothirds are natives.
Revenue 1869, £558,187 stg.
Expenditure do:, 632,523 stg.
Public Debt do.,1,101,650.
Imports do., $1,973,091$, of which the principal items were beer and ale, apparel, cotton manufactures, sugar, tea and iron.
Exports do., $£ 2,267,295$ stg., principally wool, skins, ostrich feathers, dried fruits, and copper ore.
There is one railroad from Cape Town to Wellington 60 miles in length.
Post offices, 340 .
i Schools, (partly supported by Government, 393.

Average attendance, 16,142.
The Government is administered by a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council of 21, and House of Assembly of 62 members, both elective.
The climate very healthy, without violent changes.
Mean temperature, 61' $88^{\circ}$
A rich gold country has been discovered to the north of the Limpope river, and Diamond fields in the Vaal River district.

## NATAL.

BRITISH COLONY SNNCE 1843.
On S. E. Coast of Africa, between 29 and 31 S. latitude, 170 miles Coast Line.
Area, 19,373 square miles, of which rather more than half is granted.
Population in 1869, 269,362, of whom only 18,000 were whites.
The Kaffirs are located on lands set apart, to the extent of more than 2,000,000 acres, for their use.
Fchools receiving Government aid in 1869, 64 ; average attendance, 1,712.

Revenue 1869, £111,231stg.
Expenditure do., $108,406 \mathrm{stg}$.
Public De-bt, 268,000 stg.
Imports $1869,380,313$ stg., of which the principal were apparcl, ale and beer, iron and cotton manufactures, \&c.
Exports 1869, £363,262 stg., chiefly wool, hides, ivory, coffee, arrow-root and sugar.
The climate, though almost tropical, is perfectly healthy. The mean temperature on the coast is about $73^{\circ}$ for summer, and $63^{\circ}$ for winter. Rain falls as a rule every second day during the summer.
There are no railways and no navigable rivers, though no less than 23 run into the ocean through Natal.
The Government consists of Governor,

Executive Courcil, and a Legislative Coancil, composed of the Executive and 12 elected members.

## MAURITIUS.

BRITISH COLONY SINCE 1810.
( With Dependencies Rodriguez, Seychelles, and others.)
In the Indian Ocean, between $57^{\circ} 17^{\prime}$ and $53^{\circ} 46^{\prime}$ E. longitude, and $19^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$ and $20^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. latitude.

Area, 676 square miles:
Rodriguez, 26 mileslong, 12 broad.
Seychelles Islands, 50, 120 acres.
Population Dec. 1869, estimated at 322,924, of which were Indians, 205,971 .

Revenue 1869, f590 424 stg .
Expenditure, 575,180 stg.
Public Debt (interest at 6 per cent) 1,100 . 000 stg .
Imports (rice, grain and cotton manufacture) $1,619,906$ stg.
Exports (rum and sugar) 2,601,657.
The Government is administered by a Governor, Executive Council, and Legislan tive Council of 8 official and 11 non-official members, chosen from the landed propriotors of the Island.
There is a police force of 849.
The island contributes $£ 45,000 \mathrm{stg}$. a year to the Imperial Government, as military contribution.

## ST. HELENA.

BRITISH POSSESSION SINCE 1673.
In South Atlantic Ocean, $15^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$ S. latiturie, and $4^{\circ} 46^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. longitude.

Area, 47 square miles.
Population 1861, 6,333.
Revenue 1869, $£ 20,779$ stg.
Expenditure, $24,505 \mathrm{stg}$.
Imports, $122,757 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports, $36,929 \mathrm{stg}$.
The trade is chiefly in fresh provisions-and water, for which the island is frequented by ships in their voyages from the East Indies.
The climate is mild and equable. The thermometer ranges in summer from 68 to 72, and in winter from 57 to 70.
The Government is by a Governor, aided by a Council.

## ASCENSION.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE ENGLISH IN 1815.

An island in the South Atlantic, $7^{\circ} 55^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. latitude, $15^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. longitude.
Population, chiefly Royal Marines, 500.
It is governed by a Naval Officer, appointed by the Board of Admiralty.

The imports in $1869, £ 4,215$ stg.
Exports (turtle and birdseggs), 2,266 stg.
Tomato, castor oil plant and pepper, are indigenous on the island.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.
Sierra leone, gambia, gold coast ant LAGOS.
Sterra Leone, ceded to Great Britain in 1787 , a peninsula in $8^{\circ} 30 \mathrm{~N}$. latitude, and $13^{\circ}$ 18 W . longitude.
Area, 463 square miles.
Population 1867, 41,497, of whom 1290115 were whites.

Revenue 1868, £59,272 stg. -
Expenditure do., 55,694 stg.
Imports (Ale and porter, apparel, flour
and biscuits, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, provisions, spirits, wine, \&c., ${ }^{2} 295,820$ stg.
cxports (bennie secd, cocoa nuts, ginger, ground nuts, gum copal, hides, palm oil and palm Kernels), 206,466 stg.
The climate is humid, subject to periodical epidemics, especially from May to November.
The Government is composed of Governor, Executive and Legislative Council ; the last consisting of 7 members, of which 2 are nonofficial.

## GAMBIA.

## SETTLEMENT FORMED IN 1816.

Occupying the banks of the River Gambia for 21 miles.
Population in 1861, 5,693, of which 491 were whites.
Revenue $1869, £ 17,000$ stg.
Expenditure do. 18,664 stg.
Imports $1868,144.524$ stg.
Exports, (wax, hides, ivory, gold dust, rice, palmoil, timber, and chiefly ground nuts), $187,357 \mathrm{stg}$.
$7 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of cotton were exported in 1868.
The climate is very unhealthy five months in the year.
The Government is by an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of Sierra Leone) and Legislative Council.

## GOLD COAST.

SETTLEMENTS FORMED 1759, TRANSFERRED To CROWN 1821.
A territory of over 4,500 square miles, stretching along the Gulf of Guinea, between 4 and 5 E . longitude.
Estimated population 1868, 252,000.
Revenue 1868. $£ 15,404 \mathrm{stg}$.
Expenditure do, 11,651 stg.
Imports $1869,425,080$ stg.
Exports do., 488,149.
The exports consist chiefly of gold, ivory, game, monkey skins and palm oil.
The Government is like that of Gambia.

## LAGOS.

## CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 1861.

Island and Port, with territory adjoining, between E. longitude, and S. of the loth N. latitude.

Population about 110,000.
Revenue 1869, $£ 40,622$ stg.
Expenditure, 39,441 stg.
Public Debt (at $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent) 3,000 stg.
Imports, 416,864 stg.
Exports (cotton, palm oil and ivory) 669,598 stg.

Cotton grows wild. Lead ore, indigo and cam wood are abundant.
Bi-weekly post from Lagos to Rabba, a town on the Niger, 250 miles distant.
Government, same as Gambia.

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SETTLLED IN 1787.

Situated on the Eastern Coast of Australia. Area, 323,437 square miles, of which not a twelfth has yet been granted, and only 482,333 acres were in 1869, under cultivation.

Population 1869, 485,356.
Schools receiving Government aid, 1,304 . Number of pupils, 71,523 .

Revenue 1868, £2,453,974 stg.
Expenditure do., 2,617,696. stg.
Public Debt, 8,564, 830 stg.
Tonnage of vessels entered in $1868,1,500,642$ tons.

Imports 1868, E8, $051,377 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports do., 7,192,904 stg.
The principal articles of export are wool, gold, coal, silver, iron, copper, cotton and tobacco.

The climate is warmer than that of England, the mean temperature being on the coast $60^{\circ}$.

Snow is never seen along the Coast.
The Government is vested in a Governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council of 27 members, and Legislative Assembly of 72 members. Property to the value of $£ 100$, or an annual rental of $£ 10$, entitles to a vote for Members of Assembly. Fifty-two per cent of the male population have the right of voting.
There is a University at Sydney (the Capital) with suffragan colleges and a Royal Mint.

## QUEENSLAND.

FIRST SETTLLED IN 1824.
The largest of all the British Colonies in Australia, comprising the whole N. E. portion of Australia.
Area, 678,000 square miles, of which in 1869 less than two million acres had been sold or letfor pasture runs, and only 47,034 acres were undercrop.

Its coast line extends 2,250 miles, and it extends over 17 degrees of latitude.

The population in 1869 was 109,897.
Revenue 1868, $£ 780,117 \mathrm{stg}$.
Expenditure do., 797,470 stg.
Public Debt do., $3,459,686$ stg.
Schools aided by Government, 89.
Number of pupils, $11,087$.
Money granted for Education, $£ 11,623$ stg.
Imports 1869, (ale and beer, wine, spirits, flour and bread, linen and drapery, sugar, tea, tobacco), $1,717,472 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports 1869, (gold dust, hides and skins, copper ore, wool and tallow), 2,104,887 stg.

The climate is everywhere favourable. The mean annual temperature at Brisbane, the Capital, is $68^{\circ} 7$ ' the same as at Madeira.

Cotton is both indigenous and perennial.
Wool of extreme fineness is as yet the staple production; more than 20 millions of pounds being annually exported.

The Government consists of a Governor and two Houses of Parliament, Council of 20 members nominated by the Governor, and Assembly of 32 elected for five years. Property of the value of $£ 100$, or rent of $£ 10$, or salary of $£ 100$, or occupying a lodging for board and lodging fion or lodging only, £10 a year, entitles to vore at elections.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Between $129^{\circ}$ and $141^{\circ}$ E. longitude, and the Indian and the Southern oceans.

Coast line, about, 1,600 miles.
Area, 383,328 square miles, of which have been alienated 3,952,188 acres, about one-fifth of which is under cultivation.

Population 1869, 181,146.
Schools receiving Government aid, 330.
Average number of pupils, 13,220 .
Amount granted for education, £21,645 stg.
Revenue 1869, 773,351 stg.
Expenditure do., 653,107' stg .

Public Debt, 775,600 stg.
Imports, 2,238,510 stg.
Exports, 2819,300 sts:
(Wheat, wool and copper.)
There are no railways, but a large extent of telegraphic lines.
The Government-Responsible Govern-ment-Executive Council, five members, Legislative 18, elective, one-third retiring by rotation every four years. Assembly, 63 members, elected for three Years. Qualification, freehold estate of $£ 50$, annual value, or leasehold of $£ 20$, or occupation of house $£ 25$.

## VICTUュ天i.

serparatied from new soisth wates in 1851.

Between $34^{\prime}$ and $39^{\circ}$ S.longilas ?-
Between $141^{\circ}$ and $150^{\circ}$ E. longiti de.
Coast line nearly 600 miles.
Area, 86,831 square miles, of whe 7,400,536 acres have been sold, and $43.00{ }^{2} 0$ are ander pasture license. In 1866, 530,000 acres were under cultivation
Popalation in Dec. 1869, estimated at 710,878.

Sichools receiving Government aid, 840.
Revenue 1869, £3,211,323 stg.
Expenditure do, $4,637,139 \mathrm{stg}$.
Public Debtdo, $10,335,900$ stg.
1 mports $1863,13,320,661 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports do., 15,593,990 stg.
[Chiefly gold and wool.]
Thereare 276 miles of railway built, at an average cost of $£ 35,700$ stg. a mile, and yielding a revenue of about $£ 000,000$ a year.
Telegraph stations, 79 ; over 3,110 miles, producing a revenue of $£ 40,000 \mathrm{stg}$.
The climate is genial, the weather never severely oppressive, except during the hot winds that occur in the summer months.
Wheat and oats are the two cereals most cultivated.
The Government consists of Governor, Executive Council of 10 members, Legislative Council of 30 members, elected for six Provinces, and an Assembly of 78 returned by 49 Electoral Districts. One-half the Council retires every two years. Qualification for Electors of Members of Council, $£ 1,000$ freehold, or $£ 100$ a year; of Members, freehold
 bly elected for 3 years by Manhood Suffrage. Vote by Ballot.
The chief city, Melbourne, contains 150,000 inhabitants.

## WEST AUSTRALEA.

## FIRST SETTLED IN 1829.

Between 128 E. longitude, and the Indian. Ocean.
Area, 978,000 square miles.
Land allenated, 1,707,642acres.
Under cultivation, 50,263 acres.
Revenue 186\%, f103,661 stg.
Expenditure do., 103,124 stg.
Public Debt, none.
Imports 1868, [sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap and clothing], £225,614 stg.
Exports do., [wool, sandal wood, aninnals, jum, grain, timber, copper ore, and whale Jil ], £194, 636 stg.
There ass no railways.
Theclimate is one of the most salubrious in Australia.
The Government is composed of Governor, Executive Council of six members, Legislative Council of 18, 12 elected by the people.

Voting by signed voting papers. Chief Justice to try clection petitions.

## TASMANIA.

FIRST SETTTLEMENT IN 1803.-NORFOLK ISLAND ANNEXED 1841.
Between $41^{\circ} 20^{\prime}$ and $43^{\circ} 40^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$. latitude, and $144^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$, and $148^{\circ} 20^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. longitude.
Area, 26,215 square miles, of which has
bean alienated, 3,782,542 acres.
Under cultivation, March 1870, 386,481 3erres
Population, 31st Dec. 1869, 101,592.
Revenue 1868. $£ 378,665$ sty.
Expenditure, 1868, $£ 348,564$.
Public Debt, $£ 1,027,400$.
Public Schools, 187.
Pupils, 9,316.
Amount granted by Government, $£ 11,564$ sterling.

Imports, 1869, f856,348.
Exports, 1869, £826,932.
WOOL, TIMBER, OIL, GRAIN, FRUIT \& FLOUR.
There is one railway 43 miles long.
The climate is fine and salubrious, on new land, 70 bushels of wheat, and 15 tons of potatoes to the acre are saidd not to be an uncommon crop. Among the trees the myrtle 200 feet high and 30 in circumference, the Huron pine from its great durability and quality of resisting the attacks for insects, and the Blue Gum, 300 to 350 feet high, and from 30 to 100 around the base, and more elastic than Indian teak or English oak, are the most remarkable.
The Government consist of Governor with 4 ministers, Legislative Council of 15, elected for 6 years, and Assembly of 30, elected for 5. Qualification for members of Council30 years ofage, a natural born or a naturalized subject.

For electors-freehold of $£ 50$ annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, minister of religion or officer of army or navy.

For members of Assembly same as Council.
For electors property of $£ 100$ or $£ 10$ per year; vote by ballot.
The principal exports are gold, grain, kansigiam and wool. The climate is mild. Themean annual temperature is about $55^{\circ}$. The difference between the mean temperature of the coldest and warmest months is about $20^{\circ}$. Fourteen days seldom pass without rain, and rain rarely continues for three successive days. The atmosphere is frequently agitated by winds which increase in force and frequency in proceeding to the south. The General Government consist of a Governor with a responsible ministry, a Legislative Council of 36 members appointed for life, and a House of Representatives of 76 members chosen every 5 years, 4 of whom are elected by the natives. Besides this the colony is divided into six provinces, each of which is governed by an elected superintendent and Provincial Government, chosen by the inhabitants for four years, who may make such as are required for peace and order, subject to the approval of the ciovernor. Qualification for members and electors freehold estate of the value of $£ 50$, leasehold property of $£ 10$ value, or being a householder to the same value. Aliens are disqualified.

## NEW ZEALAND.

## FIRST SETTLED 1814, COLONIZED 1839.

This colony consists of three islands in the South Pacific Ocean, called North, Middle
and Stewart's islands, and a number of smaller islands scattered round the coast. They lie between 34 and 48 S . Lat. and 166 and 179 E. Long,
Area, 106,260 square miles, of which twothirds are fit for agriculture and grazing. The quantity of land under crop in 1870 was 900,504 acres. The coast line is more than 3000 miles. The white population in 186', was 220,092; the native, about 40,000. Among the most valuable productions are the kansi pine, and the native flax. Gold has been found in several districts and a rich iron ore in the form of iron sand.
Revenue, 1869, $£ 1,025,516$ stg.
Expenditure, $1869, \pm 2,400,000$ stg.
Public Debt, $£ 7,182,744 \mathrm{stg}$.
Imports, $£ 4,976,126$ stg.
Exports, £4,224,860.

## SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

## FAITKLAND ISLANDS-BRITISH : GUIANA.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF IN 1833.
In the South AtJantic Ocean, betweer 51 and $53 . \mathrm{S}$. lat. and 57 and 62 W . long.

## areas.

East Falkland, 3,000 square miles.
West Falkland, 2,300 square miles.
100 small islands, 1,200 square miles.
Soil chiefly peat, but near the surface good and fit for cultivation, vegetables and fruits thrive well.
Exports-Provisions, hides, horns, hoops, bones, tallow and wool of excellent quality.
Population, 686.
Tonnage of vessels, 1867, 65,536 tons.
Revenue, 1868 , $£ 2,070$ stg.
Expenditure, 1868, f6,850 stg.
Imports, 1868, $20,609$.
Exports, £12,695.
The climate is exceedingly healthy. The thermometer ranges from $30^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ in winter and from $40^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$ in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere is remarkable.
The Government is composed of Governor with Executive and Legislative councils all appointed by the Crown.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

incloding the settlements of dema. RARA, ESSEQUIBO, AND BERBICE CEDED TO G. BRITAIN IN 1814.
Situated between $8^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ and $6^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $57^{\circ}$ and $61^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long.
Area, about $76,000 \mathrm{sq}$. miles.
The cultivated portion is confined to the sea coast and a short distance from the rivers.
Population in 1861, 148,000, of whom only 11,500 were white. Aboriginal Indians, 20,000. Immigrants in $1869,38,676 \mathrm{E}$, Indians; 6,149 Chinese- 44,825 .
Revenue, 1869, $£ 311,377 \mathrm{stg}$.
Expenditure, 1869, £203,636.
Public Debt, $£ 649,939$ stg.
Imports, $1868, \ldots 1,618,378$ stg.
Exports, 1868, $£ 2,232,212$.
(Sugar, rum and timber.)
The Government is composed of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and the combined Court. The Court of Policy consists of 5 official and 5 elective members. The combined Court is composed of the Governor and Court of Policy and 6 financial representatives. All
laws are passed by the Court of Policy except the annual Tax Ordinance rassed by the combined Court. The members of the Court of Policy are chosen from names submitted by 7 kiezers, chosen by the registered electors, the Financial representatives every two years by the electors.

## HONDURAS.

(Settled in the early part of [the $16 t h$ century. Established as a Colony in 1861.)
Between Yucatan and Gautemala.
Area, about 15,000 square miles.
Population, 1861, 25,635.
In 1865, about 500 Chinese immigrants were broughtover.

Revenue, 1869, $\mathfrak{x} 36,629$ stg.
Expenditure, 1869, \$30,403.
Public Debt, $£ 43,008$ stg.
Sinking Fund, $£ 6,286$ stg.
Imports fund, $£ 151,189 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports fund, $£ 175,033$ stg.
(Sugar, molasses, rum and mahogany.)
The climate is damp, but for the tropics healthy. An equable temperature, with a sea breeze, prevails through the greater part of the year. The soil is of exhaustless fertility and richness adapted to every tropical product. The Government is by a Governor and Legislative Council of 9 members, 5 of whom form also the Executive Council.

## WEST INDIES.

LEEEWARD ISLANDS OR ANTITLES CON-- FIEDERATED 1871.

## ANTIGUA. ,

W. Iongitude $61^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$, N. latitude $1705^{\circ}$.

Area, 183 square miles or 117,120 acres, of which 60,000 are under cultivation.
Population, 1863, 36,412, of which twothirds are blacks.

Revenue, $1869, \pm 40,055 \mathrm{stg}$.
Expenditure, $1869, £ 31,810$ stg.
Public Debt, $£ 49,430$ stg.

Exports, £200,973 stg.
(Sugar, molasses, rum and cotton.)
There are no rivers and few springs in the island, and it suffers from droughts. The tonnage of vessels cleared, in 1869, was 26,185 tons.
The Government is by a Governor, with an Executive Council of 12 , and Legislative of 24 , one-half elective. Duration of Council 5 years. Qualification for members, annual income of $\mathcal{E} 66$ from real estate or of $\mathfrak{x} 500$ from profession or trade. Voters for city or towns, land or tenement of yearly value of £26. Voters for county, 10 acres in fec simple, or 5 with buildings, or tenant paying not less than $£ 88$ per annum.
Members of the Council to be chosen for the General Council, 1 nominated by the Crown and 4 elected by Council.

## DOMINICA.

Situated in the centre of Caribbean sea, $15^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude, $61^{\circ} 21^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long.

Area, 290 square miles; a small portion only undercultivation, and most of it not capable of cultivation. Well watered, with abundance of fish and game.

Population in 1871, 25,065.
Revenue, 1869, $£ 15,620$ stg.
Expenditure, $1869,13,947$ stg.
Public Debt, $£ 8,838$ stg.
Imports, $£ 64,765 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports, £57,249.
(Sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum.)
The island is very mountainous,rand picturesque of volcanic formation.
The Government consists of Lieutenant Governor, Executive Council of 7 and LegisLative of 14, one halr elemilive. Qualification for member, 50 acres of land or rent of $£ 20$ per annum. For electors, 10 acres, or $£ 4$ rent in the country. In towns El 18 per annum.
The Istand sends 3 members to the General Council, 1 nominated by Lt.-Gov. 2 elected by Legislative Council.

## MONTSERRAT.

$16^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude, $61^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long.
Area, 47 square miles.
Aboutone-third of the island is well cultivated, the rest mountainous and barren. Yopulation, 1861, 7645 .
Revenue, $1869,15,433$ stg.
Expenditure, 1889, 5,046 .
Public debt, 1,000 stg.
Imports, 25,524 stg.
Exports, 57,228 .
(Sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, tamarinds, arrow-root.)
The island is the most he lthy of all the Antilles. The scenery is a seedingly beautiful.
The Government is composed of a President (subordinate to the Governor-in-chief at Antigua) with Executive and Legislative Councils appointed by the Crown. The island belongs to the Confederation of the Loeward Islands.

## NEVIS.

A single mountain, $17^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ N. latitude, and $62040^{\circ}$ W. long.
Area, 50 square miles, of which-one-balf is fit for cultivation.
Popalation in 1861, 9,822.
Revenue, 1809, $£ 5,631$ stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 9,006.
Imports, 1869, 61,013 .
Exports, 1869, $57,668$.
(Sugar, molasses, rum and cotton.)
The climate is not unhealth $\%$ for one so hot. Average helght of the thermometer $820^{\circ}$ In 1866 there were 13 schools with over 2000 pupils.
The Government is administered by the Lieutenant Governor or St. Kitts, an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 10 members, 5 elected by the parishes. The island sends 3 members to the Federal Council.

ST. CHRISTOPHER. (Popularly called St. Kitts.)
$17018^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude, $622^{\circ} 48^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long.
Area, 68 square miles.
Population, 1861, 24,440.
Revenue, 1869, ${ }^{2} 22,812$ stg.
Expenditure, 1869, $27,534 \mathrm{stg}$.
Imports, 1869, 183,076
Exports, 1869, 206,'549.
(Sugar, rum and molasses,)
Climate for a tropical one decidedly healthy. Average range of thermometer at 9 a.m. $81^{\circ}$
A range of lofty rugged mountains traverses the island from S. E. to N. W.
Government, Lieutenant Governor, Executive Council or' 3, and Legislative Assembly of 20,10 elective. Three members sent to Confederation Council.

## ANGUILLA.

60 miles N. E. ofSt. Kitts
Population 2500 of whom 100 are! whites. Revenue $55 \% \mathrm{stg}$.
Expenditure, 558 stg.
(Chiefly from duty on salt.)
The island is extremely healthy. The productions, cattle, ponies, garden stock, sugar, phosphate of lime, salit and cotton. It is united to St. Kitts and sends one member to the Assembly.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Partly British, partly Danish.
Tortola is the most important of the former $18^{\circ} 27 \mathrm{~N}$. latitude and $64^{\circ} 39^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. Area, 57 square miles.
Populaticn in 1881, 6,051.0
Revenue, 1869 , 51,655 stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 1,969.
Importes, 1869, $\mathbf{6 , 1 2 0}$ stg.
Txports, $1869,8,139$ stg.
(Sugar, copper and cotton.)
Gold, silver and other minerals are found.
There is good pasturage for cows, sheep and a magnificent harbour, entirely sheltered.
The Government consists of President, Executive, and Legislative Council, nominated by the President.
The islands belong to the Leeward Confederation.

## BAFAMAS.

About 20 islands, lying between $21^{\circ}$ 42 ${ }^{\prime}$ and $27^{\circ} 34^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $72^{\circ} 40^{\prime}$ and $7905^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. Also about 3,000 islets and rocks.
Area, 3,021 square miles.
Population, 1861, 35,287.
The principal islands are New Providence, St. Salvador, Great Bahama, Long and Berry.
Revenue, 1869, $£ 35,576$ stg.
Expenditure, $1869,39,304$ stg.
Public Debt, 1869, 54,161 stg.
Imports, 240,584 stg.
Exports, 163,002 stg.
(Salt, sponges, pine a pples and orangeg.)
Government-Governor, Executive Council of 9 members, Legislative Councit of 9 , and an Assembly of 28 members.
Qualifications of members, property of the value of $£ 500$; ditto of electors, payment of duties to the amount of $£ 26$ and residence of 6 months, or freeholder for 12 months.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS. <br> barbadoes.

N. Lat. $13^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$, W. long. $590877^{\circ}$.

Settled in 1625, annexed to the British Orown 1662.
Area, 166 square miles.
Population in 1861, 152,727, of which were whites 16,594.
Revenue, 1869, $£ 102,608$ stg.
Expenditure, $1869,97,298$ stg.
Thero is no Public Debt.
Imports, $1869,1,026,220$ (rice, salt inear, corn and grain, butter, flour and wheat).
Exports, 1869, 935,424 (sugar, molasses and rum).
The island is almost encircled by coral reets. It has the appearance of a well kept garden, and the roads are excelent. There is a College and Grammar School.
Police Force, 215 men.
Number of registered electors, 1868, $1,447$. $\mathrm{t}^{\text {The Government consists of a Governor, }}$ Executive Council of 9 members, Legislative

Council ditto, and Assembly 24 members, elected annually.
Qualification for nembers and electors, real estate of not less thian $£ 10$ annual value; lessee for five years of not less than $£ 100$ a year; occupant of hous:e not less than $£ 50$ per annum ; payment of taxes two years to the amount of $£ 5$.

## GRENADA.

(Ortoinally French, British Colony since 1783.)
Between $12^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ and $11^{\circ} 58^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $61^{\circ}$ $20^{\prime}$ and $61^{\circ} 35^{\prime}$ W. long.
Area, 133 square miles.
South of it are some smallislands, attached to 1 t , area 6,913 acres.
Population, 1866. 39, 743.
Revenue, 1869, $£ 23,140 \mathrm{stg}$.
Expenditure, 1869, 21,262 stg.
Public Debt, 1,750 stg.
Imports, $176,477 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports, 121,971 stg.
The chief productions of Grenada are sugar and cocoa; of the smaller islands, cotton, ground provisions and live stock. The island is said to be the most be:autiful of the Caribbee islands and abounds in streams, minera! waters, \&c.
The Government consists of Lieut. Gov., (subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes), Legislative Council, which is also Executive, and Assembly of 26 members, elected by the parishes for 7 years.
Qualification for members, land in possession, as proprietor or for lease of 99 years, 50 acres, 20 cultivated; or land or houses of the annual value of $£ 40$, or an income of $£ 200$.
For electors, 10 acres freehold land, one half in cultivation; or a messuage of the annual value of $£ 10$; or lessee of land, house or tenement of ex 20 a year.
There are 652 registered electors.

## ST. LIUCLA.

taken possession of by the freincein 1635. ENGLISH SINGE 1803.

Situated $13^{\circ} 50^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. lat., and $60^{\circ} 58^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. Area, 250 square miles.
Population, 1868, 30,886, of whom the whites were 894.
Coolies were in troduced in 1859 and 1860.
Revenue, 1869 , $£ 14,982$ stg.
Expenditure $1869, \pm 13,637$ stg.
Debt, 18,000 stg.
Imports, $£ 90,964 \mathrm{stg}$.
Exports, f118, 164 stg. (cocoa, sugar, 1 nolasses and rum).
Much of the island is hilly and well wooded, and the coast abounds in secure and commodious harbours.
The Government consists of an Administrator (under the Governor of Barbadoes), an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative do. of 12.

## ST. VINCENT. SETTLED 1627.

Situated $13^{\circ} 10^{\circ}$ N. lat., and $60^{\circ} 57^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long* Area, 131 square miles.
Population 1861, 31,755; of which were whites, 2,347 .
Revenue, 1869, $£ 29,560$ stg.
Expenditure, do., $\mathrm{f} 27,098$ stg.
No Debt.
Imports, $£ 145,456$ stg. (linen, cotton and woollen goods, four, wheat, fish).
Exports, f191,744 stg. (sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cocoa and cotton).

The island has an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes.
The Government is administered by a L $\ddagger$. Gov. (subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes), Executive Council of 9 members, and an Assembly of 12 , six elected by the people.
The qualification for electors is a freehold of $£ 10$, tenancy of $£ 20$, or an income of $£ 50$ per annum.

## TOBAGO.

FIRST TAKEN POSSESSION OF, 1580. CEDED TO BRITISH CROWN, 1803.
Situated $11^{\circ} 9^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $60^{\circ} 12^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long. Area, 97 square miles:
Estimated population, 1868, 15,410.
Two thirds of the island are still covered with primitive forests.
Revenue, 1869, $\mathbf{£ 9 , 9 0 0}$ stg.
Expenditure do, $9,814 \mathrm{stg}$ :
Debt, 691 stg.
Imports 1869, 52,168 stg:
Exports do., 74,223 stg. (sugar, rum and molasses, cotton and cocoa).

The physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, descending from a dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 20 miles long. At Plymouth is the landing place for the Royal Mail Steam Co.'s passengers.
The Government is composed of Lieut. Governor (subordinate to the Governor-inchief at Barbadoes), a Privy Council of 7 members, a Legislative Council also of 7, appointed for life, and an Assembly of 16 members, elected'by the 7 parishes and the towns of Ścarborough and Plymouth.

Qualification-for member, real property assessed at $£ 50$ per year, or income of $£ 150$ stg. ; for elector, real property annual value or rental of $£ 10$ stg.

## TRINIDAD.

SETTLED, 1588. CEDED TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1802.

Area, 1,754 square miles. Under cultivation 70,000 acres.

Population in $1861,84,438$, of which were Coolies 13,488, and Chinese 461.

Fevenue 1869, f244, $^{2} 55$, stg.
Expenditure 1869, $£ 234,791$, stg.
Debt 1865, $\begin{gathered}\text { © } 172,837, ~ s t g . ~\end{gathered}$
Imports 1868, $£^{9987,796}$, stg.
Exports do $£ 1,116,198$, stg. [sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cacao, and cotton].
The soil is very rich and productive, coal is found in the district of Mazanilla. There is a pilch lake 99 acres in extent, 20 miles from the Port of Spain. The harbour is the finest in the West Indies. The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1868 was 281,646.

The Government is composed of Governor, Executive Council of 3, and Legislative Council of 14, all nominated by the Crown.

## JAMAICA,

[ With which are included the Turks and Caicos Islands.]
THE LARGEST OF THE B. WEST INDIES. BRITISH POSSESSION SINCE 1655.
Situated between $17^{\circ} 4^{\prime}$ and $18^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ and $78^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long.

Area, 6,400 square miles.
Population, 441,264, of which were blacks 346,374.
Revenue in 1869, £441,439 stg.
Expenditure do., $387,724 \mathrm{stg}$.

Debt, 746,043 stg.
Imports, $1869,1,224,413$ [the principal, salt fish and four].
Exports, 1869, 1,162,768 stg. [g'inger, sugar, rum, coffee, pimentoj.
The island is traversed from east to west by the Blue mountains, which are heavily timbered and 7000 feet high. More than 70 streams flow from these mountains, but only one is navigable. The harbours are excellent, and the capabilities of the island very great. The medium heat at Kingston is about $80^{\circ}$, on the mountains $58^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$. From July to October is the hurricane season, and periodical rains fall in May and October,
The Government is vestedin the Governor' a Privy Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Privy Council and 6 non-official members. There is a constabulary force of 622 men.
The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between $21^{\circ}$ and $22^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. lat.t. and $71^{\circ}$ and $72^{\circ} 30^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. long. Area, 450 square miles.
Population in 1861, 4,372.
Revenue, $1868, £ 11,795$ stg.
Expenditure, 1868, 13,380 stg.
Imports, 1868, 40,778 stg.
Exports, 1868, 38,665 stg.
The Government is administered by a President, subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica, and a Council of 8 members, four nominces and four elected. In addition to the general revenue there is a Crown Royalty on salt of some $£ 2,000$ or $£ 3,000$ a year applied to works of pablic utility.

## BERMUDAS.

HIRST COLONIZED, 1609. ANNEXED TO THE CROWN, 1684.

Situated $32^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $64^{\circ} 51^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. long.
15 or 16 arn $\cdot$ hhabited, the largest containing about 20 sycure miles.
Population, 1863, 11,796.
Tonnage, 1868, 107,865.
Revenue, 1869 , ${ }^{\prime} 32,040$ stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 33,039 stg.
Parliamentary grant, 1869, 2,499 stg.
Imports, $1869,103,{ }^{\text {mus }} \mathrm{Ftg}$.
Exports, 1869, 23,391 stg. [potatoes and other esculents, bananas, oranges, peaches, and other fruits, arrowroot of fine quality].
Besides these, the islands produce a kind of cedar of great durability. The sea abounds with fish. The climate is delightful. There is a strongly fortified dock yard.
Incsin:omentis composed of Governor, vouncil of 10 members, and a House of Assembly of 36 members. There are 842 electors. Qualification for elector, possession of freehold of not less value than $£ 60$; of a member, of not less value than $£ 240$.

## POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE. MALTA.

ANNEXED TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1814.
In the Mediterranean Sea, $35^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$ N. lat., and $14^{\circ} 31^{\prime}$ E. long.
Area [with Gozo], 115 square miles.
Population in 1864, 143,003, exclusive of the garrison and their families.
Revenue, 1869, $£ 157,760$ stg.
Expenditure, 1869, 165,674 stg.
Imports, 1869, 4,848,753 stg.
Exports, 1869, 4,187,174.
The principal products are cotton, wheat, barley, beans, fruits, oranges, figs, \&c. A large quantity of live stock are maintained on the island; the mules and asses are remarkable for their strength and beauty.
The climate is peculiar; the heat for some months continuous; during the four hot months the minimum heat is 732옹, and during the three coldest $533_{3}^{\circ}$.
The Government is composed of Governor, and a Council of 18 members, 8 elected.
There are 2,700 electors; an income of $£ 8$, or rent of $£ 4$ per annum, entitles to a vote. There is an extensive arsenal and important dock yard. Malta is the head quarters of the Mediterranean fleet.

## GIBRALTAR.

TAKEN BY THE BRITISH, JULY, 1704.
Southern extremity of Spain, lat. $36^{\circ} 2^{\prime}$ N., long. $5^{\circ} 15^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.
Population [exclusive of military], 15,782.
Revenue, 1869, £37,833 stg.
Expenditure, 29,724 stg.
Imports, 895,308 stg.
Exports, 112,499 stg.
Tonnage of vessels, 2,138,921.
The city is now under the control of the Colonial Secretary.

## HELIGOLAND.

TAKEN FROM DENMARK, 1807.
In the North Sea, $7^{\circ} 5^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$. long., $54^{\circ} 11^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. latitude; about ${ }^{3}$ of a square mile.

Population, 2,300, chiefly employed in fishing and as pilots. The annual value of the fishing [oysters, lobsters and haddocks], is £5,000.
Imports in 1869, £158.
No exports.
Revenue, 1868, 4,769.
Expenditure, 1868, 6,833.
The Government is by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Execative Council.

## CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ALDERNEY, SABK, HERM.
Lying off the N. Wr. coast of France.
Area, 112 square miles.
Population, 1861, 90,000 .
Government by Lieut. Governor, bailiff, or Judge in each island, and jurats, 12 in number, elected far life.

List Of abbreviations Uskd.
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.
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 Crown in Chancery.

The Co.-The Company. J. P.-Justice or Justices of the Peace. C. C. L.-Commissioner of Crown Lands. A. C. C. L.-Assistant E. C.-Executive Council.
L. ©.-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.-Code of Civil 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 15th February and prorogued on 14th April 1871.)

## SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1-Grants $\$ 1,099,263$ for the year $1870-1$ and $\$ 16,399,856$ for the year 1871-2.

## INDEMNITY:

Cap. 2-Indemnifies the Members of the Government and others for the unavoidable expenditure of $\$ 290,000$ in excess of the votes for Militia service, in repelling the Fenian invasiop.

## LOAN, \&C.

Cup. 3-The loan for payment to the Hudson's Bay Co. for the transfer of the N. W. Territories, \&c., is to be the first charge on the C. R. F. after any made for fortifications. A sinking fund of 1 p.c. is provided which is the next charge. The Imperial loan and sinking fund for it are to be the next charge, and the latter is to be paid over to 4 Trustees, $\rightarrow 2$ named by the Imperial and 2 by the Canadian Governments.

## CURRENCY.

Cop. 4-Establishes a uniform currency for Cangrda-assimilating that of Nova Scotia to that of the other Provinces, after 1st July 1871. (See proper heading for particulars.)

## BANKS AND BANKING.

cap. 5-Establishes a new banking system, for which see proper heading.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Cap. 6-Establishes a new savings bank system. (See proper heading for particulars.)

## SAVINGS BANRS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Cap. 7-Modifies the system of savings banks heretofore existing in Ontario and Quebec. (See proper heading.)

## BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Cap. 8-Grants $\$ 250,000$ ta pay claims already adjusted under 33 V ., c. 40 , s. 4 ; payments to be made under certificates of the treasury board that ample secturity exists for repayment out of the Bank assets.

## INSURANCE COMPANITS.

Cap. 9-Canadian Cos. may make their deposit in Dominion or Provincial securities, British, in securities of the United Kingdom and the United States in U. S. securities at their market value when deposited. Other securities may be accepted at a valuation on report of the Treasury Board. If their market value declines, the Co. must make good the deficiency by a further deposit. Investments for a Co. under the Act 31 V . in Dominion Stock at par shall always be reckoned at par for all the purposes of the Act. Upon the insolvency of a Company the Court having jurisdiction appoints an assignee, who forthwith calls upon the Co. for a statement of its affairs, and on the policy holders to file their claims, the proceedings thereafter being similar to those in the case of an individual insolvent, under the Act of 1869. In case of a Fire Insurance Co. the policy holders may claim for a portion of the premium proportionate to the unexpired term of the policy. In case of a life Insurance Co. the assignees are to re-insure the policy-holders pro rata as far as practicable; or in case that is impracticable an actuary is to be employed to calculate the value of their policies, and the securities held by Government are to be sold and the proceeds distributed pro rata according to such valuation, the claimants retaining their right to further recourse against the Co. A Co. withdrawing from Canada must re-insure its policies with a Co. doing business in Canada or obtain their surrender, and advertise the application to withdraw for thirty days in the Canada Gazette. If at the expiry of that time there remain any not reinsured or surrendered, a list is to be filed with the M. of F., whereupon, if the Treasury Board is satisfied that the Company has assets to meet all claims, the Government may surrender the securities held by it, or may retain sufficient to cover the risks respecting which oppositions have been filed. The Co. having ceased to do business and given up its license may receive premiums on policies not re-insured or surrendered, and must pay the losses.

THE CUSTOMS.
Copp. 10-Repeals the five per cent. added
duty imposed by 33 V., c. 9, s. 11, as also that imposed on coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buck-wheat, and all other grain, Indian meal, oat meal and the flour or meal of any o'her grain. It authorizes the G. in C. to other gratin. the list of free goods any articles used as raw materials in Canadian manufactures. He may also authorize the admission free of any machinery for a Canadian factory on proof that similar machinery is not manufactured in Canada. The same duties as are imposed by 33 V ., c. 3 , s. 2 on imports in to Manitoba are to be charged on those into the North West territories.

## COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

Cap. 11-Repeals 31 V., c. 5, s. 45, and provides that any person, or officer acting as such in collection of revenue who shall receive anything for doing his duty not allowed by law, or shall conspire with any person or give him an opportunity to defraud the crown or permit a violation of the law, shall make any false entry, certificate or return, shall fail to report any violation of the revenue laws which comes to his knowledge, shall receive anything for the compromise of a claim for such violation, unless authorized by law or by the departroent, shall be gullty of misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of $\$ 500$ and imprisonment for one year. A person giving or promising bribes, \&c., or the officer accepting or receiving them is guilty of misdemeanor, and liahle to a fine of 3 times the amount offered or accepted and 3 years imprisonment, the officer forfeiting his place and the other party being forever disqualified from office under the crown. Any officer or person acting as such in the collection of revenue who becomesinterested in the manufacture of any article subject to excise or trades in it incurs a penalty of $\$ 50$ to $\$ 500$, and any person so interested when this act takes effect who fails to divest himaself within 60 days is liable in like manner.

## MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COS. PREMIUM NOTES.

Cap. 12-Any of these notes for $\$ 25$ or upwards which have not been stamped may be made valid by affixing stamps for double duty within 3 months.

## THE STATUTES IN MANITOBA AND B. COLUMBIA.

Cap. 13-With the under-mentioned exceptions all the provisions of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada apply hereafter to Manitoba as to the other Provinces, and any law in force in that Province inconsistent with those acts are hereby repealed, viz, -31 V. cc. $6,7,8,42,44,45,50$ and 51 ; 32 and 33 V.c.c. $6,10,31,32$, and 33 ; 33 V.' c. 9.

All statutes relating to the Executive Goverrmment and civil service of the Dominion, legislature and legislation, the Senate and House of Commons and proceedings therein, independence of Parliament, qualification and disqualifications of members, vacancies and filling them, Pubic Works, postal service, unless inconsistent with the order of Queen in Council for the admission of British Columbia shall be extended to that ProVince from the date of such admission. Such of the Excise and Customs laws as may be declared to extend there by the G. in C. will hereafter have force there.

## CRIMINAL LAW,-MANITOBA.

Cap. 14-Extends 32 and 33 V. cc. 18 to 30 , both inclusive, to the Province of Manitoba. Authorizes the general court there, or any court hereafter created by the Provincial Legislature to try treasons, felonies and other indictable offences. Juries half French half English, according to the language of the defence, may be demanded, and if the panel be exhausted without obtaining such jury the case may be adjourned and the Sheriffordered to summon additionaljurors. The prisoner's challenges in such cases are divided, one halfonly being allowed against English jurors and one half against French jurors. Any common jail may be used as a penitentiary in Manitoba.

## INLAND REVENUE.

Copp. 15-Exempts from duty, "Paraffine waxin a solid state, grease for lubricating purposes and being fluid, lubricating oil made from crude petroleum without being subjected to any process of distillation, tar and other refuse removed from the still without passing through the worm or condenser, and any article produced from such tar or refuse without further process of distillation." The fire test of refined petroleum is made 105 degrees. The G. in C. may exempt from duty all products of petroleum which cannot be used for illuminating pur* poses or the adolteration of those that can. The duty on molasses taken out of bond for consumption in Canada is reduced from 65 to 63 cts. The G. in C. may reduce the duties of excise payable in Manitoba for 3 years to such rates as he may deem expedient in view of the customs duties pald there, and he may increase the customs and excise on intoxicating liquors to the amount levied in the other parts of Canada.

## NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

Cap. 16-The G. in C. may authorize the L. G. in the N. W. Territories to make provision for the administration of justice there and to muke such laws, ordinances, \&c., as may be necessary for their good government. The L.r.G. shall administer the Government under instructions given him by Orders in Council. The G. in C. may appoint a council of seven to fifteen persons to aid him. Existing laws are continued subject to the B. N. A. Act. Persons at present holding office in the territories will continue to do so till otherwise ordered.

## MILITIA.

Cap. 17-The Militia law is exterded to Manitoba and British Columbia which shall form military districts Nos. 10 and 11. Her Majesty may appoint Colonels and Major Generals in the Militia. The number of active militiamen who may be trained is increased to 45,000; but the number over 40,000 is to be regulated by Order in Council.

## CENSUS

Cap. 18-Extends the Act to nul parts of the Dominion and authorizes its extension by proclamation to British Columbia. Any territory set apart by proclamation shail be deemed a separate province. The period for taking the census may be extended in districts, in which the time prescribed by the previous act is insufficient, to the first of September, 1871, and the domiciliary visit of the enumerators may be dispensed

With where the population is too scattered or migratory. Froclamations may be amended, and amendments may also render valid what has meantime been done in conformity with the latter.

## INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap 19-Provides that the holding of any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the crown, to which any salary or other emolument is attached disqualifies a person from being elected to and sitting in the House of Commons.

## ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cap. 20-Provides that for the next two years, the existing laws in the several Provinces on the subject of elections shall be enforced at any election; butin Ontario and Quebec the polls shall be open for only one day from 9 a.m. to $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. In Ontario the qualification for voters shall be the same as it was for voters for members of the L. A. on the 23rd Jany. 1869. In Quebec the returning officer will divide the polling districts so that there shall not be more than 200 voters according to the list in any one of them, but the Municipal Council may make such division which is then binding on the returning offlcer. The polling places in cities, towns and villages shall not be less than 100 yds., and in other municipalities not less then one mile apart. In Ontario the subdivisions or wards are to be the same as in the last preceding election of members for the I. A. A duly certified copy of the voters list shall be a duplicate under 27 V. c. 8, in Quebec. A registrar delivering an incorrect copy to a deputy returning offlcer incurs a penalty of $\$ 400$, and a clerk or Secretary Treasurer delivering an incoirect copy to a Registrar incurs the same. Lists may be attested before one J. P. Revisors, under c. 28, 1863, of Nova Scotia shall make out in each year a list of those qualified to vote, by adding to the lists for members of the L. A., the officials and employees of the Government of Canada Who were qualifled 1st July 1867. The laws which may be enforced in Manitoba or British Columbia respecting the qualification of members, the voters and oaths to be taken by them, the powers and duties of returning officers, the proceedings at elections, the trial of contested elections, vacating seats, and issue and execution of new writs shall apply to elections for Commons; the polls to be held for only one day, the districts to ke subdivided as in other Provinces. Writs are to be issued by the person and in the form and be addressed to and executed by: such person as the G. G. may appoint. Such persons to have like powers as similar officers under the former Provincial laws. The G. in C. may make a tariff of fees, costs, \&c., applicable to all the Provinces. Offering a bribe of any kind to or using any intimidation towards any elector to induce or prevent his voting for any candidate, or opening or supporting any public house for the accommodation of electors renders the seat of the person guilty void if elected, and he is incapable of being elected to that Parliament.

## LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap. 21-Vests the Library and Paintings in the joint possession of the two Houses, in Her Majesty, for their use. The direction of the Library is in the two Speakers, assisted
during the Session by a joint committee, which may make orders and rules concerning it, subject to the approval of the two Houses. The officers, \&c., are to be a librarian, an assistant, two clerks, and two mes sengers. The first receives $\$ 2,500$, the second $\$ 1,800$, the clerks $\$ 800$ to $\$ 1,200$, the messengers $\$ 400$ to $\$ 500$.

## NATURALIZATION.

Cap. 22-All aliens who, prior to 1st Jan. 1868, took the oaths of residence and allegiance required by the laws of the Province in which they lived, are to be considered duly naturalized. Any person who was a resident in any of the four Provinces on or before July, 1867, has since continued, and still is residentin the Dominion, may be naturalized by taking the, oaths of residence and allegiance, and filing them, in Ontario, with the Clerk of the Peace; in Quebec, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court; in Nova Scotia With the Clerk of the Supreme Court; and in New Brunswick, with the Clerk of the Superior Court ; and he is entitled to receive a certificate from such Clerk, on the payment of twenty-five cents.

## FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

Cap. 23-Authorizes the seizing officer to retain vessels, \&c., seized, or to put them in the hands of a Fisheries officer; or a person designated by the Minister, (as well as those of Customs officers,) to be secured and kept according to law. The sales to be under the direction of such officers, under regulations made by the G. in C. The proceeds to be subject to the control of the Minister, who shall first pay costs and expenses, and distribute the remainder according to regulations, not more than three-fourths to the officers and crew of the seizing vessel, and not less than one-fourth to the R. G. for the C. R. F. This enactment to apply to seizures condemned, before the passing of this, under the previous Act

## METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Cap. 24-Foy provisions of this Act see proper heading.

## INSOLVENT ACT.

Cap. 25-A person is reported a trader who has been in trade and incurred debts, not barred by the statute of limitations, although he may have ceased to trade; but proceedings can only be taken upon debts then contracted. The Board of Trade or Judge may make orders respecting the place for the first meeting of the creditors, or leave it to the discretion of the Assignee; but it must be within the county or district where insolvent had his chief place of business. If the remuneration of the interim Assignee be not fixed at the first meeting, the Judge shall tax his bill. His claim shall be a privileged one, and may be enforced prior to all others on summary petition. Oaths may be administered by Prothonotary and Clerk (as well as the Judge), by the interim Assignee, or Guardian, or a J. P. If the debtor be confined in a county or district where a Judge is not resident, a Clerk of the Court may be ordered by the Judge to take the examination, under S. 145, and transmit it to him. In case of sickness or temporary absence, the interim Assignee may appoint a deputy to do all ministerial duties, the sureties of such Assignee being responsible for such Deputy's
acts．One year after the termination of du－ ties for which security has been given，under S．32，the Judge or President of Board of Trade，may discharge such security．A Judge or Assignee is disqualified from acting by relationship to any litigant by blood or marriage，within the degree of cousin ger－ man．A Board of Trade，or its council，at any time it is deemed necessary，may ap－ point one or more official Assignees．

## ROCKWOOD ASYLUM．

Cap．26－Authorizes the sale of Hockwood Asylum to Ontario．

## INDIAN LANDS，DUNDEE．

Cap．27－Extends the time for the redemp－ tion of the reserved rents upon Indian lands in Dundee to 14th April，1873．Any lessee or assignee of such lands for over thirty years may purchase and procure a patent for them．

OAKVILLE HARBOUR．
Cap．2－－Authorizes the sale of Oakville Harbour，the tolls to belevied by the purcha－ ser，to be first approved of by the G．in C．

## CONTINUING ACT．

$\mathrm{Can}_{\mathrm{V}}$ 29－Continues 4 and 5 V．，c．32，and 32－33 V．，c．3，and 33 V．，c．3，to the end of the next＇Session of Parliament after 1st Jan．， 1872，but subject to legislation of present Ses－ sion．（See c．16．）

## REFORMATORY PRISONS，QUEBEC．

Cap．30－Authorizes the imprisonment of any female convict for felony not capital，in any Provincial Reformatory in Quebec，es－ tablished by the Proclamation of the L．G．， if her offence be punishable by imprisonment from two to seven years．The term of im－ prisonment in such Reformatory to be from five to seven years．If such convict be guilty of a misdemeanor or felony punishable with less than two years imprisonment，or under the Act respecting vagrancy，she shall be asked by the presiding Judge or Magistrate if she consents to a sentence of five years to a Reformatory；if she refuse，the ordinary sentence is passed；if she consent，or it be proved that she has been twice convicted before of a similar offence，a sentence of five years shall be passed upon her．Every such sentence shall include hard labour．The im－ prisonment is to take place in the Reforma－ tory nearest to place of trial．Male convicts in common jails in Quebec，sentenced to hard labour，may be employed at such labour outside the precincts of the jail，as well as within them，and escapes be，in like manner punished as if from such precincts．Every common jail in the Province shall be a House of Correction，Reformatory Prison and place of detention．

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS．

Cap．31－In the Trinity House，Quebec， the offices of Clerk and Treasurer become one，the officer to be called Secretary－Trea－ surer．Salaries of all officers to bo fixed by G．in C．，not exceeding $\$ 1,000$ for the Master \＄1，200 for the Superintendent of Pilots，and $\$ 1,600$ each for the Master and Sec．－Treas．
Cap．32－Any person offending against the Act for more effectually preventing the DE－ SERTION OF SEAMEN at Quebec，C．S．C．，c． 43 may be imprisoned for three to six mos．， with or without hard labour．Loltering near
a vessel，whether in a boat or not，is puntia－ able under s．3．For golng on board a vessel without lcave of the Master，unless to reach a vessel lying alongside，a person may be im－ prisoned thirty to sixty days．

Cap．33－Provides for the appointment of a Port WArDen to the Harbour of Quebec， with similar powers to those possessed by the Port Warden at Montreal．

Comp．34－Authorizes the Quebec HAB－ BOUR COMMTSSIONERS to issue $\$ 100.000$ of 6 p．c．preferential debentures，if a majority of the present bond－holders consent．The Com－ missioners may also issue certificales to re－ place the coupons，or part of them，for ar－ rears of interest on previous debentures．

Capp．35－Extends the time during which HARBOUR ToLLs may be collected at OWEN SoUnd till the 14th April，1891，the Harbour to be subject to any general legislation on the subject hereafter，and the tariff of tolls to the approval of $\mathbf{G}$ ．in C．

Cap． 36 －Anthorizes the Corporation of TRENTON to impose HARBOUR TOLLS on all goods shipped or landed there，and all tim－ ber or lumber floated down the Trent，sub－ ject to the approval of the G．in C．Harbour works to be sukject to general legislation．

Cap．37－On a requisition of one fourth of the Shareholders of the ONTARIO BANK， Directors must call a meeting to consider the removal of the head office from Bowman－ ville；giving threemonths notice，－－the remo－ val to be decided by a majority of the Share－ holders present in person or by proxy．

Cap．38－After notice given for twelve mos． in certain papers in N．B．，to persons hold－ ing bills or notes of the Commercial Bank ${ }^{\circ} F^{N}$ N．B．，to present them for payment，the Directors may distribute the assets of the Bank，without reference to the notes not presented．The statute of limitations shall be held to have commenced to run in favour of Stockholders of said Bank on the 10th No－ vember，1868．and they will be released from all claims against them by reason of liabili－ ties of said Bank，on the expiry of the statu－ tory period．

Cop．39－Incorporates as the Metropoli－ TAN BANK S．Waddell，M．Cuviller，M．P． Ryan，M．P．H．Hogan，and A．Caron．Capi－ t：1 $\$ 1,000,000$ ，in shares of $\$ 100$ ．Principal offiee in Montreal．To be organized when $\$ 500,000$ are subscribed，and $\$ 100,000$ paid in．

Cap． 40 －Incorporates as the BEDPORD District Bank the Hon．C．Dunkin，Hon． A．B．Foster，the Hon．T．Wood，G．B．Ba－ ker，M．P．，and others．Capital $\$ 500,000$ ，in shares of $\$ 50$ ．Chief office at Waterloo，or such other place in the District of Bedford as the Shareholders at their first meeting 1 aq fix．To be organized when $\$ 500,000$ is sub－ scribed and $\$ 100,000$ is paid in．

Cap．41－Incurporates as the WESTERN BANK，S．M．Ryerson，I．Killam，J．Young， and others．Chief office in Yarmouth，N．S． Capital $\$ 500,000$ ，＇in shares of $\$ 100$ ．To be or－ ganized when $\$ 500,000$ is subscribed，and $\$ 100,000$ paid in．

Cap．42－Incorporates as the Bank of Lr－ Verpool，J．Collie，J．G．Moreton，C．E． Moreton，and others．Chief office at Liver－
pool, N. S. Capital $\$ 500,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. To be organized when $\$ 500,000$ are subscribed, and $\$ 100,000$ paid in.

## RAILWAY ACT.

Cown. 43-Amends the Railway Act of 1868. Where larger space is needed for the accommodation of a railway, at any of its stations, than it possesses, and the law at present allows it to take, the Co. cause a plan of the additional land required to be made, and transmit the same with a certificate and affidavit that no other suitable land is procurable, to the M. P. W. He shall enquire into the truth of the statements, and if found correct snall grant a certificate authorizing the taking of such lands, which may thereupon be acquired under the Railway Act of 1868. The action of a party against a Railway Co. for damages arising from non-carriage after payment of fare or freight, will lie notwithstanding any notice, condition or declaration of the Co., if the damage arises from the negligence of the Co. or its servants.

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 44-Makes provision for the consolidation of the Stock and Bonds of the Great WESTERN RALLWAY CO., amounting in all to $\$ 28,200,000$.

Cap. 45-Confirms the agreement of lease between the MORTHERN RAILWAY CO. and MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY Co., and authorizes the former to make a like agreement with the North Grey Rainway Co.

Cap. 46-Grants to the Vaudreuil RailWAY Co. till Dec., 1876, to completo the road from Hawkesbury to Ottawa. Authorizes it to issue bonds to the extent of $\$ 15,000$ a mile. These powers for the line from Ottawa to Hawkesbury to be suspended if the Canada Central Railway Co. shall, before 1st September, 1871, deposit maps, plans, \&c., and commence work thereon bona fide.

Cap. 47-Incorporates as the MONTREAL and Ottawa Junction Ramway Co., D. A. McDonald, M.P., L. H. Masson, M.'P., J. A. Grant, M.P., W. Duckett, and others, with power to construct a Railway from Ottawa to Alexandria, in Glengarry, and thence to Coteau Landing. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares from $\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 100$. To be organized when one tenth the stock is subscribed, and 10 p.c. of the sabscriptions paid in. It may issue bonds to the extent of $\$ 15,000$ per mile. Road to be begun within three years and completed within eight

Cap. 48-Incorporates as the ONTARIO AND QUEBEO RAILWAY CO., H. J. Hubertus, H. Abbott, Hon. J. Skead, Hon. M. Cameron, Hon. B. Flint, J. M. Currier, M. P., A. Wright, M. P. P. M. Grover, M. P.', J. Kempt, M.P., J. N. Lapum, M.P., and E. D. O'Flynn, to constructa Railway from Toronto through or near Peterborough, Madoc, and Carleton Place to Ottawa, crossing the Ottawa River at or near the city to effect'a junction with Railways in the Province of Quebec. Capital $\$ 1,250,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. Company to beorganized when at least \$50,000 is subscribed, and $\$ 5,000$ paid in. Bonds may be issued to the usual amount. Branches may be made to eonnect with other lines. The Co. may purchase other lines or transfer its own. Work to be commenced within three years and completed within eight.

Capp. 49-Incorporates as the KINGSTON and Pembroke Railmay Co. the Hon. A. Campbell, R.J. Cartwright, M. P., G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., and others, with power to construct a Railway from Kingston to Pembroke, and extend their traffic by ferry or otherwise into the Province of Quebec. They may acquire lands and water lot property in Kingston, not exceeding 25 acres; in Pembroke, 10 acres, and in each township through which it passes, 5 acres, for stations, \&c. They may hold and navigato steam and other vessels, and may lease their own or hire another line. Capital $\$ 1,250,000$, in shares of $\$ 50$. The Co. to be organized when $\$ 100,000$ is subscribed and 10 p.c. thereon paid in. Bonds may be issued to the usual amount.

Cap. 50-Incorporates as the SAuLT ST. MARY RAILWAY AND BRIDGE CO J. S. McMurray, F. W. Cumberland, M.P.P. Hon. J. B. Robinson, A. Morrison, M.P', W. M. Simpson, M.P., A. G. B. Dodge' J. J. Vickers and others with power to build a railway from Sault St. Mary, in Algoma to connect with projected railways at Nipissing, extend a branch to connect with the Toronto, Simcoe and Muskoka Junction Railway at Bracebridge, and to construct a rallway bridge across the river St. Mary to connect with the rallways in Michigan. Capital $\$ 10,000,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to be organized when one tenth has been subscribed and $\$ 100,000$ pald in. Bonds to be issued to the usual amount. Work to be commenced within 3 years, and line to be finished within 8.

Cap. 51-Incorporates as the Frederioton AND 'Str. Mart's Bridge Co., J. Pickard, M.P., A. Gibson, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Charles Burpee and others, to construct a bridge for Railway and other purposes from Fredericton to St. Mary's or from Kingsclear to Douglas across the river St. John. Capital $\$ 300,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$. It has also power to work trains across the bridge, to build branch railways, to connect with lines on either side. The tariff of tolls subject to the approval of the G. in C. Work to be begin within 2 yrs., and the bridge completed within 5.

Cap. 52-Incorporates as THE DOMmNION TELEGRAPH Co., Hon. J. McMurrich, Hon. W. Cayley, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. M. C. Cameron, J. Michie and others, head office at Toronto,-with power to construct, lease or work telegraph lines from or to any places in the Dominion where exclusive rights have not been already granted. Capital $\$ 500,000$ in shares of $\$ 25$, with power to increase to $\$ 1,000,000$. Bonds may be issued to the extent of the paid up capital. Stock books may be opened out of Canada. The Company is bound to transmitall despatches in the order they are received under a penalty of $\$ 20$ to $\$ 100$, except messages relating to to the administration of justice, arrest of criminads, discovery or prevention of crime and FGovernment messages or despatches, which have preference when required by a person connected with the administration of Justice or the Secretary of State. Any emplayee divalging the contents of a des patch is liable to a fine of $\$ 100$ or imprisonment for 3 months.

Cup. 53-Amends theicharter of the SUN Insidiance Co. of Montreal, limiting its powers to Life and accident insurance, and
changing its name to the "Sun Life Insurance Co. of Montreal."

Cap. 54-Incorporates as the CONFHDHRATIONLIFE ASSOCLATION, Sir F. Hincks, Hon. W. P.!Howland, O. B., Hon. W. McMaster, Hon. E. B. Wood, Hon. M. C. Cameron J. Young, M.P., T. N. Gibbs, M.P., and others. Capital $\$ 500,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$, with power to purchase and hold real estate to the annual value of $\$ 20,000$ in any Province. Property acquired in the course of business above that amount must be disposed of within 10 yrs . Company tocommence operations when $\$ 500,000$ has been subscribed and 10 p.c. paid in, and a license taken under the act. The policy holders, participators in profits, as well as isubscribers for stock are members of the association. Directors must bold stock or participating policies to the amonnt of \$5,000.

Cap. 55-Incorporates as the Isolated RISKEIRE INSURANCE Co., Hor. G. Brown, E. Blake, M.P., R. Wilkes, H. P. Dwight and others. Stock $\$ 500,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$. Directors to hold 20 shares. May hold property to the amount of $\$ 20,000$; all other acquired in the course of business to be disposed of within 10 years.

Cap. 56-Incorporates as the Mutual InSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, W. Workman, F. P. Pominville, J. Grant, M.P, Ryan, M.P., E. Rawlings and others. Guarantee fund of not less than $\$ 100,000$ must be raised and 25 p.c. paid in before commencing business. Grarantee fund may be used for the
purposes of Co., as Directors may determine by by-law; and it may be redeemed out of the accumulated reserve. Whenit has been so redeemed the whole profits of the Co. are to be divided among the policy holders upon the mutual principle. Any person who is a holder of a policy of insurance or subseriber to the guarantee fund is a member of the corporation. Directors musthave subscribed \$2,000 to the guarantee fund or hold a policy for $\$ 4,000$. Real estato acquired in thre course of business must be disposed of within 10 years. The Co. may hold continuously what is necessary for its own immediate use and occupation.

Cap. 57-Incorporates as the MUTUAL IIFFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, Co Gamble, J. Turner, Hon. W. McDougall, C.B., A. T. McCord, W. Thompson, and others, with power to acquire and hold real estate, to the annual value of $\$ 5,000$. Any policy holder, or subscriber to the guarantee fund, is a member of the Corporation. Business may be commenced when 500 persons have applied for policies to the amount of $\$ 500,000$, and been accepted. Guarantee fund shall be raised sufficient to make the necessary deposit with the R. G. Head office at Toronto. Directors must hold a policy for \$1,000, or subscribe to the guarantee fund $\$ 500$.

Cap. 58-Authorizes the Synod of the Church of England in New Brunswick to unite with and send representatives to the Provincial Synod of Canada; but the right of presentation to Rectories, and the pro e:ty of to se several parishes and church corporations in New Brunswick may not be interfered with.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Legislaturc opened 7th December, 1870, and proragued 15th Freruduy, 1871.)

SUPPLY BILL.
Cap. 1-Grants $\$ 2,602,560$ for expenses of Government for $1 \$ 71$, aud $\$ 49,884$, to make good expendituicu in 1869 and 1870.

## RAIIWAYS.

Coop. 2-Sets apart \$1,500,000 from the C. R. F. as a railway fand; authorizing the L. G. in C. to grant aid of $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 4,000$ per mile to any Railway Co., upon the report of C. of A., \&c.

## CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 3-Provides for the trial by the Judges of the Superior Courts of Controverted Elections to the Provincial Assembly. Petitions may be presented by voters, persons claiming to be elected, or candidates. Petitions must be presented to Clk of Court within 21 days (or 28 days in case of direct bribery by member elect) after the return to the C. C. in C. Security for costs to be given at the time, or $\$ 800$ deposited. Notice is then given to the respondent and sent to the Returning Officer, who publishes it. These proceedings are summary. The Clerk of the Court is to make out a list of these petitions in the order in which they are presented, and they are to be tried as nearly as may be in the same order. For their trial, a Judge from each of the Superior Courts is to be selected by a majority of its members in each year. 14 days' notice is given of trial, which takes place in the kiec-
toral district, unless cause to the contrary be shown. The Judge gives a certificate of his decision, with a copy of his notes, to the Speaker; a special report being made when corrupt practices are proved, or other matter requiring such report. A special case may be submitted by order of the Court for its decision, and questions of law may be reserved at the trial for the decision of the whole Court. The decision of the Judge or Court is tobe reported by the Speaker to the House, and entered in the Journals. Upon a special report the House may make such entry as it thinks proper. Judges on the rota may make rules of practice respecting these trials, which are to be laid before the Legislature; till they do so the rules respecting trials of elections for the House of Commons in Great Britain govern. The expenses of the Judges are to be provided out of moneys granted by the Legislature. The other expenses and powers of the Court to be the same as at Assize and Nisi Prius, and the power to summon witnesses being the same. A petition may be only withdrawn upon leave granted by the Court or Judge; but a new petitioner may be substituted thereupon. In case of a corrupt bargain securities may be held for the costs of the new petitioner; otherwise the liabillty of the substituted petitioner will be the same as the first. In all cases of a withdrawal the Court or Judge must report whether it is the result of a corrupt arrangement. A petition is abated by the death of a sole petitioner or the survivor of several; notice
of such abatement is to be given in the Division and a new petitioner may be substituted. If the respondent die, or have his seat declared vacant, by resolution of the House, or give notice that he will not further oppose the petition, any person or persons, notexceeding three, may be admitted to his place, but a party giving notice of abandonment cannot afterwards appear before the Court as a party, or sit in the Assembly pending the proceedings. In case of double return the abandonment of the contest by one of those returned authorises the Assembly to declare the other seated. A candidate or other person having opportunity to be heard, reported guilty of corrupt practices, cannot for eight years sit in or be elected to the Assembly, or hold any office, or be registered as a voter for eight years. Votes of those guilty of such practices are void. A candidate employing an agent known to have been guilty of such practices cannot be elected. If it be proved that a person disqualified as above has been reported upon perjured evidence, he may be relieved of his disqualification by the Court. A Returning Officer wilfully delaying or neglecting to return a person duly elected, may be sued by such person and double damages and full costs recovered. Petitions complaining of no returns may be tried as others under this Act. The party whose seat is contested may give evidence of the undue election of the party claiming the seat as if he had presented a petition against him.

## DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

Cap. 4-Erects all that part of the District of Algoma, West of $87^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$., into a separate judicial district, and the L. G. in C. may divide it into two or more divisions, in which a Court should be held every two months, or oftener at the discretion of the Stipendiary Magistrate, who is to be appointed by the L. 6. The provisions of C.S. U. C., c. 128, is. 5 and 7 to 87 inclusive, are applied to this district. In some respects it is a subordinate jurisdiction to Algoma. In other respects similar provisions are made as for the districts of Algoma and Muskoka. (See Year Books of 1869 and 1870.)

## FREE GRANT TERRITORY.

Cap. 5-Sets apart \$20,000 as a settlers' homestead fund, to be applied by the C. of A. in clearing and fencing five acres of any lot authorized to be granted under the Free Grant Act of 1868, and building a one story house thereon, provided not more than $\$ 200$ shall be spent for any one such lot. The cost thereof to be mentioned in the location ticket, and to be repaid by the locatee within five years of the issue of the ticket and before issuing the patent.

## LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES

Cap. 6-The deeds of a duly authorized officer conveying lands sold for taxes of a locatee or purchaser from the Crown, the fee simple of which is still in the Crown, may be recognized by the C. of C. L., and patents issued to the purchasers, unless the deeds be questioned within three months. But this act does not apply to sales before 1st January, 1868.

## ESTATE BILLS.

C $\alpha$ p. 7-Authorizes the L. G. in C. to issue commissions to Judges of the Superior Courts directing them to report to the Assembly, under its rules, upon bills respecting estates, or petitions therefor.

NAMES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS.
Cap. 8-Alters the names of the Superior Courts to conform with the present name of the Province, i. e., from Upper Canada to Ontario, but misnomer arising from it is not to invalidate any proceeding until lst January, 1872.

## FACILITATING BUSINESS OF SUPERIOR COURTS.

Cap. 9-The Chief Justice of Appeal may sit in either of the Superior Courts, and a Judge of either of them may sit in cither of the others upon the request of the Judge or Judges with or for whom he so sits.

## COURT OF CHAṄCERY.

Cap. 10-Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint a referee in chambers in Chancery,"to whom are to be sent references in Toronto, under the "Quieting titles to Real Estate" act; to take such references as the Master in Ordinary shall certify he cannot proceed with, and such other duties of a ministerial nature as may be assigned to him by general orders of the Court. By such orders similar powers may be conferred upon local masters. The decision of such referee or local master is to be binding unless appealed from to a Jndge sitting in chambers. The title of all securities, \&c., now vested in the Registrar, is transferred to the Accountants, and on the death of the latter the same are to vest in his successor in office. It confirms proceedings had in Chancery Chambers since the loth September, 1866, as if had before a Judge.

## COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Cap. 11-To appeal from the decision of a Court upon a motion for a new trial, it is no longer necessary that a Judge dissent from the ruling. An appeal is granted in all cases from a decision on a rule nisi to quash a Municipal By-law. An appeal is granted from the decision of a Judge under the 29 V . c 25 , to the full Court or the Court of Error and Appeal.

PROCEDURE.
Cap. 12-(The greater part of this act is purely of a technical nature, amending the forms of procedure in the Courts.) It pro vides that the County Judges are to hold Courts 4 times in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, and ending on Saturday of the same week. The Sheriffs and their officers need not attend. The sittings of these Courts for the trial of issues of fact and assessment of damages are held semj-annually, commencing on the second Tuesday in June and December, except in York, where three sittings shall be held, on the second Tuesday in March, June and December.

## AFFIDAVITS-QUEEN'S BENCH.

Capp. 13-Authorizes the clerks of Q. B. to attach the Seal of the Court to the Commis sions of Commissioners heretofore appointed, and renders valid the deeds, \&c., authenticated by such Commissioners.

## AFFIDAVITS MADE OUT OF THE PROVINCE.

Cap. 14-Repeals 26 Vic. c. 11 and authorizes the L. G. in C. by one or more Commissions, to appoint persons not resident in Ontario Commissioners to take affidavits to be received and read in the several Courts of the

Provinoe, and for registration purposes, to be styled "Commissioners for taking affidavits in the Courts of Ontario." They may be also taken before a Chancery Commissioner in England, or before a Notary Public, or Mayor, or Chief Magistrate of a city, town, \&c., in any country, if certified by the Seal of such Corporation, or any Judge of a Supreme court in any British Colony without Canada, or a British Consular Agent in any foreign country.

## LAW SOCIETY.

Cap. 15-Provides for election of 30 benchers to represent the Law Society. After the first day of Easter term, 1871, the Attorney General and all past Attorneys General of the late Province of Upper Canada, and retired Judges of the Superior Courts of Ontario, are to be ex-aficio benchers. For the election every member of the Bar not declared ineligible may vote for thirty persons duly qualified, by closed voting papers delivered to the Secretary of the Law Sociefy on the first Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday in April of each year of election. Two Scrutineers are to beappointed by the benchers in the term preceding each election, to act with the Treasurer in the scrutiny of such votes, and a third person to act in place of the Treasurer, in case of absence, \&c. The thirty persons receiving most votes are elected, and any person entitled to vote may be present at the opening of the voting.papers. Electors and Benchers must have paid their bar fees; and the Secretary of the Law Society shall make out, on the first day of Term previous to an election, a list of those qualified to vote, to be subsequently revised and corrected, upon application of members entitlod to vote. Elections to be held on the Thursday next after the first Wednesday in A pril, 1871, and at the same date in each fifth ycar aftexwards. Provision is made for trying contésted elections. At their first meeting after election the Benchers elect a Treasurer, who is also President.

## COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

Cap. 16-Authorizes any such Comr. under the GreatSeal of Canada to act as such within any part of the Province of Ontario, (if also authorized by the L. G.), with all the powers of a Police Magistrate or J. P. He requires no property qualification. Police constables appointed or employed by him have all the powers of constables appointed under provincial authority; but neither comr. nor constables are to have any authority in municipal matters. Upon revocation of commission of either their power shall cease.

## A CENTIRAL PRISON.

Cap, 17-Authorizes the L. G. to acquire a site for a central prison for the province, and erect proper buildinge thereon, in conformity with plans of the prison inspector. He may issuo a proclamation constituting it such. The Inspector is given authority over its officers and to make and enforce by-laws therefor. Any prisoners may be transferred thereto from the common gaols, by order of the Provincial Secretary, for the remainder of his sentence. Any person convicted by any court of criminal jurisdiction, may be sentenced to imprisonment in such central prison instead of a common gaol. Any one sentenced by a Police Magistrate or J. P. for more than fourteen days, may also be so transferred by the Provincial Secretary.

The prisoners of such central prison may, by order of the L. G. in C., be employed upon work outside the precincts of the prison. Prisoners may also be removed from the central prison to the provincial reformatory, to the Dominion penitentifary, or back to the common gaol, or from such reformatory to the central prison. Records are to be kept of the conduct of such prisoners, to enable them to earn the remission of a portion of their sentence. The duties of Sheriffs, Wardens, and other officers in respect of prisoners there confined, are similar to those of like officers with respect to convicts in the reformatory or penitentiary. The Wardens and principal officers are to give security for their good conduct, and to take the oaths of allegiance and office. Contracts for stores, \&c., are to be made by the Inspector in the name of Her Majesty. Escapes are to be pu-l nished according to the regulations in that behalf.

## INSANE ASYLUMS.

Cap. 18-Insane Asylums in the provtace sre vested in the Crown; and noperson shall be received into them without an order of the L.G., or a certificate from tibree medical practitioners, signed and verifed by the Reeve or Mayor of the Manicipality. Such certificate is to state trat the medical practitioners have examined the patient, and after due'enquiry into the facts have found him to bea lunatic. The L. G. may order the removal of any insane person from any prison in the province to an asylum, although the original warrant of commitment be irregular and insufficient. The Bursar of any Asylum sends a copy of the certificate or order to the nearest relative, guardian, \&c., of the lunatic, and draws on him quarterly for his maintenance. In default of payment thereof, the County Judge may be applied to, and may make an order against such relative or guardian, if found able to pay such maintenance; and if such lunatic have no relative or guardian possessed of property belonging to him, the authorities of the asylum may take possession and dispose of his estate. The Inspector shall in that case be ex officio his committee, but the Court of Chancery may, if deemed expedient, appoint another in his stead. The Inspector, while such committee, may sell the property, though nothing be due for maintenance, if deemed advisable, the case being first reported to and approved of by the County Judge. Medical Superintendents are to have salaries not exceeding $\$ 2,000$, and Bursars not exceeding $\$ 1,200$.

## GOVERNMENT ROAD ALLOW ANUES:

Cap. 19-The grants for Governmen $\stackrel{\text { Road }}{ }$ allowances to the grantee of Crown timber licenses are declared valid, and they have the same right over the timber upon such road allowance as upon that upon other land granted, but shall not have the right to lake or keep exclusive possession of such allowance. By-laws of Municipal Councils shall have no effect upon such ficenses; brat such Councils having passed any by-law for preserving or selliong the timber on such allowances, shall be entitled to receive 2 p.c. of the timber dues collected by the Provincial Government, upon furnishing a certifiedcopy of such by-law to the Crown Lands office in Toronto, with the affidavit of the Reeve or Clesk to authenticate it, within six months after its passing. The money so received to be spent on the highways.

## CROWN, ǴLERGY AND GRAMMAR SOHOOL LANDS.

Cap. 20-The L. G. in C. has authority to reduce the price of any of the above kinds of lands sold before 1st July, 1867, for a price greater than its fair market value, such price remaining unpaid, and may also reduce the amount payable as arrears of interest or unpaid instalments. Before such reduction, lands are to be examined and valued by the C. C. of L . or one or more inspectors appointed for the purpose. Reduction is only made where the purchaser, or person claiming under him, is an actual settler, in occupation.

## PUBLIC FAIRS.

Cap. 21-The Council of each County or Town, on petition of fifty electors, may authorize the holding of Fairs in one or more places in each Township, or Village, \&c., and make by-laws for their regulation.

## THE DRAINAGE ACT.

Coup. 22-Amends the Drainage Act. Proprietors, \&c., of lands taxed for main drains may turn the waterfrom such lands through lateral into the public drains without further charge. Proprieto:'s of lands are enabled to commute the rent charge imposed on their lands for governmentrdrainare by paying the principal thereof to free their lands of such rent charge. Where roads of Municipalities are benefitted by government drainage they may be made liable to a rent charge therefor in the same manner as individuals.

## AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ACT.

Cap. 23-The Entomological Society is enabled to take the benefit of the Act when 25 members paying subscriptions of not less than \$1, organize themselves underit. It may receive aid not exceeding $\$ 500$ yearly, and shall hoid an annual exhibition and report the same at the same time as the Provincial Association. Veterinary Surgeons who have passed the examination and taken the diploma of the College may demand fees when summoned as witnesses. None others may append the term "Veterinay Surgeon" or any abreviation of it to their names. The Council of the Provincial Association are to report to the C. P. W. within thirty days of the annual exhibition respecting the progress in agriculture and the arts shown by it as compared with those of previous years. The maximum grants to Mechanics' Institutes are increased from $\$ 200$ to $\$ 400$, they being only bound to contribute half the amount of the Government grant. That to the Fruit Growers Association is increased from $\$ 350$ to $\$ 500$. The Entomological Society may afiliate and receive a grant of $\$ 500$ per annum. One week's notice must be given of the annual meeting of an Electoral Division Society. Towns and villages not forming separate electoral divisions form part of the township for the purposes of this Act. A County Society can only unite for a show with one of the townships within the County or a township with another in the same electoral division. A Township Society may hold its show separately from the county in the same township but not within 5 miles of the place where the latter is held. Horticultural Societies uniting their show with that of the County, mike their Directors, \&c., Directors. The affidavit and application for grant to County Societies may be sent in on
or before 1st September, and for Township, 1st August. Toronto need not subscribe? larger proportion than any other socitiy. No person under 18 can be a member. No subscriber can secure his vote by paying after the poll is opened. Votes must be taken between 12 M . and 4 P . M. Office bearers of a Society must be rate-payers in the township or county, but members need not be resident. Delegates taiany Board or Council must produce certificates of their appointment. Societies holding fair grounds, \&c., in common, may continue to do so or dispose of them. Societies organized since the passing of the Act of 1868, have the same privileges as those before unders. 51. The grant of land or money by Municipalities to Societies or Institutes in adjoining municipalities is rendered valid, as well as bonardie sales and conveyances of lands by Societies.

## REAL ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN

Cap. 24.-Repeals C. S. U. C., c. 85, ss. 2,3 , \&4. In case a married woman executes a deed conveying real estates, she shall do so in presence of a Judge of one of the Superior Courts, or Judge of a County Court, or a Notary Public, or two J. P., who shall examine her, apart from her husband, respecting her consent thereto, and grant a certificate that she acts of her free will, (if that appear upon examination). If it be executed in other British territories, it is to be done before the Chief Justice or a Judge of a Superior Court, or a Notary Public, or the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of the city or borough, \&c.; and in any forelgn country before the Governor or Chief Executive officer, the resident British Consul, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Notary Public or Mayor, \&c., who shall make-a similar examination and grant a similar certificate-in the latter case to be under the seal of office of the party granting it.
Discharges of mortgages registered before as well as after the passing of 32 V. c. 9 , are valid without the examination.

## REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

Cap. 25.-Authorizes the I. G. in C. to separate cities or junior Counties or Ridingsnot separated for municipal or judicial pur-poses-from the other Ridings or Counties for registration purposes, and appoint the place for keeping the Registry Office, until separation for other purposes, when it is to be placed in the county town. Prothonotarial copies of deeds executed in Quebec are made valid as originals for registration purposes as Notarisul copies were before.

Cap. 26.-Deeds executed prior to the passing of the 31 V.c. 20 , affecting lands in more than one county of which no memorial has been executed, may be recorded in one, upon proofs under the Act, and in the others by means of a copy and proof as in case of Powers of Attorney.

Cap. 27.-Authorizes copies of Registry Books affecting lands in Wayne Couniy, in the State of Michigan, now in the hands of the Registrar of the county of Essex, to be made by him, certified by such Registrar and the Judge of said County Court, and thereafter to be taken and used as originals; and the L. G. may thereuponorder the present original books to be handed over to the Registrar of Wayne County, Michigan.

## ASSESSMENTT ACT.

Cap. 28.-Abolishes the exemption of government salaries from local taxation. Enables towns and villages as well as townships to levy $\$ 1$ per head as commutation ior statute labour, that being made the rate when no by-law is passed. A verbal correction substituting schedule $\mathbf{C}$ for $\mathbf{B}$ is made in 32 V. c. 36, s. 150.

## AUDITING COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Cap. 29.-The accounts formerly audited by the Quarter Sessions are to be delivered to the Clerks of the Peace for audit on the 1st days of January, April, July and October. The Audit is to take place between the 1st and the 15th of those months.

## MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Cap. 30.-Town Councils with five or more Wards are to have but two councillors from each. By-laws may forbid forestalling or purchasing by hucksters or runners, whether resident in the municipality or not. Penalties may be imposed on those elected to municipal offices if they refuse to accept as well as for neglect of duty after acceptance. By-laws may be passed for the removal of any obstructions on roads and bridges. Councils may acquire a road from an adjacent municipality for an avenue or walk, and take adjacent lands to widen and improve it, under by-laws to be passed by both. The right is given to grant bonuses to railways and persons or Co's. establishing manufactories and to issue debentures for them. County councils may make bridges over streams 500 ft . in width or upwards in any vildage counecting a highwaythroughthe county, and may levy tolls on them. Towns and villages are given the same right as cities to settle by by-law what portion of the real estate of the place is to be benefitted by a work and levy an assessment accordinglyappeal, however, lying to the County Judge. Bridges are added to the list of works so to be dealt with. If the Council give one half they may assess such proprietors for the other half without a petition from them, unless the representatives of one half the property in value petition against it in one month after notice of the assessment is given. County and city councils are given the same common jurisdiction over bridges over rivers forming their boundary as counties have had with each other. When a stream or creek has been freed of obstructions by one township its Council may serve notice on the head of the Council of one padjoining binding it to cause the obstructions to be removed within its jurisdiction within 6 mos. to the satisfaction of a county Inspector. A commission may issue to inquire into the financial affairs of a municipal corporation on a petition of 3 ) duly qualified electors. Councils are obliged to pass a by-law which they have submitted to a popular vote and which has been approv-ed-within six wecks after such approval. The assessment rolls, poll-books, voters' lists and other documents in the possession of the clerk are open to inspection as well as the minutes, by-laws, \&c.

## PLANTING TREES.

Oap. 31.-Vests the property of any Shade trees, Shrubs or Saplings growing upon the road side, in owners of the adjacent lands, and owners of such adjacent lands mas plant trees, shrubs, \&c., along
the side of such highway so as not to obstruct or hinder the use thereof, such trees to be the property of the person planting them. Municipal Councils may remove them for the purposes cf public improvement, but must give a month's notice to the owner, and remuneration, it he has planted them; but neither the owner nor any road officer shall injure, cut down or remove such trees, \&c., without leave of the municipal council. A person doing this or fastening an animal to such trees or shrubs, or allowing animals under his control to injure or destroy them, is liable to a penalty of $\$ 25$ or 30 days imprisonment-half the penalty to go to the person informing and half to the municipality. Municipal councils may expend money'on planting or assisting individuals to plant such trees, \&c.

## CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

Cap 32-5 or more persons may unite in a Society in order to make provision by contributions, subscriptions, \&c., against sickness, misfortune or death, and for the relief of the widow and orphans of the deceased members and become incorporated by signing a declaration to that effect in duplicate, setting forth the name of the Society, its purpose, the names of its first trustees or officers and the manner of appointing their successors, and such other particilars as they think necessary. A duplicate is to be filed with and registered by the County Registrar, who gives a certificate to that effect, on the other; whereupon such parties become incorporated. They cannot hold lands at a greater extent than 5 acres at a time. Any such Society already in existence may become incorporated upon compliance with these formalities.

## COMMON AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

 Cap. 33-Common Schools, to be hereafter known-as Public Schools, are made free, and trustees and the Municipal Councils of cities are to levy a sufficient rate on all taxable property to defray all expenses; but in cities, towns, and villages, a sum not exceeding 20 cents per month, may be collected from each soholar for books, \&c. Every child from 7 to 12, has a right to attend such schools, and every parent or guardian not sending them to school is liable to a penalty of $\$ 6$ for the first wilful neglect, and double penalty for each subsequent offence But the J.P. may ascertain the cause, of such neglect, and forego the issue of the warrant in case of extreme poverty or ill health or too great distance from school. Refractory pupils whose presence is deemed injurious to the others, may be excluded by a majority of the trustees; and Roman Catholics cannot be compelled to attend a public school, nor Protestants a Roman Catholic school. Inspectors are to be appointed for each 20 to 120 schools for a county or union of counties, city, or town, but more than one need not be appointed. Where in aily Niunicipality the French or German is the common or prevailing language, an inspector may be appointed for every 40 schools. Their qualification is to be prescribed by the Council of public instruction, and they are to be appointed by the County Council or the board of School Trustees in a city or town; they may be dismissed by the Council or board at pleasure, or by the L.G. in C., for misconduct or inefficiency, and shall not be reappointed without the concurrence of the authority dismissing. They shall have the
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same authority as the local superintendents under the former law. The remuneration -not less than $\$ 5$ per school per an.-shall be provided by the County Council, or by the board in a city or town. The L. G. in C. may add a like amount to the pay of the county inspectors. The County Council or city or town board shall appoint boards of examiners for teachers of not less than 3 and not more than 5, whose qualification shall be prescribed by the Council of public instruc-sion,-the inspector to be a member of the board. The Council of P.I. will prescribe uniform examinations for, and classification of teachers; the C.P.I. awarding the lst class certificates, and the board of examiners the 2 nd and 3rd. The 1st and 2 nd to be permanent and valid throughout the province. Certificates already granted not to be interfered with, and local superintendents to hold their offices till others are appointed under this Act. The Municipal Council of any Township may, on a vote of a majority in two thirds of its School Sections, establish a Township Board of Trustees. No School District is to contain less than 50 resident children between 5 and 15, or contain an area of more than four square miles. An appeal against the formation or alteration of boundaries of a school section may be taken by a majority of school trustees, or any 5 ratepayers, to the County Council, who shall appoint a committee of 3 to 5 , of whom the County Judge shall be one, to confirm or disallow it; and the Council, on the petition of the trustees, or a majority of the ratepayers of two or more sections, may allow the boundaries. The value of land selected for a school site may be determined by the Inspector and two Arbitrators appointed by the trustees and the proprietor; in case of refusal to sell or dispute as to price, if the trustees or proprietor neglect to appoint one, the Inspector may act with the other, and will have a casting vote. If an Arbitrator be absent from a meeting properly called, the other two may make their award ot adjourn for two days. But no site may be taken without leave of the proprietor in a city, town or village, or within a hundred yards of a house, garden or pleasure ground. A clerk neglecting to furnish the map of the school divisions of his school municipality is liable to a fine of $\$ 10$. The trustees may provide residences for the teachers. School Trustees' report is to contain a summary of proceedings, state of the school and detailed statement of receipts and expenditure of the school, signed by the two auditors, or by one with the Inspector. A Trustee may give notice of a meeting, if the Secretary-Treasurer neglect. The latter shall receive all moneys collected; and if the trustees do not take proper security they are personally liable. Differences between teachers and trustees are to be settled by the County Judge sitting in the Division Court,--subject to appeal to the Superintendent, to whom the Judge must report his proceedings upon appeals under C.S.U.C., c. 64, ss. 108 to 113 . Holidays to be from 15 July to 15 August. Any 2 ratepayers may sue for the fine upon trustces elect refusing or neglecting to serve. The Collector of the Trustees has the same rower to proceed in same way to collect rates as a township collector. Trustees cannot give orders for the payment of salaries of teachers except for the term during whioh they hold a certificate of qualification. A township council may correct an, assessment or collector's roll furnished to trustees. The Local Superintendent is to apportion
but not to pay money to trustees who neglect to send in returns of average attendance. Grammar Schools are hereafter to be designated as High Schools and the boards as High School Boards. Provision shall be made for teaching in these to male and female pupils, the higher branches of English and commercial education, together with Latin, Greek, French and German when parents desire it. The provisions of the Grammar School Act not inconsistent with this are to apply to the High Schools and the Grammar School grant used for their maintenance. A sum equal to one half the government grant (over and above the provision for the accommodation of the school) is to be raised by a city or town forming a separate municipality; and in other towns, villages or townships, one-half the local grant is to be raised by the local municipality and one-half by the county, on the application of the High School Board. A High School, if conducted according to law, is entitled to a share of the fund, receiving not less than $\$ 400$ per annum, according to attendance, proficiency of pupils, \&c. The Inspector, Chairman of the Board, and the Head Master form a Board of Examiners of those seeking admission to High Schools. County Councils are authorized to form school districts and appoint 6 duly qualified persons to form the board. The L. G. in C. may confer the title, "Collegiate Institute," on any High school having 60 male pupils studying Latin and Greek, and not less than four masters constantly employed, and may grant an additional sum not exceeding $\$ 750$ per an. If the number of masters or pupils fall below the prescribed number, this grant is forfeited for that year ; if for two years the title as well as the grant is lost. The public school board, in any city, town or village, may .establish Industrial 'Schools, for otherwise neglected children. Each teacher is to pay, yearly $\$ 4$ into the superannuated teachers' fund. The Inspector may deduct half this sum semi-annually from payments made to male teachers. A teacher retiring from his profession is entitled to receive one half the amount so paid in, and on his decease, his wife or other legal representative, the full amount with seven per cent. interest. The Treasurer of the High School board submits his accounts for examination to the County auditors. The County judge is given jurisdiction over trustees and others receiving school moneys, as he has now over Secretary Treasurers.

## PHARMACY ACT.

Cap. 34-Provides that all Chemists, Druggists, \&c., shall take a license and be registered under this Act. No one shall sell prussic acid or aconite and compounds thereof, tartrate of antimony, arsenic and compounds, atropine, conia and compounds, corrosive sublimate, digitalis, ergot, indian hemp, morphia and its salts and solutions, cedar oil, strychnine, nux vomica, savine and preparations and veratria, without labelling them as poison; and if sold by retail adding the name and address of the seller; nor shall any one, without such license, sell or keep for sale, oxalic acid, belladonna and compounds, calabar beans, cantharides, chloral hydrat, chloroform and ether, conium and preparations, croton oil and seeds, cyanide of potassium, euphorbium, elaterium, goulard extract, hyosciamus and preparations hellebore, iodine, opium and preparations, including laudanum, \&c.,
(but not paregoric,) pink root, podophyllin, iodide of potassium, bromide of potassium, St. Ignatius beans, santonine, scammony, stramonium and preparations, valerian, verdigris or sulphate of zinc. William Elliot, Hugh Miller, George Hodgetts, W. H. Dunspaugh, H. J. Rose, of Toronto; J. W. Bickle, J. Winer, A. Hamilton, of Hamilton; B. A. Mitchell, W. Saunders, of London; E. H. Parker, of Kingston; J. Brown, J. Roberts, of Ottawa; S. J. Parker, of Owen Sound; J. Mills, of St. Catharines; J. Hawkes, of Cornwall ; F. Brendon, of Brantford; F. Jordan, of Goderich; C. Stork, of Brampton; C. Brent, ot Port Hope; E. Gregory, of Lindsay; A. W. Kempt, of Peterborough; T. Matchett, of Omemee; and J. C. Holden, of Belleville; and their assoclates (and members hereafter, are constituted the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Persons who have carried on business as apothecaries, chemists or druggists, either as principals or assistants, or who have served an apprenticeship of three ycars and been engaged as an assistant for one, may, upon payment of a fee of $\$ 4$, be enrolled as a member of the Socicty, and persons so engaged as clerk, assistant or apprentice, may, on payment of $\$ 2$, be enrolled as an associate; and any associate passing the examination prescribed by the Council, may be enrolled as a member. The above named persons are to be the provisional Council and directors, and H. J. Rose to be provisional registrar, until the first Wednesday in Oct., 1871, when a Council of 13 members shall be elected to conduct the affairs of said College. The first meeting of the provisional Council is to be held on the first Wednesday in July, 1871, in Toronto; subsequent elections are to be held on the first Wednesday in July every second year. The Council to sit on the first Wednesday in February and.in August in each year, to grant certificates, \&c. The Council may hold real,estate to the extent of $\$ 5,000$ per an., and may erect buildings for lectures, library, museums. \&c., and may prescribe examinations for persons to be admitted as associates and members. No person shall be styled a pharmaceutical chemist, or compound the prescriptions of medical practitioners who is not registered by the College -the certificate to be displayed in a conspicuous place in his place of business. Any person selling an article as a drug which it is not, or transgressing any provisions of the Act, shall incur a penalty of $\$ 20$ and costs, for the first offence, and $\$ 50$ for any subscquent offence and forfeit the price of the article sold. This Act is not to interfere Writh the rights of wholesale dealers, to sell to those licensed or to physicians and surgeons (who may be registered under this Act without examination) or with the right of these latter to dispense drugs to their patients. The name of any one convicted of an offence under the Act, may, by resolution of the Council, be erased from the register.

GAME LAW.
Cap. 35.-For particulars see proper heading elsewhere.

> PRIVATE AND LOCAL ACTS.
> Cap. 36.-Incorporates, as the Norti Grey Railway Co., C. R. Sing, J. Patterson, J. Rorke, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, H. I. Daniel, F. W. Coate and A. McL. Howard, with power to build a railway from some point on the Northern Railway at or near Collingwood to Meaford, with power of ex.
tension to Owen Sound. Capital $\$ 500,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase. Municipalities are authorized to grant aid involving a rate of 3 cts. Directors must hold 10 shares. The townships of Collingwoed, Euphrasia and St. Vincent are entitled to one each-there being 9 in all. Company to be organized when one fourth of stock is subscribed, and 20 p. c. paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $\$ 9,000$ per mile under actual construction. The railway to be commenced within one year and completed to. Meaford within 2, and to Owen Sound within 4 years. Provision is mrde for a lease to the Northern Railway Company.

Cap. 37.-Amends the charter of the Weicington, Grex \& Bruce Rainw ay Co., extending the time for the completion of the road for 3 years farther. Power is granted to issue bonds to the extent of $\$ 12$, 000 per mile, completed or contracted for and under construction (including those al ready issued) to be a first charge upon the road. Power is granted to extend the road to Kincardine, the gauge to be not less than $4 \mathrm{ft} .8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. Power is given to municipalities to grant aid on behalf of any section of them petitioning for it. The County Council of Bruce may extend the time for completion of the road between Paisley and Southampton. The provisions of the Great Western Railway Acts, respecting the working of that road, will apply to the working of this road transferred to it.

Cap. 38.-Incorporates as the Cridit Vas Ley Railway Co., A. G. Laidlaw, C. J Campbell, F. Stanley, J. Burns, 'H. P. Dwight, J. S. McMurray, R. Hay, H. L. Sims, and W. H. Beatty, with power to build a railroad from Orangeville along the valley of the Credit to Streetsville, and thence to Toronto crossing the Humber at Lambton,the main line or a branch to pass near or through Brampton, and a branch from Streetsville to Milton, and farther extension from Milton to Galt, Berlin or Waterloo. The capital $\$ 140,000$ (with power of increase) in shares of $\$ 103$. Company to be organized When $\$ 50,000$ are subscribed and 10 p.c. thereof paid in. Directors to hold 10 shares stock. Portions of municipalities are given right to aid, and by-laws to be valid, although the rate exceeds 2 cts . Bonds may be issued to the extent of $\$ 500,000$, but are never to exceed the amount of bonuses and share capital actually expended on the road. The railway to be commenced within 2 yrs. and completed within 5. The company is bound to carry cord wood or other wood for fuel for $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cts. per cord per mile to all distances excceding 50 miles, and 3 cts. per mile for less distance in full car-loads for dry wood; and $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cts}$. per ton per mile for green, and furnish every facility for the traffic.

Cap. 39.-Incorporates, as the OAKVILLE MILTON \& GUELPH RAILWAY CO., J. C. McKindsey, W. D. Lyon, G. Smith, J. White, E. Freeman, J. B. Wilmott, J. Dewar, jr., F. McCaldum, J. Barclay, W. Barber, W J.'S. Kerr and others, with'power to build a railway from Oakville to Milton and thence to Campbellsville and to Guelph. Capital $\$ 200,000$ in shares of $\$ 50$. Company to be organized when $\$ 50,000$ are subscribed, and 20 p . c. thereof paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $\$ 100,000$ but not to exceed the amount of share capital and bonus
actually expended. Road to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 5 .

Cap. 40-Incorporates as the STREETSVILLE AND PORT CREDIT JUNCTION RALLWAY Co. J. Gooderham, W. Barber, M. P. P., R. Cotton, F. C. Capreol, and others, to construct a railway from the Gt. Western railway at Port Credit to Streetsville, with power to extend to Milton in Halton or along the Credit to Cheltenham in Peel. Capital, $\$ 200,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$. Third trustee for Municipal bonds to be appointed by the Municipality granting the bonus. Bonds not exceeding $\$ 200,000$ and subject to the usual restriction may be issued. Provision is made for arrangements by lease or otherwise with other Cos.

Cap. 41-Amends the HAMTITON \& LAKE ERIE R. R. Co's Charter, giving it power to extend its line from Caledonia or Cayuga to Port Dover or some other point in Norfolk on Lake Erie. It may be organized when $\$ 50,000$ stock has been subscribed by individuals or voted by Municipalities, and 10 p . c. on the former paid in, and the debentures of the latter deposited in a bank or with the Prov. Treasurer. Bonds may be issued to $\$ 200,000$, but never more than is already expended on the line. The city of Hamilton may acceptdeferred bonds and paid up stock for its claim against the former Hamilton and Port Dover railway Co. The trustees of that road may deliver up the property to this Co. in trust for the payment of $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathbf{c}$. on the capital raised to complete the road, and 2 p. c. sinking fund, and afterwards the claims registered under 33 V ., C . 36 , S 22 . When the new or preferential capital is paid off, the bond holders of the former Co. become shareholders in this. The capital may be increased to $\$ 400,000$, and the line further extended to Port Rowan on Lake Erie; and the Co. may proceed with the extensions as soon as $\$ 100,000$ has been raised as above. Bonds to the extent of $\$ 10,000$ per mile under construction may be issued for them. The time for the completion of the road to Caledonia or Cayuga is extended for two years, and to Lake Erie till 15 February, 1875.

Cap. 42-Incorporates, as the LoNDON HURON \& BRUCE RADWAY Co., M. Anderson, Hon. J. Carling, C. P. Smith, and others to construct a railway from London to Stanley or Tuckersmith, in Huron, with power to extend to Goderich or Kincardine or both. Gauge not to be under 3 ft . Capital $\$ 400,000$ (with power of increase,) in shares of $\$ 50$. Trustees, to hold any Municipal debentures voted, to be named by the L. G. in C., by the Co., and by the Mayor of London and Wardens of Middlesex, Huron, and Bruce. Co. to be organized when $\$ 100,000$ is subscribed, and $\$ 20,000$ paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $\$ 400,000$, but not to be in excess of paid up capital and bonuses. Dry cordwood to be carrried at 21 cts. per cord per mile, for distances over 50 miles, under that distance 3 cts. Green wood $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cts per ton. Road to be commenced in 1 yr. and completed in 5 .
Cap. 43.-Incorporates, as the Fenelon Fatis Railway Co., Gt. Laidlaw, J. Turner, W . Thompson and others, to construct a rallway from the Toronto and Nipissing Railway in Eldon to Fenelon Falls. The gauge to be not less than 3 ft .6 in . Capital T 75,000 (with power of increase) in shares of
850. Company to be organized when $\$ 40$,-

000 is subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in. A municipality voting $\$ 65,000$ may elect a Di rector. Trustees to be Hon. G. W. Allan, the Hon. M. C. Cameron and a third to be named by the L. G. in C. Bonds not exceeding in amount $\$ 250,000$ may be issued but never to exceed paid up capital and municipal bonus. Road to be begun within 2 and finished within 3 yrs. Cordwood to be carried at 3 cts. per cord for dry and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cts. per ton for green.

Cap. 44.-Incorporates, as the Merrickville \& Westrort Railway Co., H. Easton, S. Jakes, G. A. Montgomery' and others, to construct a railway from Merrickville to Westport in North Crossby, crossing the Brockville and Ottawa R. R. Co. at or near Irish Creek Station. Capital $\$ 200,000$ (With power of increase) in shares of $\$ 50$. The company to be organized when $\$ 10,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 8,000$ paid in. Bonds never exceeding the amount of bonuses and paid up share capital may be issued. Gauge not less than 3 ft .6 in . Road to be begun in 2 and completed in 7 years.
cap. 45.-Incorporates, as the Brockville \& Westrort Railway Co., J. D. Buell, S. McBratney, H. Abbott, R. Fitzsimmons, A. Turner, H. C. Jones, A. N. Richards, B. Tett and others, to build a railway from Brockville through Elizabethtown, Kitley, Front of Yonge, Rear of Yonge and Escott, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, Bastard and Burgess, South Crossby and North Crossby to Westport, with power to own and run steamers on the Rideau Canal or St . Lawrence within Ontario. Gauge not less than 3 ft . Capital $\$ 500,000$ with power of increase) in shares of $\$ 50$. The company to be organized when $\$ 50,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 5,000$ paid in. Bonds for $\$ 250,000$ with usual restrictions may be issued. If municipalities grant aid by way of loan instead of bonus, the Co. may issue bonds or stock to rank after the other, in their favour for the amount. The stock and bonds to have preference over it shall not exceed $\$ 600,000$, unless the municipalities interested consent to the issue and sale at a price not under 90 p. c. of sufficient list class stock to complete the road. Whenever. $\$ 100,000$ such aid has been given by the municipalities and interest is unpaid they mayelect a Director ot the Co. The road to be commenced within 2 years and completed within 5.
Cap. 46.-Incorporates, as the GANANOQUE \& RDDEAU RAILWAY Co., Chas. B. Chrysler, S. McCammon, D. F. Jones and others, to build a railway from Gananoque forming a junction with the G.T.R. in the front of Leeds and Lansdown, through South Crosby, ${ }^{\text {EBas- }}$ tard, Ketley \& Wolford to Merrickville, with a branch from S. Crosby or Bastard to Westport. Capital $\$ 250,000$ in shares of $\$ 50$-with power of increase. Company to be organized as soon as $\$ 25,000$ is subscribed and 20 p . c. paid in. Municipalities granting aid may be allowed a Director if the Board think it sufficient. Trustees to be residents of Leeds and Grenville, 1 to be appointed by the Warden, 1 by the Co., and 1 by the L. G. in C. Bonds to be issued writh the usual limit. The company may own and run steamers on the Rideau Canal and St. Lawrence.

Cap. 47.-Incorporates, as the Pembrioke \& OTTAWA R. R. CO., W. Moffatt, T. Deacon, W. Murray and others, to build a railway from Pembroke to Sand Point. Capital
$\$ 300,000$ (with power of increase) in shares of $\$ 100$. Bonds may be issued with the usual limit. The Co to be organized when $\$ 100,000$ is subscribed, and 10 p . c. is paid up. The railway to be completed from Pembroke to Sand Point in 3 years, but the charter not to come into force for 1 year, nor thereafter, if the Canada Central R.R. Co. shall have commenced their line from Sand Point to Pembroke and shall complete it before 15th February, 1873.

Cap. 48-Extends the power of granting Municipal aid to the GRAND JUNCTION R.R. Co., and legalizes a by-law for $\$ 100,000$ of the town of Belleville, and one for $\$ 35,000 \mathrm{by}$ the township of Seymour, and for $\$ 100,000$ by the County of Peterborough, and any other by-law passed after 19th December, 1870, and before 15th February, 1871, by Muinicipalities on or near said line of railway. Such other Municipalities may grant aid without limit.

Cap. 49 - Amends the charter of the Peterborodgh \& Haliburton R. R. Co. extending the time for the completion of the road to 15th February, 1876, and granting the usual power for portions of Municipalitics and counties to grant aid and levy assessments. A by-law passed by the town of Peterborough on the 28 th November, 1870, for $\$ 40,000$, is declared valid,-the mayor of the town becoming ex ufficio a director. A branch is authorized to Minden. The gauge of the road to be at the discretion of the directors.

Cap. 50-Amends the Port Whitby \& Port Perry R. R. charter, appointing George Curry, J. Dryden, and J. Crawford trustees for the debentares granted by the town of Whitby, and the townships of Whitby, Reach, and Scugog. The balance of proceeds, if any, to be paid over when the laying down the rails is completed. The time for the completion of the branch to Uxbridge, and extension to Beaverton is extended to 15th February, 1874, the latter to be completed by sections from Port Perry to the Toronto and Nipissing R. R., and thence to Beaverton, if found expedient.

Cap. 51-Amends the charter of the MIDLAND R. R. Co., authorizing the Directors, with the consent of two thirds of the shareholders at a special meeting, to issue new consolidated 6 p. c. bonds, not to exceed, with the old bonds which are not exchanged, $\$ 335,000$ stg., and may call in and pay off with them, (with the consent of the holders) the present outstanding bonds to an equal amount.

Cap. 52-Extends the time for constructing the Norfoll R. R., to 15th February, 1874.

Cap. 53-Legalizes the by-laws in favour of the TORONTO, SIMCOE \& MUSKOKA JUNCTION RAILWAY adopted by a majority of legally qualitied rate-payers voting thereon. The Co. may issue bonds to the extent of $\$ 9,000$ per mile under construction, the Northern R.R.Co.g.guaranteeing the interest.

Cap.54-Amends the Charter of the ToRONTO \& NIPISSIE:G R.R.Co. Bonds issued or to be issued may equal the expenditure for right of way and materials purchased paid for and delivered in Quebec or Ontario, as well as for actual construction.

Cap. 55-Legalizes a by-law of the town of Brantford granting $\$ 75,000$ in aid of a branch R. R. from Harrisburgh to Brantford, and $\$ 32,500$ to aid the construction of the G.T.R. R. workshops, and another to sanction a branch R.R. into, through and along Water Street in said town.

Cap. 56-Legalizes by-laws of the township of WOLFORD stopping certain parts of the Government road allowance between the sixth and seventh Concessions and another authorizing conveyance of parts of the same to Hiram Buker.

Cap. 57-Authorizes the sale by BrantFORD of the Grand RIVER NAVIGATION WORKS, \&c., to a joint stock Co., to be formed by D. Thompson, M.P., A. Taylor and A. A. Davis, with a capital of $\$ 10,000$ if incorporated within 4 mos., if not to any otherio. with a similar capital. Failing either, to any municipality or persons desiring to purchase. Such grant or sale not to effect the lands in or near Cainville. The sale may be made in two portions to different corporations or persons, each with half the above capital.
Cap 58-Enables CC Grove and Nicholas UEBELHOER of Buffalo N. Y. to construct a railway from their quarry in lot 12, 2nd con of Bertie to their wharf in front of lot No. 12 in Ist con. crossing the Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R.

Oosp.59-Annexes to the Town of ST. THOMAS, South half of lot No. 4 and lot No. 5 , in the 9th con. and North half of lot No. 4 and No. 5 in the 8 th con. and the North halt of the West half of lot No. 6 of the 8th con, of the township of Yarmouth except a half acre belonging to Willoughby Clark.

Cap. 60-Extends to ALbion and King the provisions of 22 V. c. 59 "to establish the true. location for the allowance for road between the Municipalities of Toronto Gore and Etobicoke"

Cap 61-Declares that in the TOWNSHIP OF HUNTLEY in Carleton, lines run accosding to the C.S.C. c. 77 and C. S. U. C. c. 93 are the unalterable side and dividing lines; anc they shall be drawn hereafter from the post in the front of the concession to the post in the rear of it. Where posts or monuments cannot be found the provisions of said acts to apply. Any party damaged to be corapensated by the party benefitted by the change. The facts to be ascertained by a sworn sirveyor appointed by the C.C.L.

Cap. 62-Legalizes and confirms a portion of the survey made by WHLIAM SMnLE. 1. P. L. S. and other divisions and boundaries in the 5th and 6th con, of West Oxford.

Cap. 63-Confirms and establishes a survey of the 11 th, $12 \mathrm{th}, 13$ th \& 14 th con. of PORT land in Frontenac made by Aylesworth Bowen Perry, D. P. L. S.

Cap.64-Closes part of Church street in London and vests the property in the Corjeration.

Cap. 65-Exempts Biddolph aind McGimlivray from any debt contracted by the county of Middlesex for gravel roads outside said townships for the next 21 y cars.

Cap. 66-Authorizes the Corporation of OtTAWA to acquire lots 8 and 9 and west half of lot No. 10 , on the north side of George street, and south side of York street, in order to enlarge By Ward Marizet.
Cap. 67-Empowers the West MrddLessex AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY to sell broken lots Nos. 27 in the 3rd, and 18 in the 4th con. in Adelaide.

Cap. 68-V Vests in the Country AgriculTURAL Bociety of GLEENGARRT lands in Williamstown granted in 1814 to N. McLean, Sherifi, in trust, for holding a Fair.
Cap. 69-Incorporates the Town of WaLk. ERTON, in the township of Brant, in the county of Bruce, to consist of the village of Walkerton, and farm lots No. 22 to 81 both inclusive, in the first concession north and south of the Durham Road, and Nos. 23 to 28, both inclusive, and any portion of 29, Fest of the river Saugeen, south of the Durham Road, in the second concession, to le divided into 3 wards, viz:-SAUGEEN, GROVE and SILVER CREETE.

Cap. 70-Incorporates as the Toronto Union Passenger Station and Dock Co., the hion. G. W. Allan, Hon. F. Smith, N. H. Barnhart, S. B. Harman, J. Wallis, A. Morrison, F. Shaniy, S. Crawford, Hon. J. B. Robinson, A. Manning, C. J. Campbell, and T. Dick, with power to erect a Central Station for the accommodation or the Railroads running into Toronto, and Wharves and Vocks, for steamers aud other vessels plying on Lake Ontario-the power of taking lands for these purposes, being limited to land and lands covered with water between Bay and John streets, and south of Front street. Capital $\$ 300,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$. Co. to be organized so soon as $\$ 60,000$ are subscribed and $\$ 12000$ paid up. With the consent of the City Corporation the Co. may close up or alter the course of streets; may not take possession of any lands occupied by the G. T. R. R. Co. without its consent; may enter into an agreement with the City Corporation and the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern R. R. Cos.' to alter the arrangements sanctioned by the Esplanade Act. The Co. mayissue debentures not to exceed the amount of paid up capital and the amounts actually expended on the works or purchase of real estate, or secured or presented by Steamboats or R. R. Cos. Works to be begun within 2 years and completed within 3 .
Cap. 71-Incorporates as the Georgian BAY LUMBER ASSOCIATION E. C. Clark, A.S. Page, S. W. Bernard, D. L. White, and E. C. Clark, jr., of Byng Inlet. Capital $\$ 300,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$ with power of increase. Co to have power to purchase, hold and use the lands, leases, licenses, timber limits, mills, vessels and other property of Clark, White \& Co., and carry on their works at byng Inlet as aforesaid. The Co. to be orgarized as soon as $\$ 100,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 10,000$ paid in. It may acquire other limits, vessels and other property and other Naces of business, as well elsewhere within Canada or the United States, as in this Province.
Cap. 72-Incorporates as the Ontarto SuGAR REFINTNG Co. J. A. Aldwell, H. H. Howland, fi. Smith, G. Laidlaw, 'I. D. Aldwell, of Toronto, and $i$. F. Ragnes, of Mont-
real, for the purpose of purchasing the estate and property of said J. A. Aldwell, and carrying on the business of Sugar Refining. Capital $\$ 250,000$ in shares of $\$ 50$. Co. to be organized when $\$ 80,000$ is subscribed and \$20,000 paid up.
Cap. 73-Incorporates as the QUEEN CITY Fire insurance Co., the Hon. W. McDotigall, C. B., J. Turner, R. W. Ellintt, R. G. Barrett, J. B. Boustead, J. McLennan, and W. H. Howlard. Capital $\$ 100,000$ in shares of $\$ 50$, with power of increase to $\$ 250,000$. May hold real estate to the 2.nnual value of $\$ 10,000$.

Cap. 74-Amends the Charter of the Napanee River Improvement Co. The amount to be assessed, whether for construction or maintenan ce, is limitec to 2 cts. in the dollar of gross assessed value. For the purcoses of navigation works, \&c., the Co. may borrow money and issue debentures payable not more than $\$ 1,000$ per an. if sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of those having the right.

Cap. 75-Incorporates as the Simpson Loom Co., (limited) W. H. Abel, H. W. Boardman, C. A. Shaw, W. Barber, F. W. Coate, and others, with pniwer to hold the patent rights granted to C. G. C. Simpson on the 31st October, 1870, for the "Simpson's Knitting Machine," and to manufacture said machines and cloth and other fabrics thereby; to sell such fabrics azil machines, and grant licenses for the use of the latter, and hold lands and buildings necessary for the purpose. Capital $\$ 60,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 500,000$.

Cap. 76-Amends the Charter of the ConSUMERS' GAS Co., Toronto. The Co. is not bound to see to the execution of trusts of its stock. The receipt of one of several parties in whose name shares stand is a legal discharge.

Cap. 77-Revives the charter of the HAmition Masonic Hall association, 26 V . c. 30 . Any 10 subscribers to the capital' stock may call a meeting and organize the Co.

Cap. 78-Amends the Act to exempt the Sugar refining Co. in Toronto from municipal taxation, permitting J. A. Aldwell, to acquire by lease,sub-leasc,purchase or otherWise, the property necessary for the purpose. The right to the exemption to he secured if the refinery be opened before the 18th Feb ., 1874 , and the expenditure of $\$ 125,000$ be already made.
Cap. 79-The Bishop of Toronto has the administration of lands and personalty vested in or conveyed to him for the endowment of his See, for the general use of the Anglican Church in his Diocese or any particular church or parish within it; and may sell and alienate them with the consent of the Synod, or of the Synod and Rectoror Incumbent, when for local use. The Rector or other Incumbent may dispose of lands vestcd in him with the consent of the Bishop and Synod,-the price or consideration in all cases to be applied for the purposes for which the property had been granted. This Act is not to apply to lands mentioned in $29 \& 30 \mathrm{~V}$. c. 16.

Cap. 80-A mends the Act anthorizing the Church Society, Toronto, to soll Rectory
lands, Peterbonough. The Rector and Church Wardens may deal with such lands outside the town as well as within it.

Cap. 81 -Authorizes the CHUROH SOCIETY of Hukon to sell about 9 acres of land, being part of the west or front halves of lots 6 and 7 on the east side of Mount Pleasant Road, in the township of Brant, granted as a site for a Parsonage for the Incumbent of MOUNT Pleasant, the proceeds to be held in trust for the purchase of another Parsonage Sito and house.
Cap. 82-Vests 25 acres of lot 40 in the 3rd Concession of Ancaster, in the church wardens of St. JOHN's CHURCH, zuthorizing them to sell the same, and with the parchase money procure a parsonage and grounds for the resident clergyman.

Cap. 83-Authorizes the trustees of the Presbyterian Churchi in the township of NotTAWASAGA in connection with the Church of Scotland to sell the west halr of lot No. 24 in the 7th con., and apply the proceeds in the purchase of other lands, or otherwise for the benefit of the congregation.

Cap. 81-Authorizes the trustees of the Presbyterian Churci in the township of Kenyon, in connection with the church of Scotland, to sell lot 2 , and part of lot 1 in the 17 th con., and apply the proceeds as in the preceding chapter.
Cap. 85-Enables the trustees of the OANADA PRESBYTERIAN CERUROH in Oggoode, to sell a part of lot No. 30 in the 7 th con., to 5 other trustees for the purposes of a burial ground-To Wit: D. Cameron, A. Dow, D. ITcDonald, Z. McMillan, and J.A. Campbell giving them power to pass by-laws for the regulation of such burial ground, to dispose of lots and receive fees for burfals. Their successors to be elected annually by those holding lots.
Cap. 86-Amends the Act to provide for the succession of trustees of the Cruecir and GLEBE Propertles of ST. ANDREW'S Church, Peterborough, and to authorize them to mortgage said property or part thereof. Trustees may borrow $\$ 800$ further and grant mortgages therefor. Vacancles among the said trustees may be filled by the remaining trustee or trustees until the next annual meeting of the congregation, when or at a subsequent special meeting, successors will be elected.
Cap. 87-Appoints A. McLean, W. Mattice, J. Craig, D. E. Mcintyre, and J. F. Pringle trustees of the congregation of the Pressbyterian Church of Canada in connection of the Church of scotland in the town of Cornwall, vesting them with lot 15 on the north side of lst Street, lot 3 on the north Side of 2nd Street, lot 15 on south side of 2nd Street, lot 3 on south side of 3rd Street, in said town, and east half of lot 5 in the 2nd con. of the township of Cornwall. Vacancies in the trustees to be filled by the remaining trustees. They may sell the land in the township and the two lots Nos. 3 in the town, employing the proceeds in procuring a Manse.
Cap. 88-Vests lot No. 55, and the east half of lot No. 44 in the township of Stamford in D. Thorburn, W. Parker, J. Thompson, R. Niven, and $W$. Morrison in trust for the

Presbyterian Church of Stamford, until the 31st December, 1871, or unt1l successors are appointed. Two goont at the end of each year, and are replaced at the annual meeting by election. They may sell the lands subject to the rights of the lessees, and may appropriate 4 acres as a burial ploce
Ccop. 89-Vests the north half of tot NO. 38 on the south side of York STricet In OTTAWA in L. Williams, S. Evans, Ru. Clements, W. Minore, G. Johnston, G. H. Godwh, and R. W. Caldwell as trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Church. They may mortgage it for money to pay off debts on the church, or for extending or improving it, their successors to be appointed according to discipline of said church.
Oapp 90-Incorporates as the CHURCR OF England Ladies School of Ottawa. the Rov. J. S. Lauder, the Rev. H. Pollard, J. D. Slater, W. Spragge, J. B. Lewis, and! others, with power to hold real estate to the value of $\$ 5,000$. May receive bequests of reas: estate, made 6 months before the death of testator to the annual value of $\$ 1,000$, but must dispose of them within 7 years. Capi-1 tal $\$ 3,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 50,000$, in ${ }^{\prime}$ shares of $\$ 20$. Corporation to be organized when $\$ 1,200$ is subscribed, and $\$ 600$ paid in.

Oap. 91-Amends the charter of Auber ${ }^{-1}$ College, Bellevile. The Senate is to hare a separate seal from that of the Board of Management. It is to be affixed to the Statutes. Degrees of Hachelor, Master and Doctor in the severel faculties may be conferred.
Copp. 92-Incorporates the SIsTERS OF ST, JosEPH of the diocese of London, for the re, ception and instruction of orphans and the rellef of the poor and other necessitons. The same restriction with regard to rea! estate as in chapter 80 . The Mother Superior and Council may bind out, to any healthy! trade or occupation, the orphans receivea! into the institution.

Cap. 93-Incorporates the SIsTERS OF OUR, LADY OF CHARITY AND REFUGE of Ottawa: for the reformation of repentant females, desirous of withdrawing from vice, and for affording a refuge for destitute children. The! same restrictions with regard to real estate as in Cap. 90.

Oap. 94-Incorporates ALLEN M. DorLAND, GILBERT JONES, AND W. T. HUF: $\therefore$ as trustees of the FRIENDSSEMSNARY of the Province of Ontario, with the right to establish a seminary in Pickering, near the village of Duffin's Creek. Similar restrictions with regard to real estate as in previous acts. Managers hereafter to bo 5 or more members of the Canada yearly meeting of Friends.

Oap. 95-Incorporates as the trustees of the TORONTO GENERAL BURYING GROUND, Hon. W. McMaster, J. Lesslie, A. T. McCord, J. Patterson, T. Dick, R. Walker, and J. Macdonald, vesting in them an real estate now owned or held by the trustees of the "Toronto General Burying Ground," and all powers and privileges granted to them by any former Act, with power to acquire any other properties in the township of York, for a cemetery or cemeteries, to lay them out in lots and dispose of the same, and to em. bellish their lands. They may receive bequests to the annual value of $\$ 2,000$, wilh restrictions as in preceding acts.

Cap. 96-Incorporates as the Glenwood Cemetery Co. of Picton, W. T. Yaiwood, C. S. Wilson, R. J. Chapman, Walter Ross, M.P., and others. Capital 52,500 , in shares of $\$ 25$ with power to acquire 50 acres, partly in Hallowell and partly in Picton; part of lot 24 , 3rd con. military tract, and part of lot A in the township, with power similar to those in the preceding Acts.

Cap. 97-Incorporates as the Newsboys Zodging \& Iridestrial Home, Toronto, the Hon. G. W. Allan, the Hon. Chief Justice Hagarts; the Hon. J. McMurrich, D. Wilson, LL. D., C. S. Growski, and others, with same restrictions, with regard to real estate as in Cap. 90. Power is given to the committee to apprentice the boys, having the protection of the corporation, to any healthy trade or business, and to exercise fver them the power of parents or guarfiaus. Theobjects of the corporation are, to establish a house or lodging for vagrant broys frequenting the streets of Toronto, Where provision should be made-1. To secure them food, lodging and washing at a moiterate charge, and under such regulations ias suould tend to their reformation. 2. To enorurage in them provident habits, by walsing care of their surplus earnings, and advising and aiding them in their expendithures for clothing and other necessary requiements. 3. To provide instruction and other innocent occupation for their leisure hours, 4. To provide them with permanent |situtions.

Czp. 98-Incorporates as the St. GEORGE'S isortiex of CONDON, H. Taylor, W. H. Es?ery G. F hillips, and others. May hold icenlestate $1 \%$ the annual value of $\$ 5,000$.
Chep. 99- 0 nfirms the deed for the distrihundin and .ettlement of the Estate of the tit HOD ${ }^{G}$ J.GOODHOE, of LONDON, made


Cap. 100-Empowers the trustees under the will of the late J. B. SpragGe, to sell the lands belonging to his estate, situated in Blenheim (Oxford) and invest the money in Govt. stock or securities of Canada, or on the security of freehold real estate, with the consent in writing of Eliza Frances Lett.

Cap. 101-Enables Robert Flanigan to sell or mortgage any part of the homestead or the real estate devised by the Will and Codicil of his late father John FlantGAN, of CHarlottenburgh, Glengary, and to apply the proceeds to pay the debts of the testator and the obligations incurred by said Robert Flanigan for the purposes of the testator's estate, and the execution of the trusts of the Will and Codicil.

Cap. 102-Enables Sullifan Caverno to convey $5 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Merrittville (Welland) with buildings, \&c., upon it, held by him as one of the trustees of the marriage settlement in ravour of Catherine Caverno, his daughter, with N. T. Fitch, of St. Catharines. Court of Chancery may appoint a receiver for the estate.

Cap. 103-Authorizes the LAW Society of Ontario to admit W . H. Steele as a Bar-rister-at-law, on passing his examinations and paying the usual fees.

Cap. 104-Authorizes the LAW Soctety of Ontario to admit Daniel Brook, Jr., as a Barrister-at-law, upon paying the usual fees and passing a final examination.

Cap. 105-Authorizes the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery to admit J. Netterville Blake, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor, on proof that he has passed the examination and been called to the Bar, and that his name is still on the books of the Law Soclety of Ontario.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEO.

(Legislotiure optheid on the 3rd, November-Prorogtued 24th Detemtor, 1870.)

## SUPPLY BILL.

Own.1-Grants $\$ 1,868,431$ for the year 187172 certain payments to be provisional and subject to adjustment with the Dominion land Ontario.

## LICENSES:

Oap. 2-No person may sell spirituous, vinows or fermented liquors in quantities lless than 3 gals. or 1 doz. bottles, or keep an inn, hotel or temperance house without license. Penalty $\$ 50$ within the organized districts, or $\$ 25$ in other parts. For exhibiting liquors for sale or a sign to attract customers without license, $\$ 20$. Keeping liquors for sale, $\$ 20$. Owners or those in charge of a steamer or other vessel selling without license, $\$ 50$. To obtain a license from a revenue officer a person must produce a certificate signed by 25 , or a majority, of the electlors of tae municipality or the ward in which he is resident, stating him to be a fit and proper person, and in country parts, that a house of entertainment is needed where ho lives, and that he has the necessary accommorlation, and this must be accompanied by his own affidavit and confirmed by the Mu-
nicipal Council, and is not to be confirmed until the authentieity of the stgnatures of the electors has been duly ascertained. In the absence of a quorum of Council to consider such application, the necessary certificate may be granted by the Mayor and 2 resident J. P. or if there be no Mayor, by 3 J . $P$. In Montreal the duty is to be performed by a Board of Comrs. consisting of the Recorder, the Police Magistrate, the Coroner and the chairman of the Police Committee, to recelve $\$ 200$ each from the city for their services. In Montreal and Quebec $\$ 8$ is to be paid for each license. The applicant must also enter into a bond of $\$ 200$ with 2 sureties of $\$ 100$, not to infringe the laws and regulations respecting houses of public entertainment. If the party removes or dies before the expiry of his lieense, it may be transferred within 3 months to a person who produces a like certificate and bond. No brewer, distiller or retailer or keeper of a house of entertainment shall sign or grant a certificate under a penalty of $\$ 50$. Steamboat licenses may be obtained without a certificate or bond. Shop licenses to sell not less than 3 half-pints, not to be drunk on the premises, may be obtained upon the certiflicate of one
elector and other formalities as above. Inns in country parts must hare at least 3 properly furnished bed rooms, besides those for family use, and a stable with 4 stalls for horses, with food for travellers and their cattle, under a penalty of $\$ 20$. The license must be constantly exhibited in the barroom of an inn, or the hall or entrance room of a temperance house, and a sign bearing the keeper's name and nature of his license must be over his door, under a penalty of $\$ 20$. Gambling or disorder is prohibited in such houses; not more than one bar may be kept by one person, nor shall liquor be sold to an intoxicated person, nor after $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. in winter or 9 p.m. in summer, to a soldier, seaman, apprentice or servant, under a penalty of \$23, or to a minor under 16 years by either inn or shop-keepers, under a penalty of $\$ 20$. Bars are not to be kept open between midnight and $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. from 2 Ist March to 1st October, nor till $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. for the rest of the year. Penalty $\$ 10$ io $\$ 20$. No liquors to be sold to any but residents in the house or bona fide travellers, or for medicinal purposes on certificate of a physician or J. P, from 11 p.m. on Saturday to 5 a.m. on Monday under a penalty of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$. Keepers of inns, $\& c_{\text {, }}$ must receive any traveller, unless there be just cause to refuse, under a penalty of $\$ 20$. No liquor must bs drunk at temperance houses or those not licensed for the purpose. Penalty $\$ 20$. Any revenue officer, or any policeman or constable authorized'by such officer or by two J. P. in writing, may enter such houses at any time. Penalty for refasing admission $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$. This written authority may be granted for 3 months and cancelled at any time. Penalty for acting on it afterwards $\$ 10$. The license of a person convicted of a breach of this law or felony, may be cancelled. Shopkeopers selling less liquor than 3 half-pints (or allowing it to bo drunk on their premises), and less than 3 gallons on other than licensed premises, forfeit $\$ 50$. License and sign to be exhibited under a penalty of $\$ 20$. Persons drinking liquors in a shop or outbuildings adjacent forfeit $\$ 10$. Selling on a steamer, after it is laid up for the winter, $\$ 40$. If any person, after drinking to excess in any house of public entertainment, commits suicide or perish from cold, or accident resulting from such intoxication, the person in whose house the liquor was sold and the person selling are jointly and severally liab, a to his representatives; who, if they bring their action within 3 months, may recover not less than $\$ 100$ nor more than $\$ 1,000$. If a person when intoxicated, (the liquor having been illegally furnished him) assaults any person or injures property, the party furnishing is liable jointly and severally with him for the injury done. The hasband, wife, parent, brother, sister, tutor, guardian or employer of any persongiven to drinking in excess, may give notice, in writing, to any person licensed to sell or reputed to sell intoricating liquors, not tofurnish any to him. If he do so within 12 months thereafter, he forfeits $\$ 10$ to $\$ 500$, as may be assessed by the Court or Jury. Money paid for liquor sold illegally, or the ralue of labor or property given for $1 t$, may be recovered, and no action for liquors sold against the Act, can be maintained.

## AUCTIONEERS.

No person can sell by auction anything subject to the act, under a penalty of from $\$ 200$ to $\$ 400$. Before the license is issued the applicant must enter into a bond for from
$\$ 500$ to $\$ 2,000$ for the payment of duty. No assistant, agent or partner can sell for a licensed auctioneer, unless named in his license. Goods sold by auction are subject to a duty of one per cent. Which must be retained by the auctioneer, and paid orer to the proper revenue officer. Goods belonging to the Crown, those sold under execution or forfeited, goods of deceased persons requiring division, or belonging to any church, or sold at a bazaar for a religious or charitable purpose may be sold without such license. Goods sold for municipal taxes, or in the rural districts by parties changing their residences or giving up housekeeping are free of daty; but insolvent's effects are liable. The auctioneer must keep a book with a detailed statement of sales, open to the inspection of the revenue officer, under a penalty of $\$ 50$, and he must furnish an account attested on oath, and pay over quarterly the duties collected. Penalty for neglect $\$ 20$ a day, and the forferture of license

## PEDLERS

Must take a license: penalty for selluge without, \$40. Agents of Societies and others may sell temperance, religious and mora books, tracts, \&c., without a license. So may those selling official publications, fish, rruit, victuals, or articles of one's own workmanship or manufacture (other than patent medicines, drugs, \&c.) as may tinkers, glaziers, coopers, and harness menders,' who travel to seek and perform work, or persons having market stalls, \&c., and complying with the municipal regulations. A Pedier \&c, may have a servant accompanying and assisting him: Unless he has already done so he must take the oath of allegiance before the Clerk of the Peace: If he refuse to produce his license when asked to do so by a J. P., officer of Militia, Revenue officer, or constable, he forfeits $\$ 40$, recoverable before two J. P. and his goods may be detained ; \$40 penalty is incurred by hiring out or lending a license, or if a party use or sell under a license not granted to him: Seditious practices forfoit theliconse.

## BILIIARD TABLES

for the purposes of this act include Pigeon Hole tables, Mississippi boards and Bagatelle boards. A person setting up one of these for gain, withoutlicense, forfeits $\$ 50$ : He must enter intoa bond with two householders as sureties in the sum of $\$ 200$, not toallow gaming or knowingly permit any apprentice, school-boy, or servant to play at such table. Doing so, he forfeits the amount of his bond. Display of license and Nos. as in 32 Vic. c. 21. -See Year Book for 1870.

## FOR FERRIES:

The Act is made applicable to ferriage across the St: Lawrence from Montreal to the Parish of Longueuil, or to Laprairie, and from Lachine to Caughnawaga. Fine for acting without alicense $\$ 1$ per passenger carried, and further penalty to bo imposed by the Regulations ol the L. G. in C. Conditions of License similar tothose in Dominion Act, 33 V. C: 85 . (See Year Bookfor 1871.) After public notice licenses may be issued for any term not exceeding 10 years.

## PAWNBROKERS

must take out a license or incur a penalty of $\$ 200$. Each must have a sigu over the door or his shop, with his name and the word
"pawnbroker" on it, under a penâlty of \$40 per week. He must also paint or post up in his shop the rates of profits allowed and fees for tickets and duplicates. He must keep a book with an accurate numbered list of articles received in pawn, with the address of the party, and a statement whether he is a lodger or housekeeper, the date, \&c., and must give a ticket with a similar'statement to the party pawning. If less than $\$ 1$ is advanced, this ticket is to be given gratis; over $\$ 1$ to $\$ 2,1$ cent, over $\$ 2$ and under $\$ 5,2$ ots. ; over $\$ 5$ and under $\$ 25,4$ cents; over $\$ 25,7$ cents. No storage is to be eharged under penalty of $\$ 20$. A duplicate of the note or ticket is affixed to the goods, which, with the rate of profit written thereon must be kept for 1 year after redemption of goods, if within a year, the ticket is produced, and offer of the money and proft made, the pawnbroker must deliver up the goods, or pay their full value, or on refusal may be tried before2J. P., and imprisoned till he does so. The producer of the note is held to be the owner of the goods, unless notice to the contrary is give . In case such notice is given or the ticket is mislaid or destroyed the owner may prove his property before a $J$. $P$. and receive a new ticket with his affidavit of the loss, \&c., and of such right annexed. For the new ticket and form of afflavit the pawnbroker may receive for $\$ 1$ and under, 2 cents; from $\$ 1$ to $\$ 5,4$ cents; above $\$ 5,6$ cents; unless redeemed in 1 year, all pawned goods are forfeited and may be sold; if above $\$ 2$ is lent on an article, it must be sold by auction. The sale must be advertised and a catalogue with full details published under a penalty of $\$ 8$ to $\$ 40$, to the owner of a pledge sold without due notice. An exact account of the sale is to be kept, open to the inspection of those interested. For refusal to exhibitor neglect to keep an accurato account, $\$ 40$ fine and the forfeiture of treble value is incurred; a fee of 5 cents is allowed for granting inspection. The party who pawned the goods, or his representatives, may within three years claim the amount of the sale over and above the sum advanced, profit and expenses of sale. The pawnbroker may not buy any pledge, except at public auction. He may not receive one from a person under 15, or intoxicated, or receive in pawn the ticket of another pawnbroker, or employ in his business a person under 16; or receive any goods on any Sunday or holiday or between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., except onSaturday evenings, and those preceding Christmas day and Good Friday. Damages are recoverable before J. P., if the goods be sold before the year, embezziled, lost or injured. The pawnbroker must produce any note, voucher, \&c.. when summoned to do so by J. P., under a penalty of $\$ 20$ to $\$ 10$ for refusal. His books aro open to the inspection of a revenue officer, during office hours. Any person pawning goods of another, forfeits $\$ 1$ to $\$ 20$, besides their value. A person taking in pawn from ajourneyman goods or unfinished parts of goods in which he works, forfeits the sum lent, and must restore the goods to the owner. A scarch warrant may issue to search premises for such goods during office hours, and to break in if entry is refused. If goods be thereupon found, a penalty is incurred by the occupier, of $\$ 8$ to $\$ 20$.

## GUNPOWDER.

On this subject the former law is reenacted, see 31 V., C. 27, (in Year Book for
1869) and 83 V., Cap. 37, (in Year Book for 1871) These laws being extended to the whole Province. The remainder of the Act gives rates of license and manner of prosecution.

## AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS

Cap. 3.- 5 members of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and two members, named by the sub-committee, are to assist the Council of Agriculture in organi zing and making rules for the Provincial Exhibition. They may name the place where, and the conditions under which each of them shall be held. The Commissioner or his agents may take wood, stone, gravel, \&c. from lots in the vicinity of colonization roads or bridges, for such roads, \&c., though they do not pass through them. Copy of the report of county agricultural societies is to be sent to the Commissioner before the 1st January, the scheme of operations is to be adopted, and sent in before ist February.

## PROCEDURE.

Cap. 4.- In the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, every jurldical day, except those between 9th July and 1st September and 25 th December, and 10th January, and days of term of the Q. B., appeal side, of the Superior Court or Circuit Court, shall be days for taking evidence. In other districts the Judge settles these days by rule of practice. The remainder of this Act is made up of amendments tothe code of civil procedure, being only of interest to the profession.

> COMMONS.

Cap. 5-Continues Acts relating to Laprairie and La Baie du Febvre Commons.

## POLICE MAGISTRATES.

## Cap. 6-Renders permanent 28 V., C. 20.

## ABANDONEDLANDSIN SEIGNIORIES:

Cap. 7-Wherever a Censitaire has abandoned property held subject to seigniorial dues or constituted rents created in licu thereof, and such dues or rents are more than ten years in arrear, the seignior is authorized to proceed in a summary manner before a Judge of a Superior Court, to recover possession of the land-notice having been given to the Censitaire,-who may, at any time, before judgment is pronounced, pay into Court the amount of rents or dues and costs, and save his land. The omission of notification to the selgnior of a transfer of rights is declared to be an abandonment under the Act.

## REGISTERS OF OIVIL STATUS IN SAGUENAY.

Cap. 8-Authorizes the Prothonotary at Quebec to authenticate every such register voluntarily kept in duplicate by any priest, minister, missionary, \&c.,before ist Jan. 1871, in that part of the Saguenay District, east of the river Portneur, including Anticosti and the other islands, -one duplicate to be deposited with such Prothonotary. After 1st January 1872, these registers must be leept according to the forms prescribed by the code, duplicates to be deposited at Quebec each year. The parishes of St. Germain du Lac Etchemin, of Ste. Anne du Saguenay, Notre Damedu Lac St. Jean, St. Louis de Metabetchouan, St. Jerome du Lac St. Jean, St. Dominique de Jonquieres and St. Fulgence in Beauce and Chicoutimi, canonical-
ly, erected by the Archblshop and the administrators of the Archi-diocesc of Quebec, but so remote as to render the erection ior civil purposes by the Commissioners inconvenient and expensive, are declared to be civil parishes.

## TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Oap. 9-The L. G. in C. may by proclamation constitute the gaol of one district, the gaol of another also, and prisoners from the latter may be transferred to such gaol as if the crime for which he is imprisoned had been committed in the former district. He may be taken back to his first place of confinement for trial. A letter from the Provincial Secretary is a sufficient warrant for such transfers. The L. G. in C. may also authorize and cause to be provided more than one gaol in a district.

## REGISTRY OFFICES-QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Cap. 10-The L. G. in C. may authorize the scquiring or building new Registry offices for thess cities, and when they are properly fitted with fire proof vaults, \&c., the removal of the books, \&c. from the Court Houses to them.

## RECORDER'S COURT-QUEBEC.

Cap. 11-Gives this Court jurisdiction over non-resident rate-payers. It has also summary jurisdiction in all cases of the lease, occupation, \&c., of market stalls or any other Corporation property, and in all cases of ejectment of tenants or resiliation of leases under Art, 1,624, C.C., With all the powers of Judges of the Superior Courts. In all suits by private individuals counsel fees may be allowed, and private prosecutors condemned to pay costs or be imprisoned for 1 month in derault.

## EDUCATION.

Cap. 12-The Corporation of Montreal must pay a tax of one-tenth of a cent per $\$$ of the rateable property for the support of education, and the provisions of the 24 V ., c. 67 , respecting the method of making appropriations, shall not apply to this. The Boards of Comrs. may each annually set aside $\$ 8,000$ for acquiring real estate and building school houses, and may borrow money and issue 20 years debentures therefor, making them a privileged claim or hypothec upon all their real estate, without need of registration. A salary not exceeding $\$ 1,200$ may be allowed the Secretary-Treasurer in lieu of any per centage. Meetings of Commissioners or Trustees anywhere in the Province are to be called by the Secre-tary-Treasurer, or in his absence by the Chairman, by reading and posting up the notice as required by C.S. L. O. c. 15 , under a penalty of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$, as well as those imposed by s. 121 of said Act. A head of a family refusing to give the Secretary-Treasurer the necessary information for the census of children under said Act is liable to a fine of $\$ 5$ to $\$ 25$ and s. 126. The Chairman of the School Commissioners, or in his absence a Commissioner who can read and write, or in their absence any other person who can do so, chosen by those present, presides at meetings. Jews in Quebec or Montreal may cause their property to be inscribed on either panel. The Boards in those cities are created corporations. The statement of the Quebec Assessment Board made
since the passing of the 32 V., c. 16 , is declared valid, as if made under and in conformity with that Act. The sum appropriated for the School Boards of Quebec are due by the corporation, irrespective of the imposition or collection of any tax.

## THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

Cap. 13-Amends 33 V., c. 28. The approval of the President or Vice-President is sufficient for the appointment of deputy or as-sistant-Secretary of the Board. The Board is to consist of 40 members-the listrict of lberville to have 2. The funds of the late Boards are the property of the new. A certified copy of any document attached to a minute is authentic and prima facie proof. No person may act as a Notary while cashier, assistant cashier or clerk of a Bank or other monetary institution. A Notary not making his return of residence, \&c., within the 6 months, is held to have ceased to practice. A fee of $\$ 2$ each is to be paid annually to a common fund by each Notary, but this may be increased or diminished by the Board; -the financial year to commenoe on the lst March. Physics and Mathematics are substituted for Rhetoric in the course of study. A candidate for admission to practice rejected thrice cannot again apply or be admitted. Students regularly indentured before 1st March, 1871, only pay a fee of $\$ 25$, to the Treassurer or the Board. Those afterwards indentured $\$ 25$ also, to the Provincial Serretary for their commission. All indentures and transfers to be enregistered with the Board within 30 days of date.

## ©OLD MINING.

Cayp, 14-Amends the Act of 1868, giving the Inspector right to refuse to grant a liconceor to rescind itm

## COLONITATION SOEIETIES.

Odp. 15.The period for granting aid to thener conieties a firuxtendad to 3ath June, 1875.

## MCXLDATMENDKANCE CO'S.

Cap. 16-Local Mutual Insurance Co's may appoint agents for localities outside of the County or Counties for which they are formed, who may enter into engagements with insurers, as the Co. may do within such County, \&o. Any person who cannot write may sign his application or deposit note with his mark attested by 1 witness-an officer of the Co. being competent. When Directors entertain doubts whether there has not been fraud or misrepresentation respecting the insurance or the loss, they may on occurrence of such loss appoint the expert to examine into the matter without tendering any sum or admitting or refusing the claim. The cause of action on a policy is held to be in the distriot where the Co. has its chief office.

## CEMETERY COMPANIES.

Cap. 17-Cemetery Co's may receive and hold 25 arpents of land for the purposes of a cometery.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTORIES.

Cap. 18-Gives Municipal Councils the right to exempt Manufactories established within their limits, from taxation for a period not exceeding 10 years. A by-law to
that effect at 2 separate meetings of Councll becomes a contract in favor of the manufacturer. Wherever such exemption would create an unfair competition with a manufactory already established, it also may be included in the exemption. The Act is not to apply toflour milles. gas works of distil. leries.

## PROTECTION: OF FORESIS: FROM FIRE.

Cap. 19-Amends 33 V. ó 36, (See Year Book for 1871.) No felled timber or turf, peat or stumps are to be set fire to within a forest or a mile therefrom, except for clearing lands, and then not between the list July and lst September. For exceptions see Act above cited. Any person is liable for fire caused by his pipe, cigar or wadding of his gun or other burning substance-he being bound to extinguish it. in either case. The penalty for contravention of the Act is made a fine not exceeding $\$ 50$; or imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, or both penalties may be imposed. Any person of full age may prosecute, and one half the penalty goes to the prosecutor. All suits: to ha enompenced within 3 months.

## HALLWPAE COXS

Cap. 20-To render a meeting for the organization of the Co. valid, it $1 s$ sufficient that the stock has been subscribed and per centage paid in before the meeting actually takes place-though not before it is called. No chief officer of a municipality shall vote on municipal staclusfor thejelectionsef:ixec. tors.

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Cap.21-Grants 3,208;500 acres of land, to R. R. Co's in the Province. Of this, $2,000,000$ acres to the NorthShore R. R. Co., now including the St. Maurice Navigation \& Land Co., for the building of the Railway from Quebec to Montreal, with a branch to Grandes Piles, and establishing steamers on the St. Maurice. The Co. is entitled to the lands when the work is completed : but when the Co. is engaged in constructing the works, the L. G. in C. may grant a proportionate quantity for each 25 miles completed. The L. G. in C. shall appoint at least onethird of the Directors not representing municipalities, and no municipality shall have more Directors than the Province. Former grants made to the St. Maurice Co. are taken away. 10,000 acres per mile may be granted by the L. G. in C. to the Montreal Northern Colonization R. R. Co., for building a R. R. from Montreal to Alymer, min the north shore of the Ottawa, 5,000 acres per mile may be given upon the completion ot any section of 25 miles between Montreal and Grenville, and a proportionably increased rate for the sections between Grenville and Aylmer. This R. R. to connect with the North Shore R. R. at a point to be settled by the L. G. in C. He has the same nower of appointing Directors as in the NorthShoreR. R. The grant to this R. R. under the 82 V ., c 53 , may not be made for this portion of the M. N.C. The L. G. in C. may grant to the Quebec and New Brunswick R. R. Co. 10,000 acres of land for every mile built between the frontier of the Province and Riviere du Loup, or Kamouraska, -such lands to be in Packington, Bottsford, and Robinson, and the territory adjoining the boundary line. A proportionate grant
may be made for every $2 \overline{5}$ mil es of the road. The condition of the grant is, that one half the land shall be conceded to actual settlers, at prices fixed by the L. G. in C., not less than $\$ 100$ per acre. The subsidy of 3 p . c. on $\$ 5,000$ per mile for 15 miles of each road under the 32 V ., c. $52, \mathrm{s}$. . 2 (see Year Book for 1870) will be granted for the sections finished before 1st July 1875. It is made applicable to the St. Francls \& Megantic International Railway Co, and not to the St. Francis Valley \& Kennebec R.R. Co. It applies also to the branches, \&c., provided for by cap. 25 of this session. Iron rails may be laid upon colonization roads under the Act of 1869 instead of wooden. The claim to lands under this Act will be forfeited by any Co. which has not commenced to build its R. R. befor e 1st May, 1873. Sections 11 and 12 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 33 V., c. 56 , is confirmed in so far as they relate to subjects within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. The blocks ofland from which the above grants are to be taken are, "A," in County of Pontiac, traversed by the principal branch of the Ottawa and the Abittibi, being 1, 827,400 acres. "B," partly in Portnouf and partly in Quebec, including the Kaland of Lake Edward and the tract waterod by the rivers Batiscan and Pierre, being 819,410 acres; "C," in the County of Montcalm, 371,200 acres; " $D$ "" on the eastern bank of the river St. Maurice, partly in the County of Champlain and partly in Chicoutimi, 685,466 acres. Land in B, C and D, held under timber licence are excepted therefrom. The deficiency is to be made up from the nearest lands not so occupled.

## LOOAL $\operatorname{LN}$ D PRIVATE ACLS,

Onp.22-The time for the completion of the works of the NORTH SHORE R.R. \& ST. maurice N. \& L. Co. is extended to ist May 1877. New share books are to be opened on or before the 8 th January, and kept open to the 8th May, 1871. To be re-opened on the 22nd of that month, and kept open to 12 May of the next year, and so on, year by year, till the capital stock is all subscribed. The original shareholders may re-subscribe their names and have credit for their paid up instalments. But shares formerly subscribed, on which nothing has been paid, are cancelled. Capital to be $\$ 6,000,000$, and the Co. may issue debentures to a similar amount, subject to C. S. L. C., c. 66, s. 9, subs. 11. which shall also apply to the debentures of subscribing municlpalities. The counties of St. Manrice and Maskinonge shall each be responsible for one-half of the subscription of $\$ 100,000$ made by the former County of St. Maurice in 1853, but the county councils may impose new conditions upon the expenditure of the grant by the Co, by resolution. Gauge not to be less than 4 feet 81 inches. The subscription of $\$ 1,000$, 000 by the city of Quebec, by resolution o 4th October 1870, with the conditions annexed thereto, is confirmed; but new conditions may be annexed by a vote, by the joint consent of the Co. and the City Council. The City Corporation may issue and sell irredemable 7 p. c. stock certificates of not less than $\$ 500$ each to raise money to pay such subscription or may deliver them to the Co. as such payment. A special rate may be imposed to meet the interest thereon. The city after subscription may appoint 3 directors of Co.
Cap. 23-Amends the charter of the MON-
treal Northera Colonization R. R. Co giving it power to extend its line from Grenville to Deep River or Chenail Culbute on the Otawa,-and from any point on their line within Montreal to point St. Charles or the Bonaventure station, Montreal. Capital $\$ 10,000,000$. The shareholders may pass bylaws authorizing bondholders to vote in place of shareholders in case of non-payment of their interest. Votes to be in proportion to amounts held. Bonds or debentures to be a mortgage on all lands granted, (if so stated therein) without registration; but a receipt from the treasurer of the Co. for the purchase money of any such lands sold will operate a discharge, he being authorized to receive such money and bound to pay it orer to such bond holders. They are to elect three, and the directors to name three other trustees to manage such lands. The Co. may agree with any other railway Co. for the construction of any part of their line subject to the approval of the L. G. in C.
Cap. 24-Authorizes the QUEBEC and GosFORD R. R. Co., to prolong their Railway to LakeSt. Jobn, theirname hereafter to be the "Quebec and Lake St. John R.R. Co.," with power to increase their Capital to $\$ 900,-$ 000 in shares of $\$ 10$, to be completed before 31st December, 1876. They may acquire and hold lands to the extent of 10,000 acres along the line. They may run their locomotives upon the Quebec Street Railway as far as a point opposite Palais Harbour. This Act to take effect when accepted by two-thirds of the shareholders at a special meeting.

Cap. 25-Amends the charter of the RICHEliev, Drumbiond and Artimabaska R.R. Co., correcting certain verbal errors. The election of the present board of directors is declared valid. They may cxtend the L'Avenir braneh so as to connect with the $G$. T.K. in the County of Richmond, and their main line via Roxton and Waterloo in Shefford and Knowlton in Brome, to nnect with the S. E. Counties Junction Raw way. The branches authorized may be 25 miles in lergth and treated as the main line; but bargain's with companies or municipalities, or conditions affixed to their subscriptions are nevartheless binding. The bridges may be adapted to the passage of horses, vehicles and fo trassengers subject to rates of toll to be apr ruved by the L. G.in C. Municipalities issuing debentures in aid of the Co , may pay to the hollers, with their consent, the sums $\cdots$ sod annually for a sinking fund, instead of $\therefore$ i. : ting them, 一the change of manner of redemption being made apparent upon the face of the debentures and coupons. Where counties contribute after local municlpalities have done so, the amount of the local aid may be deducted from the share of such municipalities in the county grant.

Cap. 26-Incorporates as the Missisquor and İrack River R. R. Co., the Hon. L. S. Huatirgtcn, the Mon. J. Ferrier, R. INerry, W. H. Webb, M. P. J. H. Graham, 'LL. D., J. Picard, M. M. J. P., A. Bessette, M. P. I'., and other', to construct a R. R. from ilansonville, in Brome, through Bromn, Shefficrd and Richmond to the G. T. R. at Durham ci Richmond Station, connectirg with the S. E. Counties Junction R. R. or any other in Potton or Sutton, with power to buikla braich line to Magog on lake Mem:hromagog. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when $\$ 100,000$ is subscribed, and
$\$ 5,000$ paid in. Debentures may be issued to the extent of one half the capital, but never in excess of the amount actually paid up. Co. may acquire lands to the extent of 20,000 acres along the line.

Capp. 27-Incorporates as the St. JoHws and CLARENGEVILLE JUNCTION R. R. Co., R. McFee, J. Hunter, U. M. Smith, F. M. Townsend, F. N. Derick, W. Chilton, C. S. Rowe, and others, with power to build a R. R. from the Province line at or near Aird's Post Office in Clarenceville, Missisquci, in a northerly direction to St. John's, with branches, not exceeding 10 miles. Capital $\$ 400,-$ 000 in shares of $\$ 50$-with power of increase. Co. to be organized when 10 p. c. is subscribed and one-tenth thereof paid up. Bonds may be issued after 25 p . c. of the capital stock has been expended on the R. R. Total amount not to exceed $\$ 250,000$ or 50 p . c. of capital stock after increase. Co. may acquire 1,000 acres of land along the line.

Cap. 28-A mends the charter of the SodTH EASTERN CoUnties Junction R. R. Co. It may authorize the issue of bonds at any special general meeting of the shareholders convened for the purpose, as well as at the annual meeting.

Cap. 29-Empowers the HUNTINGTON MINING Co. to work a tramway from their mine in Bolton to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railway, and to Lake Memphremagog.

Comp. 30-Erects the Registration DiviSION of SHERBROOKE into a separate county municipality to consist of 4 local municipalities, viz., the town of Sherbrooke, the remainders of the townships of Orford and of Ascot and the township of Compton-a fifth to be added when Lennoxville becomes a separate local municipality.

Cap. 31-Divides Stanstead intotwo ReGISTRATION DIVISIONS on or after a day fixed by proclamation, one to consist of the Townships of Stanstedd, Magog and Hatley, the village of Stanstead Plain and that part of Barnston left of the line dividing lot 5 from lot 6 in all the ranges with theoffice atStanstead plain. The other to be called CoATrcook inclucting the remainder of Barnston, the tow nship of Barford and the. Fillage of Coaticook. The office to be at Coaticook.

Cap. 32-Detaches lots 21 to 28 in the first 5 ranges of Chester in Arthabaska, and the same lots in the first range of HALIFAX to form a new municipality of NORTH Chester. First election to be held on the 1st Monday, in February 1871.

Cap. 33-Annexes the lots in the 8th range of DURHAM, in DRUMMOND, from 1 to 14 to South Durham for municipal purposes.

Cap. 34-Extends the limits of the village of ST. Jerome, in Terrebonne.

Cap. 35-Amends the charter of the Ciry OF QUEBEC. The valuators or assessors are to prepare 2 lists before the 1st February each year. The one contains the names of those assessed sufficiently high to vote for Councillors, the other of those entitled to vote for Aldermen and whohave in both cases paid their taxes before the lst Jan. These are depositod with the city clerk till the 15th February, he giving notice thereof. Revisers sit on the 4th

March to sear applications for corrections, which have been fled in Foprary. Four days notice is to bo siven in French ard English newspapers of such siotings and the revision to be compieted berore the list April. Any unusual vacancy among the aldermen and councilmen occurring, the city clerk gives notice, for at least two days, of a day of nomination, to supply it, and or two polling days. The later to be 15 days after the day of nomination. Vcting in another"s name is made penal as voting with another's certificate. The party doing so may be arrested by the presiding officer as well as J. P. \&c. A person voting upon declaration or affidavit may prove his identity by two witnesses, if he be unknown to the officers before the affidavit must be made. The corporation may enter a complaint in case they feel aggrieved by any entry in the assessment or valuation books, giving eight days notice to the person affected. The Recorder's Court may amend an error or supply an omission. Interest at 6 p. c. is payable on arrears of taxes frcm 1st November. Where husband and wife are separated the entry of the name cr cither fcr taxes on the wife's property is remt, and judgment against the husbanc: n: $\quad$ be executed against such property. Tl: : at of an absent proprietor is liable for all rates but may deduct them from the rent. All male persons over 21, and under 60, pay a capitation tax of $\$ 2$. If a person other than the proprietor occupy property exempt from texes full water rates and half other rates may be levied. Churches, chapels, and other edifices for religious worship and cemeteries are exempt.

Cap. 36-The Quebec South Shore Trustees may be 7 in number instead of 5 .

Cap. 37-Amends the CHarter of Mon-treat-The Clerk and City Treasurer may affix their signatures to notices, \&c., by stamps, approved by the Council. Penalty for others using them $\$ 100$ or 3 mos. imprisonment. The city may raise a loan of $\$ 25$,000 for Exhibition Buildings; one for $\$ 100$,000 for drainage works; another for $\$ 250,000$ for opening streets, of the cost of which the city may only ray one third and the proprietors two thirds; anothei for $\$ 250,000$ for paving streets, the city to pay only one half of the cost; another for $\$ 60,000$ for Police and Fire Stations, a Market in St. James Ward, a Fish Market in connection with Ste. Anne's, and to procure places for the deposit of filth, \&c.; another of $\$ 75,000$ for public Slaughter Houses (with power to regulate them) issuing in each case 6 p . c. 25 years debentures for the amt., interest payable in May and November, the 1st, 3rd, 5 th and 6th to besecured upon the works and buildings procured-the 2nd and 4th on the general revenues of the city. The provisious of 31 V.c. 37 , respecting the issue of debentures, tile responsibility of Treasurer and the Sinking Fund are to apply. Power is giren to subscribe such sums as may be deemed expedient to railways-subject to provisions of U.S. L. C. cc. $24 \& 25$, and C. S. C. c. 66 and other Acts on the subject. The Council to elect such directors of the Co.,not more than 3-as may be agreed on. Provision is made for the evtension of the city limits so as to include tiae terminus on the St. Lawrence, in Hochelaga, of any railway so built. Damages caused co the Turnpike Trust by such extension to be ascertained by arbitration as in cases of expropriation.

Cap. 38-Empowers the City Council, Montreal, to pass by-laws prohibiting the leasing of houses for the purposes of ProsTITUTICN, and imposing a penalty of not more than $\$ 20$ or imprisonment for 6 mos. on doing so.

Cap. 39-Grants a new Charter to the City of ST. Hyacintife. It is divided into four Wards. A further district may be added and form a ifth Ward; each is to be represented by 2 Councillors, but a Ward with more than 250 electors may have 3. The Meyor must own $\$ 800$ real estate and have resided in the city a year. Councillors must be residents owning $\$ 100$ real estate. Priests, Ministcrs, Judges, Executive Counciliors, perions accountable for city funds or receiving a salary from them, and tavern-keepers are ineligible, and become disqualified after clection, as do insolvents or those who come to hold tco little property, or if one be absent for 2 mos. from meetings of Council except with leave or on account of sickness Electors must be resident proprietors, as sessed lor $\$ 4$ per annum, or tenants paying $\$ L^{\kappa}$ rent. Councillors shall be elected for 2 years. In wards where there are two, one goes out each alternate year; where three all remain in for 2 years. Council meets monthly. Powers usually granted to Civic Corporations are given.

Cap. 40-Amends the Charter of the Town of Iberville. The Secretary-Treasurer is to make out before the 15th November each year a statement of outstanding taxes and arrears; and the claims for taxes, assessments, \&c., claimed by the School Commissioners, setting forth why any of them have not been levied. After submission to the Town Council, a copy is transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the County, who thereupon sells the lands or estate on which these sums are assessed according to law.

Cap. 41-Amends the Charter of the Town of LEvis. There is a vacancy amongst the Councillcrs if a person has been appointed who is exempt, when appointed, or becomes exempt or incapable afterwards, or in the event of death, refusal to accept, 2 mos. absence, for infirmity or illness. Taxes become payable on the day fixed by the Council. The remainder of the Act provides for the procedure in the suits brought by the Corporation.

Cap. 42-Incorporates as the SHERBROOKE Water Power Co, the Hun. J. S. Sanborn, J. H. Pope, R. W. Heneker and others with power to acquire lands and construct dams, sluices, roads, \&c., machine shops, factories, warehouses, sheds and houses, and railways or tramways from such property to another railway, and to work thosame. The Eritish American Land Co. is authorized to take shares. Capital $\$ 100,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to be organized when $\$ 40,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 4,000$ paid up. They may borrow money and hypothecate their property for its repayment, not to exceed in amount the paid up capital.

Cap. 43-Incorporates as the Laprairie Navigation Co., J. B. Varin, J. Dunn, E. LaCombe, and others, to establisin and run a line of Steamboats between Montreal and Laprairie, and for that purpose to acquire the property of the Association called "The County of Laprairie Navigation Co." Capital $\$ 60,000$ in shares of $\$ 50$. Tize Co. to pe
organized when $\$ 30,000$ is subscribed and paid. The Co. may hold real estate for wharves, \&c., not to exceed $\$ 10,000$ in value.
Cap. 44-Incorporates as the Porporse Fishivg Co. of Rivière Ouelle, the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, L. Tetu, C.Casgrain and others, co-proprietors of property known as the "La Pointe de la Rivière Ouelle," for the purcose of carrying on fisheries and hunting. Capital to be $\$ 7,200$ in shares of $\$ 1$, apportioned among such pro-prietors- 743 shares being reserved to be apportioned among the shareholders according to the decision of the Directors. The rights are saved of Messrs. Letellier de St. Just and C.E. Panet, representing the late Madame Louise G. De Ramez: y, widow of the late L. Deschamps De Bois Hebert, Seigneur of LaBouteillerie and Riviere Ouelle, to a tenth part of the Oil derived from the Perpoise Fishery.
Cap. 45-Amends the Charter of the Micntreal City passenger Ratlway coo., giving them right to employ steam power, caloric or compressed air to propeltheir caris -with the consent of the City Courcil,-and of the Turnpike Trustees as far as regards their roads. The Engines and Cars are to be stopped in the streets when horses are frightened thereby. New stcck may be issued to the extent of $\$ 300,000$, making a total of $\$ 600,000$.
Cap. 46-Incorporates the Societe De Passage du Pont Netf de St. HyacinTHE, which has acquired the bridge over the river Yamaska, formerly owned by $J$. F. Morrison--giving them authority to levy toils authorized in favour of Jean Marie Germain dit Langlois, by 57 George III, c. 37. No other bridge may be built within $1 \frac{1}{2}$ milc, on pain of payment of treble tolls to the Co. and a penalty. And no person may ferry across there for gain, under a penalty of 40 s . per head. If the bridge be not rebuilt within 2 yrs. after its restruction or demolition, the rights of the Co. revert to said L.F. Morrison. Capital $\$ 6,750$ in shares of $\$ 15$.
Cap. 47-Incorporates the Seminary of St. Germain de Rimousiri. The Council to consist of the Superior, the Directors and Professors named from time to time by the R. ©. Bishor, to consist of 7 persons, quorum 3. The Bishop has a veto on all rules and bylaws for one year.
Cap.48-Amends the Charter of Bishops' College, Lennoxville. The trustees and members of the College are to bc 5, named by the Bishops out of a larger number nominated by the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec, a like number so rominated and appointed from the Liocese of Montreal, and three additional trustees from eacil diocese, not nominated by such Synod. Any other diocese hereafter crected in the Province of Quebec to be in like manner represented. The trustees, \&c. sonominated to hold office for 3 years. Annual reports to be sent in to the Synods.

Cap. 49-Amends the Cbarter of the FreLighsburg Grammar Schood, giving the trustees the right to hold and enjoy rights and advantregs under the bcquest of the late Richard $V$. V. Freligh, and to adopt proceedings for removal of the present or a future trustee under the will, svfficient cause being shown.

Cap. 50-Incorporates, as the Fraser InsTiTUTE, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, the Hon. F. W. Torrance, T. Workman, P. Redpath, \&A. Molson, governors under the will of the late Hugh Fraser, with the right to hold immcvable property not exceeding the value of $\$ 30,000$,-but no such property not intended to be permanently occupied or leased by them as a source of revenue shall be held for more than 5 years. They are to establish at Montreal an institution with the above name "to be composed of a free li"brary, a museum and gallery, to be open "to all honest and respectable persons " whomsoever, of every rank of life without "distinction, and without pay or reward of "any kind," but subject to rules made by the governors, " the intention being to aid in "the diffusion of useful knowledge by af"fording free access, to all desirous of it, "to books and scientific objects and subjects "and works of art," The governors may make by-laws for the preservation of books and other things belonging to the corporation, with the right to impose fines not to exceed $\$ 10$. They may invest their money in public securities including stocks or bonds of Montreal or on mortgages or hypothecs. If the Protestant Board of School Comre. contribute to the support of the Institute one of their number may be chosen a governor during the time they so contribute.

Cap. 51-Incorporates as the Montreal Medical Institute, C. Laberge, B. Fagnant, C. Filiatrault, and others, with the object of cultivating science and literature, and especially of ensuring to its members adrancement in the sciences of Medicine and Surgery by means of mutual instruction, \&c., the members to be Physicians or Sur geons, or articled Students. May hold real estate of $\$ 6,000$ annual value, but this not to include the premises occupied, the library, instruments, \&c.
Cap. 52-Incorporates as the Pharmacevtical association of tie Province of Quebec, B. Lyman, N. Mercer, H. R. Grey, G. Muir, Jno. Kerry, J. B. Edwards, and others, to advance Chemistry and Pharmacy, and increase the opportunities for the education of those practising the same, by lectures, \&c. Members must be Chemists and Druggists established in business before the passing of the Act, or who shall pass the examination prescribed by the Council or by the College of Phyicians and Surgeons. Associates shall be clerks or apprentices to Chemists and Druggiste. The Association may hold real estate not more than $\$ 20,000$ in value.

Cap. 53-Amends the Charter of L'Asile de la Providence de Montreal, founded for the reliefand support of the aged and infirm and sick romen, the care of orphans and education of deaf and dumb fomales. They are given power to acquire real estate of the value of $\$ 8,000$ per annum, exclusive of the premises actually occupied by them.

Cap. 54-Amends the Act to incorporate the Benevolent Society of NOTRE DAME DE Bonsecours, granting them power to create a reserve fund of not, less than $\$ 11,000$, and determine the manner of its investment. The revenves of such fund to be applied as the nther funds of the Soci ty for the administration of its affirs, assisting the widows and the orphans of members, and sick members. At the Janvary and July
meetings three arbitrators are appointed by the Council, who shall determine the grants to be made for the current half year to these three classes.

Cap. 55-Consolidates and extends indefinitely the Acts forming the Charter of the Quebec Friendly Society, for the purpose of relieving the members when prevented from working by sickness, old age or infirmity. To hold real estate not exceeding $\$ 400$ in annual value. They may invest their moneys in hypothecs or Building Societies or other incorporated companies. Thegrants and indemnities payable by the Society are exempt from selzure.

Cap. 56-Incorporates, as the Protestant Infants home of Montreal. Anna E. Workman, M. L. Henderson, E. Scott, L. B. Ferrier and others, for the purpose of furnishing a home for children deprived of their natural protectors by death, abandonment or other cause, and protecting them from the effects of want and exposure to crimewith right to hold real estate not exceeding $\$ 5,000$, besides that actually in use. Any further real estate to be disposed of in 5 yrs. They may bind out or apprentice to service or any healthy trade or business, until the age of 16, any children who come under their protection.

Oup. 57-Incorporates, as The Women's Fospital of Montreal, for the treatment or diseases peculiar to women, J. L. Leprohon, M. D., W. H. Kingston, M. D., J. S. Chapman, M. D., and others. There shall be a Board of not more than 12 governors, elected annually from subscribers of not less than $\$ 400$. They may appoint a Committee of I adies to assist them in the management of the Hospital.

> Orp. 58-Incorporates, as the Montreas Autiliary bible Society, the Hon. Jas. Ferrier, the Rev. George Cornish, A. Johnson, H. Vennor and others, with power to hold real estate (including any which, under the Act incorporating the "Montreal Young Men's Christian Association," may devolve on mach corporation) not exceeding $\$ 10,000$ in annual value, beyond that in actual occupation.
> Cap. 59-Incorporates, as the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, T.J. Claxton, H. A. Nelson, E. R. Greene, and others, with power to hold real estate to the same amount. In any house erected for their purposes, roms are reserved for the "Montreal Auxiliary Bible Bociety," "Canada Sunday Sehool Union," and' "Religious Tract Society." The Preddents of the first and second of these are to be ex-officio directors of the Associalion.

> Cap. 60 -Incorporates as IJUNON ST. VALIEER Di Quesico, R. Lemieux, J. Pla-
mondon, L. Gravel and others, to affiord mutual assistance to its members when sick and infirm, and to relieve widows and children of its deceased members; to hold real estate not exceeding $\$ 4,000$ annual value, besides the premises actually occupied by the Union. Moneys granted for aid are exempt from seizure.

Cap. 61-Amendsthe Charter of St. BridGet's AsYlum Association of Quebec, vesting its property in 5 trustees, the Chaplain of 'St. Patrick's Church being one, and the other 4, laymen, members of the Association, appointed, in the irst place, by him and holding office for 5 yrs. In case of vacancy or on the expiry of their term of office their places are to be filled by election by the Association. These trustees are to manage the affairs of the association.

Cap. 62-Incorporates, as the ${ }^{2}$ UEBEC ACADEMY of MUSIC, E. Gagnon, F. W. Mills, A. Lavigne, the Revd. P. Lagace and others, to promote a taste for music among the inhabitants of the Province. To hold real estate not exceeding $\$ 3,000$ annual value. They may grant diplomas.

Cap. 63-Incorporates, as the Montreal Thistle Curling Club, A. Allan, J. Benning, W. C. McDonald and others, with power to hold real estate not exceeding $\$ 20,-$ 000 in value.

Cap. 64-Authorises Narcisse Pie:re Massicotte to construct a ToLL BRIDGE over the River Batiscan, in the parish of St. Genevieve, opposite the Parish Church. No other bridge or ferry to be erected or used within two miles of said bridge. The Charter is forfeited if the bridge be not completed in 5 yrs. or repaired or rebuilt within 2 yrs . after falling into decay. The Government may assume the bridge after 8 yrs.

Cap. 65-Amends the Act 29 \& 30 V. c. 171, empowering Joinn AULD to dispose of property of his minor children, extending the power conferred on him for that purpose. The real estate not to be sold for a less price than is fixed upon it by two experts named for that purpose by a Judge of the Superior Court.

Cap. 66-Authorizes John Racer, of Quebec, to alienate certain real estate belonging to his minor children, with the authorization of a Judge of the Superior Court, upon advice of friends and relations.

Cap. 67-Legalizes a Marriage Settlement between Arthur Wellesly White and Caroline Charlotte Young, entcred into on the 14th day of March, 1870.

Note.-(The concluding chapter of these Statutes is a Municlpal Code, a Synopsis of which we are unable to publishin this $\mathrm{Yr} . B k$.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SIdatatature openeal 2nd Fiebruary; Proregued 4th Apprl, 1871.)

Cap. 1. -Provides that any porson proved to have illegally voted may be compelled by a Court of Law or Eleolion Committeo to
disclose the name of the person for whom he has so voted. In case of a protest the ballots are not to be destroyed until i!. has been determined. Votes are to be given by badlots enclosed in envelopes, no voter being
entitled to deposit more than one envelope in the box. $A$ person convicted of personating any elector who shall not forthwith pay the fine shall be imprisoned for not less than three months. Candidates may themselves vote at any poll in the county.

Capp. 2-Revisors lists are to be sent in before 20 th April instead of 10th May. The Sheriffto ascertain non-resident electors on 24th April instead of 20th May. Voters list to be signed by Sheriff and deposited with Clerk of Peace on 4th May.

## INDEPENDENCE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 3-Prohibits from voting any Temploys in the Post Office, (except as way office keeper or courier, Customs, or Inland revenue departments, light-house service, Crown lands, or local Public Works and Mines. Any such person voting torfeits from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 200$, or is liable to imprisonment for three months in default of payment within 1 month. The names of such persons are not to be entered on the voters' list or, if entered, to be struck off. Contractors for materials or to perform any speciffic work on the Government railways, or laborers employed by lhe day in their repair may vote.

## JURY LISTS FOR 1871.

Cap. 4.-Declares the jury panels drawn at last term of the Supreme Court legal, notwithstanding informalities in lists and posting them.

## ASSESSMENT ROLLS AND ELECTORS LISTS.

Cap. 5-Declares these legal, notwithstanding their non-completion within the time required by law or their non-return and filing according to law.

## EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DISABILITIES.

Cap. 6-The Commissioners and managers of Government railroads, revenue officers of the Canadian Government, or persons acting as agents for that Government or any department ofit are disqualified from sitting in the Legislative Conncil or Assembly. To qualify themselves they must have resigned their office or employment 10 days before appointment or nomination. This act not to apply to departmental officers of the Provincial Govermment, way office keepers, surveyors of shipping, Queen'm Counsel or J. P.

Cap. 7-Permits the C.C.L. to have a seat in the Legislature.

## FREE GRANTS AND HOMESTEADS.

Cay. 8-The L. G. in C. may appropriate any Crown Lands as free grants to settlers and grant them, under rules to be prescribed by Order in Council, in lots not larger than 100 acres to each. Locatee (to whom land is allotted) must be of the age of 18 years and upwards and must make affidavit that he is so, that the land is fit for cultivation and he desires it for that purpose, and for himself and no other person, and that he is not locatee for any other lot. The grant is not to issue till 5 years after location nor then unless settlement duties are performed -fame as in Ontario (see Year Book for 1889, p. 77.) The other provisions as in Ontario Act, except the reservations, none beling stated.

## CROWN LANDS.

Caip. 9-Whenever land is applied for, for lumbering or other purpose-not settlement and cultivation-it shall be surveyed in blocks of one square mile each, the lots found fit for settlement being marked on the plan and reserved. 'Ihe remaining tract shall, after advertising for 30 days, be disposed of at anction for a term of 10 years,-an upset price of 44 cts . per acre being put on it. The lessees or their assigns have a right of renewal at the original price. Not more than two square miles can be granted for lumbering purposes in one lease. The lessees may cut and take away all trees on such lots and all minerals except goid, silver, tin, lead, copper, coal, iron and precious stones. No grant (in perpetuity) is to be made unless upon affidavit that it is bought for actual occupation and not to be held for speculation, under penalty of forfeiture. The lots reserved for settlement, \&c., shall be as near as may be of 100 acres-and not more than one square mile shall be granted to one applicant. The C.C.L. may, with the sanction of the $\mathbf{L}$. G. in. C., order roads to be laid out to the reserved lots and the settlers may pay a portion of the price of their lands in labor on them. Persons in possession of Crown Lands for less than 60 years may be made to pay for them if not mortgaged or incumbered-in which case the C. ©. L. must examine and decide in whose favor the grant should issue. On refusal of the party in possession to comply with the order of the C.C.L., he may be ejected. A lessee who cuts timber on lands not included in his grant or buysyit knowing it to be so cut by others forfeits $\$ 2$ to $\$ 40$ per each spar or log.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

Cap. 10-Amends the Mining Act of 1869. The notice to be given by the Chicf Comissioner of Mines to a lessee who has abandoned or failed to work his location effectively, that the charge will beinvestigated, shall be for 6 months, and if the lessee, in the meantime, work it effectively the area shall not be forfeited. If the working be only colorable and not effective the forfeiture must be declared. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court or Judge of it-security for costs being put in. The term of lease may be extended from 2 to 3 years-half the amount originally paid being paid for the extension.

## CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 11-24 members form a quorum to strike an election Committee.
Cap. 12-The Provincial Secretary shall not serve on such Committee, and any other member of the Executive Council may be excused upon declaring on oath that his service there could be prejudicial to the public service.

## AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 13.-The Board of Agriculture shall consist of 21 members, 4 from Halifax and 1 from each of the other counties, each Society (except in Halifax) annually electing a representative, and those so elected in each county, meeting to elect the member of the Board. In Halifax each Society elects 4 .

COSTS AND FEES.
Cap. 14 -The fee for a Sheriffs Commission hereafter is to be $\$ 2$.

Cap. 15-Costs taxe 1 are to be paid in the currency legal when taxed. In summary, sub-summary and appeal causes the costs for each per fol. shall be as in other. Costs of Court below are added in appeal.

## PLEADINGS \& PRACTICE.

Cap. 16-The time for filing warrants of Attorney and cognovits is 30 days.
COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

Cop. 17-The "Resident Agent" of a Co. under cap. 15 , s. 1 , of 1870 is the principal agent in the Province or person registered as such.

Cap. 18-The Justices warrant under 33 V., c. 15, s. 4 may issue to the Collector or to a constable under c. 45 of the Revised statutes.

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

Cap. 19-In polling districts where licenses are not granted il is the duty of the township agent for their sale to prosecute vendors, in the absence of the Clerk of License. A J.P. forfeits his commission by selling, besides incurring other penalties. The J. P. convicting must in his case forward a certificate to the Prov. Secretary.

## SETTLEMENT ANDSUPPORT:OF POOR.

Cap. 20-In issuing general warrants for the collection of poor and county rates paydble at the same time to the same Collector, defaulters for both are included.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 21-Amends cap. 5 of the acts of 1870. If a J. P. cannot produce his commission. he may be entered on the roll on malking and filing with the Clerk of the Peace an affidavit of his appointment, acting \&c.

## SUPPLY.

Cap. 22-Votes $\$ 602,356$ for various public services, $-\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ being for great and by roads and bridge service-and $\$ 175,000$ for education

## LOCAL ACTS.

Cap. 23-At MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN Halifax-the voter must be a British subject, a resident for 1 year, and assessed for the year midits 31st December previous for poor or city rates or poll tax for schools, and his taxes paid before 30th April. But the franchise privileges of engine-men, axemen, fire-men, members of the Union Protection Co. \& Militia Volunteers are preserved.

Citp. 24-The Halifax City Council arc authorized to sell portions of THE COMMror which have been leased for 999 years under the Acts permitting it. Such lots of the remaining portion as the Council may think advisable may also be sold for a sum not lesis than 20 yrs. rental. The proceeds are to be funded and devoted to the improvement of the remaining portions of the Common.

Cap, $0-$ Amends the law relating to the Malifiax Pcor's ASYLUM \& HOSPITAL. The City Council is to elect three of their own number as Cumrs., to continue so during the term for which they are elected to serve as Aldermon, lot exceeding 3 years. Vacancies to be illed by the Council as they occur-and former members may be re-appointed on re-election as Aldermen.

Cap. 26-The City of Halifax may borrow a further sum of $\$ 12,000$ under the Act to extend Lockman Street. Interest payable half yearly.

Cap. 27-Explains the meaning of "Retaining Fees," \&c. in the Lockman Street Act 33 and c. 38, s. 7.
ciap. 28-Polling District 34 West of HALIFAX is hereafter to be No. 23, the polling place to be in Lower Prospect School House.

Cap. 29-Mill Village, Middle Mosquodoboit, Co. of Halifax, is hereafter to be called Brookvale.

Cap. 30-Crown LaNDS IN CApe BreToN improved and occupied for 20 yrs. and not paid for are brought under cap. 16 of 1870. (See Year Book for 1871.)
Cap. 31-The Members for CAPE Breton COUNTY are authorized to borrow, on pledge of the County Road moneys, $\$ 6,000$ to be expended upon a new bridge over Sydney River. The loan to be repaid in 3 annual instalments of the road moneys of 1871, 1872 and 1873, with interest at 6 p . c.- to be expended by Comrs, appqinted by the L. G, in Council.

Cap. 32-Regulates the pilotage in Bras d’Or Lake. From Baddeck to St. Peters, West Bay, Whycocomah, or Little Bras d'Or to be $\$ 5$; to River Denis or Big Bras d'Or $\$ 4$; to Grand Narrow $\$ 2.50$; to East Bay $\$ 6$ per vessels less than 100 tons and $\$ 1.50$ for each additional 60 tons.

Cap. 33-The Spring Sittings of the PEACE for CAPE BRETON County are to, be held at Sydney on the 1st Tuesday of February.

Cap. 34-The Sessions for CAPE Breton Co. may define limits around the NORTH BAR over which Comrs. of Streets shall have jurisdiction, and to which the provisions of Cap. 53 of the Revised Statutes are to be extended.
Cap. 35-The members for Richmond Co. may borrow money to establish a Steam Ferry across the Lennox Passage-not exceeding $\$ 6,000$, to be expended by Comrs, and repaid in 3 instalments in 1872, 1973 and 1874 with interest.

Cap. 36-Legalises the proceedings of the last Richmond Co. Sessions.

Cap. 37-Polling DIstrict No. 5 in Victoria is declared to be part of No. 12.

Cap. 38-Creates an additional Polling DISTRICT in GUYSBOROUGH to extend from the head of New Harbour River to include the electors on both sides of the river and on Torbay Pt. to Matthew Gammon's inclusive, to be No. 16.

Cap. 39-Goose Harbour is to be known as St. Francis Harbour.
Cap. 40-Authorizes the immediate drawing of Grand and PeTIT JURORS for GUYSBonocerr, to remody the fallurc in October last, the Supreme Cont not having sat, and legalizes the proceedings at Sessions.

Cap. 41-Crcates new Polling Districts
in Antigontsin. No. 10 is to include the Western portion of Tracadie and Northern of St. Andrew's. Polling place at or near Pomquet Forks Chapel. No. 7 comprises the central part of St. Andrew's. Polling place at or near the Chapel. No. 8, the central portion of Tracadie. Polling place at D. Chisholm's.

Cap. 42-A portion of MANCHESTER ROAD SETTLEMENT in Antigonish is named Marydale, another portion of Manchester Road Settlement South of Marydale, to be Caledonia. The settlement known as the N. \& S. Lakes of Morristown to be Lakevale. The settlement of Malignant Brook to be Maryvale. The portion of the old Manchester Road south of Marydale to be Beauly.

Capp. 43-J. Henry, J. McKenzie, and J. Kitchen, Comrs., are authorized to sell the present Lock-UP House at Kiver St. Joen in Prctoo County, and pay the proceeds to the County Treasurer.

Cap. 44-Authorizes the members for CUMBEELIAND to borrow on pledge of the Road Moneys $\$ 3,000$, to be expended in repairing Roads and Bridges in the County, to be repaid with interest at 6 p. c. in 1872 and 1873.

Cap. 45-Little Forks in Cumberland is hereafter Athol.

Cap. 46-Authorizes the Trustees of the MEETING HoUSE In ONsLow, now held by a Baptist and a Presbyterian congregation jointly, to deed a portion of the lands attached thereto to Trustees on behalf of the Presbyterian Congregation for $\$ 80$.

Cop. 47-The Boundary between Hants and Colchester at the Ox Bow or Carrying Place is by the channel of the Shubenacadie River, -the Ox Bow to form part of Colchester. The boundary between Halifax and Colchester, at the confluence of the Shubenacadie and Gay's River, is, on the line between D. \& W. McHeftey on the eastern side of the former until it intersects the latter river, being on its southern side.

Clup. 48-Persons owning, occupying or controlling DYKE LANDS in the township of WINDSOR and using them for summer pasturage must so fence them that the cattle cannot have access to the running or cross dykes. In case of failure after notification by the Dyke Comrs., at the request of 3 or more dyke owners, the Comrs. may erect such fences and recover the cost, before a J. $\mathbf{P}$.

Cap. 49-The Trustees for the CHurch ILANDS in Windsor derived from J. B. Boutineau are authorized to sell them-the proceeds to be devoted to provide a residence for the Rector of Christ Church, Windsor, but this Act not to affect the rights of the S. P. G.

Cap. 50-The jury lists for the Western district of Hants made by the Committee of the Sessions in 1870 are declared valid.

Cap. 51-Enacts that the supervisors of Cornwallis shall convey to the Trastees of the 1st Baptist Church, Canard, the pqrtion of the parade ground now in their possession and 3 rods additional on the east side of the lot and 2 rods on the north.

Cayp. 52-Alters the boundary between Porifing Districts Nos. 6 and 8 in Kings.

Cap. 53-The members for AnNapous are authorized to borrow $\$ 400$ on pledge of the Road Moneys for 2 bridge across the ANNAPOLIS RIVER at BRIDGETOWN; to be repaid with interest in 1872, 1873 and 1874.

Cap. 54-Hereafter the June terms of the SUPREME Court, in ANNAPOLIS County, shall be held alternately at Annapolis and Bridgetown; and the October terms in like manner alternately

Cap. 55-Commissioners to be appointed by the sessions for DIGBY are authorized to apportion Digby Common in lots and sell so many of them as may be ordered, using the proceeds to ornament the part reserved.

Cap. 56-The Harbour Master of Green COVE BREAKWATER, in Yarmouth, is authorized to collect the tolls established by the Sessions in March 1871.

## PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 57-Incorporates as tine "Nova Scotia Mutual Fire Insurance Co,." W, J. Lewis, J. B. Duffus, Thos, E. Kenny, and others. Capital $\$ 400,000$ in shares of $\$ 40$, half to be paid in at once and invested in public securities or stock of chartered Cos., other than Insurance Cos. The risks not to exceed the proportion of $\$ 10$ to cach $\$ 1$ capital paid in. If the Co. fail to keep good the capital, the L. G. in C. may revoke the charter; or it may be wound up by the Directors when the capital ls exhausted or the losses in one year are $\$ 200,000$. The Co. may hold $\$ 40,000$ of real estate.

Cap. 58-Incorporates as the Richmond Coai \& Mining Co., J. C. McDongall, M. McRae, S. E. Adler and others for the purpose of mining in Nova Scotia and manufacturing coal oil and trading in the products of their mines and manufactures. Capital $\$ 50,000$ in shares of $\$ 12.50$ with power of increase to $\$ 100,000$. To be organized when 25 p. c. is paid in. A right of expropriation of lands contiguous to the Co.'s mines is given upon application to and order of a judge of Supreme Court. It may construct railways and harbours for the purposes of its works. The charter to lapse if works not begun in 2 years.

Cap: 59-Incorporates, as the Jogains Coal Mining Co., R. B. Boggs, Kinnear Iros., W. A. D. Morse and others with similar powers, except as to R. R. and harbours. Capital $\$ 159,000$, in shares of $\$ 3$.

Cap. 60-Incorporates as The Caledonia Coai \& Railway Co., G. Green, J. II. Corverse, G. S. Hillard, W. Fosdick and others, with similar powers to those granted in cap. 58. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, (with power of increase) in shares of $\$ 100$. A list of shareholders is to be filed in May and November each year with the Registrar of the county where the principal works are.

Cap. 61-The title of the "GENERAL MINING Association" becomes the "(General Mining Association, limited." The property of the old is vested in the new Co., but remains liable for debts, \&c., of the old.

Cap. 62-Amends the charter of the EASTERN RAIIWAY Co., and declares that no
grant of lands in Antigonish shall bc made, or if made shall be void moles:; the Co. shall give security for the construction of the road from New Glasgow through the Marshy Hope in that county.

Cap. 63-Incorporates, as the Lake AinsLIE AND MARGAREE OIL Co., J. Bell, J. McQuinn, J. B. Ellott, and others, with power to bore, sc., for petroictm and other privileges similar to those granted by cap. 58. Capital $\$ 10,000$ in shares of $\$ 40$. List of shareholders to be filed as in cap. 60 . Charter is forfeited if works are not commenced in 2 years.

Cap. 64-Incorporates, as the Mooseland Grold Mining Co., R. Boak, Jr., P. Ross, and J. J. Northup, for the purpose of Gold Mining, \&c., with similar powers, \&c., as granted by caps. ' 58 and 60 , but without power of expropriation. Capital $\$ 20,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, With power of increase to $\$ 40,000$.

Cap. 65-Incorporates, as the Hammiton Gold MiNING Co., F. Wilson, G. D. Ferguson, R. Milroy \& B. B. Osler, with similar powers to the last. Capital $\$ 100,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 200,000$. Powers as in cap. 64.

Cap. 66.-Incorporates, as the Proneer Mining Co. of Nova Scotia, J. C. Griffin, J. C. Ritchie, F. A. Verner, J. Longmaid and J. Warren. Capital $\$ 100,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 200,000$.

Cap. 67-Incorporates, as the Pactolus Mining Co., J. E. M. Davidson, F. A. Verner, J. C. Ritchie and Jas. Warren, for similar purposes with similai powers, \&c. Capital $\$ 50,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$-with yower of increase to $\$ 100,000$.

Cap. 6s-Incorporates, as the CAPE BReton Marble Co., John Silver and his associates, already acting under a charter under the Joint Stock Co.'s Act of 1862, for quarrying, working and selling marble, lime and stone. Capital $\$ 60,000$ in shares of $\$ 1500$. Powers, de., as in preceding charters.

Cap. 69-Incorporates, as the Sterling HARDWARE MANUFACTURING CO., F. M. Pearson, G. Crowe, S. H. Smith and others, for the purpose of manufacturing and vending horseshoes and ordinary agricultural implements. May hold $\$ 10,000$ in real estate. Powers, ${ }^{-c}$., as in preceding charters.

Cap. 70-Incorporates, as the Lawrence MANUFACITURING Co., C. Lawrence. R. Hannah and others, for manufacturing and dcaling in woollen goods, \&c., at Maccan, in Cumberialicl. Capital $\$ 20,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$, with power of increase to $\$ 30,000$. Co. to be organized when 600 shares are subscribed and $\$ 3000$ paid in. It may hold $\$ 10,000$ cireal estate. General provisions as in caps $5 \dot{5} \& 60$.

Cap. 7i-Incorporates, as the Lower SGEWIAREF FoUrdsy Co., (limited), F. Tilliams, Jre. Tays, Jas. R. Tays and others. Carima $\$ 1000$ in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 900$. To be organized when 25 p. c. is rad in.

Cap. 72 -Incorporates, as the Pictou Boot AND SHCE Co., A. Thomson, J. R. Noonan, C. T. Irving and others. Capital \$20,000,
in $\$ 20$ shares, with power of increase to $\$ 60,000$. The Có may hold $\$ 20,000$ real estate. To be organized when 400 shares are subscribed and $\$ 2000$ paid in.

Cap. 73-Incorporates, as the Paradise UnIon CHEESE MANUFACTURING Co., B. Starrett, A. Bent, A. Longley, and W. H. Bishop. Capital $\$ 1,500$, in shares of $\$ 10$, with power of increase to $\$ 3,000$. The Co. may hold $\$ 2,000$ real estate. To be organized when 25 p.c. of capital is paid in.

Cap. 74-Incorporates, as the Nictaux \& Wilmot Cheese Factory, T. C. Wheelock, J. Wheelock, D. C. Lauder and B. H. Parker. Capital $\$ 1,500$, in shares of $\$ 20$, with power of increase to $\$ 3,000$. The Co. may hold $\$ 2,000$ real estate. To be organized when 25 p . c. is paid in.

Cap. 75-Incorporates, as the OnsLow Cheese Mandfacturing Co., J. J. Dickson, G. C. Philips, G. W, Cock and others. Capital $\$ 2000$ in shares of $\$ 20$. May hold real estate of $\$ 6000$. To be organized when 60 shares are subscribed and $\$ 1,200$ paid in.

Cap. 76-1ncorporates, as the HALIFAX Boating Club, R. B. Boak, L. G. Power. H. Greenwood and others. The Co. may hold $\$ 10,000$ real estate.

Cap. 77-Incorporates, as the ALbion ClUB, W. A. Henry, C. J. Gossip, F. H. D. Veith and others, with power to hold $\$ 40,000$ real estate.

Cap. 78-Incorporates, as the PHoenix Cricket Club, A. R. Payne, A. Stephen, jr., Js. Hutton, and J. W. Goreham, with power to hold $\$ 2000$ real estate.

Cap. 79-1ncorporates, "as TRUSTEES of Fort Massey Presbyterian Church, Halifax, R. Boak, jr., W. J. Stairs, P. Ross, and J. S. McLean and their successors, with power to hold $\$ 60,000$ real estate and erect a Church, Manse, \&c.

Cap. 80 - Incorporates, as Trustees of CHALMERS' CHURCH, Halifax, R. Boak, jr., P. Ross, R. Romans, and others, and their successors,-and makes provision for the disposal of the real estate in case the congregation is broken up within 2 yrs.

Cap. 81-The notice to be given to the Presbyterian congregations of Cornwallis, South of Coward River, including Kentville, Belcher Street, Church Street and their vicinities, under the Act of 1843, c. 43, may be given in the Church at Kentville and the meetings held there.

Cap. 82-Incorporates, as Trustees of the Prince Street Baptist CHurch at Truro, R. Upham, C. Eaton, W. Faulkner, J. Blair and M. L. Archibald and their successors, with power to raise money for the maintenance, \&c., of the Church.

Cap. 83-lncorporates, as Trustees of the UNION CHURCF, at the head of TATAMAGOUCHE BAY, D. Cunningham, H. Roberts and J. Johnson, jr., and their successors.

Cap. 84-Incorporates, as the Evergreen BAPTIST CHURCH, in the county of Annapolis, D. Bent, D. Fales, and T. Maplebeck and their successors, Trustees of the Baptist Church at Stronach Mountain.

Cap. 85-Amends the Charter of the Trustees of tho Evanciemicat Ietimerais Churcif of Lutieiburg, providing for the election of successors to the present Trustees.

Cap. 86-Incorporates the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges of British Templars of Nova Scotia, the former having power to hold $\$ 25,000$ real estate, the Subordinate Lodges $\$ 5,000$ each, -each of the latter to be incorporated"after a two-thirds vote of members asking it.

Cap. 87-Incorporates, as Trustees of SHUBENACADIE TEMPERANCE HALI, J.B. Fraser, J. Withrow, and J. G. Cole and their successors, wlth power to hold $\$ 1000$ real estate.

Cap.88-Incorporates, as theUnron LoDGE OF British Traplars, Centreville, D. Moorehouse, C. H. Denton, S. M. Dakin, and others, with power to hold $\$ 2000$ real estate.

Cap. 89-Incorporates, as Union LoDGe of BRITISH TEMPIARS, Shubenacadie, J. B. Fraser, J. Withrow, J. L. Barnnill, A. Kirkpatrick, and others, with power to hold $\$ 1000$ real estate.

Cap. 90-Incorporates, as the MASONIC BUILDIng Co., A. Keith, S. R. Sircom, and othors, with power to erect and manage a

Masonic Temple at Halifax. Capital \$100,00 . in shares of $\$ 20$, with power to hold real estate to amount of capital. To be organized when $2 \bar{j} \mathrm{p}$. c. is paid in.

Cap. 91-Amends the Charter of Rothsay LodGe of Freemasons, Bridgetown, making it 41 of the Registry G. L. of N. S. instead of 1245, E. R.

Cap. 92-Incorporates, as the inbion Lodge of FREEMASONS, New Glasgow, J. R.P. Fraser, A. McKinnon, A. M. Holmes and others, with power to hold $\$ 10,000$ real estate.

Cap. 93-Incorporates, as the WESTPORT Lodge of Freemasons, J. D. Sullivan, G. Bowers, J. P. Collins, and others, with power to hold $\$ 6000$ real estate.

Cap. 94-Incorporates, as CLAREE LODGE of FREEMASONS, Chester, R. D. Clarke, J. Creighton, G. W. Richardson, and others, with power to hold $\$ 1000$ real estate.

Cap. 95-Incorporates, as Kerth Lodge of FREEMASONS, Albion Mines, J. W. Fraser, J. Hudson, A. McKay, J. McQuarrie, and others, with power to hold $\$ 4000$ real estate.

Cap. 96-Amends the Charter of AnNAPOLIS ROYAL LODGE of FREEMASONS, Annapolis, making its title 33 on the Registry of the G. I. of N.S. instead of 1047 E. R.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

## (Legislature opened 5th April, Prorogued 17th May, 1871.)

Cap. 1-The L. G. in C. may appoint a Police Magistrate for Fredericton. To be also ex-officio a J. P. for York. Salary $\$ 400$, to be paid by the city. He shall appoint and swear in Police Constables to aid in the city and county. With the consent of the City Council he may frame rules and reg!dations for the Force. A tavern-keeper, \&c., harbouring a policeman on duty is liable to a fine of $\$ 20$. Policemen guilty of violation of duty are liable to a fine of $\$ 40$ or one month imprisonment. The magistrate is ${ }^{4} \square$ - ttend at the Police Office daily from 10 w' i'clock and at other times when there is urgent necessiny. He is to keep a book in which are to be entered all complaints, convictions, \&c., and another showing moneys received and expended. 2 or more J. $\mathbf{P}$. for York may be named by the L. G. to do the duties of the Police Magistrate in case of his illness, absence, \&c. He has the same jurisdiction in the county as any 2 J . P., and in the city, as the Mayor or one or more Aldermen hitherto. NoJ. P., except as abova named, nor the Mayor nor any Aldermen shall receive any costs in proceedings before them. He has exclusive jurisdiction over all offences against the city by-laws. He has civil jurisdiction in York in all actions specified in the Revised Statutes tit. 37, c. 137 in all actions of debt not exceeding $\$ 40$, and of tort to real or personal property,damages not exceeding $\$ 16$.

Cap. 2-Amends the Charter of the CarLETON (St. John) BRANCH RAILW AY Co. The City Council of St. John may, at the first meeting in May of each Jear, appoint
two shareholders, to be directors and represent city stock-a majority of the members representing the western side of the Har bour voting for them. Each director will hold the proxies of the corporation for $\$ 20,-$ 000. In the absence of one the other may vote on the whole amount. The Chamberlain is to re port each year in February, the amount of dividend then received, and the City Councl is then to determine the amount to be raised for interest and Sinking Fund on the debentures then issued. An assessment is to be levied on that part of the city. The roll tax authorized in 33 V .c. 39 , is to be levied on every rateable male inhabitant in that part of the city and every male non-resident liable to assessment there. Any deticiency in the amount raised to bc made up by assessments on the property. The assessment made in August, 1870, is declared valid but only half thereof need be paid. The Council is to proceed at once to assess for the amount necessary to provide for a year's interest from the lst May 1871, and the sinking fund. The Co. may rmin their track across the head of Rodney Slip? extending 200 it . down said slip from Union? Street, and erect station houses there; and the corporation may widen and extend the north Rodney Wharf into said Slip.

## COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

Cap. 3-When Cmrs. have taken proceedings with the apnrobation of a majority in acres of any number of marsh land proprietors, they may assess them for any costs which they fail to recover: but this is not to
apply to the Cmrs. for the German Town Lake District.

## PEDLERS' LICENCES.

Cap. 4-Licences may be procured from Clerks of the Peace, and the licence fee of $\$ 30$ paid to them. They pay the amounts over to the County-Treasurers, and a copy of the Register of Licences is to be laid before the January Sessions.
CHURCH AND GLEBE LAANDS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Cap. 5-Moneys resulting from the sale of these lands may be invested in Provincial Debentures or in City or County Debentures authorized by the Legislature, or other Government or Public securities issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament or of the Provincial Legislature, but not in a Joint Stock or incorporated Co.; nor may they be deposited with a private banker. The manner of disposing of such moneys is to be forthwith entered in the parish books.

## SALE OF SEIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Cap. 6-Nolicencus are to be issued within any parish or municipality when a majority of the rate-payers potition against it. It is the duty of all special constables and policemen to search out and prosecute all offenders agalnst the license law, under a penalty of $\$ 8$ and dismissal for neglect or refusal.

## EXPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.

Cap. 7-Repeals 31 V. c. 15, s. 2, imposing a duty on hacmatac or juniper knees.

## SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cap. 8-Authorizes the Bishop, Clergy and Laity in the diocese of Fredericton to meet in Synod, frame a Constitution, and make regulations for enforcing discipline for the appointment, deposition or the removal of any person bearing office in the church; but no rates or taxes may be imposed, or any punishment, fine or penalty inflicted other than such suspension or removal or expulsion from the Synod. And this Act is not to interfere with the presentation to Rectories under the present law, or the property belonging to Parishes or Church corporations, or the laws relating to the disposal of Church or Glebe lands. For the first Synod one representative shall be elected for each Parish or Cure. All laymen 21 years old, being either pew-holders or stated attendants of any Church or Chapel of Ease, for 6 months, and declaring themselves, if required, to be members of the Church of England have a right to vote. In Parishes, \&c., having more than 40 voters, 2 delegatos may be elected. Elections held at Easter meeting 1871, are declared valid if in accordance with the above provisions. The tirst meeting of Synod shall be called by the Bishop by notice in the Royal Gazette. The Synod is made a corporation.

## SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 9-Grants $\$ 15,150$ for Educational purposes, $\$ 4,000$ for Survey and Government Inspections, $\$ 2,000$ for Immigration, and $\$ 33,790$ for other purposes.

## ROADS, BRIDGES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Cap. 10-Grants $\$ 168,000$ for the great and
by-roads and bridges, public buildings and steam navigation, to be expended in a similar manner to that provided in previous years.

Cap.11-Incorporates as the Town of PorTLAND that part of the city and County of St. John, heretofore the Parish of Portland, dividing it into 4 wards, granting it the usual corporate privileges. The Council to consist of a chairman and 3 councillors from each ward. The Chairman of the Town Council must have been assessed upon property to the value of $\$ 4,000$-Councillors, $\$ 1,000$ Police or sitting magistrate or a person holding any office of profit, \&c., under the Council or having a contract with it or being accountable for town revenues; or a person presiding or acting as clerk at the election may not be elected Chairman or a Councillor. Any person becoming bankrupt or insolvent or removing from the town or being absent for more than two months (except on leave or on account of illness) shall be disqualified. First election to be held by the Sheriff on the 5th Monday in May 1871, thereafter on the first Monday in April. Every male person 21 years of age, and a British subject assessed on real estate for $\$ 100$, or personal and real property $\$ 400$, or annual income $\$ 400$, is entitled to vote. The management of the Indiantown Ferries and wharves, \&c., is vested in the Town Council.

Cap. 12-Provides for the removal of the Shire Town, \&c., of King's County, The gaols of St. John and Westmoreland are made for the time the gaol of King's County, The building Committee named by the Sessions may take down and remove the materials of the present gaol for that County to the site selected at Hampton Railway station, and there erect therewith the new gaol. The prisoners are meantime to be removed to the gaols of St. John and Westmoreland. When the completion of the new gaol is announced by proclamation the prisoners shall be taken thither; this act remaining in force till that time.

Cap. 13-The act erecting the Parish or Town or Rothsay came into force on the llth April 1870. The polling place is established at Rothsay railway station, but the appointment of parish officers for Hampton in March 1871, and assessments ordered or made by such officers are declared valid.

Cap. 11-Amends the Act erecting part of WELLINGTON, in Kent, into a separate town or parish called St. Mary, altering the boundary line between them.

Cap. 15-Erects a separate district at Petitcodiac Statron comprising 2 miles from said station in every direction. The J. P. for the County may build a lock-up house there, the cost not exceeding $\$ 500$, in which the High Sheriff or other officer may lodge persons ordered to be confined in the comy on gaol till they can conveniently be removed to the County gaol, but not longer than 10 days, on any one charge, or 48 hours in a civil suit. Any J.P. having power to commit to the common gaol may direct the confinement of the prisoners in the lock-up for that period, or their removal thence to the common gaol.

## LABOUR ON THE HIGHWAYS.

Cap. 16-Sub-district surveyors of roads may receive 50 cts . in lieu of a day's labour which any one is bound to do; but they must give 6 days notice of the place where they expend such sums, letting the work by aqction. Penalties under 25 V,, c. 16, s. 23, are to be expendedinlike manner. Returns to be made to the Commissioners 1st November each year. Surveyors are to do their duty with or without instructions. They or Commissioners neglecting them incur the penalty under 25 V ., c. 16, s. 43. If either be ordered to be brought before the sessions, but cannot because of their adjournment, he must be taken before a J. P. and give oail for his appearance at the next. Costs may be.given in these as in civil suits. Taxes of non-residents are to be paid to and expended by the surveyor of the district in which their land is.

Cap. 17-Amends the law respecting the SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS In ST. JOHN. They may not be sold between 11 p.m. on Saturday and sunrise on the next Monday. Any J. P. or peace officer may enter premises where they are sold at any time. For refusal to admit them, or sale or purchase as above a penalty of $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$ is incurred. The finding of jugs, or decanters, \&c., glasses, \&c., in a condition shewing recent use is prima facie proof of sale. Hotels, inns, \&c., may supply their guests. A copy of this Act is to be posted up in the premises of each license-holder under penalty of $\$ 1$ per day.

Cap. 18-Amends the act concerning RATES \& TAXES INNST. JOHN ( 31 V. C. 36.) S. 4 does not apply to agents of Foreign or Marine Insurance Cos., but they are to be rated upon the amount of net profits made by each from premiums. They must furnish a statement of these on oath within 30 days after they are required to do so by assessors. If they neglect, then the assessors may ( 10 days thereafter) rate them as they think right without appeal. The Agent or Manager is deemed the owner of the net proceeds,-his right to recover taxes from the Co. being saved. Life :Insurance Cos. are exempt.

Cap. 19-Authorizes the appointment by the L. G.in C., of a barrister to be District or Stipendiary Magistrate at BatirURST, for the County of Gloucester, who shall have authority to do all which 2 other J. P. may do. He may appoint constables, their and his compensation being fixed by the sessions.

Cap. 20-Incorporates the Town of St. STEPHEN With similar municipal privileges to those accorded to Portland. It is divided into 3 wards. The Council to consist of a Mayor and 6 Councillors, 2 from each ward, all to be elected annually. One assessor for each ward is to be elected at the same time. Qualifications for either, residence and assessments for $£ 100$; of electors, residence as rate payers for a year, or assessments of $\$ 100$ for non-residents. Disqualificetions as in Portland, except insolvency.
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## COMMON SCHOOLS

Cap. 21-The L. G. in C. may appoint a Chief Superintendent of Education with a salary of $\$ 1,200$ with travelling expenses and contingencies of office, and a Clerk or asgistant with $\$ 1,000$. The L. G., ! members of
the Executive Council, President of the University and Superintendent of Education constitute a Board of Education. The L. G., 3 members of the Council and Superintendent (who acts as Secretary) form a a quorum. Its duties are-1. To provide a training and model school, and appoint a Principal-salary $\$ 1,000$, and make allowances not exceeding $\$ 24$ each to pupil teachers in attendance. 2. To appoint 14 inspectors of schools, $\$ 4,000$ being granted them as remuneration (as far practicable each county to be an inspection district) and to prescribe their qualifications and duties. 3. To divide the Province into school districts -none to have less than 50 resident children between 5 and 16 years old, unless it contain 4 square miles. 4. To make regulations for the organization, Government and discipline of schools, their classification and that of teachers, to appoint examiners and grant or cancel licenses. 5. To prescribe text books and apparatus \&c., and plans for school houses. 6 To determine appeals from Inspectors. 7. To make regulations for the distribution of school moneys; and 8general regulations. The Superintendent, under the board, has a general supervision of the Inspectors and schools, and enforces the Act and regulations. He apportions schools moneys, withholding the allowance from those making false or insufficient returns. He furnishes the clerks of peace with the nos. and boundaries of districts within their counties, and inspectors, teachers and trustees, with the law and regulations, and he reports annually. The duties of the Inspectors are to examine semi-annually, and report upon the schools and see to the execution of the law and regulations, to hear complaints respecting the election of Trustees, and report annually what districts should have a special grant on account of poverty. The salaries of teachers are provided for from the Provincial grant, the county school fund and district assessments. Out of this latter also all further local expenses are paid,-the Trustees having the right to borrow maney for not more than 7 years for the erection of school houses. The Provincial grant is-for male teachers, 1st class, $\$ 150$; do., 2nd do., $\$ 120$; do., 3rd do., \$110. Female do., 1st do., \$110; do., 2nd do., $\$ 90$; and 3rd do. $\$ 70$. Assistant teachers, teaching in separate rooms not less than 4 hours per diem to receive half stipend. Payments half yearly-rateably according to time the teacher has satisfactorily taught. After 5 years, they shall receive, for male teachers, 1st class, $\$ 110 ; 2$ nd do., $\$ 80$; 3rd do., $\$ 60$. Female do., 1st class, $\$ 70$; 2nd do., $\$ 50$; 3rd do., $\$ 40$; but with á premium added, for 1st rank, of $\$ 40$; 2nd do., 25 ; 3rd do., $\$ 10$. A tax equal to 30 cts. per head on the inhabitants of each county is added to the county rates and levied with them and held when collected by the Co. Treasurer, subject to the order of the Superintendent. Half this amount is apportioned by the latter semi-annually among the trustees of schools kept according to law, $-\$ 20$ to each teacher and the balance according to the number of pupils in attendance. Any other necessary sum, to be decided on in school meeting, shall be raised in each district-each male resident being liable to a poll tax of $\$ 1$, the remainder to be raised by assessment (according to the parish assessment list) on all the real and personal estate within the district and the income of residents. Persons may be exempted from the rate for poverty,

## because their children are deaf and dumb, or

 because they are so distant from a school that their children cannot attend. Poor districts mav receive not more than onethird more from the provincial grants per teacher, and one-third more per scholar from the county fund. The rate-payers of the district, in an annual school meeting held on the 2nd Tuesday of January elect, in the first place 3 Trustees, one going out at the end of 1 year, one at the end of 2, and the other and all future trustees serving for 3 years, one only being elected thereafter at.each annual meeting. The rate-payers also elect an auditor of school accounts. Special meetings may be called by the Trustees to fill a vacancy or for any purpose except voting further money. It can only be called for that purpose on requisition of a majority of the rate-payers. In case of a failure to elect or a vacancy not filled up as above, the Inspector appoints on requisition of 7 ratepayers. The Trustees are a body corporate and are vested with all the school property of the district. They may expend the moneys raised for the acquisition of land necessary, the erection of school hriuses, and purchase of furniture, apparatus, \&c. They may expropriate land necessary for a school lot not larger than forty square rods, with a school site (in rural districts at le ast 10 rods from any other house)-the seleetion subject to the approval of the Inspector. The price to be fixed thy a jury of five, empannelled by a J. $\mathbf{P}$ for the purpose. It is the duty of the Trustees to provide school privileges free of charge for all persons from 5 to 20 years of age in the district. They may expel pupils reported by the teacher for persistent disobedience or vice. They muct visit the school once a month. If parents do not provide proper books for pupils, the Trustees may do so at their expense; but poor persons may be exempted. The Auditor audits the account of the Trustees 2 weeks before the annual meeting, reporting to it. Incase a district establishes a superior school with a teacher reported competent by the Inspector, and raise $\$ 200$ or upwards for his support, a like sumf not exceeding $\$ 300$, may be paid from the provincial funds, but not more than one can be so supported in a parish. The Superintendent may give a sum (but not exceeding $\$ 20$ per an.) equal to one-balf the amount raised in the district for a school Library. The Trustees of a county Grammar school may unite with a district to maintain it. For the next two years no proceedings may be had in any Court to set aside proceedings of a school meeting for irregularity, \&c., but an appeal lies to the Inspector and from him to the Superintendent. After that time the County Judge will have jurisdiction. The cities of St. John and Fredericton each form a separate school district. The L. G. appoints 3 Trustees, one of whom is chairman and the Common Council 4 others. They may appoint a Secretary at a salary of $\$ 800$. They may borrow money on 25 ynars, 6 p.c. debentures, for the purchase of sites and erection of school houses-not to exceed $\$ 100,000$ for St. John, or $\$ 10,000$ for Fredericton. They notify the Councils of the amounts required to be raised for school purposes, each year, provious to the order of assessment for general purposes,-but this is not to exceed twice the amount received in the previous year for schools from the Province and County. The Council thereupon levy it with their other rates including the $\$ 1$ poll tax as elsewhere. They maymake annual arrangements with proprietors of existing schools, but can only give them public funds if they submit to the Act and make their schools free. The Council appoints 2 auditors of school accounts. Any incorporated town may, if the Town Council decide to ask for it at a special meeting, come under these regulations for the citiesthe maximum amount to be raised by loan to be $\$ 40,000$ payable in 10 years. The Act comes into force on 1st January, 1872.
cap. 22-Another Crrcuit Court shall be held in KING's CoUnty on the 4th Tuesday of February each year.

Cap. 23-The Corporation of ST. JoHN may levy Top Wharfage on any articles landed on or shipped from the wharves held by itand may exempt any articles from. such wharfage. This is not to affect the franchises acquired by the Western Extension of the European and North American R. R. Co., or the Carleton Branch Railway Co.

Cap. 24-Authorizes the J. P. for CharLotte County to erect a Lock-up House at Welchpool. in the Parish of Campo Bello, and raise $\$ 600$ for the purpose, by assessment. Prisoners (including seamen, violating marine laws) may be committed there for 48 hours, or longer if the weather renders communication with St. Andrews unsafe or impossible.

Cap. 25-Amends the law relating to the General Pubitc hospital of St. John and other Public Institutions there. The Annual Statement of their affairs is to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace in February, to be accompanied with vouchers for the inspection of the County Auditor and Grand Jury. The former shall examine and report on these as on other County and Parish accounts. The statement is to be submitted, with his report, to the Grand Jury at the March Sessions. Penalty for failure to furnish report, \&c., $\$ 2$ per day.

Cap. 26 - Amends the law respecting COMRS. OF SEWERS FORSACKVILLE. King's Marsh, now part of District 4, is to form a new District No. 7, and a Comr. is to be elected for it with the same powers as the others.
cap. 27-Amends the law respecting Assessments in St. John. The Common Council may determine on or before each 1st April, what sums, not exceeding $\$ 60,000$, shall be levied upon the rate-payers on the eastern side of the harbour, and during the present year they may levy and assess there $\$ 10,000$ more than has already been, done. Mortgages are not taxable as personal property. The mortgagor declares under oath the amount of mortgages, pays the taxes on the whole property, and obtains a certificate from the Clerk of the amt. of taxes paid on their value, and he may then deduct that from the interest payable to the mortgagee, unless otherwise agreed between the mortgagor and mortgagee.

Cap. 28-Authorizes the Senate of the UnIVERSITY of NEW BRUNSWICK to open a new road, built through their grounds at Fredericton, and close the old one alongside it, assuming possession of the land. But they must open a road from the new one to the lot occupied by Micha el Neville.

Capn. 29-Erects into a new Parish to be called Lorne all that part of the Parish of GORDON north of a line run due east and west from the lower end of Long Island, in the River Tobique. The polling place for the new Parish to be at or near Groorge Ivy's.

Cap. 30-Erects a part of the Lake DisTrict in the Parish of Harvey, in Albert, into a separate District to be known as Turner District.

Capo. 31 - Gives power to the Common CoUNCIL of ST. JoHn to make By-laws and regulations respecting the PuBlrc Wharves, Landings, \&c., for the preservation of order, \&c. Police Constables are to have the same right to arrest there for breach of any law or city by-law, without warrant, as in the city.

Cap. 32-The CITY of ST. Jonn is freed from the obligation to sell the lands from the market place in Guy's Ward eastwardly to the neck or point of land known as Fort Frederick, subject to the condition of erecting wharves and storehouses thereon, on pain of forfeiture for non-fulfilment of the condition. It may grant these lands as any others.

Cap. 33-Regulates the Storage of PetroLevM and Burning Fluids, dc., in St. JoHn and Portland. Not more than 200 gals. in not more than 5 brls. can be kept in any building within the limits of either, except as below. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and one or more members of the Fire Committee are to inspect premises and see the law complied with. The Chief Engineer is to prosecute for infractions of the law. Penalty $\$ 100$ or 3 mos. imprisonment. The Common Council, within 30 days after the passing of the Act, are to select a piece or ground of suitable dimensions which the Mayor is to lease to persons willing to erect thereon a suitable building for the storage of petroleum, \&c., or if the selection be not so made within 30 days, or the lease within 6 mos., private persons may erect a suitable build-ing-to be approved by the Council-charging not more than 10 cts. per month for 40 gals. for storage therein. Thereafter the penalties above referred to may be enforced against persons storing elsewhere.

Cap. 34-Grants the power to the Corporation of St. John to lease the Ferrics across the Harbour to the European and North American R. R. Co. (Western Extension)-and full power is granted the Co. to build and own boats and othervise exercise the franchise now belonging to the city in this respect. The Masters of the Ferry boats and Collectors of tolls are given the powers of policemen. The Co. may erect freight and passenger houses on their wharves-but not on the public wharves, \&c., without the consent of the Council.

## ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND A PROVINCIAL BOARD.

Cap. 35-Provides for the encouragement of Agriculture by means of County Societies and a Provincial Board, repealing previous Acts on the subject. Any 40 persons paying $\$ 60$ of subscription may form a County Society, and receive not less than $\$ 180$ nor more than $\$ 600$ from the Government. There may not be more than 4 in a County, nor may they receive more than $\$ 800$ in the
aggregate. None can go into operation without the sanction of the Board, and their by-laws. and regulations are subject to its approval and may be disallowed within a year. The Treasurer reports annually under oath, respecting the affairs of the Society, transmitting the report of the Secretary respecting crops, \&c., upon receipt of which and its audit and approval the Secretary of the Provincial Board reports to the L. G. in C. the amount such Society should receive, and a warrant therefor thereupon issues. The premiums awarded shall never exceed twice the amount of local subscriptions and donations, nor the allowance for salaries exceed 5 p.c. of the whole revenue. The Board may make rules respecting the management of the Societies and the grants to them. The Provincial Board is continued as now constituted, until other members are elected or appointed to replace them, Hereafter it is to consist of one delegate from each County and 2 members appointed by the $L$. G. in C. The elections are to be triennial on the 1st Wednesday in July. In counties where there is but one Society it prescribes the method-where there are more than one, the President, 1st V. P. and Secy. of each Society meet and elect. In case of vacancy by death, \&c.; or failure to elect, the L. G. in C. fills it by appointing one of the County members for the current year. The Board meets annually during the Session of the Legislature, and elect their own Chairman and a Secretary. The latter may receive a salary not over $\$ 400$. A grant of $\$ 1000$ is made annually for the expenses of the Board -and a further grant of $\$ 1000$ for a Provincial Exhibition, which may be held annually or tri-ennially at its discretion, and be open oniy to the products of the Province, to those of the whole Dominion, or of other Countries as well. It may make by-laws respecting the management of such exhibitions and the fair grounds, which will have force at any piace within 2 miles of them, and impose penalties not exceeding $\$ 20$ or 20 days imprisonment for their infringement -subject to the approval of the L. G. in C. -and appoint Constables to enforce them. The Board reports its doings annually, transmitting a digest of the reports of the Local Societies to the L. G.

Cap. 36-Authorizes the Comrs. of Sewerage and Water Supply for St. John to raise a further sum of $\$ 300,000$ upon 40 yrs. debentures, in order to lay another supply main to the Reservoir at Little River, and extend the mains and works to Loch Lomond. They must repay $\$ 620$ to the heirs of the late T. Vanghan for money advanced by him for a sewer in Princess and Carmarthen Streets, and $\$ 50$ to Marmaduke Richey, assessment for a drain which does not benefit his premises. The property of the City Corporation, not leased to other parties, is not liable for any assessment or rate for waterworks or sewers.

Cap. 37-Provides that in the Millitown DISTRICT, ST. STEPHEN, persons liable to perform labor on the roads shall instead thereof pay 50 cts. per day to be expended under a special Commissioner as in c. 16.

Cap.38-Authmrizes the CITY Cotencul OF St. John to raise $\$ 50,000$ on 4 years, 6 p . c. debentures. not less than $\$ 400$ each, to build a wharf upon the Pettingill property, and to levy an assessment on the property
on the east side of the harbour to pay the interest and a sinking fund of $\$ 600$ per an.

Capp. 39-Amends the charter of the New Bronswick R. R. Co., the line to be run from Woodstock through Carleton and Victoria to Edmundston, and from Fredericton or St. Mary's through York and Carleton on the eastern side of the St. John, the tw.o to intersect at such plaee as the Co. may decide. The surveys must be made within 2 years, the construetion leommenced within 3 years and completed within 8,-the two lines to be completed to the joint of intersection simultaneously if that from Woodstock is constructed on the east side of the river.

Cowp. 40.-Incorporates, as the Central Railway Co., F. Temple, A. Gibson, J. S. Covert, M.P.P. C. Burpee, M.P., J. Ferris, M. P.,J. L. Inches, H. G. C. Ketchum, Hon. R. D. Wilmot, E. A. Vail, M.P.P., G. Otty, M.P.P., A. MeQueen, M.P.P., J. W. Crawford, M.P.P., Hon. G'. E. Hatheway, Hon. J. A. Beckwith, R. Robiuson, M.P.P., A. Harrison, M.P.P., G. A. Bailey, E. R. Burpee, C. E., C. Maepherson, M.P.P., J. E. Moore, M.P.P., E. Williams, M.P.P., and others-to construct a R.R. from Fredericton to the head of Grand Lake in Queen's County, and thence till it interseets the European and North American Railway between Apohaqui and Salisbury. When parties do not agree to accept the price offered for their lands. the Co. applies to two J. P. Who direct the Sheriff of the County tosummon 5 jurors who, after hearing the parties, \&c., appraise said lands. The Co. to pay the amount awarded within 30 days after the next annual meeting. Public lands are taken possession of after consent obtained from the Government. All applications for land damages must be made within 12 months after taking possession. Capital $\$ 2,000,010-\$ 1,000,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$ each and $\$ 1,000,000$ in debentures to be issued in proportion to the length of R. R. constructed. The lands and property of the Co. are exempt from local taxation for 10 years after the completion of the road. The survey of the line to the head of Grand Lake must be made within 2 years, the construction begun within 4 , and it must be completed within 6, or the charter is torfeited.

Capp.41-Authorizes the City Council of Fredericton to issue 6 p. c. debentures for $\$ 50,000$ payable in 2 to 30 years. The proepeds to be used in paying and taking up the Railway debentures issued under 30 V., c. 65, and 31 V., c. 31 . After one month's notice in the newspapers calling in any such debentures the interest on them shall cease. The Council may levy a rate not exceeding $\$ 3,000$ for a sinking fund.

Capg. 42-Authorizes the Corporation of Fredericton to subscribe for stock in the New Brunswick R. R. Co., from that city to Riviere du Loup or in the Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Co., not exceeding $\$ 25,000$, and pay for the sume in 6 p.c. debentures, payable in-10 to 40 years at par.

Cap. 43-Authorizes the sessions for VICTORIA COUNTY to borrow $\$ 100,000$ to be used in aiding the construction of the N. B. Railway Co. through York, Carleton and Victoria, provided it touch the River St. John near the Grand Falls in the latter County. The proceeds of the debentures for $\$ 50,000$
may be given to the Co. or subscribed for stock therein-debentures issued at 6 p .c. interest and to be payable in 30 years or less. They are exempt from local taxation. The sessions must assess for the amount of interest and $l_{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c. sinking fund annually. The other $\$ 50,000$ ishall not be borrowed, subscribed or given till after approved by the rate-payers, at a meeting called by the high Sheriff, upon a requisition of 50 of them.

Cap. 44-Authorises the Municipality of York County to take stock not exceed$\$ 100,000$ in a Co. incorporated for the construction of a trunk railway from Edmuridston in Victoria by the most direct, practicable route on the east side of the St: John, by the way of the Keswick Valley to St. Mary's, and thence to Fredepicton by a bridge across that river, and not lower down than the mouth of the Nashwaak river, and to issue 6 p . c. 3 years debenture therefor. Subscription to be paid in debentures at par, to be handed over after the line has been surveyed and loeated to the satisfaction of the County Council, in amounts of $\$ 2,000$ per mile, graded, from St. Mary's towards Edmundston, the interest and a sinking fund of $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. to be levied annually upon the rate payers.

Cag. 45 - Authorizes the Houlton Branch Railway Co. to issue 6 p.c. 20 years debentures, to the amount of $\$ 100,000$, to be registered with the Registrar of Carleton.

Cap. 4B-Authorizes the Victoria Hotel Co. of ST. JoHN, to issue 6 p. c. 20 years debentures, to the extent of $\$ 20,000$, to be a first charge on the property of the Co. The debentures are to be registered with the Registrar of St. John. The Directors may apply any surplus income over current expenses and interest of such debentures to payment of the principal. The debentures to be exempt from local tax for ' 10 years.

Cap. 47-Incorporates, as the CAMPO BelLo HoTex Co., the Hon. J. J. RobinsonOwen, J. Farmer, J. Brown and others, with right to acquire such real estate in the Parish of Campo Bello as they may require. Capital $\$ 20,000$, in shares of $\$ 10$. The Co. to be organized when 500 shares are subscribed. They may issue 6 p . c. debentures for $\$ 5,000$, to be a first charge on the Co.'s property, and registered with the Registrar of Charlotte. The Directors may employ the surplus as in last chapter. The debentures to be exempt from local tax.

Cap. 48-Establishes as a Common Field a portion of the marsh land in Hillsborough, in Albert, to be known as Middle Field.

Casp. 49-Incorporates, as the ST. MARTIN'S and UPHAM R. R. Co., W. H. Rourke, J. C. Upham, J. McC. Snow, and others, to construct a R. R. from St. Martin's, Quaco Harbour, Bay of Fundy, through the Parishes of 'St. Martins, Upham and Hampton, to the European and North*American R. R. Station. Capital $\$ 250,000$, in shares of $\$ 10$, with power of increase to $\$ 300,000$. Co. to be organized when $\$ 20,000$ have been subscribed. Municipal and other corporations may subscribe stock and be represented at meetings of the Co. $6 \mathrm{f} . \mathrm{c}$. interest may be paid on sums called up, till completion of the road. Expropriation of lands as in cap. 40. The Co. may acquire and hold any land
in or near their line necessary for their purposes. They may buy, transport and sell firewood. The debentures issued for loans are, after registration, a mortgage or hypothec on their real estate. The road must be commenced within 2 years, and completed within 5 , or the charter is forfeited.

Cap. 50-Authorizes the erection of a Gate across the road near the mouth of GRIMROSS Creer, Queen's County, leading from the wharf to the main highway, by the owner or owners of lands through which it passes.

Cap. 51 -Incorporates, as the ST. ANDrew's Hotel Co., J. W. Street, H. OSborne, R. Robertson and others. Capital, $\$ 20,000$, in shares of $\$ 10$-with other provisions as in 'cap. 47. The Sessions for Charlotte County may sell to the Co. part of the Eastern Commons, St. Andrews.

Cap. 52-Amends the charter of the WoodsTock R. R. Co. It may mortgage its property for $\$ 30,000$, bearing interest at 7 p. c., and all mortgages for any amounts loaned under this Act are to have equal rank. The Town Council of Woodstock may loan \$20,000 on such mortgages, issuing 6 p. c. debentures therefor, if approved by a majority of the rate-payers. The Co. may sell their road or amalgamate with another Co. The lease made on 4th April, 1871, to W. Todd and others, is declared valid.' The calls on stock, not heretofore legally made, may be enforced after four weeks' notice in the Royal Gazette, and a newspaper in Carleton Co.

Cap. 53-Amends the charter of the ALbert R. R. Co. The Albert County Sessions may borrow $\$ 40,000$, to be paid over to the Co. at the rate of $\$ 1,500$ for each mile successively graded and ready for the rails up to 20 miles-the balance when the road is completed. 6 p. c. debentures for sums not less than $\$ 100$ each may be issuec, payable in 5 to 30 years. The Sessions may levy a rate annually on Hillsborough, Hopewell and Harvey, for the interest and $\$ 4,000$ of the principal-the total not less than $\$ 1$ per poll. Debentures, whether due or not, may be called in through the Royal Gazette-the interest ceasing thereafter. This Act is only to come into effect when approved by the votes of the rate-payers of the above Parishes, nor will the aid be then available unless the road runs from the E. and N. A. Railway it Westmoreland to a place of shipment on Shepody Bay in Hopewell or Harvey.
Cap. 54-The same Sessions may raise $\$ 30,000$ in like manner, for the same object assessing the whole County for the interest and $\$ 2,000$ of principal each year,-the rate per poll not being less than 50 cts . The amount to be paid over in sums of $\$ 5,000$ for each section of 5 miles successively graded and nade ready for the rails up to 20 ,- -the balance on completion. Other provisions as in cap. 53.

Cap. 55-The Polling Place in Canning, Queen's County, is hereafter at C. W. Albright's.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Cap. 56 - Amends the Act respecting Building societies. Any number of persons may form a Society, subscribing for shares of not over $\$ 400$ in amount. Societiles may purchase and hold real estate, erect
houses and other buildings thereon, and lease or sell the same. A Society becomes incorporated when its rules are certified or confirmed and filed with the Clerk of the Peace. All property of the Co. is vested in the Committee of Management or Directors. There may be 3 classes of shares, viz. monthly investing shares, paid up investing shares, and capitalized shares or stock. Nothing is paid on the two former until the amount or value has been realized, matured or capitalized. When capitalized, such shares are no longer withdrawable, but transferable as any permanent stock,-money may be received on deposit on security of the Society's property and it may pay interest thereon,--the amount, however, not to exceed three-fourths of the accrued value of the in vesting shares and capital stock. The "St. John Building Society and Investment Fund," and the "Provincial Land and Building Society and Savings Fund," established under 10 V., c. 83 , and 29 V., c. 22, come under this Act. The former is to be known as the St. John Building Society, the latter as the Provincial Building Society.

Cap. 57-Incorporates, as the St. Joun Real estate and Búllding Co., J. M. Robinson, J. B. Buston, N. S. Berton, F. B. Robinson and others, for the purpose of building houses, \&c., in St. John, and leasing the same. Carital $\$ 50,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. The shares may be divided into two classes, $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$, and a preferential interest or dividend, not exceeding 7 p.c., be given to holders of the former, by a vote of a majority of the shareholders,-who may make the payment thereof a first charge on the property of the Co. The holders of class A shares may not receive more than 7 p. c. dividend until those of class $B$ have received 6 p.c.

Cap. 58-Authorizes the Sessions of the County of Kent to sell the lands in RicirrBucto granted to them on the 18th February, 1869, in trust for public uses, by auction, after 60 days' notice,- -the proceeds to be used as other County funds. No sale to be made at less than 56 cts. per acre.

Cap. 59-Authorizes the Sessions of Charlotte County to borrow,-on the credit of that part of St. Andrews which lies to the southward of the line running parallel with the south side of Harriet Street, extending from the harbour of St. Andrews eastward$1 y$ to the shore of inner Passamaquoddy Bay-a sum of $\$ 5,000$, issuing 6 p. c. 20 years debentures therefor, and to assess the property in that district annually for the interest and 5 p.c. of the principal. But this Act is not to come into force until consented to by a vote of the rate-payers, that the money raised shall be expended in aiding the St. Andrews Hotel Co., either by a bonus or stock subscription. If stock be taken the J. $\mathbf{P}$. may elect one of the Directors.

Cap. 60-Amends the Act to divide the Parish of ST. STEPHENS and erect a separate district and corporation for ecclesiastical purposes, under the title of the Trinity Mission Church. All male persons of 21 and over, residing in that or an adjoining Parish, being pew-holders, who have paid $\$ 4$ or more in aid of the funds of the Mission, who are also members of the Church of England not stated attendants upon its worship; may vote or be elected Warden or Vestryman.

Cap. 61-Nnables the Rector, Churchwiardens and Vestry of Trinity CHURCH, ST. JOHN, to dispose of part of the burying ground belonging to them in Portland-it being unfit for that purpose.

Cap. 62-Incorporates, as the Miramichi Steam Navigation Co., the Hon. W. Muirhead, T. F. Gillespie, M.P.P., X. S. Caie, M.P.P., S. H. Napier, M.P.P., W. Montgomery, M.P.P., J. C. Gough, M.P.P., M. Adams, M.P.P., W. M. Kelly; M.P.P., Hon. J. Ferguson and others, for the purpose of constructing, running, \&c., one or more steamers or other vessels between the ports on the Miramichi River and those within N.B. on the Gulf of St , Lawrence. Capital $\$ 10,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$. The Co. to be organized when 10 p.c. is paid in; and this must be done within 3 years or the charter lapses.

Cap. 63-Alters the division line between the Parishes of Stodiolm and Havelock, in King's County.

## EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Cap. 64-Authorizes the payment to the President of the Legislative Council of $\$ 600$ for the Session, and the same sum to the Speaker of the Assembly, for this and other Sessions of this Legislature,-and $\$ 4$ to each member of either House for each day's attendance, and $\$ 4$ for each day's travel to ard from Fredericton, 20 miles belng reckoned a day's travel.

Cap. 65-Amends the charter of the ColLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH, in Westmoreland. The Rev. C. Lefebvre, President; the Rev. J. E. Geoffrion, Vice-President; the Rev. E. P. Lecours, Steward, are to form such corporation, with power to increase their number to 5.

Cap. 66.-Enables the President and directors of the Home For AGED FEMALES in ST. JoHn to hold real and personal estate to the value of $\$ 50,000$.

Cap. 67-Incorporates as the SACKVILLE Cheese manufacturing Co., R. Chase, J. Sears, J. H. Anderson, and others. Capital $\$ 1,000$, in shares of $\$ 50$, with power to increase to $\$ 4,000$. First meeting to be held after 20 days notice on the 1st June, 1871. Annual meeting thereafter on the second Tuesday in March. The directors must hold 5 shares.

Cap. 68-Incorporates as the SUSSEX INSTITUTE Co., for the purpose of erecting a hall for public purposes and amusements, G. H. White, T. C. Peters, C. McLean and others. May hold real estate not exceeding $\$ 10,000$. Capital $\$ 5,000$.

Cap. 69-Incorporates as the Periticodiac ACADEMY, A. I. Killam, H. Humphrey, H. Davidson, and others. May hold real estate to the annual value of $£ 1000$.

Cojo. 70-Authorizes the County Councit OF CARLETON to levy an assessment on the Parish; of Northampton, not exceeding $\$ 300$ for the purpose of erecting a public hall therein.

Cap. 71-Authorizes the Sessions of Gloucester to levy an assessment on the Parish of CARAQUET, not exceeding $\$ 800$, for the purpose of constructing a WHARF,- $\$ 400$ to be raisedin each of 2 years.

Cap. 72-Authorizes ther. R . $\mathrm{C} .{ }^{\text {"Bishop"OF }}$ Ghatham to dispose of a lot of land in Richibucto willed to him by Hugh Nowlan, and two others in the village of Kingston in the parish of Richibucto, willed to him loy Cain Spellain,-The proceeds of the first to be applied according, to said Nowlan'siwill.

Cap. 73.-Authorizes the Rector, Churchwardens and vestry of St. PaUl's Chreh, ST. JoHn County, to take the bequestion the late Ann Simonds-for the purpose of giving to poor respectable unmarried females over 50 years of age in St. John or Portland the sum of $f 10$ each per an., i and anypother property bequeathed them for pious_or charitable uses.

Cap. 74-Amends the charter of the Sr. JOHN ACADEAY OF MUSIC, $;$ permitting the shareholders to increase the capital stock to $\$ 30,000$ in shares of $\$ 20$.

Cap. 75-Vests in the R. C. Bishop or St. JoHN, in trust, lands and other property; devised by the late Catherine Moran to the Roman Catholic poor and the Roman Car tholic"Orphan Asylum.

## 

 CHURCH SOCIETY lands granted by letters Patent of 2nd August 1837 to the Chief Jass tice, Archdeacon, Secretary, AttorneyGeneral and Solicitor General in trust to be conveyed to the Corporations of the Church of England in the parishes where the same lie, being 29 tracts in all, in the Parishes of Wickham and Brunswick, in Queen's County, Kingsclear in York, Wicklow, Andover, Kent and Perth (3) in Carleton, Addington, New Bandon, Saumarez (3) in Gloucester, Northesk (2), Alnwick (2), Blisstield and Nelson in Northumberland, Salisbury (3), Coverdale, (2) Moreton (2), Hopewell and Botisford in Westmoreland, altogether comprising 9,731 acres.

Cap. 77-Incorporates as the Moosepath DRIVING PARK AS'Socration, in St. John County, T. Furlong, T. B. Barker, G. R. Pugsley and others. Capital $\$ 8,000$ in shares of \$100. Annual meeting on lst Monday in January.

Cap. 78.-Authorizes the TRUSTEES OF ST: ANDREW'S CHURCH, CAMPBELLTON, in Restigouche to sell lands held by them in said parish, and invest the proceeds in other lands or a Parṣonage or both.

## MANITOBA.

(List of Bills Assentedto, 3rd May, 1871.)

1-An Act to establish a Supreme Court in the Province of Manitoba and for other purposes therein mentioned.
2-An Act for the keeping of the public Accounts in Canada currency.
3-An Act respecting the Office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
4-An Act to make valid a certain copy of the Hudson Bay Company's plans of Survey and for other purposes.

5-An Act for the prevention of frauds and perjuries.
6-An Áct relating to wills.
7-An Act relating to parish assessments. 8-An Act relating to the sale of real estate under Execution.
9-An Act relating to deeds by married women.
10-An Act relating to Connty assessments.
11-An Act relating to Highways.
12-An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Boniface.
13-An Act to incorporate the Bishop of the Church of England Diocese of Rupert's Land.

14-An Act to incorporate St. John's College.

15--An Act to prevent the deposit of manure on the banks of rivers.

16-An Act relating to travelling on Highways.

17-An Act to incorporate the North West
General Manufacturing and Investment Company of Manitoba.
18-An Act to incorporate the College of St. Boniface.

19-An Act to regulate the limits of electoral Divisions.
20-An Act relative to Ferries in Manitoba.
21-The Masters and Servants Act.
22-An Act relating to the performance of Statute Labor.
$23-$ An Act relating to the registration of deeds.

21 -An Act to regulate the administration of Intestate Estates.
25-An Act for enforcing the better observance of the Sabbath.

20-An Act concerning horses at pasture.
27-An Act respecting licenses.
28-An Act to impose a tax on Dogs in this
Province.
29-An Act relating to Homesteads.
30-An Act concerning stray animals.
31-An Act relating to the Police.
$32-A n$ Act to regulate the admission to the study and practice of Law in the Province of Manitoba.
33-An Actin reference to certain apimals going at large at certain seasons.

34 An Act to incorporate the Manitoba
Brick and Pottery Company.
35-An Act for the destruction of Canada Thistles.

36-An Act to abolish Slaughter Houses in Winnipeg.

37-An Act authorizing appointment of Magistrates and Coroners.
$38-$ An Act to establish a system of educat
tion in this Province.
39-An Act to incorporate the Manitobei Brewery Company.
40-An Act respecting the issuing of licenses and for other purposes.
41-An Act relating to Medical Practitioners in this Province.

42-An Act respecting the Statutes of Manitoba.
43-An Act to provide for defraying certain' expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

## List of Bills reserved for the signification of the

 pleasure of the Governor General.44-An Act to authorize the construction of a Telegraph Line in this Province.
45-An Act to incorporate the Red River Bridge Company.
46-An Act to incorporate the Westerm Railway of Manitoba.
47-An Act to empower the Lieutenant Governor in Council to authorize the construction of certain railways in the Province.

Movement of Population from Europe to Aderica.
The movement of population from Europe to America during the last fifty years is one of the most remarkable facts of modern history.
From the British Islands alone during the last 56 years there has been an exodus of
table showing the Total Emigration from the United Kingdom from the Years 1815 to 1870 INCLUSIVE.

| Years. | North American Colonies. | United States. | Australia and New Zealand. | All other places. | Totals for each year. | Total for five years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1815. | 680 | 1,209 | * | 192 | 2,081 |  |
| 1816. | 3,370 | 9,022 | * | 118 | 12,510 |  |
| 1817. | 9,797 | 10,280 |  | 557 | 20,634 | 97,799 |
| 1818. | 15,136 | 12,429 | * | 222 | 27,787 |  |
| 1819. | 23,534 | 10,674 | * | 579 | 34,787 |  |
| 1820. | 17,921 | 6,745 | * | 1,063 | 25,729 |  |
| 1821. | 12,955 | 4,958 |  | 384 | 18,297 |  |
| 1822... | 16,013 | 4,137 | * | 279 | 20,489 | 95,030 |
| 1823. | 11,355 | 5,032 |  | 163 | 16,550 |  |
| 1824. | 8,774 | 5,152 | * | 99 | 14,025 |  |
| 1825. | 8,741 | 5,551 | 485 | 114 | 14,891 |  |
| 1826. | 12,818 | 7,063 | 903 | 116 | 20,900 |  |
| 1827. | 12,648 | 14,526 | 715 | 114 | 28,003 | 121,084 |
| 1828. | 12,084 | 12,817 | 1,056 | 135 | 26,092 |  |
| 1829. | 13,307 | 15,678 | 2,016 | 197 | 31,198 |  |
| 1830. | 30,574 | 24,887 | 1,242 | 204 | 56,907 |  |
| 1831. | 58,067 | 23,418 | 1,561 | 114 | 83,160 |  |
| 1882. | 66,359 | 32,872 | 3,733 | 196 | 103,140 | 381,956 |
| 1833. | 28,808 | 29,109 | 4,093 | 517 | 62,527 |  |
| 1834. | 40, 460 | 33,074 | 2,800 | 288 | 76,222 |  |
| 1835. | 15,573 | 26,720 | 1,860 | 325 | 44,478 |  |
| 1836. | 34,226 | 37,774 | 3,124 | 293 | 75,417 |  |
| 1837. | 29,884 | 36,770 | 5,054 | 326 | 72,034 | 287, 058 |
| 1838. | ¢577 | 14,332 | 14,021 | 292 | 33,222 |  |
| 1839. | 88.58 | 33,536 | 15,786 | 227 | 62,207 |  |
| 1840. | 32,293 | 40,642 | 15,850 | 1,958 | 90743 |  |
| 1841. | 38,164 | 45,017 | 32,625 | 2,786 | 118,592 |  |
| 1842. | 54,123 | 63,852 | 8,534 | 1,835 | 128,344 | 465,577 |
| 1843. | 23,518 | 28,335 | 3,478 | 1,881 | 57,212 |  |
| 1844. | 22,924 | 43,660 | 2,229 | 1.873 | 70,686 |  |
| 1845. | 31,803 | 58.538 | 830 | 2,330 | 93,501 |  |
| 1846. | 43,439 | 82,239 | 2,347 | 1,826 | 129,851 |  |
| 1847. | 109,680 | 142,154 | 4,949 | 1,487 | 258,270 | 1,029,209 |
| 1848. | 31,065 | 188,233 | 23,904 | 4,887 | 218,0¢9 |  |
| 1849. | 41,367 | 219,450 | 32,191 | 6,490 | 299,498 |  |
| 1850 | 32,961 | 223,078 | 16,037 | 8,773 | 280,849 |  |
| 1851. | 42,605 | 267,357 | 21,532 | 4,472 | 335,966 |  |
| 1852. | 32,873 | 244,261 | 87,881 | 3,749 | 368,764 | 1,698,945 |
| 1853. | 34,522 | 230, 885 | 61,401 | 3,129 | 329,937 |  |
| 1854. | 43,761 | 193,065 | 83,237 | 3,366 | 322,429 |  |
| 1855. | 17,966 | 103,414 | 52,309 | 3,118 | 176,807 |  |
| 1856. | 16,378 | 111,837 | 44,584 | 3,755 | 176,554 |  |
| 1857. | 21,001 | 126,905 | 61,248 | 3,721 | 212,875 | 800,610 |
| 1858. | 9,704 | 59,716 | 39,295 | 5,257 | 113,972 |  |
| 1859. | 6,689 | 70,303 | 31,013 | 12,427 | 120,432 |  |
| 1860. | 9,786 | .87,500 | 24,302 | 6,881 | 128,469 |  |
| 1861. | -2,767 | 49,761 | 23,738 | 5,561 | 91,770 |  |
| 1862. | 15,522 | 58,706 | 41,843 | 5,143 | 121,214 | 774,111 |
| 1868. | 18,083 | 146.813 | 53,054 | 5,808 | 223,708 |  |
| 1864. | 12,721 | 147,042 | 40,942 | 8,105 | 208,000 |  |
| 1865. | 17,211 | 147,258 162,000 | 37,283 | 8,049 6,530 | 209,801 204,882 |  |
| 1866. | 13,255 | 161,000 159,275 | 21,097 14,466 | 6,530 6,709 | 201,882 |  |
| 1867. | 15,503 | 159,275 155,532 | 14,466 12,809 | 6,709 | 195,953 | 1,064,988 |
| 18689. | 21,062 33,891 | 155,532 | 12,809 14,901 | 6,922 | 196,225 |  |
| 1869 | 33,891 35,295 | 196,075 | 17,065 | 8,505 | 256,940 |  |
| Total | 1,391,771 | 4,472,672 | 988,423 | 160,771 | 7,013,637 |  |
| Emirration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources, that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Movinctant or Populaation to the

## UNITED STATES.

The movement of population from Great Britain and other countries towards the United States, during the last half century, has been greater than that towards all other parts of the world put together. Bat the law af density now comes in; and the best parts of the lands of the United States are in fact at present taken up. The pr obability, therefore, is, that for the next 50 years the great movement of population will be to the newly acquired North West territory of the 10pminion.

The figures of the movement of population into the United States are not only very interesting, but they present one of the most remarkable facts of modern civilization, the total =umber of the influx being nearly $8,000,000$ pers:ons, about a million more than the emigrants who left the British Islands altogether; and not very far from double the number of those who sailed from the British Islands for the United States during that period. The actual number of those who sailed direet from the British Jslands for the United States from 1815 to 1870, being 4,472672.

The following are the figures:-

A Stathment, by Occupations, of the number of Passengers arrived in the United States for the fifty-one years ended December 31, 1870. (The DATES ARE LNĆLUSIVE.)

| Oicupations. | Prior to 1820. | $\begin{gathered} 1820 \text { to } \\ 1830 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1831 \text { to } \\ & 1840 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1841 \text { to } \\ 1850 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1851 \text { to } \\ 1860 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1861 \text { to } \\ 1870 . \end{gathered}$ | Aggregote. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laborurers. |  | 10,230 | 53,169 | 281,229 | 527,639 | 526,199 | 1,398,516 |
| Farmeris |  | 15,005 | 88,240 | 256,880 | 404,712 | 211,742 | 976,579 |
| Mechanics, not spe- cified............. |  | 6,805 | 56,582 | 161,411 | 179,726 | 163,994 | 571,518 |
| Merchants . . . . . . . . . |  | 19,434 | 41,881 | 46,388 | 124,149 | 94,200 | 326,052 |
| Servants |  | 1,327 | 2,571 | 24,533 | 21,058 | 91,204 | 140,698 |
| Miners |  | , 341 | 368 | 1,735 | 37,523 | 52,214 | 92,181 |
| Mariners |  | 4,995 | 8,004 | 6,398 | 10,087 | 18,788 | 48,272 |
| Clerks. |  | 882 | 1,148 | 1,065 | 792 | 18,128 | 20,010 |
| Weavers \& spinners. |  | 2,987 | 6,600 | 1,303 | 717 | 8,233 | 14,790 |
| Physiciang .......... |  | 805 | 1,959 | 2,116 | 2,229 | 8,244 | 10,353 |
| Seamstresses, dressmakers \& milliners |  | 413 | 1,672 | 2,096 | 1,065 | 3,405 | 8,651 |
| Clergymen . . . . . . . . . |  | 415 | , 932 | 1,559 | 1,420 | 3,117 | 7,443 |
| Bakers. |  | 583 | 569 | 28 | 92 | 6,766 | 8,038 |
| Artists. |  | 139 | 513 | 1,223 | 615 | 3,669 | 6,159 |
| Butchers |  | 329 | 432 | 76 | 108 | 5,651 | 6,596 |
| Tailors |  | 983 | 2,252 | 65 | 834 | 4,786 | 8,420 |
| Shocmakers |  | 1,109 | 1,966 | 63 | 336 | 4,563 | 8,037 |
| Manufacturers |  | 175 | 107 | 1,883 | 1,005 | 1,400 | 4,520 |
| Lawyers |  | 244 | 461 | 831 | 1,140 | 1,545. | 4,221 |
| Masons. . |  | 793 | 1,435 | 24 | 58 | 4,682 | 6,992 |
| Engineers |  | 226 | , 311 | 654 | 825 | 1,738 | 3,754 |
| Teachers |  | 275 | 267 | 832 | 154 | 2,109 | 3,687 |
| Millers. |  | 199 | 189 | 33 | 210 | 648 | 1,279 |
| Painters |  | 232 | 369 | 8 | 38 | 1,484 | 2,131 |
| Printers . |  | 179 | 472 | 14 | 40 | 512 | 1,217 |
| Musicians |  | 140 | 165 | 236 | 188 | 612 | 1,341 |
| Actors. |  | 183 | 87 | 233 | 85 | 268 | 856 |
| Hatters |  | 187 | 114 | 1 | .4 | 102 | 258 |
| Other occupations .:- |  | 5,466 | 4,004 | 2,892 | 13,844 | 7,972 | 34,178 |
| Occupations not stated, and without occupation | -250,030 | 101,412 | 363,255 | ©69,411 | 1,544,494 | 1,572,988 | 4,801,537 |
| Total .............. <br> Deduct citizens of the | 250,000 | 176,473 | 610,086 | 1,768,175 | 2,874,687 | 2,808,913 | 8,518,334 |
| United States |  | 21,019 | 40,961 | 54,924 | 276,473 | 317,462 | 714,469 |
| Aliens | 250,000 | 151,821 | 599,125 | 1,713,251 | 2,598,214 | 2,491,451 | 7,803,865 |

## *Estimated.

The preceding table is taken from an official Report of Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at. Washington (with which the Fditor of the Parr Book has been kindly furnished) and from which we glean the following further facts:-

Prior to the year 1820 no official records were kept in the United States of the influx of foreign population. But the population of the colonies at the commencement of the revolutionary war has been generally estimated at 3,000,000. Mr. Young thinks that
as many as one third of these were born on the other side of the Atlantic, while the pacents of a large number of the remainder wro emong the early immigrants.
The agrecrato number of immigrants who arived in the United States, between Octojer 1st, 1819, and December 31st, 1870, was $7,43,8 i 50 ;$ cnl if to this number is added the $2,5!, 900$ c3timated as arriving previous to the irst named dete, the total number of aliens who lave been permanently added to the porclation since the formation of the United States Government may thus be stated at 7,8:3,8,865.
As regards nationality the [number of 3 -, 851,833 , or little more than half, are stated to be of British origin.
The number of Germans is stated to be 2 267,500, about two-thirds of the remainder, after deducting the British.
The Scandinavians number 153,928. The Scandinavian immigration-only began to set in a few years ago.
The number from France during the perickl mentioned was 245,81.2.
The Asiatic immigration is stated at 109, 502. A peculiarity of the Chinese emigration is the small number of women, it not being more than seven per cent. of the whole, a fact which so far does not seem to indicate the permanency of a pure Mongolian race ${ }^{\text {in }}$ America. It is, however, true that the family as such may come in process of time to emigrate. And in this event a regular exodus of the Mongolian race to this continent would be fraught with very selious consequences, for they would come like locusts.

Besides the large numbers we have given, there has been a thick scattering of immigrants into the UnitedStates from Paraguay, Barbary, Iceland, Syria, Abyssinia, Egypt, and the Canary Islands.
But the large numbers of the arrivals are not the only remarkable features of this iarge movement of population. Of course in so great a mass of people the widest contrasts in kind and value to the country to which they have gone are presented. It is walculated by Mr. Young that those who enFage in agriculture have been of the greatest ralue.
Dut on the other hand it is impossible to sonceal the enormous value to the new world of large masses of skilled labourers Tr': 10 have given it the benefit of their edusition and training received in the old world w thout repayment of any of the cost.
It is calculated (deducting the women and ci ildren who pursue no occupation) that about 46 per cent. of the whole of the immi-
grants had been trained in the various pursuits of life; and this has constituted an immense army of workmen.

Nearly one half of these were skilled artisans who had acquired their several trades under the regular system of close apprenticeship of the old world, giving to the new the advantages of this valuable education. The aggregate amount of that cost to them under the system by which they attained their education cannot be accurately estimated, but it is undoubtedly very large. And this amount the new world has obtained for nothing. It is one great cause of its rapid prosperity.
About ten per cent. of the arrivals within the period mentioned, consisted of merchants and traders, who brought with them in the aggregate a very large amount of capital; together with very valuable business experience.

There were a smaller number of professional men and artists, embracing architects, engineers and inventors, men of thorough training and high talents, who have contributed, not only material, but artistic and intellectual wealth; and so have brought another kind of value that cannot be estimated, but undoubtedly a very great value to the new world.
Twenty-five per cent. of the whole were under the age of 15 years, and about 15 per cent. over 40 years; leaving upwards of 60 per cent. in the prime of life at the time of their arrival, and prepared to enter at once on their several industrial; artistio or mercantile pursuits.
About 60 per cent. of the whole of the arrivals were males; but the sexes of the Irish immigrants were more equally divided, the females being over 45 per cent. of the whole of these.
It is calculated by Mr. Young, that in the United States, the average wages of unskilled labourers amount to about $\$ 400$ for each indıvidual per annum.
The annual expenditure of the family of a labourer consisting of two adults and two small children is officially estimated by the same authority, to be for tea, coffee, sugar, \&c., (which pay about 60 per cent. duty to the Government) $\$ 60$; for flour, milk and butter about $\$ 150$; for rent $\$ 50$; for fuel and light $\$ 30$; for vegetables $\$ 30$; for eggs, \&c., $\$ 20$; leaving $\$ 60$ for clothing. Most of these expenditures are for articles of domestic produce, that pay a succession of profits to dealers; the aggregate of these profits being the amount which the average family of the labourer contributes to the wealth of the country.

From this estimate of expenditure, based upon the fact that the average number of the families of immigrants consists of 4 persons, it is officially calculated and published by Mr. Young, that the capital value of each individual immigrant who has entered the United States, taking the average of both poor and rich is $\$ 800$.

At this rate those immigrants who landed in the United States during 1870, added upwards of $\$ 285,000,000$ to the wealth of the country; while the value of the immigrant arrivals during the period stated, from 1820 to. 1870, exceeds the enormous sum of $\$ 6,243$,880,800.

This amount is very large, but it is not by any means calculated on ;the highest estimate of the value of the average individual immigrant. Dr. Engel, of Berlin, Director of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, in a treatise on the price and value of labour, sets down the value of a labourer at that which it will cost to produce him. Dr. Engel computes the cost of raising a manual labourer in Germany is 40 thalers a year for the first 5 years of his life; 50 thalers for the next 5 years; and 60 thalers a year from the 11th to the 15th year; thus making an average of 50 thalers per year or 750 thalers in all.
Mr. Frederick Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Immigration of the State of New York, taking the basis of these figures, and making the cost of bringing up an Amerlcan
double that of a Prussian in Germany, estimates the cost or value of an average American labourer at $\$ 1,500$.

Mr. Young against this contends that cost is not always the same thing as value, and holds that as his calculation is based on an estimate of actual values, that the capital value of the average individual immigrant, cannot be set down at more than $\$ 800$. The amount of value on this lowest calculation is enormous. We do not think that the figures are exaggerated.

A vast amount of money in the form of cash has been brought to this continent by immigrants. Mr. Kapp estimates the sum each person brings at $\$ 100$; Mr, Wells estimates it at $\$ 80$; but Mr. Young states that an investigation made at Castle Garden, New York, has established that the average sum brought by each immigrant is $\$ 68$. If we multiply this by $8,518,334$ immigrants we shall have the amount of money introduced into the United States from this source, as $\$ 579,246,712$. If we take the amount estimated by Mr. Kapp we have the amount of $\$ 851,833,400$; and if we take the estimate of Mr. Wells we have $\$ 681,466,720$.
Notwithstanding these large figures, Mr. Young contends that they by no means represent all the wealth introduced into the United States by immigrants. Some of the skill they have brought is immeasurable.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The statistics of immigration to Canada are founded on the reports of the Government Immigrant Agents. They have not until recently attracted much attention. A critical examination shows that they are incomplete. In fact they are necessarily so. But the registration of arrivals of immigrants by the Government Agents at Quebec may be accepted as absolutely correct.

We subjoin a statement for a period of 20 years, compiled from the Reports of the Department of Agriculture and the Immigrant Agents. The figures do not altogether agree with those in the Imperial statement in the table at the commencement of this
article. But for the arrivals at Quebec those of the Government Agents at that port are based on actual registration, and therefore must be accepted. During the 20 years in question the emigrants from Great Britain who have sailed with intention of settling in British North America have with little exception passed through the port of Quebec. We believe there are serious errors in the classification of the English flgures; but the totals for each year, of the actual departures, may be correct. The following are the figures compiled from the Canadian reports for 20 years, from 1851 to 1870 inclusive :-

| 166 |  |  |  | Immig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Arrivals } \\ \text { by the } \\ \text { St. Larev- } \\ \text { rence. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { From } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { thited } \\ & \text { States. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Settled } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Went to } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { United } \\ & \text { States. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1851 | 41,076 | 3,670 | 22,515 | 22,231 |
| 52 | 39,176 | 3,500 | 29,943 | 12,733 |
| 1853 | 36,699 | 5,000 | 30,295 | 11,404 |
| 1854 | 53,183 | 7,000 10 | 38,800 | 21,383 |
| 1856. | ${ }^{21,274}$ | 10,000 | 23,000 | 8,774 |
| 1857. | 32,099 | 41,994 | - ${ }_{33,663}^{24,86}$ | -8,352 |
| 185 | 12,810 | 26,860 | 12,340 | 27, 330 |
| 1859 | 8,778 | 13,179 | 6,300 | 15,657 |
| 1860 | 10,150 | 4,829 | 7,827 | 7,152 |
| 1861 | 18,923 | 23,723 | 12,486 | 19,960 |
| 1862. | 22,176 | 40,450 | 28,798 | 33,828 |
| 1865 | 21,355 | 28,853 | 19,413 | 30,795 |
| 1866 | 28,648 | 23,147 | 10,091 | 41,704 |
| 186 | 30,757 | 31,121 | 14,666 | 47,212 |
| 186 | 34,300 | 37,148 | 12,765 | 58,683 |
|  | 560,996 | 399,461 | 418,910 | 550,397 |

The numbers of those stated to have arrived from the United States, and those having gone to the United States, are simply estimates. There have not been and probably never will be any means of stating them with accuracy. There will always be a considerable movement of population from both sides of a very long line of open frontier of contiguous countries, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The greater number of those set down in the preceding tatement as having come from the United States were passengers via the Suspension Bridge for the Western States from the port of New York; and those set down as having gone from Canada to the United States, were for the most part,-in fact they were altogether, passengers via the St. Lawrence for the Western States, who had chosen that route as the shortest and best to reach their lestination. They were not, in either case, as we have seen represented, persons who had come to Canada for settlement; and who afterwards, on becoming dissatisfied, had left for the United States. No record of shiftings of this nature from either side of the frontier has or can be kept.

The 418,910 immigrants stated, in 20 years, to have settled in Canada, were persons who announced their intention so to settle to the Government Agents. But many more may have come from the United States to settle; while on the other hand others may have sone from Canada to the United States.

If we apply the principle of valuation of Mr. Edward Young to the 418,910 persons stated to have arrived, we have by that means an added value to the wealth of the country of $\$ 335,128,000$.
But whatever mode of valuation may be taken it is abundantly clear that immigration is the greatest of the Dominion interests; and if we take the period since the settlement it is clear that whatever wealth there is in the country has been produced by immigrants and their descendants since that time.
To Great Britain the question is scarcely less important. It is calculated that the natural increase of population in the United Kingdom is 240,000 per annum beyond the usual rate of emigration (and this is in the neighbourhood of quarter of a million a jear). The emigration of the people therefore, serves at once the double purpose of lightening the labour market at home and creating a colonial demand for the products of labour, in the form of British manufactures. In this view it becomes a question of interest to the whole empire, and to modern civilization itself.
According to the Report of the Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, the total number of immigrants who entered Canada during the year 1870, was 69,019 . Of these 44,475 came by way of the St. Lawrence, and the remainder by the Suspension Bridge and other ports.
A very large number of these, however, came simply as passengers, en route for the Enited States. The number of those who announced their intention of settling in Canada dúring 1870 , ${ }^{\text {® }}$ was 24,019 .
The Minister states that the number of immigrants who passed through the Dominion to proceed to the United States during the last five years, as ascertained by the Dominion Government agents is as follows:

| 1866 | - | - | - | - |  | 41,704 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1867 |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| 47,212 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1868 | - | - |  | - | - | 58,683 |
| 1869 | - |  |  | - | - |  |
| 187,202 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870 | - | - | - | - | - | 44,107 |

And he gives the number of those who announced their intention to settle in Canada during the corresponding five years thus:

| 1866 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1867 |  |  |  |  |
| 1868 |  |  |  |  |
| 1868 | - | - | - | - |
| 1889 | - | - | 10,091 |  |
| 1870 | - | - | - | -61766 |

Passengers from Europe select the St. Lawrence route, because it affords the most direct, and shortest line to the very heart of the American continent. The Canadian

Railway system connects as well with that of the Western States as of the Eastern and Middle States; and the same remark applies to the system of canal and lake navigation.
The distance from Liverpool to Quebec by the Straits of Belle-Isle is 446 miles less than that from Liverpool to New York. The shortest sailing circle across the North Atlantic is from Liverpool to Quebec, via the Straits of Belle-lsle.
The comparative distances between Liverpool and Quebec and New York and Boston may be stated as follows:


The regular route of the Allan steamers is by the Straits of Belle-Isle. By this route it is further to be remarked there are only 1823 miles of ocean navigation. The remainder of the distance, 825 miles is inland or river navigation, which very much enhances the interest as well as the smoothness of the voyage, an important consideration for those who suffer from sea sickness. The St. Lawrence scenery is very beautiful.
These facts account for the large number of emigrants who go to the United States by way of the St. Lawrence ; and it is certain that the number of these will increase as the advantages of the route become more and more known in Europe.
The Allan line of steamers which ply weekly between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool are among. the finest in the world, and they make the shortest time across the Atlantic.
A very large portion of all the immigrants by the St. Lawrence come by steamships. The Minister of Agriculture states that out of 44,473 immigrants who landed at Quebec during the year 1870, 31,747 came by the regular lines of steamships. He adds that the employment of steamships in conveying immigrants from the United Kingdom to North America has greatly increased during the last few years. In 1863, the proportion of those who took passage in steamships to Canada was only 45.85 per cent; in 1865 it rose to 73.50 per cent; in 1867, to 93.16 per cent; in 1869 it still further rose to 94.99 per cent; and in 1870 it was 90.51 per cent.
The advantage to immigrants of coming in steamships is very great. They have better accommodation on board; and they come in shorter time and in much better condition, being on the average only 9 or 11 days on the voyage. Diseases and deaths among immigrants occur in very mich larger proportions among those who come by sailing ships. But the cost to the immigrant by steamship is much higher; the rates bejng by the steamships about $\dot{f} 66 \mathrm{~s}$. stg., and by sailing ships $f 4$ 10s. stg. for adults. Young children are only charged half price.
The Minister of Agriculture classes the nationalities of those who came by the St. Lawrence route in 1870, as follow :

| English | 20,934 <br> 2,858 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Scotch | 3,279 |
| German | 595 |
| Scandinavian | 16,780 |
| Other Origins |  |
|  | 44,475 |

The trades and callings of the adult males of these immigrants are classified as follow;


The number of deaths which occurred among immigrants during the voyage out in 1870 is stated in the Minister's report to have been only 60 ; of these 52 were children and infants. The number of deaths in steamers out of 33,154 passengers was only 11 , or 0.3 per cent, which is the lowest average mortality on record. The deaths in quarantine were also much below the ordinary rate, having been only 6.
There is a capitation tax of $\$ 1.00$ per head upon immigrants entering the Dominion by the St. Lawrence or the ports of Halifax and St. John. The amount collected in 1870 was as follows :


But against this there was a total expenditure on immigration account during the year of $\$ 73,440.23$. This expenditure is distributed as follows:

| Quebec Agency | $31,00030$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Montreal 1-- | 2,839.42 |
| Ottawa | 1,144 73 |
| Kingston | . 88823 |
| Toronto | 2,584 63 |
| Hamilton | 1,152 91 |
| Halifax, N. S. | 1,509. 62 |
| St. John, N. B. | 1,055 25 |
| Miramichi, N. B. | 47844 |
| European Agencies | 13,594 55 |
| Grosse Isle Quarantine | 8,781 36 |
| Halifax - - | 2,328 56 |
| St. John, N. B. | 3,182 22 |
| Ins. Physicians, Quebec | 2,600 00 |
|  | 73,440 23 |

In addition to this expenditure by the Dominion Government for immigration purposes the Province of Ontario in 1870 spent $\$ 24,382$; and the Province of Quebec $\$ 16,351$. 1t will thus be seen that the expenditure of the Dominion and Provinces for immigration very much exceeds the capitation tax; while in the state of New York the capitation tax is made to cover every possible expense, and is much higher than in Canada. It has hitherto been $\$ 2.50$ per head, but it appears from the annual report of New York Emigration Commissioners that it is this year reduced to $\$ 1.50$ per head, against $\$ 1.00$ per head in Canade. So rigorous is the charge upon the capitation tax in New York, that even after immigrants are distributed in the interior, any costs that may be incurred on their account by charitable institutions, hospitale, \&c., are refunded from this tax, which produces a very large revenue. Nopublic moneys whatever are spent, in caring for immigrants in the $U$. States. ilA considerable number of the immigrants who arrived in 1870 were assisted by various associations in England. The Minister of Agriculture gives the following list of arrivals of this class of inamigrants :

British and Colonial rEmigration Society
The Clerkenwell Emigration Söciety
Hon. Misses " Hobärt's F Family Emigration from the East of London Committee
Miss McPherson's do.
Miss McPherson's do.
Bristol Emigration Club
Miss Thomas, of Edinburgh
Working men's National Emigration Association and National League

5,082
746746

974

264
114

Revd. Father $\dot{N} u g e n t$ 34
Miss Rye 253
Royal Dock Yard laborers ${ }^{\circ} \quad . . \quad 1,417$
Other Societies and Institutions
are so perfect that the largest number of arrivals have hitherto been distributed so rapidly, that they have been conveyed to their destination and been placed in actual employment within a few hours after their arrival.

Money was voted at the last session of Parliament to erect immigrant stations on an extensive scale at Quebec, Montreal and Kingston. The building of these is actually going on, as these lines are written. They are to combine every improvement that ingenuity and experience have been able to suggest for the comfort of immigrants and their protection from sharpers who would otherwise be found to prey upon their inexperience and want of local knowledge. Government agents are also present at all these points to assist them with authentic information in matters concerning their destination, routes, \&c.
The number of immigrants who have arrived and settled in Canada is much less than the number who have hitherto gone to the United States; but the probability is that in less time than the next fifty years the balance will be redressed from the fact that the United States have already disposed of their large tracts of fertile lands, while Canada is about opening up immense and fertile territories for the settler. The really cultivable area of the United States is confined within much smaller limits than is generally supposed from the fact that immense arid deserts are found in place of cultivable territory, with comparatively very little exception, over all the region west of the 100th degree of west longitude to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Canada on the other hand has yet an immense extent of fertile territory to settle; and is about to receive a new stimulus from the opening up of th: North West Territory and the Pacific Railway.
By the British American Act the Dominion Government and the several Provincial Governments have concurrent jurisdiction in the matter of Immigration; and we learn from a Report of the Department of Agriculture that they had a conference to define their several duties, in 1868. The Dominion Government maintains the several agencies, but with its consent the several Provincial Governments have permission to avail themselves of their services.
The four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, have severally published pamphlets for the information of intending emigrants. A pamphlet written by Mr. Spence, of Manitoba, has received official sanction; and may therefore be ranked with the official publications of the other Provinces.
The Dominion Government Agents are-
IN CANADA


The Government did maintain an Agency at Antwerp, but Mr. E. Simays, the Agent, was withdrawn during the recent disturbance of peace in Europe. An Agency has also been maintained at Miramichi, N.B., but it is at present vacant.

## ONTARIO.

The most populous Province in the Dominion is Ontario. By the census of 1861, she had a population of $1,396,091$; the census for 1871 has just been taken, but the result, as we write these lines, is not yet made known. (The actual census returns may be published before this edition of the Year Book goes finally through the press.)
Taking the figures of the Government pamphlet, there are in Ontario 77,606,400 acres. Of these $21,879,048$ have been granted and sold. The total number of acres surveyed is $25,997,480$. It thus appears that there are about three and half million acres of surveyed Government lands not yet taken up; and upwards of fifty millions of acres more yet to be surveyed. The greater part of these lands are situate between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay; and at the South by the more Northerly part of what have been casied the front townships.
The settlements in Ontario have been hitherto made in front of a low range of moun. tains or hills called the Laurentian range, which had been thought to bound the lands fit for settlement, but it has been discovered that behind this range there is another tract fit for settlement, and said to be as rich as that in front. This tract is tinubered with a heary growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, and a great part of the country is as level as the St. Lawrence valley. These lands are approached by the Northern Railway and Lake Simcoe on the one hand, and the Upper Ottawa on the other. They have the basid of Lake Nipissing and the watershed of the Ottawa for drainage. Their waters are in part navigable, and the rest can be made so. Settlement has already commenced to enter rapidly into the Muskoka district.
Considerable tracts of this new district are set aside for free grants to settlers. There is also a homestead exemption law for the protection of the settler.
The lands which are offered for sale by the Government are sold at a very low price, varying from twenty cents to $\$ 1$ per acre. But the settler is required to build a habitable house and put twenty acres of a two hundred acre lot under a crop before a patent issues.
The Government of Ontario, as announced, have been miking an experiment of clearing a portion of wild lands and building a log house on them, in order to enable new settlers to commence operations in farming, immediately; the Government exacting the cost price of the improvements.

This experiment has been made in the Township of Ryerson. On a lot of 200 acres, from three to five acres are cloared, and a log house erected, at a cost not ex: ceeding $\$ 200$ (about $£ 40$ stg.) The land is given free to a head of a family, the cost of this improvementremaining afirst charge.

We understand that the experiment has so far answered very well.

Ontario is very rich in several kinds of minerals. Petroleuin is found in large quantities and profitably worked. Large quantities are exported and the wells are believed to be inexhaustible.

Salt wells of great richness have been worked with profit at Goderich.
Copper and silver are found in large quantities on the shores of Lake Superior.

There are very large deposits of phosphate of lime behind Brockville and at other places. Large quantities of iron pyrites are found near these deposits. The conditions are therefore very favourable for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and for converting the phosphate of lime into superphosphate for manure. A manufactory by a joint stock company has already commenced at Brockville. This valuable product will either pay for export, or may be used for enriching the lands of Canada
Lead, plumbago, arsenic and antimony, manganese, gypsum, fine marble, \&c., \&c., and largequantities of various building stones are found in this province.

Large peat bogs exist, and some of them have been worked.
Gold has been found and worked, but not to any great extent, and there are other minerals in the province.

But the great wealth of Ontario is the richness of its soil and the favourable nature of its climate for agricultural operations. These conditions have caused a very rapid increase both in wealth and population, and Ontario is one of the most favoured countries under the sun.

It has good roads, very extensive water communication, and its railway system is becoming a network.

Its admirable School system affords the children of the poorest, means of good education, and thus gives them opportunities to run the race of life with the children of the wealthiest; which in point of fact they do with marked success.
Its Municipal system is among the most perfect in the world. All religions are free without istate preference. Its political institutions are free, while they afford guarantees for stal liity. In a word this province is in a very hishuegree prosperous and happy; and it can profitably absorb a very large increase of population.

## PRUVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The population of the Province of Quebec, at the census of 1861 , was $1,111,586$.
The Province of Quebec comprises a territory of 210,000 square miles, in round numbers, or $129,000,000$ of acres, of which $19,629,-$ 884 have been taken up. $10,678,931$ of these were conceded in Seigniories, but the Seignorial Tenure is now abolished. The lands are held in fee. There remain over 102,969,757 acres of land yet to be surveyed. About $5,720,939$ acres are surveyed and offered in part for sale by the Government and part in fre grants. The following detailed statement has been prepared by the Crown Lands Department of the Quebec Government dated March last, showing the names of the agencies, and other particulars stated in the headings to the columns:-

| Names of Agencies. | Number of Acres disposable. | Fit for Settlemen ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |  | Fit for Pasture only wihen Cleared. | Unfit fur Agricultural purposes | Surveyed but not Advertised for Sale. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Immediately. | In course of 23 Years. |  |  |  |
| Coulonge | 279,000 | 100,000 | 41,009 | 41,000 | 97,00) | 181,600 |
| Gatineau | 457,400 | 170,000 | 76,000 | 66,000 | 145,400 | 77,600 |
| Petite Nation. | 351,609 | 116,000 | 48,000 | 58,03 | 132,609 | 166,900 |
| Magog. .... | 20,400 | 10,003 |  | 7,009 | 3,400 | 16,00 |
| St. Francois | 322,100 | 152,000 | 77,000 | 47,000 | 46,100 |  |
| Arthabaska | 207,703 | 90,000 | 40,009 | 42,000 | 35,700 |  |
| Chaudiere. | 445,450 | 150,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 145,450 |  |
| Montmagny | 586,450 | 223,000 | 114,000 | 80,000 | 169,450 | 21,200 |
| Grandville | 630,530 | 240,000 | 97,000 | 98,000 | 195,530 |  |
| Rimouski | 484,770 | 185,000 | 119,000 | 89,000 | 91,770 |  |
| Gaspe | 167,253 | 55,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 40,259 |  |
| Bonaventure | 415,820 | 170,000 | 70,000 | 60,000 | 115,820 |  |
| Saguenay | 205,095 | 62,000 | 41,000 | 40,000 | 64,095 |  |
| Lac St. Jean | 355,686 | 177,000 | 62,000 | 51,000 | 62,686 |  |
| St. Charles. | 262,830 | 89,000 | 45,000 | 64,000 | 64,830 |  |
| St. Maurice | 43,220 | 11,000 | 9,000 | 8,000 | 12,220 |  |
| L'Assomption | 482,620 | 178,000 | 90,000 | 80,000 | 134,629 |  |
| Total. | 5,720,939 | 2,181,000 | 1,040,000 | 945,000 | 1,551,939 | 447,300 |

Note.-The ino. of acres stated in column three as good land, but not at present fit for settlement, consist or lands some portions of which are too wet for that purpose until drained, and others so situated with respect
to swamps, mountains, gullies, \&c., as not to be available until considerable progress is made in the settlement of more accessible lands and the extension of roads.

## Number of acres alienated, in

 TownshipsEstimated number of acres remaining for alienation (of land sub-divided.

7,187,300

Estimated number of acres available for settlement. .............. Surveyed and open for settlement.

6,168,239
3,084,119
5,720,939

These figures give the net area of Township lands now sub-divided into farm lots, the lakes and large bodies of water being excluded, together with 5 per cent. for high ways.
The soil of the Province of Quebec is exceedingly fertile and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops and fruits, grow in abundance and perfection. It may be mentioned as a climatic fact that the Indian Corn is a large crop, and always fully ripens. It may also be mentioned as a climatic fact that the grape well ripens in the open air in this Province:
The vinters are cold and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very eraggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. There are at times snow-falls of three or four feet and the thermometer sinks very low; but the atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating. The cold, therefore, is not feit to be unpleasant. In fact not nearly so much so as the cold of the winters in England; while the snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In fact, in the newer parts of the country before the regular summer roads are made the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.
Socially also the winter throughout the country generally is the pleasantest time of the year. It generally begins in November; but in some years the falls are more open than in others; the last, for instance, the cold did not come till later than November,

Ploughing generally commences again in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.
The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and Ague, those scourges of the South Western states, are unknown here; every climatic infuence being clear and pure.
The settlement of the Province of Quebec by immigration has not hitherto been so rapid as that of the Province of Ontario; but its large tracts of fertile soil, waiting for cultivation, must now very soon fill up.
Of the nearly six million acres of lands divided into farm lots, offered by the Province of Quebec for sale, nearly half are accessible by good roads.

Lands purchased from the Government are required to be paid for in the following manner: one fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low; that is, from 30 cts. to 60 cts . per acre ( 15 d . to $2 \mathrm{~s} .5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. sterling) that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form; for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and making roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft . by 20 ft . The Letters Patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84, 050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over 18 years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown Lands Agent; and if
at the end of four years he has cleared 12 acres and built a house, he may take out Letters Patent free of charge.

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

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is almost entirely of French Canadians. It stretches north from Ha-Ha-Bay, and extends nearly all the way around Lake St. John. The latitude is much higher than that of Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles, but only parts of it are fit for settlement. There are at present surveyed and divided into tarm lots 441,200 acres, for sale at 30 cts . per acre ( $1 \mathrm{~s} .2 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. stg.)
The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a large tract of land about 75 miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.
Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terre-bonne,-a distance of 36 miles apart-have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.
In the Ottawa Valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1, es5 5 ,500 , ofiered for sale at 30 cts . per acre ( $1 \mathrm{~s} 2{ }_{2}^{3} \mathrm{~d}$. stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province. The river itself is about 60 miles in length, running in a southeasterly direction, and it has many important tributaries flowing into it.
Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa which run through rough portions of the country belonging to the Laurentian chain, contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they luring a high price.
In the Eistern Townships, the Government owns 922,300 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 50 cls . to 60 cts . (24. 3 ll . to 2 s . $5{ }^{1} \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{stg}$.) per acre. Considerablo tracts are also held by the British America Laid Company and private proprietors at higher prices than the Government lands. Scityment in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well waterel with rivers, brooks and lales, affording a considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich; and the farmers, generally speaking, rosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.
Below Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tract; of land favorable for settlement. The Gorernment have $1,223,200$ acres, divided in to farm lots,
for male at 80 ctm (19. yid. its.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened throngh the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.
The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapediac Valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the rallway.
To the east of the Metapediac road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area 8,613 miles of superficies; bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea weeds and nsh are used for manure by the farmer. The Government ofrers for sale 491,000 acres of land in Gaspe, at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10d. to 1s. 212 d. stg.)

There is in the Province of Quebec a homestead law for the protection of the settler for debts incurred before entering on his farm, Certain necessary articles are exempted from seizure under execution for ten years after he settles on the land. The law is carefully framed so as to grant necessary protection to the settler without at the same time destroying his credit.

102,960,754 acres of unsurveyed land are for the most part covered with forest. These vast tracts supply the lumber trade, which is one of the principal staples of the country. The lumberer prepares the way for the settler, and his operations in many cases afford profitable employment for the settlor. The forests reserved for the cutting of timber are divided into limits of several miles each, and sold at auction for the term of 21 years. The price paid averages about $\$ 20$ per square mile, and the purchaser pays a ground rent of $\$ 2$ per square mlle in addition. The lumbering establishments are generally situate near the head waters of rivers, down which the lumber is floated to market. The annual average value of lumber exported from the Province is about $\$ 10,000,000$.
The facts relating to the Province of Quebec in the preceding remarks are for the most part taken from the Govt. Pamphlet.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The stream of immigration to the Province of Nova Scotia has not hitherto been very large; and in the past very litts effort has been made to attract it; but trere is reason to believe that greater effort will be made for the future. Nova Scotia was represented at the Immigration Conference, which was held at Ottawa in September last:
Nova Scotia being the Eastern terminus of the Intercolonial Railway and possessed of great mineral and other resources, there appears to be a great future before her.
The Province is about 300 miles long by 100 in width at its widest part. It contains about 10,000,000 acres; aboutone fifth of which consist of lakes and mmall rivers. Of the whole extent about $5,000,000$ are fit for tillage The sea coast is rugsed and rock bound; but parts of the interior are beautiful and fertile. All the counties have a frontage on the
sea, and farming and ship building are carried on together. All the small fruits are abundant and cheap. Apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, \&c., are easily cultivated. Grains and root crops do well; and Indian corn will ripen.
The Gort. Pamphlet states :-
"For gentlemen of means who wish to retire from business, no more beautiful, healthy, or desirable location could be found in America. Game is tolerably abundantwoodcock, snipe, partridge, plover and duck shooting are first rate; moose, deer, foxes, and hares sometimes afford good sport, and there is capital trout fishing in the lakes among the mountains. The Province contains thousands of lakes and small streams in which good sport may be had, and no part of the country is more than thirty or forty miles from the salt water, where may be found the best sea fishing in the world. Salmon, cod, hallibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, dc., are abundant, and the shallow waters teem with large lobsters, the latter are often sold in the Halifax market for 1s, per doz.
Tue Province possesses great resources in coal, iron and gold. Copper, lead, and tin ores have also been discovered in small quantities. The coal mines are quite extensive, and number more than thirty, affording employment to thousands of people and a vcry large fleet of vessels.
"The production of gold from quartz rock is s:eadily increasing, and new mines and learis are being discovered almost daily, sonie of which are yery rich in gold. The annual exports of this metal must, in a year or two, amount to millions of dollars.
"Iron is also a staple production of the Province, and the business done by the Acadia Mining and Manufacturing Company, at Londonderry, is very extensive. The quantity of ore on their property is inexhaustible, and the quality of iron manufactured is at least equal to the best Swedish,
"Building stones of all kinds, lime stone. and brick and pottery clay are in good supply.
"The forests contain a great variety of superior timber; oak, beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar, larch, spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, \&c., all grow to a large size, and furnish a plentiful stock of building material and fuel. In short, and in fact, Nova Scotia surpasses every country of the same extent in the world in the variety and supply of natural resources.
"Small towns and villages are scattered over the Province, which are accessible from the most remote districts by railways or good carriage roads. and in which all the necessaries and luxuries of life may be obtained at moderate prices.
"Halifax in the County of Halifax, the capital of the Province, is a city of about 35,000 or 40,000 inhabitants.
"The harbor of Halifax is the finest in America; the Inman line of steam packets to and from Liverpool and New York stop here to land and receive passengers and freight.
"Travelline here by rall is $\mathbf{3}$ cents, or about $1_{2} \mathrm{~d}_{6}$ per mile; stage coach travelining is, of course, somewhat higher, but very little of that has to be done.
"Nova Scotia contains a population of about 370,000 , and is steadily Increasing. The climate is, at least as healthy as any in the world; the summer is warmer and the winter somewhat colder than in England.
"In Halifax and the eastern counties the
mercury seldom rises in summer above $86^{\circ}$ in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior-say in the Annapolis Vailey-the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer, although, owing perhaps to the dryness, of the atmosphere, the heat is not
oppressive. oppressive.
"The Province exports lumber, fish, coal, iron, gold, building stone, gypsum, and general produce; and imports WestIndia produce and European and American manufactures.
"The exports amount to about $\$ 9,000,000$ and the imports $\$ 12,000,009$ annually. The Province owns more shipping in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other
"Wild lands may be obtained from the Government for about 1s. 9d. sterling per acre, but they are mostly covered with timber. It takes six or seven years to cut down the trees, eradicate the stumps from the land, and bring it under cultivation, and it is really more profitable to purchase then acres of land already under the plough thatit one hundred acres of forest land
"As a sheep raising country there is perhaps no better locality in America, notwithstanding which there is not a single sheep farm in the Province, and perraps not one regularly bred shepherd. Every farmer keeps a few sheep, but the focks are seldom taken care of. A number of thorough-bred shepherds, who would introduce the best breeds of sheep, both for wool-producing and mutton, would, in a few years, make a small fortune. There is a great deal of land suitable for the purpose in every county; and even among the wild lands there are large tracts of open, rough pasture, that might be made capable of maintaining vast flocks of sheep at very little expense.
"A good opening is presented in Nova Scotia for the establishment of manufactures of woollen and cotton goods.
"A few hundreds of good practical miners would do well as the prospect now is that our gold mines next summer will afford a demand for such workmen.
"As a home for farmers of small means, and for half-pay officers and others with limited incomes, this country possesses great advantage. Education is free to the children of ali classes. General tazation is not by any means as great as it is in England or Scotland. House rent in the country is moderate, and provisions of all kinds are cheap. It pays a farmer better in this country to raise beef or mutton for 3d. or 4d. per 6d. "than it does in England or Scotland at 6d."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Province of New Brunswick is 190 miles long by 150 broad, and contains over 17,000, ,00 acres, of which $13,000,000$ are cultivated, and 730,000 under actual improvement. The population at the last Census was 330,807 . The probable increase since is fifty or sixty thousand.
The climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable for agricultural operations. The testimony is universal on this point. But the writings of Major Robinson and Professor Johnson mas be more particularly referred to for authority. Professor Johnson states tha
the average yield per acre in New Bru nwick is greater than in the State of New York or Ohio. Wheat averages 20 bushels per acre; Barley 29; Uats 34; Rye 912 ; Buckinheat 14; Indian Corn $5^{55}$; Potatoes 96 ; Turnips 88 ; and Hay $1 \frac{3}{4}$ tons. And he gives the following averages of weights of grains per bushel; Wheat $6011-13 \mathrm{lbs}$; Oats 38 lbs : : Barley 50 lbs ; Rye 52 ths. ; Buckwheat 488 -1 1 lbs.; Indian Corn 59 lbs.; Potatoes $63 \mathrm{l} \frac{\mathrm{lbs} .}{}$; Turnips 60 lbs . ; Carrots 63 lbs .
The Govt. do not, in terms, offer free grants of lands to settlers; but they give what is nearly equivalent to the same thing: "All male persons. eighteen years of age and upwards, can select, from tracts laid out and surveyed for settloment, such quantity as they may require for themselves and their children. There are no free grants, but for \$20 they can procure 100 acres, subject to the conditions that the settlers shall take possession of the same and commence improving the land; and the $\$ 20$ so paid shall be expended in the construction of roads and bridges in the neighborhood; or he may, ingtead of paying the price named, perform works on the roads to the value of $\$ 10$ a year, for a period of three years, which is to be considered an equivalent for a money payment. He is required to build $a$ house of not less dimensions than 16 by $2 \mu$ feet, reside therein, and clear and cultivate ten acres within three years; and when these conditions are complied with, a grant under the Great Seal of the Province is issued, vesting the land in him and his heirs. There is a further provision, that should the means of the settier be limited. he may, from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from his farm, in order to procure the means of support for himself aud family, without forfeiting his claim."
There has not hitherto been any rigorous immigration policy pursued. But the indication ${ }^{\text {are }}$ that greater efforts will be mado to secure immigration in the future. Any poor nan who is willing to work in New Brunswick is sure to get on.
The Province is for the most part heavily timbered, and lumbering is one of the great industries. It gives employment to a considerable part of the population, especially in the winter. The large quantity of timber furnishe' facilities for ship building which is largely carried on; and this leads to a considerable trade with the West lndies.
The mining resources of the Provinee are extensive ; but they have not hitherto been much developed,

The fisheries are very rich and valuakle. They are among the finest in the world

## MANITOBA.

This Province was received into the Confederation by Act of Dominion Parliament, 1si0. It comprises that part of Rupert's Land between 9,0 and $99^{\circ}$ west long. and the U.S. boundary line and $50^{\circ} 38^{\prime \prime}$ north letitude. Area 9,103, 640 acres, equal to 360 townships of 23,010 acres each -with a reserve of 1,4 , $1,0,0$ acres. These figures are exelusive of a very liberal allowance for roads. Population in 1871, by the Census which has just been taken, 11.945.

From a pamphlet on "Manitoba and the North West," \&c., \&c., by Mr. Thomas Spence, Clerk of the Legislative Council of that Province, and approved, for "reliability and pract cal correctness, by a Joint Committeo of both Houses of the Manitoban Logislature,
we extract some statements on the capabilities and resources of the Province. "The "Soil is an alluvial, black, argillaceous mould, "rich in organic deposit, and resting for a $\because$ depth of 2 to 4 fect. on a tenacious clay soil.
"The measures of heat are ample for the de" velopment of Indian Corn, considerably im" proving westward.
"Wheat is the leading staple of the upper " belt of the temperate zone. The limestone "sub-strata of this region with its rich deep "calcareous loam and retentive clay sub-soil, " are always associated with a rich wheat de"velopment, while its hot and humid summers
"fulfil all the climatological conditions of a
"first rate wheat country. Some fields at
" Red River have been known to produce 20 " successive crops of wheat without fallow or "manure, the yield frequently being 50 to 60 " bushels to the acre." 40 bushels is set down as the average crop, while Minnesota only gives 20 , Wisconsin 14, Pennsylvania 15, and Massachussetts 16 . This is spring wheat. Winter wheathas not been tried, but in one or two instances. Mr. Spence, however, is of opinion that it can be successfully grown. He says $\because$ the success of winter wheat depends peculiarly in having a moderate and sure covering of light snow, not condensed by thaws, and packed close by warm winds. These are the decided characteristics of our winters." "The group of subordinate cereals, Oats, Barley, Rye, Potators, \&c., follow wheat. growing 5 degrees beyond wheat in the McKenzie river valley to the arctic circle." Barley yields enormous returns in Manitoba, with a weight of from 50 to 55 lbs . a bushel. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly successful, unsurpassed in quality and the yield remarkably prolific. Turnips, carrots, \&e., do nearly as well as potatoes. Cabbages attain enormous size as do also cauliflowers, pumpkins, cucumbers, \&c. Fruit culture has not been tried. Wild frults, strawberries, currants, raspberries, cranberries, \&c., abound and are very fine. Some young Faneuse Apple Trens have been imported from Montreal and are doing well. Flay and Heyp where tried, are of excellent quality.
For raising cattle and horses, Manitoba is equal to Illinois, for sheep-raising superior. The beef and mutton are of superior excellence. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses, the great extent of uncecupied land affirding a wide range of pasturage, and the remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter, make Manitoba peculiarly fitted for stock raising and wool growing. Since the introduction of sheep 40 years ago into Red River, no case of disease attacking them has been heard of. Well fed ewes give fleeces of from 2 to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and wethers 6 to 8 lbs. of wool of good quality.
The liability to frosts is not greater than in many parts of Ontario, and the peculiar dryness of the atmosphere allows a much lower range of the temperature without injury to rebetation than in moister climates. From a meteorological register for $18^{\circ i j 1}$, kept by the Hon. Mr. Gunn. we find that in that year the ice broke up on the 8th April, and on the 25th wheat was sown. On the 20 th June strawberries were ripe. Reaping was commenced on the 24th August, and finished on the 15th September. The climate is subject to sudden changes, there being a great variety of climate in tho Province. But the crops are sure and the quality good. The winters are healthful and invigorating. The mean for the three months is $6^{\circ} 8 \%^{\prime \prime}$. In April it rises to $39^{\circ}$ and in May to $58^{\circ}$. The winter climate grows rapidy milder as we go westward. The Saskat-
chewan valley has the climate of Ontario, with one third less mean depth of snow. Buffaloes winter on the prairie grasses up as high as Lake Athabasca, and the horses of the settlers run at large and grow fat on the grasses they pick up in the woods and bottoms.
The summer mean is higher than that of Northern Illinois, Northern New York or Ontario. The average snow fall is about six inches a month. This falls in small quantities and is rarely blown into drifts. With the new year comes the extreme cold of the winter, the mercury ranging from 15 to 40 below zero, for a few d:ys; but this severity is much softened by the brilliancy of the sun and the stillness of the air. The atmosphere is dry, with bright cloudless days, and serene starlight nights. While the fall of snow is less than in Ontario, the rain fall during the summer months is considerably greater.
The dryness of the air, the character of the soil, the almost total absence of fog or mist, and the brilliancy of the sunlight conspire to make the climate one of great salubrity. Fevers and consumption are almost unknown, and epidemics have never prevailed. The schools are excellent. There are 23 churches of different denominatlons.
As a rule, the early spring is the best time for emigration. June is the best month for breaking wild land, especially prairie. Potatoes may be dropped into the furrow and corered by the plough with the tough sod, and turnip seeds sown on the freshly turned sod, and slightly covered. The immigrant should bring with him a supply of provisions, and the cattle he may require. Nettlers can obtain free grants of 100 acres, on certain conditions. They can go to Manitoba either by the United States or by the Northern Railway from Toronto over what is known as the Dawson route.

## NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

Beyond the limits of Manitoba there is a immense unorganized territory possessing varied and great resources, both mining and agricultural, of which, at least, over six hundred thousand square miles are very favorable for agriculture.

## PUBLIC LANDS IN MANITOBA.

The system of survey within this Province is rectangular. Each township consist of 36 sections of one mile square each, road allowances in all cases $1 \frac{1}{2}$ chains in width between all townships and sections.
distribution to half-breeds.
The $1.40,0$ acres appropriated under the Manitoba Act for the benefit of the families of half-breeds are to be distributed by lot, to overy half-breed resident. in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer to Canada, July 15th 1870, and every child of every such half-bresd resident. The most liberal construction to be put upon the word resident. No conditions or restrictions are to be made fn such grants to the hulf-breeds.
The Lt. Governor shall designate the town. ships or part of townships in which such allotment is to be made.
The number of persons entitled to participate is to be ascertained by an accura:e Census taken: and upon such Census, the number of acres to which each may be entilled shall be ascertained. This done, tickets will be prepared and put in a box from which the Lit. Governor will draw them at random; and when drawn they are to be numbered and initiated by the Lt. Governor in regular conseeutive order. The land described on a ticket
of a certain number shall go in satisfaction of the claim of the corresponding number of the register of claims, an il be entered accordingly Claimants of the age of cighteen will receive their Patents vithout unnecessary delay; and minors on arriving at that age. There will be no distinction of sex upon making the allot-
ments.

PRE-ENPTION RIGHTS.
All unappropriated lands are open for sale until further ordered at the rate of $\$ 1$ per acre, but no sale of more than a section shall be made to one person. Payments to ko made in cash.
Any porson being the head of a family or single man above the age of 21 years who has made or shall hereaftor make a settlement on the public lands in Manitoba, who has inhabited and improved the same, and who has erected or shall erect a dwelling thereon, may have himself entered with the land officer of the division in which such land is situate for any number of acres not exceeding j60, or in other words, for a one quarter section, to include the residence of the claimant; and he, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a Patent therefor upon paying the Crown the price of such lands. When two or more have settled on the same quarter section the right of pre-emption shall be in the firstsetticr; but the settler may obtain a quarter section of 160 acres free, by virtue of three years continuous residence, as hereaftor stated.

## homestead rights.

Any person who is the head of a family, or Who has attained the age of 21 years, is (since May lst 1871) entitled to be entered for one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated land, for the purpose of securing a homestead right therein
Every officer and man who is or has been in the first or Ontario, or the second or Quebee Battalion of rifles, stationed in Manitoba (whether in the service or depot companies, and who has not been dismissed therefrom) shall be entitled to a free grant, without actual residence, of one quarter section.
Persons owning and occupying lands may be entered for contiguous lands, but the whole extent of land including that previously occupied is not to exceed 160 acres.
The applicant, after three years continuous residence from the time of entering into possession of the land, (of which fact he will be required to make an affidavit) and paying a fee of $\$ 10$ to the land officer, will bo entitled to receive a Patent free. In case of death, the widow or children of the settler, or other heirs and devisens may receive the Patent after the three years residence. Any settler who abandons he land entered upon for more than six months loses his claim.

## PURCHABE OF LANDS.

Lands may be purchased absolutely from the Govt. at ${ }^{1} 1$ per acre. And any person who has entered upon lands with the view to procure a homestead right, may get the Patent at any time before the expiration of three years residence by paying $\$ 1$ an acro for them, if for any purpose he wants the Patent before that time. Ordinary settlers, however, will of course, acquire the homestead rir,ht' free, by virtue of 's years settlement.

RESERVATIONS.
At any time after the 1st day of May, 1874,
the Governor in Council may, subject to then existing rights, withdraw from the operation of the above system, land to the width of three full townships on each side of the line finally sanctioned for the Inter-Oceanic Railway, and may also terminate after the same day the free homestead system. Settlers, therefore, who want to be absolutely sure of a free homestead should go at once.

## LAKE NIPIGON

From the reports of the Geological Survey we get some further particulars respecting this Lake and the country around it in addition to that furnished by Mr. Bell in his evidence before the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons.
The general outline of the Lake is elliptical; tho longest diameter, a littlo West of North, being about 70 miles, and the breadth about 50 miles. The shore on the Southern side is deeply indented by large bays; and on the Northern, Ombabika Bay is nearly 20 miles long with an entrance only a mile wide. These indontations increase very much the coast line, which measures 500 miles, and this circumstance will be of advantage in colonizing the land, so much of it being accessible from the water.

The Lake is very thickly studded with islands. Between 500 and 609 were examined varying in size from 8 miles in diameter, down to a few chains in length. Probably there are 1,000 or more altogether in the Lake. The only outlet is the Nipigon River, which issues from the south-east side and empties into Lake Superior. It is about 30 miles long and is the largest river flowing into Lake Superior. Its size and character, and the area il drains, entitle it to be considered as the continuation of the St. Lawrence, beyond Lake Superio:Four lakes occur in its course, Lake Helen, 8 miles long and 1 wide; Lake Jessie, 3 long; Lake Maria, 2t ; and Lake Emma. The navigation between these lakes is constantly interrupted by falls and rapids. Lako Nipigon is 313 feet higher than Lake Superior. The Indians say it has fallen 3 feet in the last | 5 |
| :---: | years. The shores on the south and west are bolder and the water deeper than on the north and east. The depth of water is always great Mr. Bell says he has seen the Indians fishing in upwards of a hundred feet of water not a stone's throw from the shore. The streams flowing into the Lake arenumerous. The country around it is undulating, sometimes hilly, but level tracts of considerable extent occur in some places. The largest tract of good la appears to be on the south-western side of the Lake. For fifty miles from the Nonwatan River northward, the country is mostly level and the soil fertile. The Indians represent this tract as continuing nearly to the Winnipeg River, becoming more level as it recedes Westward. Around South and McIntyre, the twolargest bays to the south, there is a considerable area of good land. Along tho Kabitotaquia on the west, on both sides of the river, the country is level and the soil sandy, supporting a growth of grass and bushes, the timber having been burnt off by repeated fires. The land is free from stones, and very little would make it ready for the plough. To the north-westward the country is low and a level tract extends north to an unknown distance. To the north east along Ombabika Bay as far as the cyo can reach, the country is level and the soil good. The climate appears to be as well suited for agriculture as the greater part of the Province of Quebec. The timber is principally white spruce, white birch, aspen,

poplar, balsam, fir, tamarac, and white cedar, with occasional trees of black ash, grey elm, and white pine.
The best route for a railway, Professor Bell thinks, would be to cross the River Nipigon at the outlet of Lake Helen, where the river is narrow and the banks 30 or 40 feet high. Thence westward through the level pass f eading to Black Sturgeon River, crossing this below Eshquanonwatan Lake, and continuing north-westward. The general grade in the hundred miles indicated vould be very slight, Lake Nipigon being only a little more than 300 feet above Lake Superior.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The resolutions to admit British Columbia into the Dominion were adopted on the 31st March, 1871. We subjoin an abstract of them :

1. Canada shall be liable for debts and liabilities of B. Columbia existing at time of Union.
2. B. C. to receive from Dom. Govt. half yearly, in adrance, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on difference between amt. of its indebtedness at date of Union, and the indebtedness per head of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ( ${ }^{(27.77)}$ the population of $B$. C. estimated at 60,000 .
3. Canada to pay B. C. for support of Govt. and Legislature, an annual subsidy of $\$ 3 j, 00$, and annual grant of 80 cents a head of said population of 60,10, , both half yearly in advance; such grant to be eugmented in proportion to population. as shown by each decennial census, until the population is 400,000 , when the grant is not to be further increased; first Census to be taken in 1891 .
4. Dominion to provide Mail Service fortnightly by steam between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and olympia. Vessels to be fitted for conveyance of freight and passengers.
5. Dominion to defray charges for

Salary of Lieutenant Governor,
Salaries and allowancer for Judges of
Superior and County or District Courts, Charges of Department of Customs,
Postal and Telegraphic services,
Protection and encouragement of Fisheries,
Provision for Militia,
Lighthouses, Buoss and Beacons, Shipwrecked crews, Quarantine, and riarine Hospitals, Marine Hospital at Victoria,
Geological Surver,
Penitentiary, and any further charges which by the B. N. A. Act belong to Genl. Govt. or are allowed to other Provinces.
6. Pensions approved by Her Majesty's Government for those of Her M.'s servants in Co lony whose position and emoluments are af fected by charges consequent on admission of B. C, into Dominion,
7. Existing customs, tariff, and excise duties, to be in forco in E. C. until the railways of Canada aro connected with the Pacilic Coast Railway, unless the B. C. Legislature adont sooner the tariff and exciso of Canyla. Until these are assimilated, any goods, w? or merchandise, may be imported into $\mathbf{B S . C}$. from Provinces of Dominion or from the Provinces into B . Con proof f payment © f customs or excise duties leviable in Province of exportation, and bayment of such further amount if nay an are leviable in Province of imputatica.
8. B. C. to be entitled to 3 members in Senate, and six in Commons. Representation to be increased under provisions of B. N. A. Act.
9. Dom. Govt. to use its influence for continued maintenance of Naval Station at Esquimault.
10. Provisions of B, N. A. Act to apply to B. C. in the same way as if one of original Provinces confederated.
11. Dom. Govt. to secure the commencement simultaneously within 2 years from date of Union, of Railway from Pacific to Rocky Mountains, and from Rocky Mountains east to connect B. C. with Railways of Canada, Sush railway to be completed within 1 (' years from date of Union. and the B. C. Govt. convey to Dom. Govt., in trust, to be used in construction of railway, a similar extent of public lands, along line of railmay, as may be appropriated by Dom. Govt. from public lands in N. W. Territories and Manitoba, not to exceed, however, 20 miles on each side of said line, any line which may be held by pre-emption right or crown grant within the limits of such grant of land to be made good to the Dom. Gort. from contiguous lands. B. C. Govt. not to sell or alienate any more public lands of B. C. in any other way than under right of pre-emption, requiring actual residence on the land of the pre-emptor. Dom. Govt. to pay to B. C. from date of Union, $\$ 100,000$ per annum, half yearly in advance.
12. Dom. Govt. to guarantee interest for 10 years from date of complotion of work at 5 per cent. on such sum, not exceeding $£ 100,000$ stg., as may be required for constructing first class graving dock at Esquimault.
13. Charge of Indians, and management of lands reserved for their use, to be assumed by Dom. Govt., and liberal policy of B. C. Govt. to be continued by Dom. Govt. TTacts of land, such as the B. C. Govt, have hitherto appropriated for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by Local to Dom. Govt. in trust, for use of Indians, on application to Dom. Govt. In case of disagreement of two Govts. respecting lands, matter to be referred to Sec. of State for the Colonies.
14. Executive authority and Legislature of B. C. to continue as existing, subject to provisions of B. N. Am. Act, Govt. of Dom. to consent to introduction of responsible Govt. into B.C. under authority of Sec. for Colonies, to amend existing Constitution of Legislature, by making a majority of members elective. Union to take effect on such day as Her Majesty (on Addresses from Legislature of Colony and Parliament of Dominion) may appoint. B. C. in Address may specify electoral districts for which first elections to Dom. House of Commons shall take place.

## NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

British Columbia has a coast line of about 500 miles, and a total area of 220,000 square miles. It occupies a commanding position not only with regard to the trade of the western part of America and the Pacific Islands, but also with respect to China, Japan and other Asiatic countries. Along the whole ooast line of 500 miles is a perfect labyrinth of islands giving innumerable harbours, inlets and channels, teeming, as well as the rivers that empty into them, with fish, salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, cod, herring, halibut, oula-
chans and whales. Except the whale fishery, these fisheries are altogether undeveloped, but they must prove a great source of wealth, when once the industry of man is applied to utiliso them.
All along the coasts and the banks of the rivers extend forests of vast dimensions, affording most vaiuable timber. In them is found perhans the finest pine in the world, and their proximity to the rivers renders them specially valuable as an article of commerce. The value of the exports of lumber in 1869 was $\$ 2501,000$.
Ccal fields of vast extent, both bituminous and anthracite, are found in the Province. The latter has only recently been discovered, on Queen Charlotte's Island. It has been taken to San Francisco and sold in that city for $\$ 17$ per ton. California, having very little coal in its limits, is mainly dependent on British Columbia for its supplies. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of these immense coal fields at one of the termini of the Pacific Railway, taken in connection with magnificent harbours and tho most favorable route across the continent, both in shortness of distance, easiness of passes through the Rocky Mountains, and the best conditions for supplying the Road along the course, with both fuel and traffic.
The exports of furs and hides are of considerable importance. In 1869 they amounttd to $\$ 161,0 \mathrm{Lb}^{\circ}$
British Columbia is rich in minerals of almost every description. The gold exported in 1867 amounted to $\$ 1,500,000$, and silver, iron. copper and lead are found, besides others of less importance. Lime, marble, freestone, slate and other building materials abound. The Onnioa gold fields, discovered in 1870, have attracted a moving population to the number of some 1,500 during 1871 ., They are supposed to be "surface diggings" extending over a large area. On aceount of the high water in the streams, the season of 1871 was not propitious, but a good deal of gold was obtained.
Tho country is much broken up by mountain ranges; but there is a very large qnantity of valuable land, arailable for agriculture and pasturage, on the high plateaus and in the valleys. Though not what may be strictly called an agricultural country, it is still capable of supporting a very large population. Land now under cultivation yields heavy crops of grain and roots, and in such a country as British Columbia, agricultural produce always commands a good price.
The climate is cerery where salubrious and favourable to the settlement of tho country. On the coast and on Vancouver's Island, the climate is that of the West of England. On the table lands of the interior it is dry, and in the mountain regions more bracing.

There can be no doubt, that with so many advantages, British Columbia is destined to be the home of a large and wealthy population. The actual pupulation is cstimated to be about 50,000 . Various circumstancos have combined to keep it back; but tho projected means of communication once opened, it must become a country of the greatest commercial importance. Probably in the coming yoars, one of the great cities of the world will be found on the coast of British Columbia.

## 

The returns laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending 30 th June 1870 show a very considerable increase in the general trade of the country.
The gross value of goods imported during that year was $\$ 74,814,339$; the goods entered for consumption during the same period, $\$ 71,237,603$; and the value of exports $\$ 73$,573,490 , giving a gross aggregate sum of $\$ 148$,387,820 as the value of the trade of the Dominion with countries outside its boundaries.
We slightly condense the following further
facts in reference to this trade from the Report of the Commissioner of Customs.
In comparing the year 1868-69 with the year 1869-70, we find the following results:-

Increase in 1869-70 over 1868-9.


|  |  | Entered for Consumption. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1869-70 | .... | . \$71,237,603 |
| 1868-69 | .... | ... 67,402,170 |

Increase in 1869-70. ... 3,835,433
This increase in the inward and outward trade, and consequent increase in the duties -the latter being partially attributable also to the changes in the tariff-is observable underall the various classifications of the tariff, which is certainly indicative of a general and satisfactory commercial progression.
If we consider the imports with reference to the countries from which the imports were made, we find that the largest actual increase has been in importations from Great Britain; the value of goods entered for consumption from that country having risen from $\$ 35,761,470$ in $1865-69$ to $\$ 38,595,433$ in $1869-70$-showing an increase of $\$ 2,830,963$, or about 8 per cent. From British and Foreign West Indies the ratio of increase is considerably larger, the returns showing an increase of $23 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the amount of imports last Fiscal Year over the year preceding. There is also some increase in our imports from France, and from the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

With the United States, whilst the sum total of the trade in imports and exports has increased by upwards of $\$ 4,300,000$, the Whole of this increase has been in our exports to that country, the imports from it having, on the contrary, fallen off. The comparative statement ofimports from and exports to the United States, for the years referred to, is as follows:

Decrease. Imports. . \$25,477,975 \$24,728,166

Exports.. 27,846,461 32,984,652
\$749,809
Increase.
5,138,191 The returns would thus show that our trade with the United States has not been materially, and certainly not injuriously, affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocitv Treaty. The aggregate amount of the trade between the two countries has been pretty steadily maintained-indeed, increasedwhilst the relative positions as importers and exporters have been reversed; the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, having, as a general rule, been the larger exporters to the British North American Propinces, whilst Canada has, since the ablogation of the Treaty, imported less from the United States, and exported to that country considerably more.

As regards exports generally, the returns furnish evidence of the rapid development of the natural and industrial resources of the country. The percentage of increase, as regards value, in each of the six classes into which the products of Canada are divided in the tables, is (omitting fractions) as follows:
Of the products of "The Mine," the most remarkable increase is in the exportation of

## Duties

 Collected. 9,462,940 8,298,909
## 1,164,031

Mineral (or Earth) Oil, the quantity in 18689 being only 690,5b3 gallons, against 4,748,557 gallons in 1870. The exportation of Copper, Copper and Iron Ore, and Coal, has considerably decreased.
The falling off in the amount of coal exported stands sufficiently explained by the increased consumption at home of the products of our Nova Scotia Mines.
Under the head of Fisheries, the exports showing the largest increase are those of fresh and smoked Salmon; Fish, preserved and spiced; Fish, salted, dry and wet; and Furs and Skins, the produce of creatures living in the Sea. The exports of Fish Jil have fallen from 271,762 gallons, to 87,043 gallons.
The Exports of Timber and the products of the Forest generally were rather less during the last Fiscal year, than the year previous. The only exceptions of any note are to be found in the articles of Planks and Boards, and of Saw Logs, viz:-
1868-9. Value.

Planks and Boards $\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 6,690,956 & \$ 8,256,599 \\ 53,092 & 158,252\end{array}$ Saw Logs dutiable)
The tonnage engaged in carrying on this trade-including in such tonnage the vessels engaged in the inland trade with the United States was:

Entered inwards.
5,796,125 tons.
Entered outwards.
5,619,745 tons.
Rather more than two-thirds of which consisted of British vessels. The Duties of Customs for the Fiscal Year amounted to $\$ 9,462,940$.
The amount of duty collected on the Saw Logs exported last year was $\$ 37,91228$.
-Horses, Horned Cattle, Bacon, and Hams are the principal articles that have yielded the large increase in the percentage of exportation. The value of Bacon and Hams exported in 1869-70, $\$ 1,553,323$, as against $\$ 864,746$ in 1868-9, is deserving of notice, as evidence of the growing importance of the pork-packing trade, for which facilities have been given by the regulations sanctioned by the Privy Council, under the Law for Slaughtering Hogs in Bond.
The exports of Wheat, which in 1868-69 amounted to rather more than $2,800,000$ bushels, rose in 1769-70 to upwards of $3,700,-$ 000 bushels! The coarser grains show ain aggregate excess of $3,800,000$ bushels exported during the last, compared with the antecedent Fiscal Year.
Theincrease in the quantity of Hops exported is somewhat remarkable:-

Exports in $1868-9-$ - Lbs. $\$ 411,842$
do
$1860-70-1,194,379$ do 1860-70

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Apart from the large products of our magnificent and multiplied flouring mills, and numerous establishments for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, the manufactures of Canada are more diversified than extensive. Few manufactories, beyond those specially referred to, are either sufficient in number or magnitude to clo more than supply or supplement the supplies of the Canadian market. Hence the comparatively few articles of domestic manufacture that figure in the item of our export tables under the head of "Manufactures."

The operations of the two or three existing sugar refineries in Canada, altbough of acknowledged magnitude, appear to be confined to the home market, for it does not appear by the returns that any refined sugar is exported from any port of the Dominion.
Our exported manufactures, other than those of flour and of wood, are therefore comparatively small; and if we deduct sugar boxes (which belong to the latter category of manufacture) the amount of exports under that head would scarcely amount to $\$ 1,500,000$; exclusive, however, of the item of ships built in Quebec and sold abroad, the value of which is set down at $\$ 725,080$, an item of exports which, if it exist, is not mentioned in the returns from any of the ports in the Maritime Provinces, although the returns of ships built and registered in those Provinces show that ship-building, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is carried on to a far larger extent than in the Provinces of Ontario anc Quebec, as appears from the following abstract:-

|  |  |  | Reg | tered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons. |  | Tons. |
| Ontario - | 45 | 4,525 | 60 | 6,186 |
| Quebec | 55 | 19,383 | 109 | 25,452 |
| Nova Scotia - | 141 | 33,659 | 227 | 44,643 |
| New Brunswick | 88 | 35,599 | 99 | 34,571 |
| Total | 329 | 93,166 | 495 | 110,852 |

## The average tonnage of the ships built in

 each of the four Provinces is, therefore:-

The value of foreign goods passing through the United States in 1869-70, under bond, to Canadian importers as the direct consignees, was $\$ 11,593,495$. This amount, which is little more than one-fifth of our importations from sea, and about one-seventh of our gross importations, represents the goods in transit through the neighboring country to ports in Ontario and Quebce, from which alone returns upon this point have been received. The Maritime Provinces, having ports of their own on the sea-board open all the year round, do not necessarily require the intervention of American sea ports to carry on their foreign trade in winter, and hence the returns in question may be consldered in a great measure, if not wholly, inapplicable to their circumstances.

The value of goods actually purchased in bond in the United States for Canadian markets during the same period was nearly $\$ 3,000,000$, showing an aggregate amount of transit trade through that country to importers in Canada exceeding $\$ 14,500,000$.

The value of goods under bond in the Queen's Warehouses, in Canada, on the 30th June 1870, was $\$ 5,655,736$, representing duties computed under the presnt tariff of $\$ 2,356,214$.

We have compiled the following table from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It exhibits at one view the operations of the year:-

Statisticat View of the Commerce of the Dominion showing the value of Exports, the Falue of Goods in ported and entered for consumption, from Great Britain, the Colonies, and Foreign Countries, and the Duties collected thereon. Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1870.

| Countries. | Value of Exports. | Value of Goods entered for Consumption. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain. | 21,160,987 | $38,{ }^{\$ 95,433}$ |  |
| United States. | 28,772,312 | 24,724,071 | 1,700,250 71 |
| British North American Provinces | 1,425,520 | 1,268,948 | 84,421 96 |
| British West Indies and British Guiana... | 1,711,310 | 892,518 | 387,691 65 |
| Australia | 38,891 |  |  |
| Jersey | 27,686 | 17,764 | 3,066 34 |
| France and Her Colonies | 537,961 | 1,424,852 | 398,989 65 |
| Spain and Her Colonies | 1,380,278 | 2,738,346 | 1.105,737 27 |
| Other West Indies .... | 51,454 | 2,724 | 88250 |
| South America, besides Brazil | 603,520 |  |  |
| Brazil ${ }^{\text {Bra }}$..... | 51,861 | 8,504 | 12200 |
| Germany (including Prussia) | 15,555 | 474,003 316,672 | 122,14560 260,47833 |
| Holland and Belgium.... | 20,333 214,377 | 316,672 41,835 | 260,478 33 |
| Other European Countries | 69,197 | 219,338 | 18,805 36 |
| China and Japan .... |  | 438,259 | 157,955 10 |
| Atrica.. |  | 70,241 |  |
| Goods not produce of Dominion | 6,527,622 |  |  |
| ADD-Short Returned at Inland Ports | 2,962,398 |  |  |
| - 5 p. c. additional Duty from 1st April. |  |  | 118,111 50 |
| - Reprints British Copyright Works. |  | 5,679 | 5749 |
| Coin and Bullion | 8,002,278 |  | 17,194 38 |
| Export Duty on Saw Logs |  |  | 37,912 28 |
| Totals .... . .. | 73,573,540 | 71,239,187 | 9,462,940 44 |

If we look at the figures of Canadian trade for a number of years back we shall see how rapidly and greatly it has augmented. Let us take two decennial puriods. One between the years 1850 and 1859, inclusive, shows as follows:-


And another between the years 1860 -and 1869, inclusive, shows as follows :-


If we add the twolast fiscal years we have the same rate of increase:-


It thus appears that the increase is nearly six-fold in 1870 as compared with 1850.


The following is a summary statement of the principal articles entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the

Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1870, showing the quantity and value of each article :


| Articles. <br> April, under new tariff <br> .......Bush. | Quantity. $25,145$ | Value. 19,424 | Articles. <br> Engravings and Prints. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grain of all other |  |  | Fancy Goods ....... ، | 9,463 | 1,445,4200 |
| kinds, from 7th |  |  | Foreign newspapers " | - 50 | 1,41,460 |
| April, under new |  |  | Fireworks | 512 | 7,489 |
| tariff Flour of Wheatand | 105,892 | 83,066 | Flat Wire for Cri- |  | 7,180 |
| of Rye, from 7th |  |  | Gunpowder ..... Lbs. | 124,456 | 16,025 31,123 |
| April, under new tariff ......Brls. | 19,865 | 108,016 | Guns, Rifles, and Firearms of all |  |  |
| Flour and Meal of |  |  | kinds .......Pkgs. | 257 | 14,902 |
| all other kinds, |  |  | Glass - Plate and silvered |  |  |
| under new tariff.: " | 4,891 | 21,048 | Glass-W indo | 846 | 35,479 |
| Fruit, preserved in |  |  | Stained, Painted, |  |  |
| Brandy or other |  |  | Colored or Plain. | 106,108 | 157,952 |
| Spirits ${ }^{\text {co...Gals }}$ | 2 | 7 | Glassware ...... " | 73,730 | 359,985 |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter, in Casks ..... | 85,112 | 28,591 | Hats, Caps, and Bonnets |  |  |
| Ale, Beer and Por- |  |  | Hosiery ...... « | 735 | 160 |
| ter, in Bottles.... " | 140,516 | 64,326 | Inks of all kinds, ex- |  |  |
| Tea,-Green and. Japan ..... Lbs | -6,826,600 | 2,306,938 | cept Printing Ink. " 1ron and Hardware, | 846 | 8,220 |
| Tea-Black $\quad . . .0$. 6 | 4,132,678 | 1.147,360 | -Cutlery of all |  |  |
| Tobacco, Manufac- |  |  | kinds $\quad$..... " | 4,716 | 204,261 |
| tured, and Snuff. " ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 349,240 | 76,682 | Japanned and Plan- |  |  |
| Wines of all kinds.Gals. | 674,929 | 478,789 | ished Tin, and |  |  |
| Sugar, equal to and |  |  | Britannia Metal |  |  |
| above No. 9 Dutch Standard ….. Lbs | 46,215,054 | 2,374,963 | Ware <br> Spades, Shove | 1,052 | 15,520 |
| Sugar, below No, 9 " |  |  | Axes, hoes, rakes, |  |  |
| Dutch Estandard.. | 16,474,520 | 695,513 | Forks, and Edge |  |  |
| Cane Juice, Melado, \& | 19,906,312 | 581,484 | Tools, Scythes, |  |  |
| Sugar Candy and |  |  | Spikes, Nails, Tacks |  |  |
| Confecionery..... * | 169,736 | 28,409 | Brads and Springs | 11,280 | 81,666 |
| Mace and Nutmegs '، | 109,742 | 44,710 | Stoves and allother |  |  |
| Spices, viz: Cassia, |  |  | Iron castings..... | 49,297 | 186,463 |
| Cinnanion, Gin- |  |  | Other Hardware. | 82,544- | 1,800,430 |
| ger, Pimento, and " |  |  | Jewellery and Watches |  |  |
| Pepper, ground.. | 12,564 | 2,881 | Lumber-Sawn and * | 1,511 | 383,548 |
| Soaps ...... " | 66,586 | 13,535 | Plank, not being |  |  |
| Molasses. n ther than |  |  | Mahogany, Rose- |  |  |
| for le iling purposes | 45,135 | 894,782 | wood, W alnut Chesnut and |  |  |
| Bagatelle Boards, |  |  | Cherry, or not |  |  |
| and bill ard tables |  |  | imported from B. |  |  |
| and Fuinishings. .Pkgs | 192 | 20,968 | N. A. Provinces |  | 17,752 |
| Blacking ...... 6 | 975 | 11,794 | Leather ${ }^{\text {a }}$.....Pkgs; | 1,718 | 334,645 |
| Brooms end brushes ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Leather - Sheep |  |  |
| of all kirds....... " | 671 | 20,059 | Calf, Goat and |  |  |
| Cabinet Ware and |  |  | Chamois Skins, |  |  |
| Furniture ...... " | 14,957 | 71,762 | Dressed ...... "s | 184 | 51,685 |
| Candles and tapers. Lbs. | 135,449 | 27,221 | Linen $\quad . . . .{ }^{\prime}$ | 4,495 | 774,589 |
| Carpets and Hearth |  |  | Locomotive Engines |  |  |
| Rugs | 2,399 | 439,079 | and Railroad cars. No. | 48 | 45,790 |
| Carriages Harmess | 809 | 37,799 | Maccaroni and Ver- |  |  |
| Furniture ...... " | +68, 645 | 91,539 | Maps, Charts, and |  |  |
| Chaudeliers, Giran- |  |  | Atlases, not else- |  |  |
| doles and Gas Fittings |  |  | where specified...Pkgs. | 240 | 9,953 |
| Ching ware, Crock- ${ }^{\text {ting }}$ | 305 | 17,219 | Manufactures of |  |  |
| ery, and Earthen- |  |  | tion of Marble, or |  |  |
| ware | 36,247 | 435,189 | other than rough. |  |  |
| Cider ......Gals. | 10,698 | 2,082 | Slabs or Elocks.. " | 6,964 | 31,469 |
| Clocks $\quad$......Pkgs. | . 14,091 | 59,826 | Manufactures of |  |  |
| Clothing or wearing |  |  | Caoutchouc, India |  |  |
| Apparel, made by |  |  | Rubber, or Gutta |  |  |
| hand or sewing |  |  | Percha $\quad$ O.... | 1,823 | 103,436 |
| machine | 1,752 | 218,556 | Manus ctures offur, |  |  |
| Cocoa late and Choco- Lbs. | 39,164 | 8,992 | or of which Fur is principal part.... | 1,495 | 134,110 |
| Cordage ...... ${ }^{6}$ | 129.397 | 26,270 | Manufactures of |  |  |
| Corks ......Pkgs. | . 2,781 | 32,589 | Grass, Osier, Palm |  |  |
| Cotton fut ...... ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 48,645 | 7,339,992 | Leaf, Straw, |  |  |
| Dried fruits, and |  |  | Whalebone, or |  |  |
| Nuts of all kinds. Lbs. | 9,59** - | 480,434 | Willow, not else- | 2,311 | 40,811 |
| where specified..Pkgs. | - 24,224 | 339,204 | Manufactures of |  |  |


| Imports and Exports of the Dominion. |  |  |  |  | 181 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Articles. <br> Bone, Shell, Horn, <br> Pearl, and Ivory. | Quantity 125 | Value. <br> 8.746 | Articles. <br> kinds, from 7th April only ....... No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quanity. } \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | Value. |
| Manufactures of |  |  | Fruits of all kinds- |  |  |
| Gold, Silver, or |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electro Plate, Ar- |  |  | April only ......Pkgs. <br> Hay Straw and | 159,457 | 69,743 |
| gentine, Albata, |  |  | Hay, Straw and |  |  |
| ver, and Plated |  |  | April only ..... a | 4 | 67 |
| and Gilded Ware |  |  | Beeds, other tham |  |  |
| of all kinds ${ }^{\text {Manufactures }}$...... of | 1,361 | 146,526 | Cereals, from 7th |  |  |
| Manufactures of |  |  | April only | $\omega$ | 18,193 |
| Brass or Copper.. Do. Leather or imi- | 1,042 | 20,465 | Vegetables, from 7th April only |  | 86,350 |
| tation of Leather. | 1,205 | 175,405 | Trees, Plants, and |  |  |
| Do. Leather-boots and shoes. | 2,122 | 139,134 | Shrubs, from 7th April only Prges. | 2485 | 28,360 |
| Do. Harness and |  |  | Printed Books Pe - |  |  |
| Saddlery | 560 | 18,056 | riodicals and Pam- |  |  |
| Do. Wood, not else- ، |  |  | phlets | 15,054 | 600,734 |
| where specified... " | 21,196 | 170,558 | Tron ${ }_{\text {Type }} \quad$.....P.... | 1,244 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,793,876 \\ 47,733 \end{array}$ |
| and Threshing ${ }^{\text {Machines }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ No. |  |  | Anatomical Prepa- |  |  |
| Musical Instru- |  |  | Busts Casta and |  |  |
| ments, including |  |  | Statues . ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 23 | 6,650 |
| Musical Boxes and |  |  | Paintings in Oil .... " | 814 | -16,215 |
| Clocks $\quad$.....PRgs. | 1,850 | 234,083 | Specimens of Bo- |  |  |
| Mustard $\quad . . . .$. Lbs. | 254,489 | 36,690 | tany, Mineralogy, |  |  |
| Machinery, notelse- |  | 252,536 | Natural History |  |  |
| Oil Cloths ...... if | 1,747 | 252,530 96,030 | Models ${ }_{\text {M }}$ and | 195 | 9 |
| Oils, inany wayrec- |  |  | Acids-Alum, Anti- |  |  |
| tined or prepared, |  |  | mony and Argol. " | 5,792 | 39,324 |
| not otherwise spe- <br> cified <br> Gals. | 102,816 | 855,073 | Bark, berries, drugs, |  |  |
| Oil of all kinds- |  |  | and Woods used |  |  |
| Crude - except |  |  | chiefly indyeing |  | 176,23i |
| Whale Oil, and |  |  | Bleaching Powders |  |  |
| others elsewhere specitied |  |  | and Borax ....Pkgs. | 10,110 | 83,774 |
| specitted ${ }_{\text {pium }}$.......P.Pkge | 1,964 10 | 1,292 | Cream of Tartar in |  |  |
|  | 10 | 203,053 | $\underset{\text { Crdigo }}{\text { Crystals }}$.... Lba | 391,019 | 30,407 |
| Paints and Colors. .Pkgs. | 33,7i2 | 274,785 | Lead-Red \& whito |  |  |
| Paper of all kinds. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,319 | 181,186 | dry | 14,085 | 23,088 |
| Paper Hangings.... " | 4,005 | 132,449 | Nitre, Sal Ammo- |  |  |
| Parasols and Um- brellas U..... " | 207 | 4,367 | niac, Sal Soda, saltpetre,sodaash, |  |  |
| Plaster of Parisand |  |  | sodia Caustic, Ni- |  |  |
| Hydraulio Ce- |  |  | trate, and Silicate |  |  |
| ment, ground and ${ }_{\text {Calcincd }}$ | 12,511 | 18,609 | of Sode | 65,015 | 174,347 |
| Pickles and Sauces.Pkgs. | 7,739 | 49,237 | Oils, Cocoanut, Pine |  |  |
| Preserved Meats, |  |  | natural state .... Gals. | 73,026 | 41,659 |
| Poultry Fish, Vegetables, \&c...... | 18,392 |  | Phosphorus, Brimstone, and Sul- |  |  |
| Printed, lithograph- | 18,392 | 114,523 | stone, and Sulphur, in roll or |  |  |
| ed, or Ccpperplate |  |  |  | 3,720 | 27,442 |
| Bills ard adver- |  |  | Zinc-white, dry. ...Cwt | 6,057 | 27,428 |
| tising Pamphlets. | 1,631 | 29,981 | Bolting Cloth ....Pkga. | 95 | 12,959 |
| Sails, ready made. | 69 | 6,539 | Bookbinders' Tools |  |  |
| Silks, Satins, and ${ }_{\text {Velvets }}$ | 2,6 |  | andimılements.. | 439 | 11,986 |
| Spices - including | 2,0 | 1,281,248 | Cotton Wool ${ }^{\text {Burrstones }}$.....Pwge. | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8,872 }\end{array}$ | 10,607 427,479 |
| Ginger, Pimento, |  |  | Cotton Candle Wick Lbs. | 61,774 | 15,793 |
| and Pepper-un- |  |  | Coiston and Flax- |  |  |
| ground girits of turpentineGals. | 601,028 | 51,356 | Waste | 2,985 | 34,240 |
| Spirits of turpentineGals. Stationery | 174,072 8,409 | 64, 133 | Church Bells and |  |  |
| Steam Engines, | 8,409 | 860,811 | Communion Plate * | 100 | 16,166 |
| other than loco- |  |  | Netting for India |  |  |
| motive ${ }_{\text {cmall }}$ Wares ${ }^{\text {a }}$ No, | 64 | 18,661 | Rubber Shoes.... * | 67 | 15,462 |
| Small Wares . . . . . . Pkgs. | 11.029 | 1,481,377 | Duck, for belting |  |  |
| Tobacco Pipes...... | 4,797 | 17,834 | and hose .... " | 188 | 18,118 |
| Varnish, other ${ }^{\text {than }}$ | 937 | 32,003 | Fishing-hooks, Nets ${ }^{\text {Fire-Bricks }}$ |  | 29,371 |
| bright and black. "\% | 1,060 | 27,147 | and Seines, Lines |  |  |
| Woollens ${ }^{\text {Unenumerated articles. }{ }^{\prime \prime}}$ | 27,488 | 6,968,552 | and Twines , .....Pkgs. | 3,084 | 253,099 |
| Unenumerated articles. . <br> Sole and Upper |  | 685,365 | Gold Beaters' Brim |  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { Leather } & \cdots \cdots . . . \text { Pkgs. } \\ \text { Animals } & \text { of ail } \end{array}\right.$ | 1,484 | 271,013 | Gold, Silver and Platers' |  | , |




Total Total Articles. Quantities. Traiue. ANTMALS AND THEIR PRODCCE.

| Horses ......No. | 16,461 | 1,458,111 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horned Cattle......" | 107,731 | 3,006,878 |
| Swine | 107,155 | 270,952 |
| Sheep | 147,350 | 388,757 |
| Poultry |  | 65,595 |
| Bacon and Hams..Cwt. | 175,243 | 1,553,323 |
| Beef | 27,672 | 197,665 |
| Beeswax ......Lbs. | 24,061 | 5,309 |
| Bones ......Cwt. | 4,646 | 8,223 |
| Butter ......Lbs. | 12,259,887 | 2,353,570 |
| Cheese | 5,827, 78 | 67t,486 |
| Eggs $\quad . . . .$. Doz. | 2,460,687 | 314,812 |
| Feathers .....Lbs. | 1,215 | 223 |
| Furs-Dressed and |  |  |
| undressed |  | 310,077 |
| Hides and Skins. |  | 156,732 |
| Horns and Hoofs. |  | 1,276 |
| Honey ......Lbs. | 1,470 |  |
| Lard ......Cwt. | 1,369,117 | 199,504 |
|  | 58,434 | 274,301 |
| Sheep's Pelts . . . . . .Lbs. | 218,697 | 115,421 |
| Tallow ......Kegs. | 14,479 | 1,342 |
| Tongues | 153 | 1,612 |
| Venison ......Lbs. |  | 1,891 |
| Wool | 2,443,862 | 770,299 |
| Other Articles. | ........ | 7,574 |

Total Value, Animals and their Produce.

## agricultural products.

| Balsam |  | 5,186 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Barley and Rye....Bush. | 6,663,877 | 4,752,774 |
| Barley-pot \& pearl " | 247 | 552 |
| Beans | 63,958 | 70,003 |
| Bran ......Cwt | 119,194 | 107,371 |
| Flax | 64,333 | 71, 273 |
| Flaxseed ......Bush. | 53,875 | 72,969 |
| Flour ......Brls. | 382,177 | 2,302,149 |
| Fruit-Green . . . '6 | 20,810 | 58,811 |
| Hay .....TTons. | 8,829 | 65,216 |
| Hemp | 38 | 407 |
| Hops | 1,194,379 | 133,539 |
| Indian Corn ...... Bush. | 14,644 | 9,133 |
| Malt ...... " | 127,343 | 112,120 |
| Maple Sugar .......Lbs. | 7,902 | 682 |
| Meal ......Brls. | 38,566 | 153,772 |
| Oats ......Bush. | 2,187,547 | 720,455 |
| Peas ...... " | 1,449,560 | 1,200,000 |
| Other Seeds |  | 66,454 |
| Tobacco ......Libs. | 31,218 | 4,597 |
| Vegetables |  | 56,323 |
| Wheat ......Bush. | 3,557,101 | 3,705,174 |
| Other Articles |  | 4,570 |
| Total Value, Agricultural Products |  | 13,676,6J 9 |
| MANUFACTURES. |  |  |
| Books |  | 51,793 |
| Biscuits .....Cwt. | 3,471 | 22,022 |
| Candles and Soap ..Lbs. | 141,112 | 13,841 |
| Carriages ......No. | 766 | 24,841 |
| Cottons |  | 12,905 |
| Extract of Hemlock |  |  |
| Bark ......Brls. | 18,751 | 154,936 |
| Furs |  | 9,755 |
| Glass |  | 9,290 |
| Gypsum, Plaster, Lime, |  |  |
| India Rubber |  | 186 |
| Indian Barkwork |  | 570 |
| Iron and Hardware. |  | 147,931 |
| Leather |  | 310,702 |
| Linen |  | 4,335 |
| Machinery |  | 33,749 |
| Musical Instruments.. | .... | 8,902 |



Statement shewing Number and Tounage of Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the several Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, during the Fiscal Year ending on 30th June, 1870.

| PROVITHOES. | ARRIVED. |  | DEPARTED. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Quebec ..... | 1,628 | 1,013,451 | 1,569 | 943,849 |
| Nova Scotia.. ...... ...... ...... | 5,013 | -896,690 | 4,880 | 866,075 |
| New Brunswick.... | 2,928 | 698,378 | 2,499 | 666,430 |
| Total Seagoing | 9,567 | 2,608,519 | 8,948 | 2,476,354 |
| Vessels employed in the ind States and Quebec and the United States ....... | 17,866 | 3,189,606 | 18,804 | 3,143,391 |
| Total... | 27,433 | 5,706,125 | 27,752 | 5,619,745 |

## 

The Railways of the Dominion are constantly increasing in number and importance. Those already in operation are over 3,040 males in length. Besides these, there are in process of construction, and will shortly be in operation 1,110 more ; and charters have been obtained for more than 810 miles in addition, apart from the Pacific Railroad in itself some 2,400 miles.
Of those already completed 593 are the narrow guage, 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches; two, nearly comcleted have a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches wide; and the remainder have the broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches.
Of the railways at present in operation, the Grand Trunk with its connections is the longest and most important. Tie main line from River du Loup on the east to Port Huron on the west, is 797 miles, and the difierent branches to 573 more, making a total length of 1,377 miles. The mainline is the broad gauge, but 2 few of the branch lines are narrow. The branch lines are; from Richmond to IolandPond Vt. 71 miles, and from Island Pond to Portland, Maine, 150, This line is worked under a lease for 999 years. The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway extends from Fort Erie opposite Buffalo, on the Niagara, to Goderich on the east shore of Lake Huron, 160 miles. It is leased in perpetuity to the Grand Trunk. The Province Line Railway from Lachine to Moore's Junction, 40 miles, is operated by the Grand Trunk. This is a narrow gauge railway. The Montreal and Champlain ; leased and operated by the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, 50 miles. The Lachine Railway, 8 miles from Montreal to Lachine. The Arthabaska and Three Rivers, 35 miles, is the lant of the Grand Trunk branches in operation at the present time.
The Great Wretern railway ranks next in importance to the Grand Trunk among Canadian railways. The main line extends from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, to Windsor, on the Detroit river, 229 miles. The branch lines are Erie and Niagara, 31 miles from Fort Erie to Niagara, Hamilton to Toronto 391 miles,

Harrisburg to Alma, 51 miles, from Harrisburg on the main line to Alma on the Wellington, Grey \& Bruce Railway. Komoka, near London, to Sarnia, 51 miles, and a branch lines from the Sarnia Line, from W yoming to Petrolia, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, $-\mathbf{a}$ total distance of 407 miles. These are all now narrow gauge railways. The Wellington, Grey \& Bruce railway is to be completed to Southampton, on Lake Huron, in 1871, a furthou distance of 77 miles., A nother line called the "Canada Air Line," is being constructed by the Great Western, 146 miles from Glencoe, a station 80 miles from the Western terminus of the Great Western. to the City of Butialo, in a straight, line, with but trifling deviations. This is also a nar row gauge railway.
The Nova Scotia Railway extends from Halifax to Pictou, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 145 miles, with abranch line from Halifax to Windsor, on the Bay of Minas, 32 miles-in all $1: 7$ miles. It is Broad Gauge. Coal is used for fuel, and found much cheaper than wood.
The New Brunswick \& Canada Rallitay, extends from St. Andrews on the sea coast to Richmond, 88 miles, with Branch Lines, to St. Stephen, Woodstock and Houlton, 5 ) miles. Total length, 138 miles. This is a broad gauge railway.
The European \& North Auerican Railway. connects St. John on the Bay of Fundy with Shediat on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of $1 / 8$ miles.
Tee Western Extension is a branch of this raijway westward from St. John to the Maine Boundary, 90 miles in length. This line is now completed on the Americen side of the boundary, to Bangor, Maine, giving a through line from the U.S. Nailways to those of the Maritume Provinces.
The Northers Rallway, from Toronto to Lake Huron, is 100 miles in length; Broad Gauge.
The London \& Port Stanlex, 28 milog long, from London, Ontaric, to PortStanley, on Lake Erie. This road is to be altered to the narrow gauge.
The Cobourg \& Papraborotar Rallway,
from Cobourg to Harwood, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, with sidings 2 miles, and a branch line 2 miles to Blairton. Total, $25 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. The remainder of the line from Rice Lake to Peterborough, only renuires new rails to be worked.

The Windsor \& AnNapnlis, from Windsor, 15. B., to the Bay of Fundy, 84 miles. connecting at Windsor with railway to Halifax, and at Annapolis with a line of steamers to St. John, N. B.
BrockVilie \& OTtawa Railtay, from Brockville, on the St. Lawrence, where it connects with the Grand Trunk, to Sand Point, on the Ottawa River, 78 miles, with a branch line to Perth, 12 miles. Total length, 90 mi'es. Broad gauge.
St. Lawzence \& Ottawa, from Irescott on the St. Lawrence, connecting with the Grand Trunk, to Ottawa, 59 miles in length. Gauge, 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Welland Rafluat, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 21 miles. Broad gause.
The Midland Railway, from Port Hope on Lake Ontario, to Beaverton on Lake Sincoe, 66 miles, with a branch from Milibrook to Peterborough of 13 miles. Total length, 79 miles.

The Massawippi Valley Railway, from Sherbrooke, E. T., on the Grand Trunk, to the Connecticut \& Passumpsic River Railway, 34 miles, with a branch of $2 \frac{2}{2}$ miles, $36 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Gauge, 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The QuEbec \& Gosford Ramway, a wooden railway, 27 miles in length. from Quebec to the village of Gosford. Gauge, 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. This road is to be extended to the Lake St. John.

Carillon \& Grenville Railwax, from Carillon to Grenville, on the Ottawa River, $12 \frac{3}{4}$ miles. Gauge, 5 feet 6 inches. This road is only worked during the summer months.
St. Lawrenge \& Industry Rallway, from Lanoraie to Industry Village, 12 miles. Operated only during the summer months.
Canada Central Railway from Brockville to Carleton Place, 28 miles from Ottawa, worked in connection with the Brockville \& Ottawa railway. Broad gauge.
Stanstrad, Shefford \& Chambly Ralway, from St. Johns to Waterloo, 42 miles. Narrow gauge. The road is leased to the Vermont Central Railway Company, and is being extended by the South Eastern Counties Railway to the Province Line and the Missisquoi River Road from Newport to St. Albans.
Montreal \& Vermont Junction Ramway, from St. Johns, where it connects with the Grand Trunk to the Province Line, 26 miles, and St. Albans, Vt., where it connects with Vermont Central. Narrow gauge.
The Intercolonial Railway, will extend from the Grand Trunk at Riviere du Loup, to Truro, Nova Scotia, where it will connect with the Nova Scotia Railway from Truro to Halifax, a distance of 499 miles. All the work is under contract. The entire line is to be laid with steel rails. Broad gauge. When finished, freight and passengers can be sent from Halifax to Sarnia., without transhipment, a distance of 1,357 miles.
The Canada Southern Railway, is to extend from the Niagara River at Fort Erie, to Amherstburg, on the Detroit river, and Moore on the St. Clair river. The distance to Amherstburg, is 229 miles, and the branchline to Moore, co miles. It will connect with the Michigan railways on the west, and the New York on the east, and will be shorter by some 40 miles than any other route from Buffalo to Chioago. Gauge 4 feet $S_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ inches. It is in-
tended to have the road completed early in 1873.

Lundon, Huron \& Bruce Railway, (projected, ) from London, Ont., to scme point on Lake Huron, about 105 miles in length.
Toronto and Muskora Ranchay from Barrie on the Northern Railway to Bracebridge in the Muskoka district. Leased to the Northern Railway for 21 years. The route has been surveyed and located and right of way secured,
The North Grey Railway, an extension of the Northern Railwas from Collingwood to Meaford, 22 miles westward. Gauge 5 feet $\dot{0}$ inches. Lloased to the Northern Railway. It is expected to be in operation by the end of 1871.

Thi North Shore Ramway (projected) is to run from Quebec to Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, 190 miles. At Montreal it is to effect a junction with the Northern Colonization Railway. A branch wooden railway (the Piles Railway) from Three Rivers to Les Grandes Piles is also to be built. Grants of $2,700,000$ acres of land, and $\$ 1,500,000$ have been obtained. The road must be completed by July 1875 to obtain the land grants.
The Whitby and Port Perry Ramway, from Port Whitby, on Lake Ontario, to Port Perry on Lake Scugog. It is expected to be completed during the autumn of 1871. Gauge 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Richelife, Drommond and Artbabagka RALLTAY, from Sorel at the mouth of the Richelieu, to Acton, on the Grand Trunk Railway. It is to be built of wood after the model of the Quebec and Gosford. The work is in progress. Gauge 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Northern Colonization Railway (projested, a line to connect with the North Shore Railway at Montreal and along the north shore of the Ottawa River to Hull, a distance of 120 miles. Gauge 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Grants have been obtained of $1,200,003$ acres of land and $\$ 1,500.000$ in money.

Glasgow and Cape breton (N.S.) Coal Company from Sydney Harbour. to Cow Bay, 21 miles in length. Gauge 3 faet, passing through some of the most valuable coal fields of Cape Breton. It is expected to be finished by the end of the year.
Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, from Toronto to 0 wen Sound. The total length to 0 wen Sound is 120 miles, of which 50 are open and 24 more under construction. Gauge 3 feet 6 inches.
Toronto and Nipissing Railaway, from Toronto to the country east of Georgian Bay, 32 miles to Uxbridge are lcompleted, and 54 more are under construction, and it is expected will be ready for opening at the end of the year. Gauge 3 feet 6 inches.
Kingston and Pembroke Railutay, (projected, ) from Kingston on Lake Ontario, to Pembrole on the Ottawa River, 140 miles.
Richmond, Melbourne and Missisquoi Valley Rallway, (projected, ) to extend from Richmond, on the Grand Trunk to Mansonville. Potton, where it will connect with the Sout h Eastern Counties Road, and the Missisquoi River Road. It will be about 50 miles long.
Sault St. Marie Ramway, (projected), from Sault St. Marie to Lake Nipissing, and a branch to Bracebridge to connect with the Toronto and Muskoka road. The distance from Sanlt St. Marie to Bracebridge is 280 miles. Gauge to be 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is intended to establish a conneotion by this road
between the Northern Pacific and the Canadiau railways.
Llarbisburg and Brantford Railway, a line of 7 miles from Harrisburg to Brantford to be built by the Great Western Company.
Peterborough and Haliburts Railwat, to extend from Peterboro' to Haliburton, to 6 be completed within 4 years from January 1869 , to bedbuilt of either wood or iron. Gauge 5 feet 6 inches.

Canadian Pacific Ratuway, from Lake Nipissing to Victoriat, British Columbia, 2,500 mile: long to be built in 14 years. Land $\div 0$ miles on each side of the road to be granted to build the railway, with such subsidy as the Parliament of Canada may determine. Proposed gauge 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. This road is now being surveyed.

## 

The tables which are subjoined are are com- first 6 months of 1871 show $\$ 6,734,423$, againgt niled from Statements, which have heen published in the Canada Gazette. Tiey show isteady increase. The total receipts in 1869 $\$ 6,279,425$ for the corresponding 6 months of i870. This may be accepted as another test of the general prosperity of the country: wero :3! $2.21,861$; in $18 i 0, \$ 13,451,299$; and the

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

| Ralways. | Passengers. |  | Freight. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1870 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & 1: 369 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miles } \\ & 1: 70 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miles } \\ & \text { IB. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Western Railway | 2,467,581 | 111,945 | 2,457, ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 4,037,357 | $\stackrel{S}{8} 98.86$ | 3.31 | 9: |
| Grand Trunk Railway. | 2,462,855 | 310,000 | 4,793,227 | 7. 566,082 | 7, ¢5u. 6 | 1,977 | 1,377 |
| London \& Port Stanley Railway, (11 months). | 17,035 | 1,684 | 22,814 | 41,533 | S0,133 | 24 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Welland Railway . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14,814 | 8,293 | 51,595 | 7-1,702 | $8 \cdots 6$ | $22_{2}^{17}$ | $22^{2}$ |
| Northern Ráliway................. | 172,503 | 25,701 | 535, 337 | 70.511 | 676.601 | 96 | 96 |
| Midland Railway of Canada....... | 2,869 |  | 3,948 | 6,817 | 6,702 | 56 | 50 |
| Cobourg, Peterboro \& Marmora Railway ( 7 mos. 1870.5 mos. 1869 ) |  |  | 43,750 | 44,354 | 32, 285 | 22 | 22 |
| Brockville \& Ottawa Railway (11 months) | 50,426 | 10,531 | 136,977 | 197.984 | 161,620 | 88 | 86 |
| Canada Central (3 months........ | 5,863 | 100 | 1,581 | 7,514 |  | 28 |  |
| St. Lawrence \& Ottawa Railway. - | 72,503 | 10,870 | 57,868 | 141,241 | 130,783 | 64 | 54 |
| Carillon \& Grenville Railway (no returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stanstead, Shefford \& Chambly Railway (no returns) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lawrence \& Industry Railway. New Brunswick \& Canada Rail- | 2,869 |  | 3,948 | 6,817 | 6,732 | 12 | 12 |
| way ( 8 months).................... | 19,671 | 240 | 81,246 | 101,157 | 78,063 | 116 | 116 |
| European \& North American Rail- wav................................... | 89,658 | 9,326 | 122,918 | 221,902 | 191,942 | 108 | 10 |
| Eastern Extension Railway (no reiurns.). |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| Western Extension Railway (no returnc) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Neva Scotia Railway (11 months) Wintsor \& Annapolis Railway (not | 109,627 | 9,327 | 151,364 | 270,318 | 250,144 | 145 | $1: 2$ |
| Total | 4,488,878 | 498,017 | 8,461,404 | 13451,299 | 12,921,861 |  |  |

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1871.

| Railways. | July. | August. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | October. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | December. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Western Railway | $\$ 1$ 340,819 | 285, ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$, 14 | \$ ${ }^{\text {\$3,475 }}$ | 354,155 | \$\$8,969 | 415,540 | 2,077,972 |
| Grand Trunk Railway .. | 701,967 | 574,825 | 617,833 | 790,122 | 606,423 | 763,365 | 4,054,535 |
| London \& Port Stanley. | 4,365 | 4,429 | 4,383 | 4,869 | 4,504 | 4,075 | 26,625 |
| Welland.... | no ret'n. | no ret'n. | 8,569 | 9,301 | 10,862 | 4,515 | 33,248 |
| Northern (for 3 Weeks).. | 60,750 | 49,209 | 46,336 | 93,294 | 49,980 | 51,010 | 350,579 |
| Midl'd Rail way of Canada | 32,735 | 33,469 | 30,740 | no ret'n: | 12,507 | 11,368 | 120,819 |
| Cobourg, Peterboro \& Marmora | no ret'n. | 7,331 | no re'tn. | noret'n. | 3,020 |  |  |
| Brockville \& Ottawa.... | 21,261 | 19,955 | 20,948 | no ret'n. | 24,732 | 18,463 | 105,359 |
| St | 12,458 | 10,558 | 13,589 | 13,394 | 12,233] | 11,215 | 78,449 |
| Carillon \& Grenville..... | no ret'n. | noret'n. | no ret'n. | no ret'n. |  |  |  |
| Stanstead Shefford \& Chambly | no ret'n. | no ret'n. |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lawrence \& İdustry. | 1,542 | 1,211 | 995 | 1,242 | 1,101 |  | 6,091 |
| New Brunsw'k \& Canada | noret'n. |  |  |  |  | 81535 | 71,535 |
| European \& N. American Eastern Extension ....... | no $\begin{array}{r}23,129 \\ \text { ret'n. }\end{array}$ | 21,173 | 20,215 | 22,858 | 21,352 | 21,108 | 129,830 |
| Westeru Extension | no ret'n. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia | 31,033 |  | 30,168 | 31,335 | 31,573 | 27,554 | 151,663 |
| Windsor \& Annapolis | no ret'n. |  |  |  | 9,841 | 7,664 | 17,505 |
| Canada Central |  |  | 2,155 |  | 2,753 | 2,636 | 7,544 |
| Total | 1,280,059 | 1,007,174 | 1,139,406 | 1,320,570 | 1,124,855 | 1,275,861 | 7,137,105 |



| Railways. | Jan'y. | Freb'y. | March. | April. | May. | June. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Western. | 330,825 | 348,815 | 378,634 | \% ${ }^{\$ 64,903}$ | $323,752$ | $330,267$ | $2, \$ 7 \%$ |
| Grand Tirunk ............. | 577,350 | 574,518 | 576,307 | 770,141 | 593,882 | 625,861 | 3,718,08 |
| London \& Port Stanley.... | 3,068 | 2,811 | 2,530 | 3,863 | 4,814 | 5,276 | 22, 602 |
| Welland . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,528 | 1,467 | 2777 | 8,945 | 12,714 | 14,487 | 41,469 |
| Northern . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35,327 | 41,921 | 42,645 | 76,272 | 69,254 | 82,372 | 347,79] |
| Midland of Canada........ | noret'ns | 6,472 | 9,206 | 15,552 | 30,521 | 32,871 | 94,622 |
| Cobourg, Peterboro \& Marmora | Closed | for | winter. | 8,292 |  | 6,744 | 10,036 |
| Brock ville \& Ottawa . . . . . | 15,815 | no re- | turns. |  | 25,098 |  | 40,93: |
| Canada Central ........... | 2,779 |  | turns. |  | 2,827 |  | 5,6.6 |
| St. Lawrence \& Ottawa . . Carillon \& Grenville. . . . . | Closed | $\begin{gathered} 8,947 \\ \text { for } \end{gathered}$ | 10,733 | 14,148 | 10,085 | 9,631 | 61,834 |
| Stanstead, Shefford \& Chambly . St. Lawrence \& Industry. | nore- | turns. | winter. |  |  |  |  |
|  | closed | for | winter. |  | 809 | 771 | 1,580 |
| NewBrunswick \& Canada. | nore- | turns. | 14,560 |  | 20,044 | 20,723 | 55,326 |
| European \& N. American. | 15,926 | 16,414 | 20,408 | 19,130 | 25,636 | 25,664 | 123,173 |
| Eastern Extension...... | no re- | turns. |  |  |  |  |  |
| W estern Extension... Nova Scotia. .......... | nore- | turns. 15,447 | 21,070 | 25,804 | 27,835 | 28,984 | 134,422 |
| Windsor \& Annapolis ..... | nore- | turns. | 21,070 | 23,801 | 21,805 | 2,08x | 134, |
| To | 1,007,185 | $1,016,842$ | 1,078,870conding | 1,300,050 | 1,147,271 | 1,184,593 | 6,734,423 |
|  |  |  |  | onths, |  |  | 6,279,425 |
|  |  | Increase........ |  |  |  |  | \$454,998 |

#  

# REMARKS ON THE PROGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGICAX INQUIRY IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1870-71. 

By G. T. Kingston, M.A., Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

The following are some of the objects embraced in an organized Meteorological System.

1. To collect the climatological statistics of a country in an unwrought state, and to combine the mat rrials thas collected so as to exhibit the general relations of the climatic elements, as iunctions of time, of place, and of each other.
2. To apply general principles to the determination of the conditions in any given case that will most probably succeed any actual combination of circumstances, and more particularly by giving notice by telegraph or otherwise of actual or of expected weather.

AGENCIES REQUIRED TO CARRT THE ABOVE
NAMED OBJECTS INTO EFFECT.

## I. A central Meteorological offico.

II. A few chief Stations.
III. Several Reporting Telegraph Stations. IV. Several Receiving Telegraph Stations. V. A very largs number of ordinary Stations.

## I. Meteorological Office.

The functions of the Meteorological Ofice are to select and superintend the formation of new Stations; to select and distributo instruments ; to issue forms for registration ; to exercise supervision over all the Stations by visitation and correspondence; to receivo and compile meteorological returns and publish deductions meteorologicar returns and pur to receive telegraphic reports and to issue regular weather bulletins and special warnings of expeoted storms.

## II. Chief Stations.

The chief Stations, of which there should be three or more in each Province, are distinguished from good ordinary Stations, not so much in the perfection of their instrumental equipments, (although it is requisite that their arrangements should be exceptionally perfect) as in thejrequency and permanence of the observations. At chief Stations the ordinary metccrological elements should either be recorded by a continuous cutomatic process, or the obscrvations of these elements should be taken day and night, at equal intervals not greater than three hours; one object of this frequency being to determine the constants needful for reducing the observations mado at linger and ir"egular intervals at ordinary Staticis.
lor determining secular changes and changes of leng period, and also the non-pericdic vari.: lions, insingle years, and the corrections by aid of which tho n!ean values of tho elements found at Stations of short standine may be rendered comparable with those derived from a long ceries of years, it is requisito that the chief Stations should be permanent, although it is not essentiar that the system of observation should be cqually onerous through all time.
The Superintendents of chief Stations, in addition to the primary duties just stated, wilh occasionally ongage in services of an administrative kind, by aiding the central office in the distribution of instruments, \&c, \&c., in their respective districts.
It would be advantageous for the Superintendent to engage in the reduction of his own
observations, and in other numerical operations bearing on Meteorology ; but as this work can be done more economically at the central office, it should not be regarded as a part of his recosnized dnty.
The essential duties of the Superintendent of a chief Station are insufficient to occupy all his time; but they are so distributed ove $\cdot$ the day as to be altogether beyond the powers of one man, and very irksome oven for two; hence ho should have the partial services oi two, or at least one assistant.
To secure the continuity of the observations, some pecuniary aid must be given ; but it will usually bo expected that the superintendent and his assistants will derive the principal part of their incomes from other sources. This however is a mattor of detail on which no very precise rule need be laid down.

## III. Reporting Telegraph Stations.

The duty of the superintendent of a reporting tolegraph station is to send to the central office the readings of his instruments at stated hours, and also at extra times in certain prescribed circumstances. His instrumente should be good and true; but refinement in the instruments and the observations is not requisite in the same degree as at the chief stations.
To securo regularity, a stipend must neecssaily bo attached to the office; but if ubservers be selected whose living is derived from employments which do not interfere with thoir work as observers, the stipend need not be large. In England the meteorological telegraph reporters are in nearly erery case telegraph operators attached to railway stations : and if, as in England, the work is confined tu sending reports of the uncorrected readings o the instrumentts (an arrangement which appears to be the safest as well as the most oconomical), our Railway station agonts in Canada are for the most part admjirably adapted for the service, excepting in these cases where the Railway business is exaessive: but if the observations have to be correcter before they are forw arded to the central office, and if reports from other stations hape to be compiled and published by the observer, the service becomes so onerous as to be altogether incompatible with the primary duties of a station master, and would need in every case to be in charge of a well salaried observer devoting his chiof attention to this wo., k .

## IV. Receiving and Publishing Texlegraph Stations.

At these stations statements relative to present weather sent through the tolograph from Head Quarters, warnings, or probabili'tios, are received and published by printed notices, by hoisting drums, or by other signals.
A receiving station as such need not bo provided with instruments of any ripd; andits duties may be performed by pormons unsoquainted with the processes of observing.
's he duties of III and IV may be conveniently united in some cases; but there seems to be no good reason why this shou!d be the rule, an the localities in which indicationstof approashing changes of weather first appear are not necessarily those whose commercial exigencies render a knowledge of probabilities most important.

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## V. Ordinary Meteorological Stations.

These stations may be arranged in subclasses in the order of the extent and frequency of the observations.
(a) Staticns at which observations of all the ordinary elements are made at least three times a day.
(b) Stations where records are kept of the temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind, the amount of rain and snow, and the general state of the sky, with notices of Miscellancous phenomena, the observations being made two or three times each day.
(c) Stations where records are kept of the amount of rain and snow, with notices of miscellaneous phenornena.
(d) Stations where notices are made of phenomena for observing which no instruments are needed, and where records are kept of events relative to the animal and vegetable kingdom, and other miscellaneous events. connected with the progress of the seasons.

For the maintenance of ordinary meteorological stations voluntary unpaid labor will probably be sufficient in Canada, as it is found to be in Europe and in the United States.

## THE FORMATION OF THE ORGANIZATION MUST BE GRADUAL.

According to the foregoing scheme, the work of observing will be in the hands of agents who derive their incomes wholly or chiefly from other employments,from which, as a rule, they cannot absent themselves for instruction at head quarters. Much time therefore must necessarily be taken up in the formation of an efficient corps of obparvers.
As regards a telegraph system, the machinery could be brought into working order more speedily by employing none but fully salarled servants; but even this would not supersede the necessity of time for accumulating the data without which it would be impracticable to give a right interpretation to current weather indications.
Hence, in the present stage of the work, the most economical and ultimately the most effectual mode of procedure will be to procure, as at present, through the Post office, detailed returns from the stations now or about to be in operation, and to give gradual development to the telegraph system, as volunteer observers at proposed telegraph stations acquire the necessary experience.
on the arrangements made provision ${ }^{-1}$ ALLY IN PREPARATION FOR A MORE COMPLETE SYSTEM HEREAFTER.
I. The duties of the central meteorological office have been undertaken provisionaliy by the magnetic observatory at Toronto.
II. Six chief stations are or shortly will be in full or partial operation.
111. $\}$ No telegraph stations, properly so

1V. \} called, are as yetin operaíion; but as a temporary measure, arrangements are in progress for a daily interchange of signals between Washington and a lew selected points in Canada, by means of which a deseription of present and recent atmospheric conditions in various parts of the United States, and in some cases a statement of probabilities, will be placed day by day at the disposal of the Canadian public.
V. In seekingoutnew observers, territorial and numerical exterision to observations of a simple kind has been aimed at, rather than the formation of a few well equipped ordinary stations.

This has been suggested partly by the consideration that the simpler observations are concerned with elements which are much affected by local disturbing causes, and Which, for the elimination of such irregularities, need to be the more numerous; and also as the course by means of which agents suitable for heavier duties will be most readily discovered.

In accordance with this view a considerable addition has been made to the number of smaller stations, as will appear on comparing the list given below with that containned in the Year Book of 1871.

In procuring this addition much success has been owing to the ofticial assistance afforded by the following gentlemen :
C. J. Brydges, Esq ${ }_{i}$, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway.
W. K. Muir, Esq., General Superintendent of the Great Western Railway.
F. Cumberland, Esq., Managing Director of the Northern Railway.
H. Abbott, Esq., ................ Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central railways.

Sandford Fleming, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Intercolonfal Railway.

Lewis Carvell, Esq., General Superintendent of Government railways in New Brunswick.
H. D. McLeod, Esq., Local Superintendent of European and North American Railway, INew Brunswick.
W. Moore, Esq., Manager of Gulf Port Steamship Company, Quebec.

Gieo. Thompson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New Brunswick.
Thanks are also due to Capt. Ashe, R. N. of Quebec, through whose intervention the Revd. Père Bonneau, Chaplain to H. M. Forces at Quebec, procured permission from the Vicar-General for establishing rain stations at 26 convents in the diocese of Quebec, under care of the ladies in residence.

It was the opinion of the Revd. Pere Bonneau, of whose kind and active cooperation it would be difficult to speak too highly, that these ladies would cheerfully undertake the service, and that from their systomatic and punctual habits they were eminently qualified to do so. The names of the various conventual establishments to which apparatus has been sent will be given further on.

## Light Houses.

In the close of 1870 the Hon. Peter Mitchel gave his consent to the proposal that some of the light House keepers should be employed in keeping records of the direction and force of the wind, the general state of the weather, and, in some cases of temperature and rain-fall.
It was considered that the light houses, being situated for the most part near the high ways of commerce, and usually in exposed positions, were well suited locally for rurnisheng data whereby atmospheric movements might be studied; and that from the nature of the duties and habits of the keepers, these stations offered also singular facilities of a personal kind.

A serious draw back to the usefulness of the light houscs in a meteorological point of view, lies in the fact that many of them are beyond the reach of the Post office, and that some can be visited only two or three times in the year. Their records cannot therefore systematically be made available for speedy use, as in the case of ordinary land stations, whose reports are
transmitted monthly, and must form in most cases an exceptional class, and be regarded as analogous to the log-books of ships, which though highly valuable for studying the past, and thus indirectly for interpreting the present, cannot be brought into direct and immediate use,
Where postal arrangements are convenient, it is probable that the light houses will be placed before long on the same footing with ordinary land stations, and that in special circumstances, some will eventually be brought into telegraphic connection with the centre, whenever a telegraph system shall come into operation.
In the summer of 1871 register books for containing a record of the direction and force of the wind, the general state of the weather, the amount of rain-fall and the temperature of the air were supplied to thirty-seven light houses. To thirteen no instruments were furnished, the object in these cases being to obtain a simple record of the wind and weather. Thirteen lighthouse stations were supplied with raingauges only; and eleven with thermometers as well as rain-gauges.
To secure proper exposure and protection to the thermometers, each temperature station is furnished with a screen in which two thermometers may be suspended.
The screen consists of a rectangular case, formed on its four sides and bottom by thin louvre or venetian slats, which cut off radiation from neighbouring terrestrial objects, and give free admission to the air.
To protect the screen from the sun and from rain, it is accompanied by a portable shed, in the interior of which the screen is supported, and which is intended to stand on the north side of a building. The shed consists of a double roof, with louvre slats towards the east and west, to intercept the morning and evening sun, and is open towards the north. The shed is supported by iron brackets or straps to the north wall of the building, and at such a distance from it as to allow the passage of a free current of air between the wall and the shed.
The screen and shed are contrived so as to allow the thermometer to be read either from a window or from the outside.
On the stations in correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.
The following are the chief stations either appointed to le, or actually in operation.

CHIER STATIONS.
Station. Superintendert.
ontario.
Ottawa............... Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Woodstock (*) ......J. Montgomery, Prof. of Mathematics, ©. L. Institute.
PROV. OF QUEBEC.
Montreal . . . . . . . . . . Dr. Smallwood.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
St. John...
G. Murdoch, C. E.

Fredericton
Professor Jack.

[^2]NOVA SCotiA.
Halifax . . . . . . . . . . . .F. Allison.
MANTTOBA.
Winnipeg. ........... Officers of St. John's
In the following list the ordinary stations in each Province are placed in classes, class I. being the highest, ( $t$ ) and therefore the same as that indicated by the letter (a) under the head of ordinary stations at the commencement of this article.
Where, as in some instances, a station is only partly furnished with the instruments designed for it, its class hais been determined with reference to the register forms used there, and not to the instruments actually in operation. Thus the light-house stations are reckoned in class II, although as already stated, and as further explained by the heading of the list of light houses, only eleven as yet are furnished with thermometers.

ORDINARY METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.
In correspondence with the Magnetic Observatory, Teronto.

## Station.

Observer. ontario. Class 1.
London, Middlesex ....Dr. H. Lander, Sup. Lunatic Asylum
Stayner, N. R., Simcoe.Mr. R. J. Cole
Class II.
Dundas, G.W.R., Wentworth

Mr. J. Geddes
Glencoe, G.W.R., Mid-
dlesex ................" Wm. Hayden
Brampton, G.T.R.,Peel. " J. Reynolds Thornhill,' N.R., Y̌ork.. "J. Duncan Kincardine, Bruce .....Dr. D. W. Martyn N. Gwillimbury, York.Rev. Canon Ritchie Gravenhurst, N. Vic-
Fitzroy Harbor, Carle-
ton.....................Rev. J. Tait
Brockville, G.S., Leeds.Mr. W. R. Bigg Perth G. S. Lanark. ..." A. Baker
16 Lighthouses.

## Class III.

Collingwood, Simcoe .Mr. W. A. Parlane
Georgina, York ........Cap. Sibbald, R.N
Markham, G. S. York..Mr. J. H. Hughes
Weston, York..........Rev.W.F. Checiliey
Widder, Lambton......Mr. A. Duffius
Niagara, Lincoln......." S. D. Mills
Seaforth, G.T.R. Huron." R. B. Moodie
W yoming, G. W. R.,
Lambton.............
Lucan, G.T.R., Middle-
sex.......................
Middlesex............., "
Parkhill, G.T.K., Mid-
dlesex.................
Orillia, Simcoe.........
Newmarket, G.S. York. " $\underset{\text { W. Fiton }}{\mathbf{W}}$. Nason
Holland Landing, York. " W. H. Thorne
Platteville, Oxford......" R.Treffry
Stoney Point, G. W. R.,
Essex................." W.Dickson
$(\dagger)$ This arrangement of classes is the reverse of that employed in the year book of 1871.
19.2 Contributions to the Climatology of B. N. A.


Danville, Richmond.....H. B. MacKenvie Convents in the Diocese of Quebec in connexion with the Congregation de Notre-Dame de St. Roch, Quebec.
St. Paul's Bay, Charle- Ladies in residence
Voix...............
Point
Portneuf
Rimouski, Rimoüski... "
Kamouraska, Kamou-
raska.;..............
Rivierel'Ouelle, Kamou-
raska....................
St.Thomas Montmagny, Montmagny............
St. Francois du Süa,
Montmagny.........
St. Croix, Lotbiniére...
St. Croix, Lotbinière.... "
Ste. Famille, Montmorency "
Convents in connexton with the Sisters of Charity, Quebec.....
Deschambault, Portneuf....................Ladies in residence
Carleton Bay of Cbaleurs, Bonaventure ..
Cacouna, Temiscouata.
St. Anne, Lotbinière.
Point Levy, Levis...
St. Nicholas, Levis.
Somerset River, Mëgantic.$*$

In connexion with Convent of Bon Pasteur, Quebec.
Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi.Ladies in residence Chateau Richer, Montmorency
Charlebourg, Quebec... "
Champlain, Champlain.
RivièreduLoup, Maskinonge.................

In connexion with the Con. of Jesus Marie, Quebec.
Trois Pistoles, Temis
couata ............... Ladies in, residence
St. Michel, Bellechasse.
St. Gervais, Bellechasse.
St. Anselme, Dorches-
ter

## NEW BRUNSWICE. <br> class I.

Bass River, Kings......Rev. J. Fowler Class II.
Petersville, Queens...." C.R. Matliew
Sackvile, Westmore- " J. Burwash
land.................
5 Lighthouses

## Class III.

Shediac, WestmorelandMr. J. W. J. Henderson
Dorchester, Westmore-
land ..................." E. E.Tait, Prin Sup.School
Moncton, Westmoreland " J. McG. McCur-
Petitcodiac, Westmore-
land .................." "W. W. Price
Sussex, Kings............" " S. Wilbur, Prin.
Hampton, Kings ......" M. N. Travers
MacAdam Junction,
York..................." ". F. Hoben
Fredericton Junction..." T. L. Earle
nova scotia.
Class 1.
Glace Bay, Cape BretonMr. H. Poole
Pictou, Pictou .........." H. A. Bayne
Sydney, Cape Breton.. ", T. C. Hill
Windsor, Hants........" Maynard Bow-
Yarmouth, Yarmouth.. " man M.
Yarmouth, Yarmouth.. "M. C. Creed
Wolfville, Kings...... ", D. F. Higgins
Amherst................" F.W. George, Pr. of Gr. School
Class II.
Digby, Digby ......... ", H. H. Taylor
Liverpool, Queens......" " R.S. Sterns
10 Lighthouses.

## Class IIT,

Guysborough, Gaysborough
" S. R. Russell
Kings Coliege Windsor, Windsor
'Rev. J. M. Hensley
manitoba.
class $I$.
Winnipeg
Mr. James Stewart
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Class 11 .
Spence's Bridge......... .Mr. J. Murray

Light Hocses at which Meteorological records are kept, arranged in groups, A, B, C; where $A$ indicates stations having thermometers and rain-gauges; $\mathbf{B}$, stations with rain-gauges only; and C, stations without instruments.


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## Miscellaneous Deductions from the Observations of several years combined.

Several documents embracing the observations of several years have been placed at the disposal or the office at Toronto; but as most of them did not arrive in time to allow of their complete reduction, this part of the present article will bo confined to some deductions from a valuable contribution from Mr. F'. Allison, of Halifax.
Ono of the offices of a Chier Station, as already exclained, is to furnish corrections for Diurnal Variation, whereby observations at other stations, and made at longer and less regular intervals, may be rendered fit for intercomparison.
This contribution of Mr. Allison includes a series of thermometric readings made by bim or under his direction, at every even hour (with very few exceptions) during the three years 1867-69.
In a few instances, when readings at $2 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and 4 a.m. were not taken, the observations of the whole day were set aside. As these, including stundays, were only 22 , the unbroken days in the three years amounted to 1,074 , and the readings employed in the calculation were 12,888; giving, for each month, 80 or 90 readings for each of the twelve bihourly means.
The primary object of the computation woing to learn for each month the quantity
by which the temperature at each hour differs from the mean temperature of the month for all hours rollectively, interpolating formula for each month were constructed, by aid of which the most probable temperature could be computed for any instant in the twenty-four hours.
The following is the general type of the formulæ, where $T_{n}$ represents the required temperature at any time ( $n$ ) reckoned from midnight, the unit of time being one hour, $t_{0}, t_{1}, t_{2}, \& c_{c}$, certain constant temperatures, and $c_{1}, c_{2}$, \&c., certain constant angles derived from the twelve bi-hourly mean temperatures for the particular month under consideration.
$T_{n}=t_{0}+t_{1} \sin \left(n \times 1 \rho+c_{1}\right)+t_{2} \sin (2 n \times 15+$ $\left.c_{2}\right)+t_{3} \sin \left(3 n \times 15+c_{3}\right)+t_{4} \sin \left(4 n \times i 5+c_{4}\right)$ $+t_{5} \sin \left(5 n \times 1{ }^{\rho}+c_{5}\right)+t_{6} \sin \left(6 n \times 15+c_{6}\right)$

The values of the constants $t_{0}, t_{1}$, \&c., $c_{1}, c_{2}$, \&c., are given.for each month in the following table :-

Table $I$.

|  | Jan. | Feb. | MEar. | April | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| $t_{0}$ | 1983 | 2318 | 2713 | 3720 | 4815 | 5852 | 6435 | 6413 | 5819 | 4001 | 3602 | 2521 |
| $t_{1}$ | 888 | 455 | 611 | 686 | 781 | 842 | 864 | 818 | 687 | 558 | $2 \pi$ | 264 |
| $t_{2}$ | 132 | 137 | 172 | 135 | 113 | 066 | 099 | 135 | 181 | 178 | 125 | 108 |
| 6 | 032 | 025 | 012 | 036 | 060 | 078 | 078 | 074 | 042 | 007 | 020 | 036 |
| E | 015 | 016 | 023 | 002 | 017 | 039 | 021 | 021 | 028 | 022 | 004 | 008 |
|  | 0.15 |  |  |  |  |  | 010 | 013 | 014 |  |  |  |
| 6 | 015 | 013 | 011 | 014 | 021 | 007 | 010 | 013 | 014 | 030 | 017 | 007 |
| ${ }_{6}$ | 002 | 002 | 008 | 002 | 003 | 006 | 006 | 001 | 010 | 003 | 002 | 006 |
| 0 | 29103 | 22559 | 23303 | 23734 | 24233 | 24014 | 23841 | 24039 | 24146 | 23932 | 23516 | 24042 |
| Cs | 6082 | 6243 | 7243 | 6748 | 8323 | 7740 | 6955 | 6821 | 6426 | 7158 | 7217 | 5951 |
| e | 204 | 191 | 24 | 84 | 54 | 54 | 60 | 54 | 76 | 333 | 261 | 224 |
| ${ }^{4}$ | 101 | 210 | 182 | 153 | 123 | 99 | 127 | 183 | 225 | 243 | 104 | 97 |
|  | 82 | 23 | 75 | 164 | 275 | 286 | 276 | 129 | 0 | 17 | 33 | 16 |
| $c_{6}$ | 270 | 270 | 90 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 270 | 270 |

Taking formula for each separately, and giving to $n$ successively the values $0,1,2,3$, \&c., we obtain for that month the mean normal temperatures for each of the twentyfour hours, as far as the normals can be procured from the observations of only three years

The results are given in the following table, in which the numbers in the final column for the year are the arithmetic means from the corresponding twelve monthly num-bers.:- 1

## Table II.

MONTHEY Mean Normal Temperature, at Halifax, for each of the twentry nours, from Bi-hourly Observations in the three years 1857-69.

| Hour. | Jan. | Freb. | Mar. | April | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Now. | Dex. | Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Midnigh | 1883 | 2090 | 2412 | 8305 | 4273 | 5275 | 5879 | 5897 | 5407 | 4278 | $\begin{aligned} & 8485 \\ & 34 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | 2347 | ${ }_{38} 79$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{1} \mathrm{am} \mathrm{m}^{\prime}$ | 18 |  | 2311 2209 | 3215 |  | 51 50 59 89 | 57 56 58 68 | 5804 | 53 52 52 82 | 4251 | 34 34 84 14 | 2347 |  |
| 3 ، | 1670 | 19 | 21 |  | 40 |  | 55 | 56 | 52 | 4110 | 83 | 23 | 36 |
| 4 " | 1649 | 1909 | 2139 | 8070 | 40 | 50 | 55 | 56 | 52 | 4083 | 3334 | 23 |  |
| 5 " | 16 | 1912 | 218 | 8106 | 41 | 51 | 5701 | 57 | 5221 | 4097 |  | 23 |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ " |  |  |  | 32 | 43 |  | 587 |  |  | 4149 |  |  | 3794 |
| 7 | 16 |  |  | 8384 | 45 |  | 61 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| ${ }_{9} 8$ ، |  | 20 |  | ${ }_{38}$ | 50 | 60 | 637 | ${ }_{60} 6$ | 59 | 46 | 35 | 24 | 43 |
| 10 " | 20 | 2430 | 30 | 40 | 5302 | 6330 | 692 | 6917 | 62 | 49 |  |  |  |
| 11 " | 2207 | 2609 | 33 | 4877 | 54 9다 | 6514 | 70 |  | 64 |  | 38 |  |  |
| Noon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{1}$ p.m. |  | 29 | ${ }_{31}^{34}$ |  | 56 |  | 7281 | 7254 7288 7 | 65 | 52 | 3973 | 29 |  |
| 3 " | 23 | 2890 | ${ }_{3} 317$ | 4457 | 55.5 | 66 | 7317 |  | 66 | 5235 | 3913 | 28 | 48 |
| ${ }^{4}$ " |  | 27 | 32 | 4 | 54 | 66 | 72 | 71 |  |  |  | 27 |  |
| 5 8 8 |  | 28 | 3 | ${ }_{89}^{41}$ | 53 |  | 7081 |  | 6227 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ ، | 2037 | 2384 | ${ }_{27} 97$ | 8976 | 4849 | 59 68 | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\circ}$ | 6463 | 57 | 45 | 3592 | 24 | 42 |
| 8 |  | 23 | 26 |  | 48 | 57 | 62 ¢9 | Ci3 | 56 | 45 |  |  | 42 |
|  | 19 | ${ }_{22} 60$ |  | 3180 | 45 |  | $6^{6}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{6} 9$ | 55 |  |  |  | 4030 |
|  | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ | 2 | 2168 | 3121 | 43 |  |  | 59 |  | 42 | $3 \pm$ | 23 |  |
| Mean. | 1983 | 2318 | 2713 | 3720 | 48 | 2 | 6435 | 6418 | 5819 | 4601 | 02 | 21 | 42 |

If the difference of each hourly normal in be taken, we have the diurnat vertations excess or defect from the means for twentyfour hours given at the foot of each column

## Table III.

Mrar Diurnal Variations of Temperature, at Hallfax, for cach month and tivinis year, from Bi-hourly Observations in the years 1807-69.


[^3]comparable with the means derived from an honily or bi-hourly series.

This has been done in the case of the temperatures at Halifax in 1870, when the observations were taken at equal intervals of four hours, commencing at $4 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. The correc-
tions (which are very small) mern an - incl to the monthly means for 1870 , and the corrected means were then combined wilin the monthly means for the years $1867.186 \%$, and 1869, as shown in the following table:-

Monthly and Annual Means of Temperature at Halifax derived from observations in the four years, 1867-70.

| Jun. | Feb. | March | April. | May. | June. | July. | $4 u g$. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Fear. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\bullet$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - |
| 224 | 2334 | 2746 | 3810 | 4772 | 5870 | 6442 | 6416 | 5776 | 4654 | 3675 | 2661 |  |

Aninterpolating formula being constructed from the foregoing monthly means, on the erroneous assumption that they were the mean temperatures proper to the middle days of the several months, the co-efficients so calculated were then corrected by aid of certain factors, whereby the following formala was obtained, in which $T_{n}$ denotes the daily mean temperature at time ( $n$ ), reckoned from Jan. 15, the unit of time being the twelfth part of the year.
$T_{n}=\mathbf{4 2}^{6} \cdot 82+21^{\circ} \cdot 82 \sin \left(n \times 30^{8}+256^{\circ} \cdot 48^{6}\right)+0^{\circ} 77 \sin$ ( $2 n \times 30$ ㅇ5ㅇ)
$+8.18 \sin \left(3 n \times 30^{8}+252\right)+8 \cdot 25 \sin (4 n+38)$ $+8.89 \sin (5 n \times 38+5)+0.14 \sin (6 n \times 30+280)$
Fromn the preceding equation which, by giving suitable values to ( $n$ ), expresses the normuldaily mean temperature at Halifax on every day in the year, the mean temperatures of the warmest and coldest days are
found, together with the times of their cocurrence, and the days on which the daily mean passes through its mean annual value.
Warmest day, August 28. Mean temperature, $64^{\circ} \cdot 90$.
Coldest day, January 13, 14. Mean temperature, $21^{\circ} 95$.
In Spring, the mean of the day is below the mean of the year on April 29, and exceeds it on April 30.
In Autumn, the mean of the day passes through its annual value between October 25 and October 26.
In Table IV are shown the errors in the approximate monthly means, when the daily mean is considered as the simple arithmetic means of the temperatures observed at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. and 9 p.m., and of those observed at $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.; and also when the daily mean is taken as equal to the fourth part of the sum of the temperatures at $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} ., 2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., and twice the temperature at 9 p.m.

Table IV.

| Combination. | Jan. | Feb. | March. | Aprit. | May. | June. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arithmetio Meons from$7,2,9$ <br> $7,2,9$ <br> $6,2,10$ | $\pm^{+0} 41$ +032 |  | $\begin{aligned} & +049 \\ & -008 \\ & -019 \end{aligned}$ | +0 +0 -0 -0 -02 | +077 ${ }_{-0} 18$ -032 | + 75 +035 -080 -041 |  |
| Combination. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct: | Nov. | Dec. | Year. |
| Writhmetic Meansfrom $\begin{aligned} 7,2,9 \\ 7,2,9,9\end{aligned}$ | +075 | ${ }_{+0}^{+0} 54$ | +060 +025 | +054 | +0 ${ }_{+0}^{+0}$ | +040 +096 | + +0 -096 -09 |
| 6, 2,10 | -033 | -0 44 | $-019$ | -0 09 | +0 05 | +032 | -0 09 |

It is seen that the arithmetic mean of observations at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. and 9 p.m., gives a result too high by $0^{\circ} 56$ on the average of all months, and nearly eighttenths too high from April to July.
'She arithmetio mean of observations at $6 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} ., 2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. and $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., is in no case nore than half a degree in error; it is too high from November to February, and too low during the rest of the year; the average error irrespective of sign being a quarter of a degree, and the error in the annual mean less than one tenth in defect.
When the observation at 9 p.m. is reckoned twice, the greatest error which occurs
in any month is slightly greater, but the average error of the twelve monthly means, the signs of the errors being disregarded, is $0^{\circ} \cdot 18$, and the error in the annual mean the same as in the preceding case.
These results accord in their general character with the experience of other places at which the observations have been sufficiently frequent for determining the diurnill variations.
As regards suitability for yielding daily means, $7,2,9,9$, and $6,2,10$, may be regardc d as of nearly equal merit; and as $7,2,9$, a:-e in many respects more convenient to obse:vers than the other combination, and le:s
liable therefore to interruptions, these hours are recommended to those observers in Canada who read theirinstruments three times each day.*
The numbers in Table III, as the title states, are the monthly means of the diurnal variations, and are only adapted therefore for the reduction of monthly means at single hours to monthly means for all hours, and for the converse reduction. Eomparison of like hours in contiguous months will show a considerable difference in the analagous variations. To correct daily means, therefore,

[^4]it is necessary to possess tables in which diurnal variations are given at much shorter intervals. As three years is scarcely sufficient for the elimination of accidental irregularities, the computation of the diurnal variations for every fifth day has been postponed till at least two more years have been added to the series. For a like reason, the discussion of questions relating to the comparative variability of different months, and of daily means at different parts of the y ear, has not been undertaken. The collection of suitable materials for Halifax is however in progress, as Mr. Allison has been observing at equal intervals of threo hours since the beginning of 1871.

## CLIMATOLOGICAL-STATISTICS OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MAY, 1871.

Compiled under the direction of G. T. Kingston, M. A., Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

The following tables include results of observations made in the Provinces of Untario, Quebec; New Brunswick, 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 Dy permission of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.
With the exception of the cases of the seven Stations which stand first on the list for Nova Scotia, the mean temperatures given in Tables I and IV are the Arithmetic means of the observations made at the hours indicated below. It may be noticed that in the combination 7 a.m., 2 p.m., 9 p.m. the observation at 9p.m, is reckoned as if it had been taken twice, the number of observations being considered as four instead of three.
In Nova Scotia (omitting Sydney) the means are corrected by the table of Diurnal Variations computed from the bi-hourly observations of Mr. Allison, of Halifax, and given in the preceding article.
Omitting the above named seven Nova

Scotia Stations, the hours of observation were as follows :

| nto | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 6 \text { A.M., } 8 \text { A.M., } 2 \text { P.M. } \\ \text { 4. P.M., } 10 \text { P.M., Mid't. } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Woodstock. . . . . . . . | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Every third hour from } \\ 0 \mathrm{~h} .30 \mathrm{~m} . \text { A.m. to } 9 \mathrm{~h}\end{array}\right.$ <br> 30 m PM |
| Ten Ontario Grammar Schools....... | 7 A. M., 1 P.M, 9 P.M. ; |
| Widder, Kincardine, |  |
| N. Gwill <br> Gravenhu |  |
| roy Harbor, Hun- | 7 A.M., 2 P.M., 9 P.M. |
| tingdon, Montreal, |  |
| Quebec, Bass River, Petersville. |  |
| Stayner, St. John. | 6 A.M, 2 P.M |
| Sydney, C. Breton. | 2 A.M., 6 A.M, |
|  | 2 |
| Ingersol, | 8 A.M., 8 P.M. |
| Glencoe. . ..... . | . 9 A.M., 9 P.M. |
| Brampton . . . . . . . . . . | . 10 A.M., 10 P.M. |

In Table II the temperatures of Table I are compared with standard values proper to the time and place, in every case when a standard founded on at least three years could bo procured.

198 Contributions to the Climatology of B. N. A.
Table $I$.
Mean Temperatures of the several months for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1870, to May, 1871.


The ten Ontario Grammar School Stations are Indicated in the above table by an asterisk.

## Table II.

DIFFERENCES of the Mean Temperatures in the foregoing Table, from the average means derived from three 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.


The Different Stations compared with Refer ence to tieir flucluations of Temperature.
Taking the numbers in table II, without regard to signs, as measures of the fluctuations of temperature, it will be found, one month being taken with another, that the iverage fluctuation of the monthly means for the whole of Untario was 20.97 ; which is nearly the sume as the fluctuation at Toronto ( $2^{\circ} .87$ ) and less than the analogous number in the preceding year (30.46). The greatest fluctuation was 80.54 at Simcoe and the least $2^{\circ} .50$ at Stratford.
The fluctuations of the monthly means at
other stations were as follows:
Montreal $4^{\circ} .97$, Quebec $2^{\circ} .69$, St. John, $1^{\circ} .44$, Halifax, 10.92. Whence it appears that the fluctuations were greatest at Montreal and least at St. John.

## Comparison of Monthe and Seasons with respect to the Deviations $\sigma$ the Monthly Means giver in Table II.

If the eleven Ontariostations be combined, it will be seen, taking Ontario as a whole, that every month was relatively warm, excepting January; and that the greatest relative warmth was in March.

| June | 4.6 | S | +2.5 | Dec | $+18$ | March | 8.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July | +0.6 | Oct. | +3.4 | Jan. | $\underline{1.5}$ | April | 2.7 |
| Allg. | +1.6 | Nov. | + 1.2 | Feb. | +0.8 | May | 3.1 |

Comparison of the Quarterly averages of the preceding Monthly mean deviations with the corresponding numbers for Toronto, Montreal, Qucbec, St. John, and Halifax.

|  | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario (including Toronto) | $\circ$ +2.3 | +2.4 | +0.4 | +48 |
| Toronto...................... | +8.9 | +2.4 | +0.4 | $\pm 4.8$ |
| Montreal. | -5.3 | +5.7 | -1.3 | $\pm 5.2$ |
| Quebec. | +1.5 | $-0.4$ | +1.0 | +1.2 |
| St. John. | +0.9 | +0.5 | -0.4 | +0.6 |
| Halifax. | +2,1 | +1.0 | +1.1 | +1.2 |


| TABLE III. <br> Giving the absolutely Highest and Lowest Temperatures in each month. $\qquad$ <br> AbsOLUTELY HIGHEST TEMPERATURES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stotions. | 1870. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1871. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | స్3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | న్ర్ష |
|  | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| Windsor | 96.2 | 92.4 | 90.9 | 92.4 | 74.8 | 68.9 | 53.9 | 58.7 | 63.9 | 67.9 | 85.7 | 93.2 |
| Simcoe. | 95.0 | 86.3 | 84.5 | 79.2 | 68.7 | 64.2 | 55.3 | 58.7 | 57.0 | 65.5 | 77.8 | 88.5 |
| Hamilton | 101.8 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 87.8 | 75.8 | 67.8 | 51.8 | 56.8 | 59.4 | 53.8 | 81.8 | 95.8 |
| $\dagger$ Dundas | 102.0 | 98.0 | 92.0 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 64.0 | 44.0 | 46.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 72.0 | 96.0 |
| $\dagger$ Glencoe. | 89.0 | 86.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 |  |  | 49.0 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 60.0 | 72.0 | 83.0 |
| $\dagger$ Ingersoll | 100.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 74.0 | 64.0 | 58.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 74.0 |
| $\dagger$ Woodstock |  |  |  |  |  | 62.1 | 42.5 | 48.9 | 55.6 | 62.2 | 76.7 | 88.0 |
| $\dagger$ Widder | 89.0 | 85.0 | 88.5 | 85.5 | 74.0 | 63.0 | 47.5 | 54.0 | 56.5 | 63.0 |  |  |
| Toronto. | 88.4 | 87.4 | 84.0 | 78.0 | 68.5 | 57.2 | 45.2 | 46.4 | 48.0 | 58.5 | 72.8 | 85.0 |
| Stratford | 88.7 | 86.0 | 81.5 | 80.2 | 65.6 | 58.6 | 42.1 | 45.1 | 48.1 | 60.1 | 76.1 | 83.4 |
| $\dagger$ Brampton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.0 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 70.0 | 83.0 |
| $\dagger$ Thornhill. | 82.0 | 74.0 | 77.0 | 69.0 | 62.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 68.0 | 81.0 |
| Goderich. | 90.2 | 86.9 | 85.6 | 82.3 | $70.2$ | 63.4 | 45.5 | 55.4 | 53.9 | 64.3 | 78.6 | 88.8 |
| $\dagger$ Kincardine | 87.2 | $88.0$ | $82.0$ | $84.0$ |  | 63.5 | 43.5 | 50.5 | 53.2 | 62.0 | $76.5$ | 85.0 |
| Belleville . . | 94.4 | $88.1$ | $\|87.7\|$ | $81.0$ |  | $58.6$ | $40.6$ | 43.9 | $45.8$ |  | 75.3 | 83.3 |
| Peterborough... <br> $\dagger$ N. Gwillimbury | $95.0$ | $90.7$ | $89.5$ | $84.4$ |  | $\mid 59.3$ | $44.6$ | $51.8$ | 48.3 | $5$ | $79.5$ | $91.8$ |
| $\dagger$ N. Gwillimbury | $\begin{aligned} & 92.0 \\ & 95.6 \end{aligned}$ | $92.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90.0 \\ & 89.6 \\ & 89.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83.0 \\ & 86.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 64.5 79.1 | 44.5 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 51.5 \\ 54.6 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 89.0 | 888.0 |
| + Stayner. | 94.0 | 92.0 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 73.0 | 65.0 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 43.0 | 60.0 | 82.0 | 88.0 |
| + Gravenhurst |  |  |  |  |  | 58.0 | 49.0 | 47.0 |  | 57.0 | 73.5 | 91.0 |
| Cornwall... | 996 | 97.0 | 90.8 | 80.8 | 70.8 | 63.8 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 49.0 | 59.8 | 69.8 | 88.8 |
| $\dagger$ Fitzroy Harbor. | 96.0 | 90.5 | 92.0 | 86.6 | 74.1 |  | 42.0 | 42.0 | 44.3 | 51.8 | 66.0 | 92.2 |
| Pembroke ..... + Humtingdon . . | 98.5 93.0 | 93.3 94.0 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 90.5 \\ & 02.0\end{aligned}\right.$ | $81.4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74.8 \\ & 76.0 \end{aligned}$ | 59.4 | 46.0 45.0 | 46.1 42.0 | 49 |  |  | 93.9 90.0 |
| + Montreal... | 94.4 | 96.1 | 93.1 | 85.7 |  | 64.2 | 55.6 | 40.1 | 46.2 |  | 68.0 | 94.3 |
| Quebec. | 92.0 |  | 85.0 | 77.0 | 67.0 | 45.0 | 39.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 54.5 | 87.5 |
| St. John | 77.0 | 80.0 | 77.0 | 72.0 | 66.0 | 56.0 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 41.0 |  |  | 73.0 |
| $\dagger$ Petersville. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 46.0 | 45.0 |  | 56.0 | 83.0 |
| Bass River. |  |  |  |  | 67.1 | 62.7 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 45.6 |  | 54.9 | 82.0 |
| Yarmouth | 84.0 | 81.0 |  | 76.6 | 65.5 | 58.2 | 48.0 | 52.3 |  |  |  | 63.7 |
| $\dagger$ Digby..... |  | 84.0 |  | 74.0 |  | 62.0 | 46.0 | 56.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 54.0 | 80.0 |
| Halifax | 86.7 | 91.5 | 87.8 | 80.1 | 70.0 | 60.7 | 47.8 | 49.4 | 47.3 | 52.8 | 62.8 | 87.2 |
| Windsor | 88.8 | 88.0 | 84.1 | 79.7 | 71.0 | 62.6 | 47.2 | 147.0 | 45.7 | 64.5 | 63.0 | 84.0 |
| Wolfville |  |  |  | 75.7 | 69.1 | 54.4 | 45.4 | 47.8 | 47.8 | 62.9 | 58.0 | 78.4 |
| Pictou. | 81.5 | 87.3 | 85.6 | 61.0 | 70.0 | 62.8 | 43.8 |  |  |  | 58.0 | 79.0 |
| Glace Bay | 82.0 | 89.5 | 85.0 | 77.0 | 68.0 | 56.0 | 49.0 |  |  |  | 53.0 | 81.0 |
| Sydney .. | 82.0 | 89.0 | 84.0 | 75.9 | 68.6 | 56.6 | ${ }_{4}^{48.6}$ | $48.6$ | $6\|45.3\|$ | $\|55.4\|$ | $153.0$ | $78.9$ |


 95.0 86.3 84.5 $79.2|68.7| 64.2|55.3| 58.7|57.0| 65.577 .888 .5$

 100.0 82.0 82.0 74.0 64.0 Sis
 88.4 87.4 84.0 78.0 68.5 57.245 .2 …. … ........ .... ........
 87.2 88.082 .084 .072 .063 .5 43.5 94.4 88.1 187.781 .070 .658 .640 .6 92.0 92.0 90.0 83.0 74.0 64.5 44.5 95.6 192.6 89.6 86.682 .4789 .147 .9 91.0 92.0 90.0 86.0 73.0 65.046 .0
 95.0 90.5992.0 86.6 74.1 5.5 93.3 90.5 81.474 .859 .446
93.0 94.0 92.078 .07676
42.047.062.0 74.090.0 40.146.2 61.668 .094 .3
 $77.080 .077 .072 .0 \mid 66.056 .042 .0$ 67.162 .741 .3 $46.045 .0 \quad 59.056 .083 .0$ $40.645 .6 \quad 57.0 \quad 54.982 .0$
84.081 .0 … 76.665 .558 .248 .0 56.050 .060 .0554080 $86.7 \mid 91.587 .8$ 80.1 $70.0|60.7| 47.8|49.4| 47.3|52.8| 62.8 \mid 87.2$



$\dagger$ At the Stations marked [ $\dagger$ ] in Table III, the highest and lowest temperatures were those given by ordinary thermometers. In these cases the entries are usually the highest and lowest readings made at the ordinary hours of observation. Hence at places where readings were habitually made only twice each day, the entries cannot be relied on as even approximations to the temperatures sought, although in many instances the observers have been in the habit of watching thẹir thermometers and of making extra entries during periods of extreme heat and colf.


Table 1:
Qúarteriy and Annual Means of Temperature from Jume, 150, to Maxy, 1871, with the Annual Extremes of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred.

$\dagger$ At the Stations marked $\dagger$ in Table IV, the highest and lowest temperatures were those given by ordinary Thermometers.
NoTE-The Temperatures in Table III and IV are in nearly all cases derived from thermometers whose erwors were ascertained by a direct or indirect comparison with a Toronto standard. The thermometers at the following places were never thus compared: Huntingdon, Petersville, Yarmouth, Dizby, and Glace Bay.

## Table V.

RAnN-Farc in inches, tor each Month and the Year at the several Stations.

|  | 1870. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 론 | 浔 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { sis } \\ \text { s. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | si | ઠ̇ં | © | §̊ | 这 |  | $\dot{\mathbb{8}}$ | ঙ্ত্ৰী | 4 |
| Ontario. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Simcoe. | 288 | 761 | 408 | 205 | 376 |  | 100 | 100 | 055 | - 72 | 340 | 112 | 272 |
| 3 Wyoming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 024 |  | 1163 |  |  |
| 4 Hamilton | 283 | 445 | 264 | 401 | 297 | 061 | 231 |  | 079 |  |  |  | 3135 |
| ${ }^{5} 5$ Dundas. |  | 4 7 76 | 220 | 473 188 | 323 | 053 |  | O 090 | 1110 <br> 0 <br> 10 | 3 365 | 2 817 | 2 131 31 | 3113 |
| 7 Whoodstock | 1 | 555 | 911 | ${ }_{2}^{1} 10$ | 440 | 099 | 128 | O 0 | R | ${ }^{3} 47$ | 1 c | 215 | 3584 |
| 8 Lucan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R | 163 | 155 | 138 |  |
| 9 Ailsa Craig |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 104 | 001 | 080 | - 87 |  |  |
| 10 Parkhill. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 063 | 020 | 365 | 219 | $2 \mathrm{C2}$ |  |
| 11 Widder | 531 | 1223 | 352 | 317 | 544 | 128 | 232 | 141 | 042 | 385 | 163 | 101 | 4159 |
| 12 Toronto | 809 | 190 | 342 | 679 | 269 | 059 |  | 086 | 004 | 278 | [3 32 | 230 | 3521 |
| 13 Searorth | 292 | 829 |  | 256 | 431 | - $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned} 8$ | $1 \begin{array}{ll}030 \\ 116\end{array}$ | 18 | - 0 | O 30 |  |  | $3442$ |
| 15 Weston | 424 | 326 | 139 | 306 | 156 | 119 | 210 | 000 | 0 CO | 582 | 450 | 272 | 2884 |
| 16 Brampton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 056 | 020 | 191 | 288 |  |  |
| 17 Thornhill |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 000 |  | 311 |  |  |
| 18 Goderich. | 328 | 761 | 450 | 385 |  | 098 |  | 190 | 005 | 283 | 185 |  | 3395 |
| 19 Markham | 447 | 403 | 260 | 633 | 342 | 22 | 161 | O 92 | 000 | 306 | 264 | 163 | 8293 |
| 20 Kincardin | 218 | 523 | 217 | 335 | 690 |  | 244 |  | R | 255 | 219 | 119 , | 39 95 |
| 21 Belleville | 250 | 441 | 210 | 350 | 378 | 150 | 071 | 175 | 045 | 123 | 350 | 166 | 2719 |
| 22 Peterboroug | 301 | 284 | 221 | 322 | 299 | 177 | 026 | 092 | 047 | 240 | 285 | 131 | 2425 |
| 23 Georgina | 483 | 683 | 213 | 286 | 451 | 139 | 068 | R | 010 |  | 229 |  | ${ }^{2885}$ |
| 24 N.Gwillimbury | 252 | 462 | 175 | 361 | 410 | 103 | 056 |  | R |  |  | 152 | 2379 |
| 25 Barrie | 444 | 547 | 174 | 23 | 491 | 185 | R | R | R | 222 | 237 | 128. | 2561 |
| 26 Stayner. | 461 | 637 | 133 | 344 | 468 | 040 | 000 | R | 000 |  | 245 | 136 | 25,54 |
| 27 Collingwood. | 511 | 450 | 181 | 352 | 455 | 095 |  |  |  |  | 253 | 120 |  |
| 28 Gravenhurst. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 Fitzroy Harbo | 216 | 188 | 099 | 202 | 486 |  | 047 |  | 011 |  | 259 |  |  |
| 30 Pembroke QUEBEC. | 165 | 227 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1961 |
| Huritingdon | 178 | 224 | 357 | 232 | 532 | 185 | 150 | 250 | R |  |  |  | 2892 |
| Montreal | 273 | 335 | 277 | 226 | 585 | 134 | 020 | 043 | 051 |  | 309 | 157 | 2716 |
| Quebec. | 115 | 642 | 215 | 150 | 239 | 186 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1729 |
| New Brunswick. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. John... | 314 | 423 | 248 | 404 | 829 | 576 | 146 |  |  |  |  | 335 | 1300 |
| Petersville |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 176 | 152 | 334 | 282 |  |
| Bass Rivè | 268 | 168 | 293 | 155 | 453 | 511 | 070 | 076 | 117 |  | 246 | 265 | 2725 |
| Nova Scotia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarmouth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Halifax. | 169 | 321 | 220 | 333 | 675 | 567 | 481 | 233 | 411 | 439 | 342 | 259 | $1: 50$ |
| olr | 273 | 251 | 322 |  | 3 50 |  |  | 248 | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 00 \\ 0 & 13\end{array}$ | 252 |  | 1616 | 3246 |
| Pictou | $\ddot{3} 16$ | 531 | i 84 | 14 | 384 | 676 |  | 155 | 1 | 121 |  | 263 |  |
| Glace Bay | 247 | 212 | 331 | 657 | 619 | 865 |  | 291 | 162 |  |  | $2{ }^{3}$ | 5', 92 |
| Sydney | 400 | 251 | $436$ | $667$ | $1540$ |  | $836$ |  | 173 | $519$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 469 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $5782$ |

## 204 Contribulions to the Climatology of B. N. A.

Table VI.
RAIN LFALI in each Quarter at the several Stations, the Fall of Snow.in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow,





208 Contributions to the Climatology of B. N.A.

## Table $X$.

Rain FALL 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 several Provinces, and for the several districts of the Province of Ontario.

| Stations. | Quarterly depth of Rain in Inches. |  |  |  | Depth of Snow in Inches, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1870. |  |  | 1871. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ® 0. 0.0 0 |  |  |  |  | 发 | $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ | 첪 |
| West and South West District. | 1484 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 01 | 0 |
| North and North West do | 1251 | 909 | 123 | 525 | 01 | 138 | 318 | 317 | 227 | 160 | 04 | 00 |
| Central do | 1113 | 900 | 265 | 867 | 00 | 17 | 160 | 243 | 180 | 147 | 04 | 00 |
| North East and East do | 698 | 856 | 141 | 579 |  | 71 | 229 |  | 142 | 105 | 17 | 00 |
| $\ddagger$ Ontario | 1206 | 879 | 196 | 656. |  | 108 | 252 |  | 171 | 111 | 05 | 00 |
| Quebec.......... | 872 | 8 | 171 | 579 | 21 | 30 | 215 | 238 | 9 | 125 | 19 | 00 |
| New Brunswick | 857 | 146 | 402 | 782 | 40 | 43 | 37 | 127 | 87 | 132 | 34 | 07 |
| Nova Scotia. | 893 | 1711 | 876 | 817 | 16 | 54 |  |  | 110 | 130 | 122 | 02 |
| DAYS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West and South West District. | 317 |  | 100 | 234 | 00 | 50 | 93 |  | 72 | 06 | 0100 |  |
| North and North West do | 359 |  | 72 | 239 |  |  |  |  | 108 | 94 | 16 | 01 |
| Central do | 363 |  | 93 |  |  |  | 87 | 128 | 102 | 84 | 12 | 00 |
| North East and East do | 340 |  | 78 | ${ }^{2} 26$ | ${ }_{2} 3$ |  | 135 | 167 | 98 | 75 | 18 | 08 |
| Ontario. | 343 | 31 <br> 23 <br> 23 |  | 238 | 075 |  | 133 | 134 | 96 | 77 | 13 | 01 |
| Quebec | 337 |  |  | 23331278310 |  |  | 137 | 127 | 80 | 43 | 33 | 07 |
| New Brunswick | 355 | 400.175 |  | 307 | 3565 |  | 155 | 110 | 60 | 80 | 77 | 23 |
| Nova Scotia. | 314 | $379\|234\| 311$ |  |  | 17  |  | 87 | 106 | 66 | 86 | 53 | 06 |

$\ddagger$ See Notes to previous Table.

## MISCELLANEOUS TABLES FROM SINGLE STATIONS.

The following was forwarded by Mr. John Murray, of Spence's Bridge, Thompson's River, British Columbia, being the results of observations made by him in 1870 .

The distinctions between windy and calm days, and between cloudy and clear days are not very precise, but the numbers will serve for an approximate comparison of the different months with respect to the wind and the state of the sky.

Table shewing the Monthly Mean Temperatures at Noon, with the number of days in each month designated as windy and calm, cloudy and clear, and the number of days in which Rain and Snow fell, for the year 1870 .

| 1870. | Mean <br> Temperature at Noon. | Number of Days. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Windy. | Calm or Light Wind. | Cloudy. | Clear. | Rain. | Snow. |
| January ............ | 250 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| February............ | 380 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 13 | $\stackrel{3}{1}$ | 3 |
| April.................... | 640 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 5 | 2 |
| мay.................... | 690 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 5 | 0 |
| rune................. | 790 | ${ }_{19}^{16}$ | 14 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| July .................. | 830 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 18 | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 0 |
| August.............. | 810 | 12 | 19 | ${ }^{6}$ | 25 18 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 0 |
| October . . . . . . . . . . . | 560 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| November... | ${ }^{46} 0$ | 8 6 | $\stackrel{22}{25}$ | 10 | $\stackrel{1}{15}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 1 |
| December . ......... | 290 | 6 | 25 | 16 | 15 |  |  |
| Sums. | 6850 | 170 | 195 | 160 | 205 | 37 | 19 |
| Mean Temperature of year | 571 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


210. Contributions to the Climatology of B. N. A.

TABLE of Temperature and Precipitation, compiled by G. Murdoch, Esq., C.E., from obGervations made by himseif at St. John, N. B., Latitude, $45^{\circ} 16^{\prime} 42^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime}$ N. Longitude, $66^{\circ} 3^{\prime} 45^{\prime \prime}$ W. Height above the sea, 135 feet.

| 3 Sontilus | Prccipitation, Srato, water included. |  |  | Temperatura |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1870. | 1869. |  |  |  | Mean 1870. 6 ct. m. 2 p. m. $10 p . n 2$. | Mean <br> 1869. <br> 6 a. $m$. <br> 2 p. m. <br> 10 p.m. |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |
| January . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10300 | 2312 | 4738 | 4500 | -700 | 25, 28 | 2017 | 1862 |
| February | 8475 | 6970 | 4794 | 4500 | $-800$ | 2112 | 2473 | 2154 |
| March. | 28.0 | 470. | 424 | 50100 | $-3(1)$ | 2765 | 2609 | 2752 |
| April. | ${ }^{5} 885$ | 3965 | 3988 | 61.00 | 2300 | 4011 | 3847 | 3730 |
| May . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2360 | 553 | 4730 | 6900 | 3200 | 4534 | 4663 | 4692 |
| June . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3135 | 6438 | 2899 | 700 | 4800 | 5679 | 5533 | 5476 |
| July . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4235 | 2025 | 3412 | 8000 | 50100 | 6000 | 5938 | 5967 |
| August.. | 2480 | 1617 | 3816 | 7700 | 4800 | 5980 | 5896 | 5946 |
| Seprember | 4035 | 2180 | 4488 | 7200 | 4200 | 5456 | 5529 | 5459 |
| Oetober.................... | 8770 | 46887 | 4063 | (ils 00 | 250 | 4644 | 4663 | 4540 |
| November | ${ }^{6} 460$ | 6307 | 6282 | 5600 | 1000 | 3676 | 3417 | 3628 |
| December. | 4795 | 6050 | 4 (i4 | 4200 | $-100$ | 2547 | 2661 | 2306 |
| Sums and Means...... | 63755 | 51678 | 52580 | 0103 | 2208 | 4160 | 4103 | 4042 |

SEASONS

| Spring. | 10985 | 14202 | 13087 | 6900 | $-300$ | 3767 | 3706 | 3726 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Summer | 9810 | 9970 | 9097 | 80 0) | 4s 00 | 5886 | 5787 | 5814 |
| Antumn. | 19265 | 13174 | 15463 | 7200 | 1600 | 4502 | 4536 | 4538 |
| Winter 1870-71. ......... | 10805 | 24920 | 14020 | $4 \pm 00$ | -in100 | 2063 | 2484 | 2098 |

In th" year 1871 the instructions to Pcstmasters, forms, and accounts, were assimilated throughout the Dominion.
In the early cart of the year, $P$. LeSueur, Esq. Surerintendent, visited Nora Scotia and New Brunswick and arranged a uniform system of accounts, and equalized the charge of commissions on Money Orders.
During the month of June H. A. Wickste $\in$ d, Esq., the Accountant of the Fcst Omice Department, was instructed to rroceed to Halifax and St. John, and the result of his mission was the relicring of the Pcst Ofice Inspectors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of the management of the Accounts of these Provinces, Warrants having since the Union been issued in favor of these officers for all payments for Mail Service, and the Postmasters accounted to them instead of to the Central Government at Ottawa. The value of this change cannot be overestimated, all the forms are now uniform and the control of all payments is centralised at Head Quarters.
John Dewe, Esq., Chief Inspector, was also despatched to the Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of establishing Post Cffices and opening Mail Routes there; and Gilbert Griffin, Esq., was charged with a similar mission tothe Province of British Columbia.

The Postal control over these two Provinces having been added to the rest of the Domlnion during the rast year.
The two "re mankable Events" of lastyear in the Pcst Office were:-1st. The placing of all the country Postmaster en salaries instead of as heretofore rasing them by commissions on collecticns-this later mode of rcmureration simplifies ihe accounts very materially; and, 2nd, the issue of Post cards valued at 1 ct. each.
The Money Crder system was established between British Columbia and the United Kingdem on the 1st May, 1871, and on the 1st of October Money Orders werc exchanged between Great Britain and the United States, and it is hoped that a similar state of things will soon exist between Canada and her American neighbors.
Now that the Postage on letters throtigh our vast Dominion has been reduced to the minimum rate of 3 c ., and the cost of coLecting the unpaid rortion is so expensive and the machinery for cloing so, so cumberous, the Government would be fully justifed in adopting the system of compulsory prepayment by stamps; and it is to be hoped that our energetic P. M. G. will introduee a measure during the nextsession to that effect.

# POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.-DOMINION OF CANADA. 

## General Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Alex. Camp-|ent Money Order Branch, P. LeSueur; Su bell, Ottawa; Deputy, W. H. Griffin; Accountant, H. A. Wicissteed; Secretary, W. White; Cashier, J. Ashworth; Eurerintend-

## LETTER RATES.

Wthin the Dominton of Canada and Prince Edward Island.
Prepaid 3 c. per $\frac{1}{5}$ oz., unpaid 5 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., further charge; if forwarded from Dead if partially paid the unpaid portion will be charged on delivery; when re-dirccted no 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.

| Coundries. |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline 1 & 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | Countries. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian Colonies. | cts. |  | cts. $06$ |  | cte. | cts. | ${ }^{3} 6$ |
| Acapulco. | 13 | 05 | 12 | Mexico | 1:3 |  | 16 |
| -Aspinwall | 13 | 04 | 08 | New Granada, except Aspin- | 1. | 05 | 12 |
| Bahamas. | 06 | 04 | 08 | wall and Panama............. | 21 | 06 |  |
| - Bolivia | 25 | 06 | 14 | Nicaragua.. | 13 | 04 | - |
| Brazil. | 18 | 04 | 08 | * Panama.. | 13 | 04 | (is |
| British Columbia | 03 | 02 | 04 | * Peru-calao and Lima | 13 | 06 | 11 |
| *Colon. | 13 | 05 | 12 | Red River. . . . . . . . . . . | (3) |  | 1 |
| Ecuador | 25 | 06 | 14 | Sandwich Isiands. | 09 | 04 | us |
| Central America | 13 | 04 | 08 | $¢$ United States. | 06 |  |  |
| Costa Rica.... | 13 | $0 \pm$ | 08 | Venezuela ..... | 13 | 06 | 2 |
| *Chili-Valparaiso | 25 | 06 | 14 | $\ddagger$ West Indies (British and Da- |  |  |  |
| tChina | 13 | 03 | 06 | + nish)........................ | 1.3 | 03 | 06 |
| Cuba...... <br> Honduras | 13 | 03 | 06 | West Indies (other). | 21 | 05 |  |
| Honduras.......... | 15 | $04$ | 10 | Westidios (other).. |  |  |  |

[^5]Table No. 2.--Postage Rates for places in and passing through the United Kingdom.


Note to Table 2.-All letters must be prepaid. Tnpaid or short-paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amt. short paid, anda fine of 3d.stg.

Registration fee on letters to the United Kingdom is 8 cts . each; all others 16 cents; places marked thus *Registration is 8 cts . each letter, and 4 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and double postage rate as per table.
Letters marked thus $\dagger$ cannot be reglstered.
There wlll be an additional charge of 2 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on letters, 2 cts. each on Newspapers, and 2 cts. per $40 z$. on Book Packets, when these 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.......................... ${ }^{124}$ cts. Above 8 oz . and not exceeding 1 ib .25


Registration Fee

## 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.

Sceds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots, Sci ins, 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 roccived from the United States, for which the same charge must be paid en-delivery. bis

## Newspaper Pos*.

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... | $30 \times$ |

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, and 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 centis eacin by postage stamps.

Exchange papers pass free between publishers in Canada, and also to and from thuse in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

Papers from England via the United States are charzod 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 sub cribers at the ordinary commuted ate. Transient papers, 2 cents each.

Camadian Post Book.
Books and Pamphlets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Islaud, Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-pald 1 cent per oz. by postage stamps.

Table of Ratms on all matter, not Letters, forwiarded by Post-within the Dominion of Canada-to the United Kingdom, Prince Edwand Island, Nowfoundland, the United States, and France.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Description. \& to Prince Edward 1sland and Newfoundtand. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{To Great Bretain, by Canonadian Steamer, from Quebea, Porland, or Halifax.} \& the Cunard Steamer from New York: \& orit'a or Halffax. \& To the Unated States. \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Canadian Packet Post.......}} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& oz. payable \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{........... Do} \& \& \& \\
\hline Lit \& 1 cent each when sent singly, \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \& \\
\hline \& See Newspaper Post. . ........... \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \& \\
\hline Newspapers, transient \& 2 cents ea \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2 cents each.} \& \& \& \\
\hline Pamphlets and Ocçasional Publications \& 1 cent \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Canadian Packet Book Post} \& Cunard Book \& \& \\
\hline Patterns of M \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Canadian Packot Book Post} \& \& Do \& \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2 cts. per No., if published in Canada: if Foreign, Cana dian Packet Book Post.} \& \& Do .......... \& Same as in Dom. \\
\hline \[
\mid \mathrm{Pb}
\] \& 1 cent per oz., vance by Pos \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{2 cts . each, or in buik at Canadian Packet Book Post. . Canadian Packet Book Post. .}} \& \& \& \\
\hline * Printers' Proofs. . . . . . . . . . \& \& \& \& \& \&  \\
\hline Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots Scinns, Gratts, \&c........... \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Can. Packet Bk Post from Quebec or Halifax.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Parcel Post in the Dom. of Canada.}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under Cunard Packet Book Post.} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Under 1 oz. \\
Between 1
\end{tabular} \& \(2{ }_{4}^{2}\) cents. French B \& Book Post. \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Between 2 and 4 ozs \& 6 " Under 2 ozs. \& ... 4 cent \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Under \(\frac{1}{1}\) lb............. 12 t cents.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{"6 2 and 4 ozs........ 8 "} \\
\hline " 4 and 8 ozs \& 12 " Between 2 an \& 4 ozs. 8 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& "4 4and 8 \& Ozs.......... 16 " \\
\hline " \(\quad 8\) and 12 oz \& 18 " \({ }^{18}\) \& 8 ozs. 16 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{" 11 lb and \(1+1 \mathrm{lb} . . .37 \frac{3}{2}\) "}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{" 8 and 12 azs..... 21 "}} \\
\hline " 12 and 11 lb . \& 24

dditional. \& S. 24 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| " 2 lbs and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 621 " |
| :--- |
| Registration Fec........ 5 |} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Increasing 8 cts. every 4 ozs. addit'l. Registration Fee. $\qquad$} <br>

\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{ lum, Parchnant; they may be wrillen, pinlan, or plain, or any mixture of tho throc. Jook lapkots must bo open at bith ends or toth sides.}} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{Pacel lost may contain anything containcd in tho bititish Book rostPrinters' Proofs and Cony, Millitary Returns, Statements comlaining Figires and Signatures, Returns, Deceds, Legal Papers, and all such things}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{ by Printers for correction. Writton marks or corrections do nol disqualify Printers Proofs from passing as such at tho above rate.} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^6]Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kıngdom, Briiish Colonics, and Foreign Countries.
The followint are the regulations for the transmission of trimples and Patterns of merchandise between the Domition of Canada and the conntries mentioned below:-
lst. Samile: ef secds, drigs, and similar arucles for delivery in the United Finguom, may be gont in bagsentirely closed, provided that sich bass be uransparent.
and. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel
pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and sueh heze articles, are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples to the United Kicgdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the mails or the officers of the Póst Ufice. They muist be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufticiently guarded will not be forwarded.

No package must exceed the undermeen-

| Destination. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Limit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Weight. } \end{gathered}$ | Size. | RATE PER Oz. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Not exceculing 202. | 2 to $40 \%$. | 4 to 802. | 8 to 126. |
| France. | 36 oz . |  | cts. | cts. | cts | cts. |
| Portugal | 10.6 | 18 inches long or 12 | 5 | 10 | 17 | $3{ }^{3}$ |
| Azores.. | 16 6 | in breadth ordepth | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Madeira. | 16 " |  | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Germany ....... |  |  | 6 | 13 | 25 | 50 |
| Fingdom of Italy | 3t; |  | 6 | 13 | 25 | 33 |
| Belgium....... | $8{ }^{8}$ | 24 inches longor 12 in | 5 | 10 | 20 ¢ | 40 |
| Nequerlands | 16 " | breadth or depth.. | 5 | 10 | 17 - |  |
| Denmark. | 48 " |  | 6 | 13 | 25 | 50 |
| Switzerland | 48 " |  | 6 | 13 | 25 | 50 |

Should the above rulcs not be regarded, the but if over weight or the size begreater than package will be for warded charged letter rate $\mid$ is allowed, it will be sent to the $P$. M.-Gen.

## MONEY ORDERS.



Money Orders w th Gieat Britain.
Money Order Ofticess in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Uffices in the Urited Kingdom for sums up to $\mathfrak{f i 0}$ stg., and grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.


Money, Orders between the Dominion, Prince Edward Isiand and Newjoundland.
Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Moncy Orders on all Money Urder Offices in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and $N$ w wfontliand. These Orders are made payable in sterlin apd for sums up to $£ 10$. For orders up to $£ 5$ stg. 25 c. over $£ 5$ and up to $£ 10 \mathrm{stg}$., 50 cts .

Post Office Savings Banks.
For Regulations respecting this Branch see Advertisement.

Postal Statistics.


## Chitish cquumpia and vancouVEK ISLAND.

Arthur T. Bushby, Registrar General of British Columbia, is also Superintendent of the Post Offce Department the head office of which is at New Westminster; V.Tait, Chief Clerk.
Postage Rates.
The same as the rates of the Dominion.
List of Post Offices in British Colnmbia and
Vancouver's. Island.

Ashcroft,
Burrard Inleh,
Comox
Cowichan,
Chemainus,
C eche Creek.
Clinton,
Duck,
Esquimault
French Creek,
Hrpe,
Kamicops,
Kootenay,
Lillo't,

Lytton,
Lac La Hache,
Maple Bay,
Nanaimo,
New Westminster,
Pringle's,
Quesnel,
Sumas,
Spence's Bridge,
Soda Creek,
Victoria,
Vin Winkle,
Willams Creek, Yale.

| Year. | $\begin{array}{r} 10.0 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.8 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} c \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | \% | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 |  |  | 12.570 | 37,000 |  |  |
| 1870.. | 23 | 950 |  | 14,000 | 37,000 |  |  |
| 1871. |  |  |  | 14,000 | 40,000 |  |  |

KONEY ORDERG WITH GEMAT BIGITATN.
On Orders up to $£ 2$ stg............. 25 cents.

| Over $£ 2$ | £5 | ............. 50 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " 55 | " £7 | ............ 75 ، |
| " $\mathbf{¢ f 7}^{\mathbf{7}}$ | " $£ 10$ | \$1 |

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Postmaster General, John Delaney, Esq. ; G. Lemesurier, Chief Clerk and Accountant; T.S. Dwyer, Superintendent of Mang Order Office.

## Letter Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, if pre-paid by stamps, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; if not so pald, double postage will be charged on delivery. To all parts of the Dominion (except the City of Halifax, N.S.), 13 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to the city of Halicax, 10 cents per oz.; to Prince Edward Island, the United States and West Indies, via Bermuda, when posted at St. Johns, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; when posted at outports, 13 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; to the United Kingdom, 12 cents; Vancouver's Island, British Columbla, Eastand West Const of South America, vio Bermudes, 34 cents
per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters fourd to contain coin: posted for the Unitcl Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Forcign Rates.

|  | (8) |  | - | (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algeria |  |  | Ionian Is! | 30 |
| Aus ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | 24. |
| Austr |  | 2 | Larna |  |
| Baden |  |  | Lujeciz | ${ }^{3}{ }^{32}$ |
| Eaz |  |  | Made:za | 3- |
| Belgium |  |  | Mata. | 23 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Leelize (Hondu- } \\ \text { ras). .......... } \end{gathered}$ |  | 14 | Mauritius. |  |
| Bolivia.. |  |  | Mexico. | 3 |
| Brazil |  | $3+1$ | Vapie |  |
| Bremen ${ }_{\text {Branswicli.... }}$ |  |  | Natal.... | 3 |
| Prunswick ..... Banos Agres. | $::\left(\frac{21}{31}\right.$ | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New Gren } \\ & \text { Jews. } \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Cape of Good |  | 1 | New Zeal |  |
| Hope........ |  | 34 | vorway. |  |
| Cerlion | $\cdots$ | 381 | Oldenburg. |  |
| China | $\therefore 34$ | 34 | Coast. |  |
| Cuba | ${ }^{34}$ |  | Poland |  |
| Coustantinople. |  | 10 | Forto Ric |  |
| Denmars <br> Ecnador. | $\text { . } 18$ | Is | Partigal. |  |
| Egypt |  |  | Hresia.. |  |
| France |  | 2 | Sonth Am |  |
| Galatz |  |  | (West |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gibr: } \\ & \text { Gree } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Coatt, v ( |  |
| Greytown | . 34 | 34 | South A |  |
| Guatemala | - ${ }^{2} \times 2$ |  | (West |  |
| Hamburg |  |  | Tasmania. |  |
| Holland | i6) | 发 | T'enedos.. |  |
| Ludia. | $\mid \because 0$ |  | T'chesme | 1 |

## 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 5 cts. Over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.. 10 " 8 ozs. " 12 ozs .15 Adding for every additional 4 oz..... 5 Registration Fee

## Book Post will Great Brtain.

The following are the rates on books, pamphlets, and magazines for Great Britainthe postage on which must be prepald:

Not exceeding 4 oz
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding ooz. 12 " Ddding for every do do 1 lb .. 24 . Adding, for every additionial $8 \mathrm{oz} \ldots . .12$

## Money Orders.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kingdom, the Dominion ; $f$ Canada,
and Prince Edward Island, at the ioilowing rates•

## For the United Kingdom.



|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

For the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.
Up to $£ 5$ stg........................... 1s. sig.
From $£ 5$ to $£ 10 \mathrm{stg} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .2$ 2s. "،

No single order can be granted for more than $£ 20$, and no $\frac{1}{2} d$. to be introduced.
Abstract of Money Order transactions from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1865 | 590 |  | ${ }_{2}^{\text {\$ }}$ c c | 117 | ${ }_{2512}{ }^{\text {c }} 6$. |
| 186 | 796 | 15.18186 | 32950 | 265 | 510638 |
|  | ${ }^{917}$ | 18,920 61 | 381 61 | 341 | ${ }_{9101}^{7277} 81$ |
| 1869 | 977 | 23, 218 | 42008 | 496 | 872527 |
| 1870. | 1319 | 26,825 97 | 53776 | 486 | ¢003 18 |

Table shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Revenue, \&c., in Newfoundland, from 1863 to 1870 , inclusive.


Note.-Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, three steamers are now employed one to run north for eight months, another is employed all the year romend to ply once a forinight each way, north and west; and the third is employed for Labridor and special services. Length of northern route, 220 miles, and western route, 330: total, 550 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, Charlottetown; W. W. McLeod, Assistant P. M. G.; H. McKennor, lst Clerk; W.E. McKennor, 2nd Clerk; W. C. Kennedy, 3rd Clerk.

## Letter Postagie.

On letters circulating wi.thin the Island, the postage (if pre-pald) iss 2 d . per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.; if
umpaid, 4d. To the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec, 3d., pre-payment, optional. United States, 4 d . per toz. California and Oregon, 4d. To the United Kingdom, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if prepaid, $\frac{41}{2} d$. ; if unpaid, a fine of $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. will be charged additional on delivery, if sent by Canadian steamer. By Royal Mail steamer via United States, 4 d . stg. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if pre-paid; if unpaid, 3d. stg. additionai' To Bermuda, Newfoundland. and British West Indies, $9 \mathrm{~d} ., 3 \mathrm{~d}$. of which must be prepaid. New Zealand, Australia, India, Is. $4 \frac{1}{2}$ d. ; pre-payment compulsory.

## Book Post.

Books may be fo.warded to the United Kingdom at the following rates:-
Under 1 oz
Not exceeding $\qquad$
For every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ mo or any
fraction thereof.
6 "
Printed matter, Prices Current, and Handbills, 1 d. per oz.
Printed Circulars, in envelopes, under 1 oz. weight, ld. each.; must be pre-paid.

## Newspapers.

Newspapers to the United Kingdom, free. Newspayers for Newfounland, Bermuda, and the West India Islands, and Foreign Countries, must be pre-paid ld. stg. each; on thoso to India and Australia, 2d. stg. each, must be pre-paid.

Parcel Post.
Parcels may be forwarded at the-following rates:-

Under 1th.
$\frac{1}{2}$ m and under 2 mons....
${ }_{3}^{2} 9$
Registration Fee
........... 3 tos...
The mails from Prince Edward Island for Nova Scotia, \&c., are made up twice aweek during the summer, and for New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, three times. Steamers are under contract with the Government to perform this service. During the winter these mails all cross by ice-boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine thrice a week. To the United Kingdom, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and West Indies, every alternate week throughout the year, and thrice a week by way of Halifax.

## Money Orders.

Money Orders may be obtained at the Post Office at Charlottetown, the only Money Order Office in the Island for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, up to the value of $£ 20$ sterling, for which the following charge will be made:-
Up to $£ 1 \mathrm{stg}$.
From 1 to f 2 stg .
" $\quad 2$ to 5

" 12 to 15 ................... 7
" 15 to $\frac{17}{17} \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots{ }^{6} \quad 8 \quad 9$

| On Nova Scotia up to f 20 sterling at the |  |  |  | abstract of Money Order Business. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Amount <br> of Orders issued. |  | Amour |
| Up to $£ 2$ stg..................... 1 ls .0 d . |  |  |  | Year. |  |  | of Orders paid. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| "1810 to | 15 |  | $\begin{array}{rl}4 & 6 \\ 6 & 0\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,304 \\ & 4,006 \\ & 4,006 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1868.1896. |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1}, 282137$ |
| On Grear Britain and Newfoundland up to $£ 10$ sterling, for which commission will |  |  |  |  | 4,1511 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,006 \\ & 4,151 \\ & \hline 4911 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1,153 <br> 1,091 |
|  |  |  |  | above sums are Island currency, |  |  |  |
| be charged as under :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | equal to 50 per cent on the sterling. An Act was passed during the last sitting of the Le pislature assimilating the Island currencs |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{2} & 6 \\ 3 & 9 \end{array}$ | gislature, assimilating the Island currency to that of the Dominion; said Act takes |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 & 9 \\ 5 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Year. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. of Post Post } \\ \text { and Way } \\ \text { Ofices. } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. Miles } \\ & \text { Maill } \\ & \text { Route. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. Miles } \\ \text { of Annual } \\ \text { Maill } \\ \text { Travel. } \end{gathered}$ | Postal Revenue. | Expenditure. | No. of Letters by Post per annum. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1867 . . . . . . . . ~}^{\text {180. }}$ | 1191191121138 | 477493511534 | 94,84695,46397,057 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 475,000 \\ & 487,000 \\ & 503,000 \\ & 511,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 98,172 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## The egtilitia.

In previous years it has been stated in the Year Book that the Militiasystem of Canada requives that every able-bodied man within the Dominion be enrolled for its defense. An enxolment takes pkace each year in the month of February. The last published netarn set down the number on the rolls as a75,000; and, if we are not misinformed, the enroment of 1871 shews a total of very nearly 700,000 in the 4 Provinces, besides what may be added by enrolment in Manitoba and British Columbia.
These, it will be remembered, are divided into 4 classes,-each class being compelled to furnish all its men fit for service in any district ere the next is called on to send its quote to the drill room, camp or field.
Furst Class-Men 18 to 30 unmarried or widowers without children.
SECOND Class-Men 30 to 45 unmarried or widowers without children.
Third Class-Men 18 to 45 married or widowers with children.
Fourth Class-Men 45 to 60 years of age
Out of the Militia thus enrolled are taken the active Militia made up hisherto altogether of Volunteers; but in case the quota is not filled up by volunteering, the ballot
may be used in any Division or District-and the active force soraised and drilled is called the Regular Militia. Power is also given to embody seamen and fishermen in a Marine Militia. The act as amendedprovides for the embodying and drilling in each year of 45 ,000 men of the active Militia, but the number on the rolls of Active Volunteer Corps, during the past two years has been from 44,000 to 45,000 . In previous years those had been drilled for 8 to 16 days, at battalion head quarters, or in battalion camps. In 1871 a series of Brigade or Divisional camps were formed, of which the Adjutant-General reports as follows:-
"In the sixteen day Camps of Exercise the following numbers performed the Annual Drill, Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Men being paid, drilled and supplied as if on actual service.

| Military | Officers \& Men. |  | Horses. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | y Dis't No. 1 | 2,316 | 143 |
| do | do 2 | 4,753 | 620 |
| do | do 3 | 2,758 | 319 |
| do | do 4 | 2,227 | 105 |
| do | do 5 | 3,546 | 231 |
| do | do 6 | 1,512 | 23 |
| do | do 7 | 2,886 | 221 |
| do | do 8 | 1,411 | 319 |
| do | do 9 | 1,135 | 15 |
|  | Total | ...22,544 | 1,996 |

More than 1,300 Cavalry and 10 Field Batteries of Artillery (with 42 Field Guns) are included in the above strength, and were
present with the various Brigades in Camp for sixteen days.
"In eight day camps the following numbers were present:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Officers \& Men. |  |  | Horses.

" In addition to this upwards of 1,700 Garrison Artillery men have performed their annual drill at various Forts and Garrisons throughout the Dominion. Three Artillery Batteries embarked in succession for eight days gun drill on board the gunboat ''Prince Alfred," the vessel cruising during the period on Lakes Erie, and Huron. The Grand Trunk Brigade, 2,156 strong, and the remaining corps of the active Militia in different districts performing their annual drill at the respective Head Quarters of Corps.
" At Niagara, on the immediate frontier, a force of 4,753 men with three Field Batteries (12 guns) 3 Squadrons of Cavalry, and 605 horses from Military District No. 2, under the command of Lt.-Col. Durie, D.A.G., was concentrated in 12 hours with ample supplies for 16 days, and there formed into a Division. At Laprairie, in front of Montreal the Corps from Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6 being brought together, were formed into another Division of 5,310 men under command of Lt.-Col. O. Smith, D.A.G., C.M.G., with one Field Battery, 2 Squadrons of Cavalry and 254 horses,-they were concentrated with almost equal rapidity and trained for a similar period.
" Early on the morning of the 8th July this Division left Camp and crossed the river St. Lawrence to Montreal (the men carrying one day's provisions) being there joined by the Montreal Garrison Artillery and two Battalions of the Grand Trunk Brigade, a Force of between six and seven thousand men with Cavalry and Artillery was massed in Logan's Farm by 11 a.m., for a Field day and Review, on the termination of which the troops from Laprairie returned to Camp the same day after marching an average distance of sixteen miles, and twice effecting the passage of the River St. Lawrence.
"The Cavalry present at the camps were well mounted and formed a fine looking body of men. The field and Garrison Batteries of Artillery were practised in Artillery Exercises, and their skill in manœuvring, and at shot and shell practice was favorably reported on.
"The whole of the infantry assembled in Camps, in addition to being practised in Company, Battalion and Brigade Drill, have gone through the prescribed course of target practice, prizes being awarded by Government to the best shots in every Company, Batalion, District and Corps. The aptitude exhibited by the men in acquiring military instruction, their adaptability to camp life and soldier like appearance, attracted the favorable notice and approbation of many
professional soldiers among onr friendly neighbours of the United States, who visited some of the camps and witnessed the mannœeuvres."

Besides these there are embodied or being embodied for more permanent actual ser-vice-not less than 12 mos. in either casethe Red River force of Infantry, and two batteries of Garrison Artillery, of 11 officers 284 non-commissioned officers and men, and 16 horses, to occupy the fortifications at Quebec and Kingston, with detachments at Toronto and St. Helen's, Montreal, just left vacant by the departure of Imperial troops.
The 2 corps sent to Manitoba, under command of Sir Garnet Wolsely. of which mention was made in the Year Book of 1871, after service there during the Winter, were in the Spring disbanded. with the exception of two Companies of 40 men each, under the command of Major Irvine of the former second or Quebec Battalion. But a Fenian raid into the Territory having occurred in October, (proving, however the merest fiasco, as a provision against irruptions during the winter, a force of 200 men drawn from all the Militia districts in Ontario and Quebec in proportion to their quota of active Militiamen, was organized and despatched to reinforce Major Irvine's command and the newly formed local volunteer companies. Major Scott of the 42ndBatt. of VolunteersWho had served as Captain in the expedition of 1870-went with the Expedition-Lt.Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., being sent forward to superintend the arrangements for their reception and assume command temporarily during the completion of the Militia organization in the Province. The celerity with which bodies of men can be called together and dispatched to any threatened portion of the Dominion may be judged from this,-that the order to call for volunteers for this service issued on the 12th October; that on the 17th they were assembled from all the districts, many more offering than were required, and, after two medical inspections, they embarked at Collingwood with a complete outfit and all necessary stores and medical comforts, and hospital equipage and a force of voyageurs to assist them en route. On the 24th they had reached Thunder Bay at the Western end of Lake Superior. On the 25 th they landed their stores, \&c., and were en route reaching the Shebandowan, 45 miles, in two days march. On the list November they had reached Deux Rivières Portage-miles further, although the weather was unusually cold, snow and ice had to be encountered, and two of the government tugs on the inland waters were laid up, disabled, and on the 18th reached Fort Garry without a casualty.

The artillery corps at Kingston and Quebec under command of Lt. Col. French and Lt. Col. Strange (both recently serving in the Royal Artillery) are to serve as schools of gunnery, \&c., provision being made for a short course of 3 months and a long course of 12 months in the care of persons selected for special aptitude or efficiency. It is announced that similar schools will be founded at Halifax and St. John.
Six Military schools (for candidates for or officers holding) commissions in Infantry corps are established at Toronto and Kingston, Ont. ; at Montreal and Quebec, Que.; at Fredericton, N.B.; and Halifax, N.S. ; to be since the departure of the regular troopsunder the charge of the D. A. G. as com-
mandant and a Brigade Major as adjutant. These are open for 6 months in the year, from 1st December to 1st June. Cadets remain as long as is necessary to take out certificates or prove their incompetency. Not more than $6 \overline{5}$ can be in training in any school at one time-not more than 550 in the year in all the schools.
The Dominion is divided into 11 Military Districts-as follows:
Ontario-Nos. 1, 2,3,4; Quebec 5, 6, ańd 7, New Brunswick 8; Nova Scotia, 9; Manitoba, 10 ; British Columbia, 11.
Each Province again into-Brigade Divi-sions-In Ontario, Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive; in Quebec, 1 to 8; New Brunswick 1 to 3; and Nova Scotia 1 to 3. For limits of these divisions see Year Book of 1871. (Brigade divisions have not yet been formed in Manitoba or British Columbia).
The command in chief is vested in Her Majesty to be exercised personally.or by Her representative the Governor General.
The following is the stafi:-
Minister of Militia and Defence-Sir Geo.
E: Cartier, Bart.
Deputy of Minister and Defence-Major Geo. Futvoye.
Accountant-Lt. Col. MacPherson.
Director of Stores-Lt. Col. Wily.
Inspector of Artillery and warlike storesLt. Col. French.
In case of actual warfare the Mllitia is placed under the officer commanding $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$. Forces.
Commander-in-Chief in B. N. A.-Lt.Gen: Sir. J. Hastinge Doyle, K. C., M. C., Lt.-Gov. of Nova Scotia, \&e.
Adjutant-General of Militia-Col. P. Ro-bertson-Ross.
Deputy do. at Head Quarters-Lt.-Col. Waiker Powell.
Military Secretary to A. G. _Lt.-Col. Stewart.
D. A. G. Commanding Districts :

No. 1..Lt.-Col. J. B. Taylor,
No. 2.. " W.S. Durie.

| N |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. ${ }^{\text {a. }}$. | " | W. Osborne Smith $\mathbf{C}$. M. |
| No. 6. | " | A C DeLotbinere Harwo |
| No. 7.. | " | L. A. Casau |
| No. 8.. | " | G. J. Maun |
| No. 9. | " | ${ }_{\text {R. }}$ B. $\operatorname{Sin}_{\text {Sm }}$ |

No. 11. Vacant until further orders.
Brigade Majors, Province of Ontario.-1st brigade division lieut.-col. James Moffatt, London; 2nd brigade division, lieut-col. RobertS. Service, Stratford; 3rd brigade division lieut.-col. Henry V. Villiers, Hamil ton; 4th brigade division,
; 5th brigade
division, lieut-col Robert B. Denison, To ronto, 6 th brigade division,
; 7th brigade division major W- P. Phillips, Kingston; 8th bri. gade division lieut.-col. H. Jackson, Brockville.
Brigade Majors, Province of Quebec-1st brigade division, lieut-col. Thomas Bacon, Montreal ; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. John Fletcher, C. M. G., St. Johns, Quebec; 3 rd brigade division, lieut.-col. Chas. King, Sherbrooke; 4th brigade division, lieut.-col Gustave d'Odos d'Orsonnens, Montreal; 5th brigade division, lieut-col James W. Hanson Three Rivers; 6 th brigade division, lieut,-col LCAL de Bellefeuille, St. Hyacinthe; 7th brigade division,lieut.-col.Henry T. Duches nay, Levis; 8th brigade division, lieut.-col. E. Lamontagne.

Brigade Majors, Province of New Bruns-wick.-1st brigade division, Lieut.-col. James A. Inches, St. Stephen, 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. A. C. Otty, St. John; 3rd brigade division,lieut-col. Caleb McCully Chatham.
Brigade Majors, Province of Nova Seotialst brigade division, lieut,-col. J. W. Laurie, Halifax ; 2nd brigade division, lieut.-col. Thomas Milsom, Wolfrille; 3rd brigade division, lieut.-col. C. Crewe Read, Cape Breton.

## Eublic Stcounts of the dominion．

The Public Accountsiof the Dominion，laid before Parliament，do not bear later date than June：＇30th，1870．We，therefore，com－ pile from the Canada Gazette the following statement from the iofficial monthly publi－ cations of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion：－

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { zi } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 以 W్యN ペ風以 |  |
|  | $$ |  | 号 |
|  |  |  Gt두얭 ต － <br> No <br>  | － |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { N } \\ \text { B } \\ \hline 8 \end{gathered}$ |  | 0 0 0 0 80 |
|  |  |  | 室 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \text { n } \\ & \text { Sु } \\ & \mathbf{0} \end{aligned}$ |

Expenditure for the Fischi．Tear ENDING JUNE 30TH， 1871.

| Months． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| July | 2，367，695 |
| August | 1，455，306 |
| September ． | 1， 08,58 ， |
| October | 1，449，457 |
| November． | ：92，577 |
| December | 911， 412 |
| 1871. |  |
| January． | 2，235，872 |
| Februar | 756，776 |
| March | 848，739 |
| April | 1，334，067 |
| May | 991，678 |
| June | 1，267，593 |

Total Bxpenditure ．．．．．．．．．． $515,640,256$
These figures show the large surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of $\$ 3,413,982$ for the fiscal year 1870－71．

There appears to have been an increase of Receipts under every heading during the
last fiscal year compared with the berious one ：－

| Custom | ． 59.3031 .212 | \＄11， 530,888 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excise | $\because,(i] 9,6 \div 2$ | 1，337，609 |
| Post Onice | 137\％，56， | 627，686 |
| Pinblic Works． | 1，106，844 | 1，161，691 |
| Bill Stamps． | 134，047 | 180，793 |
| Miscellaneotm． | 843，985 | 925，394 |
| Totals | 15，512，225 | 19，051，211 |

We believe the figures as published in the Canada Gazette are liable to a little correc－ tion，but the grand lact of a very remarka－ ble increase of revenue is certain；and it may be acceptedas another proof of the very rapid increase or the country in prosperity．
There has in fact been a large and steady increase of recont since the date of the confederation．Mr．Langton furnishes the following statement：－

The receipts of Consolidated Fund have been，

| In 1867－8 ．．．．．．．． $313,687,92849$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868－9 | 14，379，174 52 |  |
| 1869－7）． | 15，512，29565 |  |
| The expenditure in |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 13，486，092 96 |  |
| 1868－9 | 14，038，084． 00 |  |
| 1869－70 | 14，345，509 58 |  |
| Leaving a surplus income of |  |  |
| But in the expenditure of the |  |  |
| three years there have been |  |  |
| included | ents towards |  |
| the Sinking Fund，which is |  |  |
| so much reduction of the ca－ |  |  |
| pital of our debt－ 4355 266 66 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1868－9．．．．．．．．．．．．． 426,80666 |  |  |
| 1869－70 | 126，533 33 |  |

so that during the three years there has been a surplus in－ come available for the reduc－ tion of the debt，or for other expenditure on capital ac－ count of

2，618，248 77
There is another way in which the finan－ cial progress since Confecleration may be exhibited．
The total liabilities of all the three Pro－ vineas in July，1867，were：－

## Funded debt，including Trust



Less Ninking
Funds and other
Investment：．．．．\＄5，785，782 30
Delits due by Pro－
vinces．．．．．．．．．．．．10，045，533 64
Cash and Banking
Accoluits ．．．．．．．．1，486，094 43
17，317，410 36
Net debt ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．75，728，641 37

| July 1, 1870, the total liabilities were :-F'unded debt. including Trust |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Fund...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ |  |
| Liabilities to Provinces | 6,224,159 32 |
| Miscellaneous | 131,801 44 |
| Banking Accounts | 2,242,10s 22 |
|  | 115,993,765 76 |
| LESS Sinking |  |
|  |  |
| Debts due by Provinces ............ $17,193,58367$ |  |
| Miscellanenus..... 11,119 41 |  |
| Cash and Banking |  |
| Accounts . . . . . . $7,337,99506$ | 37,783,964 31 |
| Net debt | (1) 7 |

The increase of the net debt during the three years has, therefore, been $\$ 2,4 \$ 1,10108$, whilst the total expenditure on capital ac. count for Public Works, Intercolonial Railway, and the acquisition of the North West Territory, las been in $4,759,33579$, leaving an amount of capital expenditure of $\$ 2,278,23471$, which has been met ont of income.

We subjoin two offial statements of the Debt of the Dominion since Confederation and the Capital Expenditure:-

Comparative stafement of the Debt of the Dominion from July 1, 1807, to July 1, 1870, according to the rate of interest it bears.

| LIABILITIES. | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without interest | $\underset{5,540,63146}{\$} \text { ets. }$ | $\underset{7,357,516}{\$ 08} \text { cts. }$ | $16,126,75875$ | $\text { 15,992,256 } 24$ |
| At varying rates | 1,475,965 20 | 1,372,873 87 | 49,080 91 | 215,570 75 |
| At 4 per cent. interest | 1,326,020 36 | 1,482,309 41 | 8,462,349 19 | 10,988,455 77 |
| 5 " | 39, 105,464 06 | 38,842,604 18 | 41,450,757 78 | 41,715,796 57 |
| 6 6 | 42,724,770 65 | 44,468,162 66 | 46,273,051 76 | 47,081,627 43 |
| 7 | 2,873,200 00 | 3,373,200 00 |  |  |
| Total debt | 93,046,051 73 | 96,896,666 ${ }^{\text {d) }}$ | 112,361,998 39 | 115,993,706 76 |
| Total interest. |  | $4,974,279$ 5.13 | 5,188,641 90 | 5,355,614 93 |
| ASSETS. |  |  |  |  |
| Without interest. | 1,463,690 84 | 4,209,856 29 | 15,812,184 66 | 15,675,193 64 |
| At varying rates | 3,174,660 16 | 3.162,825 75 | 1,460,016 25 | 353,960 99 |
| - t 3 and 3i per cent. interest |  |  | 2,000,000 00 | 4,883,089 49 |
| At 4 per cent. interest |  |  | 2,768,234 70 | 2,076,176 03 |
| \% | 12,244,725 90 | 13,344,215 96 | 14,019,390 12 | 14,358,230 70 |
|  | 434,333 46 | 432, 63346 | +442,853 46 | 4437,313 46 |
| Total assets Total intere | 17,317,410 36 | 21,139,531 46 | 36,502, 157919 | 37,783,964 31 |
|  | 753,187 4.35 | - 806,96926 | $429,26 * 20$ | $1,001,452$ 2.65 |
| Total debt | 93,046,051 73 | 96,896,666 20 | 112,361,998 39 | 115,993,706 76 |
|  | 17,317,410 36 | 21,159,531 46 | 36,502,579 19 | 37,783,964 31 |
| Net debt. | 75,728,641 37 | 7.),757,18: 74 | 75,859,319 20 | 78,209,742 45 |
| Total interest on debt | 4,851,710 70 | $4.974,27993$ | 5,188,641.91 | 5,355,614 96 |
| Net interest |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,098,523 ${ }^{2}$ 2 | 4,167,311 47 | 4,259,373 70 | 4,354,692 90 |

Capital Expenditure.

|  | 1867-8. | 1868-9. | 1869-70. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Works | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ & \mathrm{cts} \\ \hline 37,701 & 68 \end{array}$ | $\$$ | $\$$ | $\underset{1.213,739 \mathrm{cts} .}{*}$ |
| Less gales and Stores | 1 $3,5 \overline{5} 00$ | 41,166 71 | 9,000 00 | 193, 741 |
|  | - ${ }^{5194} 412668$ | :34, 24099 |  | 1,149,998 28 |
| Intercolonial Railway.............. | 51,010164 | 169,752 12 | 1,567,586 40 | 1,787,450 16 |
| West. |  |  | 1,821,887 : 57 |  |
| Increase of debt | $\begin{array}{r}574,208 \\ \hline 28,493\end{array}$ | 514,02311 102184 | 3,671,104 36 | 4,759,335 79 |
| Increase of debt | 28,493 37 | 102,184 46 | 2,350,423 25 | 2,481,101 1 |
| Capital Expenditure from Income: | 545,71495 | 411, $\times 388$ 万и | 1.320,681 11 | 2.278,234 71 |

Thus if we takie the population of the Dominion at four millions the net debt, deducting the assets, is $\$ 19.25$ per capita; and if we take it at three millions and a half it is 822.341 , and bearing interest at the average rate of 5.56 . The cost, then, in interest of the magnificent Public Works which Canada possesses, and which so much increase its wealth and prosperity, is not more than a dollar and a quarter per head per annum,
with the prospect of very rapid increase of population to divide even this small burden. it may, however, be advisable for the Dominion to construct in the future other Public Works. It is in a position to do so if it requires.
We subjoin the usual statement of Re ceipts and Expenditure up to the latest date it appears in the Public Accounts :-

Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Dominion of Canada, from all sourees, for the Year ended 30th June, 1874.

| Recefpts. <br> Consolidated Fund | Amount. | Expenditure. <br> Consolidated | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| m | 9,334,212 ${ }^{\text {ets }}$ 98. | Interest on Public Debt | ,047,051 21 |
| Excise | 3,619,622 47 | Charges of Management | 273,875 40 |
| Post Office | 573,565 84 | Silver Charges Account | 58,724 05 |
| Revenue Pu | 1,006,844 67 | Sinking Fund Premium, Discounto Exch | $\begin{array}{r}126,533 \\ 7,400 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ |
| Casual .... | 20,095 06 | Civil Government . . $\$ 63$ |  |
| Ordnance Lands | 49,915 40 | amount |  |
| Interest on Inve | 383,955 91 | Stock Stationery. 10,742 68 |  |
| Bank Impost. ${ }^{\text {Fines and }}$ Forfeitures, includi. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15,443 17 |  | 620,34873 |
| Fines and Forfeitur |  | Administration of Justice. |  |
| Premium, Discount \& Exchange | 14,533 56 | Penitentiaries | -411,98162 |
| Mariners' Fund | 30,987 38 | Legislation | 379,753 06 |
| Harbour Police | 23,490 91 | Geological Survey and Observa- |  |
| Emigration................ | 39,855 24 | tories .................... | 39,550 00 |
| $\underset{\text { Railway and steamboat }}{\text { spection }}$ |  | Arts, Agriculture and Statistics | -6,2226 84 |
| spection <br> Fisheries . | $\begin{array}{r} 9,369 \\ 167 \\ 16,622 \\ 43 \end{array}$ | Emigration and Quarantine Mariners' Fund and Marine | 71,934 84 |
| Cullers | 69,475 10 | Hospitals. |  |
| Militia | 16,535 74 | Pensions | 53,586 28 |
| Penitentiaries | 93,550 89 | Militia and Enrolled |  |
| Sundry and Special Receipts | 6,348 93 | Force . . . . . . . . .i. ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}{ }^{18}$ |  |
| Lighthouse Duty | 1345 | Protection of Front'r 186,541 37 | Int |
| grine Hospital |  | Protection of Front'r, |  |
| arbour Improvements |  | Special Account ... 00,010 | 1,245,972 88 |
| Sable Island Maintenanc | 1,946 67 | Public Works and Buildin |  |
| Canada Gazette | 57585 | Ocean and River Steam Service | 343,308 47 |
| Consolidated Fund........ | 15,512,225 65 | Fisheries | 57 |
| Loans Account |  | Cu | 74,096 60 |
|  |  | Subsidies to $\mathbf{P}$ |  |
| Dominion Notes | 2,64 | Miscellaneou | ,103,762 90 |
| Savinge' Banks | 914,953 72 | Charges on Rev |  |
|  | 4;385,952 32 | Cus |  |
|  |  | Pos |  |
|  |  | Public Wor |  |
| Investment, Intercolonial Rail- |  | Minor Revenues .............. |  |
| way. <br> at Western Railway | 76,893 24 | ding Seizures................. | 28,485 31 |
| tlement Account k of Montreal, | 092,058 67 | dat | 58 |
| Account | 56,615 69 |  |  |
| nsolidated Fund, Investment |  |  |  |
| Account Works |  | Redemption of Deb | 146,511. |
| ovince of Canada, |  | Account. | 80204488 |
| count ................. | 1,409 78 | Investment for Intercolonial |  |
| Special Accounts, Ontar Quebec |  | Railway ..... | 14,854 79 |
| tario and Quebec, Subsidy |  | Ba | ,000 00 |
| Account ................ | 1,720,955 11 | Receiver General, 5 per cent |  |
| Prov. of Ontario, Debt Account |  | Inscribed Stock |  |
| Do Quebec, do | 20,615 72 | North West Territories ..... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,460,000 \cdot 00 \\ 198,76757 \end{array}$ |
| sidy $\Lambda$ ccount. . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  | N: West Expeditionary Force |  |
| Indian Fund ...... | 208,769 67 | Intercolonial Railw | 567,580 40 |
| Carried forward | 2,926,313 88 | Carried forward | 4,502;023 97 |



## chtiniug.

## SILVER.

The chief noteworthy features of the progress of mining in Canada during the past twelve months are the development of the Silver Islet Mine, and the discoveries of veins of similar character on the mainland.

We are informed by Mr. Macfarlane, who superintends the works at Wyandoth, Michigan, Where the Silver Islet Ore is now smelted, that "from the lst Sept., 1870 when the property changed hands, until the close of navigation, the quantity of Ore produced amounted to 155,513 lbs. of 3,124 per cent., or 911 ounces per ton, realizing $\$ 89,616.26$, all of this was smelted at Newark, N.J. The product of this year (1871) has not been wholly Worked up, but up to this date (2nd Sept.) 325 tons have been received from the imine, probable value $\$ 400,000 . "$ * * "April, May, and June were consumed in building4th July first silver produced-product of July 30,177 ounces, of August, 74,367 ounces,
of September, (probably) 150,000 ounces." Total for the three months, 254,514 ounces, worth \$330,907.
At the Shumiah Mine a shaft has been sunk some sixty feet, and a strong vein reached. At several other points good shows of Silver Ore are said to have been found.

1RON.
About 20,000 tons of Ore were raised at Marmora during 1870, and about $14,000 \mathrm{ship}$ ped. The Hull mine will probably have shipped about 10,000 tons during the past Summer.

COPPER.
General inactivity would appear to have prevailed in Copper mining during the past twelve months, though the Rev. J. S. Brown, manager of the Harvey Hill Mines, stated that "progress (at Harvey Hill) during the past year has been all that could
have been wished for. We have been sinking and sloping on three parallel veins which yields about 6 to 8 tons of 9 per cent. ore per
fathom. * * * The Ore produces an a verage of 45 to 50 per cent. when concentrated by washing

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Report of the Chinf Commisioner of Mines for the year ls70, shows the following figures:
(MOLD).

| Districts. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { İ } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { \&y } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { Z } \\ & \text { む } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Xi} \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { R } \\ & \text { \$ } \\ & \text { § } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stormo | 21 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Tons. 1,525 | o. dw.g. <br> 0713 | oz.dwt.g. | oz. dwt. gr. | o. dw.g. | $\$ 09$ 50 4 c |
| Wine Har | 26 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2,356 | 0717 |  | ${ }_{914} 91514$ |  |  |
| Sherbrook | 157 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11,428 | 1211 |  | 7,134 0400 | 40808 | 84063 |
| Tangier | 94 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2,732 | 1306 |  | 1,814 0210 | 611000 | 35700 |
| Montagu. | 48 | 2 | 2 |  | 956 | 40000 |  | 3,831 0906 | 340112 | 1,476 70 |
| Waverley. | 42 | , | 3 | 1 | 2,616 | 0605 |  | 8110321 | 11000 | 35968 |
| Oldham | 65 | $\underline{3}$ | . | 2 | 2,644 | 15 I 2 |  | 2,051 1503 | 710200 | 68400 |
| Renfrew | 36 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 3 | 3,243 | 078 |  | 1,171 1811 | 20808 | 60222 |
| Uniacke | 20 | 6 | , | 1 | 1,794 | 0607 |  | 5661405 | 01900 | 52445 |
| Cariboo | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 755 | 1606 |  | 6131102 | 40714 | 54050 |
| Unproclaimed and other Districts. | 25 | s |  | 4 | 453 | 0822 | 1761615 | 3780515 | 10500 | 28000 |
| Total 1870 | 555 | 53 | 35 | 18 | 30,502 | 13 | 1761615 | 19,866 0506 | 710200 | 66040 |
| 1868 | 676 | 54 | 36 | 18 | 35,424 | 1002 | 177.1811 | 17,868 0019 | 750000 | 48900 |

Shewing an increase over 1869 of nearly 2,000 ounces in the total yield of gold, and $\$ 17140$ in the average yield per man.
The Inspector of Mines, John RutherFord, Esq., remarks as follows respecting the progress of Gold Mining in Nova Scotia during 1870 :-
"The experience which is being each year gained, is beginning to bear fruitin the adoption of that system of working which is found to be the best adapted to the particular circumstances of each mine, and, although a closer attention to the treatment of the quartz and its contents is desirable, it must be admitted to be a favorable indication of progress when lodes that do not yield over half an ounce to the ton, can now be pro-
fitably worked. A more general application of steam or water power for hoisting and pumping is also being attended with good results ; and it may therefore be stated with some degree of confidence that, notwithstanding the room for improvement that still exists, the operations in this branch of mining industry are in a more healthy state than has for some time prevailed."

COAL.
The quantity of coal raised in Nova Scotia during 1870 was 625,769 against 578,062 tons in the preceding year, and 462,188 tons in 1868.
The distribution of the coal sold in 1870 was as follows:-

|  | 1870. |  | 1869. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons round. | Tons slack. | Tons round. | Tons slack. |
| Raised.. | 532,598 | 93,170 | 500, 4491 | 77,441 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sold for Home Consumption. . .... | 119,404 | 20,774 | 98,727 | 17,209 |
| Exported to neighboring colonies | 156,013 | 16,962 | 114,168 | 14,929 |
| Exported to other countries... .... | 239,336 | 25,811 | 257,729 | 9,031 |
| Total | 514,753 | 63,517 | 470,62 t | 41,169 |

The average number of persons employed in 1870 was 2,000 , against 2,568 in 1869 . The total steam power 3,005 horse, against 2,857 .

The comparative statement of Receipts and Expenditure for 1870 and 1869 is as follows:-

| Receipts. | 1870. | 1869. | Expenditure. | 1870. | 1869. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rents (Gold)............. | 6,129 72 | $\begin{array}{r} \$_{1} \text { cts. } \\ 9,01088 \end{array}$ | Salaries \& Surveys (gold) | \$\$ cts. | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. $4,22272$ |
| Royalty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,513 20 | 9,329 80 | Return Rents............ | 34600 | - 32200 |
| Mill sites |  | 1000 | Return Royalty......... | 47383 | 15300 |
| Prospecting Licences... | 2,860 98 | 7,453 87 | Royalty Commission .. | 40317 | 51843 |
| Licences to search Coal. | 2,680 00 | 3,160 00 | Return Licence to work. | 50 440 400 | 16000 |
| Licences to work. | 65000 | 1,200 38 | Do do search. | + 44000 | 2,259 63 |
| Royalty | 48,673 73 | 38,376 99 | Stationery and Printing. General Expenses....... | 6,443 78 | 2,269 6,473 73 |
|  |  |  | Return Prospecting Li- censes.............. Lands . . . . . . | 2975 | $50000$ |
|  |  |  | Total amount <br> Balance. | $\begin{aligned} & 13,23696 \\ & 58,27065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 14,609 & 51 \\ 53,932 & 03 \end{array}$ |
|  | 71,507 68 | 68,541 54 |  | 71,50768 | 68,541 54 |

## The eictou doal zlines.

Last ycar we gave a short article on the coal mines of Pictou, in which we called attention to the different collieries opened up there, and also to the increasing importance of the trade to the western section of the Dominion.
Looking to the extent to which this trade may be developed we have no hesitation in recapitulating some of the statements given in our last year's edition, supplemented by extracts from the report of the Chief Commissioner of Mines for the year 1870 .
Wo have the same leading collieries to notice, viz.:-
Intercolontal Cual do'r, Drummond Colliery.
Generai Mining Association, Foord Pits, Albion Old Mines, Foster Pit, Dalhousie Pit \& Cage Pit.
Arcadia Coal Co., Arcadia Colliery
Nova Scotia Coal Co., Nova Scotia Slope.
Montreal and Nova scotia coal Co., Montreal and Pictou Pit.
Pictou Coal Mining Co., Marsh Colliery.
That the Pictou coals are rapidly increasing in popular estimation is proved by the increased sales. The competition in the coal trade at present is very sharp, and everything therefore depends on the quality of the coal offered.

As this is a Dominion question, and as our coal may not be as well known as the English, Scotch and Welsh, we shall give a detailed account of the Pictou Coal.
This coal is useful for three purposes. As steam, gas, and house coal.
As a genoral rule there is an absence of sulphur in all qualities ; this is to be traced by the light color of their ashes. There is also bardly any appreciable amount of lime and therefore it is not inclined to form a clinker
adherent to the grate bars. One point of difference between the Welsh steam and Pictou coal is this, whereas the former gives a larger amount per ton of steam evaporating power. it also gives a larger amount of sulphur, causing a clinker, which adheres and eats the bars of the furnace, whereas the latter with a less amount of steam producing power contains hardly any sulphur, but makes a large amount of Ash.

The Albioy Mines have been subject to one of those casualties during the year 1870, which form the exceptional character of the seams worked and is more serious in the result, than would be the case in seams of lesser thickness. The Foster pit. was on fire and onerations were totally impeded. The Foord Pit workings on the contrary have been considerably extended.
The arcadian Mine has very considerably increased its productive power.
The coal best known here is the Intercolonial, respecting which we give the official report:
"Mining has been carried on at this colliery with the same energy that has characterized the operations since their commencement. The sales this year ( 1870 ) are in excess of last year of 14,329 tons. The workings are now extensive and afford ample room for the production of a large yield of coal. They are distributed on each side of the slopes, and are conducted in a regular manner. Some faults have been met with on the South east side which have not, however, caused much inconvenience. In other respects the seam maintains its uniformity of character, and furnishes little requiring remark.
An extension of the main slopes to the dip is contemplated in order to maintain the permaneny of the output of the mine and to berprepared for an increase thereof if required.
The increased requirements and ventilation

## The Pictou Coal Mines.

are also being provided for, a shaft having been sunk to the west of the slopes, which it is intended to use as an upcast for that district of the mine.
Special report of Mr. A. Thompson, on the coal from the Drummond colliery:
"I have carefully examined the contents of six (6) barrels of coal from the Drummond colliery marked respectively Nos. 1,2 and 3 , with the following results:

No. 1-Yields at the rate of 7,000 cubic feet of gas and 32 bushels of coke to the ton.
No. 2-Yields at the rate of 7,500 cubic feet of gas and 32 bushels of coke to the ton.
No. 3-Yields at the rate of 8,500 cubic feet of gas and 36 bushels of coke to the ton.
"Ihe gas has an illuminating power of 15 candles. The volatile combustible matter is such in amount and character as to promise well in gas-making. The coke is firm and of good quality, well adapted for heating the
retorts in gas-making, and can thus take the place of coal for that purpose."
Besides their use as steam and gas producers several Pictou coals are sold extensively for varicus purposes, among which may be mentioned, heating iron, blacksmithing and domestic uses. For heavy iron work they are peculiarly adapted, such as making anchors, \&c., as they cake so well, thereby Leeping in the heat the same as in a furnace.
The cakes of some of the coals have also been to a certain extent, sucessfully used in iron smelting and founding. In the Eastern United States the coals are used in forges and rolling mills with good success.
For domestic purposes these coals are well and favorably known. They light easily in the grate, and burn well and long with very little attention, except in some instances in which the contents of the ash is very large.

## 3anking and Cumrency.

We continue our statement of Banks as lished in the Canada Gazette, for the fiscal compiled from the Banking Returns pub-|year, ended June 30th, 1871:

STATEMENT OF BANKS.
The following table gives the statistics of the Banks for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1871. Two banks from New Brunswick are included, and from November, one from Novi Scotia; in January and March, two from that Province,

| Ontarto, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotic. | Paidup Capital. | Circulation | Deposits. |  | Specie \& Provincial Notes. | Discounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not bear- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { interest. } \end{gathered}$ | Bearing interest. |  |  |
| 1870. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| July | 32,680,398 | 15,357,679 | 19,847,043 | 31,681,188 | 17,158,612 | 65,916,580 |
| August | 32,799,555 | 15,686,042 | 19,006,476 | 31,995,012 | 14, 440,058 | 67,387,266 |
| September | 32,949,423 | 17,183,956 | 17,343,704 | 31,677,228 | 13,043,235 | 69,749,326 |
| October | 33,194,076 | 18,642,895 | 18,433,081 | 31,809,106 | 12,746,830 | 73,517,579 |
| November | 33,699,058 | 18,905,331 | 18,636,679 | 32,395,113 | 13,196,265 | 76,003,356 |
| December. .............. | 33,449,963 | 18,526,212 | 19,159,645 | 32,897,546 | 14,018,075 | 75,673,476 |
| January | 33,778,765 | 19,141,917 | 18,516,492 | 34,995,686 | 15,942,576 | 77,726,950 |
| February | 34, 366,934 | 19,355,966 | 17, 407,993 | 35,785,916 | 14,837,002 | 79,044,347 |
| March. | 35,477,810 | 19,760,729 | 17,650,454 | 36,290,272 | 13,721,468 | 80,817,660 |
| April | 35,291,780 | 19,106,424 | 17,019,837 | 36,558,230 | 13,610,643 | 81,640,839 |
| May | 36,063,416 | $18,400,910$ $18,339,893$ | $18,126,049$ $19,102,986$ | $36,639,891$ $36,660,080$ | 12,351,064 | $82,610,886$ $83,989,756$ |
| June. | 36,415,210 | 18,339,893 | 19,102,986 | 36,660,080 | 12,237,713 | 83,989,756 |

This statement by different and important tests shows the growing prosperity of the country. In the first place, month by month there has been a steady increase of the amount of capital invested in Banking. This progress has not been confined to the last fiscal year. It existed before, and has gone on since. In the first month of the preceding fiscal year the paid up capital of the banks was $\$ 29,801,043$; and the first month of the year before that $\$ 28,720,715$. In July 1871, it was $\$ 37,366,225$. Thus showing an increase of $\$ 8,645,510$; or over 37 per cent in 3 years. This is a very large increase.
If we turn to the floating capital ormoney
of the people deposited in Banlss we notice still greater increase. The total deposits in the last month of the fiscal year were $\$ 55,-$ 764,076, against $\$ 51,528,231$ in the first month. In the first month of the previous fiscal year they were $\$ 37,529,434$. And in the first month of the year before that $\$ 30,591,608$. As compared with this the increase at the end of the last fiscal year was $\$ 25,171,468$; or over $82 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This increase has also steadily progressed, and is a marked sign of the prosperity of the country.

But the deposits in the chartered banks by no means show all the accumulation of the actual money of the people placed in
deposit. There are the amounts deposited in the Post Office and other Savings Banks, and in Building societies.

We subjoin detailed statements of these in so far as we have been able to obtain them; and of which the following is a summary:-


The returns which we have been able to obtain of this class of institutions are by no means complete. But if we take the minimum amount of deposits in them to be $\$ 10,035,772$, and add this amount to the depo-
sits as per Bank statement of July, which was $\$ 58,510,852$, we have $\$ 68,546,624$ as a total of deposits in the Dominion, not including the Banks which have not made returns.

Statement of Government Savings Banks for year ended 30th June, 1871.

| Name of Bank. | Received from Depositors for Year ended 30th June, $1 \times 71$. | Interest paid or credited for Year ended 30th June, 1871. | Withdrawals during Year ended 30th June, 1871. | Amount on Deposit on 30th June, 1870. | Amount on Deposit on 30th June, 1871. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Halifax, N.S | 379,864 77 | 34,840 70 | 304,039 8I | 835,056 33 | 943,340 88 | 3,729 |
| Bathurst, N. B | 7,475 05 | 83656 | 2,651 81 | 15,454 88 | 21,114 68 | 181 |
| Chatham, " | 24,789 67 | 4,147 47 | 23,868 91 | 82,562 63 | 87,630 86 | 654 |
| Dalhousie, " | 26,175 48 | 1,966 78 | 4,125 19 | 29,254 51 | 53,271 58 | 353 |
| Fredericton," | 11,985 29 | 1,2<1 43 | 7,900 97 | 23,046 75 | 28,412 50 | 242 |
| Newcastle, " | 25,814 77 | 3,139 63 | 17,510 48 | 61,024 38 | 72,468 30 | 546 |
| Richibucto, " | 11,901 09 | 1,557 03 | 11,185 81 | 28,400 52 | 30,672 83 | 243 |
| St.Andrews," | 41,861 96 | 1,538 91 | 18,128 97 | 80,553 73 | 108,825 63 | 769 |
| St. John, "6* | 18,000 00 | 90000 |  | 659,866 13 | 678,766 13 |  |
| Shediac. "، | 40300 | 13076 | 66711 | 2,837 09 | 2,7ө3 74 | 25 |
| Woodstock, ' | 8,397 82 | 32959 | 2,998 36 | 4,495 18 | 10,224 23 | 73 |
|  | 556,668 90 | 33,668 86 | 393,123 42 | 1,822,552 13 | 2,037,231 36 | 6,813 |

*This Bank was not a Government Office till 1st July, 1871, when the Trustees held Government Securities, viz. :- $\$ 188,000$ bearing 5 p. ct. interest, and the balance at 6 p. ct.

Retcrns of the Post Oftice Savings Banks for Year ending 30th September, 1871, compiled from the Canada Gazette.

| Month ending | Received from Depositors. | Interest received on closed Accounts. | Withdrawal rheques paid. | Balance due. |  | Outstanding Cheques. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Interest at 4 per cent. | Interest at 5 per cent. |  |  |
| $1870 .$ <br> October | 161, ${ }_{8}^{\text {\$25 }}$ | ${ }_{409} 73$ |  | $1,067,46365$ | $778,40000$ | 13,137 ${ }^{\text {\$ }} 11$ | \$900 76 |
| November | 162,976 00 | 54571 | 82,619 15 | 1,096,503 24 | 827,400 00 | 16,000 08 | 1,939,903 32 |
| December | 138,505 00 | 57524 | 83,850 57 | 1,111,017 40 | 866,600 00 | 17,515 59 | 1,959,132 99 |
| 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 147,597 00 | 69378 | 74,398 64 | 1,186,008 35 | 961,900 00 | 19,308 78 | 2,167,217 13 |
| March. | 184, 1210 | 1,433 80 | 124,410 90 | 1,199,973 60 | 1,007,700 00 | 20,608 43 | 2,228,282 03 |
| April | 164,191 00 | 1,687 88 | 123,152 35 | 1,217,559 53 | 1,034,200 00 | 19,249 03 | 2,271,008 56 |
| May | 179,777 (x) | 1,598 44 | 107,786 82 | 1,282,950 00 | 1,043,200 00 | 18,446 28 | 2, 2,344,597 18 |
| June. | 190,387 00 | 1,651 43 | 114,015 46 | 1,380,400 91 | 1,100,900 00 | 15,958 74 | 2,497,259 65 |
| July . . | 175,472 00 | 3009 | $\begin{array}{r}123,323 \\ 98 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 1,397,219 17 | 1,123,700 00 | 18,578 48 | 2,539,497 65 |
| August | 177,913 00 | 193 | 48,202 27 | 1,434,769 37 | 1,161,000 00 | 21,468 48 | 2,617,237 8.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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## BUILDING SOCIETIES' SAVINGS BANKS.

Several of these Societies do also a Savings Bank business. The following is a statemely of these Branches as far as returned.


* The amount of $\$ 425,328$, withdrawn from the Canada Permanent, includes Interest.

With respect to Circulation, the circulation | lowing is the statement of Government cirof Banks appears in the Statement of Banks culation during the last fiscal year:previously given in this article. The fol-

Provincial and Dominion Notes Circulation during the Fiscal Year 1870-1.


[^7]| 230 | Banking and |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bank and Government Circulation for the Fiscal Year ending 1870-71 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1870. July.... | ${ }_{15,357,679}$ | 7 \$ ${ }_{\text {\$ }}$ | 22,738,012 |
| August.. | 15,636,042 | 7,376,547 | 23,062,588 |
| September.. | 17,183,956 | $7,313,403$ 7450 | 24,497,359 |
| November. | 18,905,331 | 7,423,027 | 26,328,358 |
| December . 1871. | 18,526,212 | 7,407,974 | 25,934,186 |
| January. | 19,141,917 | 7,516,254 | 26,658,171 |
| February | 19,355,966 | 7,057,974 | 26,413,940 |
| March. | 19,760,729 | 7,397,974 | 27,238,703 |
| April | 19,106,424 | 7,394,307 | 26,500,731 |
| May........ | 18,800,910 | 7,027,880 | 26,084,234 |
| June | 18,809,833 | 7,244,341 | 26,084,24 |

Thus the circulation of Banks and Dominion Notes which at the commencement of the last fiscal year was $\$ 22,738,012$, at the commencement of the year previous was
$\$ 11,856,300 . \therefore$ In the last month of the last fiscal year it was $\$ 26,084,234$ while at the end of the last month of the fiscal year previous it was $\$ 21,156,700$.
The average circulation in 1869-70 was $\$ 15,444,720$, and in 1870-71 $\$ 25$; 581,524 , showing an increase of $653-5$ per cent.
This is another sign of the commercial activity and prosperity of the year. This circulation implies amount of money in use by the people.
It is, however, to be remarked with respect to this great increase of Bank circulation that it has taken the place of the ""silver nuisance," that is of about $\$ 7,000,000$ or depreciated silver, which was successfully removed in 1870 by the measure of Sir Firs. Hincks. But a part of this has since been replaced by the new Canadian silver coins.
The following table shows the position of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion which made returns to the Govt. and it includes the whole, with the exception of three or four Banksin the Maritime Provinces, which are not obliged by their charters to furnish such returns, and which have, therefore, declined. This is to be regretted for many reasons. Of course no charter of a Bank which expires will be renewed except under the provisions of the general law, which obliges the furnishing of returns for publication :-

Table showing the position of the several Banks at 30th September, 1871.


The following is a copy of the totals under each heading of the new form of statement which the Banks are now by law obliged to render, from the last published returns (Sept. 30, 1871) in the Canada Gazette. It
gives more minute details of the operations of the Banks than the previous form of statement did. Its use commenced with the present fiscal year. It shows in another way the position of the chartered Banks :-

Statement of Chartered Banks of Dominion Sept. 30, 1871.

| Capital. | \$ | Assets. | \$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital authorized | 50,166,666 | Specie | 6,126,430 |
| Capital subscribed | 40,593,826 | Provincial or Dominion Notes. | 5,270,340 |
| Capital paid up... | 38,340,131 | Notes of and Cheques on other Banks | 3,323,605 |
|  |  | Balances due from other Banks in Canada. | 1,845,461 |
| Notes in circulation. Govt Deposits payable on demand | 22,301,519 | Do from other do or Agents | 12,853,305 |
|  |  | novt. Debentures or Stock..... | 1,559,537 |
|  |  | Loans to the Governments..... | 1,219,891 |
|  |  | Loans, \&c. to Corporations..... | 1,224,611 |
| Govt. do do after noticeOther do do do .... | $\begin{array}{r} 0,0,911,276 \\ \mathbf{5 0 , 9 4 5 , 6 6 7} \\ 20,307,255 \end{array}$ | Notes and Bills discounted and current | 89,083,348 |
|  |  | Notes, \&c. overdue and not | 80,083,38 |
| Due other Banks in Canada... <br> Do do or Agents not do <br> Liabilities not included above. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,064,480 \\ & 1,100,766 \end{aligned}$ | specially secured | 1,034,855 |
|  |  | Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises) <br> Bank Premises. <br> Other Assets not included above. | 1,181,206 |
| Total Liabilities...... | \$82,202,672 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 811,260 \\ 1,695,352 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 2,429,302 |
|  |  | T | 129,658,517 |

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, Vice-President; H. Thomas, Esq., D. Torrance, Esq., Major T. E. Campbell, C.B., J. G. Mackenzie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq., G. W. Campbell, Esq., M.D., and George Stephen, Esq.
R. B. Angus, General Manager.

## Branches and Agencies in Canada.

| Montreal, | T. R. Christian, Manager . |
| :---: | :---: |
| Toronto, | W.J. Buchanan, " |
| Quebec, | C. Henry, Act'g |
| Hamilton, | A. Macnider, |
| London, | J. Porteous, |
| Kingston, | R. M. Moore. |
| Cobourg, | W. Mumro, Act'g |
| Belleville, | R. Richardson, |
| Brantford, | S. Read, |
| Brock ville, | J. N. Travers, |
| Ottawa, | A. Drummond, |
| Guelph, | C. Brough, " |
| St. John, N.B., | W. Richardson, |
| Peterboro', | H. E. Knowles, Agent. |
| Goderich, | Jas. H. Finlay, |
| Stratford, | J. Hogg, |
| Picton, | F. A. Despard, |
| Perth, | J. Robertson, Act'g |
| Cornwall | F.F.Blackader, |
| St. Mary's | R. Hillyard |
| PortHope, | A. T. Kerr |
| Sarnia, | Hon. A. Vidal, |
| Halifax | E. C. Jones, |
| Newcastle, N. | F. E. Winslow, |
| Lindsay, | H. Dunsford, |
| Elora, Fergus, | W. P.'Newman, <br> 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 Gillepsie, Esq., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P.' Brice Hugh Pearse, Esq., Sir John'Rose, K.'.M.M.G. Frederick Gundry, Secretary.

## Bankers in Great Britain.

London-The Union Bank of London.
Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock \& Cp
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches.

## Agents in the United States.

New York, Richard Bell and C. F. Smithers, 61 Wall Street.

## 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. Johns, Nfd.,-The Union Bank of Newfoundland.
British Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia.
New Zealand-The Bank of New Zealand.
India, China, Japan, Australia-Orientai Bank Corporation.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Head Office-124 Bishopsgate Street within, London, E. C. England. Secretary, R. W'. Bradford.

General Manager's Office-Montreal, P. (2. General Manager-Chas. MeNab.

## Branches und Agencies.

## Branch.

Manager.
Montreal............ A. A. Grindley.
?uebec C. F. Smith.

Uttawa. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ A. C. Kelly.

Arnprior
Kingston
Napanee.
Toronto.
Hamilton
Brantford
Paris, Ont
London "
st. John, N.….. Patk. Robertson, Agt. Jeffery Penfold.
.
. Stephen " ...James Lockie, Agent.
Halifax, N. S.....James Goldie.
Vietoria, " .....H. A. Tuzo.
Barkerville, B.C..G. M Morris, Agent.
New York-John Paton, A. McKinlay, and 1). B. Davidson, Agents.

San Francisco-Wm. Walsh and A. s. Finuie, Agents.

## MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

 Branches and Agencies.Head Office - Montreal, Jackson Rae, Cashier.

## Branch.

Toronto
Hamilton
Kingston
Belleville
Condon...
Galt
Ottawa $\qquad$ Agency.
Windsor. $\qquad$ .H. R. Morton.
Ingersoll. St. Thomas Stratford
$\qquad$ C. H. Sorley.

Berlin $\qquad$ d.

Owen Sound
Prescott.
Prescot
Perth $\qquad$

Elora.
Lindsay
Almonte..
Kincardine
Orangeville
Pembroke
Nitchell...........
Waterloo, Ont.
Tilsonburg
Tisonburg .......R. W. Cresswell
St. Johns, Quebec.W. L. Marler.
si. Hyacinthe " ..Henry Barbeau.
torel.
A. A. 'Taillon.

R + nfrew
F'ergus

## Foreign Agents.

London-The London Joint Stock Pank.
New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Caldwell Ashworth, 54 Broadwar.

CITY BANK, MONTREIJ.
Directors-Wm. Workman, President; John Grant, V.P.; Wlliam Macdonald, Fibridge Simpson, Robert Moat:
Head Offce, Montreal - F. Macculloch, Cashier.

Toronto Branch-John Mowat. Agent.
Sherbrooke Agency. - William Addie, Agt. Agents in London-Glynn, Mills, Currie © Co.
Ireland-National Bank.
New York-National Bank of Republic. Boston-Kidder, Peabody \& Co.

## QUEBEC BANK.

Head Offce - Quebec. President, J. G. Ross; Vice-President, W. Withall; Cashier; James Stevenson.

## Branches.

Montreal-J. B. Renny, Manager.
Toronto-H. C. Hammond do Ottawa-H. V. Noel, St. Catherines-D. R. Wilkie do Agencies.
Three Rivers-T. McDougall, Agent.
Pembroke-J. Walker. do

## Foreign Agents.

Great Britain-Union Bank of London.
United States - Maitland, Phelps \& Co., New York.
St. Johns Newfoundland-Union Bank of Newfoundland.

## ONTARIO BANK.

Head Offce-Bowmanville; Hon. J. Simpson, President; T. N. Gibbs, M.P. VicePresident; David Fisher, Cashier; R. Milroy, Inspector.

## Branches.

Guelph, E. Morris; Oshawa, C. Holland; Toronto, A. Fisher; Lindsay, S. A. McHurley; Peterboro, G. E. Shaw; Ottawa, J. H. Woodman; Whitby, K F. Lockhart; Port Hope, -; Montreal, J. Smart.

Agents.
Lundon-Bank of Montreal.
Boston-Tremont National Bank.
Halifax-People's Bank.
New York-R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.

## MOLSON'S BANK.

Head Office-Montreal-Wm. Molson, President. F Wolferstan Thomas, Cashier.

Branches.
Managers.
Toronto
London . . . . . . ............ Joseph Jeffrey
Owen Sound. . .....T. J. Joy
St. Thornas.........Thos. Blackner.
Sorel . Thos. H. Bell.

## Agents and Correspondents.

London-Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie \& Co New York-Jay, Cooke \& Co., Nat, Park Bank.

Boston-Merchants' Nat. Bank.
Nilwaukee-National Exchange Bank.
(hicago-lst Nat Bank
st. Johns, N. B.-Bank of N. Brunswick.

## BANK OF TORONTO.

Head Office-Toronto. President, Wm. Gnoderham. Vice-President .J. G. W'orts. Cashier, Geo. Hayes.

## Branches.

| Montreal-D. Conlson, | Manager. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cobourg-J. H. Roger | ido |
| Peterboro-J. M. Smith | do |
| Barrie-D. Campbell | do |
| Port Hope-A. M. Coxby | do |

## Foreign Agencies.

City Bank, London, England.
Nat. Bank of Commerce \&c., New York. Bell \& Smithers New York.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Oflce - Toronto. Hon. Wm. McMaster, President; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President; H. S. Strathy, Cashier.

## Directors.

F. W. Cumberland, Esq., M.P.P.; William Eiliot, Esq. ; H. S. Howland, Esq.; Hon. Wm. McMaster; T. Sutheriand Stayrer, Essq.: T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.; Geo. Taylor, Esqq.; Robt. Wilkes, Esq.

Branches.

## Managers.

Montreal.
J. G. Harper.

Hamilton
C. R. Murray.

London
.W. Simpson.
Guelph ..............G. W. Sandilands.
St. Catherines....H. C. Barwick.
Galt .................G. H. Patterson.
Peterboro............J. A. Hall.
Woodstock..........W. A. Sampson.

Strathroy................. S. Small.
Barrie..............J. ........... Plummer.
Goderich...........A.M. Ross.
Orangeville............ Y. Greet.
Dundas.............C. S. Rumsey.
Collingwood ......John McMaster.
Chatham...........W. S. Ireland.
Brantford

## Bankers.

New. York-The National Bank of the Republic.
London, England-The Bank of Scotland. Scotland - The Bank of Scotland and branches.
UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.
Bead Oflce-Quebec.

## Directors.

Chas. E. Levey, Esq., Presideut; Hon. T. MeGrevy, Esq , ice President; John Sharples, Esq., D. C. Thomson, Esq., Col. W. Rbpdes. Hon. Geo. Irvine, J. B. Renaud 14. Peter MacEwen, Cashier.

## Branches:

Montreal-Fred. Nash, Manager.
Ott:w:1-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.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, Montreal.

President-R. Trudeau.
Direciors-P. M. Galarneau and Louis Beaudry. H. Côté, Cashier.

## KOYAL CANADIAN BANK.

Head Optce, Toronto-J. McCracken, Cashier.

Branches and Agencies.
Chatham
Clinton.
R. C. Fitzgerald, Manager

Galt .................... Lough, Agent.
Hamiliton........................ Cravers, Manager do
Montreal............W. Sache do

| Newmar | 1 | Ag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Port Pe |  |  |
| Seafo | M. P. Hayes | do |
| Stratford | J. Young | do |
| W | A. Rich | do |
|  | M. $\mathbf{B}$ |  |

METROPOLITAN BANK, MONTREAL.
Hon. Ff: Starnes, President. M. Cuvillier, Vice-President.

Directors:
W. P. Ryan, Hy. Judai, H. Hogan, s. Waddell, Amable Jodon, Esqrs.
A. S. Hincks, Cashier.

- Agents :

Bank of Montreal.

## BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

## Head Offce-Montreal.

President, John Pratt; Vice-President; A. Prevost; Cashier, A. Trnttier ; Directors, C. S. Cherrier, Nelson Davis, J. F. Sincennes, B. H. Lemoine, G. S. Brush.

Agency, Quebec-La Banque Nationale.

## Fureign 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, Wm. MeNaughton, $\&$ C. J. Brydges, Directors.

BANQUE NATIONALE, QUEBEC.
Presiden'」, E. Chinic; Vice-President, Hon. I. Thibaudeau; Directors, Hon. U. 1. Tessier, O. Robitaille, C. Tetu, A. Joseph, Prudent Vallee, F. Vezina. Cashier.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.
Head Ofnce-Sherbrooke, 4.
President, B. Pomroy; Vice-President C, Brooks; Cashier, William Farewell, Jnr. Directors, B. Pomroy, C. Brooks, R. W. Heneker, A. A. Adams, J. Pope, G. K. Foster.

## Branches.

## Manager.

Waterloo................Wm. G. Parmalee. Stanstead................ A. P. Ball.

## Foreign Agencies.

New York. .............National Park Bank. Boston.................... National Exchange $\mathbf{B}$.

MERCHANTG BANK, HALIFAX.
President, Thos. E. Kenny; Cashier, Geo. MacLean; Directors, W. Cunard, John Taylor, M. Dwyer, Jeremiah Northrup, Joseph Wier, John B. Campbell.

Branch-Antigonish, Agent, Mr. T. M. King.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.
President, James A. Moren ; Cashier, W. Sawers Stirling. Directors, John Gibson: R. I. Hart, W. P. West, William J.Stairs, Robert Boak, junior, M. P. Black.

BANK OF YARMOUTH, N.S.
President, John W. Lovitt, J. P.
BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, ST. JOHN, N. B.
President, James Davies Lewin.
Cashier, William Girvan.
ST. STEPREN'S BANK,
ST. STEPHENS, N. B.
President, Hon. Wm. Todd.
Cashier, Rohert Watson.

## 

In the year 1871 the Census Returns of $\mid$ South Norfolk.. 15,370|East Northum Great Britain, Canada and the United States, have appeared, the two former having been taken with reference to the year 1871; the latter with reference to 1870 . All three are for ten yearly periods.

## CANADA.

The following are the totals of the population of the Provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada. For the four old provinces the statement is comparafive with the Census of 1861 :

| Provinces. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Popula- } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & 1861 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Poprila- } \\ \text { tion } \\ 1871 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 1,396,091 | 1,620,842 | 16.09 |
| Increase | 224,751 |  |  |
| Quebec. | 1,110,664 | 1,190,505 | 7.18 |
| Increas | 79,841 |  |  |
| New Brunswick Increase. |  | 285,777 | 13.38 |
|  | $33,730$ |  |  |
| Nova Scotra..... Increase. | 330,857 | 387,800 | 17.21 |
|  | 56,943 |  |  |
| Totals $\qquad$ <br> " Increase. | 3,089,659 | 3,484,924 | 12.79 |
|  | 395,265 |  |  |

The following statement shows the total of the Dominion including the new Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the North West Territory :-
$\qquad$
British Columbia (Estimated).
North West Territory (Estimated)
50,000
Total for whole Dominion.
3,575,577

The Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward 1sland have both taken their Census and their totals added to that of the Dominion, enable us to give the entire population of British North America:-

| of Butish Nor | 1871 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Population of Dominion | 3,575,577 |
| Newfoundland... . | 146,536 |
| Prince Edward Island | 94,021 |
| Total British North America. | 3;816,134 |

The following are the returns of Population of the ${ }^{\bar{j}}$ four Provinces by Census Districts, which we believe were defined with very. great, care by the late Minister of Agriculture With a view, as be stated in his Report, of their serving as the basis for all future statistical purposes.
Statements of total population by Census Districts.

## In the Province of Ontario:



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23,678 | West Peter- |
| 24 |  |
|  |  |
| $11,$ |  |
|  |  |
| 15,130 |  |
| 20, | Prince Ed |
| 3, | West Has |
| 20, | East Hastings |
|  | North Hasting |
| entworth. 16, |  |
| milton...... . 26,7 |  |
| outh Huron.. 27,149 | Fro |
| orth Huron . 39,016 | Kingst |
| outh Bruce . . . 31,332 | Sonth L |
| orth Bruce... 17, | Brockvil |
| uth Perth. . . . 21, | S |
| th Perth. . . 25, | North L |
| th Waterloo 20 |  |
| th Waterloo 19,2 |  |
| S. Wellington . . 14,347 |  |
| C. Wellington . . 21,459 | Cornwal |
| . Wellington. . 24,484 | Glengarr |
| outh Grey. . . . . 29 , |  |
| orth Grey . . . . 30,0 | Russel |
| 22, | Ottaw |
|  | Carleton (O |
| 16,500 | South Lana |
| South Simcoe. . 23,671 | North La |
| North Simcoe. . 33,719 | South Ren |
| orth York. . . . 24,262 | North Renfrew |
| West York. . . . 16,360 | South Nipissi |
| ast York..... . 19,360 | N. Nipissin |
| est Toronto . . 31,2 | Muskoka. |
| East Toronto. . . 24,869 | Parry Sound |
| ath Ontario. . 19,9 | Manitoulin |
| North Ontario. . 25,96 | East Algoma |
| West Durham.. 18,316 | Centre Algoma. 2, |
| East Durham. . 19,065 | West Algoma. 1,8 |
| th Victoria. 19 |  |
| est Northum | tario. |

## berland....... 17,328, In the Province of Quebec

South Pontiac. . 14,572 St. Hyacinthe. . 18,310
North Pontiac. . 1,219 Bagot . 1 ......... 19,491

| West Ottawa... | , | R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5,244 |  |
| East Ott | 9,559 | Missisq |


| il.'. . . . . 12,806 Brome . . . . . . . . . . 13 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |


| Two Mountains. 15,615 | Shefford . . . . . . . . 19,077 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laval. . . . . . . . | 9,472 | Maskinonge. . . 15,079 |

Terrebone....... 19,591 S. St. Maurice.. 10,658

| L'Assomption... 15,473 | N. St. Maurice. | 466 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Montcalm...... 12,742 | Three Rivers... | 8,414 |

Montcalm...... 12,742 Three Rivers... 8,414
Berthier......... 19,075
N. Champlain.. 13,885
N. Champlain . 8,167

Montreal East.. 46,291 Drummond .... 14,281 Montreal West. 55,670 Arthabaska. ... 17,611 Hochelaga...... 25,640 Richmond ..... I1, 214
Jacques Cartier 11,179 Wolfe............ 8,823

| Vaudreuil ...... 11,003 | Sherbrooke..... | 8,516 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Soulanges ..... | 10,808 | Stanstead..... |
| 13,138 |  |  |

Beauharnois ... 14,757 Compton ........ 13, 13,665

Chateauguay.... 16,166 Portneuf..............22,569
West Hunting-
don .......... 8,834 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quebec County. } \\ & \text { West Quebec.. } 19,607 \\ & 13,206\end{aligned}$
E. Huntingdon. 7,470 Centre Quebec. 18,188 Laprairie....... 11,861 East Quebec.... 28,305
Napierville..... 11,688 Montmorency. 12,085




## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The following statement is taken from the last Census of the Island of 1871:
Total population, including 323 Indians 94,021 Total population in 1861.

80,857
Decennial increase, or 16.28 per cent. . 13,164
Total number of naales................ 47, 121
Total females
46,900
Excess of males. . . .......................... 221
Number of females............................. 14,841
A verage number to each family....... 6.34
The religious denominations of the Island stand thus arranged in the order of numerical superiority:
Roman Catholics. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 40,765
Presbyterians. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 29,579
Wesleypans..................................... 8, 8, 361

## Church of England

 7,220Baptists.
4,371
Bible Christians. 2,709
Universalists.
77
Quakers.
8
Other Denomlnations.
931
If not as next in order, at least as affording many points of interesting comparison with the Census Returns of British North America comes the-

## OENSUS UF THE UNITED STATES.

We give this by Siates and Territories as taken at the decennial periods of 1860 and 1870, showing the inc:ease and decrease and rate per cent:-

| rate per cent:- |  |  |  | in the $W$ estern prairie States. <br> The following statement shows the pope |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1860. | 1870. | Rate per per cent. | The following statem lation of the cities of th have 10,000 inhabitant | ment shows the popuU United States which and over: |
|  |  |  |  | C.ties. Population. | n. |
|  | 628 | 626,915 | $0.21 \frac{1}{2}$ | New York.... 942,292 | 73 |
| Mas | 1,231,0 6 | 1,457,351 | 18.38 | Philadelphia . . .674,022 | 2 |
| Yer | 315,09s | 330,551 | 4.90 | 13rooklyn . . . . . . 396,099 | 04 |
| New Hamp | 326,073 | 318,300 | 2.38 | St. Louis. . ...... 310,36 | Charles |
| Oonnecticu | 460,147 | 537,454 | 16.80 | Chicago . . . . . . . . 2 298,977 | Savannah . . . . . 48 |
| Rhode Isla | 174,620 |  | 21.47 | Baltimore. . . . . 267,351 | Lynn . . . . . . . . . . . 28,2 |
| New York | 3,880,733 | 4,374,499 | 12.72 | Boston . . . . . 250,526 | Fall River...... 26 |
| ew Jers | 672,03 | 906,096 | 34.82 | Vincinnati.. . . . $216 ; 239$ | Springfield |
| ensylv | 2,906, 215 | 3,519,601 | 21.10 | New Orleans...191,418 | Nashville. |
| elaw | 112,216 | 125,015 | 11.40 | San Ffancisco.149,473 | Covington |
| Maryla | 687,049 | 780, 994 | 13.65 | B.ffilo. . . . . . . 117,714 | i2uincy |
| Virgin | 1,596,318 | 1,667.177 | $4.44$ | Washington. . . 109,199 | Mancheste |
|  | 2,339,511 | 2,6 5, 002 | 13.9 N | Newark.. . . . . 105,0.99 | Harrisburg. . . . . 23,104 |
| Kentuck | 1,155,684 | 1,321,011 | 14.30 | Louisville. . . . . 100,753 | Peoria . . . . . . . . 22,849 |
| Indiana | 1,350 | 1,680,637 | 24.45 | Cleveland.. . . . 92,829 | Evansvi |
| inois | 1,711, | 2,538,40! | 48.27 | Pittsburg . . . . . . 86, 8, 076 | Atlanta . . . . . . . . 21, 21,789 |
| Michiga | 749, | 1,184,050 | 53.06 | Jersey City . . . . 82,516 | Lancaster . . . . . 21,295 |
| Wiscon | 775,881 | 1,055,153 | 35.99 | Detroit. . . . . . . . 79,577 | Oswego . . . . . . . . 20,910 |
| Minne | 172.023 | 439,706 | 155.60 | Milwaukee. . . . 71,440 | Elizabeth . . . . . , 20,832 |
| Iowa | 674,913 | 1,191,742 | 76.58 | Albany . . . . . . . 69,422 | Hoboken. . . . . . 20,297 |
| Missou | 1,182,012 | 1,721,295 | 45.62 | Providence..... 68,904 | Poughkeepsie.. 20,080 |
| Kansas | 107,206 | 361,377 | 239.87 | Rochester... . . . 62,386 | Davenport. .... 20,038 |
| Nebras | 28, $\% 11$ | 122,993 | 32: 2.98 | Alleghany . . . . 53,180 | St. Paul. . . . . . . 20,030 |
| Colorad | 34,277 | 39,86t | 16.30 | Richmond. . . . . 51,180 | Erie. |
| ara |  |  | 191.11 | New Haven. . 50,840 | St. Joseph |
|  | 40,273 | 86,786 | 115.32 | Charleston..... 48,956 | Wheeling . . . . . 19.280 |
| North Ca | $9$ | 1,071,404 | 7.98 | Indianapolis . . 48,244 | Norfolk. . . . . . . . 19, 1929 |
| South Ca | 703,708 | 705.163 | 0.29 | Tioy . . . . . . . . . . 46,465 | Bridgeport . . . . . 18,969 |
| Georgia | 1,057,286 | 1,195,338 | 13.65 | Svracuse. . . . . . 43,051 | Petersburg. . . . 18, 18,50 |
| Florida | 141 | 187,748 | 33.71 | Worcester. . . . . 41,105 | Chelsea . . . . . . . . 18,547 |
| Alabam |  | 996.992 | $3.44)$ | Lowell . . . . . . . . 40,928 | Dubuque....... . 18,434 |
| Mississip | 791 | 82, 6 | 4.71 | Memphis . . . . . 40,226 | Bangor . . . . . . . . . 18, 289 |
| Lou | 708,0 | 726,915 | 2.66 | Cambridge..... 39,634 | Leavenworth. . 17,873 |
| rex | 604,215 | 810,218 | 31.09 | Harsford . . . . . . 37,180 | Fort Wayne... 17,718 |
| Arka | 435,450 | 444,167 | 11.19 | Sraranton....... 35,092 | Springfield. . . . . 17,364 |
| - | 1,109, 001 | 1,258,373 | 13.38 | Keading....... . 33,93 ) | Auburn ......... 17,225 |
| Mew Me | 93,516 | $101,532$ | 19.26 | Patterson...... 33,579 | Newburg . . . . . . 17, 17, 14 |
| Californ | 379,9 | 561,223 | $.47 .43$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kansas City .. } 32,260 \\ & \text { Mohile } \\ & \hline 22034 \end{aligned}$ | Norwich....... 16,653 |
| Oregon. | 52, 16 | $90,42$ | $\begin{gathered} 71.34 \\ 519.67 \end{gathered}$ | Mobile. . . .... . . . 32, 354 | Grand Rapids. 16,507 <br> Pacramento 16,298 |
| Nevada |  | 42,49 23,95 | 519.67 <br> 106.61 | Toledo. .......... 31,584 |  |
|  | , | 23,9 |  | Columbus, . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 27.274 | Omaha.,...... 16,083 |
| Total | 31,443,321 | 38,525,729 | 22.52 | Wilmington.... 30,841 | Williamsport .. 16,030 |

For the purpose of comparison with the Dominion we select tive States which afford very fair equivalents for the four Provinces of the Dominion; and it will be seen that their progress of increase of population has been somewhat less than that of the Dominion, having been only a very slight fraction over 11 per cent. :

| A.ates. |  | 发 | Rate per Cons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maine | 628,279 | 626,915 | Deerease 0.22 |
| Vermont. | 315,098 | 330,515 | Increase 4.90 |
| N. Hamps. | 326,073 | 318,300 | Decrease 2.38 |
| New York. | 3,820,735 | 4,374,499 | Increase 1272 |
| Ohio ... | 2,339,511 | 2,665,002 | Increase 13.91 |
| Totals. | 7,429,696 | 8,315,267 | Increase 11.02 |

The comparison of these five States with Canada may really be taken as to some extent corroborative of the accuracy of both returns, for the progress of one cannot have. been widely different from that of the other.

The great gain in population of the United States has been in the new territories, and in the Westcrn prairie States.

The following statement shows the popuhave 10,000 inhabitants and over :

| Cities. Populatio | Cities. Population. |
| :---: | :---: |
| mira. ....... 15,8 | Conenrd....... 12,241 |
| New Albany... 15,603 | Des Moines.... 12,085 |
| Augusta . ...... 15, 389 | Jackson........ 11,477 |
| Cohoes......... 15,357 |  |
| Newport....... 14,081 | Aurora ........ 11,162 |
| Burington..... 14,930 | Hamilton . . . . 11,031 |
| Lexington . . . . 14,801 | Rockford....... 11,019 |
| Burlington . . . . 14,387 | Shenectady.... 11,026 |
| Gaiveston..... 13.848 | Rome.......... 11,000 |
| Lewiston..... 13,609 | Waterbury..... 10,820 |
| tlexandria .... 13,570 | Macon .... .... 10,810 |
| Lafayette ...... 13,596 | Madison .. .... 10,709 |
| Wilmington ... 13,446 | Altoona . . . . . . . 10,660 |
| Haverhill. .... 13,092 | Biddeford ...... 10,492 |
| Minneapolis ... 13,060 | Portsmonth.... 10,492 |
| Gandusky...... 13,006 | Biddeford. ..... 10,282 |
| Salt Lake...... 12,851 | Hannibal ...... 10,125 |
| Keokuk........ $\mathbf{1 2 , 7 6 6}$ | Ogdensburg.... 10,076 |
| Fond du Lac.. 12,764 | Stockton .....: 10,066 |
| Binghampton.. 12,692 | Council Blaffs. 10,020 |
| Oskosh ......... 12,663 | Zanesvill e.... 10,011 |
|  | Akron . . . . . . . . 10,006 |
| San Antonio.... 12,256 | Akron . . . . . . . . 10, |

CENSUB RETURNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
From the preliminary census reports of the Registrar General of England, Ireland and seolland, we take the following returns or population :-


This total population is divided into 15,549,
271 males, and $16,267,837$ females. If we take the residents of the three kingdoms simply, the females are also in excess. the numbers being $15,276,159$ males, and $16,188,321$ femaies.
Mr. Graham, the Registrar General of England, remarks in his report that the excess of 925,761 females, over males in the British Islands, is accounted for by the absent males in the Coronies and elsewhere; and states that "those who seek to "extend the sphere of labour for women,
"will find thercfore in Australia and Am-
"erica a most fruitful field for such of the
"s sex as are willing to play a part in the foun-
"dation of the great states of the future.
The population of the United Kingdom is increasing it the rate of 705 yersons dally; and in addition 469 persons omigrave dailv; the daily increase fiom births, heing 4,173.
The decennial rate of increase per cent fre the period between 1831 and 1571 was 8.60 . The annual rate of incraise pre cent. 8:. Fi, the previous ten years the decennia increase per cent was ouly 5.71 ; and the annual only .56.
The emigration from the British Istan ts has been very large; almost as large as the increase which the census shows. Tho two following statemonts show the figur.s of the emigration and incmase for twenty yurs:-

## rmigration.



## INCREASE OF POPULATION.

| From 1851 to 1861. | 1,591,893 |
| :---: | :---: |
| From 1861 to 1871. | .2,524,637 |
|  | $4,119,530$ |

If this large emigration had not taken place, the ratio of increase would have been much more than doubled; that is, providing protitable employment could have been found for all the outgoers in the mother islands; which is however, doubtful.

The mean annual Birth-rate, in the United Kingdom per 1,000, from 1861 to 1870 , was 33.39 , and mean annual death rate 21.24. For the three Kingdoms separately it was for the same period:

Birth-rate. Death-rate.
England and Wales
. 35.07
22.42

Scotland................34.93 21.98 Ireland.................26.12 16.32

In France the birth-rate by the last returns was 26.35 per thousand, and this only exceeded the death-rate, which was 23.72 by 2.63 per 1,000 , making the natural increase barely 0.26 per cent.
The great iucrease of population in Great Fritain is marked by great increase of every branch of commerce and manufactures. The total value of merchandise imported during the last decade, exceeded that of the previous decảde 61 per cent; the value of exports 49 per cent ; the tonnaze of registered vessels 29 per cent; the value of coal and metals produced 34 per cent; and the moneys deposited in Savings Banks 51 per cent.
In the average of three years 1863-70, as compared with the corresponding three yetrs of the previous decade; the increase of cattle imported into Great Britain was 120 per cent; beef 6 per cent ; bacon 208 p. c. ; pork 41 p. c. ; fish 107 p. c. ; wheat 65 p. c.; flour 8 p. c. ; other kinds of corn 69 p. c.; rice 113 p. c.; potatoes 56 p . c.; butter 72 p. c. ; eggs 178 p. c.

The inerease in mechanical force has been prodigious. It may be expressed by the fact of "the coal produced annually, which in 10 years $1853-60$ to 1867.9 rose from $72,313,704$ tons to $105,023,065$ tons."
The following is a statement of the population of cities and towns of England, of over 10,000 inhabitants by the census of 1871 :-

| Londoun . . . . $3,888,092$KingstonR |  | Ip | 43,136 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | rarmo | 41 |
| Tham | 15,257 | Norwich |  |
| Reig | 15,916 | Kings Lyn |  |
| hat | 44,135 | >alisbury |  |
| Maid | 26,198 | Po |  |
| anterb | 20,961 | Weymo |  |
| Dover .. | 28,200 | Fxet | 34.646 |
|  | 12.031 | Plymout |  |
| Hasting | - $\times 1,2 \times 9$ | nevonpor |  |
| wes | 110,733 | Barnstab |  |
| Bri | 90.013 |  |  |
| Portsm | 112,953 | Truro |  |
| خonatampion | -54,037 | Penzance |  |
| Wincherim | 14,745 | Taunu |  |
| R יddut | 32,313 | Bridgwat |  |
| ind: | 11.71 |  |  |
| Av!ew |  |  | 182.524 |
| vírl |  | oucest |  |
| Sorthampton. | H1,0 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| Pe "trü". | 1,42? | Chelt nu: | 44,519 |
| Herlf |  |  |  |
| Cam rridge |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sto |  |
| n |  |  |  |

WolverhampWh...... Kidderminster Congleton. Chester.... Birkenhead Stalybridge. Liverpool. . Wigan......... Warrington Bolton....... stockport. Macclesfield Bury........... Salford....... Manchester . Worcester. Dudley. Birmingham. Coventry..... Warwick. Leicester Boston Great Grimsby.
Lincoln Louth Nottinghaim...
Newark. Derby. Ashton under Tyne

## Oldham.

Rochdale.. Burnley.. Blackburn.


85,428
17,248
17,992
$70 \cdot 253$
65,124
145,827
259,201
24,773.
28,079
239,947
18.758

43,796
10,218
121,598
24, 244
13,082
39,434
27,599
27,730
13,164
14,406
98,335
44,722
48,592
128,160
38,960
18,231
31,074
18,446
13,442
26,957
39,675
96,891
51,720
10,499
13,741

The following is a statement of the popu-
ation of the Parliamentary Burghs in Scotlation of the Parliamentary Burghs in Scot-
land, of over 10,000 inhabitants by the Census of 1871 :

| ess | 14.463 | Paisley....... | 48,277 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aberdeen | 89,125 | Port Glasgow.. | 10,805 |
| Arbroath | 19,974 | Ayr........... | 17,85] |
| Dundee | 118,974 | Kilmarnock | 242,052 |
| Forfar | 11.031 | Airdrie | 13;487 |
| Montros | 14,548 | Glasgow | 477,144 |
| Perth. | 25,580 | Hamilton | 11,496 |
| Dunfermline | 14,953 | Edinburgh | 196,500 |
| Kirkcaldy | 12,422 | Leith..... | 44,277 |
| Stirling . | 14.276 | Hawick | 11,355 |
| Dumbarton | 11,414 | Dumfries | 15,435 |
| Freenock | 57,138 |  |  |

The following is a statement of the population of the Cities and Towns of Irelrnd, containing over 10,000 inhabitants by the Census of 1871;

COMPARISON OF RATIOS.
If we make a comparison of ratios of increase percont for the decennial as simply established by the gross figures of the Cenius returns, wo have the following ;-

Great Britain.
8.60

Canada 12.79

United States..................... 22.52
But it is to be remarked that these figures in each case are governed by a special set of circumstances which materially alter their relations with each other. From Great Bricain as we have above shown, there has been a very large emigration, which, with the increase that might have been expected from it, if it had been retained at home,
would have doubled the rate per cent. On the other hand there has been a very large immigration to the United States of 2,491,451 in the ten years, from .1861 to 1870, and the last Census returns show that the persons of foreign birth in the United States number $5,556,516$; or very nearly one-seventh of the whole population. There are no means of telling how many of those native born are the children of immigrants. But it is certain that the number is very considerable. It is admitted that the birth-rate among the native born citizens of the United States is very low. If the drain by emigration is allowed to Great Britain, and the gain by immigration deducted from the United States in the calculation of increase of population, it will be lound that the former is much greater than the latter.

In considering the ratio of increase in Ca nada, an allowance must in the first place be made for errors of exaggeration in the Census of 1861. We have reason to believe that it was not on the whole taken with so much care as the Census of 1871. The whole tradition of the Census of 1861 is comprised in the word exaggeration. The enumerators were paid so much for every name they put down on their books; the more names they put down the more pay they got. There was no sufficient check on the returns made, and the temptation to swell both payment and population at the same time was altogether too great. We have proof of cases in which this was done The compilation, too, Was marked by the spirit of exaggeration For instance the names of the absent and temporary present, were in all cases both taken down by the enumerators, and both were improperly added into the population at the compilation! It is impossible to say what precise per centage of exaggeration arose from this particular form of gross error, without a complete revision of the compilation of 1861 ; the labor and expense of which would be very great, and will thorefore never be undertaken, for the result would never be worth the cost. But we may stale that there was one county in Upper Canada,--the county of Peterborough, in which the Commissioner published the Census Returns free from this form of error; and his publication as compared with the official publication, showed that the latter was $\overline{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent exaggerated.
If we take this per centage of exaggeration from the census of 1861 for this form of error alone, and then make the comparison with 1871, we shall tind the ratio of increase to be very strikingly changed. Taking the whole Dominion and Untario together, the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { figures would then stand thus :- } \\
& \text { Dominion ..................... } 35 \\
& \text { Ontario....................22.85 }
\end{aligned}
$$

These figures would make a very near approach to those presented by the returns from the United States. But we believe that a correction of error based simply on one glaring form, is not sufficient to account for all the exaggeration of 1861. Another instance,-in compiling the live stock of the County of Waterloo in 1861, there was an error of ten millions of dollars too much made and carricd throughout. This was about equal to one-fifth of the value of the live stock of the whole of Upper Canada. A critical examination of the published returns of that year show them to be entircly unworthy of credence, and it was, therefore, that, we cautioned our reader's last vear to recaive the calculations of ritios based dupon them, with reserve.

## 

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| Alexandria Bay N Y | Blairton, O | Cayuga 0 | Dickinson's Ldg O |
| Allanburg, 0 | Bloomingdale, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ | Centreville ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | Dickinson's Ldg Stn O |
| Almonte, O | Bluevale 0 | Centreville N Y | Don 0 |
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| Altona, N Y | Bobcaygeon 0 | Champlain N Y | Douglass 0 |
| Amberly, 0 | Bolton 0 | Châteauguay N Y | Douglastown 4 |
| Amherstburg, 0 | Bombay 4 Corn's N Y | Chatham N B | Dresden 0 |
| Ancaster 0 | Bonaventure Q | Chatham 0 | Drumbo ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Angus, O | Bothwell 0 | Chatham 2 | Drummondville Q |
| Antwerp N Y | Bord a Plouffe Q | Chatsworth O | Drummondville, 0 |
| Arkona, 0 | Boucherville (2 | Chaudiere Iunction Q | Duffin's Creek ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Arnprior, 0 | Bowmanville O | Chaumont $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ | Duncanville 0 |
| Arthabaska, | Bowmanville GT K O | Cheever N Y | Dundas 0 |
| Arthabaskaville, $\mathbf{Q}$ | Bradford Station O | Chelsea Q | Dundee, Q |
| Arthur. 0 | Braeside 0 | Chippawa 0 | Dunham, Q |
| Assametquagan Q | Bramley 9 | Church's Falls 0 | Dunville, 0 |
| Aston, $\mathbf{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | Trampton 0 | Clarence 0 | Durham, 0 |
| Aultsville, O | Brampton G T R | Clarendon Centre 4 | East Franklin, Vt |
| Aultsville Station, O | Brantford 0 | Clarksburg O | E. Sandy Creek N Y |
| Aurora, 0 | Brantford G T R O | Clayburg N Y | East Templeton (\% |
| Aurora Station, 0 | Brasher ${ }^{\text {N }} \mathbf{Y}$ | Clayton $\mathbf{N}$ Y | Ecclesville 0 |
| Ansable Forks, N Y | Breslau 0 | Clifton 0 | Edwards N Y |
| Ayers Flats, $\mathbf{Q}$ | Rridgeport, O | Clifton House O | Edwardsburg 0 |
| Aylmer, 0 | Bridgewater 0 | Clinton 0 | Edwardsburg G T R |
| Aylmer, Q | Bright 0 | Clinton Mills $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ | Eganville 0 |
| Ayr, 0 | Brighton 0 | Clintonville $\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{Y}}$ | Elizabethtown $\mathbf{N Y}$ |
| Baden, 0 | Brighton G T R O | Coaticooke $\mathbf{Q}$ | Ellenburg $\mathbf{N}^{\mathbf{Y}}$ |
| Bakers N Y | Bristol Q | Cobourg O | Elmira ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Ballantynes, 0 | Britannia Mills $\mathrm{Q}^{\text {l }}$ | Cobourg G T R O | Elora O |
| Baltimore, 0 | Brockville 0 | Colborne 0 | Embro 0 |
| Bangor, ${ }^{\text {N }} \mathbf{Y}$ | Brockville G T R O | Colborne G TR O | Erin O |
| Barachois, Q | Brome Corner Q | Coldwater 0 | Ernestown O |
| Bark Lake, 0 | Brompton Q | Coilungwood 0 | Essex N Y |
| Barrie, 0 | Brooklin 0 | Collingwood Stn 0 | Etchemin Q |
| Bath, 0 | Brownville N Y | Collins' Bay 0 | Evans Mills ${ }^{\text {N Y }}$ |
| Bathurst, N B | Brucefield 0 | Combermere 0 | Exeter 0 |
| Batiscan, Q | Brudenel 0 | Como 2 | Falmouth Me |
| Bayfield, 0 | Brush's Mills N Y | Compton 4 | Farnham, Q |
| Beachburg, 0 | Bryant's Pond Me | Consecon 0 | Farran's Point 0 |
| Beachville, 0 | Buckingham $Q$ | Copenhagen $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ | Father Point Q |
| Beamsville, () | Buctouche N P | Cotean Landing ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Fenclon Falls 0 |
| Beauharnoís, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Buffalo N Y | Coteau G T R ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Fergus 0 |
| Beaverton, 0 | Burke N Y | Cote St. Paul $Q$ | Fingal 0 |
| Becancour, Q | Cacouna Q | Cornwall 0 | Fonthill 0 |
| Belleville, 0 | Caledonia O | Cornwall G T R O | Forest ${ }^{\text {N M }}$ |
| Belleville, G T R O | Camlachie 0 | Corunna O | Forrest 0 |
| Belleville, ${ }^{\text {N Y }}$ | Campbells 0 | Cowansville ( | Forrest Station 0 |
| Belle Ewart, 0 | Campbellford 0 | Craig's Road 2 | Fort Covington N Y |
| Relle River, 0 | Campbellton N B | Creemore 0 | Fort Erie 0 |
| Bell's Corners, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Canfield O | Crown Point N ${ }^{\text {V }}$ | Fox River Q |
| Belocil, Q | Canton N Y | Cumberland 0 | Frelighsburg l? |
| Berkshire, Vt | Cape Cove (2 | Dalhousie N 8 | Frenchman's Bay O |
| Berlin, ${ }^{\text {U }}$ | Cape Rosier 4 | Dannemora ${ }^{\text {N }} \mathbf{Y}$ | Galt, 0 |
| Serlin, G T R, 0 | Cape Rouge (t | Danville (Q | Gananoque 0 |

Gananoque GTR.O
Garden Island 0
Gaspe Q
Gatineau Point $\mathbf{Q}$
Georgetown 0
Georgetown G T K O
Georgeville Q
Gilead $\mathrm{NH}^{2}$
Giltord 0
Glencoe O
Gloucester O
Goderich O
Goodwood ()
Gorham N H
Gould's Landing 9
Gouverneur $N$ I
Grafton 0
Grafton Station O
Granby Q .
Grand Greve Q
Grand River (:
Granton 1)
Greenwood )
Greenville ${ }^{2}$.
Griffin's Cove :
Grimsby 0
Guelph 0
Guelph GTRO
Hadlow Cove Q
Hamburg station ()
Hamilton ©
Hanover ${ }^{\circ}$
Harrisburg 0
Harwoed ()
Hastings:
Havelock Q
Hawksbury (
Hawkesbury Mills 0
Helena $N$ Y
Hemmingford $Q$
Henderson $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Hermon' $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Hespeler 0
Heavelton N Y
Hillsburg 0
Hogansburg $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Holland's Landing $O$
Hull e?
Hull Landing Q
Huntingdon ${ }^{2}$
Ingersoll 0
Invermay 0
Irish Creek ()
Iroquoriso
Island Pond Vt
Isle Verte (
Joliette Q
Kamouraska $\mathbf{Q}$
Kemptville 0
Kemptville Station O
Keeseville $\mathbf{N}$ Y
Kenmore O
Klineburg ()
Kinburn ©
Kincardine 0
King 0
Kingston N 13
Kingston O
Kingston GTR O
Knapps N Y
Knowlton $\mathrm{Q}^{2}$
Komoka O
La Baie Q
Lacadie Q
Lachine 0
Lachine Junction (Q
Lachute Q
Lacolle Q
Lakefield 0
Lake Metapedia Q
Lambton 0
Lanark 0

Lancaster 0
Lansdowe 0
Laprairie (
L'Assomption ?
Lawrence $\mathrm{N}^{-}$
Lefroy 0
Leith 0
Lennoxvilie?
LEDiphanic (:
Lesilieville 0
Levis 4
Lindsay 9
Lisbon N
L'Islet ( $\mathbf{x}$.
Listowell 0
Little Metis $Q$
Londesborough O
London 0
London G T R O
Longwood O
L'Origoal O
Lowville N Y
Lucan 0
Lucan GTR O
Lucknow 0
Lyn O
LyıGTR $\cap$
Linden 0
Madisco NB
Madoc ${ }^{1}$
Madrid N Y
Madrid Depot N Y
Magog Q
Mait'and 0
Mallorytown
Malone N Y
Malton 0
Manchester,
Manotick $\mathrm{O}^{-}$
Mannsville $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Mansonville Q
Maria Q
Markham 0
Marmora 0
Martins N Y
Martinsburg $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Maskinonge $Q$
Massena N Y
Matane $\mathbf{Q}$
Matapedia Q
Matilda 0
Meadowvale 0)
Meaford 0
Mechanic Falls Me
Melocheville $Q$
Merrickville O
Metcalf 0
Methot's Miils Q
Metis (Grand) (2
Mexico $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Milan NH
Milford 0
Milbrook 0
Millbrook Station 0
Mill Cove Q
Mill Point 0
Mille Roches 0
Milton O
Mission Point $Q$
Mitchell O
Mohr's Corners ()
Monkton O
Mono Mills $O$
Montreal (Q
Montebello Q
Moer's Junction N Y
Moore 0
Morley N Y
Morrisburg O
Morton 0
Moulinette 0
Mount Brydges 0

Mount Forrest 0
Napanee 0
Napanee GTRO
Newboro 0
Newburg 0
Newbury ${ }^{\text {N }}$
New Carlisle 1
Newcastle 0
Newcastie GTRO)
Newcastle $\mathbf{N}$ B
New Edinburgh 0
New Gloucester Me
New Hamburg 0
New Haven NY
New Liverpool (l
New Lowell O
Newmarket 0
Newmarket Station O
Newport Q
New Richmond Q
Newry 0
Newtonville 0
Niagara 0
Nicolet Q
iNorfolk N Y
North Gower ()
North Stratford N H
North Troy Vt
Northumbertand $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{H}$
North Yarmouth Me
Norton Pond Vt
Norton Mills Vt
Norval 0
Norwick 0
Norwood 9
Oakville 0
Odessa 0
Ogdensburg N Y
Oil Spring. ()
Ole Durham $\&$
Omar N Y
Omèmee O
Omèmee Station 0
Orangeville ()
Orillia O
Ormstown Q
Orono 0
Oshawa 0
Oshawa GTTRO
Uscoode O
Oswego NY
ottawa 0
Otterville 0
Owen Sound 0
Oxford Me
Oxford 0
Pabos Q
Paisley O
Pakenham ()
Papineauville (a
Park Hill 0
Park Hill Station O
Paris GTRO
Paris G WR U
Paris Town O
Paspebiac Q
Patterson 0
PaulSmith's NY
Pembroke 0
Penetanguishene 0
Peninsula Gaspé Q
Perce 2
Perch 0
Perth 0
Peru N Y
Peterboro 0
l'etersburg 0
Petewawa $Q$
1'etrolia O
Philadelphia N Y
Picton O
I'ierrep't Manor N Y

Pierreville Mills Q.
Pierreville Village (
Plantagenet 0
Plattsburg ${ }^{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{Y}$
Plattsville 0
Plessis N $\mathbf{Y}$
Point Claire Q
Point Fortune $Q$
Point Levi ${ }^{\text {P }}$
Point St. Peter $Q$
Portage du Fort 4
Port Burwell 0
Port Colborne 0
Port Dalhousie 0
Port Daniel 4
Port Darlington 0
Port Dover 0
Port Elgin O
Port Henry N Y
Port Hope O
Port Hope GTR O
Port Huron Mich
Portland Me
Portland GTR Me
Portneuf $Q$
Port Perry 0
Port Robinsion ()
Port Rowan 0
Port Ryerse 0
Port Stanley 0
Port UnionO
Port Whitby 0
Potsdam N Y
Potsdam Junct'n N Y
Prescott O
Prescott Junction ()
Prescott Wharf 0
Preston 0
Prince Albert 0
Princeton 0
Puiaski N Y
Quebec (2
Queenston 0
Queensville 0
Quio $(2$
Raymondville $\mathbf{N}$ Y
Redwood N Y
Renfrew C
Rensselaer Falls N Y
Repentigny 1 .
Richford $V$ t
Richibucto NB
Richland N Y
Kichmond Q
Richmond Hill 0
Richmond Hill St'n O
Richville N Y
Rigaud Q
RimouskiQ
River Beaudette $Q$
River David Q,
$R$ du Loup en bas $Q$
R du Ioup en haut 2
R du Ioup GTRE
Roaches Point 0
Rockland 0
Rockwood 0
Rockingham 0
Rouse's Point N Y
Roxton Falls $Q$
Royal Hotel Niag'a 0
Russell N Y
Sacketts Harbor N Y
Sack ville NB
Sand Hill N Y
Sand Point 0
Sandwich 0
Sandy Bay $Q$
Saranac N Y
Sarnia 0
Sarnia G TR O
Sayabec Q

| Scarboro' 0 <br> Scarboro' Village 0 <br> Seaforth 0 <br> Shakespeare 0 <br> Shannonville 0 <br> Shannonville Stat'n O <br> Sharon 0 <br> Shediac N B <br> Sherbrooke Q <br> Sherbrooke Station $Q$ <br> Shigawake Q <br> Shingle Creek N Y <br> Simcoe 0 <br> Skead's Mills 0 <br> Smith's Falls 0 <br> Smith's Mills Q <br> Sombra 0 <br> Somerset Q <br> Sorel Q <br> Southampton 0 <br> South Bay 0 <br> South Boiton Q <br> South Durham Q <br> S Hinchinbrook $Q$ <br> South Paris Me <br> Spencerville O <br> St. Alexander Q. <br> Stanbridge Station Q <br> Stanfold Q <br> Stanstead Q <br> Stark Water $\mathbf{N H}$ <br> Stayner 0 <br> St. Armand Q <br> St Andrews Q <br> St Anne la Pocatíers Q <br> Rt Anne la Perade Q <br> St Anne Bt del'IsleQ <br> St Catharines 0 <br> St Charlea Q <br> Bt? Charles en bas Q <br> St Cuthbert $\mathbf{Q}$ | St Dominique 2 <br> St Edouard Q <br> St Eustache $Q$ <br> St Flavie $Q$ <br> St Francis GTR Q <br> St Francois du Lace <br> St Gregoire Q <br> St Guillaume Q <br> St Hilaire G <br> St Hubert Q <br> St Hyacin the Q <br> Stirling 0 <br> St Jacobs 0 <br> St Jean Port Todi Q <br> St Johns Q <br> St Lambert $Q$ <br> St Mary's 0 <br> St Mary's G T RJO <br> St Nicholas Q <br> St Octave Q <br> St Ours $Q$ <br> Stittsville O <br> Stockholm Depot N Y <br> Stonefield Q <br> Stottsville 8 <br> Stouffille 0 <br> St Pasichal Q <br> St Scholastique 2 <br> Stratford 0 <br> Stratford GTRO <br> Strathroy O <br> Strathroy Station 0 <br> Streetsville 0 <br> St Thomas 0 <br> St ThomasQ <br> St Valliere $\mathbb{Q}$ <br> St Vincent ip Pan) $Q$ <br> Summit N Y <br> Sutton 0 <br> Sutton $Q$ <br> Aweetsburn in | Tamworth 0 <br> Tara 0 <br> Tavistock 0 <br> Teeswater 0 <br> Terrebonne 2 <br> Thamesfille 0 <br> Theresa $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$ <br> Thorndale 0 <br> Thornbary 0 <br> Thornhill 0 <br> Thorold 0 <br> Three Rivers (Q <br> Thurso Q <br> Ticonderaga N Y <br> Tilsonburg 0 <br> Tivertan 0 <br> Toronto 0 <br> Trenton 0 <br> Trenton GTRO <br> Trois Pistoles Q <br> Turin NY <br> Tweed 0 <br> Tyendinaga 0 <br> Underwood O <br> Union 0 <br> Unionville 0 <br> Upton Q <br> Uxbridge 0 <br> Valleyfleld Q <br> Vankleek Hill O <br> Varna 0 <br> Vaudreuil Q <br> Vienna 0 <br> Vittoria 0 <br> Waddington N I <br> Walkerton O <br> Walkerville 0 <br> Wallaceburg O <br> Wardsville 0 <br> Warkworth Of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## PATENTS OF INVENTION.

On this Continent, where circumstances are novel and labor scarce, the matiplicity of inventions is great, and a wonderful amoant of ingennity is always at work to contrive something of ralue to the various classes of society. Patent laws, both in Canada and in the States, protect from uncompensated use the inventions put on record as original, and for the advantage of Canadian inventors who may wish to know the routine in which such record is made, we subjoin the Rules and Forms issued by the Canada Patent Office on the 2nd Jnly, 1869, referring to the New Patent Act, of which an abstrac ${ }^{+}$ will be found in our article on Legislation. These rules also cover registration ander the Copyrigh Act of 1868 and the Trade Mark and Design Act of 1868, of which a synopsis is given in tur last Yea Book (1869).

## GBGERAL ROLEE.

1. There is no necessity for any pereonal appearance st the Patent Office, unless specially called for by order of the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, every transaction being carried ou by writing.
2. In every case the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of his allegations and of the valldity of the instraments furnished by him or his agent.
3. The correspondence is carried on with the applicant, or with the agent who has remitted or transmitted the papers to the office, but with one person only.
4. AM papers are to be clearly and neatly written on foolscap paper, and every word of them is to be distinctly legible, in order that no difficulty should be met with in the taising cognizance of, and in registering and copying them.
5. Ay communications are to be addressed in the following words:-" To tice Commissioner of Patente, Otawa."
6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for in the following forms, any form being conformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not so contormable wiil be returned for correction.

## OOPYRIGITS.

7. An application for the Registration of a copyright shall be made after the following form, when the applicant is a resident of Canada:

To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:-I, (name of person,) being a resident of Canaida, and now residing in the (otty. town, parish, township or locality;) in the Province of (Ontarto, Quebec. Nova Scotia, New Brunsuicici, as the case may be,) hereby declare that I ain the Proprietor of the (bock, motp, chatt, statuary, de., dec., as the case may be) called (title of the book, map, \&c., dec., ets t.'.e case may be, 'and hereby request the Registration of the same, and for that parpose I herewith forward the fee required by the Copyright. Act of 1868, together with two copies of the (book, map, ehart, dc., as the oase may be; sind if the object io a painling; a sculpture, or azy other soorls of art, a wiritten description of tuch ioork of art.)

In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date herennder mentioned.
(Place and date.)
(Signature of the two witnesses.)
(Signature of the Proprietor.)
8. An application for the Registration of a Copyright shall be made after the following form when the applicant is a British subject, resident in Great Britain or Irelard.

To the Minister of Agviculture, Ottawa:-I, (name of person) being a British subject and a restdent in the (city, tovon or other locality, as the case may be, in (Great Brizain or Ir eland, as the casemay be), hereby declare that I am the proprietor of the (book, map, chart, dc., dc., as the case may be, ) called (tille or name as the cave may be,) and that the said (book, map, dec, as the case may be, has been pablished in Canada by (name of the publishar thereof) in the (name of the locality wherethe publication has taten place) in the Province of (Ontario. Quebec, Nota Scotia, New Brunswick, \&c., as the case mety be, and hereby request the Registration of the same, and for that purpose I herewith forward the fee required by the Copyright Act of 1868 (\$1), together with two copies of the (book. man, chari de., as the ease may be; if the object is a painting, a sculpture, or any other work of art, a writter description of such worre of art.)

In testimony thereof I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witucsses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.
(Plave and date.)
(Signciure of the İropristor.)
Signature of the two witresses.
TRADE MAEKS AND INDUSTRIAL DEEIGNS.
9. An application for the registration of a Trade Mark shall be made after the following form:

To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa :-I, (name of person) of the (City, Toun or other locality. at Whe case may be, in (name of County, Procince or State, as the case mayl be, hereby furnish a duplicate copy of a Trade Mark, which I verily believe is mine, on accourit of huving been the first to make use of the same, (or on account of having aequired itfrom, naming the person, whom I verily believe to be the original proprietor thereof).

The said Trade Mark consists (here must be inserted a description of the Trade Mark, recital of the Motto or Mottoes, \&c., de., in order to explain the patterss furriehed), aud I hereby request the sisid Trade Mark to be registered in accordance with the laiw.

In testimony thereof, I have signed, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hercunder mentioned.
(Place and Date.)

## Bronature of the two woinestes.

10. An application for the Rogistration of an Industrial Design shall be made after the following form:

To the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa:-1 (name of the person,) being a resident of Canada, and now residing in the (Oity, tovon or other locality, as the case may be,) in the )name of the Provinue, as the case may be, hereby declare that I am the proprietor of the Industrial Design, of which duplicate coples are herewith forwsrded, and which consist (here insert a description of the desion and an eoppramation of ite woe, and I hereby request that the said Industrial Design be regis ered in accordance with thedaw.

In tercimony thereof. I hare signed, in the presence of the two underaigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.
(Place and date.)
(Signature of the Proprietor.)

## Signature of the two attinesses:)

## PATETTS OP INVENTIOX

13. The Petition asiting for the granting of a Patent of Invention shall be made after the following form:

To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottava:-The Petition of (Christian name or names in full of Inventor, Inventors, Assignee or other legal representative of Inventor, of the (City, town or other locality, as the case niay be, ) in the Province of (as the case may be,) (trade or profession.)

Surweri, that ycur pe itioner has been a resident of Canaua for at least one year next before the presert application.
(Mention to be nade of place and changes of residence.)
That he hath discorered (or "invented," as the casenas be) a certain new and useful (art, "machine," " mavrufacture", or "composition of matter," as the ease may be; or a certain new and useful": improvement" (or certain new and useful "improvements") or a cortain (art, "machine"" "marufaoture", or "composition of matter," as the casemay be), now in ordinary use for (stating' the use or object of the art. \&cc., as the case may be.) to , be called or known as ("name of invention or improvement," and that such his discovery [or "mvenition,"as the case may be] was and is not known or used by otbers before his discovery [or "invention"" as the case may $\delta e]$ thereof, and was and is not at the time of th s application in public use or for sale, with his censent or allowance as such inventor, [or diseoverer. as the case may be] and that the oath of affirmation. drawlngs. descriptions and specifications thercof. ill dupiicate, are transmitted herewith, parsmant to the Statute in such ease made and provided; the said iuvection being [insert here a very short description of the invontion and of its object.]

Your petitiouer being desirous of obtaining an exclusive property in the said invention or discovery [as the case may be] therefore prays that a Patent may be granted to your petitioner therefor, for the term allowed by law: and, for the purposes of the Patent Act of 1869, your Petitioner elects his domicile in the [city, tovon, or locality, as the case may be] in the County of [name of County] in the Province of [name of Province].
(Stionature of Inventor.)

## (Place anä date.)

In cases of joint applications, in cases of appllcations from asslgnees, heirs, or other legal representatives, the petition should, otherwise being made after the above given form, be altered aocording to the circumstancea of the case to meet the requirements of the Statute, particularly of clauses 8,10 , 11, and 12.
12. The Oath to be subscribed by an applicant for a Patent of Invention, shall be made after the following form:
Canada, Provinoe of
I,.....o.....in the County of......In the Province of......make oath and nolemnly swear, that I verlly belleve that I am the invertor (or discoverer) of the iovention which I call (name of the invention, and for which I solicit a patent by my petition to the Commissioner of Patents, dated the (iusert date of petition, ) and I further make oath that I have been a resident of Canada for one year next befori iny application.
Sworn and Sfgned before me this (day of month and year,) at
(Signature of Deponent.)
(Name of place.) (Sionature of J. P.)

Justice of the Peace.
The same general form is to be adopted with such alteration as may be necessitated by circumstances, where the application is made abroad or by foint fiventors, by assigisees, heirs or other legal iepresentatives, in comformity with the Patent Act, clause 11.
13. The specification accompanying a Patent of Invention shall be made in duplicatc, ant after the following form:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAT CONCERT:-Be it known that I, [name of inventor or diecoverer, as flie case may be.) ot [place of residence and trade or profession; if more than one inventor, acla his or their names, place of residence, and trade or profession, and word the specification throughout diccording to circumotances,] have invented a new and useful [art, "machine" fic., same as in petition,] and I lo hertby declare that the following is a fall, clear, antexact description of the construction ant cperation o the same, [reference being had to tho annexed drawings; wohere the nature of the crise almits of cirauintis. describe the several dravings, and refep to the parts by letters. Here describe the irimiple qud the, smeral modes in which the applicant contemplates the application of that principle or churreter by which the invention or discovery may be distinguithed from other inventions or discoveries.] What I clain ai my Invention is, [here express the nature and character of the invention in short, without reftrence to ics advantages, and identify the parts claimed separately or in combination. If the specification is for an improvement or improvements, the original invention should le disclaimed, and cre improvement ir improvements clearly and separately enumerated as distinguished from the orisinal otject so islproved.]
(Place, date, and yoar.)
Signed in the presence of
(Signatures of two witnesses, and to be the same
(Signature of Inventor.)
as those who aftest the dracoings.)
14. The drawings illustrating the specification, fled with an application for a Patent of Invention, shall be made in accordance with the following directions and form, and furnished in dupplicate:

The drawings are to be made on tracing linen, each sheet to be of the size of a foolscap sheet of paper, and the said sheets as few in number as possible. The different flgures of the drawings are to Le marked thus:-Fig. 1, front view Fig. 2 , side view, \&c., \&o.; and the separate parts are to be marked with letters referred to in the Specification, and on the drawing sheet itself; the drawing must bear the name of the invention, and be oigned by the Inventor and the two same witnesses who signed the specification, all after the following general forin. The drawings are to be neatly ezecuted, and without colors:

TIMTE OF INVENTION.

Tig. 2, side view:
Tig. 1, front view:
Drawina
Drinwire.
Hg. 3 , eross section:
Deawisc.

Beferance for example:
a. Suaft
b. Yalve.
c. Regulator.

$$
\& c, \text { \&c., \&c. }
$$

Certified that this ts the drawing referren to in the specificatiun hereanto annexed.

## (Place and date.)

Sigmature

## Signature

## \} Witnesses.

15. An app'ication to obtain the extension of a former Patent to the wiole of the Dominion, mist be accomuained with the former Patent itself, with neat Duplicate Copies of the original specificaticn und drawings, certified by the inventor before the same two wituesses signing the Petition, and the said Petition shall be made after the following form:

To the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa :-I, (names) of the (locality of reaidence) in the Connty of (name of County) in the Province of (or elsewhers as the case may be, ) being a British subject (or a resident of Canada for upwards of a year,) and being the discoverel (or inventor) of the subject matier of a Patent granted to me on (day, month and year,) in the Province of [Nova Scotia, New Brunswich or former Province of Canada, or for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec as lhe case may be, ] which I now produce, and the said subject matter of my said invention and patent called [name of inver"inn] being not, with my consent, known, or used nor on sale in any of the other frovinces of the Domijuon, I hereby, therefore, pray, that a Patent, under the "Patent Act cf 1869," be granted to me extending the privileges of my former Patent over the whoic of the Dominion, for the remainder of the term mentioned in my former Patent, namely to the [imsert day, nonth ard yeur at whick the former Patent wous to expire]

In testimony thereof. I have signet, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.
(Place and date.)
Sionature of the two witnesses.
(Sigionature of Applicant.)

CANADA PATENT OF INVENTION.
16. A Patent of Invention will be made after the following form :
[Beal]-Whereas, in accordance with an Act of the Parliament of Cauada, called "Ter Patent ACT OF 1869,"

## (Name of Patentee.)

of the [name of locality] in the Province of [Name of Province] being a resident of Canada, having eiected his domicile for the purposes of the pregent patent in [designation in futl of domicile elected] having otherwise complied with the requirements of the said Act, to obtain a patent, and having furnished specification and drawings, one duplicate of each being hereunto annexed, as part essential of this present patent, the sald specitication and drawings being the description and thastration of the said invention called [name of the invention or improvement] of which the sailu [wames] declares himself to be the inventor.

The Phesent Patent is granted to him. his heirs, assigns or other legal representatives for the period of five years from the date thereof, subject to extension of further periods, in accordance with the "Patent Act of 1869" to confer on the said Patentee all the privileges fietended to be conferred by the sald dct, or by the Patentee complying with the further obligations required be the said Act.

Provided always, that the validity of this present Patent rests on the truthfuiness of The allegations, deseription and specification of the said Patentee.

The present Patent, however. shall cease and determine. and be null and void at the end P three years from the date thereof, unless the patentee shall, within that period, have comunenced, and after such commencement, carry on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the satd avention and shaH cease and determine and be null and void at the end of eighteen months from the granting thereof, if the patentee or his legal representatives import or cause to be imported into Ca"ada the invention for which this patent is granted.

In Testimony Whereor the preseht Patent has been signed, according the sald Act, gealed with the seal of the Patent Office, and countersigned in the Department of Agriculture on the (date. month and year written in full, and prominently.)

Countersigned Deputy Commissioner.
Signature of the Commissioner of Patents or of a Mrmber of the Privy Councit.
The Specification will be attached to the patent to form an essential part thereof, and the first folio of the said specification will be sealed at one corner with the seal of the Patent Ofice.

The present form, otherwise remaining the same, will be altered in some particulars to meet the circumstances of the case. when the Patent is given to joint inventors, to an assignee or assignees, to legal representatives, or when it is a patent extending a former patent to the whole of the Doninion, or is a re-lssue, or in any other special case.
17. The models required by law must bo neat and substantial worting models, the dimensions of which are not to exceed, in any case, cighteen inches in their longest side, unless otherwise allowed by special permission previously obtained; such models must be so constructed as to show exactly every part of the invention and its mode of working. In cases where samples ol ingredients and samples of the composition made of such ingredients, [nelther of which being dangerous or explosive suhstances] are required by law, they must be contained in glass bottles properly arranged. Both models and bothles must bear the name of the inventor, the title of the invention and ths date of the application; and they must be furnished to the Patent Office free of every charge and delivered in good order.
18. All fees required by law shall be transmitted with the application to which they appertain in welues not subject to any discount, and are better made, whenever practicable, in Post Offce money orders, inclosed in registered letters.
19. All applications must be proceeded with and perfected witbin two years after the lodg.ng of the petition, in default of which it rill be regarded as abandoned, and all previous proceedings and payment of fees will be held at the erpiration of that period as of no avall.
20. Two or more separate inventions cannot be clatmed in one application, nor patented in orie patent, unless they are so dependent of and connected with each other as to be necessarily takea, together to obtain the end sought for by the inventor; and in this latter case the Commissionir of Patents is the judge as to whether or not the pretensions of the applicant are founded in faut aur reasod.
21. 'he tung of a protest against the lasuing of a patent phail not be taken in itself as a suficient reuson to withhold the granting of such patent to an applicant.

In cases of doubt, and in accordance with the letter and meaning of the law, patents may be issucd for an invention already patented, a trial before ajudicial tribunal being in such cases the only reans of discrering who is the real or first inventor.
23. A Caveaf must be cumposed of a specification, (and dravings,) and as long as it remains uninterfered with, and that the fler is not called upon to lodge his application, in due form, on account of an interfering apphoation, the said proprietor thereof can lodge with it additional papers, provided these papers are relevant exclusively to the perfeciing of the same invention in progress of completion.
24. Alt cases connected with the intricate and multifarious proceedings, issuing from the working of a law of Patents of Invention, which are not specially defined and provided for in these Rules. shall be decided. in accordance with the merits of each case, by authority of the Commissioner of Patents, and the decision shall be commanicated to the interested parties, through the Departmental correspondent of the Patent Office.

The correspondence with the Department is carried, through the Canadian mail, free of postage. the forwarding of any paper should always be accompanied by a letter, and a separate letter should be written in relation to each distinct subject.

It 18 particularly recommended that reference should be made to the law before writing on any subject to the Department, in order to avold unnecessary explanations and useless loss of time and labor s and it is also recommended, in every casi, to have the papers and drawings prepared by a competent person, for the interest both of the appicant and of the public service.

A sufficient margin should be left on every paper, and specially on specirciations and assignments, for the insertion of references or ceraficates, and for the affixing of tho seal thereto.

Although it is optional for the appticant to annex drawings to the specification of a Caceat, or not, still It is important, in the interest of the party, aways to attach drawings to the said specification. It must be remembered, that the better papers are execured, the sooner the work is despatched at the ofice, and the surer the regularity of the proceedings is guaranteed.

It must be remembered, Fhen drawing the polition for a Patent of Invention, that, if a change in : the residence mentioned has taken place during the year next to the date of the petition, the chavge of changes should be mentioned, In sccerdance with the l2th section of the Patent Act of 1869

ACCOUNTANTS.
NDREW B. STEWART,
ACCOUNTANT.
officlal assignee MERCHANT's Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAI. Commissioner for taking affidavits for the Superior Court.

RCHIBALD M'GOUN, Accountant, Estate Agent, \&c., 175, ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

## AgENT.

## $J^{\text {OHN JOSEPH DALEY, }}$

Government Immigration Agent 303 Commissioner Street,

Montreal.

## AUCTIONEERS.

John leeming \& co.,

## AUCTIONEERS

AND AGENTS FOR REAL ESTAT'E. 361, Notre Dame street,

MONTREAL.

JOHN J. ARNTON,
Real Estate and General Aúctioneer', 79 St. James Street, "Cross's New Building:"," second block east of Bank of Montreal and City Bank, Montreal.

Auctioneer to H.M.s Control Department, Corporation of the City of Montreal, Board of Agriculture, P. Q., , the varions Church Corporations, and the leading Banks.
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# AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., 

оF 4 Antreara, comes.
Incorporated A.D. 1820. Commenced Life Business in Canada in 1850.

## ANNUAL INCOME $\$ 6,000,000$. ASSETS NEARLY $\$ 20,000,000$.

LIFE POLICY RATES:
FOR \$1000 AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS:

| $\dot{8}$ | Life <br> No. 1 | nual <br> miums. <br> No. 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { mium } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \mathbf{1 0} \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pre- } \\ & \text { mium } \\ & \text { for } \\ & 15 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 1109 | 1780 | 3503 | 2695 |
| 21 | $11: 37$ | 1820 | 3569 | 2746 |
| 22 | 1166 | 1862 | 3638 | 2800 |
| 23 | 11.97 | 1906 | 3709 | 2855 |
| 24 | 1229 | 1951 | 3782 | 2913 |
| 25 | 1264 | 1999 | 3858 | 2972 |
| 26 | 1300 | 2049 | 3937 | 3081 |
| 27 | 1338 | 2101 | 4018 | 3097 |
| 28 | 1379 | 2156 | 4102 | 3164 |
| 29 | 1421 | 2213 | 4190 | 3232 |
| 30 | 1467 | 2273 | 4280 | 3308 |
| 31 | 1514 | 2336 | 4373 | 3376 |
| 32 | 1565 | 2402 | 4470 | 3452 |
| 33 | 1619 | 2471 | 4570 | 3531 |
| 34 | 1675 | 2544 | 1673 | 3613 |
| 33 | 1736 | 2621 | 4780 | 3698 |
| 36 | 1800 | 2701 | 4890 | 3787 |
| 37 | 1868 | 2786 | 5005 | 3879 |
| 38 | 1941 | 2876 | 5124 | 3975 |
| 39 | 2019 | 2971 | 5248 | 4076 |
| 40 | 2102 | 3071 | 5377 | 4181 |
| 41 | 2191 | 3178 | 5512 | 4292 |
| 42 | 22 86 | 3291 | 5653 | 4408 |
| 43 | 2388 | 3411 | 5801 | 4530 |
| 44 | 2497 | 2539 | 5955 | 4659 |
| 45 | 2614 | 3674 | 6115 | 4793 |
| 46 | 2739 | 3817 | 6282 | 4933 |
| 47 | 2871 | 3967 | 61.53 | 5079 |
| 48 | 3010 | 4126 | 6631 | 5232 |
| 49 | 3159 | 4298 | 6801 | 53.90 |
| 50 | 317 | 4470 | 7005 | 35.56 |
| 51 | 3484 | 4656 | 7201 | 5739 |
| 52 | 3662 | $485 \%$ | 7405 | 5911 |
| 53 | 3851 | 5061 | 7616 | 6100 |
| 54 | 4052 | 5281 | 7833 | 6309 |
| 55 | 4266 | 5514 | 8061 | 6509 |
| 56 | 4494 | 5761 | 8297 | 6729 |
| 57 | 4736 | 6022 | 8543 | 6961 |
| 58 | 49.9 | 6300 | 8800 | 7207 |
| 59 | 5270 | 65.94 | 9069 | 7463 |
| 60 | 5564 | 6907 | 9351 | 7741 |

ENDOW MENT POLICY RATES: FOR \$1000 AT DEATH, WYTH PROFITS, OR AT THE END OF

| io | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{20}{\text { Years. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & \text { Years. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | 9533 | 6163 | 4502 | 3531 |
| 21 | 9539 | 6170 | 4510 | 3541 |
| 22 | 9545 | 6177 | 4 y 19 | 3552 |
| 23 | 9551 | 6185 | 4529 | 3563 |
| 24 | 9558 | 6194 | 4539 | 3576 |
| 25 | 9565 | 6203 | 4550 | 3589 |
| 26 | 9573 9581 | 6212 | 4561 | 3601 |
| 27 28 28 | 9581 9589 | 6222 623 | 45.74 | 3619 |
| 28 | 3589 9598 | 6233 6244 | 4587 4601 | 3636 |
| 30 | 9608 | 6255 | 4616 | 3674 |
| 31 | 9618 | 6268 | $46: 32$ | 3696 |
| 32 | 9628 | 6281 | 4650 | 3720 |
| 33 | 9639 | 6295 | 4669 | 3746 |
| 34 | 9650 | 6311 | 4690 | 3774 |
| 35 | 9663 | 6328 | 4714 | 3806 |
| 36 | 9676 | 6346 | 47.10 | 3840 |
| 37 | 9690 | 6367 | 4769 | 3878 |
| 38 | 9705 | 6390 | 4801 | 3920 |
| 39 | 9723 | 6416 | 4837 | 3967 |
| 40 | 9743 | 6446 | 4877 | 4019 |
| 41 | 9766 | 6480 | 4422 | 4077 |
| 42 | 9794 | 6518 | 4972 | 4141 |
| 43 | 9825 | 6561 | 5028 | 4212 |
| 44 | 9862 | 6610 | 50) 01 | 4291 |
| 45 | 9902 | 6663 | 5160 | 4377 |
| 46 | 9947 | 67.23 | 5236 |  |
| 47 | 9996 | 6787 | 5318 |  |
| 48 | 10050 | 6858 | 5409 |  |
| 49 | 10108 | 698 | 5907 |  |
| 50 | 10172 | 7019 | 5615 | He |
| 51 | 10241 | 7112 |  |  |
| 52 | 10317 | 7212 |  |  |
| 53 | $10 \pm 00$ | 73 |  |  |
| 54 | 10490 | 7442 |  |  |
| 55 56 | 10589 | 7574 |  |  |
| 56 | 10697 10816 |  |  |  |
| 57 | 10816 10947 |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11091 |  |  |  |
| 60 | 11250 |  | ) |  |

Compare the above rates with those of other Companies, and when it is considered that they are all "With Profits," and all Policies issued on them are "Non-Forfeitable," the advantage of insuring in the old ETN A will be appatent.
The long and honorable business standing of this Company in Canada-over 50 years in all, and 21 years as a purely Life Insurance Company-renders it well known to every business man. Agents find it the easiest to work for. The last Official Report of the Insurance Companies (found on page 80 of this issue of the Yeer Book), shews that the New Business done in Canada by the Etra Life Iargely exceeded that of 13 other Companies combined.

Persons contemplating Life Insurance should not fail to call upon an Agent of this
Company before making application.
Intelligent, energetic Men Wanted to act as Lacal or General Agents in different parts of the Dominion. Fxperienced Canvassers liberally dealt with. Address the
CANADA BRANCH OFRTED- 126 St. James St., Opposite the Post Office, MONTREAL. WM. H. ORR, Manager.

# IHE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. 

WITH WHICH IS NOW UNITED

## THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFLCE: EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.

CANADA-HEADOFFICE: MONTREAL, STANDARD CUMPANY'S BUILDINGS, 47 ST. JAMES STREET.

Boaid of Directors-Benjamin H. Lemoine, Esq., Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple ;' Andrew Robertson, Esc., Advocate, Q. C.; Honore Cotte, Esq. Cashier La Banque Jacques Cartier; George Stephen, Esq. Merchant, Sir A. T. Galt; Medical Adviser, George Campbell, M. D.; Manager, William Millar Ramsay. Agents in the Principal Towns of Uanada.

THESTANDARD 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 sectirity of Land, amount to Four Miflions Sterifing (£19,500,000), and its Income at this date, (1869) exceeds $£ 700,000$, or over $\$ 3,400,003$ 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 Regelations and Conditions of the Company's Policies have been framed with much care, with the view or 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 tive years; the next Division will take place in 1875.

Clarms 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 November, 1825 , for $£ 1,000$ was increased in value in 1868 to $£ 2,627$ 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.

Volunterers-Persons assured are permitted without payment of extra Premiums, to Join Militia, yeomanry or Volunteer corps, and to periorm 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.
UNCONDITIONAI ASSURANCE-NO RESTRICTION AS TO RESIDENCE-T'he Directors of the STARDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, being satisfied that it is unnecessury, in the Dominion, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and haveno intention of proceeding to an unhealthy climate, are prepared to issue policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases.

Hixed Surrender values given for Policies, so that a policy-holder can tell the cash value of his Policy at any time.
Assurances 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 Oftice, No 47 St James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

## STA IAWLBLNCO IRALLO


 MONTREAL.

## FIEINX IIOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL (the largest in Montreal) is situated on St. James Street, in the in the immediate vicinity of the French Cathedral or Church Ville Marie, Notre Dame Street; adjacent to the Post Office, Place D'Armes and Banks ; is only one minute's walk from Grey or Black Nunneries, New Court House, Reading Rooms, Champ de Mars, (where the troops are reviewed,) Mechanics' Institute, Bonsecours Market, and Fashionable Stores, The new Theatre Royal is directly $\ln$ rear of rhe House, and several of the best boxes are regularly kept for guests of this Hotel. The ST. LAWRENCE HALL has long been regarded as the most popular and fashionable Hotel in Montreal, and is patronized by the Governraent on all public oceasions, including that of the visit of His Royad Highness the Prince of Wales and suite, and that of His Excellency whe Governor General and suite. During the past winter the Hotel has been considerably enlarged, so that in future the Proprietor hopes to be able to accommodate comfortably all who may favour him with their jatronage. All rooms lighted by gas.

The Consulate Office of the United States is in the Hotel, as well as Telegraph Office to all parts.
The Proprietor boss to announce that, having recently purchased the St. Lawrence Hall property, it is his intention next Fall to pull down and rebuild with all the modern improvements, including an Elevator, thus making the Hotel second to none in the United States.


MONTR日Aエ,

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the public that they have purchased the above well-knom FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, and which is now carried on as a BRANCH ESTABLISHENT of the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, under the management of Mr. Samurl Montgomgry (nephew of Mr. Hogan) and Mr. Frederick Geriken, both well known to the travelling community, both in the United States and Canada, as being connected with the St. Lawrence Hall.

The ST. JAMES is very favourably situated, facing Victoria Square, in the very centre of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office aud the Banks. Its convenience for business men is everything that can be desired, as it is in the immediate vicinity of the leading Wholesale Houses,

The Rooms, being well ventilated, are cheerful for families, while ine Menage will always be unexceptianable, and no pains spared in ministering to the comfori of the guests.

The Pronrietnis, having leased the adjoining premises, are prepared to offer every inducement to the Spring and Fabl Trade, and as their tariff is unexceptionably reasonable, they hope to obtain a large share of public patronage.
Guests staying at this House will have the option of Boarding, Table D'Hote, or on the Faropana Plan.

> HENRY HOGAN \& CO.


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-engened Clyde-built Steamships :

|  | Polynesian - - 4100 | Tons. | Building. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Circassian - - - 3400 | do | Capt. J. Wylle. |
|  | Sarmatian - - - 3250 | do | Capt. Ritchie. |
|  | Scandinavian - - 3000 | do | Capt. Ballantine. |
|  | Prussian - - - 3000 | do | Lieut. Dutton, R. N. R. |
|  | Austrian - - 2700 | do | Capt. Brown. |
|  | Nestorian - - 2700 | do | Capt. A. Aird. |
|  | Moravian Poruvian | do |  |
|  | Germany - - 5250 | do | Capt. Trocks. |
|  | Hibernian - - 3431 | do | Capt. R. S. Watts. |
|  | Nova Scotian - - 2330 | do | Capt. Richardson. |
|  | North American - 1784 | do | Capt. Miller. |
|  | Corinthian - - 2100 | do | Capt. J. Scott. |
|  | Ottawa - - - 1831 | do | Lieut. Archer, R. N. Rn Cant. Scott |
|  | St. Andrew - - - 1432 | do | Capt. H. Wylio. |
|  | St. Patrick - - 1207 | do | Capt. Stephens. |
|  | Norway - - - 1100 | do | Capt. C. N. Mylius. |
|  | Spreden - - - 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 fiom 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 Liverpoo laud Baltimore via Halifax during the season of Winter Navigation.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL OR LOIFDONDFRRYY.
${ }_{12}$ Cabin, $\$ 7000$ and $\$ 8000$ according to accommodation. Steerage, $\$ 2500$. Children undes 12 years of age, $\$ 600$ per head in After Cabin, and $\$ 500$ per head in Forward Berths; under ${ }^{1}$ year, Free. In Steerage, over 1 year and under 12, \$200 per head, under 1 year, Free. ervants in Cabin, 85000.
Steerage Passengers require to provide their own Beds and Bedding, and Eating and Ininking Utensils.

FROI QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.
Cabin, $\$ 6000$; Intermediate, $\$ 4000$; Steerage, $\$ 2400$. Children under 12 years of age, \$5 00 - 1 er head in Cabin; $\$ 300$ per head in Intermediate; and $\$ 200$ per head in Steerage. Under 1 year, Free.

Intermediate Passengers by this Line are furnished by' the Company with Beds, Bedding, and all other requisites.

Lor the Accommodation of Passengers the undersigned will grant DRAFTS ON DEMAND on the Liverpool, Glasgow or London Agents of the Campany.
AGEIVIS.

Liverpool..... Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS \& Co., Alexandra Buildings, James Street. Giasgow....... Londonderry.. ". ALLAN BROTHERS \& Co, 85 Foyle Street.
London........ ". MONTGOMERY \& GREENHORNE, Grace Church Street,
Quebec, Allans, Rae de Co.; in Toronto, H. Bourlier; in Hamilton, Geo. A. Young; in Galt, A. MACGREGOR; in Goderich, P. H. CARTER ; in London, W. THARP; in Stratford, W. W HYTE; in Guelph, G. A. OXNARD; in St. CATHERINES, H. A.CLARKE; in Newmarket, W. DAvis; in Ottawa, D. W. CowArd \& Co.; in Brockvjille. Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterborough, Bowmanville or Whitlly, the. AGENTS OF TIEE CANAMAN EXPRESS COMPANY; in New England States, J. L. FARMER; in Detroit, E. Reidy; in Chicagots.s. Winstom.
H. \& A. ALLANI, Agents.

Corner Youville and E Fomman Streets, Nontreat.

$$
1872
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Broad Gauge Railway.
1377 MILES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

## THE GREAT DIRECT CANADIAN

 MAIL \& EXPRESS ROUTE
## The Easiern and Western States,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS, EAST AND WEST.
Ran Close Connections made with all Connecting Lines, and Through Tickets issued io all Important Points.

TEE ACCELERATION OF SPEED on the EXPRESS TRAINS.
T NEW CARS on all the EXPRESS TRAINS.
THE PULLMAN'S PALACE and SLEEPING CARS are now RUN on the GRAND TRUNK LINE.
For San Firancisco, Sucramento, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacific Raituay, the Grand Trunk is the most Direct Route.
Splendid Palace Cars are now run between Chicago and Sarnia without change.
dr From Passengers holding Through Tickets, American Money is received at Par, for Sleeping Berths and Refreshments.
BE SURE and ASK for TICKELS via the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
H. SHACKELL,
General Passenger Agent.
C. J. BRẎDGES, Managing Director.

## Connecicur \& Passumpsic Rivers

 - AND
## Massawippi Valley Railroads.

1875. 

 1878.

From Sherbrooke, P.Q., to White River Junction, Vt. FORMING A NKW AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN TFE

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC AND THE UNITED STATES.

This is the best Route from Montreal or Quebec to Lake Memphremagog or the White and Franconia Mountains, and Mount Washington to ascend by Steam Railway.

The time between quebec and Boston or New York is shorter than by any other, and it has been Established as the mail Route between those points.
Through Cars are run to Boston and Lowell Depot, Boston, and to Springfield, Mass.
For time table see International Rail'y Guide.

RAILROAD AND STEAMER CONNECTION.
AT SHERBROOKE-Grand Trunk Railway - $\mid$ AT W. R. Junc.-Northern (N.H.) R.R. At Wells River - White Mountains $/$ AT W. R. JUNC:-Vermont dentral R. R. Rallway. $\quad$ At W. R. Junc - Newport Steamer for At Wells River-B.C. \& M. Railway. Ao Magog.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PASSUMPSIC ROAD.

FIRST AND SECOMD CLASS TICRETS FOR SALE TO ALL IMPCRTANT POINTS.
Further information may be obtained of Agents at the several Stations, or by addressing
QUSTAVE SERE, AGENT,
L. GILMORE, SUPT,
Lyndonville, Vt.

## Free Grant Districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka,

## FREE GRANTS OF LAND TO AOTUAL SETTLERS.

$\qquad$
Land given away to all comers over oighteen years of age. A family of several persons oan secure a Large Block of Land gratis.

The Government of Ontario offers, as a Free Grant to any actual settler, over eighteen years of age, One Hundred Acres of Land in the Free Grant Distriots.

Heads of Families get Two Hundred Acres as a Free Grant.
Locatees, in addition to obtaining the Free Grant of One Hundred Acres, will be allowed to purchase and an additional One Hundred Acres at Fify Cents an aore, cash.

## GEORGIAN BAY \& LAKE SUPERIOR.

Meaford, Owen Sound, Killarney, Bruce Mines, Sautt Ste. Morie, Michipicoton, Neepigon River, (Marquatte, Michigan,) Fort William, Red River, and all Intermediate Ports.

TO TOURISTS, PLEASURESEEKERS AND SPORTSMEN.-The Scenery of the above-named places is of the grandest description, and not surpassed in our inland waters The Angler can satiate his passion at Michipicoton, Neepigon River, and Fort William; as the fishing for Maskinonge, Sturgeon, WEito Fish, Salmon-Trout and Brook-Trout, is unsur-passed-the Brook-Trout averaging from 2 to 6 pounds in weight.

## Two Trains Daily Each Way.

## DAIIT COININECIIOIN.

at Boll Kwart with Morning and Evening Trains from Toronto and Collingwood

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IFIROUGF TICFETS.
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Toronto to Orillia, $\$ 2.50$; Toronto to Bracebridge, $\$ 3.75$; Toronto to Roussea, $\$ 4.25$.

The only direct connection with the SPORTING GROUNDS of the Severn River, Lakes Muskoka and Rousseau, noted for Bass Fishing, and Trading Lake, in the Muskoka District: the Seguin River, Mill Lake, and Trout Lake, in the Parry Sound District, via Bell Ewart, Barrie, Collingwood and Parry Sound.

## DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH MONTREAL

 BY DAILY BOYAL MAII AND JACQUES THROUGH FREIGHT LINE, With Through Rates and Bills of Lading, for GEORGIAN BAY AND LAKE SUPERIOR,

Tho This is the Quickest, Cheapest, and most Reliable Route for FREIGHT between wen Sound and Toronto, Hamilton, Montroal, and Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence Ports. See Through Frsight Tariff.

> FRED. CUMBERLAND, Managing Director.
R. C. JAMIESON \& CO.
Manufacturers of
VARNISHES AND JAPANS,
Importers of Oils, Paints, Colors, Spts. of
Turpentine, \&c., \&c.
3 CORN ExCHANGE, 6 St. JOHN STREETS,
MONTREAL.
G. PERRY,

CARRIA츨 PAINTER,
And Manufacturer of CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS, WHEELBARROWS, \&C. No. 18 St. Constant Street, Montreal.

## QUEBEC ADVERTISEMENTS.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS, \&c.

G.

General Agents \& Commission Merchants, office:-Tirintive hoúse building,
ST. PETER STREET,
quebec.
Grorge Rolt white,
ALFRED HENRY WHTTE.
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {OGUE \& POLIQUIN, }} \underset{\text { DEALERS IN }}{ }$
FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, de., ST. ANDREW'S WHARF, QUEBEC.

L.
BEGIN \& SON,
GROCERS \& PROVISION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Leather.
No. 4, Commereial St., Point Levi, Quebec.
W.
H. JEFFERY \& Co., General Com-- mission Merchants, and Dealers in Fish and Fish Oils.

ST. JAMES STREET, QUEBEC.
H. J. JEFFERY.
R. L. THORPE.
H.
H. SEWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And General Agent,
44, St. Paul Stret, quebec.
$\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$
generad agent and commission merchant, No. 16, Peter Street,

QUEBEC.

## SADDLERY, \&c.

## ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

H.

No. 57, COMMERCIAL ST., LEVIS,
Has always on hand-A complete assortment of Harnesses, Saddles, Whips, Varnishes, Brushes, Combs, Oil for Harness. Also: A very suitable assortment of VaIIses and Portemanteaux.-Mending done promptly and cheaply.-ALSO, Saddles to let.
C. CORNEIL, Saddle, Harness and PortU. manteau Maker, SIGN Of THE SADDLE, FUOT OF FABRIQUE STREET, QUEBEC.

## HARDWARE, \&c.

## C C INIC \& BEAUDET,

WHOLESALE \& RETAIL MERCHANTS,

$$
-\mathrm{IN}-
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HEAVY \& SHELF HARD WARE.
44 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC.
J. E. VALIN,

IRON \& HARDWARE MERCHANT,
No. 12, St. Paul Street,
LOWER TOWN, QUEBEC,
Stign of the Circular Saw.
-
SAMUEL J. SHAW,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
St. John Street, Upper Town, \& Sous-le- Fort Street, Lower Town,

QUEBEC.

## LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A
RCHER \& Co.,
Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER DEALERS, Always on hand a large and well assorted stock of Clear Pine Lumber, and other grades, Dressed Wood, \&e.

ARCHER \& Co., Qumbre.
J.
H. CLINT,

## LUMBER MERCHAN',

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.

## CHEMIST \& DRUGGIST.

JOHN W. McLEOD, Chemist, Druggist and Seedsman,
ST. JOHN'S GATE, QUEBEC,
Chemicals, Drugs \& Perfumery, DEALER IN Combs, Brushes, Toilet Bottles, \&c.

DRY GOODS, \&c.
$F^{\text {YFE }}$ \& GARNEAU
raporters or
FANCY \& STAPLE DRY GOODS,
ST. JOHN'S GATE, (Within,)
QUEBEC.
$T^{\text {hibaudeau, thomas \& Co., }}$
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE \& FANCY DRY GOODS Corner of St. Peter \& Sous-le-Fort Sts.,
QUEBEC.
Q. GARNEAU \& FRERE,
Ci-devant Têtu \& Garneau,
IMPORTATEURS Dr MARCHANDISES
FRANCAISES, ANGLAISES, ALLE-
MANDES ET AMERICAINES.
Q5, Rue St. Pierre.
P. GARNEAU. J.P. GARNEAU.

Patrick shee \& Co., TMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,
HABERDASHERY,
OUTLERY,
EARTHENWARE, \&ec.,
QUEBEC.

## AUCTIONEER.

G.
F. Gibsone,

GENERAL AUCTIONEER, Corner St. Peter and st. James Street, QUEBEC.

HOTELS.
$H^{\text {RECHET'S }}$
"MOUNTAIN HILL HOUSE,"
No. 5 Mountain Hiti,
QUEBEC.
E. C. Frechet, Proprietor.
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {LANCHARD'S HOTEL, }}$
2, NOTRE DAME SQUARE, Lowver Town, Quebec.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ames Walsh, Notary Public, 46, St. Peter Street, Quebes. residence,
302, CHAMPLAIN STREET, QUEBEC.
$J^{\mathrm{OHN}} \mathrm{GLASS}$,
SHIP BREAD BAKER, - STY
QUEBEC
THHOMAS CRAIG,
Agent for the Travellers Life and Accident Ins. Co'y.
No, 3, St. Peter St.
QUEBEC,

W
M. HICKMAN, Importer, Hair Oresser and Wig Maker, and Ornamental Hair Manufacturer,
No. 1, Garneau Street,
Next Door to Mills Hotel,
QU EBEC.

## B

ENJAMIN HUOT,
T. LAWRENCE FOUNDRY,

St. Lawrence Spreet,
POINT LEVI.

LP. Vallee,

Portrait \& Landscape Photographer 10, JOHN STREET,
Oppasite Notre Dave Sawings Bande, Quebec,
L. P. V, respectfully calls the attention of the public and tourists in particular to his large and splendid collection of Quebec Views, and solicits a visit to his gallery.
TOSEPH P. LEBEL, Dealer in
FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROFI. SIONS.
Champlain Market Place.
QUEBEC.
M 3imber,
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONER, No. 42, St. Peter St., Quebes.
Account Books of every desirable pattern on hand and made to order on the shortest notice.
L
J. BROWN \&CO., PROPRIETORS.
Offlee:-No. 18, St. Pkter streser, QUEBEC.

## JEWELLERY, \&C.

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PEPSINE, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globlles.
PANCREATIC EMUISION AND PANCREATINE, in Powder; containing the aetive principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fact is effected
PANCREATINE COD LIVFR OIL. In Half-pints and in Quart Tins.
CHLORAL HYDRATE CAKE AND CRYSTALS (NEW SEDATIVE).
CHLORODINE (MORsox's), the miversally 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.
GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.
SHIPPING ORDERS EXEGUTED WHWH GARE AND DESPATCH.
SILVER MIEDAL AW ARDED, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, JUROR, 1862,
For Milisoneses and Mociern Four Mill Machinery
ADDRESS

## CIARKE and DUNHAM,

colonial engineers.
Patentees of the Millstone Balance, Proprietors of Lieurain's Needle Lubricator Patent 48 MARK LANE, LONDON.
Indents through any Merchant in the Principal Towns in Eturope and the Colonies.

## Seymeur's Straw Bottle Envelopes.

Shipped in Eight Gross Canvass Packages at 6s 6 d per gross, or forwarded for packing empty Bottles, or Wines and Ales for Shipment. They save freight, breakage, \&c., and re-sell on arriving. Established 15 years. Lole manufac turer.

THOS WHITEHEAD.
37 Eastcheap, London, E.C.


ROWLAND＇S MACASSAR OIL．
This elegant and fragrant Oil possosses oxtraordinary properties for promoting the growth．restoring，preserving，and beatifying tho hainath hith．price is．61．，Ts．，10s． 61 ．equal to four small，and 21s．per Eoitle．

## ROWLAND＇S KALYDOR，

This Oriental Botanical Preparation realizes a HEALTHY PLPITY of Complexion， and a sofmess and a delicacr of skin．Sothins，Contins ant puritying，it eradicates all cutaneous Erumions，Freckles，Tan，and Discolorations．Price 4；6l．and S；6．1．per Botule．

ROWLAND＇S ODONTO，OR PEARL DENTIFRICE．
Compounded of Orientai Ingredients－it imparts a Pearl－ike whiteness to the Teeth， eradicates Tartar and Soots of imeipient demy，stremghtoms the Gums，and gives a plea－ sing fraspance to the Brearth．Price 2s．91．per Box．
So＇d by Chemist；and Bazad．Dea＇ers at every station in Indix．

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## IMPCRTER AND DEALER IN

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## Fancy Goods，de．

78 KING STREET，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．ST．JOHN，N．B．

A few doors below the Rothesay Hotel，and nearly opposite the Waverley．

Clocks，Watches，Jewellery and Nautical Instruments carefully repaired and warranted．Old Gold and Silver bought or exchanged for new．

## PLATIISBURGH NURSERIEN.

## FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, VINES, \&c.:

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOJSEBERRIES, STRA BERRIES \&e., in great variety. asparagus roots and rhubarb.
ADIRONDAC GRAPE VINES, AND THIRTY OTHER VARIETIES OF THE MOST EARLY AND HARDY, SUITABLE TO THE NORTH.

FOREIGN GRAPES FOR VINERIES in great variety. ORNAMENTAL

TREES, HEDGE PLAN'SS, FLOWERING, SHRUBS, NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITA, dc., \&e., HARDY GARDEN ROSES.

## GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS:

CARNATIONS, ROSES, VERBENAS, BOURARDIAS, BEGONIAS, LANTANAS, GERANIUMS, FUCHIAS, \&c,, \&c., \&c.,
roses-Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea China; Moss, Noisette, Climbing, Damask, \&c. HOT-BED PLANTS in their Season:
Consisting of TOMATOES, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, PEPPER, MELONS, \&e., in great variety.

Nursery Grounds fronting on Cornelia St. W. H. BAILEY,

PLATTISBURGH, N. Y.

## PRICHS:

iv ATIVE GRAPE VINES.


> FRUIT TREES \& o.

Apples-Standards-3 years-30e each, per $\mid$ Pears-Standards-2 and 8 years- 75 c $1,000, \$ 25$. 50 en
Do Dwarfs- 3 year- 50 c each, Pears-Dwarfs-2 and 3 years- 75 c each, Plums-Standards-2 years-75 c each. RASPBERRIES-All the Old Varieties, $\$ 1$ per doz., \$4 per 100
RASPBERRIES-Philadelphia, Clark, and Mammoth Cluster, $\$ 1.50$ per doz.
BLACKBERRIES-Wilson's, Early, and Kittatinny, $\$ 1.50$ per doz. STRAWBERRIES-All desirable kinds, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$ per 100.
ASPALAGUS RUUTS-Giant, 1 year, $\$ 1$ pèr $100 ; 2 \$ 1.50$ per 100. ASPARAGUS ROOTS-Conover's Collossal, 1 year, $\$ 2$ per 100. HEDGE PLANTS-Buckthorn, 1 year, $\$ 1.00$ per 100 . HEDGE PLANTS-Honey, Locust, 1 year, $\$ 1.00$ per 100
ROSEA-Bourbon, Hybrid, China, Perpetuals, Moss, Tea, Noisette, Climabing, \&c., in variety.
GREEN-HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS AT LOW PRICES.
Send for Catalogues. No Stamps required. I pay my own Postage. Persons ordering but few Vines may receive them securely packed by Mail Prepaid, if not over 4 pounds, or by Express.

## INSURANCE DEPOSITS.

List of Insurance Companies licensed to do business in Canada, under the Act respecting Insurance Companies, ( 33 Viot. Cap. 48, pablished in accordance with the 23 rd section ther eof :

Name of the Company and its General
The' कtna Insurance Co.,Robert Wood, General Agent, Montreal.
The Ætna Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn, S. Pedlar \& Co., General Agonts, Montreal........................
The Agricultural In. Co., Henry Cline, General Agent, Kingston.............. The Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canad a, D. C.Mas-
donald, Secretary, London, Ont...... donald, Secretary, London, Ont....... The Andes Insurance Co., of Cincin-
nati, F. B. Beddome, General Agent, London
 Albany, N. Y., H. C. Allen, General Agent, Brantford..................... $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The British America Assurance Co. of } \\ \text { Toronto, T. W. Birchall, Managing }\end{array}\right\}$ Director, Toronto.
The Briton Medical and General Life Association, London, England, James B. M. Chipman, Manager, Montreal. The Canada Life Assurance Co.Hamilton, A. G. Ramsay, Manager, HamilThe Commercial Ünion Assuranoe Co. of London, Eng., Morland, Watson \& Co.. General Agents, M ontreal
The Confederation Life Association of Canada, Wm. McCabe, Manager, Toronto..............................
The Connecticut Mutual Life Ins, Co. of Hartford, Conn, Robt. Wood,
General Agent, Montreal.............
General Agent, Montreal.............
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Co., David Higgins, Secretary, Toronto.. The Equitable Life Ass. Society of the United States, N. Y. R. W. Gale, Manager, Montreal....................
The Guardian Fire and Life Ass. Co., London, Eng., T.R. Simms \& George Denholm, General Agents, Montreal.
The Hartford Eire Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn., Robert Wood, General $\Delta$ gent,
Montreal...................................
The Imperial Insurance Co., London. England, Rintonl Bros., General Agents, Montreal
The Isolated Risk Fire Insurance Co. of Canada, John Maughan, Jr., General Agent, Toronto.
The Lanoashire Ins. Co., Wm. Hobbs, General Agent, Montreal.
The Life Association of Sootland, Peter Wardlaw, Chiof Agent, Montreal....
The Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., G. F. C. Smith, Secretary, Montroal
The London Assurance Corporation of England, Romeo H. Stephens, General Agent, Montreal
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co., Thomas Simpson, General Agent, Montreal
The Mutual Life Association of Oanada, William Power, Aotuary and Secretary, Toronto
The National Life In. Co. of the U. S. of America, Livingston, Moore \& Co, General Agents, Toronto..............


| Agen | Depos | ty | Description of insurance business for which Licensed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$100,000 U.S. gold |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Co., Macdougall it Davidson, Genc al Agent, Montreal |  |  |  |
| The Northern Assuranee Co. of Lendon and Aberdeen, Taylor Bros. General | \$100,000; viz: \$85,8:33 cash, \$12,167 Canada | Can |  |
| The Phonix Fire Assurance Co. of London, England, Gillespie Moffatt \& Co., General Acents. Montreal. | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 100,297 ; ~ v i z: ~ \\ 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Canadian policy hoders | Fire. |
| The Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn. A. P. Bethune, | ds | Policy holders | Life. |
| The Provincial Ins. Co. of Canada, Arthur, Haryey, Manager, Toronts, |  |  |  |
| The Quebec Fire Assuranc |  |  |  |
| The Queen Fire and |  |  |  |
| M. Forbes, General |  |  |  |
| The Retiance Mutual England, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| The Scottish Amicabl Jas. Nelson, Genera |  | Policy hold generally |  |
| The Scottish Fire 1ns, Co., (Limited) Oswald Bros., General Agents, Mon treal |  |  | Fire. |
| The Scottis |  |  |  |
| The Scottish Provident wald Bros., General A |  | ana |  |
| The Senttish Provincial Assurance Co., Geo. Wm. Ford, Secretary, Montreal. | $\$ 150,789$; viz : $\$ 100,313$ cash, and $\$ 50,446 \mathrm{Ca}$ | Canadian po- |  |
| Standard Life Assurance Co., I. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal |  |  |  |
| The Star Life Ass. Society of Eng A. W. Lauder, General Trea Toronto |  |  |  |
| The Sun Mutual Life Ins. Co. of treal, M. H. Gault, Managin rector, Montreal. |  |  | Lif |
| The Traveller Conn., T. E Montreal |  | Policy holders generally. | i- |
| The Union Mutua Maine, B.R.Cor St. John, N. B. |  | Policy holders generally | Life. |
| The Western Asc. Co. of Toronto, 1 Haldan, Secretary, Toronto |  |  | Fire and In land Marin |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1.-The following Post Ofire عavings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during che 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-Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office, which is must 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 Quebee, samia, Brockrille, or any place which may be convenient to him. whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.
7.- Each depositor is supplied with a PassBook, 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 Postmister 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 atnount, payable at whatever Saving 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, an I the interest is added to the principal on the 30 th J une 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 Pustmaster General in relation to their deposits.
10.-The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applisations, 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 L st:-
Post Office. Post Office.

## Acton Vale

Albion
Alexandria
Almonte
Amherstburg
Angus
Arkona
Arnprior
Arthir
Aurora
Aylmer, Tast Aylmer. West Ayr
Barrie
Bayfield
Beamsville
Beauharnois
Beaverton
Belleville
Berlin
Berthie.I
Blairton Bond Head
Bothwell.
Bowmanville
Bracebridge
Bradford
Brampton
Brantford
Bridgewater
Bright
Brighton
Brockviile
Brooklin
Buckinghim
Campbellitord
Cannington
Carleton Place
'ayuga
Chambly Canton
Chatham, West
Chelsea
Chippawa
Clarksburg
Clifton
Clinton
Coaticook
Cobourg
Colborne
Coldwater
Collingwood
Compton Cookstown
Cornsal 1
Creemore
Danville
Dingle
Dundas
Dunnville
Jurham
Elora
Erin
Exeter
Fergus
Kingal
Trelishsburg
Galt
Gananoque
Garafraxa
Georgetown
Georgina
Goderich
Granbs
Grimsby
Guelph
Hamilton

Hastings
Hawkesbury
Hespeler
Hull
Huntinsdon
Ingersoll
Inverness
Iroquois
Joliette
Keene
Kemptrille
Kinudrdine
Kingston
Kingsville
Knowiton
Lachine
Lachute
Lanark
Laprairie
L'Assomption
Leeds
Lennoxville
Levis
Lindsay
Listowel
London
L'Orignal
Lucan
Lucknow
Lyn
Madoc
Manchester
Markham
Meatord
Melbourne
Merrickville
[Millbrook
Mille Roches
Milton, West
Montmagny
Montreal
Morpeth
Morrisburg
Mount Brydges
Mount Forest
Murray Bay
Napance,
Newboro'
Newburgh
Newbury
Neweastle
New Edinburgh
New Hamburg
Newmarket
Niagara
Norwich
Noiwood
Oakville
Odessa
Orl Springs
Omemee
Onslow
Orangeville
Orillia
Orono
Oshawa
Ottawa
Owen sound
Paisle
Pakenham
Paris
Pembroke
Penetanguishene
Perth
Peterboro
Petrulea


# (ind <br> Department of Marine \& Fisheries, 

## FISHERIES BRANCH.

## Ottawa, 1st January, 1872.

DUBLIC 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 persons conoerned 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.
Angitng 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) Thout with NUTE 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 let May to 30th September in Ontario.
Fishing for Whitefish, with nets or other apparatus is forbidden between the 19th Novomber and 1st Ilecember in Ontario and Quebec, nor is it lawtul to catch this fish with Seines between the 30th May and 1st August in Ontario, and 31st July and 1st Deeember in Quebec.
Fishing for Bass, Pickerel; (Dore) and Maskinongr is forbidden between the 1st and 24th of May in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.
Fishing by means of nets or 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 a pplications 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


## The Capital of the Dominion

 ANDAND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Bivcarkide e omaw AND
CANADA CENTRAL
R A I L W A Y S.

Tin Cheapest and best Route between Ottawa, and all Points East and West.

Close Connections made with the Grand Trunk Railway, and THROUGH TICKETS issued to all Important Points on that Route.

SLEEPING CARS are now run from TORONTO to OTTAWA, without change.

GRAIN and other FREIGHT sent THROUGH between OTTAWA and ALL POINTS on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, without Transhipment.
H. ABBOTT, Managing Director.

## EAGLE FOUNDRY.



## GEORGE BRUSH,

24 to 34 King and Queen Streets, Montreal.
$\qquad$

## STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, HOISTING ENGINES, STEAM PUMPS,

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.

DIWSON BROTHERS, 55 ta 59 St. James Street, Montreal, Wholesale and Retail BOOKSELI,ERS AND STATIONERS,
Dealers in British and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines; in Engravings, Lithographs and Drawings; in Artists' Materials, and in all goods connected with the
Boorselling and Stationery Trades.
Publishers of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, of all the works of the Geological Survey of Canada, the Canadian Naturalist, and the Medical Journal, and of other works relating to the B. N. A. Provinces.
Their Fine Art Gailery is always open.
New Publications will be found on their counters immediately after publication.

DYMANS, CLARE \& CO.,
Established 1843 , WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Manufacturers of Linseed Oil, Importers of Foreign Drugs, Painters colors, Oils and Dry Stuffs, Plaster Paris and Land Plaster,
382, 384 \& 386 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

TTHE NEW \& IMPROVED
1 TURKISH OR ROMAN BATHS,
110 St. Monique. between Dorchester \& Cathcart Sts.,
Hours.-Gentlemen : 6 to 8 a m. ; 1 to 9 p.m. Ladies: 10 to $12 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$.

## oustoms-dmpartuental circulars.

The following circulars were issued during 1871 :
Circular No. 82 requests Collectors of Customs to make inquiries into and promptly report all manifestations of cattle disease.

Circular No. 83 relates to form of Cash Book and mode of making returns by SubCollectors.

Circular No. 84 refers to the Sick Mariners fund and Harbour Police dues, and states that Circular 57 was intended to exemptall vessels engaged in the Coasting Trade, whether between one Province of the Dominion and another, or between several ports in one Province, and to make the taxes in question applicable only to vessels arriving from any port or place, without the limits of the Dominion. Vessels having Coasting Licenses are not liable to the said charges.

Circular No. 85 transmits the Sick and Distressed Mariners' Act, and recalls Circular. 84, which erroneously exempts Inter-Provincial Coasting vessels.

Circular 86 transmits forms of declaration and certificate for importers of Machinery, entitled to exemption of duty, under the Act 34 Victoria, cap. 10 . Said forms are as follow :-

IMPORTERS DECLARATION.
I.
the Importer of the Machinery following, viz:-
do hereby declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, no machinery of the description hereinabove described is manufactured in Canada, and that the said machinery is imported to be used in the.. $\qquad$
am the proprietor (or one of the proprietors).
Sworn before me at.
this.
MACHINISTS' OR MANUFACTURERS' CERTIFICATE.
We, the undersigned.
 believe, that no machinery of the deserifty that we have reason to believe, and do verily and above by him described, is manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

Severally sworn before me, at.
this................. day of.
It exempts vessels in Ontario from
Circular No. 87 applies to Province of Ontario only duty for the Sick and Distressed Mariner's Fund.

Circular No. 88 is as follows:-
Customs Departanent, Ottawa, 16th October, 1871.
SIR,-A different mode of weighing Cigars for duty appearing to exist at the several Ports of Entry in the Dominion, it has been considered advisable that, with a view to uniformity, the weights of Cigars should be ascertained by the selection of two lots of ten (10) boxes each, of every brand-a practice which is now tollowed at the Port of Montreal, and which is found to give satisfaction to importers. Jou will therefore conform to this Rule.
I am, sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. B JUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.
Circular No. 89 requests a return, shewing the rank, name of oftices, or other employê, CREED, NATIONALITY and salary of the severalofficers and other employês in the Customs to be laid before the House of Commons.

Circular No. 90.
Customs Department, Ottawa, 3rd November, 1871.
SIr, - I beg leave to call your attention to the 33rd Victoria. Cap. 9, Section 22, in regard to Fees to be collected for Coasting Lieenses, and reporting of Vessels Inwards and Outwards; and as it appears that some Ports have not accounted for such collections, by designatihg in their accounts the amounts so collected under their respective heads, I have to request that you will be good enough to prepare a statement, shewing the number of Licenses issued, and number of Entrances and Clearances made at your Port, upon which the Fees were collected, the amount so collected, .. id in what manner it has been accounted for. You will transmit such Statement to this Office, with the least possible delay, for the year ending 30 th June last. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

Circular No. 91.
Custons Department, Ottawa, 6th November, 1871.
Sir,-His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, having had under consideration certain communications regarding the admission of "Corn Flour," and other kinds of Starch imported into this Dominion, under disguised names to evade the Specific Duty, I have it in command to acquaint you that His Excellency, has been pleased to order and direct that duty be levied on all sucharticles as on Stareh, and you will, therefore, govern yourself accordingly, and collect the Specific Duty thereon. I am, sir, your obedient servant, K. S. M. BUÚUHETTE, Commissioner of Customs

Circular No. 92 transmits copy of a letter addressed to the Collector of Montreal, which is as follows :

SIR, -The Department Custons Departuent, Ottawa, 6th November, 1871, are - The Department having carefully examined the correspondence and papers regarding a cargo of "Sugar-House Molasses," imported by Messrs, Tiffin Brothers, does not besitate coming to the conclusion that the article in question is legally subject to the duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of a cent per 1 b . The Certificate of the President of the "Long Island Sugar Refinery" appears conclusive upon this polnt, since it establisues in expres, words that the article is made (or manufactured) from "Molasses. It m?itis not whet yer from " Raw Porto Rico,'.or "Raw Cuba Molasses.

The a mission that it is whoily made "from Molasses," leads to the natural inference tast the product is not simply "Molasses," which by the terms of the tariff would alone entitle the article to the lower duty. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOU. CHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

## dands in duanitoba and the dyoth atest.

SURVEYS.
The Dominion lands are surveyed according to the following system, which, for simplicity and uniformity, and further for affording facility of communication is believed to be superior to any other in the known world.

The lands are first iaid out into blocks of 12 miles square, by North and South and East and West lines, the out lines of each block being marked off in the survey. Monuments, every mile and half-mile.

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

The lands in such Block are then ready for settlement.
The principle of Surveys is nearly the same as that adopted in the United States, the only dlfference (but at the same time an important one) being that whereas in the latter, no provision is made for Highways to facilitate public travel the roads being subsequently laid out and established by Municipal authority, the strip of land required in each case being taken out of the area of the land as sold or granted, a process almost invariably resulting in litigation and hard feeling between the promoters of the road and the owners whose land it crosses; in the Dominion Surveys a munificent dedication of land has been made by the Government for a system of public highways by laying out at the time of the Survey between all townships and sections, Roads, each one and a halt chains or 99 feet in wldth.

Thus it will be seen that by the Canadian method, without encroaching on the surveyed lands, the whole country is divided into a net work of public roads, 99 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles every mile; giving every quarter section or farm of 160 acres a roadway of the width mentioned on two of its adjoining sides; such a magnificent system of highways for public travel, it is confidently asserted, has no parallel in any other country.

LAND REGULATIONS.
The conditions on which the lands are sold or granted may be summarized as fol-lows-that is to say:

1. Vacant lands open for settlement will be sold at the rate of one dollar per acre, cash, but no sale of more than a single section, or 640 acres, will be made to any one person.
2. Any man above the age of 21 years who may build a dwelling upon and inhabit and improve, in his own person any quarter section or smaller quantity of land, will have the right of pre-emption thereto, and having duly entered the same with the Land Officer, and being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, may obtain a patent therefor, upon paying the price of such Land.

The claimant in such case must, however, previous to entering his application have made affidavit before the Land Officer that he had not previously exercised this right of preemption, and further furnish, by his own affidavit together with the testimony of two credible Witnesses proof to the said officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of prcemption right, prior to the issuing of the Patent will be recognized by the Government.
3. Any person 2I years of age may be entered for a quarter section or less quantity of ind for a free homestead and by a continuous residence thereon for three years and not having alienated the same or any part thereof and being at the time a British subject by birth or naturalization will be entitled to a Crown deed for the same.

Entry for a homestead consists in the applicant making affidavit and filing the same with the Land Officer that he is 21 years of age or over; that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit and for the purposes of actual settlement, and on paying the said Officer the sum of $\$ 10.00$, for which he will receive a receipt from the officer, he will be at liberty to enter for the land specified.

Should the settler abandon the land entered by him or should he assign or transfer the same within three years of the date of settlement thereon, his claim will be cancelled and the land will revert to the Crown. Having once abandoned or assigned a claim, a person cannot enter thereafter for a homestead.

A person who has been duly entered for a homestead may at any time within the 3 ycars obtain a patent for the same on paying the pre-emption price thereof, and proving settlement and cultivation from the date of payment; and, on the other hand a settlo. on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right siabstituted therefor.
4. (Squatting Rights.) Settlers who may have squatted on land as yet unsurveyed in good faith to make homes for themselves and families, will have the exclusive right to enter at the land office, either for preemption or as a free homestead, a quarter section (or tract equal in area thereto) embracing the same.

Such entry must however be made within 3 months after the land is surveyed, and parties who may have so squatted will be obliged to conform to the survey made.

## RESERVATIONS.

5. The following lands are reserved from the operation of the foregoing regulations, that is to say:
6. The lands allotted by transfer to the Hudson Bay Company.
7. Lands reserved for Schools.
8. Wood lands set apart for supplying settlers with building material, fuel and fencing, and pine lands.
9. Lands selected as the sites of towns or villages.
10. Lands actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade.
11. Mineral lands and Mill sites.
12. At any time after the first of May 1874, the Governor in Council may, subject to rights then existing, withdraw from the operation of the conditions above set forth land to the width of three full townships on each side of the line finally adopted for the Pacific Railway and may also terminate the free Homestead system as above set forth.

Department of Secretary of State of Canada,
Dominion Lands Branch.

## INDEX.





## ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

## IMMIGRATION.

At page 166, art. Immigration, at the end of the fifth paragraph of second column, for 24,019 read 24,706 ; and two paragraphs lower down read 12,765 instead of 21,765 for the number of immigrants who announced their intention to settle in Canada in 1868.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK\&.

In the statement of Govt. Savings Banks, page 227, for the Bank at St. John, in second column for $\$ 900$ read $\$ 35,505.90$ for interost paid or credited; and for amount on deposit on June 30, 1871, for $\$ 678,766.13$ read $\$ 713,-$ 372.03.

In the same statement in the Bank at Halifax in the second column of figures for $\$ 34$,810.70 read $\$ 34,848.47$; in the third column for $\$ 304,089.81$ read $\$ 30+4220.91$; in the fourth column for $\$ \$ 35,056.33 \mathrm{read} \$ 335,048.55$; and in the fifth column for $\$ 943,340.88$ read $\$ 894,971.88$. This last item has been reduced in consequence of a transfer to Savings Bank suspence account of $\$ 50,013.28$, and of $\$ 8,355.72$ interest thereon to Consolidated Fund.

Readers of Year. Book are requested to write these corrections in ink on the margin.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTRY:

A new local ministry has been formed in British Columbia, consisting of the following gentlemen:-J. F. McCreight, Attorney-General and Promier; A. R. Robertson, Provincial Decretary ; H.' Holbrook, Chief Commissioner of Land and Works.

SENATORS.
Manitoba.-Hon. M. A. Girard, Prov. Treas., Winnipeg; Hon. John Sutherland, M. P. P. Kildonan.

British Columbia.-Hon. R. W. W. Carroll, M. D. ; Hon. C. F. Cornwall, Asheroft; Hon. W. J. McDonald, Victoria.

Quebec.-Hon. A. Chaussegros DeLery, for Lauzon-Residence, Quebec.

## ONTARIO MINIETRY.

Since these sheets went through Press a new Ministry has been formed in Ontario, namely:-

President of the Council, without Portf) lin, Mr. Blake; Minister of Agriculture, Public Works and Emigration, Mr. McKellar; Provincial Secretary, Mr. Gow ; Attorney General. Mr. Crooks; Treasurer, Mr. McKenzie; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Scott. Speaker-Mr. Currie.


[^0]:    NOTICE-Back numbers of the Year Book, may be obtained on application to Le publishers, containing a continuous record of public events in Canada for the last six years.

    Any Advertisement ${ }^{2}$ sent to the Year Bcok, 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 ii will obtain one clear year's insertion.
    jes From having a larger circulation than any other publication in the Dominion, oxtending to all parts, it offers the greatest advantages toadvertisers.

[^1]:    YEAR BOUK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1872.

[^2]:    (*) At Woodstock, Ontario, observations of temperature have been taken for several months at equal intervals of three hours, a labor hitherto performed it 110 other station but Halifax. Woodstock, therefore, though not Yet subsidized, is included among the chier stations.

[^3]:    One of the uses rf Tolle III is to sunply from liss frenuent observationen at the same corrections to the monthiy means derived station in other years, so as 40 mandor them

[^4]:    * 7 a.m., 2 p.m., and 9 p.m., have been adopted for many years by the Smithsonian Institation.

[^5]:    * Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional \& c. per letter.
    $\dagger$ Letters can be registered to Shanghae, and Yokohama, only.
    $\$ 10 \mathrm{c}$. if forwarded unpaid.
    $\ddagger$ Letters for Bermuda, British and Foreign West Indies, when sent in iho montily mails from Halifax Postage is 12 c . 1 er $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
    NOTE.-West India Mails are desi atcbed for Havara ard the West Irdirs every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, Wesi II dies and. Iiriail on

[^6]:    tons, Work: of Arl and Literaturc. Mans Jrints, Photosraphs, Paper Yellum, Parchanant; they may be written, frinten, or plain, or any mlxture tho throc. Jook I'ackots must bo open at both ends or toth sides. Printer' Proof and Copy Millitary Returns Statements conlaining Figires and Signatures, Returns, Deads, Legal Papers, and all such things
    

[^7]:    With respect to the combined circulation of Bank and Dominion Notes as compared with the year before and previous years, the
    last year shows very remarkable increase. We subjoin the statement for the last fiscal year:-

[^8]:    Y
    OUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
    Corner of Rideau and King Streets, Eistablished in 1861.
    Mrs. J. H. MAHON, ............... Principal.

