## TH2 <br> YBAR BOOK <br> AND AWMANAC OF <br> CANADA <br> 1873

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## FOR 1873.

## SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

突 Any Advertisement sent to the Year Book, not received in time for the first -dition, will be inserted in all subsequent edilions of this year, and in the first edition of next year, so that it will obtain one clear year's insertion.
From having a larger circulation than any other publication in the Dominion, extending to all parts, it offers the greatest advantages to advertisers.
Treo The Year Book has also a large circulation in Great Britain, the United States and distant colonies of the Empire.
fer Price 25 Cents. Allowance made to the trade. All orders for Year Books will be despatched in the order received.
Back n'mbers of the Fear. Fook may be obtained on application to the publishers, containing a continuous record of public events in Canada for the last seven years.


## Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anntyersaries, \&c.

| New Year's Day | Ja |
| :---: | :---: |
| Epiphany. |  |
| Septuagesima Sunday | Feb. |
| Quinquagesima Shrove Sunday |  |
| Ash Weduesday. |  |
| St. David | March |
| Quadragesima-1st Sun. in Lent. |  |
| St. Patrick | ، |
| Annunciation-Lady Day | " |
| Palm Sunday | April |
| Good Friday. |  |
| Easter Sunday | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Low Sunday. |  |
| St. George | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Rogation Sun | May |
| Ascension Day-Holy Thursday |  |
| Birth of Queen Victoria. | " |
| Pentecost-Whit Sunday | June |
| Trinity Sunday |  |
| Corpus Christi |  |
| Accession of Queen Victoria | 6 |
| Froclamation. | " |
| St. John Hapt.-Midsummer Day | " |
| St. Peter and St. Paul. | " |
| Dominion Day..... | July |
| St. Michael-Michaelmas Day. | Sept. |
| Birth of Prince of Wales. | Nov. |
| St. Andrew. |  |
| 1st Sunday in Advent | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Conception of the Virgin Mary. | Dec. |
| St. Thomas. |  |
| Ohristmas Da | ' |
| St. John the Evangelist | ، |

## Calendar.

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 corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of ising are the same as those used for setting, but with the signs changed. In strictness two corrections for longitude are required: one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that elapses between her rising (or setting) at stations in different longitudes. and the other due to the change in the moon's declination during the same interval.
The average value of the first of these corrections is about 2 m ., to be added for each hour, or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the meridian ( 4 h .46 m .); the correction being subtracted, when the place is east of the central meridian.
The correction due to the change in the moon's declination may be disregarded.
The last column in each month on pp. 6, 7 . 8 , shews the time to which a watch should be set, when the sun is due Sonth, or when the shadow falls on the noon mark of a sun dial.
The times of rising and setting of the sun and moon on pp. $6,7, \delta$, without modification, will serve with sufficient exactness for Halifax, Montreal, and Ottawa; and by the rules already given they may bi adapted to all other stations. On pp. 9, $10,11,12,13,14$ sperial tables are atso given, shewing the local civil times at which the sun and moon rise and set at Toronto and Fort Garry-two extreme stations as regards latitude.

## The Planets.

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

The following are the dates at which she reaches certain remarkable points in her course:
February 22, greatest elongation $46^{\circ} 30^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$.; March 7, in perihelion; March 30 greatest brilliancy ; April 13, stationary; May 5, inferior con unction with the Sun; May 18, conjunction with Mercury, Venus $3^{\circ} 5^{\prime} 5^{\prime} \mathrm{N}^{\prime}$, of Mercury; June 10, at greatest brilliancy; June 27, in aphelion; July 14 greatest elongation, $45^{\circ} 38^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$.; September 9 conj. with Uranus, Venus $0^{\circ} 54^{\prime}$ S.; Oct. 14 conj. With Jupiter, Venus $0^{\circ} 21^{\prime}$ N.; Oct. 17 perihelion.
Mars.-January 17, quadrature; March 21 stationary; April 27 opposition to Sun Jume 7, stationary; Aug. 11, quadrature? Nov. 16, perihelion; Nov. 19, conj. with Saturn, Mars $1^{10} 8^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Juptrer.-Feb. 14, opposition to Sun; April 17, stationary; May 12, quadrature; Sent. 4, conj. with Sun; Sept. 14, conj. with Mercury. Jupiter $0^{\circ}{ }^{\prime} 4^{\prime}$ S. ; Oct. 14, conj. with Venus, Jupiter $0^{\circ} 21^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.
Saturn.-Jan. 13, conj. with Sum; Jan. 29, conj. with Mercury; Saturn 10 21' N.; April 22, quadrature; May 12, stationary; July 21, opposition to Sun ; Sept. 29, stationary; Oct. 19, quadrature.
Urants. - Jan. 23, opposition to Sun; April 18, stationary ; April 21, quadrature; July 2, conj. with Mercury, Uranus $1^{\circ} 32^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$.; July 28, conj. with Sun; Nov. 2, quadrature; Nov. 15 , stationary.

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


## Eclipses.

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

1. Iotal Eclipse of the Moon, May 11, partly visible in Canada.
The following table shews the local astro-
nomical times at which such phases as are visible occur at different stations; the blank spaces indicating that the Moon at the corresponding stations will set at or before the time when. the phase occurs.


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


$\because:$



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

CALendar calculated for Lat. $45^{\circ}$ N. Long. 4 h . $46 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{W} .-1873$.




Calendar－Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon．

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Calendar calculated for Toronto and Fort Garrv.-1873.

| Day of the Week. | MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | APRIL. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Toronto, lat. $48^{\text {a }} 39^{\prime} N$. |  |  |  | Fort Garry, lat. $49^{\circ} 53^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Be } \\ & \text { BN } \\ & \text { A§ } \end{aligned}$ | Toronto, lat. $43^{\prime \prime} 39 \times \mathrm{N}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { rises } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { sets. } \end{aligned}$ | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | Sun riscs. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. |  | Nun rises. | Sun set.s. | Moon rises. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Moon } \\ & \text { sets. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nun } \\ & \text { rises. } \end{aligned}$ | Surn set.s. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mfon } \\ & \text { rists. } \end{aligned}$ | Moッn sets. |
|  |  | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h.m. | h.m. | h. m. | h. m. |  | h m . | h. mb. | h. m. | h.m. | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~m}$ | h. m. | h m . | h.m. |
| Tunsday. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 541 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 27 \\ 4 & 7\end{array}$ | 759 | 1143 | 530 | 681 | 738 | A. M. |
| Wermesida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 589 | 6) 6 | 8 87 | A. M. | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 633 | 810 | 01.3 |
| Thursclay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 537 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 20 \\ 6\end{array}$ | $9 \% 9$ | 045 | 539 | 6 \% 35 | 854 | 129 |
| Friclay . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | $5: 35$ | 6.30 | ${ }^{1} 11170$ | 145 | 5.30 | 6.36 | (1) 45 | 221 |
| Caturday | 1 | 636 | 549 | 813 | 912 | 643 | 542 | 812 | 920 | 5 | 534 | $6: 32$ | 1112 | 233 | 528 | 638 | 1041 | : 07 |
| GuNDAY | 2 | 634 | 550 | 836 | 1027 | 641 | 511 | 830 | 1042 | 6 | 5.32 | 6.33 | P. 11 | 312 | 525 | 639 | 115 | 319 |
| Monclay. | 3 | 6 33 | 552 | 902 | 1140 | 639 | 54.5 | 850 | A. M. | 7 | 530 | $6: 37$ | 117 | 343 | 523 | 641 | P. 5i | 409 |
| Turasayy. | 4 | 631 | ${ }^{5} 53$ | 931 | A. M. | 637 | 547 | 913 | 001 | 8 | 523 | 6 5 | - 20 | 411 | ¢ 21 | 642 | 207 | 430 |
| Wednosda | 5 | 629 | 554 | 10 0t | 051 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 35 \\ 6\end{array}$ | $5 \begin{array}{ll}5 & 48 \\ 5 & 518\end{array}$ | 940 | 118 | 9 | 527 | 6.39 6.37 | 363 | 438 | 5111 | 641 | 315 | 417 |
| Thurstay | 6 | 627 | 555 | 1043 | 158 | 633 | 550 | 1016 | 230 | 10 | 525 | 637 | 196 | 453 | 517 | 645 | 421 | 502 |
| Friday | 8 | 626 | 557 | 11.30 | 259 | 630 | 552 | 1106 | 333 | 11 | 523 | 6.39 | 5319 | 512 | 515 | 647 | 533 | 516 |
| Maturday | 8 | 624 | 558 | P. 21 | 351 | 628 | 553 | 1155 | 425 | 12 | 521 | 640 | 631 | 532 | 513 | 647 | 6 13 | ¢ 30 |
| SUNTAY | 9 | 622 | 559 | 122 | 435 | 626 | 585 | 12. 56 | 507 | 13 | $\cdots 20$ | 611 | 741 | 552 | 511 | (6)50 | 756 | is 45 |
| Mondar. | 10 | 620 | 600 | 224 | 511 | 6.4 | 557 | 203 | 539 | 14 | 515 | 642 | 850 | 615 | 509 | 652 | 911 | 608 |
| Tresday | 11 | 619 | 602 | 32 | 540 | 622 | $55 \times$ | 311 | 603 | 15 | 516 | 643 | 1002 | 6.12 | 507 | 6.53 | 1029 | 621 |
| Wednesda | 12 | 617 | 601 | 431 | 606 | 620 | 610 | 420 | 623 | 16 | 515 | 645 | 1113 | 716 | 505 | 6.55 | 1115 | 65 |
| Thursday | 13 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 15 \\ 6\end{array}$ | 601 | 534 | $6{ }_{6} 27$ | 618 | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 01 \\ 6 & 0\end{array}$ | 528 | 640 | 17 | 513 | 6 6 16 | A M. | 7.57 8 | 503 | 659 | A M. | 78 |
| Friday ... | 14 | 613 | 605 | 636 | 647 | ${ }_{6} 15$ | 608 | 686 | 655 | 18 | 511 | ${ }_{6}^{6} 47$ | 025 | 859 | 501 | 658 | 05.5 | 820 |
| Saturday. | 15 | 611 | 606 | 740 | 707 | 613 | 605 | 745 | 708 | 19 | 510 | 648 | 119 | 954 | 459 | 659 | 154 | 19 25 |
| GUNDAY | 16 | 610 | 608 | 844 | 726 | 611 | 606 | 855 | 723 | 20 | 508 | 619 | 208 | 1106 | 457 | 701 | $\because 20$ | 1042 |
| Monday. | 17 | 608 | 609 | 951 | 747 | 609 | 608 | 1008 | 789 | 21 | 507 | 651 | 248 | P. 34 | 45.5 | 703 | 314 | P. 06 |
| Tonesday | 18 | 606 | 610 | 1100 | 811 | 607 | 609 | 1122 | 757 | 22 | 505 | 652 | 321 | 114 | 458 | 701 | 310 | 132 |
| Wednesda | 19 | 604 | 611 | A. M. | 840 | 605 | 611 | A. M. | 8 20) | 23 | 503 | 65. | 318 | $\bigcirc 59$ | 451 | 7 OG | 401 | 254 |
| Thursday | 20 | 602 | 613 | 011 | 915 | 602 | ${ }_{6} 618$ | 039 | 8 51 <br> 9  <br> 108  | 24 | 502 | 654 | 413 | 418 | +49 4 | 707 | 419 | 420 |
| Friday | 21 | 601 | 614 | 129 2 | 1000 | 609 | 614 | 153 | 932 | 25 | 500 | 6.55 | 436 | 535 | 447 | 709 | 436 | 543 |
| Saturday.. | 22 | 559 | 615 | 225 | 1057 | 558 | 616 | 301 | 1047 | 26 | 459 | 656 | 500 | 651 | 445 | 710 | 453 | 706 |
| \&UNDAY | 23 | 557 | 616 | 323 | P. 05 | 556 | 617 | 357 | 1138 | 27 | 457 | 659 | 525 | 808 | 443 | 712 | 512 | 820 |
| Monday... | 24 | 555 | 617 | 409 | 122 | 554 | 619 | 439 | P. 60 | 28 | 456 | 659 | 585 | 422 | 441 | 713 | 536 | 950 |
| Tresday | 25 | 55 | 619 | 448 | 243 | 551 | 620 | 512 | -2 28 | 29 | 454 | 760 | 630 | 10 32 | 440 | 715 | 605 | 1104 |
| Wednesday | 26 | 552 | 620 | 520 | 401 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 49 \\ 5 & 47\end{array}$ | 622 | 536 | 353 | 30 | 453 | 701 | 712 | 1134 | 438 | 716 | 643 | A. M. |
| Thursday | 27 | 550 | 621 | 547 | 524 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 47\end{array}$ | 6 | 556 | 523 |  |  | .... | . . . . . . | . ...... | ... | . . . |  |  |
| Friday ... | $\stackrel{28}{29}$ | 548 | 622 | 611 | 643 | 54.5 | 625 | 615 | 644 |  |  |  |  |  | - . $\cdot$. |  |  |  |
| Saturday. SUNDAY | 29 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 46 \\ 5\end{array}$ | 623 | 635 | $\begin{array}{ll}8 & 01 \\ 9 & 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 43 \\ 5 & 41\end{array}$ | 627 6 6 | 641 | 758 |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| SUNDAY Monday .. | 30 31 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 44 \\ 5 & 43\end{array}$ | 624 626 | 700 727 | 917 1032 | 5 5 5 | 628 630 | 710 | 9 10 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . . . |  |  |

## Calendar-Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon.

Calendar calculated for Toronto and Fort Garry.-1873.

| Day of Week. | MAY. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | JUNE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Toronto, lat. $43^{\circ} 39^{\prime} N_{\text {, }}$ |  |  |  | Forl Garry, lat 490 53' $\boldsymbol{N}$. |  |  |  |  | Toronto, lat. $43^{\prime \prime} 39^{\prime} \mathbf{N}$. |  |  |  | Fort Garry, lat 490 53' $N$, |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sun meses. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sun } \\ & \text { sits. } \end{aligned}$ | Moon <br> rises. | Mon $s \in t s$. | $\begin{gathered} s u n \\ \text { riscs. } \end{gathered}$ | Sun se.s. | Moon rises. | Moon rets. |  | $\underset{\text { Sun }}{\substack{\text { Sun }}}$ | Sun scts. | Moon rises. | M. On sets. | Nun 7 ises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Monn seis. |
|  |  | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | lı. Tn | h.m | h mm . | h m . |  | h.m. | h.m. | lı.m | h.m. | h.m. | 1 mm . | h.m. | h.m. |
| Thirrsday | 1 | 451 | 702 | 8 | A. M. | 436 | 718 | 31 | () 08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday | 2 | 450 | 704 | 8.59 | 027 | 434 | 719 | 829 | 102 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Saturday | 3 | 449 | 705 | 959 | I 10 | 432 | 720 | 433 | 142 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢いNDAY | 4 | 447 | 706 | 1103 | 145 | 431 | 723 | 1042 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 1 | 421 | 735 | 953 | 011 | 351 | 759 | 935 | 0 03 |
| Mondiay. | 5 | 446 | 717 | $\mathrm{P}^{1} 107$ | 213 | 429 | 724 | 1152 | 235 | 2 | 4210 | 735 | 1056 | (0)40 | 35.3 | 8 (1) | 1044 | 115 |
| Tus-day | 6 | 445 | 7 l | 1 I 10 | $2: 37$ | + 27 | 725 | P.M. 1100 | 253 | 3 | 421 | 736 | $115!$ | 102 | 355 | 801 | 1152 | 115 |
| Wrelucsil | 7 | 443 | 709 | 21.3 | 25 K | 426 | 7 <br> 7 <br> 7 | - 206 |  | 4 | 419 | $7: 37$ | P1 12 | 121 | 3.54 | 80 | P. 61 | 129 |
| Fhursdity | 8 | 442 | 7111 | 317 | 217 | 421 | 7 7 | 317 | 323 | 5 | 419 | 7 7 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 10.5$ | 111 | 3.53 | 808 | 2 06\% | 113 |
| Friday ... | 9 | 441 | 712 | 421 | $3: 36$ | $42 \%$ | 7 \% 10 | 427 | 3.37 | 6 | 419 | 7 7 7 | 310 | 159 | 35:3 | 804 | 320 | 157 |
| Saturday | 10 | 440 | 713 | 528 | $35 \%$ | 421 | 731 | 540 | 351 | 7 | 418 | 739 | 415 | 220 | 353 | 805 | 431 | 212 |
| SUNDAY | 11 | 489 | 714 | 637 | 418 | 420 | 733 | 656 | 408 | 8 | 418 | 740 | 520 | 241 | 352 | 80.5 | 551 | 230 |
| Monday | 12 | 437 | 715 | 749 | 444 | 418 | 734 | S 14 | $4 \cdot 28$ | 9 | 418 | 7411 | $1{ }^{1} 42$ | -12 | 352 | 806 | 711 | 2 -2 |
| Tuesday | 13 | 436 | 7 l 1 6 | 9102 | 515 | 417 | 736 | 933 | 451 | 10 | 418 | 741 | 756 | 350 | 352 | 807 | 829 | 325 |
| Wednesday | 14 | 435 | 717 | 1012 | 551 | 415 | 737 | 1047 | 528 | 11 | 417 | 741 | 903 | 435 | 3.51 | 8188 | 9 : 9 | 407 |
| Thursday. | 15 | 434 | 718 | 1111 | 644 | 414 | 783 | 1150 | 615 | 12 | 417 | 7 12 | 10011 | 5 5 34 | 3.51 | 808 | $10: 36$ | 501 |
| Friday. | 16 | 433 | 719 | A. M. | 745 850 | 412 | 740 | A. M. | 716 | 13 | 417 | 742 | 10 18 | 643 | 351 | 809 | 1118 | 616 |
| Saturday ... | 17 | 432 | 720 | 007 | 856 | 411 | 741 | 040 | 830 | 14 | 417 | 743 | 1126 | 800 | 351 | 809 | 1119 | 7 \% |
| SUNDAY | 18 | 431 | 721 | 049 | 1013 | 410 | 742 | 117 | 951 | 15 | 417 | 743 | 1157 | 918 | 351 | 810 | A. M. | 912 |
| Monday... | 19 | 430 | 722 | 138 | 1130 | 4 (1) | 744 | 145 | 1117 | 16 | 417 | 744 | A. M. | $10: 37$ | 35 I | 810 | 013 | $11{ }^{16}$ |
| Tuesday | 21 | 489 | 723 | 152 | P. 47 | 4107 | 745 | 407 | P. 60 | 17 | 417 | 744 | () 22 | 11.53 | 3.51 | 811 | 0 :32 | 118 |
| Wednesda | 21 | 427 | 724 | 215 | 2 2 03 | 405 | 747 | 2 2 2 | 202 | 18 | 417 | 74.4 | 0) 46 | 1'.67 | 351 | $\bigcirc 11$ | 050 | P. 71 |
| Thurrday. | 22 | 427 426 | 725 | 240 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 17 \\ 4 & 82\end{array}$ | 404 | 748 | 242 250 | $3{ }^{3} 2$ | 19 | 417 | 745 | $107{ }^{\circ}$ | 298) | 351 | 811 | 105 | $2: 31$ |
| Friday | 23 | 426 | 726 | 303 | 432 | 404 | 749 | 254 | 444 | 20 | 418 | 745 | 130 | $3: 3$ | 351 | ' 12 | 12 | 350 |
| Saturiay. | 21 | 426 | 727 | 327 | 547 | 403 | 750 | 317 | 605 | 21 | 418 | 745 | 156 | 447 | 351 | 812 | 142 | 510 |
| SUNDAY | 25 | 425 | 78 | 354 | 701 | 402 | 751 | 338 | 727 | 22 | 418 | 7.55 | $2 \%$ | 5.53 | 351 | 812 | $20 t$ | 627 |
| Monday .. | 26 | 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 29 \\ 7 & 30\end{array}$ | 426 | 813 | 401 | 783 | 403 | 843 | 23 | 418 | 745 | 302 | 706 | 351 | 812 | $2 ; 5$ | 739 |
| Tuesdiay ... | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ | 423 | 730 | 504 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 400 | 754 7 7 | 437 | 954 1058 | 24 | 419 | 746 | 343 | 807 | 352 | 812 | 314 | 4 42 |
| iVednesday | 28 | 423 | 731 | 551 | 1017 | 359 | 755 | 521 | 1052 | 25 | 419 | 746 | 4 4 | 858 | 352 | 812 | 404 | 9 93 |
| Thursday | 29 | 422 | 732 | 645 | 1107 | 358 | 756 | ${ }_{6}^{615}$ | 1141 | 26 | 419 | 746 | 533 | 9.41 | 3.53 | 812 | 504 | 1012 |
| Friday. | 30 | 422 | 783 | 745 | 1143 | 357 | 757 | 718 | A. M. | 27 | 420 | 7.16 | $6: 35$ | 1011 | 353 | 812 | 611 | 1040 |
| Saturday.. | 31 | 421 | 734 | 844 | A. M. | 357 | 758 | 825 | 013 | 28 | 420 | 746 | 739 | 1042 | 351 | 812 | 720 | 1103 |
| SUNDAY. | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  | 746 | 844 | 1112 | 354 | 812 | 829 | 1120 |
| Monday. Tuesday. | $\cdots$ | .... | .... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | 30 | 421 | 746 | 947 | 1125 | 355 | 812 | 937 | 1188 |


| CA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | AUGUS | T. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Day of Week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { Ey } \end{aligned}$ | Toronto, lat. $43^{\circ} 39^{\prime} \boldsymbol{N}$. |  |  |  | Fort Garry lat. $49{ }^{\circ} 53^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. |  |  |  |  | Toronto, lat. $43^{\circ} 39^{\prime}$ N. |  |  |  | Hort Garry lat. $49^{\circ} 53^{\circ} N$. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sun } \\ \text { rises. } \end{gathered}$ | Sun <br> sits. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monn } \\ & \text { incs. } \end{aligned}$ | Moon sets. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. |  | Sun rises. | Sun <br> sets. | Moon rises. | Moon sets. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sum } \\ & \text { ris s. } \end{aligned}$ | Sun <br> sets. | Mio risse. | Moon. sels. |
|  |  | h m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.ma. | h.m | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. |  | h.m | h. m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. | h.m. |
| Tinesday | 1 | 422 | 745 | 1049 | 1144 | 356 | 811 | 10.46 | 1149 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.10. |
| Wednesday | 2 | 422 | 745 | 11.51 | A. M. | 356 | 811 | 1153 | A. M. |  | . . . |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | .... |  |
| 1'hursday .. | 3 | 423 | 745 | ${ }^{1}$ : 50 | 003 | 357 | 811 | P. 62 | 002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friday ... | 4 | 421 | 745 | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 01 \\ 3 & 04\end{array}$ | 022 | 358 | 810 | 218 | 017 | 1 | 449 | 723 | P. 52 | $\begin{array}{ll}11 & 09 \\ 11 & 3\end{array}$ | 430 | 742 | P. 109 | 1054 |
| Saturday | 5 | 421 | 741 | 309 | 04 | 359 | 810 | 328 | 033 | 2 | 450 | 722 | 201 | $\begin{array}{lll}11 & 37\end{array}$ | 481 | 740 | 221 | 11 I6 |
| SUNDAY | 6 | 4 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 44 \\ 7 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 420 | 110 1 12 | 3 4 4 00 | 8109 809 8 | 446 605 | 0 1 1 3 | 3 4 | 451 +52 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 21 \\ 7 & 19\end{array}$ | 312 | A. M. | 433 | 7 7 7 7 7 | 441 | 1147 |
| Ionday. | 7 | 426 | 7 4 <br> 7  | 531 | $1{ }^{1} 42$ | 400 +01 | -809 | 605 7 7 | 1230 1 2 | 4 | 151 +152 + | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 19 \\ 7 & 19\end{array}$ | 4 | ${ }_{0}^{0} 183^{\circ}$ | 434 | $7 \quad 37$ 7 | 457 | A. M. |
| Tuesday . | 8 | 423 | 743 | 6 | 2 2:3 | $\pm 01$ | 8808 | 720 8 | 1.56 | 5 | +53 +151 | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 15 \\ 7 & 18\end{array}$ | 530 | $05!$ | 436 | 736 | 606 | 030 |
| Wednesday | 9 | 427 | 743 | 848 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 17 \\ 4\end{array}$ | 4112 | \& 07 | 8824 | 247 | 6 | 45. | 717 | 6 | 159 | 437 | 734 | 702 | 129 |
| Thursday .. | 10 | 423 | $7 \cdot 12$ | 812 | $4 \stackrel{3}{4}$ | 403 | 860 | 9) 14 | 354 | 7 | 455 | 716 | 715 | 311 | 439 | 732 | 745 | 244 |
| F'riday | 11 | 429 | 742 | 924 | 589 | 404 | 806 | 950 | 515 | 8 | 457 | 711 | 783 | $4: 32$ | 440 | 730 | 815 | 411 |
| Saturday | 12 | 423 | 741 | 957 | 700 | 405 | 805 | 1016 | $6+2$ | 9 | 458 | 7 13 | 824 | 556 | 442 | 729 | 839 | 541 |
| SUNDAY | 13 | 430 | 741 | 1021 | 8.91 | 416 | 804 | 1037 | 810 | 10 | 459 | 712 | 8511 | 718 | 443 | 727 | 854 | 711 |
| Monday.. | 14 | $4: 31$ | 740 | 1049 | 941 | 407 | 803 | 1055 | ${ }_{7}^{93} 36$ | 11 | 509 | 710 | ${ }_{9} 911$ | $8: 39$ | 44 | 72 | 916 | 8 88 |
| Tuesday | 16 | 43 | 789 | 1112 | 10) 57 | 408 | ¢ 802 | 1112 | $105!$ | 12 | 501 | 7118 | 53 | 4.36 | 4410 | 723 | 933 | 1008 |
| Wednesday | 16 | 433 | 739 | 11 海 | F. 11 | 4109 | 801 | 11 29 | $\boldsymbol{P} .20$ | 13 | 502 | 707 705 | 10 12 | 1113 | 17 | 722 | 9.51 | 11125 |
| Thursday.. | 17 | 434 | 738 | 1151 | 126 | 411 | 800 | 11.4 | 139 | 14 | 50 | 705 | 1080 | P: 27 | 449 | 720 | $10 \quad 13$ | P. 46 |
| Friday ... | 1s | +3.3 | 787 | А M. | 237 | 412 | 759 | A. M. | 258 | 15 | 504 | 704 | 1101 | 140 | 450 | 718 | $10: 38$ | 2166 |
| Saturday | 19 | 436 | 736 | 028 | 347 | 413 | 758 | 049 | 416 | 16 | 506 | 702 | 11 40 | 251 | 452 | 716 | 1111 | 321 |
| SUNDAY | 20 | $\pm 37$ | 736 | 101 | 457 | 411 | 767 | $0: 36$ | 529 | 17 | 507 | 701 | A. M. | 83.5 | 453 | 7 I4 | 1154 | 430 |
| Monday... | 21 | 437 | $7 \quad 35$ | $1!1$ | 600 | 415 | 7 7 7 | 113 | (3)3 | 18 | 508 | 659 689 | 0) 24 | 452 | 455 | 712 | A. M. | 527 |
| Tuesday | 4 | 4 | 731 | 29 | 6.51 | 417 | 755 | 158 | $7{ }^{7}$ | 19 | 5 (1\%) | 658 | 118 | $5: 39$ | 456 | 710 | 047 | 612 |
| Wednesday | 4is | 439 | 738 | 321 | 7 318 | 418 | $\begin{array}{ll}7 & 51 \\ 7 \\ 7\end{array}$ | 25.5 | 811 | 21 | 510 | 650 | 217 | 617 | 458 | 708 | 119 | 616 |
| Thursday | $\stackrel{3}{9}$ | 440 | 782 |  | 815 | 4117 | 758 | 359 | 843 | 21 | 511 | ${ }^{6} 58$ | $\cdots$ | 617 | 450 | 706 | 255 | 711 |
| Friclay | 5 | 442 | 731 | 599 | 844 | 421 | 752 | 518 | 919 | 22 | 512 | 65 | 4.20 | 713 | 501 | 704 | 407 | $7: 32$ |
| Saturday | 26 | 443 | 730 | 634 | 908 | 422 | 751 | 618 | 936 | 23 | 513 | 651 | 529 | 734 | 502 | 702 | 516 | 748 |
| NUNDAY | 27 | 441 | 729 | 737 | 929 | + 23 | 749 | 726 | 941 | 21 | 515 | 650 | 631 | 751 | 504 | 700 | 621 | 802 |
| Monday | $\stackrel{28}{2}$ | 4.45 | 72 | ¢ 89 | 948 | 425 | 748 | 832 | 95.5 | 25 | 5 5 16 | 645 | 733 | 812 | 505 | 658 | 731 | 815 |
| Tuesday | 293 | 416 | $7{ }_{7}^{7} 27$ | 9) 40 | 10.196 | 126 | 746 | 4 10 | 1007 | 26 | 5 | 646 | $8: 5$ | 830 | 517 | 656 | 8 83 | 828 |
| Wednesday | 30 | 447 | 726 | 10 | 10) 25 | 427 | 745 | 10 is | $10 \% 1$ | 27 | 5 | 645 | 937 | 850 | 5 12 | 6.54 | 947 | 842 |
| Thursday | 31 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 724 | 1146 | 1047 | 429 | $7 \cdot 13$ | 1157 | 1038 | 2 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 19\end{array}$ | 1648 | 10) 42 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 11 \\ 9 & 18\end{array}$ | 510 | $65^{62}$ | 1056 | 858 818 |
| Fridas . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . . . | . $\cdot$. | 29 | 520 | 6 41 | II 46 | 9\% 36 | 511 | 650 | P 09 | 918 |
| Saturday. |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 31 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 21 \\ 5 & 23\end{array}$ | 6319 638 | P. 57 | 10 108 1048 | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 11 \\ 5 & 14\end{array}$ | 648 646 | 124 239 | 9 104 10 |

Calendar-Rising and Setting of Sün and Moon.




| MAY. | JUNE. | JULY. | AUGUST. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  D. H.  <br> FirstQuarter 3 2 a. <br> Full Moon. . 10 5 p. <br> LastQuarter 17 11 a. <br> New Moon.. 24 4 p. <br> Apogee....... 2 7 a. <br> Perigee....... $1 \pm$ 9 $a$ <br> Apogee....... 30 1 a.$\|$ |  |  |
|  |  | - |  |
| SEPTEMBER. | OOTOBER. | NOVEMBER. | DECEMBER. |
|  |  D. H.  <br> Full Moon... 6 1 a. <br> Last Quarter 13 2 a. <br> New Moon.. 20 6 a. <br> FirstQuarter 28 7 p. <br> Perigee....... 5 2 a. <br> Apogee....... 17 11 a. |  |  |

## Oricutal Clatendars.

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 Cninese almanack is a matter of very great importance, "lucky and unlucky days" being carefully stated in it, and no true Chinese venturing to undertake a piece of work on an "unlucky" day. The year is divided into 24 periods, according to the sun's position in the heavens, at its entrance into each sign of the Zodiac, and on its reaching the middle of each sign.
Japaneme.-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 rears, are assigned by the Mikado. A peculiar sacredness is attached by the Japanese to the number 9 .
HI:Dt.-For the regulation of domestic arrangements and festivals, the luni-solar year is employed among the Hirdus. 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 dyys, and is divided into two equal parts, according as the moon increases and decreases in brightness. Variations of this system occur in different parts of India, in order to make up the intercalary days necessary to fill up the deficiencies in the successive annual calendar.
Parsee-365 days are allowed to the year in the Parsee calendar. There is no leap year, but a month is added in every 120 years, to make the necessary correspondence with solar year. There are twelve months, each thirty days, every day named affer a celestial being. To make up the deficien $\cdot y$ in the year, five days called Gathas are added.
Mahommedan-The Mahommedan Calendar was first reckoned from the date of Mahomet's flight, correspondirg to our 15th of July. It is purely lunar being composed of alternate months of 29 and 30 days. Eleven times in each 30 years, a day is added similar to our 29th February in leap year. The lunar year has 354 days 8 hours, and a year of the Hegira, a fraction less. Each year begins from ten to eleven days earlier in the season than the last one, owing to the difference of the epact.

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1873.
 Whit-Monday and Tuesday.

## GENERAL COUNCILS.



## ghemorable daytu

## JANUARY.

So named from the Roman God Janus, who was represented with two faces, one looking back over the old year, the other forward to the new. It is usually one of the coldest months, and the old proverb
"W When the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for't all the year" is particularly applicable to Canada.

1. Circumcision-New Year's Day, generally observed as a day of rejoicing throughout the world. In France the custom is universal to make presents to young and old, and in Scotland it is the great holiday of the year.
2. Epiphany, or Manifestation of Our Lord to the Gentiles, Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day. On this day the Queen, through the Lord Chamberlain annually presents gold, frankincense and myrrh at the Chapel Royal, in imitation of the gifts presented by the Wise Men, to Our Saviour. "Twelfth Day" is always a great festival with young people, being generally the culmination and concluslon of the Christmas Holidays.

Plough Monday: The first Monday after the Epiphany is still observed in many parts of England. Formerly the ploughmen used to go from house to house, collecting money to buy tapers to burn before favorite shrines, to win a blessing on their work.
13. St. Hilary, an eminent Defender of the faith against the Arians.
13. St. Prisca, Virgin and Martyr, a noble Roman maiden of twelve, who was thrown to the lions, but they refused to touch her; she was then beheaded.
20. St. Fabian, Bishup of Rome, Martyr in the Decian persecution A.D. 250. The Eve of St. Agnes, when by using certain charms maidens will be favoured with dreams of their future husbands.
21. Sl. Agnes, a noble Roman Virgin Martyr, A.D. 304.
22. St. Vincent, a Spanish Martyr, A. D. 304. The state of the weather is now to be observed by the farmers.
"Remember on St. Vincent's Day,
Ir that the Sun his beams display.,
25. Conversion of St. Paul:
" If St. Paule's day be faire and cleare, It doth betyde a bappy yeare;
But if perchance it then should raine,
It will make deare alle kinds of grain;
And if ye clouds make dark ye skie,
Then neate and fowles this year shall dye;
If blustering winds doe blowe aloft,
Then warre shall vex ye realm full oft."
30. King Charles the Martyr. The anniversary of the execution of King Charles the First. Until 1859 a spectal service was held on this day in Church of England.

## FEBRUARY.

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

1. St. Bride, Bridget or Brigida, Eve of the Purification, on which Christmas decoratives are to be removed.
2. Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Candlemas Day. This feast dates from An-glo-Saxon times and was celebrated with many candles, in commemoration of Our Saviour's Presentation in the Temple "a light to lighten the Gentiles." It is one of the recognized balf yearly terms in Scotland, and one of the "weather signal" days of the year.
" It Candlamas Day be fair and bright, Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas Day be clouds and rain,
Winter is gone, and will not come again."
3. St. Blatise, Bishop of Sebaste, Armenia, Martyr A.D. 316. His flesh was dragged oft by means of iron combs with curved teeth, for which reason he was chosen as the patron Saint of Wool Workers, and his day was formerly observed by processions, de., at Leeds and other pl ces where woolen manufactures are estabished.
4. St. Agatha, Martyr A.D. 253. Her flesh was nipped off with pincers, and burning torches applied to her bridy.
5. St. Valentine, Bisho ${ }^{2}$, Martyr A. D. 270. In 'Pagan Rome, it was customary for youths to draw names in honour of Juno Februata on the 15th February. When Ohristianity was established this honor fell uron St . Valentine.
6. St. MatLhias, Apostle and Martyr, said by St. Jerome to have p.eached the Gospel to a nation of cannibals, and to have died at Sebastopolis.
7. Shrove Tuesday-Pancake Tuesday. Anclently on this day penitents received absolution. The only onc of the observances still kept up is that of eating pancakes.
8. Ash Wednerday. The first day of Lext. This fast of 40 days has been kept since the early part of the zud century in memory of the fast of Our Lord and as a preparation tor the celebration of the great festival of Easter.

## MARCH

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

1. St. David, Patron Saint of Wales, \&c, was born of a princeiy family, celebrated for his learning and sanctity, was Bishop of Menevia, and died A. D. 514 . In remembrance of a victory gained over the Saxons this day, the Welsh wear leeks in theirhats.
2. St. Chad, an early English Bishop of Lichtield who died of a pestilence 673 .
3. At. Perpetua, martyred at Carthage A. D. 203.
4. St. Gregory the Great: Pope 590, who sent St. Augustine to christianize Great Britain, an austere, humble, pions man. He paid great attention to the music of the Church.
5. St. Potrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland. Died A. D. 432, at the age of 123 . To explain to the heathen the doctrine of the Trinity, he plucked a trefoil leaf, to show how three leaves migh't be united to make one. This is the origin of the shamrock as the national emblem of Ireland. King George III instituted an order of knighthood in his honor.
6. St. Edward, King and Martyr, murdered at Corfe Castle 979 . His body was buried in unconsecrated ground, but would
not rest, and was in 982 translated with great pomp to Shattesbury.
7. St. Benedict, founder of an order of Monks and patron of the Western Monks.
8. 4th Sunday in Lent, Mothering Sunday, It was the custom in some parts of England for servants to visit their parents on this day, taking with them a particular kind of cake as a present to their mother. These cakes are still sold in Shrewsbury.
9. The Annunciation, Lady Day. Held in remembrance of the visit of the Angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin.
The three last days of March used in Scotland to be called "Borrowed Days," from a superstition that they were borrowed from April, with a view to destroy young sheep.

## APRIL.

From the Greek Aphrilis, Aphrodite-Venus-The month was dedicated to Venus. Among the Anglo-saxons it was called OsterMonath, or the month of the East Wind, from which Easter.

1. All Fools' Day: The Jews trace the origin of this name to Noah's sending the Dove out of the Ark before the water had abated, on the day which answers to the first of April. The Romans seems to have derived the custom from some of the Eastern nations. The Hindus celebrate the Fool's Day on the 31st of March.
2. St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, one of the great early F'athers, a strenuous opponent of Arianism, and the reputed author of the Te Deum.
3. Palm Sunday, Sunday before EasterSo named from the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem when the multitudes strewed branches of palm in the way.
4. Good Hriday. Anniversary of Our Lord's Crucifixion. We have no record when this day was first celebrated. In the Greek, Roman Catholic and English Churches il is a strict fast, and it is a holyday at the Banks and all Government offices.
5. Easter Sunday, the very queen and crown of all Christian festivals, the festival of the Resurrection. The castoms peculiar to the season are dying out in England, but on the Continent Paschal Eggs are prepared and given away among all classes. In Lancashire eggs are distributed among the peasantry, and in Devon the clerk carries a few white cakes to every house as an Easter ofiering.
6. St. Alphege-Archbishop of Canterbury, 1006. Stoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich 1012.
7. Cuckoo Day. There is a superstition in Fingland that the Cuckoo is never heard before the 20th of April, and that whatever a person is doing when his call is first heard, is what he will most frequently do during the remainder of the year. In some counties the labourers used to leave their work and demand a holiday, when they first heard the Cuckoo.
8. st. George's Day. The patron Saint of England, and the guardian saint of several continental cities. Several other nations besides the English have founded orders of knighthood in his honor. He was considered the flower of knighthood, and the most renowned of all the warrior champions of Christendom.
9. St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr A. D. 68, founder of the Ohurch of Alexandria, through whose streets be was dragged, bound with cords till he died. There is an old superstition that persons sitting in the Ohurch
porch on St. Mark's Eve, fromieleven till one, will see the ghosts of such of their neighbours as will die during the year.

## MAY.

In honor of the majores, the Senate of the original Roman Constitution. Among the Saxons, the month was called Tri-Milchi, they milking their cows now 3 times a day. The Romans thought it unlucky to be married in May, and traces of this superstition are still to be found in Europe.
1st. St. Philip and St. James; May Day. The St. James commemorated on this day, is St. James the Greater, the first bishop of Jerusalem, who was killed by the Jews. Little is known of St. Philip. He is said to have preached the Gospel in Phrygia. May Day used to be a day of universal festivity in England, but the old customs have nearly fallen into disuse, except in some country parts and Chimney Sweeper's festival in London. In France, the May Queen is still enthroned, and May Day is observed in the Tyrol. Birth Day of the Duke of Wellington and of Prince Arthur.
3. Invention of the Cross. In commemo ration of the traditionary discovery by the Empress Helena of the true cross, A. D. 326 .
18. Rogation Sunday, from rogare, to beseech. The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day are called Rogation Days. It was an old custom in England and has in many parishes been revived, that on these days, the clergyman, followed by his people, should make the entire circuit of his parish and then returning to the Church, unite in the common Prayer. The 103rd Psalm was appointed to be said, and the people admonished to thankfulness.
22. Ascension Day, Holy Thursday, in memory of Our Lord's ascension into Heaven 40 days atter the resurrection. In some parishes the parochial bounds are beaten by the charity children attended by the beadle and other parish officials.
24. Queen's Birthday.
26. St. Augustine, first archbishop of Canterbury, A. I. 597.
27. Venerable Bede, born at Junow, regarded as a prodigy of learning and much esteemed for his saintly life.
29. Restoration of King Charles the Second, commonly called Royal Oak Day, from the King having hid in an oak after the battle of Worcester. In some places in England the day is celebrated like May Day. Oak Apples are worn as decorations.

## JUNE.

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

1. St. Nicomede, a disciple of St. Peter, Martyr, A.D. 902. Whit Sunday, Pentecost, 50 days after Easter, one of the great festivals of the christian year. Whit Monday and Tuesday are holy days, which the working classes in town and country make one of their great festivals.
2. St. Boniface, an Englishman, the apostle of Germany, martyr at Utrecht' F 55.
3. Trinity Sunday. In commemoration of the Holy Trinity.
4. \&t. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr, companion of St. Paul, stoned to death at Salamis.
5. Corpus Christi, not in the Anglican Calendar, instituted by Pope Urban IV 1263
in honor of the doctrine of Transubstantiation.
6. St. Alban. The first English Martyr, A.D. 303.
7. Accession of Queen Victoria, Anniversary of the translation of King Edward the martyr.
8. St. John the Baplist, Midsummer Day. The Church celebrates the birthday of the Baptist. The other Saints' days are the days of their martyrdom. There are many charms and ceremonies for Midsummer Eve, similar to those ou Halloween and St. Mark's Eve.
9. St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr, one of those most honored by the Saviour's friendship and one of the boldest and most zealous of the Apostles, and with St. Paul, the founder of the Church at Rome. He was cructfied, with his head downwards, by his own request.

## Named in honor of Julius Cessar.

2. Visitation of the Blessed Virgin. Instituted by Pope Urban V1, in commemoration of the visit of the Virgin to Elizabeth, mother of the Baptist.
3. St. Martin's. In Scotland if this day is fine, it betokens an early harvest. On the continent of Europe, if it rain, it is belleved it will continue to do so for 20 days.
4. Korban Beisam, one of the great Mo hammedan festivals on which every family ofters a sheep.
15, St. Swithin. "If on St. Swithin's Day it proves fair, a temperate winter will follow ; but if rainy, stormy, or windy, then the contrary." Even in Anglo-Saxon times, it was an article of popular belier that if it rained on St: Swithin's Day, it would rain for 40 days.
5. St. Margaret, Martyr, A. D. 278. This, Was one of the most popular English Saints. 238 English churches were dedicated to her.
6. St. Mary Magdelene. After the Ascension, she is said to have lived with the Virgin Mary at Ephesus.
7. St. James the Great, Apostle and Martyr, brother of St. John. He is the patron Saint of Spain, where he is said to have preached, and on his return to Jerusalem, to have been thi: first martyr among the Apostles, A. D. 43. He is the patron Geint of pilgrims.
8. St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary.

## AUGUST.

## From the Emperor Augustus.

1. Lammas Day. A corruption of Loat Mass Day. The offering of a loar made with new corn was made to Ceres by the anclent Britons on this day ; the early Christians retalned the custom, offering the first fruits at the altar. This is one ol the Scotch quarter days.
2. T:ansflguration. Instituted by the Greek Church, 700 , in remembrance of the transfiguration of Our Lord.
3. Name of Jesus.
4. st. Lawrence, a Spaniard, martyred by being burnt on a gridiron, A. D. 258.
5. St. Bartholemew, Apostle and Martyr, supposed to have been the same as Nathaniel. He preached in Armenia and Indly and was flayed allve. Anniversary of the fearful massacre of Protestants at Parla This saint displaces St. Swithin in the weather calendar.
" All the tears St. Swithin can cry,
St. Bartlemy's mantle wipes dry."
6. Landing of Coesar in Britain, 65 B. C.
7. St John the Baptist beheaded.

## SEPTEMBER.

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

1. St. Giles, patron of cripples, a native of Athens, and founder of a monastery in France, A. D. 725.
2. Burning of London, 2666, when twothirds of the city were burned.
3. St. Enurchus, Bishop of Orleans, chosen from a dove alighting on his head. He converted 7,000 heathens in 3 days.
4. Nativity of the Virgin. Set apart in 695.
5. Holy Cross Day, in memory of a portion of the wood of the Holy Cross being restored to Jerusalem by the Emperor Heraclius, 614. Death of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, 1852.
6. St. Lambert, Bishop of Utrecht put to death, A. D. 704.
7. St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. He preached in India, and afterwards in Parthia and Ethiopia. His Gospel was originally written in Hebrew, for the use of Jewish Christians.
8. St. Cyprian, Archbishop of Carthage, beheaded in the persecution of Decius, A. D. 258.
9. St. Michael and all Angels, Michaelmas Day. The only day set apart in honor of the Angels; one of the four quarterly terms in England, and a day on which it is incumbent on all Englishmen to have a goose for dinner.
10. St. Jerome, one of the most learned of the early fathers, and the translator of the Bible into the Latin version known as the Vulgate, A. D. 420.

## OCTOBER.

Octo, eight.
"A good. October and a gcod blast. To blow the hog acorn and mast."

1. St. Remigius, Arehbishop of Rheims, A. D. 535 .
2. St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Friar Minors, one of the most celebrated saints of the Romish Church.
3. St. Faith, martyred with the most dreadful torments at Agen, in Aquitaine, A.D. 290.
4. St. Denis, patron saint of France, one of the seven champions; Bishop of St Denis, |near Paris, martyred A. D. 272. St. Denys or Dionysius the Areopagite, martyred A.D. 96.
5. Translation of King Edward the Confessor, 1163, by Thomas aBecket.
6. St. Etheldreda, celebrated as St. Andry, daughter of the King of the East Angles, and Abbess of Ely.
7. St. Luse, Evangelist and Martyr, the beloved companion of St. Paul, hung on an olive tree at the age of 84.
8. St. Crispin, a Roman by birth, and a shoemaker, and preacher of the Gospel. Beheaded at Soissons. This saint is the patron of Cordwainers. The battle of Agincourt was fought on St. Crispin's Day.
9. St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and Martyrs. St. Simon was sawn asunder. Nothing certain is known of St. Jude. This was formerly Lord Mayor's Day in London.
10. Halloween or All Hallow's Eve. Thought to be the time when supernatural influences are most potent above all others. It is a universal holiday, especially among the Scoteh and Irish.

## NOVEMBER.

From novem, nine, formerly the ninth
month of the year, by the Saxons called the Wind Month.

1. All Saints, instituted in 610 , in commemoration of the Saints in general.
2. All Souls. This day is not in the English Calendar. It is celebrated in the Church of Rome for souls in Purgatory. On the Continent, the graves of friends on this day are decorated with wreaths of flowers, immortelles, \&c.
3. Gunpowder Plot, 1605, still kept by burning Guy Fawkes in effigy, and a great day among boys of all classes.
4. St. Leonard, the patron Saint of prisoners. He was so much in favor with Olovis, King of France, that he obtained the freedom of every prisoner he should see; thereupon he visited ail the prisons, and liberated the inmates.
5. Lord Mayor's Day. On this day the new Mayor of London publicly assumes his dignity. There is a grand feast at Guildhall, but the "Show" is very much diminished of its imposing dimensions.
6. St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, one of the best known French saints-Martinmas Day, one of the Scotch quarter days. St. Martin is the patron Saint of vintners, tavern keepers, \&c.
7. St. Britius, successor of St. Martin in the bishopric of Tours, accused of sorcery and driven from his see.
8. St. Machutus, Bishop of St. Malo, who is said to have performed many miracles.
9. St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, rebuilt Lincoln Cathedral, A. D. 1200.
10. Sl. Edmund, king of the East Angles, put to death by the Danes, A. D. 670.
11. St. Cecilia, a Roman saint, patroness of music. She converted her husband, brother and a friend, who were all put to death.
12. St. Clement, 3rd Bishop of Rome, martyr 100; author of an epistle which was read in Church in the early ages.
25: St. Catherine, an Alexandrian, torn to pieces by wheels having hooked spikes, for rebuking the Pagans for idolatry.
30.. St Andrew, apostle and martyr, patron saint of Scotland. He suffered death at Patra, Greece, A. D. 70, by being bound to a cross, in the form known as St. Andrew's Cross.

Advent Sunday, the commencement of the ecclesiastical year.

## DEOEMBER.

Decem, ten, among the Saxons called Winter Month or Holy Month.
6. St. Nicholas, patron saint of Russia, a native of Asia Minor, bishop of Myra, A. D. 326. The especial patron of the young.
8. Conception. Instituted by Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, 1070.
13. St. Lucy, born at Syracuse, a Martyr, A. D. 305.
21. St. Thomas, apostle and martyr. He preaehed the Gospel to the Parthians, Medes and Persians; went to India and was stoned and run through with a spear on the Coromandel coast.
24. Christmas Eve, on which the mistletoe is hung, and the Yule Log burned. The mummers go their rounds, and the waits welcome in the great holiday of the year.
25. Christmas Day, Notivity of Our Lord. The Merry Ohristmas, when families meet, charities are dispensed, and rich and poor join in one common festival of thanksgiving.
26. St. Stephen, the proto-martyr, stoned to death by the Jews. The dustmen, post-
men, apprentice lads, \&c., on this day collect their Christmas Boxes.
St. John, A postle, Evangelist and Martyr, the beloved disciple. In his old age he was sent to Rome, and thrown into a cauldron of boiling oll, but it did him no injury. He was banished to Patmos, whence he returned to Ephesus, and at the age of 100 fell asleep.
28. Holy Innocents, Childermas Day, kept in memory of the children slaughtered by Herod. It was an old custom to whip all the children on this morning to fix the memory of the day in their minds.
31. St. Sylvester, Bishop of Rome, A. D. 335. New Year's Eve, Hogmany, observed in Scotland much as Christmas Eve is in Ergland.

# Chronologital diandmarks in the fivitory of ciatada. 

Icelanders discovers America. ......... 1001 First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.

1121
Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence) and returns by Iceland.
Columbus discovers America............. John Cabot dis
Newfoundland 1492

Gaspar Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence
French fishermen visit the Bank of Newfoundland.
Sebastian Cabot diters Hudson's Bay 1517
Verazzanoexplores the American Coast 1525
Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9 th of July.
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence and reaches Hochelaga......... 1535
First unsuccessful attempt to colonize Canada.
Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de La Roche. 1598
Champlain first visits Canada............................ 1603
Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal)
First settlement at Quebec................ 1608
First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.
Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English
Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing 1615
Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebee and of the Castle of St. Louis. 1620 Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James lst; First Code of Laws promulgated at (uuebec.
Nova Scotia first settled by English.
Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec......
Canada granted to "Company of oun Hundred Associates;" Feudal system established.
Quebec taken by the English................ 1629
Canada and Acadia restored to France;
First School opened at Quebec.
Champlain returns to Canada.
1632
Death or Champlain.
1033
Sillery founded, Jesuits Coiliege, Hotei Dien.
Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded
First incursions of Iroquois............... 1610
Montreal first settled, and fort bullt at sorel.

1642

Lake St. John discovered
Hurons destroyed by Iroquois........... 1649
Expedition to Hudson's Bay.............. 1651
Acadia taken by English.................... 1654
Seminary of Montreal founded ........
M. de Laval, First Bishop, arrives; Two
fur traders visit the Sioux.
1659
Lake Superior visited.

Violent Earthquake; 'Associated Company "dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.
Seigniories granted.
Casignan Regiment sent to settie in Canada; Fort of Chambly built.

1665
Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated.
Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.......................
Hudson's Bay Company formed in Eng-
lission opened ait Michililimackinack.
Small-pox devastates Indians..........
Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.
Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.
Mississippi discovered. ..... 1673at Caughnawaga.
Market opened at Quebec. ..... 1676
Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan. ..... 1679La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi..
War with Iroquois; Fatal epidemicWar with roquois; Fatal epidemic1686
Massacre at Lachine; War declared be- tween Englend and France.Canada invaded.....................Bay..

Iroquois territory invaded and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.
Peace concluded.
f rouisiana colonized.
Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of
Detroit founded.
War declared; New England invaded. ..... 1703
Canadians granted leave to manufao- ture.
1704
1704
Cape Breton colonized. ..... 1708
Canada invaded by English ..... 1709
Acadia taken by English. ..... 1710
Canada again invaded ..... 1711
Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to Eng-land; Newfoundland and Hudson'sBay restored; Stages established be-tween Quebec and Montreal.
1718
Ships built at Quebec ..... 1715
First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.
1719
1719
Fort of Lonisbourg built. ..... 1720
First post established.
1721
1721
Division of settled country into parishes
1723
Cnsus taken
Cnsus taken ..... 1724
War with Western Savages ..... 1727
Famine in Canada ..... 1730
Crown Point built ..... 1731
Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan and As-

siribolne.

.732 to

First forge at the St. Maurice.............
Rocky Mountains explored.
War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.
New England colonies attacked by French
Peace of Aix La Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova' Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward's Island
Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.
Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed
Acadians are expatriated; Bradäock defeated by French, and Dieskau by English; Ticonderoga built by French and Forts William Henry and Edward, by English.
Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; F'amine and small-pox in Canada
Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.
First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward's Island and Forts du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English
Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe
Canada surrendered to British.
First English settlement in New Brunswick..
Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.
Courts established in Canada, Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.
Fire at Montreal ; Conspiracy of Pontiac.
First vessel built at St. John N. B.
Ohapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.
Onnstitution of 1774 granted by Quiebec Act; Council formed; North West Coast explored by Cook and Vancouver
Revolt of English colonies; Invasion of Canada; Martial Law proclaimed; Mont:eal taken and Montgomery defeated and killed before Quebec
Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence
Meeting of Council and passing of ordnances respecting militia and administration of justice.
Treaty of peace signed; U.. E. Loyalist 3 settie in Ontarioand New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded.
Cape Breton separated from Nova scotia.
New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced ínto Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.
Ontario divided into 5 districts and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova scotia, founded.
Oanadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.
1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets 1792
1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2nd session Lower Canada

Pub: accounts do, first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario;
Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Prolestant Bishop of Quebec.
First Roads opened in U. Canada; ${ }^{\text {To }}$ ronto founded.
Road Bill passed; L. Canada Legisiature; Canadian Volunteers embodied; Fort Niagara ceded to U. states.
First stage ${ }^{2}$ established in Upper Canada.

1798
Education Act passed in Upper Canada. 1799
Great fire in Montreal .....................
Long Sault. .............................
First ship built in Miontreal; First French newspaper published . $\because . . .$.
rammar Schools established in Upper Canada....................................
First steamer on St. Lawrence
Le Canadien suppressed
War with Tited Stariament...... 1811
War with United States; Battle of Qutenston
Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.........;
Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's
Lane, Plattsburg. Treaty of Peace signed.

First Parliament of Canada, meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education

Laws passed; First screw steamer on
Lakes
" Ashburton Treaty;"; First Railway commenced in Nova Scotia............ 1842
Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwail and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.
Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U.C. ; First convocation of Toronto University; First Railway commenced in New Brunswick
Rebellion losses commission; Great firesat Quebec; Welland canal opened 1845 Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada........... Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced. . Navigation Laws Repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
Rebellion losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois canal opened
Parliament meets at Toronto; ©lergy reserves agitation.
Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.
" Separate School;" system in Untario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system
Parliament meets at Quebec; 'Iriuity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened
First Iocomofive Railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence
SeigntorialTenure and Clergy Reserves question settled.
Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago through St. Lawrence to Livernool..
Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun. ................................ Normal Schools in Quebee; First Petroleum Works, Ontario; Gold điscov-
ered, Nova Scotia. ..........................
Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "Confederation"; First Railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great W estern Railway completed
Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First Railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.
Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Oanada; First Street Railways, Montreal and Toronto.
International Exhibition, London, War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation..
Illegal recruiting in Canada for U. S. army.
1863Quebec Conference.
Quebec Conference ..... 1864

Confederation passes Uanadian Parliament; Close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.
First Fenian Raid; British North Ame-
rican Act-passes lmperial Parliament, May
Dominion inaugurated lst of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.
Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds 1868 Lord Monck as Governor General.
2nd session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; 1869 Prince Arthur comes to Canada...... 2nd Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.
British Uolumbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Ceusus of Diminion taken.
Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar

## 刃lats aud styits of emglish grthitectute.

| Name. | Prevailed. | Characteristics. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Norman.. | 1066 to 1154 | R Round-headed doorways and windowe, heavy pillars and |
|  |  | \{ zigzag ornaments. Exumple, Nave Rochester Cathedral. |
| T | 1154 to 1180 | Canterbury Cathedral. |
| Early English.. | 1189 to 1272 | N drrow pointed windows, generally plain; clustered |
| Transition. | 1272 to 1307 | \{ pracery introduced into windows. Example, east end of |
|  |  | , Lincoln Cathedral. <br> (Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, |
| Decorate | 1307 to 1377 | $\{$ beautifully arranged mouldings. Ex., Lady Chapel, Ely. |
| Transition. | 1377 to 1399 | Lines less flowing. Ex., Choir, York Minster. |
| Perpendicular | 1399 to 1547 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Upright lines of nouldings in windows and doorways; } \\ \text { combination of square heads with pointed mouldings. }\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | \} Eximple, King's College Chapel, Cambridge. |
|  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { A debased species of Perpendicular, mostly employed in } \\ \text { domestic architecture. Examples, Thornbury Castle, }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Tador . . . . . . . . . . . . | $155 \%$ to 1600 | Gloucestershire; Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire. |
| Jacobean. | 1603 to 1641 | An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic, or |

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

## Her Majesty has Issue.

1. Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal; born 21st November, listo; married 25th January, 1858, to His Imperial Higiness the Crown Prince of Germany, and has seveu children. 2. His Royal Highness Albert Edward. Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, dc., K. G., K. F., K. P., G. C. S. I., K. T. S., G. ©. B,, f. C." General, Colonel of the loth Hussars, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade? born 9 th Noverober, 1841; married Iuth March, 1863 , to the Princess Alexandia Caroline Mary of Denmark, and has six children.
2. Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary; born 25th April, 1843; married 1st July, 1862, to the Prince Frederick William Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, K. G., and has six children.
3. His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Aibert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, K. G., \&cc, \&c. \&c.; born oith August, 1844, Captain Royal Navy, 23rd February, 1866.
4. Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846; married July 5th, 1866, Major General Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg, K.G., and has three children.
5. Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne.
6. His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K. G., de., borm lst May, 1850, Captain, Rifle Brigade, 1 lst May, 1871.
7. His Royal Highness Leopold George Dancan Albert ; born 7th April, 1853.
8. Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore; born 14th April, 1857.
His Royal Highness, George Frederick Alexander, Duke of Cumberland, (ex-King of Hanover), K. G. G. C. H., cousin to Her Majesty ; born 27 th May, 1819 ; married 18 th February, 1843, to Princess Mary of SaxeAltenberg, and has three children.
Her Royal Highness Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel ; born 25th July, 1797; married 7th May 1818, the Duke of Cambridge, uncle to Her Majesty, who died 3rd July, 1850.

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

Augusta Caroline, cousin to Her Majesty, born 19th July, 1822, married 28th June, 1843, the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelltz, G. C.B., anit has one son.
Mary Adelaide, cousin to Her Majesty; born 27th November, 1833; married 12th June, 1866, the Prince of Teck, G. C. B., and has three children.

## The : imprial edinistry.

The Present Ministry.
Rt. Hon. Wrm. Ewart Gladstone................. First Lord of the Treasury.
«ı. Hon. Lord Hatherley.......... ..................... Lord High Chancellor.
Host Hon. the Marquis of Ripon.................... Lord President of the Council,
Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax........................... Lord Privy Seal.
Rt: Hon. Robert Lowe.................................Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Rt. Hon. Henry Austin Lowe...................... Secretary of State Home Department.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley.................... Secretary of State Colonial Department.
Rt Hon. Edward Cardwell.
. Secretary of State War Department.
His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State Indian Department.
Rt. Hon, G. Joachim Goschen. First Lord of the Admiralty.
(Not in the Cabinet)................................ First Commissioner of Works.
Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington......... Chiet Secretary for Ireland.
Rt. Hon. James Stansfeld........................ President Local Government Board.
Rt. Hon. William E. Forster........................V.-P. Committee of Council.
THE AbOVE FORM the CABINET.
F.M.H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
.Onmmanding-in-Chief.

Rt. Hon. Acton Smee Ayrton..................................................................
William Patrick Adam.............................
Marquis of Lansdowne..
Jun. Lords of the Treasury.
William Henry Gladstone...............................

Vice-Adm. Sirs. C. Dacres

Earl of Camperdown
Earl of Camperdown .....................
President of the Board of Trade.

G. J. Shaw Lefevre.................................... . . Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir John Duke Coleridge. .................................. Attorney-General.
Bir George Jessel..................................... . . Solicitor-General.

## Getembers of the Envernents and Eegislatures.

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>\section*{Governor General.}

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

## The Queen's Prtvy Council for Canada.

The Right Hon. Sir JoHN Alexander Macdonald, K. C. B., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.
The Hon. Sir Geo. Et. Cartifr, Bart., Minister of Militia and Defence.
The Hon. Saml. Legonard Tilley, C. B., Minister of Customs.
The Hon. Peter Mitciell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
The Hon. alexander Campsell, Postmaster General.
The Hon. Jean Chailes Chapais, Re-ceiver-General.
The Hon. Hegtor Louts Langevin, C. B., Minister of Public Works.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary ofState for the Provinces.
The Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K. C. M.G., Minister of Kinance.
The Hon. James Cox Atinins, Secretary of State of Canada.
The Hon. Charises Tupper, C. B., Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. John Henry Popr, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.
The Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Privy Council.
(Clerk, W. A, Himsworth, Esq.)

## Members of the Prtvy Council not now holding affec.

Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Gadt, Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Knt. K. C. M. G.

Hon. William McDougali, C. B.
flon. William Pearce Howland, C. B. Hon. Sir JoHN ROSE, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Christopher Dunkin.
Hod. Alexander Morris.
Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

## 'THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.


| Hon. John Ferguson....... " Robert D, Wilmot.... | $\|$Bathurst <br> Belmont <br> bury Sun- | Hon. Abner R. McLelan... <br> Hon. John Glasier. $\qquad$ <br> Hon. James Dever. $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hopewell, Al- } \\ & \text { bert Co. } \\ & \text { Sunbury } \\ & \text { St. John N. B. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Speaker-The Hon. James Cockburn. | (Clerk-
Esq.)
Province of Ontario.

| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SchuylerShibley | Napanee | Muskoka..... | (Special return). |  |
| Algoma. | Hon. J. B. Ro- |  | Niagara, Town | Angus Morrison | Toronto |
|  | bavid M | Toronto Clearville | Norfolk, N.R. | Wohn Carleton.. | Lynedoch Simcoe |
| Brant, N. | Gavin Fleming. | Glenmorris |  |  |  |
| Brant, S. R | William Patterson. | Brantford |  | Joseph Keeler. | Colborne |
| Brockville | Jacob Di Buel | Brockville | North'md, O., |  |  |
| Bruce, N. | John Gillies | Paisley. | W. R | Hon. Jas. Cock- |  |
| Bruce, S. R | Edward Blake.. | Toronto |  |  | Cobourg |
| Cardwell | Hon.'J.H.Came- ron...........$~$ | Toronto | Ontario, N.R. Ontario, S. R.. | Wm. H. Gibbs. Thos, N. Gibbs.. | Oshawa |
| Carleton, O... | John Rochester. | Ottawa | Ottawa, City. . | \{ J. M. Currier., | Ottawa |
| Cornwall, Tn. | Darby Bergin... | Cornwall Morrisb' | Oxford, N. R.. | John B. Lewis |  |
| Dundas. ${ }^{\text {Durham, }}$ E | William Gibson. | Morrisb'gh <br> Port Hope | Oxford, N. | Thomas Oliver. | Woodstock <br> Ingersoll |
| Durham, E. R | Lewls Ross... | Port Hope | Oxford, S. | E. V. Bodwell | Ingersoll Brampton. |
| ${ }^{+1 g i n}$, W. R | Geo. E. Casey. | Fingal | Perth N | Thomas M. Daly | Stratford |
| Elgin, E. R | William Harvey | Aylmer, 0. |  | Sames Trow |  |
| Essex | Hon.Jno.O'Con- nor........... |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Peterboro', E. } \\ \text { R ............ } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Frontenac | George A. Kirkpatrick. |  |  |  | Norwood |
| Glengarry | Donald A. Macdonald |  |  | Wm. Cluxton... | Peterboro |
| Grenville | Wm. H. Brouse. | Prescot |  |  | Plantage- |
| Grey, | George Snider | OwenSound | Prince Edward | Walter Ross. | Picton |
| Grey, E | Wm. K. Flesher | Flesherton | Renfrew, N.R. | Jaines Findlay. | Pembroke |
| Grey, S. R | George Lander | Hanover | Renfrew, S. R. | James O'Reilly. James A. Grant | Kingston Ottawa |
| Haldima | DavidThompson | Indiana | Simcoe, N. R. | HermanH.Cook |  |
|  | John White | Milton | Simeoe, S. R.. | Whliam C.Little | Allandale |
| Hamilton City | \{ D B. Chisholm | Hamilton | Stormo | Oyrll Archibald. | Di ckinson |
| Hastings, N. R | M, B, B. Witton. M. | Bellevil |  | e6 | Landing oronto |
| Hastinge, E. R | John White. | Roslin | Toronto, W est. | John Crawford. |  |
| Hastings, W.R | James Brown... | Belleville | TorontoCentre | Robert Wilkes.. | , |
| Huron, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{R}$ | Thomas Farrow | Bluevale | Victoria, O.,N. |  |  |
| Huron, S. R | Malcolm C. Ca- meron ........ | Goderich |  | Joseph Staples.. | eterbo rough |
| Huron | Horace Horton. | Goderich | Vict |  |  |
| Kent, | Rufus Stephenson. | Chatham, | W.................. | George Dormer. 1saac E. Bowman. $\qquad$ | Lindsay St. Jacobs |
| Kingston | Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B. | Ottana | Waterloo, S.R. Welland. | James Young. . J. A. Thompson | Galt <br> Queenston |
| Lambton...... | Alex. Mackenzie | Toronto | Wellington, N . |  |  |
| Lanark, N, R. | Daniel Galbraith | Almonte |  | N. Higingbot- |  |
| Lanark, S. R. | John G. Haggart | Perth |  | ham........... | Guelph |
| Leeds \& Gren- <br> ville, N. R. | Francis Jone | Kemptville | R.... | David Stirto | Gruelph |
| Leeds, S. F | A. N. Richards. | Brockville | Wellingto |  |  |
| Lennox | Richard J. Cart- | King |  | James Ross | umnock |
| Lincoln | Thos. R. Merritt | St. Cathe- |  | homas Bai | Hamilton |
|  |  | rines | Wentworth, s |  |  |
| ndon, | Hon. John Carling. | London | Yor | Joseph Rymal. . James Metcalfe. | Barton Toronto |
| Middlesex, $\mathrm{NR}^{\text {R }}$ | Thos. Scatcherd. | London | York, | Anson |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Middlesex,E.R } \\ & \text { Middlesex } \mathbf{W}\end{aligned}\right.$ | David Glass | Strath | York, O., W.R. | Dodge. <br> David Blain. | Keswick Toronto |
| Middesex W R |  | Strathro | York, O., W,R. |  | Toronto |

YEAR BOOK AND AKMA AC OF CANADA EOR 1873,

| THE HOUSE OF COMMONS--(Continued.) Province of Quebec. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constituencies | Members | ast Office | Co | Member |  |
| Argenteull ... | Hon. J. J. C. | Montreal | Lotbiniere .... Maskinonge . | Henry G. Joly. Louls A. Boyer | Montreal |
| Bag | Pierre S. Gen- dron.......... | St. Rosalle | Megantic ..... | Edouard E. Bi- chard | Stenfold |
| Beau | Christian H. |  | Missisquol..... |  |  |
| Beauharnois.. | Ulysee I. Robil- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Be a u har- } \\ & \text { nois } \end{aligned}$ | Montcalm .... | Firmin Dugas.Henri T.Tasche-chereau ....... | ulienne |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TelesphoreFour, |  |  |  |  |
|  | Anselme $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Pa}$ |  |  | Louis A. Jette.. |  |
|  | quet | StCuthb |  | HonJohn |  |
| Bonav | Theodore Robi-taille$\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New Car- } \\ & \text { lisle } \end{aligned}$ | Napierville <br> Nicolet. $\qquad$ | Hon. Antoine A. Dorion | ${ }_{\text {Montreal }}^{\text {Gentily }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Joseph Gaudet.. |  |
|  | Edw |  |  |  |  |
| Cbamplain.... | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hon. John J. } \\ \text { Ross............ } \end{gathered}$ | St.Anne de la Poc're. | Portneuf....... | E.A.de St.Geor- <br> ges............$~$ | Cap Sante |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Quebec, Centre | Hon. J. E. Cau-chon..........Adolphe |  |
| voix.... | Pierre Tremblay | Chicoutim! | " East |  | Quebec |
| Chateauguay . |  | Montreal |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adolphe Tou- } \\ & \text { rangeau....... } \end{aligned}$ | " |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | eb |
| Dorchester.... |  | Ottawa | Wolfe . <br> Richelieu. | Wm. H. Webb. | elbourneorel |
|  |  |  |  | Michel Mathieu. |  |
| Drummond a |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gaspe .... . . . | Pier |  |  | Honore Mercier |  |
| Hochela | Louis Beaubie |  |  |  |  |
| Huntingdon | Ju | Hemming |  |  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Iberville } & . . . . \\ \text { facques } & \text { Car- } \\ \text { tier........... } \end{array}\right.$ | Francois Bechard.......... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | St. Maurice... | Elie Lacerte.... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { amachi- } \\ & \text { che } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Hon. L. S.Huntington <br> E. T. Brooks | Montreal Sherbrooke |
| Kamouraska. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Lous F. } \\ \text { Baby. } \\ \text { Bab. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | C.A. P. Pelletier | Montreal | Soulanges | Jacques P. Lan- |  |
| Laprairie ..... | Alfred Pinson- |  |  |  |  |
|  | noault ......... |  | Stanstead Temiscoua | Charl | nt |
| Laval. |  | L'Assomp-tionSt.Vincent de Paul | Terrebonn | L.F.R. ${ }^{\text {dra }}$ ason |  |
|  | Joseph H Bellerose. |  | Three Rivers. <br> Two Mount- | WmumcDactell | Three Riv- |
| LISlet | Hon. J. G.Bhinchet.Philipe $\mathbf{P}$ Cas.graln. ........ |  |  | Wilfred Prevost |  |
|  |  |  | Vaudreuil... |  |  |
|  |  |  | her |  | Verchere |
|  |  | Province of $N$ Jva Scotta |  |  |  |
| Antigonish.... | \|William H. Ray |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sam. McDonell. } \\ \text { Leverett de } \\ \text { Chipman...... } \end{gathered}\right.$ | rt Hood |
|  |  | port, N.S | King's N.S.... |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Hugh McDonald } \\ \text { NewtonL. Mc- } \\ \text { Kay......... } \\ \text { William Monald.... } \end{array}\right.$ | Antigonish |  |  | Kent ville, |
| Cape Breton.. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. Enuren. Jas. Mc } \\ & \text { Bonald...... } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Colchester .... Cumberland.. |  | Truro, N.S | Pictou,....... | Donald...... | Halifax <br> Pictou |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F. M. Pearson. } \\ & \text { Hon. C. Tupper, } \\ & \text { C: B. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | as, S. Forbe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Liverpool, } \\ & \text { N.S. S. } \\ & \text { ArichatNs } \\ & \text { Barrington } \\ & \text { N.S.S. } \\ & \text { St. Annes, } \\ & \text { N. S. } \\ & \text { Yar mouth } \\ & \text { N. S. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Digby Guysborough. |  | Ottawa <br> Digby, N.s Guysbor- ough NS ough NS | Richmond, NS <br> Shelburne. .. | Isaac LevesThomas Coffli. |  |
|  | Alfred W.Savary HonS. Campbell |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\}$ | Halifax " | Victoria, $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{S}$. | Wm. Ross. ..... Frank Killam. |  |
|  | Hon. Joseph |  |  |  |  |


| THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.-(Continued.) Province of New Brunswick. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| Albert......... Carleton, N.B. Charlotte ..... | John Wallace. . <br> Hon. Chas. Connell. <br> John McAdam.. | Hillsboro,' N. B..... Wnodstock N. B.... StStephen | St.Jobn, N.B. County...... <br> ، <br> ، <br> St. Jchnn, N.B. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Isaac Burpee. } \\ \text { Acalus L. Pal- } \\ \text { mer........ }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { St. John, } \\ \text { N B..... } \\ \text { N. Bohn, } \end{array}\right.$ |
| Gloucester | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hon. T. W. } \\ \text { Anglin....... } \end{gathered}$ | St. john, | Sunbury | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Hon. S. } \\ \text { Tilley, } \mathbf{C} . \\ \text { Charles Burpee. } \end{array}\right.$ | Ottawa is he fineld |
| King's N. B... Kent . . . . . . . . | James Donnville <br> R Cutler $\qquad$ | St. John, N. B... R'stigouche | Victoria, N.B | John Costigan.. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { N. B. } \\ \text { Craid Falls } \\ \text { N. B.... } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Northum, N. B. | Hon. P. Mitchell | Uttawa....\| | Westmore- |  |  |
| Queen's, N.B. |  | Cambridge | $\text { land } \mathrm{Nor} \text {, } \mathrm{B} .$ | Hon A.J. Smith John Pickard. | Dorchester Frederick- |
| Restigouche. . | George Moffat. . | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Dalhousie, } \\ \text { N. B.... } \\ \text { Provence e } \end{array}$ | Mantoba. |  | ton, N.B. |
| Lisgar .... |  |  | J. C. S <br> R. Cun | chultz...... ningham | Winnigeg. |
| Marquette Provenche |  |  |  | Sir G. E. Cartier |  |
| Provencbe |  |  | .. Loaald | A. Smith........ | Montreal. |
| Province of British Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caribos | J. S. Thompson |  |  | $\text { \|\{ } \begin{gathered} \text { Henry } \\ \text { han, fr...... } \end{gathered}$ | Victoria, B. |
| New Westminster.. .... | Hugh Nelson. | $\underset{\text { Inlet }}{\text { Burrard }}$ | Victoria, B.C. | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Amor De Cos } \\ \text { mos ........... } \end{array}\right.$ | C. <br> Victoria, $B$. |
| Vancouver.... | Hon: Sir Francis Hincks.... | Ottawa | Yale........... | E. Dewdney. |  |

## local Legislatures.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Iteutenant Governor.
His Honour William Pearce Howland, C. B., Toronto.
Executive Council.
Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney General. Hon. R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown
Hon. Adam Crooke, Treasurer.
Hon. Archibald McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture and, Rublic Works.
(J. G. Scott, Clerk.)

House of Assembly.
Speakelfit Ho

| Post Office Address. | Constituencies. | ers. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N |  |  |  |
|  | Grenville, S.R |  |  |
| Toronto. | $\mathrm{Gr}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | T. Scott | 'und |
| Chatham. | Grey, S | A. W. La | Toronto. |
| Paris. <br> Brantfor | Haldima | Jacon Ba | Cay |
| antfor | Halton Hamit | W. Barber...... <br> J. Williams | Streetsville |
| Saugeen. | Hamstings, | K. Graham |  |
| Toronto. | Hastings, E.R | H. Corby | Belleville |
| Mono Mill | Hastings, N.R | G. H. Bou | Stirling. |
| S. March. | Huron, $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R}$. | T. Gibson | Wroxeter. |
| Cornwall. | Huron, | R. Gib on | Goderich. |
| Morrisburg. | Kent | James Dawson. | Nombra. |
| Port Hope. | Kingston | W. Robinso | Kingston. |
| Bowman. ville. | Lamb | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hon. T. B. Par- } \\ & \text { dee. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| St. Thomas | Lan | W. C | Lanark. |
| ronto. | Lanark, S | Abranam | Innisville. |
| Windsor. | Leeds, | H. Merrick. | Merr'kville. |
| Kingston. | Leeds, S.R. | H. S. MeDonald. | Brockville |

PROVINOE OF ONTARIO-(Continued.)

| Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituencies | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lennox........ | J. C. Rykert..... |  | PrinceEdward | G.WHamilton.. |  |
| Lincoln. <br> London |  | St. Catha- |  | G. Striker..... | Picton Arnprior |
|  | R. Tooley | Belmont. | Renfrew, N.R. <br> Russell. | T. Deacon..... | Pem broke |
| Midlesex, ER |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ailsa Craig, | Simcoe, N.R. | W. D. Ardagh. | Barrie |
| Middlesex, W. |  |  | Toronto, East. |  |  |
|  | J. Watierworth | Wardsvill Fenwick |  | M. C. Came- | Toronto |
| one | H. R. Haney . |  |  |  |  |
| iagara |  | Fenwick | Toronto, West | Hon. A. Crooks | Toronto |
| Orthum E |  | Brighton |  |  |  |
| orthu | Cbarles Gifford.. | Cobsurg | Waterloo, ${ }^{\text {Wat.R }}$ Waterlo, S.R | M. Sprirger...... |  |
| land, |  |  |  |  | St.Catha 's |
| Norfolk | Simpson MeCali <br> John Clarke.... | Victoria Simcoe | Waterloo, S.R Wellanad...... | Hon.J.G.Currie |  |
| Norfolk, N.R. | Thomas Paxton |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wellington, N. } \\ & \text { R............ } \end{aligned}$ | R. McKim...... |  |
| Ontario, | Abram FarewellHon.R. WScott. | Oshawa | Wellington, C . |  |  |
| Oxford |  | Ottawa |  |  | Elora |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oxford, } \\ & \text { Oxford, } \end{aligned}$ | Hon. O. Mowatt Adam Oliver... |  | Wellington, S . | C. Clarke....... <br> P. Gow. | Guelph |
|  | John Coyne..... <br> A. Monteith Thos B. Guest | Bramspon <br> Bratiord <br> Strato | Wentworth, ${ }^{\text {N }}$ (R.......... | P. Gow........... |  |
| Perth, |  |  |  |  | Guelph <br> Flambo'W |
| Perth, P |  | $\cdot\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { St. Marys } \\ \text { Keene } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wentworth,S.S. } \\ & \text { Ro............ } \\ & \text { York, W. R.... } \\ & \text { York, N. R... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { w. Sexton..... } \\ & \text { H. P. Crosby... } \\ & \text { P. Pat kerson. } \\ & \text { Aifred Boultbee. } \end{aligned}$ | Jerseyville Union ville Patterson Peterboro' |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peter bo } \\ & \text { E. R. } \end{aligned}$ | George Reid. <br> T. M.Fairbain |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## Lieutenant Gowernor

His Honour Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, -Quebec.
Executive Council.

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

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

Legislattve, Council.
Speaker-The Hon. Chs. DeBodoherville. (Felix Fortier, Clerk.)

| Divisions. | Councillors. | Post Offices Address. | Divisions. | Councillors. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alma | Hon.J.L.Beaudry | Montreal. | Mille-Isle | Hon.F.H.LeMair | St. Benoit. |
| Bedford.. | " Tho Wood. | Dunham. | Montarville. | " Chs. DeBou- |  |
| DelaDurantaye | " J.O.Beaubien | Montmagny |  | cherville.. | Bouchervi'e |
| De la Valliere. | " J.B.G.Proulx | Nicolet. | Repentigny. | " L. Archam- |  |
| De Lanaudiere | " P.E. Dostaler | Berthier, |  | bault ...... | L'Assomt'n |
| De Lorimier.. | " C. S. Rodier. | Montreal. | Rigaud. ..... | " J. E. Prud- |  |
| Grandviller. | " E. Dionne... | St. Anne de | Rougemont. | " J. Fraser... | Tannery, |
| Gulf....... |  | [la Poc're. | Saurel....... | " D. Armstrong | Sorel. |
| Inkerman.. | " Geo. Bryson. | Chichester. | Stadacona . . | " T. McGreevy. | Quebec. |
| Kennebec. | " I Thibaudeau | Quebec. | Shawinagan | " J. J. Ross.... | Champlain. |
| La Salle....... | " I. Panet..... | " | Victoria..... | " J. Ferrier. | Montreal. |
| Laurentides... | " J. E. Gingras | " | Wellington, | " E, Hale...... | Sherbrooke |

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.-(Consinued.) 

## Legtslative Assembly.

Speaker-Hon. J. G. Blanchet. (G. M. Muir, Clerk.)

| Constituencles. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Constituen- cies. | Members. | Post Office Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argent | S. |  | M | J. S. Brigham.. | Phi |
| Bagot . | B. S. C | Ste.Rosa | Montcalm | F. Dugas........ | Montcalm |
| Beauce | G. H. Pozer | St. George. | Montmagny | T. Fournier..... |  |
| Beauha | Sir G. E. Cartier | Montreal. | M'tmorency | Hon.J. Cauchon |  |
| Bellechs | O. Pelletier | St. Charles. | Montreal, W. | F. Cassidy | Mont |
| Berthie | L. Syivestre | Berthier en ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | " C'tr | HonL.H.Holton |  |
| Bonaven | T. Robitalle | New Carlisle | 6 Eas | F. David. |  |
| Brom | W. W. Lync | Knowlton. | Napiervilı | L. D. Lafontaine | St. Edous |
| Chambl | G. Larocque | Longueuil | N | 0 | , |
| Champlain | F. X. A. Trudelle |  |  |  | Becquets. |
| Charlevoix... | A. Gagnon | Baie St. Paul | Ot | E. B. Edd | Hull. |
| Chateauguay | E. Laber | St Philomens |  | J . Poup | Chichester |
|  |  |  |  | Larue. ...... <br> P Rheaume | t.Augustin |
| Compton. | W. Sawyer | Sawyerville. |  | J. Hearn |  |
| Two Mount | Hon. G. Ouimet | Montreal. | " C'tre | Hon. H |  |
| Dorchester | L. N. Larochelle | St. Anselme. |  |  |  |
| Drummond | SW. Laurier | Arthabaska- | " Co... | Hon. P. J. 0. |  |
| Artha |  |  | Richmónd \& WOlfe |  | $" t$ |
| Hochelag | L.J. B. Beaubien | Montreal. | Richelieu | J. A. | t Ou |
| Huntingd | T. Sanders | Havelock. | Rimousk | A. Chaur | O |
| Iberville | L. Molle | St. Jean. | Rouville | $V$. Rober | Ang |
| Jacqs.-Car | N M LeCavalier | St. Laurent. | St. Hyac'the | P. Bachand | St. Hyac'the |
| Jo | V.P. Lavallee | St. Felix de | St. Jean | F. G. Marchand |  |
|  |  | Ste Anne de | St. Maur |  | $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathrm{T}}-\mathrm{Ri}$ |
| Kamouranka |  | Ste. Anne de la Poc're. | Sheff | Hon.M.Laframboise $\qquad$ | Mon |
| Caprairle | A. Esinh | Laprai | Sherbrook | HonJGRobertson | Sherbrooke |
| L'Assomp | O. Pelletier. | L'Epiphanie | Soulanges | R. S. de Beaujeu | Cot'u du La |
| Laval | J. H. Bellero | St.V. de Paul | Stanstead | T. Locke. | Stanstead |
| Levis | EonJ 9 Blanehet | Lévis. | Temiscouata | E. Mailloux .... | St. Arsen |
| LIs | P. G.\|Verreault. | St.J.Port Joly | Terrebonne | J. A. Chapleau. | Montrea |
| Lotbiniere | H. G. Joly | Quebec. | Three;Rivers | H. G. Mailhiot. | ThreeRivers |
| Maskinonge | M. Houde. |  | Vaudreuil | E. Lalonde . . . . | Marthe |
| gg |  | (en haut). <br> Quebec. | Verchères. Yamaska | Jos. Daigle. . ... Chs. Gill. | Belœil. Sorel. |

NOVA SCOTIA.

## Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour Lt.-Gen. Sir Chs. Hastings Doxie, K.C.M.G.
Eseecutive Couneib.
1

Hon. W. Annand, Treesurer.
Hon. W. B. Vail, Prov. Recretary.
Hon. H. W. Smith, Attorney General.
Hon. ¿E. P. Flynn, Comr. Crown Iands. Comr. Minee and Works.

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

Legislattue Council.
(Clerk John C. Haliburton, Halifax.)

| Namen. | P. O. Addrems. | Names, | P. O. Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hon. A. Keith, President | Halifax |  |  |
| dis Stanley Brown.. | Yarmouth | Hon. W. O. Heffernan... | Guysborough: |
| " H. G. Pineo.... | Pugwash | " D.MeN Parker, M. D | Halifax |
| " R.A. McHeffey. | Windeor | " James Fraser | New Glasgow |
| " John Creighton.. | Lunenbur | " William Annand | Halifax |
| " Wm. C. Whitman. | Law rencetown, Annapolis, Co | " Jamen Cochran .. | Arichat, C. ${ }^{\text {Shelburne }}$ - |
| " Freeman Tupper. | Liverpool | Henry H. Martell, Esq.. | Cornwallis |
| " John McKinnon. | Antigonish | Gilbert McKenna, Esq... | Halifax |
| " $\%$ Peter Smith....... | Port Hood, C.B. | Charles Dickie, Esq | Guysborough |
| " Samuel Creelman.. | Stewiake | Robert Boak, Jr. Esq... | Halifax |

## NOVA SCOTIA.-(Continued.) <br> House of dissembly.

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

| Constituencies | Names. | Post Office Address | Constituencies | Names. | Post Office Addrens. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Hon. ${ }^{\text {J C. C.Troop }}$ | Br |  | D | Pt. Hood |
|  | Dav. C.Landers | Nictaux |  | Daniel C. Moore. | Kentville |
|  |  | Antig |  | D.B,Woodworth | Canning |
|  |  | Meadow Antigon' |  | J. Eisenhautr. . <br> M. B. DesBrisay. | Lunenburg <br> Brid'water |
| Colchest | T. F. Morrison. | Lond ond'y | Pictou, Co. | A. McKay...... | Picton |
| Cumber | H.G.Pineo, jr.. | Pngwash | " | Hugh Cameron. | N Glasgow |
| Cape ${ }^{\text {" }}$ | Fdwd. Vickery. | Parrsboro | Queens | Hon. W. H . |  |
| Cape | $\underset{\text { Hon. }}{\text { Hon }}$ |  |  | Saml. Freeman. |  |
| Digby ${ }^{\prime}$ | A.J. White Hon. W. B.V | Sydney Halifax | Richm | Hon. E. P. |  |
|  | Urbine Doucet | Meteghan | " | M | Peters |
| Guysbor | John A. Kirk |  | Shelburne | Hon. R. Robert- |  |
| talifaz. |  | P.M'lgrave Halifax |  |  |  |
| " | John | , | Victoria | John Ross | ar |
|  | Don. Archibald. | Musquod |  |  | tttie Bras |
|  |  | New |  | 1. | Baddeck |
|  | Wm. McDougall | Maitland | Yarmou | ohnK. Ryerson | Yarmouth |
| Inverness | Hir. Blanchard. | HalifaxNS | " | Albert Gayton. | Argyle |

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## Lieulenant Governor.

His Honour, Lemeel Allan Wilmot, D. C. L., Fredericton.
Execubive Council.

| Hon. Robert Young, President. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | raser, Secretary |
| " | General. |
| " | Geo. E. King, Attorney General. |
| " | W. M. Kelly, Ch |

Hon. B. R. Stevenson, Surveyor General.
"W.S. Caie,
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { " A. McQueen, } \\ \text { " } \\ \text { (. H. H. Crawford, } \\ \text { Geo. W. White, }\end{array}\right\}$ Without Office. " Geo. W. White,
Legislative Council.

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

House of Assembly.
Speaker, Hon. E. A. V am., (Clerk, C. P. Whtmore.)

| Constituencies. | Members. | Post Office Address. | Oonstituencies | Members. | Post Ofnce Address. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albert. | Dr. R. Palmer. <br> James Ryan... | Hopewell Coverdale | Northumberland |  | Chat |
| Carleto | Geo. W. White. | Centreville | d | Hon .M. Kelly | Chat |
| " | Wm. Lindsay.. | Woodst'c k | " | T. Gillespi | " |
| Charlotte | Hon. BRSteven- |  | Queen | Michael Adams | Newcastle |
|  | Francis Hibiol. | St Andrew' St George | Queen's | Eben. Williams | Newcastle |
| 6 | Francis Hibbard | St. George St Stephen |  |  | Creek |
| " | hn Brown... | St | Restigotuche. | W. Montgomery | Gagetown. Dalhousie. |
| Glouceste | Saml. H. Napier | Bathurst |  | J. Phillips ..... | " |
| Kent." | T. Blanchard... | Caraquet | St. John Co | Hon. G. E. King | John |
| Kent | Hon. W.S. Caie | Kouchibou guac |  | Ed. Willis....... <br> M. W. Maher |  |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Ant. Girouar | St. Mary's | " | Jos. Coram | * |
| King's | E. D. Vail | Sussex | \%. | Dr. A. Alward. | 4 |
|  | Geo. Otty. | Hampton | " | W. Wedderburn |  |
| ، | J H Crawford | St. Sohn | Sunbury | Hon J. S. Covert | Maugerville |

YEAR BOOF AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR $187 \%$.

NEW BRUNSWICK.-(Continued).


## MANITOBA.

* Lieutenant Governor.
§His Honour, Alexander Morfis, P.C., Fort Garry.
Executiv: Vouncil.



## NORTH WEST TERRITORIES'.

## Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, Alex Morris, P. C. Clerk of Council-W. T. Urquefart, Esq.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, Joseph W. Trutch, Vıctoria.
Executive Council.
Hon. J. F. McCreight, Attorney General. Hon. Geo. A. Walk.em, Chief Com. Lands $H_{\text {on. }} \dot{H}$. Holbrook, President. Hon. A. R. Robertson, Provincial Secretary.

Clerk-J. J. Young.


The session of 1872 opened later than usual. Parliament did not meet until the 11th of April. A noticeable feature was the presence for the first time of members from British Columbia. The Governor-General's speech adverted first to the Prince of Wales' recovery and the appointment of a Thanksgiving Day; stated that the late meeting of Parliament had been at the instance of the Imperial Government; mentioned the Fe nlan attempt on Manitoba, and invited the attention of the Legislature to the Washington Treaty, Pacific Railway, Immigration, Canals, and several other measures; announced the flourishing state of the Dominion finances; asked for supplies, and congratulated the House on the general prosperity of the country. In the Commons the usual motions for committees were made; the Report of the Librarian presented, and the House adjourned.
April 12th-Comions-The Address was moved by Mr. Nathan, of British Columbia, seconded by Mr. Carter, of Brome, passed and ordered to be printed, and the Honse adjourned until Tuesday the 16th.
April löth-SENATE-First reading of an Act respecting the Dominion Public Lands; address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the recovery of the Prince of Wales; death of two members announced, and the House adjourned as a mark of respect.
Commons.--Returns laid before the House; addresses for correspondence; special committee appointed to appoint the standing committees. Some discussion on Crown Lands in Manitoba.
April 17. -SEnate - Papers asked for. Census returns sent by the Governor-Genl. Commons-Census returns submitted; expenses of the Manitoba expedition submitted. Motion by Mr. McGill, seconded by Mr. Workman, for a select committee upon Manufactures, which was granted. Discussion upon a pamphlet of Hon. Mr. Howe and that gentleman's defence. Committees appointed
April 18th - Senate - Committees appointed. Hon. Mr. Campbell promises a now patent law, and Hon. Mr. Mitchell protection for fisheries. Papers relating to the Washington Treaty brought down.
Commons - Washington Treaty papers brought down. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Holton complain of their haring been com. municated to the press. Address of congratulation of Senate concurred in. April 19th-SENATE-Hon. Mr. Sanborn moves for correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments respecting award of Provincial arbitrators. Hon. Mr. Campbell aadd no correspondence had taken place.
OOMMONS - Reports presented. Motion for aupply. Complaint of Mr. Holt $n$ and Mr. Mackenzie as to the non-production of certain papers relating to the Washington Treaty. On motion of Hon. Mr. Howe, \$45,000 a year for flve years was voted for Geological Survey. Resolutions were adopted in Committee respecting Banking. Amendment of the Dominion Note Act al: lowing the excess over $\$ 9,000,000$ to be held partly in specie and partly in deposits in chartered Banks. After some discussion, Sir. F. Hincks also moved a resolution respecting the public debt and the raising of loans, and to establish a sinking fund on all ruture loans, which was adopted.
Aprll 22nd SENATE-To the inquiry repecting the improvement of navigation of Lower St. Lawrence, with a view to saviog
human life, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the subject was one of great difficulty, It not being easy to draw the line where private enterprise should be supplemented by government aid.
Commons-The day was taken up with the presenting of returns and answers to various inquiries.
April 23rd - Senate - Hon. Mr. Ryan moved for copies of correspondence relating to copyright. He desired to see Canadian publishers placed on the same footing as the United States, and at the same time quoted British authors. Hon. Mr. Campbell sxid there was no official correspondence, though there was some of a non-official nature.
Commons-On the question of concurrence in the Banking resolutions, the first and second passed without opposition. To the third, respecting the reserve to be held by the Government against their circulation, Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment, that it is not expedient to entrust the Government with such power-which was lost and the resolution carried, as well as the one relating to the public debt. A Bill, introduced by Sir John Macdonald, respecting stamps, elicited some discussion as to. the comparative merits of stamps and stamped paper. Mr. Colby moved the second reading of the Insolvency Bill, contending for the total repeal of the law. On account of its being St . George's Day, the House adjourned.
April 24th.-SENATE.-Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that there was a prospect of direct postal communication with the West Indies at no distanc date. Hon. Mr. Mitchell sald Government did not intend to station Tug Boats at any particular points on the st. Lawrence ; a sum of mones had been set apart to reward those who saved lives of seamen.

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

April 25th.-Senate.-Marine and Fisheries report presented. Some inquiries were made respecting Bay Verte and Welland canal Reports promised.
COMMONS.-A debate took place ca a motion of Mr. Bodwell, that it is desirable to adopt the 4 ft . $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inch gauge in the Intercolonial Raillway. The motion was supported by Messrs. Mackenzie, Workman, Magill, Bolton and McDougall, and opposed by Messrs. Langevin, Walsh, Shanly, Howe and Blanchet, ar due debate continued till the House rose. In the evening session the debate on the Insolvency Law was resumed, when the motion in amendment was negatived, and that for the repeal of the law carried by a majority of 15 .
April 26 th-SENATE,-Hon. Mr. Aiken ladd on the table a map showing the progress of the Manitoba Survey, and stated that about one-half of the half-breed appropriation would be allotted in the fall of 1872. Complaints were made of the quantities o fish taken at tne wrong seasons in the inland lakes and shl pped to the U.S.

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

April 29th-Commoss.-A motion to alter the constitution of the Senate, was introduced by Mr. Mills, but after some discussion was withdrawn. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed the items of the Seiguorlal Tenure Commission Managenent of the Gevernor General's and Secretary's Office.

April 30th-SENATE.-The only discussion was on the subject of the substitution of narrow for broad gauge on the Intercolonial Railway. Hon. Mr. Camphel! insisted on the superiority of a bruad gauge for great trunk lines of communication.
Commons. - Hon. Sir F. Hincks introduced the Budget. The debt of the Dominion in round numbers was $\$ 80,000,000$. There had been expended since confederation on Capital expenditure $\$ 8,081,903$, while the debt has only increased $\$ 1,977,876$. The net debt had decreased during the year $1870.71 \$ 503,224$. The Savings Banks deposits amount to about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ millions. The revenue for the year Was $\$ 19,335,560$, and the expenditure $\$ 15,623$, 081, leaving a surplus of $\$ 3,712,479$. The estimated revenue for 1871-2 was over 20 millions. The estimated expenditure was $\$ 17,040,685$. The contemplated expenditure for the Pacific Railway and other public works, will probably give an increased charge of 3 millions annually. The increase of the commerce of the country is wonderful. In two years the imports and exports hadincreased 22 per cent. Canada has risen to the 6th place among commercial nations. No changes of tarift were proposed. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie spoke in strong termas of the course adopted in accepting the Imperial guarantee as a Fenian Indemnity. Several other members discusised various points of the Budget, but all agreed in the satisfactory financial condition of the country.

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

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

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

Commons.-Hon. Mr. Holton brought up the appointment of Judge Johnson to Lieutenant Governorship of Manitoba, while still holding office of Judge in Quebec, and moved that it was inconsistent with the independence of the Judges. Sir Geo. Cartier explained that the appointment was merely temporary, and that an Assistant Judge had taken his place in Quebec. He contended there was no illegality in the appointment, but since the question had been raised, to quiet all doubts, the appoint-
ment would be cancelled. The remainder of the day's session was occupied with Mr. Colby's Insolvency Bill, and Mr. Joly's Saperannuation Bill. Some amendments to the former were negatived, and the bill reported. Mr. Jcly's bill was declared out of order after some discussion.

May 3rd-SENATE-Very little business was before the Senate, and complaints were made by Senators on account of so little business being originated in the Senate.
Commons-Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, (a summary of this Bill will be found under the head of Legislation of 1872.) In a very long, able and exhaustive speech, he defended the Treaty as the best that could be obtained for Canada, showing that peace with the U. S. was of greater consequence even to Canada than to England. He went over the history of the formation of the Conmmission, and the reasons of his acceptance of the post of High Commissioner, and went over all the provisions of the Treaty in detall. Mr. Mackenzie followed, criticising the Treaty severely, styling it a comedy of errors, contending that the Fenian claims should have been insisted on, and the free navigation of the Columbia secured. The Bill was read a first time, and the House adjourned.

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

Commons-Mr. Cartwright called the attention of the House to the Fenian Raids compensation claims against the United States. He thought the course pursued by the Ministry with respect to these humiliating to the country, and a direct incentive to the Fenians to pursue their organization. In case of any tuture raids, we should be placed in a very bad position in respect to damages. Sir Geo. E: Cartier explained that he himself would have preterred a different course, but the case was one for the Imperial Government to settle, and they had preferred to withdraw the claim and pay the indemnity. Hon. Mr. McDougall defended the course of the Government, contending the claims were principally consequential, and therefore, could not be pressed by the linptrial Government, Mr. Harrison moved an amendment to the effect that rio expression of opinion from the House was desirabie. Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that the House concurs with the view taken by the Privy Council as expressed in various despatches, which was negatived and Mr. Harrison's amendment passed on division.

May 7th-SENATE-Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in reply to some inquiries respecting property occupled by the Intercolonial Railway oftices, read a letter containing answers to the inquiries from the Secretary of the Railway Board. The Senate pdjourned for a week.

Commons-Sir F. Hincks gave notice that he would bring is a Bill to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a Bill relating to Trades' Unions, assimilating the law to that of England. The House went into Committes on amendments to the Patent Law, which
were passed, read, and a Bill introduced. On the third reading of the Dominion Notes Act, Hon. Mr. Eiolton moved an amendment, "that it is inexpedient to authorise an unlimited issue of Dominion Notes on a bonus so insufficient and unsatisfactory as a reserve of 20 per cent, which was lost, as were several other amendments, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. A Bill was introduced to indemnify the Government for special expenses of expedition. ary force to Manitoba, and one to amend, consolidate and extend the Inspection Law to the whole Dominion. After recess, the House went into Committee on the Pacific Railway Bill, which, after some discussion and verbal amendments, was passed.

May 8th - Comcmons - Second reading Washington Treaty Bill, Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment, to the effect that there are just grounds for dissatisfaction with the Treaty, and to the manner in Which the Fenian Raids claims were settled, the discussion on which lasted till midnight, when the House adjourned until the 10th.
May 10th-COMMONS-Hon Sir F. Hincks moved a resolution repealing duty on tea and coffee. Hon. Mr. Pope moved to amend the Immigration Act by repealing Capitation tax, which was adopted. After some explanations respecting the San Juan Arbitration case, the debate on the Washington Treaty was resumed, Mr. Mills opposing the Bill and supporting Mr. Blake's amendment, and Sir A. T. Galt supporting it, because as long as we belonged to the Empire we must support its interests, and we could advocate it if we liked at the end of 10 years. Hon. Mr. Howe and Col. Gray also defended the treaty, and the debate was adjourned until Monday, the 13th. May 13th-Commons-Debate on Treaty of Washington resumed, Mr. Bodwell
moved in amendment that it is inexpedient moved in amendment that it is inexpedient Sir F. Hincks and Hon. Mr. Cameron supported the Bill, the latter gentleman warmly defending Sir John A. Macdonald trom attacks made upon him. The debate was continued till near midnight, when the House adjourned.
May 14th-Commons-Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Messis. O'Connor, Harrison, Tupper, and Killam opposed Mr. Bodwell's amendment, Messrs. Cameron (Huron) and Jones (Halifax) supported it. At midnight the House again adjourned with division.
May 15th-Commons-The House met at half-past nine, and, after some inquiries being answered for the Government by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, adjourned.
Commons-Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Hon. Mr. Holton supported the treaty, considering peace necessary for the deveropment of the Dominion. Sir Geo. E. Cartier, in a long speech in both French and English, defended the treaty. Mr. Campbell, of Guysboro, also supported the
treaty saying the return received from the treaty, saying the return received from the United States was unduly belittled, and remarked on the fact that no petitions had been sent against the treaty. Hon. Mr. Dorion opposed the Bill, not because he would not support the treaty, but he wished to condemn the Administration. Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) Hon. Mr. Chauveau and Mr. Baker defended the Bill, Mr. Fortier and Mr. Anglin opposed, and Messrs. McDonald (Luanenburg) and Street supported it, and the House again adjourned without division.

May 16th,-Senater-Hon. Mr. Campbell stated that a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Dominion would be submitted at the next session, and that the postal organization in Manitoba would be completed as soon as possible. Some discussion arose on the Public Lands Bill which was advanced another stage and the House adjourned.
Cominors.-Debate on Washington Treaty resumed. Hon. Mr. Anglin opposed the Treaty and Hon. Mr. Tilley supported it. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie opposed. Hon. Mr. Morris defended. Mr. Bolton, Dr. Robitaille opposed, and Messrs. D. A. Macdonald, Thompson, Merritt, D. A. Smith, Workman, McCallum, Stephenson, Schultz and Grant approved. At 120'clocka division was taken on Mr. Bodwell's amendment, it was negatived by a vote of 125 to 50 , and Mr. Blake's by a vote of 124 to 52 . The second reading of the bill was carried by a vote of 121 to 55 .

May 17th.-SENATE,-Several bills were reported and read and some amendments. to Public Lands Bill adopted.
Comomons. - A discussion arose on the question of appointment of Judges, several members pointing out the anomaly of Judges being appointed by the Provincial Government and paid by the Dominion, and advocating the making administration of justice independent of local legislatures. Mr. Colby's Insolvency Bill was then taken up, Mr. Jones (Halifax) supported by Col. Gray, moved that Nova Scotia and New BrunsWick should be exempted from its action. Mr. Gibbs moved the 6 months hoist, which was negatived. Mr. Bellerose moved the adjournment of debate for a fortnight which was also negatived. Mr. Jones' amendment Was also negatived and the bill was passed. The debate on the gauge for Intercolonial Railway was resumed, and the House belng very thin the debate was adjourned.
May 18th,-Senath.-Hon. Mr. Mitehell stated the Government were engaged in considering the subject of equalizing electorate districts in New Brunswick and apportioning additional members. Hon. Mr. Campbell, in answer to Mr. Bureau, stated that the Government intended to introduce a measure concerning Judges in Quebec. Several bills were read a second and third time, and the House adjourned.
COMMONS.-Several bills were read a third time and passed, and others passed through committee. The bill relating to Inspection was referred to Committee on Banking, and some amendments made to the Patent Law.
May 20 th.-COMMONS.-The subject of subsidizing a line of steamers to West Indies was discussed. Hon. Mr. Langevin promised steps would be taken to open this communication during the recess. The question of naturalization of Germans was brought up by Mr. Young, and Sir J. Macdonald said the Government would ask Imperial Parliament for an Act on the subject, giving any person naturalized by Canadian Parliament all the rights of British subjects. Mr. Costigan moved an address for the disallowance of New Brunswick School Law. The debate lasted till midnight when the House adjourned.

May 21st, - Commons. - Bill to repeal duties on tea and coffee introduced and the House in Committee of Supply. Items for Charges of Management, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Police, Legislation and Geological Survey were passed, the resolutions respecting Paciffo Railway were amended and reported. On motion for
second reading, Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) moved in amendment that the route adopted shall be subject to the approval of Parliament, which was negatived. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment, that all contracts shall be submitted to and approved by Parliament. The House adjourned at midnight without a division.
May $22-$ SENATE. The Dominion Notes Bill was passed, and a debate arose on the Insolvency Bill. Hon. Mr. MeFarlane moved the bill be read this day three months. The Senate adjourned without coming to a division.

Commons.-Debate on New Brunswick School Law resumed. Col. Gray moved an amendment that the constitutional rights of New Brunswick ought not to be interfered with. Hon. Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that an Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the B. N. American Act be amended in such a manner that every denomination shall continue to possess the same rights and privileges it had at the passing of the Act. On request of several members, the debate was adjourned. The debate on motion to change Intercolonial Railway Gauge was resumed, which was lost after some further discussion by a vote of 88 to 51 . Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bul to provide for holding elections on same day. Sir J. A. Macdonala moved the six months' hoist, the Bill was not in force in England and was a direct attack on the principle of property franchlse. The amendment was carried by a vote of 81 to 51 . Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of Bill to secure independence of Senate. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the Bill, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie supported it , and it was thrown out by a vote of 77 to 51 .
May 23-SEnATE-On the question of repeal of Insolvency Law, Mr. Macfarlane's amendment giving it the three months' hoist was carried by a vote of 35 to 24 . Several bills were read a second time, and the Public Lands Bill passed.

Uоммокs-Mr. McDougall moved for a return in relation to Cullers' Fees, and said there were too many, the number might be reduced from 50 to' 20 . Mr. Simard said there were 44, and some of them had a great deal to do, and recommended that their names should be drawn by ballot placing all on equal footing. Mr. Cartwright moved 2nd reading of Act for better protection of navigable streams and rivers. Mr. Currier moved the six months' hoist, a commission having been appointed to investigate the matter and their report not having been recetved. Hon. Mr. Langevin explained that the Commission had required to make an examination at different points and at different seasons, so that their report could not be ready till the end of the year. Mill owners had promised to give orders that the custom of throwing slabs into the Ottawa should bo disoontinued. Mr. Cartwright withdrew his Bill. Hon. Mr. Blake moved 2nd reading of bill to provide for trial of controverted elections before Judges. Sir J. A. Macdonald opposed the bill as unnecessary and as throwing upon Judges duties Which they had no right to demand until there were Dominion Judges appointed. Mr. Mackenzie supported the Bill as did several other members, Sir Geo. Cartier pointed out that the law was now being tried both in England and in Ontario and it was advisable to wait, as the next Parliament would have to pass a uniform law for
the whole Dominion. The Bill was negatived on a division of 66 to 49 , Mr. Costigan moved 2nd reading of Bill compelling members of Local Legislatures where dual representation is not allowed, to resign their seats betore becoming candidates for Dominion Parliament, which was carried on division.
May 27, SENATE-In reply to inquiries, Hon. Mr. Mitchell stated the Intercolonial Railway will not; be opened until after September and that the Bay Verte Canal would be proceeded with. Several Bills relating to Supply were passed in Committee.
Commons-The adjourned debate on the Superannuation Fund was resumed, Mr. Joly showing that there was a surplus from this fund which ought to be applied to the benefit of the officers. Col. Gray contended the salaries of public officers were quite insufficient, and they were very hardly dealt with. After some further discussion, Mr. Jackson moved an amendment, that it is inexpedient to alter the Act of this House this Session, whioh amendment was carried on a division. The House went into Committee on Dual Representation Bill, which on motion of Mr. Costigan was amended so as to affect also members of the non-elective branches of the Legislature.
May 28, Senate-2nd reading of Bill to give effect to Treaty of Washington, was moved by Hon. Mr. Campbell, one or two members spoke against the treaty, but would not ask for a division and the and reading passed unanimously.
Commons-2nd reading of PaciHc Rallway Bill, and the House went into Committee upon it. Sir Geo. Cartier moved in amendment, that the terminus should be near Lake Nipissing S. of the Lake. Some discussion arose on this amendment, and also upon the western terminus, when the amendment was carried. The second clause was also carried ; on the third, a discussion arose on the breadth of the blocks of land to be granted the Co., Mr. Mackenzie suggesting 10 miles frontage, and Sir G. Cartier said it had been found impossible yet to define the frontage, and the clause was carried. On the fourth clause the subsidy was amended from 25 to 30 millions. The clauses to 14 were passed without amendment. Clanse 15 was amended by inserting "having a subscribed capital of at least 10 militions secured to the satistaction of Govt. and also 10 per cent. of the capital shall be paid up within one month after the said charter, and on the suggestion of Mr. Blake "in the hands of the Receiver Genl." was also added. The remaining clauses were then adopted.
May 29 , Senate-Several bills were read a third time and the Treaty of Washington Bill passed and sent back to Commons.
Commons-Debate on New Brunswick School Law resumed. Mr. Smith protested against this attempt to override the Constitution of New Brunswlek. Mr. Voloy recommended the adoption of an amendment to the effect that the House regrets that tue School Act is unsetisfactory to the people ol New Brunswick, and hopes it will be so modified at the next session of New Brimswick Legislature as to remove all causes of discontent. Sir Geo. Captier thought the Parliament had no right to interfere in the matier. As a matter of principle he agreed with the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, but as a question of law he thought it beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Uhauveau's amendment for Address to Imp. Parliament was nega-
tived by a vote of 126 to 34 . Mr. Colby moved his amendment, to which Mr. Dorion moved an amendment that "the House regrets His Excellency had not been advised to negative the School Law," which was lost by a vote of 117 to 38 . Mr. Mackenzie moved an addition to Mr. Colby's amendment, that it was expedient to obtain the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and if possible, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as to the legality of the New Brunswick School Law, Which was agreed to and the main motion, as amended, was carried.

May 31st-SENATE-An Address was carried, praying that an enquiry should be made, under the direction of the Minister of Justice, into the passing of the insolvent law, in order to embody necessary amendments. A bill was introduced respecting copyrights.
Commons-The House in Committee on Pacific Railway Bill. Sir George Cart'er said the clause as to frontage had been amended, that nove of the blocks shuld be less than six, or more than 12 miles frontage. Hon. Mr. Blake moved an amendment that "such Railway shall extend from some point on or near Lake Nipissing, on the sout h shore thereof," which was nega. tived, by a vote of 91 to 51 . Hon. Mr. Iborion moved an amendment that the eastern terminus should be west of the Ottawa River, at the point affording shortest practicable route, which was lost by a vote of 125 to 15. Two amendments were moved by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, which were negatived, as was also one by Hon. Mr. Wood, and the bill was ordered, for a third reading.
June 1st-Commons-Sir John Macdonald introduced a Bill to re-adjust the representation in House of Common:. The Pacific Rallway Bill was read a third time and passed. Resolutions to amend and extend the schedule of the Aet 31, Vic., cap. 33, and to make provision for tbe salarles of Judges, \&c., were passed, and a Bill introduced.
June 3rd-SENATe - Several Bills were read a third time and passed, and some reports adopted.

COMMONS-Some discussion alose as to the lawless state of the port of Quebec. Sir John Macdonald said the Minister of Marine would ask for an lucrease of the Water Police, with greater facilities for the performance of their duty. M $\in$ nobors from all sides united in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hrn. J. S. Macdonald. The Dual Representation Bill was carried after some discussion, and the House adiourned.
June 4 th-SENATE-Second reading if Bill to amend Copyright Law. Fome discussion arose as to the power of the Dominion Parliament, but the second reading was carried.
Commons-House in Committee of Supply. Items for Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, Immlgration and Quarantine, Marine Hospitals, Pen-lons, and Intercolonial Railway passed. Hon. Mr. Pope explained at some length the steps tazen to promote Immigration. Hon. Mr. Langevin introduced resolutions relating to the improvement and enlargement of the Dominion Canals, and the construction of the Bay Verte Canal. After some discussion, $t$ :e resolutions were reported and read a second time.
June oth-SENATE-Several Bills were read a third time and passed. The Copyright Bill was ameaded so as to moke the excise duty not to exceed $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on whole-
sale value, and the Bill passed. Some Bills were read a second time, and the House adjnurned.

COMMONS-A Bill fir the introduction of the Ballot was negatived by a vote of 104 to 43. A Bill to provide for the appointment of Returning Officers of general elections, after some discussion, was negatived by a vote of 95 to 52. Mr. Cameron's Bill relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, was read a tbird time, and passed. Several Resolutions from the Com mittee of Supply were adopted, and items passed for various Public Works and Buildings, and for Red River Road.

June 6th-Commons-The question of the appointment of Mr. Justice Johnston to the Recordership of Manitoba while still retaining his Judgeship was brought up by Mr. Holton, who moved that it was oalculated to impair the independence of the Judiciary. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by a division of 89 to 58. The House went into Committee of Supply, when the Militia Estimates were taken up and a number of items passed.
7 th June-Senate-Several Bills were read a third time and passed. Senator Wark moved a resolution urging the importance of the agricultural interests, and some Bills were read a second time.
Commons-Third reading of Patent Act. Two Amendments by Hon. Mr. Chauveau negatived and Bill passed. Second reading of Bill to re-adjust the representation. House in Committee on improvement of the channel between Mrntreal and Quebec. Resolution adopted. The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the items for Lighthouses and Coast Service, Fisheries, Culling Timber, Indians, and a number of miscellaneous items.

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

June 10-Commons-Third reading of Representation Bill. Mr. Workman moved an amendment respecting the Electoral Divisions of the City of Montreal which was negatived, and the Bill was passed. The House then went into Committee of Supply.
June 11th-Commons-On motion of Dr. Tupper certain measures relatirg to Light Houses, Navigation, \&c., were extended to British Columbia. Un motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, a special committee was appointed to draw up an address to Lord Li:gur on leaving the country. The address was reported, read and transmitted to the Senate for conearrence. The House went into Committee on the tea and coffee duties and a Bill was introduced enabling the Governor in Council to impose on these articles imported from the United States, the same duty as was im poced by the United States. The items of supply for Intercolonial Railway and Public Works were passed, as was also that for Arbitration and Awards. Srme discussion arose on the enlargement of the Carllion and Chute canals, and Mr. Shanly complained the amount voted for the improvement of Ottawa navigation was too small, A large number of Bills were passed the third time.

June 12-Some discussion arose on the subject of lands in the Indian Reserves in Hastings, and Sir J. A. Macdonald promised the attention of the Indian Department should be given to the subject. A discussion also took place on the subject of the salaries of the officers of the House and a resolution was passed that it was expedient their salarles should be increased so as to conpensate their services for the current year. On the 2nd reading of the Act to amend the Parliamentary Representation, the House went into Committee and reported it as amended. The Public Lands Bill was taken up in Committee and amendments conourred in.
June $13-$ Senatb-Supply Bill and various other bills passed.

Gommons-AR inquiry was made respecting Telegraph Wire purchased from H. B. Company. Sir F. Hincks explained, that the wire was of superior quality and price charged Canadian Govt. was not above that paid A discussion arose respecting the publication of a Canadian Hansard, when instructions were given to Committee of 1 n ternal Economy to purchase 600 copies. The Supply Bill was read a third time and passed.

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

## Cegtitatiow of 1872.

Ligt of AbBREVIATIONs Used.
H. M.-Her Majesty. G. G.-Governor General.
G. in C.-Governor in Council.
L. G. in O.-Lieut. Governor in Council. P. C.-Privy Council.
M. C.-Minister of Customs. O. O.-Commiesioner of do.
M. I. R.-Minister of Inland Revenue. O. I, R.-Commissioner of do.
P. M. G.-Post Master General.
$\stackrel{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{P}}$. M.-Post Master.
P. O.-Post Office.
P. O. D.-Post Office Department, R. G.--Receiver General.
C. R. F.-Consolidated Revenue Fund. M. P. W.-Minister of Public Works
P. W'. D.-Public Works Department. M. F.-Minister of Finance. S. of S.-Secretary of State. M. of A.-Minister of Agriculture. M. M. F.-Minister of Marine and Fisheries. H. of C .-House of Commons. C. O. C.-Olerk of the Crowa in Chancery.

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

## PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

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

## gTATUTES OF OANADA.

## Cap. 1-Amends the Act respecting the

 Statutes.The Clerk of the Senate, who, for this purpose, is to be styled the "Clerk of the Parllaments" has the custody of all original Acts passed by the legislatures of the former provinces of Upper and Lsower Canada, of the late Province of Canada and by the Parliament of the Dominion. As such custodian he is to have a Seal of Office and attach it to certified copies of Acts furnished by him-such certified copies to have the same authority as those printed by the Queen's Printer. As soon as practicable after each session he is to procure from the Queen's Printer a bound copy of the Statutes and deliver the same, duly certified, to the G. G., for transmission to the Secretary of State in England, together with certified copies of all reserved bills; and he shall also furnish one copy in English and one in French, so certified to the Registrar Ge-
neral. He must furnish certifled coples of any Act to any one applying for the same, receiving ten cents per hundred words for copying. He is bound to furnish all certified copies reguired for the public service through the Secretary of State of Canada.

## TREATY QF WASHINGTUN.

Cap. 2 Suspends certain Acts of Canada, Nova. Scotia and New Brunswick inconsistent with the 18th article of the Treaty, Fish and fish oil (except fish of the inland lakes and rivers, and those preserved in oil) being the produce of the insherieg of the United States are to be admitted free of duty. Goods arriving at any ports in Canada, whether from another portion of the U. S. or another country, may be fassed throngh Canada free in bond, as may also goods brought from the U.S. to be exported from a port in Canada. U.S. citizens may carry goods in U. S. vessels, free of duty from one place in Canada to another,
provided a portion of the internfediate transportation has been by land through U. S. territory in bond, under regulations to be agreed upon. This Act to come into torce when proclaimed by the $G$. $G$.

## SUPPLIES.

Cap. 4-Grants $\$ 688,99937$ cts. for the service of the year ending 30th June 1872, and $\$ 20,729,06085 \mathrm{cts}$. for the public service for the year ending 30th June 1873.

## MANITOBA EXPEDITION.

Cap. 4-Indemnifies members of the P. C. for having expended without parliamentary grant $\$ 62,15072 \mathrm{cts}$. for sending an expeditionary force to Manitoba in 1871.

## HUDSON BAY COMPANY LOAN.

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

## THE PUBLIC DEBT AND LOANS.

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

## DOMINION NOTES.

Oap. 7-The R.G. must hold specie to the extent of 35 p .;c. of the amount over $\$ 9,000,000$ of Dominion Netes issued.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

Cap. 8-Corrects an error in the Act of last sesslon relating to Banks and Banking, and exempts the Bank of British North America from the tax on circulation. Usury laws in any of the Provinces shall not affect any transaction with a bank at a rate exceeding $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} . ;$ nor shall an innocent holder lose his remedy because of previous taint of usury in negotiation of a note, \&c. Minors and others under civil disability may deposit
moneys and draw them out unless others, with a superior claim, intervene to pre, vent : but in the case of persons unable to deposit, \&c. under Provinclal laws, the amount of deposit shall not exceed $\$ 500$. Banks are not bound in any case to see to the fulfilment of trusts or application of moneys deposited with and withdrawn from them. Warehouse recelpts for cereals being converted into malt or flour, mailt, and hogs converted into bacon and hams, are made proper subjects of advances, \&c'. The legal right of sale of stock. bonds, \&c., pledged as collaterals may be altered by agreement at the time the credit is given or when afterwards extended. Banks have the same rights and liens for advances to parties building ships as individuals in the Province where they are built. (For holidays see elsewhere.)

## SAVINGS BANKS.

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

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

## TEA AND COFFEE DUTIES.

Cap. $11 \& 12$-Repeals the duties on Tea and Coffee imported after lst July, 1872, and allows a drawback on all previously imported if re-bonded and $r$-warehoused in the original packages Defore the 28 th June. But ir at any time a greater duty is imposed by the U. S. of America on Tea or Coffee imported into that country from Canada than from any other, then the G. in O. may impose a similar duty on Tea and Coffee imported from the U.S.
REPRESENTATION AND ELEOTIONS.
Cap. 13, $14 \& 15-$ (See separate article).

## VOTERS' LISTS AND POLLING DISTRICT8 IN NOVASCOTIA.

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

## THE CIVIL SERVIOE.

Cap. 18-Provides that a third olass or junior second class clerk may be promoted by speclal 0. in C . without serving the time required by the Civil Service Act.

## SECURITY OF PUBLIO OFFICERS.

Cap. 19-Provides forms of bonds, \&o, to begiven by public officers and their suretles.

## JUDGES' SALARIES, \&O.

Cap. 20-Provides for the additional judge of the Superior Court (Que.) to be resident in Montreal, and that 8 Puisne judges of that court shall have $\$ 4,000$ per annum. Provides also for the two additional Puisne judges of the Supreme Court in N.S., and grants $\$ 3,200$ to the five Puisne judges. The salary of the Chief Justice of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, is to be $\$ 4,000$ per an, and of the two Puisne judges $\$ 3.200$ each. Provides for one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia at $\$ 5,850$, and one Puisne judge with $\$ 4,850$ so long as the present incumbents remain in office, and another Putsne judge at $\$ 3,200$, and six stipendjary magistrates with salaries from $\$ 2,250$ to $\$ 3,400$ so long as they also do the duty of county judges. D. Cameron, late Chief Justice, receives a pension of $\$ 2,425$, and Capt. Hankin, late Colonial Secretary, of \$2,595.55.

## ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES.

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

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MUBEUM.

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

## DOMINION LANDS.

Cap. 23-Provides for the establishment of a Dominion Lands Office as a branch of the Department of Secretary of State of Canada, having a Surveyor General as chief officer. It has charge of the Crown Lands in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories. Noemployee may purchase Domin. ion lands except under permission of an 0 . in C. The lands are to be laid out in townShips, containing 36 sections of one mile square each. Each section is divided into quarter sections of 160 acres, and these again into half and quarter quarter sections of 80 and 40 acres. Exceptions to this manner of survey may be made in the case of the Indian Lands ceded to the late Earl of Selkirk on the Red and $\Lambda$ ssineboine Rivers, or lands fronting on lakes, rivers or water courses, or main public roads. or lands required for wood lots. The lands reserved by the Hudson's Bay Co. are to be allotted, two sections in every fifth tow a ship, to wit, sections 8 and 28 , and in the others, all of sec. 8 and $\frac{3}{4}$ of 26 . In the case of broken townships, \&c., as above, these reserves are to be set apart by lot. Where any such allotments are already settled on, the Co. may select otber vacant lands in their places, but the Co. may hold them although they fall on land reserved for timber. Sections 11 and 29 in each township are reserved for an educational endowment. If these have been settled on before surveyed olher lands are to be selected in their place.

> MLLITARY GRANTS.

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

## SALES.

Unappropriated lands, as soon as surveyed, may be sold at $\$ 1$ per acre at private sale, or offered at public sale at that as an upset price. They are to be paid for in cash or bounty warrants. But tracts may be reserved by the $S$. of $S$. for town or vlilage plots, and the G. in C. may set apart tracts for other public purposes.
(For Regulations respecting Free Gronts and Homestead Rights, see Article on Immigration, \& $c_{3}$ )

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

## mining locations.

Mines and minerals are not to be reserved in any lands granted; and any person may explore ungranted lands for minerals, locate and purchase them-in surveyed lands, in blocks according to survey; in unsurveyed, without the limits oi the fertile belt, according to exploration and applica-tion-the locations in the latter case to contain 320,160 or 80 acres. But any ungranted lands, proved rich in minerals, may be withdrawn from sale and leased at a rent of not less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net profit of working. These mining locations are to be surveyed, and connected with some previous survey. Gold diggings on or beside rivers, lakes, \&c., may be reser ved and specially dealt with, and leased. None of the foregoing provisions apply to lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.

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

TIMBER LANDS AND LIMITS:
The wood lands are to be gurveyed and granted apart in the " belt" section.

## other townships wood lands are to be separ-

 ately surveyed in lots of 10 or 20 acres, so as to give (as nearly as practicable) one for each quarter section of arable land in the township, 25 acres being a maximum allowed, if on the quarter section itself. The wood lots are to be apportioned with, and added to the other land applied for under homestead rights; but the claimant cannot sell any of the timber before his patent issues, except to settlers for their private use. In tracts of land covered with timber, reserved and separately surveyed, each township generally is to form a timber limit. The right to cut timber thereon is to be put up at a bonus of so much per square mile, according to location, \&c., and a 21 years lease granted to the highest bid-der-the lessee to erect saw-mills or other manufactory of wood goods within two years of lease; to take all the timber fit for use or sale from each tree cut, and prevent all unnecessary waste, by fires or otherwise ; to make returns to Government of timber cut and disposed of, and the price; to pay an annual gronad rent of $\$ 2$ per square mile, and a royalty of 5 per cent. and to Keep books shewing his transactions, subject to inspection. The lessee shall have the refusal of the limits for 21 years, on the same terms, or others, to be agreed upon, if"he fulfil the conditions of his lease; if he do not, the lease may be cancelled, without compensation, at any time. Arrears of dues, \&c., will bear 6 per cent. interest, and form a lien on timber cut in the limits, which may be seized in three months, and sold in payment after six months. If'it be removed out of Canada, these arrears acerue on any timber afterwards cul from limits. Timber cut without license is forfeited to the Crown, and if so mixed with other timber that it cannot be separated, all is forfeited alike. When removed so that it cannot be selzed, a penalty of three dollars per tree will be exacted. Timber seized is deemed forfeited if not claimed within a month. To obstruot the seizure, or take any timber seized, is a felony. Timber may he seized upon suspicion, and proof required from the party in possession that it has been legally obtainet. The grant of limits will not include any booms or slides already constructed, unless specially mentioned; nor can the free use of booms or slides, or of the waters of any stream, \&c., be obstructed by any grantee.
## Patinits, \&C.

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

## SURVEYORS, \&C.

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

## INDIAN AND HALF-BREED CLAMKS.

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

## PUBLIC WORKS.

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

## BRIDGES.

Oap. 25-Places bridges constructed under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, or under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, under the supervision of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, with the same authority as to inspection, de., as over Rallways and Rallway bridges.

## PATENTS OF INVENTION.

Cap. 26.-This is, for the most part, a reenactment of the Act of 1869 . (See Year Book for 1871:) It, however, opens patents to foreigners-residence in Canada no longer
being a condition of obtaining one. The article to be patented by applicant must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent and allowance of the inventor thereof." He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of 'the patent. A patent for anything. first patented abroad, expires here when it does in auy foreign country. Fuller provisions are made respecting arbitrations in case of interfering applications,-the arbitrators being given power to examine witnesses on oath. Employees in the patent office are forbidden to acquire or hold any interest in patents except as in ventors.

## QUARANTINE.

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

## IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES.

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

## TRADE UNIONS.

Cup. 30-Assimilates the law on this sub. ject to that of Great Britain. Unions are not illegal nor agreements void merely because in restraint of trade. But damages are not recoverable for breach of an agreement between members of a Union respecting conditions under which they may trade or seek or give employment, or for a subscription to the Union, or to apply its funds for benefits 10 members or remune. ration for obeying the rules and resolutions of the Union, or to pay a fine of a member,or of agreements between several Unions, or any bond to secure the execution of such agreements. Acts for the incorporation of charitableor provident associations shall not ppely to Unions, nor shall any Union not Tegistere1 have the benefit of this Act. To others Lhe old law respecting agreements,
\&c. in restraint of trade will apply. Any \&c., in restraint of trade will apply. Any
seven members of a Union may register it under this Act, provided none of its purposes are illegal. Each branch is to be considered a separate Union. Upon registration it becomes a corporation and may hold property to be vested in trustees, elected under its by-laws. Provision is made for the punishment of those withholding or misappropriating the funds or property of registered Unions. Annual returns are re. quired and a penalty imposed for neglect to furnish them. A copy of the rules must be furnished for 25 cts. to any one demanding it; and a penalty is imposed on any officer or member delivering any but the correct, registered rules. Penalties may be enforced berore a J. P . The Registrar General (Secretary of State of Canada) is Registrar under this Act. The rules, \&c. and list of officers are to be sent to him with the application, and in cases of Unions established for more than a year, a statement respecting its receipts, expenditure, funds, \&c. If there is nothing illegal in the rules, and formalities (which may be prescribed by O. in C.) have been complied with, the Union is admittex to registry and a certificate issued. The Act does not apply to agree ments between partners in business, between employers and employed, or anything done or paid in consideration of sale of good will, or instruction in trade, \&c.

## VIOLENCE, THREATS AND MOLES. TATION.

Cap. 31-is a complement to the other, doing away with the old law making acts simply in restraint of trade punishable. What continues punishable is thus stated in the Act:
"1. Every person who does one or more or the following acts that is to say:-
" 1 . Uses violence to any person or any property,-
'2. Threatens or intimidates any person in such manner as would justify a Justice of the Peace, on complaint made to him, to bind over the person so threatening or intimidating to keep the peace,-
'3. Molests or obstructs any person in manner defined by this section-
"With a view to coerce such person,-
"(a) Being a master, to dismiss or cease to employ any workman, or being a workman, to quit any employment, or to return work before it is finished;
"(b) Being a master, not to offer, or being a workman, not to accept any employment or work;
"(c) Being a master or workman to belong to, or not to belong to, any temporary or permanent association or combination;
"(d) Being a master or workman, to pay any tine or penalty imposed by any temporary or permanent association or combi. tion;
"(e) Being a master, to alter the mode of carrying on his business, or the number or description of any persons employed by him-
"Shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.
"4. A person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to molest or oostruct another person in any of the following cases; that is to say,-
'( $a$ ) If he persistently follows such other person about from place to place;
"(b) It' he hides any tools, clothes or other
property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of, or hinders him in the use thereof;
"( $c$ ) If he watches or besets the house or place where such other person resides or works or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, or if with two or more other persons he tollows such other person in a disorderly manner in or th'ough any street or road."
These offences are to be tried before J. $\mathbf{P}$., but no master-manufacturer in the particular trade respecting which the crime is committed, or the father, son or brother of one may sit in such case.

## FRAUDULENT MARKING OF MERCHANDISE.

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

## LARCENY OF STAMPS.

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

## MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

Cap. 34.-By a clelrical error in 32 and 33 V., 6.22, s. 3 imprisonment in a place other thän the Penitentiary, for firing premises, is stated to be "not less than lwo years," instead of "less than two years."

## ADVERTISEMENTS RESPECTING STOLEN GOODS.

Cap. 35.-Prosecutions of printers or publishers of newspapers for the publication of
advertisements asking for the return of stolen goods--"no questions to be asked"must be brought within six months after such publication.

## RIVERS:AND STREAMS IN ontario.

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

## CUSTOMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cap. 37.-The Legislature of British Columbia having decided in terms of the agreement of union that it would at once adopt the Customs and Excise Tariffs of the Dominion (which would otherwise only come into force upon the completion of the Pacific Railway) the several laws relating thereto, are extended to that Province, or authority given to the G. G. to extend them; and all collections of duties made according to the Canadian tariff since 27 March, 1872, are declared legally made.

## NAVIGATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA:

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

## SHIPPING SEAMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Cap. 39.-The Governor in Council is anthorized to establish a shipping office in every port in the Province and appoint a Master to eash, who must not be a tavernKeeper, boarding-house-keeper or vendor of spirituous liquors. Until such office is established and officer appointed the Collector of Customs shall perform the duties. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may require securities from shipping masters on their appointment; and may after investigation suspend or dismiss them for misfeasance, \&c. They must also take an oath of office. No other agent is to be employed to hire seamen for ships under a penalty on such agent of $\$ 20$ to $\$ 80$ and on the ship-owner, agent or master of \$10 for each seaman so hired. 50 cts. fee may be asked by the shipping master for each seaman hired or discharged, to be paid by the owner or the master or the vessel, butone halfmay be detained from the seaman's wages. If any other remuneration is received by the shipping master he forfeits $\$ 10$ for each offence. The Governor in Council may exempt masters and seamen by Order in Council from any of the obligations imposed. Shipping masters must keep regasters of all seamen hired or desiring to be hired through their offices, and take measures to secure the attendance of men on board when hired, facilitate the hiring and discharge of seamen and binding of apprentices \&c., \&c. Agreements under the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, Part 1, c. 75, must be signed before them. 'They may appoint

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

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

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

Cap. 41.-The Port of Collingwood is brought within the purview of the Acts of the 32 and 33 V ., c 40 and 33 V ., c. 29 respecting the improvementof Harbours and Channels, at certain ports.
Cap. 42-Provides for the appointment of a Harbor Master at Halifax, with powers similar to those at other sea forts of the Dominion, to be prescribed by O. in C. Every pilot or master of a ship is to be furnished with a copy of the regulations. Fees may be levied of $\$ 1$ to $\$ 4$ on each ship entering port, according to tonnage, which he may retain as salary up to $\$ 600$, the balance to paid over to the R. G.

Oap.43-The G. in C. may appoint three Comrs. of Pilots for the Coasts and Harbors of Charlotte (N.B.) with power to make regulations respecting such pilots, and prescribe their duties, fees, \&c. The regulations made by the Quarter Sessions remain in force till the Comrs. make new.

Cup. 44-Incorporates the ST. Joun (N.B.) Boakd of Trade with the usual powers. Messrs. C. H. Fairweather as President, and G. Thomas V.P., and Messrs. H. A. Austin, J. W. Cudlip, J. Burpe, R. S. DeVeber, J. M. Scammell, W. W. Turnbull, J. Magee, Mon. T. R. Jones, T. W. Daniel and J. C. Brown to be the first Council. May hold real estate to the value of $\$ 10,000$.
Cap. 45-Incorporates the Toronto Corn Exchange association with the usual powers and the power to affiliate branches in the several cities and towns of the Dominion. They may also build or acquire and own a Coln Exchange, and raise a capital of \$100,000. They may hold real cstate of that value. Messrs. W. H. Howland, W. D. Matthews, J. E. Kirkpatrick, B. R. Clarkson, W. Gooderham, jr., H. N. Baird, R. Wadsworth, S. W. Farrell, T. Flynn and H. J. Boulton to be the first Committee of Management.

Cap. 46-Incorporates the St. CATHerines (Ont.) Board of Trade, with the usual powers. May hold real estate of
$\$ 5,000$ value. J. Taylor as President, J. Norris as V.P., J. Douglas as Treasurer, and H. Carlisle, A.'Jeffrey, P. B. Owens, R. McKinley, s. Neelon, H. H. Collier, H. Wilson, J. C. Graham and J. Riordon are to form the first Council.
Cap. 47-Incorporates the Chatham (Ont.) Board of Trade with the usual powers, but not that to establish Boards of Examiners of Inspertors of Produce, \&c., liable by law to inspection. May hold real estate Worth $\$ 5,000$. A. W. Smith as President, A. B. Mcintosh, R. Pegley, J. Lamont, W. McKeough, H. Malcolmson, J. B. Stringer, J.D. Ronald, T. Bennet, D. R. VanAllen, W. J. Howard, C. Northwood, R. Lowe, R. Stephenson and J. Smith to form the first Council.
Cap. 48 - Incorporates the Board of Trade of Levis (Que.) With powers like preceding. S. Bennett as President, P.C. Dumontier as V.P., F. Roy as SecretaryTreasurer, and J. Jobin, A. Carrier, J. H. Simmons, C. W. Carrier, M. Cass, T. Beaulieu, B. Huot, J. Belleau, F. X. Lemieux, J. Thompson, T. Boissinot and J. Buchanan are to be the first Council.

Cap. 49-Incorporates the Sorel Board of Trade with the same powers as the preceding. R. H. Kiltson as President, C. Labelle as V. P., A. A. Taillon Secy., G. J. Barthe, G. H. Bramley, J. B. L. Precourt, L. A. Senecal, J. B. Brousseau, E. O'Heir, L. Leduc and A; Hibbard to form the first Council.
Cap. 50-Incorporates the EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. Chief place of business, Montreal. Provisional Directors-M. $\mathbf{H}$. Gault, T. Caverhill, A. W. Ogilvie, T. Tiffin, E. K. Greene, W. Rodden and Sir A. T. Galt. Charter to expire 1st July, 1881. The Act relating to Banks and Eanking to apply. Certificate to be obtained from Treasury Board before 14th June, 1873, or charter lapse s. May commence business on $\$ 500,000$ subscribed and $\$ 100,000$ paid in.
Cap. 51 - Yncorporates the "BANQUE VilLe-Marie" with powers as in preceding. Capital, \&c., same. Chief place of business at Montreal. N. Villeneuve, D. E. Papineau, P. A. Fauteux, A. Dubord, J. L. Cassidy, L. N. Duverger,L. Fauteux, C. F. Papineau, L. Archambeault, G. Caron, A. H Paquet, F. X. A. Biron and P. St. Jean to be Provisional iirectors.

Cap. 52-Incorporates the ST. LAWRENOE BaNk. Capital and powers as above. Chief place of business, Toronto. J. C. Fitch, F. Shanly, J. Haskin, T. Dick, R. Hay, W. F. Allen and S. Burdon Provisional Directors.
Cip. 53-Incorporates the Bank of HamILToN. Same powers and capital as above. Chief offlce in Hamilton. J. Winer, E. Jackson, E. Gurney, J. Turner, J.' M. Williams, M.P.P., D. B. Chisholm, U. Moore, J. Hespeler, Hon. S. Mills, C. 'Hagill, J' Stuart, A. T. Wood, E. Martin, A. Copp, E. Higman, A. Harvey, J. Harvey, D. McInnes and J . Watson Provisional Directors.

Cap. 54-Incorporates the HALIFAX Banking Co. Capital $\$ 500,0$ 0. Chief Uffice at Halifax, N. S. Same powers and res-
trictions as In preceding Acts. W. Pryor. B. H. Collins and P. C. Hill, Provisional Directors. May commence business on $\$ 100$,000 paid in.

Cap. 55--Incorporates the BANE of AcAdia. Capital $\$ 500,000$. Chief place of business at Liverpnol, N. S. Same powers, \&e. Provisional Directors, S. C. Tupper, J. Snow, T. R. Patillo, J. Sponagle, J. Tupper, T. Rees, and W. Collins.

Cap, 56 -Incorporates the Bank of Saint JonN, N. B. Capital $\$ 500,090$, with power of increase to $\$ 2,000,000$. Chief place of business Saint John (N. B.) Same powers, \&c. Provisional D!rectors, A. L. Palmer, S. Jones, J. W. Nicholson, T. P. Jones, and W. TH. Tuck.

Cap. ${ }^{57-I n}$ order to close up the affairs of the Central Bank of New BrunswICk the Directors may give notice by advertisement calling on all holders of notes to present them for redemption. Unless they do so within 1 yr. thereafter they are forfelted. The remaining assets, the Directors will then distribute among the shareholders, reserving an amount to meet other claims not prescribed by statute of limitations.

Cap. 58 - Incorporates the Maritime BANK of the dominion of Canada. Capital $\$ 1.000,000$ with power to increase to $\$ 2,000,000$. Chief Office at Saint John, (N. B.) Same powers, \&c. as in preceding charters. Provisional Directors J. Domville, Z. Ring. J W. Cudlip, J. Nevins. A. J. Smith, J. V. Troop \& C. H. Fairweather.

Cap. 59- Incorporates the SUPERIOR Bankiof Canada. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$. Powprs, \&c. the same. Chief Office at Toronto. Provisional Directors A. Crooks, J. Shedden, S. Nordheimer, J. Michie, A. H. Sibley, G. A. Kirkpatrick, A. M. Clark, W. Hessin, N. Rooney, R. F. McEiwen, S. Mandlehaum, T. Dick, R. J. N. Chinman, C. J. Blomield, C. Jones, and Geo. Wilson.
Cap. 60-Incorporates the Bank of MANTTOBA. Capital $\$ 500,000$. Same powers. Chief Offices at Montreal and Fort Garry. Provisional Directors D. A. Smith, J. MCKay, R. Tait, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, J. McTavish, and A. McDermott.
Cap. 61-Continues the charter of the Toronto Savings bank till 1882 . Its moneys are hereafter to be invested in securities of the Dominion, or of the Provinces or Municipal debentures only; but loans may be made with other securities as collateral, but not on real estate. All previous loans to be called in and invested as above as soon as practicable.

Cap. 62-Lecalizes an agreement between the Grand Trunk railway Co. and the Town of Gaitr, and gives power to extend the line to Waterioo and agree with the Village Corporation respecting terms. The town of Galt is to acquire the right of way and form the road-bed from Doon to Gait and the Co. to lay the iron and run trains.

Cap. $63 \rightarrow$ Confirms an agreement between 1.he G. T. R. Co. and the International Bridge Co., for a lease of their bringe by the latter to the former Co. for 999 years at £20,000 stg. per an. rent,-with a right on
the part of the G. T. R. Co. to buy at any time.
Cap. 64-Authorizes the G. T. R. Co. to create a 3rd mortgage on its Montreal \& Champlain lines to enable it to pay off the balance of the purchase money; and to consolidate all the charges on these lines and issue one set of 7 p .c. bonds in place of them.

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

Cap.66.-Legalises and confirms the lease to the NORTHERN RAILWAY Co. OF CANada of the lines of the Northern Extension Ratlway Co.-(i.e., the Toronto, Simcoe \& Muskoka Junction Railway, and the North Grey Railway)-for 25 years, the latter Company using all exertion to complete them forthwith, and the former paying as rent $3 \overline{0} \mathrm{p}$. c. of the gross receipts for the first:5 years 40 p . c. for the next 5 , and 45 p. c.during the remainder of the term.

Cap. 67.-Amends the charter of the $\mathbf{S t}$. Lawrence and Ottawa Ratlway Co., granting it the right to build an extension to Portage du Fort, and thence to Pembroke, with power to bridge the Ottawa; and further, from Pembroke to Lake Nipissing or French river, or GForgian Bay, and thence to Sault Ste. Marie, or some point on Lake Superior. The Company may also build a branch to Aylmer, Que. Power is given to increase the capital, $\$ 2,000,000$, making it altogether $\$ 3,500,000$, of which $\$ 789,90920$ becomes preference stock. Other Railway Companies may connect their lines with the bridges of the St. L. \&O., and use them unon terms to be settiled. The Pembroke extension to be begun in three years, and finished in seven, and the North Western, begun in five years, and finished in ten.

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

Oup. 69.-Authorizes the Otrawa, Vatdreutl \& Montreal Railway Co. to build a branch from some point below L'Orignal to connect with a line from Montreal to and through Grenville at any place in Argenteuil or Two Mountains, and for that purpose to construct a railway bridge across the Ottawa, the plans to be approved by the G. in C.

Cap. 70.-Authorizes the St. Francis \& Megantic international Railway Co. to increase their capital to $\$ 2,000,000$, and issue bonds to the amount of $\$ 1,000,000$; also

## to erect and work a line of telegraph along

 their railway.
## PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Cup. 71.-Is a public act making provision for the construction by a Company, to be subsidized by the Government, of a railway from the south shore of Take Nipissing through Manitoba and the North West Territories to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the shore of the Pacific Ocean in British Columbia, the route to be adopted to be subiect to the approval of the G. in C. It is to be made and worked by a Company with a capital of $\$ 10.0100,000$, and must be commenced before 20th July, 1873, and completed before 20th July, 1881. The $G$. in C. may require specified sections to be completed at certain perinds, and may cause every secfion of 20 miles or more to be worked by the Co. 10 p. c. of the capital must be paid up and deposited in monev or Government securities with the $\mathbf{R}$. G. before the Government enters into any agreement. with it. A land grant is to he mado to the Co. in Manitoba, British Columbia and the N. W. Territories of alternate blocks, along the line, of 20 miles deev, the other blocks being retained. In all, the grant is not to exreed $50,000,000$ acres. Any deficiency in $50,000,000$ along the line will be made up eisewhere out of lands surveyed and granted likewise in alternate' blocks. In Ontario such grant will be made as the Govt. of Canada can arrange for with that of the Province. A subsidy in money not exceeding $\$ 30,000,000$ is also to be granted, and a loan is authorized to ralse that amount. Lands and money are to be handed over as the work progresses in proportion to the difficulty and cost of the sections completed. The cost of the survey of the line now being made by the Government is to be reckoned as part of the money subsidy. Any two or more Cos. incorporated to construct the line under arrangements with the $G$. in $O$. were empowered to amalgamate before 14th July last, sublect to ratification by the shareholders before 14th Sept. and the approval of the G. in ©. The name of the Co. With which the Government agrees shall thereafter be "Canadian Pacific Railway Co.", and have its chief place of business at Ottawa. It may surrender its Parliamentary charter and take one from the Govt., or a new Go. may be so incorporated, the charter to "have effert of law after publication in the canadr Gazette, with the $O$. in $O$. respecting it. The Govt. may also agree with such Co. for the construction and working of branches to some point in British Territory on Lake Guperior, and to some point on the boundary line between the United States and Manitoba. In aid, a land grant may be made of 20,000 acres per mile for the Manitoba branch, and 25,000 per mile for the Lake Superior.
Oap. 72.-Incorporates the Inter-Ocmanic Railuay do. With all the necessary powers to build the Pacific! Railway and agree with the Government for that purpose. Capital, $\$ 10,000,000$ in shares of $\$ 190$. It takes power of extension from the mainland of British Columbia to Vanconver Island and across it to Barclay Sound; for a branch to the River St. Mary hetween rakes Huros and Superior, one to Neepigon Bay or 'Thunder Ray, one from or near Winnipeg river to the Lake of the Woods, and one from Fort Garry or Winnipeg to Pembina or some point on the boundary
line of the United States, and another from some point in B.C. to connect with the railway system of the U.S. at the boundary line of that Province; also to build railway bridges across the River St. Mary and Johnson's Straits, and to own or charter and sail steam and other vessels on the inland waters along the route and on the Pacific Ocean. Hons. D. L. Macpherson, W. McMaster, J. Simpson. F. Smith and J. Carling, W. Shanly, ${ }^{\text {IT }}$. Thompson, M.P., F. W. Cumberland, M.P.L., D. D. Calvin, J. G. Worts, W. H. Howland and A. Brown, Esqs., the Hons. D. E. Price, I. Thibodeau and C. F. Cornwall, D. Torrance and A. Thompson, Esqs., Hon. Jas. Macdonald, J. Starr, T. Kenny, E. Russell, C. H. Fairweather, N. J. Randolph and J. Boyd, Esgs., and the Hon. J. Sutherland are Provisional Directors, who are to open strock books in Halifax, 'St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Fort Garry and Victoria. B. C The Co to be organized when the $\$ 10,000,000$ are subscriber and 10 p. c. paid 1 n . Directors afterwards elected must hold $25^{\circ}$ ) shares of stock each.
Cap. 78-Incorporates the CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY Co. with precisely the same powers, capital, de. Provisional Directors, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir Edward Kenny, Hons. Jas. Skead. J. J. C. Abbott, A. B. Foster, D. Christle, G Ouimet and J. J. Ross, and'D. A. Smith, W. Nathan, E. R. Burpee, A. Allan, D. McInnes, L. Beaubien, C. F. Gildersleeve, J. B. Renaud, E. Kersteman and E. Chinic, Esqs.
Cap. 74-Incornorates the Qumbic PPACTFIC RAILway Co., with power to construct a railway from Ottawa, crossing the Ottawa River at or near Hull, and connecting there with the Ottawa \& Gatineau Railway (which is to form part of the line). thence through the countles of Ottawa and Pontiac, re-crossing the river at some noint hetween Portage du Fort and "Deep River," thence along the west side of the ottawa to a point near its confluence with the Matawan, aud thence to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 50$. The Co may be organized when $\$ 200,000$ are subscribed and $\$ 20,000$ paid in. Work to be hegun within 2 yrs. and enmpleter within 5. Provisinal DirectorsHon R. W. Scott, Hon. M. Cameron, J. M. Currier. A. Wright, E. B. Eddy, E'Martineau. H. F. Bronson, J. L. P. O'Hanlv, E. Megillivray, J. T. C.' Beaublen, J. R. Booth, J. Aumond, L. Young, W. H. Waller, A. H, Raldwin. W. Mackey, H . Merrill, Y. Henev, H. N. Bate, F. McDougal, D. Moor, R. Ryan, R. Lyon, T. McVeigh, PA. Eagleson, T. MćTiernan and T. G. Smith.

Oap. 75-Incorporates the Maxitoba Tunction Raimway (o... to construct a rallway from the U.S. frontler at or near St . Vincent, Minnessta, or Pembina, Dacotah, W. S., through Provencher and Selkirk, in Manitnba, to or near Fort Garry, and thence to a point on or near take Winnipeg; and Prom Fort Garry to Lake Manitoba, and from a point on this line to St. Joseph (Dacotah)St. Vincent or Pembina. Capital $\$ 500,010$ to $\$ 2,000,000$ in shares of $\$ 101$. The Co. mav he organized on 855,000 subscribed and $\$ 5,000$ paid in. Roan to be begun in 2 yrs. and completed in 5. Provisinal Directors. D. McInnes, D A. Smith, G. Stephen, Sir A. 'T. Galt, D' Torrance, G. Laidlaw, T.' Howard and M. St. John.

Cap. 76-Incorporates the LAEESUPERIOR \& Mantioba Railway Co. to construct a railway and line of telegraph from some point on Thunder Bay, to a Point on the Canada Pacific Railway, east of the Winnipeg River; also to own, charter and sail steam and other vessels on Lake Winnipeg and the waters connected with it. Capital $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$ in shares of $\$ 50$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 50,000$ is subscribed and paid in. Road to be begun in 2 yrs. and finished in 5. Provisional Directors-G. Laidlaw, A. Morrison, Hon. J. PB. Robinson, F. W. Uumberland, Hon. F.'Smith. J. Turner, A. Brown, W. McGiverin, T. Dick and J. Michie.

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

Cap. 78-Incorporates the Norrf WESTERN RAILWAY CO, of MANITOBA, to build a railway from the boundary line near Pembina, to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway near Portage la Prairie. Capital $\$ 600,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 50,000$ is subscribed and paid in. Railway to be commenced in 2 yrs. and finished in 5. Provisional Directors-J. Schultz, Hon. D. Gunn, W. R. Bown, A. McCarther and C. Mair.
Cap 79-Incorporates the LAKE SUPERTOR AND WINNTPEG RAILWAY Co, to coustruct a railway, with a line of telegraph, from Prince Arthur's Landing or Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, either continuously or across the portages between the navigable reaches of water, with a right to build vessels' and navigate those waters aud build canals to improve the water route. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, inshares of $\$ 100$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 50,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 5,000$ paid in. Railway to be begun in 2, and finished in 5 yrs. Provisional Directors-D. Mcinnes, D. A. Smith, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt and D. Turner.
Cap. 80-Incorporates the THONDER BAY Srlver Mines Ratlway, Co., to build a railway from Prince Arthur's Landing to the U.S. boundary at or near Pigeon or Arrow Rivers or Lakes, and a pier into deep water at Thunder Bay, and to navigate the waters forming the frontier or along the route, and own or charter vessels for the purpose. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. The
Co. may be organized when $\$ 200000$ is subCo. may be organized when $\$ 203,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 20,000$ paid in. Road to be commenced in 2 , and finished in 6 yrs. Provisional Directors-Hon. J. H. Gray, W. F. Bruff, G. W. Owen, C. Eley and W. H. Stanton.

Cap 81-Incoporates the Quebec FronTIER RAILWAY Co., to build a railway from the southern frontier of Missisquoi westerly or north-westerly, through Missisquoi, Iberville, St' John's, Napierville, Chateauguay and Huntingdon, deflecting to a point on the U.S. frontier in the S. W. part of the last named county, to connect with a railway to Ugdensburg; also two branches, one
to connect from the southern frontier of Huntingdon with a railway in N.Y. to Grand Isle on the St. Lawrence, and the other through Chateauguay to st. Lambert. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 50,000$. The Co. may be organized when ${ }^{2} 200,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 20,000$ paid in. Road to be commenced in 3 yrs. and finished in 7. Provisional Directors-Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., J.Scriver, M P., T. Sanders, M.P.L., Dr. Laberge, M.'P.L., A. Esinhart, M.P.L., Dr. Brigham, M.P.L., L. D. Lafontaine, M.P.L., F. Bechard, M:P., F G. Marchand, M.P.L., S. Coupal, M.P., L. Molleur, M.P.L., J. MeGowan, G. Cross, D. Macfarlane, jr., J.
Breadner,
Wattie,
J.
Holbrook, Breadner,'J. Wattie, J. Holbrook,
Cantwell, P. Gardiner and D. Shanks.
Cap. 82-Incorporates the Canadian Railway Equipment Co., to construct, or buy, or lease railway equipment of all kinds, and to contract for and sell or lease stations, warehouses, elevators, workshops, \&c., to railway companies. It has also power to own the necessary real estate for shops, \&c. Certain priorities privileged claims orliens are given to it for property disposed of to such railway companies for the payment of rent or purchase money. Capital $\$ 4,000,000$, inshares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to be organized when $\$ 1,000,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 100,000$ paid in. Provisional Directors-Sir H . Allan, E. H. King, G. Stephen, Sir A. T. Galt, R. J. Reekie, T. W. Ritchie and D. A. Smith.
Cap. 83-Incorporates the Coteat and Province Line Rail way and Bridge Co., to build a railway from the G. T. railway at or near Coteau Landing to the River St . Lawrence crossing that river by a bridge by way of the islands to some point in Beauharnois, and thence through Beauharnois, Chateaúguay, Huntingdon or Napierville, to some point on the boundary:of the State of New York, or to the town of St. Johns. Capital $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 50,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 5,000$ paid in. Provisional Directors-D. A. Macdonald, M. P., J. Scriver, M.P., R. A. Macdonald, A. MéNab, J. Fraser, J. Baylis and W. R. Hibbard.

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

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

Cap. 86-Amends the Sadut St. Mary RaILWay and Bridge act. The Provisional Directors may call a meeting and organize the company when $\$ 1,000,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 100,000$ paid in. The usual powets for arrangemeuts with othercompanies are granted.
Cap. 87-Incorporates the RIver St. Clatr Ratlway ${ }^{\text {tBridge and Tunnel Co., with }}$
power to construct a bridge over, or tunnel under, the St. Clair River from some point in Moore, in Lambton, towards the city of 8t. Olair, Michigan, and work trains through or near it, provision being made for the traffic upon the river during and after the construction, the company being obliged, if they build the bridge, to provide draw bridges and steamers to tug vessels through. Capital $\$ 500,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$, with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$. The company may be organized when $\$ 200,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 20,000$ paid in. $\$ 100,000$ must be paid in and work commenced in 2 yrs., and the work finished in 6 yrs . Provisional Directors-M. Courtwright and W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa, J. F. Tracy, of Chicago, Ill., S. Dillon, D. Drew, J.. Ross and B. F. Haw, of New York, O. S. Chapman, of Canton, Mass., and W. A. Thompson, of Queenston, Ont.

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

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

Cap. 90-Incorporates THEST. LAWRENCE AND LNTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO., with power to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence, from some point near Prescott to one near Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Capital $\$ 1,010,000$, in shares of $\$ 50$. The Company may be organized when $\$ 250,000$ have been subiscribed, and \$25,000 paid in. The Act not to go into effect until a similar Act has been passed by.the Legislature of New York, and deporited as above. The work to be commenced in 2 years, and finished in 6 . Provisional Directors: T. Reynolds, J. Robinson, T. Robingon, A. R. Eyre, W. Carter, Sir
H. Allan, G. Stephen, D. L. MoDougall, W Perley, H. F. Bronton, L. Young; J. R. Booth and E. B. Eddy.

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

Cop. 92. - Amends the charter of the Cadghnawaga Ship Canal Co. The time for commencing the Canal is extended to 13th June, 1874, and of completion to 14th June, 1877. The Company may borrow, upon debentures of not less than $\$ 400$ each, $\$ 5,000,000$.

Cap 93.-Amends, the charter of the ONtario Ship Canal Co. The same extension of time is granted as in the preceding Act.

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

Cap. 95.-Extends the powers of the MONtreal Thlegraph Co. The capital is increased to $\$ 0,000,000$, in shares of $\$ \pm 0$. The powers and franchises of the Company are extended to New Brunswick, Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia.

Cap.96.-Amends the charter of the CAnadian \& European Telegraph Co., (incorporated to connect Canada with the North of Scotland), changing its name to the Canadian \& Great Northern TeLEGRAPH CO. The time for commencement of work is extended to lith June, 1874, and for completion, to 14th June, 1877. Capital $\$ 4,000,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 6,000,000$.

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

Cap. 98.-Amends the Act incorporating the British America Assurance Co. Qualification of Directors is to be 50 shares of stock; and they may be Directors in other Cos. Capital Stock may be increased to $\$ 1,000,000$.

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

Cap. 100-Incorporates the Inland MaRINE\& Fire Insurance Co. Capilal $\$ 500$,000 (with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 100,000$ are subscribed and $\$ 10,000$ paid in. Chief place of business, Toronto. Provisional Drectors T. McGaw, J. Nevin, G. Greig, A. Prentice, ©. H. H. Nichols, J' J, Mcculloch, T.R. Wood, M. Winnett, N. J. Somerville, W. F. McMaster, L. W. smith, J. Ross, B. W. Folger, and M. N. Folger.

Cap. 101-Amends the charter of the Montreal liffe assoctation of Canada. The chief office of the Co. is transferred from Toronto to Hamilton. The number of Drectors is reduced to 9. The Directors may elect 3 more for 1872, and thereafter may till vacancies by death, \&c:

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

Cap. 103-Incorporates the ANCHOR MArink Insurance Co. Capital $\$ 500,000$ with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 100,000$ are subscribed and \$1u,000 paid in. But it may not commence business until $\$ 250,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 25,000$ paid up. Chief office at Coronto. Provisioual Lirectors-Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., J. McNab, J. Watson, R. W. Eliott, F. Shanly, W. B. Scarth and A. Fisher.

Cap. 104-Incorporates the Canada Agricultural insurance Co. Capital $\$ 500,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. may be orgartized when $\$ 200,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 20,000$ paid up, and may commence busiuess wheu $\$ 50,000$ is paid in. Chier office in Montreal. Provisional Directors - Hon. L. Archambault, Hon. A. B. Foster, G. B. Baker, U. O. Colby, W. H. Webb, B. Benoit, Lit.-Col. Harwocd, A. Westover, E. O.Brigham, E. L. Chandler, D. A. Manson and E. H. Goff.

Cap. 105-Incorporates the Accidernt Insurance Co. of Uanada. Capital \$250,000 (with power of increase to $\$ 500,000$ ), in
shares of $\$ 100$ The Co. may be organized when $\$ 100,000$ are subscribed and $\$ 10,000$ paid in. Head otfice of the Co. in Montreal. Provisional Directors-Sir A. T. Galt, J. Rankin, D. L. Macdougall, J. Molson, K. J. Reekie, J. Rose, E. Mokay, J. C. Hatton and E. Rawlings.

Cap. 106-Incorporates the Dominion Trust Co., with power to act generally as Trustees, and as agents in transaction of business, management of estates, collection of rents, interest, mortgages, bonds, \&c. Courts are authorized to appoint the Co. trustee, receiver, administrator, guardian, assignee, \&c., \&c. Capital $\$ 500,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to be organized when $\$ 500,000$ are subscribed and $\$ 50,000$ paid up. Head office in roronto, with an office also in Montreal. Provisional Directors-C. J. Campbell, A. T. Fulton, W. G. Cassels, I. Moffatt, J. McMurrich, A. R. McMaster and W. Gooderham.
Cap. 107-Incorporates the Imperial Guarantee and loan Society for the purpose of making contracts by way of guarantee, indemnity or suretyship, the borrowing and lending of money, the purchase and dealing in public securities, and in the estates, bonds and debentures of corporate bodies, the receiving and holding property upon trust and executing the office of Trustee, and acting as agents, \&ce, for investing, money, \&o. Capital $\$ 500,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 2,000,000$ ), in shares of \$100. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 500,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 100,000$ paid in. Head office at Toronto, with branch at Montreal. Provisional Directors, C. J. Campbell, T. McCrackin, J. Fisken, W. Mogiverin, W.H. Howland, J. Turner, F. W. Cumberland, J. Shedden, G. W. Hawke, A. R. McMaster, W. F. McMaster, W. Thomson, B. Haldan, J. Moat, H. C' Hammond, J. Morison, R. J. Dallas, J. Michie, R. M. Mills, A. Thornton Todd, J. S. McMurray, A. T. Fuiton, and J. C. Gilmor.

Cap. 108-Amends the charter of the LoNdon and Canadian loan and agency Co. It may increase its stock to $\$ 1,250,000-$ 10 p . c . to be paid in before business is proceeded with. It may a aise it further to $\$ 5$,000,000. Directors may be $15,-7$ resident in Toronto. The Co. may buy and sell, itself or as the agent of others, mortgages, bonds, debentures, \&c. and advance money on them, its commission in the latter case not exceeding a half $p$. c. on any loan or advance. It may also receive money on deposit at such rates and on such conditions as it may agree, but these deposits together with the amonnt of securities held must not exceed in amount the subscribed capital. Its functions are extended to the whole Dominion and it may organize a local Board in each Province.
Cap. 109-Amends the charter of the Drstriet Permanent Butlding society of Montreal, changing its name to LOAN AND LANDED CREDIT Co., a capital of $\$ 900,000$ having been already subscribed and $\$ 500,000$ paid in. It is continued with the powers of lending money on the security of real estate. New charter to be accepted or rejected by the shareholders.
Cap. 110-Incorporates the Canada Im-

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

Cap. 111-Incorporates the Mail Printing and Publishing Co. (limited) for carrying on the business of printing, publishing, stereoty ping, engraving, wood-cutting, lithographing and bookbinding and dealing in articles connected therewith. Head office at 'Loronto with branches at the capitals of the several Provinces. Capital $\$ 250,000$ in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. may be organized When $\$ 10,000$ are subscribed. Provisional Directors W. H. Howland, J. Keeler, J. Carling, A. Morrison, D. McInnes, J. G. Worts, D. B. Chisholm and T. C. Patteson.

Cap. 112-Incorporates the CaNada and Newfoundland Sealing \& Fishing Co. for the purpose of carrying on sealing, fishing, shipping and shipping agency business. Capital \$150,000 (With power of increase to $\$ 300,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co to be organized in 30 days. Provisional Directors Sir H. Allan, W. Murray, R. Muir, M. Cuvillier, H. McKay, and J. W. Stabb. Offce at Montreal.

Cap. 113-Incorporates the Ontario SHIPPing \& Forwarding Co. Capital $\$ 500,000$ (With power of increase to $\$ 1,000,(000)$ in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to be organized When $\$ 100,100$ are subscribed and $\$ 10,000$ paid in. $1^{3}$ rovisional Directors T. Dick, C J. Campbell, W. B. Scarth, G. Laidlaw, A. M. Smith, W. D. Mathews and J. Fisken. Office at Toronto.

Cap. 114-Incorporates the Dominion WaTER Works Co. for supplying villages, towns and cities of Canada with water by means of "Waterous' improved system of Fire

Protection and Water supply." Capital $\$ 200,000$ ( with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. may be organized when $\$ 100,000$ are subscribed and $\$ 15,000$ paid in. Head Uffice at Brantford. Provisional Directors G. H. Wilkes, D. Curtis, A. Watts, H. Yates, J. W. Digby, W. Paterson, C. H.' Waterous, and J. H. Stratford.
Cap. 115-Incorporates the ANTICOSTI Co. for the purpose of purchasing and colonizing the Island of Anticosti and carrying on lumbering, mining, quarrying, tishing and commercial operations, with power to own and sail steamers and lay down telegraphic cables to comnect it with the main land. They may hold lands elsewhere not exceeding, in annual value, $£ 10,000$. Capital $\$ 2,-$ 500,000 in shares of $\$ 100$ with power of increase. The Co may be organized when $\$ 25,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 2,500$ paid in. Provisional Directors W. L. Forsyth, Hon. D. Price, F. W. Thomas, C. O. Closter, and F. S. Winslow.

Cap. 116-Amends the "Act to incorporate the Managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orpians Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland." They may hold property of the yearly value of $\$ 20,000$.

Cap. 117-Incorporates the Missionary Society of the WESLEYAN METHODIST Church in Canada. May hold real estate or the annual value of $\$ 20,000$. The first Managing Committee consists of the Rev. W. M Punshon, M. A., Rev. Enoch Wood, D.D., Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., Rev. A. Green, D.D., Rev. E. Evans, D.D., Rev. L. Taylor, D.L., Rev. S. Nelles, D.D., and 78 others.

Cap. 118 - Naturalizes ANSON Greene Phelps Dodari, of Keswick in the county of York, Ont., upon his taking the oath of allegiance.

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

## SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1-Grants $\$ 2,332,887.72$ for the public services for 1872, and 59, 185.73 to make grood sums expended in 1870 and 71.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

## INDEPENDENCE OF ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

## LAW SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Cap. 6.-Allows the Benchers to appoint reporters to the several courts, prescribe their duties and pay their salaries out of the funds of the Society. The may also maire further provision for professional education, appointing readers and lecturers, and prescribing examinations. For proficiency in them the term of studentship may be reduced to ${ }^{3} \mathrm{yrs}$ A preliminary examination may also be prescribed for articled clerks. Each member must be furnished with a statement of the finances of the society during Hilary term each year.

## COUNTY ATTORNEY.

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

## DIVISION COURTS.

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

## COUNTY COURTS.

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

## LEGAL PROCEDUREE.

Cap. 10-Amends the Act 34 V., c. 12. A judge of one of the Superior Courts sitting in chambers may change the venue in a eause commenced in the County Court. The power of the county judge to grant summons and make orders in Superior Court cases under C.S. U. C., c 22,.s. 129 is taken away in case the attorneys of either party do not reside in the judge's county. The County Court sittings ordered by 33 V., c. 7, s. 7, are to be held notwithstanding 34 V., c. 12 , s. 16.

## sTATUTE OP FRAUDS.

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

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBTS AND CHOSES IN ACTION.

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

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

## MANDAMUS.

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

## PROPERTY AND TRUSTS.

Cap. 15.-A direction in a will to pay testator's debts out of his persboal property shall not be considered as setting aside the rule established by 29 V., c. 28 , s. 33, unless express reference is made to debts secured by mortgage, \&ce, so as to shew that to be the intention. "Mortgage" in that Act shall be heid to cover liens or other incumbrances as well. Wills are revoked by the marrlage of the testator, unless one made under power of appointment when the estate would not pass without, to the heir next of kin, executor, dc.

## PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

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

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

## APPRENTICES AND MINORS.

Oap. 17.-A Mayor, Judge of the County Court, or Police Magistrate, may blind out (with their consent) minor children who are orphans, or have been deserted by their parentsor guardians, or whose parents or guardians have been committed togoal, \&c., or who are dependent on public chardty for sipport. Nor shall they be removed from such apprenticeship without the order of the Judge or Court, who may refuse the parents, \&c., the rlght of control.

## REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Oap. 18.-Every person using a partnership name or style must deliver a declaration thereof to the Registrar, within 8 mos. or the passing of this Act, or of the first using it. In default such person forfeits $\$ 100$. The Registrar is to keep 2 indices, one of firms and one of individuals, to be furnished by the Treasurer of the municipality. The Registrar receives 10 cents for each search and 25 cents for each certificate.

## ACTIONS OF EJECTMENT.

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

## LAW STAMPS IN JUDICIAL AND TERKITORIAL DISTRICTS.

Cap. 20.-From lst July last the laws requirlng fees to be paid in stamps shall appls to all courts and all offecers of courts in the Province, Including any established or appointed in Muskoka, Parry Sound, Thunder Bay, or other territorial districts hereafte organized.

## SETTLERS IN PREE GRANT TOWN8HIPS.

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

## COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

Cap. 22.-The L. G. in C. may redueeor authorize the C.C.L. to reduce the price of school lands sold before Ist July, 1867 , whenever sold too high and not yet pald for, and maake reasonable abatement in the interest accrued on the unpaid instalments; but this is not to affect the interest of Quebec in the proceeds of such lands. The reduction or abatement is made by returning a portion of the money
upon payment in full of arrears. It is only to be made after inspectlon of the lands, and to purchasers from the Crown or those claiming under them in ocoupation as settlers.

## RAILWAY FUND APPROPRIATION.

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

## AID TO RAILWAYS.

Cap. $24-\$ 400,000$ is added to the fund for this purpose. $\$ 100,900$ per an. is to te 'set apart to form a Rallway Subsidy Fund to be apportioned in a similar manner to the "Railway Fund" under the Act of last session. The aid is not to be less than $\$ 120$ or more than $\$ 240$ per an. for 20 yrs., por mile of any railway assisted. This gid may be made the basis or scrip or certificates, after it is authorized and repcrted on by the $\mathbf{c}$. of A. No railway assisted from the former fund shall receive assistance from this, nor shall any grant be made from this until that fond is exhausted.

## BAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Cap. 55 -Provides for the procuring of additional space at stations, \&c. for the accommodation of railway traffic than the law at present allows-this in a manner similar to that provided by the Parliament of Canada in provious session-(see Fear Book for 1872, p. 128.)

## DRAINAGE.

Cap. 20-Re-enacts with slight amendments the drainage clauses of the Municipal Amendment Act of 1869-(see Yearr Book for 1870, $p$. 53). It also provides that any Municipality undertaking such work may submit its by-laws, \&ce., to the Comr. of Public Works and if, after examination, he approves the work, the L. G. in C. may invest any surplus of the C. R. F. in the debentures issued-not more than $\$ 200$,100 at, any one time. Not more than 85 p . c. shall be adranced on them until the C. P. W. reports the work satisfactorlly completed. No work is to be thus alded which Will increase the raves over 3 cts. in the $\$$. The amt. due on the debentures is to be paid annually by the treasurer of the Municipality to the Frovincial Treasurer with 7 p . c. on any arrears. In case of default in any year he council is compelled in the next to levy the necessary assessment on the whole municipality, irrespective of the parties benefited by drainage, and the amt. so due becomes the first charge on the moneys collected-after current expenses-and the Treasurer or other officer paying out moneys for other purposes becomes personally llable to the Crown. The Reeve and councllors become also personally liable for any neglect in the assessment, \&c.

## FEES OF REGISTRARS.

Cap, 27-Provides a scale of remuneration for Registrars-

> Out of \$2,500 fees collected he retalns all. Out of an additional ${ }_{6}^{\$ 500} 90 \mathrm{p}$. do $_{6}$ c.


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

## REGISTRY OFFICES.

Cap. 28-Abolishes the right of the L. G. in C. to establish Registry Offices for cities, junior counties or ridings.
Cap. 29-Makes a slight verbal amendment to the enactment respecting the plans for registration of town and village lots in 31 V., c. 20.

## COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Cap. 30-The L. G. in C. may cause enquiry to be made into the working of Re gul tinns, \&c. of the Council of P. 1. or Chief Superintendent, and abrogate, suspend or modify them.

## LAND SURVEYORS, \&C.

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

## AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ACT.

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

## ROAD COMPANIES, \&C.

Cap. 33-Amends the Acts respecting toll roads. Any competent engineer (not a stockholder in the Co. owning it, or officer of the Municipal Council responsible) may be appointed hy the judge to examine a road complained of. Notice of the engineer's decision is to be given by him when practicable at the office of the Co. or Council; if not, at the toll house. It the body responsible dispute the accuracy of the report, they apply for a hearing before the judge who summons both parties and decides, after hearing. If he ratify the engineer's report, the Co. or Council musti cease to take toll on that portion of the road till the repairs are made. In case of sudden damago by freshet or fire they may continue to take toll for a reasonable time granted by the engineermeantime providing a temporary passage for travellers. After the expiry of the delay accorded they must cease to take toll until the engineer revirts that the repairs are complete. Meantime they may not take away any materials or buildings appertain-
ing to the road, under a penalty of $\$ 10$ besides damages. If the Co. or Council decide to proceed by arbitration whether the road has not been put in repair, though the engineer report against them-the requisitionists failing to appoint the second arbitrator the sheriffdoes so. In case a road $\mathbf{C o}$. neglects for 9 months to put the road in repair as ordered by the engineer's report or arbitrators' award, it forfeits its franchises, and the County Council may take possession of the road, repair it and collect the tolls. If they do not do this the local municipality becomes vested with it and liable to keep it in repairs like other public roads. In the same manner a Road Co. may by by-law abandon their whole road to the municipal authorities, or any portion of it, with their consent. (For other provisions in this respect see Year Book of 1869, p. 83)

## COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

Dap. 31-The Board is reduced to 7 mem bers, 4 a quorum. It is to be elected on 3rd Tuesday in July in every second year. Provision is made for a preliminary examination of students and appointment of examiners. The board may meet elsewhere than at Toronto for examinations, \&c.,-the annual meetings for examination to be held on the 1st Tuesday in March. British subiects actually engaged in the practice of dentistry on the 4th March, 1868, and others not residents of Ontario who had had 3 yrs. practice are entitled to license after examination and payment of fees, and British subjects who had had 5 years practice in Ontario, without examination. The right to make by-laws respecting fees and college is taken away. Provision may he made for a School of Dentistry at Toronto.

## PROPERTY OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

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

## CORRUPTION, \&C, AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

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

## MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW DISTRICTS.

Cap. 87-Makes provisions for the establishment of municjpalities and municipal institutions in the districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Thunder Bay similar to those enacted for Algoma. 33 V . c. 25. (See Year Book for 1871, p. 77.) 30 applicants out of 100 inhabitants within an area of 10,000 acres, may obtain the necessary order from the stipendiary magistrate to proceed with the organization. A similar number of inhabitants and applicants in a village may obtain an organization as a police village.

## GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

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

For fur-bearing animals' the close seasons are, for-
Beaver, Muskrat, Mink,
Marten, Raccoons,
Otter or Fisher.......1st May to Ist Nov. No Muskrat House is to be at any time destroyed. Other provisions as in previous Game Law. (See Year Book 1872, p. 76.)

Penalties for breach of law respectingDeer, \&c .............. $\$ 10$ to $\$ 50$ each anmal. Birds or Eggs............. $\$ 5$ to $\$ 25$ each. Fur-bearing animals . $\$ 5$ to $\$ 25$ each, Other breaches........ the same.
The whole fine to go to the prosecutor unless J. P. sees reason to suspect coliusion between the ;parties, sthen as in ordinary cases.

## FILLING \#ABANDONED OIL WELLS.

Cap. 38-In order to prevent the damage done by abandoning oil wells and not filling them up but allowing water to flow into them to the damage of neighboring wells, provides that the parties injured may apply to the municipal councils to have the abandoned wells filled up, or the water flowing therein shut off. On such application the council appoints an engineer to report upon the case. If he report that the complaint is well founded, the clerk of council delivers or mails a notice to the proprietor of such abandoned well, who must, in 20 days, fill it up or shut off the water as ordered, or the complaining party may do so without being liable for trespass or other_damages.

## MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OTHER COS.

Cap. 40-Companies may be incorporated
by Letters Patent for warehousing, elevating and forwarding grain and other goods, with power to own and lease the necessary wharves, elevators, storehouses, vessels, \&c., \& c .

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE AOTS.

Oap, 41-Incorporates the police Town of Trlsonborg, situated upon certain lots in the township of Middleton in Norfolk, and Dereham in Oxford, with the usuai powers.

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

Cap. 43-Confirms an agreement between the ToRONTO, SIMCOH \& MUSKOKA JUNCtion Railway Co., and the North Grey RAILWAY Co. for their amalgamation under the title of the Northern ExTension RATLWAYS Co.-their lines to be completed before the 2nd March, 1872.

Cap. 44-Incorporates the Soutif Simcoe JUNCTION RAILWAY Co. with power to build a railway from some point on the Northern Railway at or near King's station to or near Alliston. with power to connect again with the Northern Rallway at or near Angus. Capital $\$ 200,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. Co. may be organized on $\$ 40,000$ subscribed and 8,000 paid in. Provisional DirectorsHon. Frank Smith. P. D. Kelly W. H. Howland, J. Fisher, N. Barnhart, G. Fletcher J. Turner, R. Tegart, H. I. Hime, H. Tyson, A. Eastwood, G. Brown, G. Hughes, J. Dinwoody, Geo. Davis. G. P. Hughes, A. Totten, H.' S. Howland, J. $\mathcal{D}$. Edgar, G. A. Nolan, T. Fisher. T. Ridd, A. Armstrong and J. Lamb. Road to be commenced in! 2 and finished in 5 years.

Cap. 45-Incorporates the PACIPIC JUNCtion Railway Co. op Canada with power to build a railway from the Sault Ste. Marie in Algoma, to connect with raflways in Victoria, Simcoe, Peterborough, or Ontario, or to the District of Muskoka, with power of extension to the River Ottawa. Capital $\$ 3,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. Co. mav be orcanized on $\$ 300,000$ subscribed and $\$ 30,000$ paid up. Provisional Directors-Hon. W. McMaster, H. S. Howland, J. M. Williams, T. Deaenn, Hon. F. Smith, N. Barnhart, ${ }^{W}$ ' H. Howland, F. W. Cumberland, W. F. McMaster, J.'Turner, J. Moat, J. McLeod, II. L. Hime, W. McGiverin, J D. Edgar, ( $\forall$, A. Kirkpatrick, J. Carruthers, A. T. H. Williams, A. Hogel, J. D. Armour, Hon. B. Flint, Hon. J. Skead, F. McGillivray, T: Kelso and $w$. Alexander. Road to be begun in 2 yrs. and finished in 5 .

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

Cap. 17.-Amend the charter of the Credif Valley Railwat Compant, giving power to extend the road from Bellefountain to Fergus, Eiora and Salem; to substitute "Alton" tor "Orangeville;" for any Municipality along the line of road to lay the ralls along their highway; allows the Co. to construct and keep in repair roads leading to R. R. Provides for the granting of bonuses by Municipalities, and for the issue of bonds by Co. not exceeding $\$ 9,000$ per mile, or 5 for every 4 of bonuses and paid up share capital of section; provides for the carrying of cordwood by the Co. and enacts that certaln bonuses shall be expended on certain localities.

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

Cap. 49-Extends the time for the London, Huron, and Bruch R. Co. to 2 years for commencing, and 6 for completing said Railway.

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

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

Oap. 5\%-Revives and amends the Act inoorporating the Norfolk $R$. Co., allowing 2 years for commencement and 5 for completion of Railway, allows municipalities to submit by-laws for aid on petition of 25 shareholders, and provides for a branch line to Port Rowan and for amalgamation with other railwayg.

Cap. 58-Incorporates tie Pozt Dover and Lake Horon R. Co. Provisional Directors William Grey, Thos. J. Clarke, Thos. Scott, James Bullock, James Barker, A. L, Wilcox, Saml. G. Burgess, John Craig, Jas. Lockhart, James McCullnch, Walter Marshall, Samuel S. Fuller, Gilbert Moore, D. S. Butterfeld, and Seneca Pitcher. Road to be single or double rallway from a place at or near Port Dover to Woodstock, with power to extend to Strattord; gauge not less than 3 ft .6 in . Capital $\$ 250,000$, with power to increase under Railway Act. RailWay to be commenced in 2 and completed in 5 years.

Cap. 54-Incorporates the Porr Burwell and INGERSOLL RAILway Co. Road to ex-
tend from Tilsonburg to Ingersoll, and northerly to St" Mary ${ }^{3}$ e and southerly to Port Burwell. Gauge 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Provisional Directors Thomas Brown, Eibenezer V. Bodwell, Adam Oliver, Luther Beecher, Peter J. Brown, Edwin D. Tilson, Jamés Noxon, Jonathan Jarvis, Gordon H. Cook, John Smith, George Suffel, Alexander Mc, Bride, John E. Harding, James McCaug hey, and Daniel Freeman. Capital $\$ 100$,100 , in 2,000 shares of $\$ 50$ each, with power to increase. Every municipality granting a bonus of $\$ 30,000$ entitled to name a director. Charles Henry Sorley, Thos. Wells, and one other to be named by Lt, $G$. in C. to be trustees to hold debentures.

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

Cap. 56.-Amends the PoRt WHyTby \& Port Perry Railway Act, giving them power to extend to Lindsay \& Fenelon Falls, extends time for construction two years; branch to Lindsay to be oompleted in 5 years, and gives power to lease the ratlway.

Cap. 67.-Confirms and legatises certain by-laws in aid of the Kingiston \& PEMbroke Railway Co., legalising the debentures issued by the Corporation of KIngston, and authorising that of Pembroke to leyy increased rates.

Cap. 58.-Affirms the valldity of certain By-laws passed by certain Municipalities in aid of the Midland Railiway.

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

Cap. 60.-Amends the Frinelon Falls RAILWAY Act; route changed to one from Toronto \& Nipissing R. R. near Uxbridge to Lindsay, thence to Fenelon Falls and Sturgeon Lake, and thence to Ottawa River, with power to construct branch to connect, with Port Whitby and Port Perry R.R. Provi-
slonal Directors; George Laidlaw, John Turner, George Stephen, William Thompson, John Burns, H. P. Dwight, John Morrison, Caristopher W. Bunting, R. W. Ramsay, R. W. Elliott, J. C. Tritch, Charles J. Campbell, and Alex. John Cattanach. CapItal $\$ 300,000$, with power to increase. Trustees of debentures, Hon. M. C. Cameron, 8. C. Wood, M.P.P., and a third to be named by L. G. in C.; name of Co. to be Lindsay, Fenelon F'alls, and Ottawa River Railway Company; power given to issue bonds to the extent of $\phi \psi, 000$ per mile, under certain conditions; road to be completed to Somerville, in Co. of Victoria, in three years, and to Ottawa River in 5; number of Directors to be 9. Provisions made for the carrying of cordwood, and for storing it at every station except Toronto. No of shares to be 120,000 . Cap, 61.-Incorporates the Omemee Boboaygeon and North Peterborovgh RAILWAT Co. Route, by double or single track, from Midiand Railway between Millbrook and Lindsay to Bobcaygeon, with power to extend North to Canada Central or Pacific Railway. Wm. Cottingham, Thomas Matchett, ©. J. Blomfield, Arthur T. H. Williams, D. G. Boulton, Adolph Hogel, James Jimkin, N. Kirchotfer, S. S. Peck, G. Boyd, W. B. Read, E. S. Vinden, Arthur Mcquade, J. F. Schepeler, Lewis Ross, H. H. Meredith, Thomas Stephenson, William Fraser, Charles R. Stewart, T. M. Benson, Mason Boyd, Francs Beamish, J. M. Irwin, ©. Nolson, George Bick, Horace Aylwyn, Charles E. Bonnell, and Robt. K. Connell, to be Provisional Directors. Capital $\$ 200,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$ each, with power to increase. Bonds may be issued not to exceed $\$ 9,000$ per mile, on amount actually expended. Gauge of R.R. to be not less than 3 feet 6 inches. Company may lease road, or any part of it, to Midiand Railway Co. Aliens and nonresidents to havo equal rights. Railway to be completed to Bobcaygeon in 2 years.

Cap. 62.-Act to incorporate Bowmanville, Lindsay \& bobcaygeon Railway Co. Road to pass from bowmanville, in the County of Durham, through that county and Victoria, to Bobcaygeon, in the County of Peterborough, thence to some point in the Free Grant Lands, and those of the Canadian Land \& Emıgration Co., with a branch to Georgian Bay. Guage not less than 3 teet 6 in. Provisional Directors: Hon. John Simpson, Fred. Uubitt, S. C. Wood, M.P.P., M. Boyd, John McLeod, M. P.P., William Thompson, Robert Mctill, John Milne, John McClung, John McDougall, P. Murdoch, Henry billiott, sen., M. Davies, W. R. Burk, E. G. Power, Thos. Fowke, John Grey, K , Touchbourne, Porter Preston, J. M. Williams, M.P.P., Robt. P. Spinks, John Hughes, James Parr. George Kempt, M.P., George Dormer, Thos. Keenan, David Brown, John McLennan, Wm. Needler, Wm. McDonell, James Junkin, Wm. Cottingham, and George Bick. Capital $\$ 300,000$, in 6,040 shares, of $\$ 50$ each. Any municipality granting $\$ 30,000$ shall be entitled to name a director. Geo. Haines, Esq., of Bowmanville, Joseph R. Dundas, Esq., of Lindsay, and one to be named by L. G. in C. to be trustees for holding debentures. Co. may issue bonds not to exceed $\$ 9,000$ per mile; railway may be leased to any other Co. in Ontario. Road to be commenced within 2, and completed within 5 years; provision to be made for the carriage
of cordwood; power is conterred to con struct and work telegraph lines.

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

Cap. 64.-Incorporates the SANDwrich \& WINDSOR PASSENGER RAILWAY Co., to extend from Sandwich to Windsor, with power to continue to Waikerville. Capital \$50,000, in shares of $\$ 20$ each. Gauge to be such that ordinary vehicles may travel on track: James Frazer, Henry Kennedy, John B. Gauthier, William McGregor, Wuliam B. Hirons, Thos. H. Wright, and Henry McAtee, to be first directors. Debentures may be issued in sums or not less than $\$ 100$, to an amount not exceeding $\$ 20,000$, provided so much of the capital stock be paid up.
Cap. 85.-Enables the Councll of the township of Logan, in Co. of Perth, to pass a bytaw repealing certain by-laws, to make provision for payment of certain debentures ol the united township of Logan, Elma and Wallace.

Cap. 00.-Enables the Corporation of Village of Orillia to dispose of certain lands, and apply the proceeds to purchase of site for erection of market buildinge.

Cap. 67.-Authorises the Corporation of Ottawa to mortgage the By-Ward market property, and certain other property, for the purpose of acquiring certain lots in the City of Ottawa, for the enlargement of the By-Ward market.
Cap. 68-Enables the Corporation of Hamilton to close the street known as Walter street, and a part of Sophia street, and to sell and convey the satd land in fee simple.
Cap. 69.-Enables the Corporation of Dundas, in the County of Wentworth, to close the highway known as Hosina street, and to sell and convey any part thereof in fee simple.
Cap. 70.-Authorises the Corporation of Dundas to pass a by-law exemping Messrs. Young, Law \& Co. trom payment of municipal taxes for 21 years, on any addition they may make to their cotton factory in Dundas, or machinery to be used in such addition.
Cap. 71.-Enables the town of Peterborough to aid, by way of bonue, in the promotion of manufactures in or about that town, to the amount of $\$ 40,000$, taking seenrity tor its expenditure; and confirms a certain by-law of the Municipality, granting aid to Messrs. Paton \& Moir, such add to be considered a part of the $\$ 40,000$. It also authorises the town of Peterborough to ald in the construction of water works to an amount not to exceed $\$ 40,000$, and to issue debentures to an amount not exceoding $\$ 5,000$, towards the cost of an iron bridge over the river Otanabee.
Cap. 72.-Authorises the City Gas Company of the City of London to extend its

## 56 Legislation of 1871-72-Ontario.

works beyond that city to the Lunatic Asylum, and to such persons in the townships of London and Westminster as may desire it.
Cap. 73.-Incorporates G. M. Kinghorn, Archibald Livingston, Henry Charles Voigt, John Carruthers and others, as the "Kingston Board of Trade," giving power to hold property to the annual value of $\$ 5,000$. Geo. M. Kinghorn, to be President; Archd. Livingston, Vice-President; Jas. Shannon, Sec.-Treasurer; and H. U. Voigt, John Carruthers, Edward Chown, Heury Cunningham, W. R. McRae, W. B. Simpson and R. M. Ford, a Council for the Management of the Affairs of the Board.
Cap. 74-Authorises the Corporation of Kingston to borrow $\$ 470,000$, and to issue debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent. for the payment of the same; a portion of debentures to be made payable every year for 30 years, so that the sums to be levied for principal and interest each year may be as nearly equal as possible. Act to be called "City of Kingston Consolidated Loan Act."
Cap. 75-Enables the City of London to consolidate various liabilities, by issuing debentures to the amount of $\$ 564,720$, and borrowing money on them, such money to be applied to the redemption and payment of outstanding debts, and tor no other purposes. A special rate to form a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum to be applied to payment of debentures. Debentures to be payable in not less than twenty nor more than 30 years. Interest not to exceed 7 per cent.
Cap. 76-Authorises the City of Toronto to issue debentures to the amount of $\$ 2,552,-$ 166.11 payable in 21 years, in sums not exceeding $\$ 100$, with interest at the rates of 5 , 6, or 7 per cent. All moueys arising from such debentures to be applied in the redemption of City of Toronto debentures already issued and outstanding. A special rate to be levied on all rateable or assesable property for the payment of interest, and for a Sinking Fund. Balance of pre. sent Sinking Fund after 1st Oct. to be applied to Sinking Fund; also all discounts on debentures purchased as a sinking fund investment. The sinking fund rate to the amount annually of $\$ 25,526.66$ to be paid out of the monies collected in the city every first year.
Cap. 77-Authorises the Council of the Corporation of the City of l'oronto to appoint in the month of Dec. every year-two auditors, to audit monthly the accounts of said Corporation.

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

Cap. 79-Authorizes the Gorporation of Toronto to construct Water Works. Five Commissioners, of whom the Mayor to be, ex-afficio, one, to be a body corporate under the name of the "Water Worice Commis-
sioners for the City of Toronto," with power to purchase Water Works of any company and to add thereto; Comrs. to see that the city be supplied with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, and to provide all necessary works, buildings, \&c., with power to appoint engineers, surveyors, and other officers, and to appropriate any springs or streams of water within 30 miles of the city they may deem necessary, all damages to be settled by arbitrators, with appeal to the Court of (Queen's Bench', or Common Pleas. All lands and water privileges appropriated to be vested in tue city, and all works and machinery, buildings, \&c. Comrs. to keep accounts open to examination by Corporation, and make an annual statement to the Corporation on or before the 1st of December in every year of the affars of the said Water Works. Coms. to have power to regulate the distribution of the water and to fix the prices for the use thereof, and to erect hydrants, to enforce payment of rates, and of any damage done; and shall have full and exclusive possession, management and control of all the lands and Water Works, and all things appertaining thereto. They may extend their works to suburbs by arrangement with the Corporation, and shall have the same protection in the exercise of their tunctions as Justices of the Peace. Debentures may be issued to the amount of $\$ 500,000$, in sums not less than $\$ 100$, bearing interest at 5 , 6 , or 7 per cent., and redeemable within 30 years. Sinking fund to be provided. Debentures to be deposited in chartered bank in Toronto, subject to cheque of Mayor and Chamberlain of city, and Chairman of Coms. All lands, \&c., belonging to the Water Works exempt from taxation. Comrs. to be possessed of $\$ 3,000 \mathrm{in}$ freehold or $\$ 6,040$ in leasehold estate, and to be elected one for each electoral division of ity, and to hold office for 2 years. Works to be completed within 3 years. All work to be done by contract. No Com. nor Alderman to hold a contract, and no purchase to be made exceeding $\$ 100,000$ without eonsent of Corporation of city.
Cap. 80-Provides for the construction of Waler Works in the City of Ottawa, in the same manner as in Toronto, except that the comrs. are only authorized to take lands or streams within 5 miles of the city; they are required to publish an annual statement of accounts in French and English in the official newspaper of the city, on or before 1st December. Debentures may be issued to the amount of $\$ 500,000, \$ 80,000$ payable in 10 years, $\$ 70,000$ in $15, \$ 80,000$ in 20 , $\$ 100,000$ in 25, and $\$ 170,000$ in 30 ; int., 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. Sinking fund $\$ 37,500$ annually for first 10 years, $\$ 35,004$ annually for next 5 years, $\$ 36,000$ next five, $\$ 36,600$ next $5, \$ 37,700$ next st years. special rate need be levied for payment of principal and interest of such debentures. Commissioners to be possessed of legal or equitable freehold in the city to the vaiue 1 $\$ 4,000$. No Alderman to be eligible, or Commissioner to be Alderman. Works to be constructed in 2 years.
Cap. 81-Incorporates the Yorkville Water Works Co. Capital $\$ 200,000$, in 2,000 shares of $\$ 100 . W \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{H}^{2}$ Arehor. Geo. C . Moore, John Severry, Robert Wood, John T. Davidson and Corneliua Ias. Philbrick, to be Provisional Direetors. Debentures may be issued to the amount of one-half
capital stock paid up. Yorkville Corporation empowered to assume the works on payment of monies expended and value of assets and property of Co.

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

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

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

Cap. 85. - Incorporates James Michie, Henry S. Howland, W m. T. Aikens, Hon. Donald McDonald, Wm. H. How and, and others, as the "Toronto Dairy Co.,", with power to carry on the busivess of dairy rarmers, and to hold land to the extent of 4,000 acres. Capital $\$ 100,000$, to be increased as the wants of the Company may require. Aliens may be thareholders, and votes given by proxy. The above named persons tn be Provisional Directors. Shareholders not liable beyond the amount unpaid on their stock, except for debts due to employees. Operations to commence in a year.
Cap. 86.-Iucorporates the Toronto oii Works Ass ciation. Capital $\$ 200,000$, with right of increase to $\$ 400,000$. Aliens may be sharenolders and directors. Colin Munro, Alister M. Clark, Brooks, Wright, Gossage, and Nicol Kingsmill, to be Provisional Directors.

Cap. 87. - Incorporates the Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Co. Capital $\$ 100,000$, with right to increase to $\$ 500,000$. Provisional Directors: Hon. J. H. Cameron, Lewis Moffati, Arihur R. McMaster, W. J. MoDonell, Angus Morrison, George luggan, W. H. Brouse, Chas. Jas. Campbell, Archibaid Cameron, and Alex. T. Fulton. Keturns to be made to Legislature within 14 days after its meeting.
Cap.88.-Authorises the increase of the capital stock of the Ontario Trust \& Investment Co., $10 \$ 500,001$, and provides for the allotment of the new stock, and gives to the Uo. the samy powers as the Toronto Genl. Trist Cu.

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

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

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

Cap. 91.-Incorporates the North Shore Silver Mining Co., with the same powers. James Beck, Horatio Bigelow, Simon Mandlebaum, James Carson, and A. 3. Cattanach, Provisional Directors.
Cap. 92.-Incorporates the Duncan Silver Mining Co. for the same purposes, and with the same powers. James Carson, James Beatty, Simon Mandlebaum, Fred. Beck, Wellington Francis, and Alex. John Cattanach, Provisional Directors.

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

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

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

Cap. 96. - Incorporates the "Ontario Mineral Lauds Co." for carrying on mining operations on lands situate on Lakes Huron and Superior. Capital $\$ 160,000$, with right to increase to $\$ 800,000$. Provisional Directors: Alex. B. Sibley, Eber B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall and Chas. A. Trowbridge. After 10 zears, all lands over 2,000 acres, to revert to Her Majesty.

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

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

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

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

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

Cap. 101.-Authorises Hugo B. Rathburn, and Edward W. Rathburn, to keep certaln dams on the Salmon River, in the township of Kennebec, under the laws regulating milldams. Dams must not be closed before lst of March, or after 15 th of $J u l y$, in any year:
Cap. 102.-Authorises the Canada Company to divert the water of the River aux Sables, so as to reclaim the marsh lauds along its course, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.
Cap. 103.-Incorporates the "Gull Waters Improvement Co." for the purpose of erecting dams and slides, and of improving and increasing the supply of water in the Gull and Otanabee rivers. Capital $\$ 50,000$, only one half of which may be expended. Provisional Directors: Mossom Boyd, Arehd. Hamilton Campbell, George Hillard, Alex. Smith and Nathaniel Shaw. Works must be subject to approval of Com. of Public Works. Power to impose tolls granted, subject to approval of L. G. in C.

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

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

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

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

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

Cap. 109-Provides for the appointment of Trustees for the First Colored Calvinistic Baptist Church of Toronto, and vests in them the lands and premises of such Church.
Cap. 110-Incorporates Wm. J. Copp, Rev. T. L. Davidson, Benj. Bell, Hon. Wm, Macmaster, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and others, as "The Regular Baptist Missionary Convention of Toronto," with power to h old real property to the annual value of $\$ 5,000$ tor the actual use of said corporation.

Cap. 111-Incorporates the Bishop of Toronto, the Chancellor of Trinty College, the Provost of do., the Professors of Arts in do., the Head Master of Trinity College School, the Ven. Arthur Palmer, M. A., Rev. John G. Geddes, M. A., Hon. Geo. W: Allan, Chas. J. Campbell, and Fred. W. Cumberland, Esqs., as "The 'Trinty College," with power to acquire real property to the value of $\$ 5,000$. Bishop of Toronto to be Vistor, and the first governing body to consist of the parsons above mentioned. Debentures for erection and completion of buildings may be issued to the amount of $\$ 10,000$.
Cap. 112-Amends the Act incorporating the ottawa Ladies College, with respect to the election of Managers to supply vacancies, and their powers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PROVINOE OF QUEBEC.

(Opened on the 7th November and prorogued on the $23 r d$ December, 1871.)

## SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1-Grants $\$ 1,752,440.32$ for the public service for the year ending 13th June, 1873, subject to regulation of accounts with the Dominion and Ontario.

## LICENSE ACT.

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

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

## THE STATUTES.

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

## JUDICIAL AND OTHER DEPOSITS.

Cap. 5-The Treasury Department is made a general deposit office for the Province,-receipts to be given by the Treasurer for deposits made, and duplicate receipts to the case of registered rights. Prothonotaries and clerks of courts are to deposit all sums over $\$ 100$ coming into their hands, and file the Treasurer's recelpt in the record. Sheriffs shall deposit like sums within 6 days, unless the same have been legally made over before the making of thetr returns. The deposits are to be returned to parties named in judgment of any competent court. Any person desirous of paying to a refusing or absent creditor may deposit the amount with the Treasurer, and interest shall cease upon the debt thereafter. The Treasurer shall pay it over on demand of the creditor. Moneys demanded of the debtor by contending claimants may, in like manner, be deposited, to be paid over on the authority of registered claims the daplicate of case of registered claims the daplicate of the de-
posit receipt is to be registered and left with
the Registrar, and to have the same effect as a discharge by the creditor. Treasury deposit agents may be appointed in any judicial district, whose receipts are to be of the same effect as the Treasurer's, and they shall be reputed officers of the court in connection with which their duties are executed. Sheriffs, prothonotaries and clerks of courts, or other judicial officers, and those who have been such, must furnish the Treasurer, within 3 mos. after the coming into force of this Act, with a sworn account of the moneys received officially by them, depositing with him meantime moneys so received remaining in their hands. Thereafter they shall account quarterly for such moneys between the 1st and 11th days of January, April, July and October. The Treasurer may allow interest to the parties interested, upon moneys which have remained in his hands for more than one month, when he ascertains sthat the profits therefrom have exceeded the expenses incurred, and he may allow to prothonotaries and sheriffs in office when this Act comes into force, other than the sheriffs of Quebee and Montreal, a sum not exceeding 2 per cent on the deposits during the year-this allowance to be accounted as part of the expenses of the Act, and not to exceed the profits. The L. G. in C. may fix the salaries of the sheriffs of Montreal and Quebec at $\$ 3,600$ each. Moneys held by the Treasurer, or his agent, under this Act, may be seized by garnishment. Any judicial surety, or surety of a public officer, tutor or judicial administrator, may deposit the amount of his suretyship or legal liability, and upon production of deposit receipt is free from the costs of any proceeding taken against him. Public officers failing to comply with this Act are liable to a penalty of $\$ 200$, bèsides damages to the parties interested.

## JUDIC1AL PROCEDURE, \&C.

Cap. 6.-Service of writs, \&c., may be made on any foreign railway Co, having a railway in Quebec, but no head office or superior officer, by leaving them with a station agent or depot master. Notification of the sale of a debt, or right of action, \&c, may be made to an absentee, by publication in a newspaper, as in case of service of process, and leaving a copy with the prothonotiary. The notice of service of action may also contain the notification of sale. Every judicial day is no longer a day of proof in the District of Montreal, but only the first 16 days of February, March, A pril, May. June, September, October, November and December; the first 9 dayș of July, and last 16 of January. Where married people are separated as to property, and one has administered the property of the other, the Court may, in its discretion, order that one to give evidence on the subject, notwithstanding Art. 252, of the C. C.'P. A stenographer may be employed to take down the evidence in any case inscribed for proof and hearing at the same time (with or without a jury) on application of either party, with a deposit of necessary fee. Unless agreed upon by the parties, the prothonotary or clerk appoints him, and he is sworn. By consent this may be done in any case. The expense to form pari of the taxed
costs. Oppositions must be accompanied by affidavit of the truth of the allegations in them. The applicant for confirmation of title may retain the amount of any hypothecary claim which he has against the property, according to the registrar's certificate, not paying it into the hands of the prothonotary, but giving security instead. The proceedings against corporate bodies, or upon prerogative writs, are somewhat simplified. The Circuit Court in any County may be done away with by proclamation of the L.G. Bailiffs serving Circuit Court executions need not elect a domicile for the judgment creditor. Appealable Circuit cases, pending at Quebec and Montreal on the 24th Dec "1870, and still pending, become Superior Court cases. The Circuit Court sits on every juridical day, unless adjourned over certain days by the judge holding it, The Superior Court consists of a Chief Justice, and 20 Puisne Judges-the new one to be appolnted to reside in Montreal; 6 in all to reside there. The Circuit Courts (except in the cities) in the Distructs of Montreal and Quebec, aave the same jurisdiction as in other Districts.

## SALE OF PROPERTY OF MINORS, \&C.

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

## MUNICIPAL CODE.

Cap. 8.-Any territory having 300 inhabitants, and leaving 300 in the municipality after separation from it, may be made a separate municipality. Travelling traders selling by auction, and pedlэrs, as being obliged, and traders, merchants, \&c., if any, bound to take out a Provincial License, need not take out a munjcipal license. The qualineation of a local councillor is not dependant on the revision of the valuation roll provided by c. 3 of the Code. The local valuation roll may be amonded by the Couvcil in years in which a new one is not made, and Acts 746 and 927 are amended acer rdingly. Notice of the day and hour or the hearing of a petition or appeal from a local, by a County Council must be given to rie local body. Where a by-law of a local

- neilor County Council is to be approved of by the electors, the Mayor or local officer presiding in a parish or township meeting must ask 3 times at reasonable intervals if it is approved of or disapproved. If there seems to him any division of opinion and one elector asks a poll it must be granted. All electors of the local munjcipality are deemed to have voted "y ${ }^{\circ}$ "" or "nay" if the meeting is unanimous and must be so reckoned by the Warden (in case of a County By-law) in summing up the votes. The Mayors of local councils of the Island of Orleans, in the County of Montmorency, form a County Council, to be desjgnated ${ }^{4}$ No. 2, apart from the Municipality No. 1 on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. Single track winter roads may be 7 ft . in width between "balizes" instead of 15 , and double 5 each instead of 10 , as prescribed by the code., Valuators
are not to be fined for refusing to do the duty when notified. A municipality may make a by-law to aid an Agricultural Society within the limits assigned to which the municipality is. The responsibility of municipal and other corporations, subscribers of stock in a Railway Co., is limited in like manner as that of an individual.


## DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

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

## JURIES, \&c.

Cap. 10-The panel of Grand and petit jurors shall be drawn, half English and hal French in all districts where juries half English and half French have heretofore been granted under 27 \& 28 V., c. 41.

## CONTINUED ACTS,

Cap.11-Continues (subject to any amendment, \&c. by Acts of the present eession) Geo. IV, c. 8, (Seigneurie of Laprairie de la Magdeleme), 2 Gieo. IV, c. 10, (Seignentie of La Baie St. Antoine or La Baie du Febvre) 4 Geo. IV., c. 26, (do., do.), 9 Geo. IV, c. 82 (Fief Grosbois in St. Maurice) till the end of the Session of 1873.

## EDUCATIUN.

Cap. 12-The city of Quabee need only raise annually for educational purposes a sum equal to the government grant and 50 p. c. more. The City Corporation may settle arrears by paying $\$ 6,600$ to the Protestant Board of Comrs, and a proportionate sum to the $\mathbf{R}$. C. Board (less any amount previously over-paid or improperly paid) if it be done before the 23rd April; if not, the whole claim revives. Payment may be made in 7 p.c. 10 yrs. debentures. The two boards, or either of them, may, upon requisition sent in before 1st Jany. in any year, procure a sum equal to that formerly authorized (i. e. 3 times the amt. of the Govt. grant) to be levied for that year by the Corporation upon its own panel and panel No. 3 provided for in 32 V ., c. 16. That levied on No. 3 to be divided between the Wards although only one requires the additional amt. If by change of owner the property ceases to belong to the panel on which an assessment has been so leviedbefore it becomes due-the new proprietor is exempt. The Council of Public Instruction is to consist hereafter of 16 Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant members. Teachers
may not be dismissed withont cause under C. S. L. C., c. 15 , until the end of their engagement, unless 2 mos. notice is given. All general notices givei to evade this rule are null. In case of a dispute about School sites the Superior Court Judge appoints the third arbitrator, and any such Judgethough he is not the resident Judge of the district-may act in these cases. Any tender must be made by deposit of the money With the Prothonotary, the Judge ordering its distribution after the parties are called in and heard.

Cap. 13-Managers of industrial or reformatory schools and orphan asylums, and of any other charitable institutions having permission of the L. G. in C. may bind out children of whom they have charge-till they arrive at the age of majority; and such institutions may act as and have the authority of parents over such children. But on application and evidence of fitness, a Court may restore the authority of the child's natural parent; but not cancel the indenture unless injudiciously or improperly entered into. Recelpts of such children when over 14 for money paid by the institution are valid.

## SALE OF PROPERTY IN MONTREAL.

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

## ERECTION OF PARISHES.

Cap. 15-Before a parish is erected by the Comrs. under the authority of c. 18 of the C. S., L. C., a diagram or plan thereof must be made bs a land surveyor and approved by the C. C. L. Wherever the cadastres have been deposited, the descriptions and plans to $b=$ left with them. In case of donkt respecting the limits of parishes declared by 24 V., c. 28 , the C.C. L. may procure a canonical decree from the proper ecclesiastical authorities defining such limits, and the $L$. G. thereupon proclajms the same in accordance thereWith ; 4 ut acts heretofore done upon the understanding that other limits were legally established are made valid.

## CADASTRAL PLANS, \&C.

Cap. 16-whenever a practical difficulty arises in carrying out, the numbering of lots and their sub-divisions, in, the townships, as prescribed by ${ }^{-1}$ C. S , L.: C., c. 37, s. 72, the C. C. L. may order some other method to be followed. Roads becoming private property after the deposit of the cadastre may receive a new number as preseribed by Art. 2,174 of the Code. ${ }^{-2}$ The pertod for'renewal of the registration of rights affected by proclamations issued since" 15 J Jne, 1870 , or to be issued, is extended to 2 yrs.

## REGISTERS OF CIVIL STATUS IN SAGUENAY.

Cap. 17-The articles of the Code men-
tioned in 34 V., c. 8, s, 2, shall not affect people keeping registers of civil status in that part of the district of Saguenay east of the River Portneuf till Ist lst Jan., 1873.

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

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

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

Cap. 20-The County Council of NiCOLET may erect the parish of ST. MARIE De BLANDFOKD into a parish municipality.

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

Cap. 22-Whenever one continuous half of a CoLonization Railway (including the St. Francis \& Megantic International Railway) or any continuons portion not less than 25 miles is in operatinn, the L. G . in C. may par over the full proportionate subsidy in cash or capitalized debentures.

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

Cap. 24. -Authorises the QUEBEC \& GosFORD RAILWAY Co. to lease its railway, or any part thereof, to any other incorporated railway Co., or to individuals, and confirms the lease to Gerome B. Hulhert. Leave is given to run locomotives, with the consent of the Corporation of Quebec, upnn the Quebec Street Rallway, from the western boun-
dary of the city to opposite the Palais Harbour, or the Co. may extend its railway to such point, and establish a depot there. The Co is authorized to increase its stock to $\$ 2,500,000$-all the new shares to be of $\$ 100$ each. The term for the completion of the road is prolonged to 1878 .

Cap. 25.-Extends the charter of the MrsSISqưor Junction Railsway Co. to 23rd Dec., 1876.

Cap. 28.-Incorporates, as the OTTAWA \& Gatinead Railwar Co., the Hon. J. Skead, Hon. M. Cameron, Hon. G. Bryson, A. Wright, M.P. J. M. Currier, M.P., J. A. Grant, M.P., E. B. Eddy, M.P.P., John Poupore, M.P.P., Hon. R. W. Scott, M.P.P., J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., E. McGillivray, 'H.' V. Noel, J. T. C. Beaubien, M.D., I. B. Taylor, R. Lyon, W. D. Walker, F. McDougall, P. A. Egleson, jun., J. Goodwin, R. W. Cruice, M. O'Gara. T.' McGoey, J. McLaren, A. Pritchard, and others, to build a railway from Hull, on the north side of the Ottawa, along the west side of the Gatineau, to the Desert. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 25$, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when $\$ 40,000$ is subscribed, and $\$ 4,000$ paid in. Co. have a right to issue debentures, not exceeding $\$ 15,000$ per mile. Rails may be made of wood for half the length of the road.

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

Cap. 28.-Incorporates, as the Waterloo \& Magog Railway Co., R. Merry, E. D. Newtod, S. Hoyt, T. L. Hoyt, A. H. Moore, M. W. Copp, N. A. Beach, W. W. Oliver, and G.O. Somers, with power to construct a railway from Waterloo, in Shefford, to the westerly boundary of Magog, thence to the outlet of Memphremagog, and to the town of Sherbrooke, on a junction with the Massawippi Valley Railway. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, in ${ }^{-1}$ shares of $\$ 100$. Co. to be organized when $\$ 50,000$ are subscribed, and $\$ 5,040$ paid in. Bonds may be issued after $\$ 50,000$ have been expended, not to exceed in all $\$ 500,000$.

Cap. 29.-Incorporates, as'the Montreal, Chambly \& Sorel Railway Co., A. Hibbard, L. A. Senecal, M. P., S. T. Willett, M. Mathieu, C. Gill M.P.P.,' D. R. Wood, and F. Geoffrion, M.P., to construct a railway from Sorel, by the way of Chambly, to a point opposite Montreal, and from Chambly, by the way of St. Johns, to the province line, at or near Philipsburg, in Missirquoi. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. Co. to be organized when $\$ 50,000$ are subscribed, and $\$ 5,000$ paid in. Bonds may be issued to the extent of $\$ 17,000$ per mile.

Cap. 30-Amends the charter of the RIcheLIEC, DRUMMOND \& ARTHABASKA RAILway'Co., giving it the usual exclusive ferry
privileges for two miles above and below its bridges, across the Yamaska, at Yamaska, and the St. Francis, at Drummondville, when completed, so as to permit the passage of horses, vehicles, and foot passengers; andithe municipallties of Yamaska and St. Michel shall pay it the amount hitherto given for the ferries.

Cap. 31.-Incorporates, as 'the PhilipsBURG, FARNHAM \& YAMASKA RAILWAY Co. J. W. Eaton, M. R. Meigs, R. McCorkill, N. C. Fisk, P. S. Gendron, E. Roy, G. O. Dessaulles, W. W. Smith, J. S. Brigham, and T. R. Roberts, with power to construct a railway from Missisquoi Bay, on the province line near Philipsburg, thence by the way of Bedford and Farnham, on the east side of tne Yamasisa rivers, through Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, and Nicolet, to the St. Lawrence, opposite Three Rivers, and a branch to the city of St. Hyacinthe. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$. in shares of $\$ 50$, with power of increase. Co. to be organized when $\$ 100,000$ is subscribed, and $\$ 10,000^{\circ}$ paid in. Bonds may be issued to the amount of $\$ 350,000$, (but not to exceed $\$ 16,000$ per mile) after one fourth of the capital has been expended.

Cap. 32-Amends the charter of the CITY of Montreal:

## AID TO RAILWAYS, \&C.

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

## MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

The amended plan of Mount Roya Park filed with the clerk of the Tegislative Council on the 12 Dec., 1871, is substituted for that previously filed; and the City Council is authorized to acquire and lay out the park in accordance therewith. Land for the purpose may be expropriated in the usual manner, and the city may raise any further sum than the $\$ 350,000$ already authorized, to effect the object, and it may sell portions of lands acquired, or only take such portions from proprietors as they deem expedient. If the proprietor of land expropriated, or the corporation, only complain of the report of the Comrs. as granting too large or toosmall a sum as indemnity, elther may proceed by direct action for the reduction or increase of the amount. The party must proceed within 14 days; the corporation must either abavdon the expropriation and indemnify the party for damages, or proceed for a reduction within 3 weeks of the publication of the report. Or the corpora-
tion may allow the homologation of the report under protest, paying the money into court and taking possession of the property, and,thereafter proceeding for the reductionthe party being bound to give security for all moneys drawn out over the amount acknowledged by the corporation. They may acquire from the trustees of the Mount Royal Gemetery by purchase or exchange any of their land required for the park. Portions of the property required for said park, not heretofore within the city limits, are included in them.

## CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND NOXIOUS OR dangerocs trades.

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

## IMPROVEMENTS, \&c.

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

## WATERWORES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

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

Cap: 33-Amends the charter of Quebec. The Quebec water works Stock and the Quebec Public Property stock are made permanent and irredeemable; and upon the Quebec Consolidated Fund a semi. annual dividend, at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum shall be paid by the city treasurer. The stock, shares or debentures may be negociated either within the Province or else-
where, and if payable in Britain in sums of not less than $£ 100$ sterling; interest to be payable in sterling money or in current money of Canada. The time for completing the plan of the city is extended to 18th September, 1873.

Cap. 34-Establishes arrangements for the construction of the PARISH CHURCH Of ST. Hyacinthe to be at the same time the CATHEDRAL of the Bishop of that diocese. Seven trustees are to be appointed by the Bishop and become a corporation, who may accept from said Bishop a lot of ground for the site of such Church or Cathedral, and levy by assessment upon the real estate belonging to Roman Catholic proprietors within said Parish $\$ 32,000$ payable in ten years. Trustees not to commence to build until \$16,000 are paid up. The Municipal Councils of the City and of the Parish are to levy the necessary rate within 6 mos. in the proportion of $\$ 23,100$ for the city and $\$ 8,900$ for the parish-the rate to be privileged over allother debts. After the erection of the Cathedral, there are to be no Fabrique or Churchwardens in charge, but it is to be vested in the Bishop, and. to be maintained by the parishioners,--the management of its temporal affairs being in the hands of a council of administration appointed by the bishop, who become a body corporate.

Cap. $35-$ Amends the charter of the town of Berthier.
Cap. 36-Incorporates, as the Montreal Gredit Co. Sir Hugh Allan, Hon. J. Ferrier, Hon. T. Ryan, C. J. Brydges, P. Redpath, T. Cramp, D. L. McDougall, R. J. Reekie, W. McNaughton and others. The above named to be Provisional Directors. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 500$, with power to increase to $\$ 2,000,000$. $\$ 100,000$ to be subscribed and $\$ 50,000$ to be paid in before the Co. begin business. The Co. may act as an agency and transfer Co. It may accept deeds of the Brewster property on the Lachine Canal, may manage and dispose of such property, parties interested thereiu having power to convert their rights into shares of the Co. It may hold property mortgaged or hypothecated to it as a protection of its investments. It may open an office in London, England. Noloan may be made by the Co. to any of its shareholders.
Cap. 37 -Amends the charter of the Montreal City Passenger Railway Co. The Co. may reduce the gauge of its railway to a width not less than 2 ft .6 in ., but this must be done, within the city limits with the consent of the City Council, and upon the roads of the Turnpike Trust with the consent of the trustees.

Cap. 38-Incorporates, as the Dominion Homestead Bullding society, Hon. J. Ferrier, C. J. Brydges, G. Moffatt, K. M. Moffatt, R.J, Reekie, D. S. Macdougall, W. C: Phillips, J. Hickson, N. H. Bowen and W. O. Buchanan with power to acquire and to hold by lease, purchase or any other legal title, lands, building lots, houses, \&c., and to construet houses, warehouses, \&c., and lease or otherwise dispose of the same. It may also lend one-fourth of its money on security of mortgage, Provincial Government securities, or stocks of chartered banks. Capital $\$ 500,000$, in shares of $\$ 50$,
with power to increase to $\$ 2,000,000$. The society may make agreements for sales which shall be mere leases until the conditions thereof are fulfilled; and no hypotheo shall be created against such property until their fulfilment. Their fulfilment shall give the ownership to the lessee and renders valid hyphothecs granted by him. When 3 months arrears of instalments have become due the society may, after 2 ) days' notice to the lessee, retake possession of the property, repaying the money already paid, less $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. iuterest upon the price agreed upon, remaining unpaid each year, and 10 p. c. of the money actually paid.

Cap. 39-Corrects errors in the Charter of the soctete de Passsage de pont Neuf de St. Hyacinthe.

Cap. 40-Enables the Corporation of the Tow of SHerbrooke to tax the rate-payers to make good the sum of $\$ 1,000$ given to the sufferers by the Chicago fire.
Cap. 41--Incorporates Soret College, to consist of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, of the Cure or Sorel, the Superior, Director and Administrator of the College and of two Professors, named by the Bishop, together with, (during his life-iime) M. Matthieu, Esq., Sheriff, with power to hold property or the annual value of $\$ 12,000$.

Cap. 42-Incorporates, as the French Canadian institute of Montreal, the Hons. G. Ouimet, U. E. Archambeault, L. A. Jette, A. Lacoste, J. M. Valois, H. F'. Rainville, M. C. Desvoyers, G. Bourdeau, A. Dumouchel and A. McMahon, with power to nold real estate of the annual value of $\$ 20,000$. And to affiliate associations established tor Literary, Scientific, Artistic or Mechanical purposes.
Cap. 43-Incorporates, as the Trafalgar Institution, for the education and training of the noiddle and higher ranks of females, D. Ross, of Montreal, and his successors, to be appointed by the trustees of St. Paul's Church, the very Rev. Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, the Ven. the Archdeacon of Montrea, the Principal of McGill College, the Ministers of St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches connected with the Church of Scotland, the Rev. D. Ross, of Chatham, A. Mitchell, of Montreal, and his successors appointed by the Kirk' Session of St. Andrew's Church, \& A. McPherson and his successors to be appointed by the Kirk Session of St. Paul's Church, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $\$ 30,000$. The estate known as the Trafalgar property fronting on the Cote des Neiges road, Montreal, is vested in the corporation.

Cay. 44-Amends the charter of the cemetery of Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, Montreal. After notice of intention to expropriate lands given to a proprietor, he may not sell, or his sale will be invalidated if the Fabrique proceed with the expropriation in 3 mos. Absent proprietors may be called in by leaving notice with the Prothonotary and publishing an advertisement similar to that summoning a defendant in an ordinary cause. In case of the absence or neglect for 10 days of either party to appoint a Comr. the Judge or Court appoints ex officio. The Fabrique within 15 days after the homologation of the report
deposits the money awarded with the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, which ipso facto, vests the tille in the Fabrique, who may take possession, and converis all hypotheques, liens, \&c., into claims upon the money-freeing the land. The money is paid over or distributed by order of the Court. The evidence of witnesses is to be taken in the usual method of the Superior Court. An appeal to the Queen's Bench from a judgment of homologaion is granted, and the method of procedure is provided. Church pews and cemetery lots may be conveyed by deed sous seing priv,e and copies from the archives of the Fabrique are made authentic. Disinterment for the purpose of repairing a vault or coffin may be made by the Fabrique, upon request of the friends, with leave of the cure without the formalities of C.S. L.C., c. 21 . The Act provides for special constables for the protection of the cemetery, and the punishment of those who create disturbance or do mischief in it.

Cap.45-Confirms the rights of the MrNister of the American Prebsyterian Church, Montreai, duly settled and installed, to keep Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and declares the registration by the trustees in the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, to be valid as if made with the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Cap. 46-Incorporates Les Missionatres de Notre Dame, S. J., with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $\$ 10,000$; any surplus to be disposed of within 5 yrs. of its acquisition.

Cap. 47-Incorporates 1 'CEUVRe DU PATronage de quebec for the purpose of educating and settling in life children and young persons of the poorer class, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $\$ 10,000$, including that already held by them under the name of Le deminaire des Missions Etrangeres de Quebec. By-laws to be subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Quebec.

Cap. 48.-Enables the Ladme' ProtestANT HoME OF QUEBEC to receive real property by gitt, devise or bequest, although not made 6 mos. before death of the party giving.
Cap. 49.-Amends the charter of the ST. Patrick's Hall assoclation of MonTREAL, enabling them to borrow to the further amount of $\$ 12,000$, and to issue the necessary amount of stock for the purpose.

Cap. 50.-Incorporates La Sociere BienVELLLANTE DES CORDONNIERS DEQUEBEG, to assistits members in sickness, old age or infirmity, and for other benevolent purposes, with power to hold real estate to the annual value of $\$ 8,000$. Moneys granted as assistance to members are exempt from seizure for debt.

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

Cap. 52. - Authorizes the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit Wm. Fahey, after examination, to practice as a notary.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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

MINES \&C.
Cap. 1-The royalty on gold hereafter is 2 p. c. ou the gross amount mined, at $\$ 19.50$ per oz. smelted, and $\$ 18.50$ unsmelted. Payments of fees, \&c., are to be made in Lominion currency.

Cap. 2-An appeal to the Supreme Court is given to a party dissatisfied with the decision of the Comrs. respecting a mining 1icense. He must give notice of appeal within 23 days after the decision is made known to him.

## LUNATICS AND THELR ESTATES.

Cap. 3-Any lunatic at large may be apprehended upou a warrant of 2 J. P's. ; or, if his legal settiement be elsewhere, on an order for sending him into the county or district of his legal settlement, where $2 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{P}$ 's. may apprehend him,-the cost of maintaining him during his restraint and care to be paid out of his estate (which may be seized by the Overseer of the Poor for that purpose), if he have any beyond what is necessary for the support of his family, if not by the county or district. The reasonable cost of apprehension and detention, and of shewin cause against such proceeding, may be pald or levied out of the lunatio's estate-if he have any-it not out of the rates. If there be danger apprehended that crime may be committed by such lunatic, the J. P. may call in two medical practitioners, and upon their evidence may commit him to prison until discharged by 2 J . P's., (one of whom must be one of those committing) or the Supreme Court or a judge thereof. But a relation, guardian or friend may take such lunatic into his own custody, giving bonds for his peaceable behaviour or safe custody. The relatives of the person or the Overseers of the Poor may apply to a Judge of the supreme Court or the court for the appointment of a guardian, who is vested with all his property and rights and the charge of his person. He must give a bond for the faithfuldischarge of his trust and accounting for the estate to a judge or the court, to the lunatic if restored to reason, or his legal representatives if he die. He must make an in ventory of the estate on taking possession of it and file it with the court. He may be removed by the court or judge for cause and may resign his trust. He may sell the real estate of the lunatic if his personal property is insufficient for his support and that of his family, first obtaluing a license from the court.
The Nova Scotia Hospital for the insane, at Halifax, is to be organized nnder the directfon of the Comrs. of Public Works and Mines, with the L. G.; the Chief Justice, the Prov. Secy., the President of the L. C., the Speaker of the $\mathbf{H}$. of A., the Committee of that House on Humane Institutions and the heads or authorized representatives of Christian Churches, as visitors. The C. P. W. \&c. makes By-laws for its goyernment subject to approval of the L. G. in C. A resident Medical Superintendent with a salary of $\$ 2,000$, and an assistant do. with $\$ 1,200$, both with lodging, fuel and gas, both being medical practitioners, are to be appointed. Three Comrs. are also appointed co meet from time to time to see that the
laws, by-laws, \&c. are carried out, and for this purpose, must visit the hospital once a week. The C. P. W. admits or rejects patients, after report from the medical superintendent, and such admission must also be on the certificate of 2 medical prac-titioners-one not being son, brother, partner or assistant of the other. For private paying patients a bond must be given to the C. P. W. \&c., for board \&c. Lunatics may be committed by the sheriff or $2 \mathrm{~J} . \mathrm{P}$ 's. if they are Jikely to suffer needless duress elsewhere, and their expenses are to be borne by the court or district unle's they have guardians or relatives and estate which may bear it. The father, mother, grandfathers or grandmothers, child or children, grandchild or grandchildren, may be summoned by the sessions to contribute to the extent of their ability to the expenses of such lunatic; and may be ordered, after examination, to pay the whole or part into the county or district treasury. In case no such person is found, and no estate, the county or district of settlement bears the expense, or the C.P. W. \&c. may order payment out of debentures to the hospital. He decides upon the place of settlement of the lunatic, giving notice to the clerks of contending counties or districts, of the time when he will investigate and decide the matter. The Supreme Court may amerce any county or distriet refusing to pay, and the Cowrs. or the Clerk of the Peace of the Sessions charged may collect from the estate or relations the amts. payable. If a pauper lunatic have no settlement in the Province, the Province pays the expenses. A patient is to be discharged (except one committed upon criminal charges) by the O. P. W. \&c. on the certificate of the superintendent-the guardian or parties liable for his maintenance being nntified. Those partially recovered may, after 6 mos., be restored to their relations or boarded out in a private family, and visited and examined from time to time by the superintendent.

## CROWN LANDS.

Cap. 4-When application is made for Crown Lands for lumbering or other than agricultural purposes, it shall be accurately surveyed, and allof it found fit for agricultural settlements shall be reserved out of the tract. This reserve shall be surveyed in lo's of 109 acres, and nct more than 300 granted to any applicant, at, 44 cts. per acre, his application being accompanied by an affidavit that it is required for purposes ol settlement and cultivation. The other lands may be granted at 00 cts. per acre in tracts of not more than 2,000 acres; but those applied for before 26 March, 1872, are granted at 44 cts. Roads may be laid out for the benefit of the settlers, and a portion ot the payment for their lands made in work upon them. Persons in possession of Crown Lands for less than 60 yrs . may be called upon to pay for it; or, if holders of mortgages or other claims against them appear, the C. C. L. decides to whom the Patent shall issue. If they refuse payment they may be ejected, by the ordinary process, atthe suit of the Queen. This is not $t$ a affect the price of lands in Cape Breton as settled by the Aet of 1870 . Persons holding timber lands and cutting timber off adjacent lands ungranted
to them or buying timber so cut, forfeit $\$ 2$ to $\$ 40$ per stick or tree.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

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

## JURY PANELS.

Cap. 6-Legalizes all Panels and Venires, although irregular, issued or used during the present year.
Cap. 7-Legalizes in like manner Ventres and Panels issued and used during the last term of the Supreme Court in any county, se.

## FEES OF JURORS.

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

## JURORS' QUALIFICATION.

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

## ASSESSMENTS, \&C.

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

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

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

## LEGISLATIVE CUUNCILLORS.

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

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-ELECTORS, \&C.

Cap. 14-Any person improperly left or struck off the roll, revisors' list or register of electors, may have his name restored upon filing an affidavit of his qualification (made before a J. P.) with the Clerk of the county or district before the 29 th July of the year in which the list is made up. The Clerk forfeits $\$ 40$ if he do not grant a certificate and enter the name on the list. In the latter
case the elector may vote upon production of the certificate though his name is not on the list. A new oath to be taken at the poll by persons on the list is provided.

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

## RAILWAYS.

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

## RAILWAY GRANTS.

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

## STATUTE OF FRAUDS, \&C.

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

## BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

Cap. 19.-Clerks must scrve 4 years, under articles, before being admitted to practice as Attorney or Barrister. The rules for examination, \&c., are to be prescribed by the Barristers' Society of Halifax, but provision is to be made for examinations of students in the counties in which they reside. Each student is to pass an examination each year; nor can he be admitted to practice until he files certificates of having passed the 4 examinations. A student
who passes a first class preliminary examination, may be admitted after 3 years ser-vice-being permitted to pass the 3rd and 4th examinations in the last year of clerkship.

## INTERPLEADER.

Cap. 20.-Extends the powers of the judge to grant relief, under the Revised Statutes, c. I49, to cases in which the titles of claimants to money, goods or chattels, have not a common origin, but are adverse or independent.

## PRACTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Cap. 21.-Warrants of Attorney, Cognovit, and judgments entered thereon, are not null, because such warrant or Cognovit was not filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the County in which the person giving either resided, under Rev. Stat., c. 134, s. 248.

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

## service of Process.

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

## EXECUTORS, \&c.

Cap. 21.-Any 2 judges of the supreme court may hear causes against executors, administratore, \&c.

## CORONERS.

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

## EDUCATION.

Cap. 26-The property of companies, firms ssc. is to be taxed for the benefit of the school section in which it lies; if it is in none, for that in which the chief place of business of the Co. is. County rolls not aftording the necessary information, are to
be referred back to the Assessors by the Clerk of the Peace, at the request of the Trustees. These provisions ape not to apply to the town of Yarmouth. When the 3 nearest Comrs. do not agree respecting the site of a school house; it is to be referred to the Board for the County or District. If in a border section, to the County Inspector, subject to appeal to the Superintendent. Persons over 60, clergymen, widows and un. married women, are tasable on all property over $\$ 500$. Provision is made for an educa tional journal to be furnished gratis to all Boards or Trustees for their own and teachers' use, and all inspectors and chairmen of Examiners and Comrs. No county may draw more than $\$ 600$ of grant to be applied to ald of poor sections, besides the Academy grant, when unused for Academy purposes.

## AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 27.-Each county having a scelety or societies, may elect a member of the Hoard. All acts of the Board since April, lifl, are legalized.
Cap. 28.-The notice under the Rev. Stat, c. 72, s. 35 , must be given to Comrs of Sewers and Dyke Lands by one-third in interest of the proprietors or occuplers.
Cap. 29.-The Board of Agrioulture, to be called, for the purposes of this act, the Bureau, of A.) may establish 1 or more farmers' clubs in each county. Any 15 persons may form one, keeplng one copy of their rules, and sending another to the secretary of the Bureau. Membership fee to be $\$ 2$ per an. They are to discuss various questions respecting the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, and consider papers from time to time submitted by the Bureau, and communicate results arrived at to the Bureau and to other clubs. They may offer also prizes for essays. The Bureau is annually to epitomize and publish the results. $\$ 400$ is granted in aid.
TRUSFEES OF LANDS GRANTED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.
Cap. 30.-No new deed is required to vest a trustee, elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, in conformity with the trust deed, with the property granted, as fully as his co-trustees.

## MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Cap. 31.-The L. G. appoints 5 , and the Nova Scotia Medical Society 4 medical practitioners, of 7 yrs. standing, to form a Medical Board. The former to hold office for life or good behaviour, but may be removed upon an address of three-fourths of Boardthe latter for 3 years. Vacancles to be filled by the appointing power. In case of neglect for 3 mos. to do this, the Board itself may fill the vacaucy by election. A Secretary is to be appointed, who is also Registrar, and keeps a register of all legal practitioners, and publishes a list of them once a year in, the Royal Gazette, and otherwise, as directed by the Board. Students of medicine must be 16 years of age and pass a preliminary examination. Before a person can be regis. tered, and take out his license to practioe, he must (besides having passed such preliminary examination) study for 4 yrs. - one under a duly licensed practitioner-and attend courses of lectures amounting toge-
ther to 12 mos., at some ${ }^{\text {GUniversity, College }}$ or'incorporated School of Medicine, on Anatomy and Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and the Institutes of Medicine or Physiology an 1 a 3 mo's. course on Medical Jurisprudence; must attend the general practice of an hospital, with not less than 50 beds, and not less than 2 uphysicians or surgeons, for a period of 1 year, or 2 of 6 mos., and a 6 mos. or two 3 months' courses of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery; and take his certificate or diploma at such school, \&c., or pass an examination before the Board after attaining 21 years. The Board may, with the approval of the L. G. in C., change this curriculum. Persons already registered, and in practice, may be registered anew without examination or fee ; and with respect to others already practicing, the Board may modify or dispense with a portion of these requisites. Persons who have been in practice since 1850 , may be registered without further form. Surgeons in the army and navy, serving in the Province, may practice. Persons now studying, complying with the former law, and applying for license before 1st July, 1876, may be licensed and regis. tered. Fee for students $\$ 5$; for practitioners \$10. The Board is to carry this Act into execution. Its examiners must be practitioners oi yrs. standing, and 3 yrs. residence in tre Province. Any person's name is to be struk from the register who is dead, has lei. the Province without intention of returning or has ceased to practice for 5 yrs., but in the latter two cases may be restored. A ferson shall not be refused registration esause he adopts, or refuses to"adopt, any - $\because$ Licular theory of medicine or surgery, and may appeal to the L. G. in (C. against a refusal by the Registrar and Board. After 1st May, 1872, no person not registered can recover fees as a practitioner in any Court; and no such person shall be appointed as a medical omicer, physician or surgeon, in any branch of the public service, or hospital or charitable institution. The medical certifioate of such person is not valid in law. He is liable to a fine of $\ddagger 20$ if he practice for gain,-the proof of qualification to lie upon accused. Fines may be sued for by the Board or any member, and if the informxnt he a medical man, the money goes to the Board; if not, he receives one half. The Registrar, for any falsification of his book, a person attempting to procure registration ander false pretences, or one falsel y pretending to be registered, is liable to a penalty of \$100. Prosecution must be brought within 1 yr. Women may practice midwifery, but not in Halifax till afterobtaining a certificate of competency. The Board holds an annual meeting to appoint examiners, and transact other necessary business at Halifax, but may also hold other meetings.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.

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

## SUPPLIES.

Cap. 39-Grants $\$ 578,946$ to His Honour the L. G. for the public service of the year. $\$ 180,000$ being for education, $\$ 170,000$ for roads and bridges, $\$ 30,000$ expenses of Crown Lands Dept., $\$ 35,000$ for legislation and $\$ 13,346$ for steamboats, packets and ferries.

## LOCAL ACTS.

Cap 31-In Halifax one alderman from each ward is to be elected to form a Board of Comrs. to have control of the Water Works, streets, sewers, \&c., under authority of the council. Thev elect a chairman, subject to approval of Council. The Conncil are to appoint their employees and fix and pay their salaries ; also a City Engineer. The present duties of Comrs. of Water Supply, the Committee of Streets, Internal Health Committee and Committee of City Property are vested in these Comrs.
Cap. 35-The City Councie of Halifax shall have full control of the police. A member of a volunteer corps cannot, on that account, vote. Assessments are to be levied and salaries paid in Canadian currency.
Cap. 36 -The City of Halifax may raise $\$ 12,000$ by loan for the erection of engine houses, over and above the $\$ 11,000$ atready authorized. Debentures, with coupons for interest attached, may be issued for the loan to those who tender for it after advertisement, at the lowest rate of interest, or may be sold to the highest bidder at auction. The principal to pald in 10 yrs . or at any time after 3 , on giving 6 mos. notice.
Cap. 37-Authorizes the city to raise $\$ 20,000$ at 6 p. c. to pay off the floating debt of the city.

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

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

Cap. 40-Authorizes the Trustees of Darmovth Common to sell a portion of it along the main road through it.

Cap. 41-The General Sessions in VicToria are to be held in January instead of March. The September sessions as before.
Cap. 43-The Sessions of Cape Breton may assess the Town of Sydner $\$ 400$ per an. to be paid to any person lighring the streets with gas.
Cap. 43-The members for Inverness may 1 orriw $\$ 4,000$ on credit of the road moneys, to be expended on certain roads and bridges by Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C., and repaid with interest out of road moneys of 1873, 1874 and 1875.

Cap. 44-"Iurk Settlement," in Ynverness, shall hereafter be known as Glencoe.

Cap. 45-Creates a new Poors' District in
the township of Tracadre, Antigonish, to be called Bayfield, having Bay St. George, Old Manchester Road and Pomquet Harbour for 3 of its boundarles.

Cap.46-Provides for an additional Session of the Peace in Antigonish on the lst Tuesday of July each year.
Cap. 47-Appoints Comrs. of the Poor House at ANTIGOVISH-vesting the old Court House and lot there in them for their use; but they may sell it and apply the proceeds to procuring a new house, or sell part of it and build on the remainder of the lot.

Cap. 48-The Comrs. of Streets, AntiGonish, may order statute labor to be performed at any time between ist April and 1st November-seed-time and harvest excepted.
Cap. 49-The members for GUYSBorodgh may borrow. $\$ 1200$, to be expended by Comrs. appointed by the L. G. in C, on the road from Salmon river to New Harbor, and repaid out of the moneys of 1872, 1873 and 1874.
Cap. 50-The members for Picrou may borrow $\$ 12,000$, to build a bridge across the East riverat New Glasgow to be expended as above, and repaid out of the road moneys of 1872 to 1877 ,-the Govt. being authorized to retain $\$ 2000$ per an. of the road moneys of the county.
Cap. 51-The name Southampton is restored to a portion of MACCAN Settlesment in Cumberland.
Cap. 52-Changes the name of the towaship of Dovglas in Hants to Stanley.
Cap. 53-S. Morton, J. G. Morton, and J. F. Chandler are authorized to build a tramway or sluice-way from Morton's Miles to INGLes Rridge in Falmouth, subject to rules to be made by the Sessions.
Cap. $54-\mathrm{J}$. W. Margeson and G. Fisher are substituted for W. H. Chipman, deceased, and E. Calkin, removed, as Comrs. for the Poor for Cornwalis.
Cap. 55-The Comrs. for Ministerial LaNDS (appropriated for the first Lissenting Minister) in Annapolis shall sell such lands and divide the proceeds or invest them and divide the interest among the congregations accustomed to receive them- 3 -6iths to the Baptists, 2-6ths to the Methodists and 1-6th to the Presbyterians.

Cap. 56-The members for Shelburne may borrow $\$ 4000$ tor a road from Sable River to Ragged Island, to be repaid out of the road moneys from 1872 to 1875 inc.

Cap. 57 -Comrs. are appointed to sell the old Engine House at Sheiburne and buy a new Fire Engine with the proceeds.

Cap. 5s-The trustees for Commons Lands in Liverpool may sell lots to those who are in possession and have improved and erected permanent buildings thereon, or purchased and pail for the same at private sale at a price fixed by them.
Cap. 59-3 Trustees of School Lands in

LUNENBURGH must retire on the 20th May 1872, when 3 are to be appointed under the Act in that behalf. The Trustees must account to the Sessions for the receipts on account of such lands and payments to School Comrs., forfeiting $\$ 20$ for each neglect.

Cap. 60.-Enables the inhabitants of MAHoNe BAY, Lanenburg, to elect Trustees for the improvement of their Burying Ground. A majority of the inhabitants, at a meeting for the purpose, may vote a sum of money to be assessed equally on them, and to be collected and applied by the Trustees. Parties aggrieved by such assessment may appeal to the Sessions.

## PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 61. -Incorporates, as the PugWash \& Spring Hill Railway Co., with power to build a railway from the coal mines, at the tormer, to the latter place, J. M. G. Otty, H. A. Pineo, J. Bent, C. Bent, T. Webster, and H. G. Pineo, jr. Capital $\$ 300,000$, half in debentures, and half in shares of $\$ 100$. The Government grants right of way, \&c., and $\$ 10,000$ acres of land in Cumberland. The road must be begun, and in course of construction, in 5 yis.
Cap. 62-Incorporates the Liverpoor Branch Ratlway Co., to build a railway from Liverpool to Annapolis, or other point of connection with the railway system of the Province. Capital $\$ 1,250,000$, half to be issued in bonds, and half in shares of $\$ 106$ each. Work to be commenced when 10 p.c. of the share capital is paid in. Charter lapses unless work is in course of construction within 5 yrs. Provisional Directors: J. Collie, J. F. Forbes, S. C. Tupper, J. Inness, J. D. McClearn, J. G. Morton, T: W. Spencer, J. H. Mulhali, S. Morton, L. A. Sponagle, J. Snow and T. Rees.

Cap.63-Incorporates the Louisbourg ExTENSION RAILWAY Co., to build a railway trom New Glasgow to Louisbourg, with power to construct a tunnel beneath, or establish a steam ferry across tne Strait of Canso. Capital $£ 1,000000$ stg., with power of increase to $£ 1,500,000$, in shares of $£ 10$. Charter lapses if work is not under construction in 3 yrs. Provisional Directors: $\underset{\text { F. N. Gisborne, }}{ } \mathrm{T}_{\dot{F}}$ P. Baker, T. Finn, H. Crossthwaite, E. F. Satterthwaite, and $T$. E. Twy cross.

Cap. 64-Incorporates, as the Milton Trampay Co., J. H, Minard and E. Minard, to build a tramway' rom Fredericksville Mlls on the east, to a rafting place onl the "est side of Liverpool river below the "Lower Bridge," subject to the regulations of the Sessions. Capital $\$ 40,000$ : may hold real estate worth $\$ 1,000$.
Cap. 65-Incorporates, as the Point Aconi Coal Co. H. E. Ross, W. Esson, W. H. Moore, J. B. Duffus, J. McLean, T. S. Kenny, J. Duffus, A. Anderson, W. Duffius, and J'. F. Kenny, for mining coal and manufacturing oil and other products therefrom. Capital $\$ 500,000$, with power of increase ts $\$ 1,000,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$. The Co. to go into operation when $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. is paid up. Work to be commenced in 2 yrs .

Cap. 63-Incorporates, as the Chimnet Corner Coal Mining Co., Sir W. K. Ball,

Bart., T. Evans, T. J. Wallace, and W. V. Wallace, for similar purposes. Capital $\$ 300,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 500,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$. Conditions as in preceding Act.

Cap. 67-Amends the charter of the Victoria Coal Mining Co., giving it power to borrow money on the security of its property, issuing 7 p. c. bonds.

Cap, 68-Amends the charter of the INTERcolonial Coal Mining Co., enabling it to hire vessels, machinery, mills \&c., and own or hire steamships.

Cap. 69-Incorporates, as the GARDENER, Coai Mining Co, J. B. Moore, N. Gunn, A. Cross, W. W. Ramage and T. Kershaw, with powers as yabove, in Cape Breton. Capital $\$ 200,000$, with power of increase up to $\$ 300,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. Conditions as in preceding charters.

Cap. 70-Incorporates, as the Sping Hill and Parrsboro Coal and Railiway Co., Zimited. J. Taylor J. S. D. Thompson, G. Hibbard and J. T. Wylde. Capital $\$ 1,000,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 5,000,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to go into operation when $\$ 300,000$ is subscribed and $\$ 100,000$ paid up. Charter lapses unless work is begun in 2 yrs .

Cap. 71-Incorporates, as the New GLasGOW AND CAPE BRETON (Nova Scotia) CoAL and Ratlway Co., limiled, H. L. Micholls, T. P. Baker, W. Martineau, H. Heath, J. Samuel, F'A. Gisborne and W. Wright. Capital $\mathbf{£} 200,000$ stg. (with power to increase to $£ 300,000$ ), in shares of $£ 10$. Charter lapses unless work is begun in 3 yrs.

Cap. 72-Incorporates, as the Block House Coal and Railway Co., R. Belloni, L. J. Belloni, Jr., H. Lawson, J.'Taylor, C. Thomson, W. M. Richardson, M. B. Almon, T. Abbott, J. T. Wood, W. Esson and J. C. Robertson. Capital $\$ 500,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 100$. The Co. to go into operation when $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. is paid up. Work must be begun in 2 yrs. or charter lapses.

Cap.73-Incorporates, as the Vale CoAL, IRON AND MANUFACTURING Co., J. B. Moore, H. McDougall, F. Bond and J. McBean, with power (besidescoal mining \&c., to mine and smelt ores. Capital $\$ 250,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 500,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 100$. Co. to go into operation when 25 p. c. is paid up. Work to be begun in $2 y r s$.

Cap. 74-Incorporates, as the LAREAINSlie Pioneer Oil and Salt Co., C. Thomson, H. N. Paint and J. S. Hart, to bore for coal oil, salt, \&c., \&c. Capital $\$ 50,000$ (with power to increase to $\$ 100,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 50$. Parties who took shares of $\$ 15$ each to promote the preliminary survey to receive paid up sbares of $\$ 50$. Conditions of commencing work as in preceding Acts.

Cup. 75-Incorporates, as the Mineral Exploration and Mining association of Nova Scotia, E. Churchill, E. W. Dimock, J. T. Wylde, W. L. Lowell, G. 0. Wiggins, W. H. Blanchard, W. H. Hart, W: Dimock, H. .Hesslein, M. H. Goudge and others, to explore for and work coal, iron and salt mines, sandstone, grindstone, millstone and plaster quarries, and deposits
of petroleum, barytes and other minerals, and manufacturing or selling their products. Capital $\$ 60,000$ (with power to increase to $\$ 120,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. Conditions of working as in previous Acts.

Cap. 76-Incorporates, as the Nova Scoria STEAMSHIP;CO., F.W. Fishwick, J. Doull, O. H. M. Black, J. B. Duffus ${ }^{\text {P }}$. E. Kenny, G. R. Anderson, G. Taylor, J. D. McLean and $\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{H}$. Townsend, for the purpose of running steamers along the coast of N. S. and elsewhere. Capital \$230,000 (with power to increase to $\$ 500,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 100$. the Co. may hold real estate worth $\$ 50,000$. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations must be begun within 2 yrs.

Cap. 77-Incorporates, as the ANTIGONrsir AND SYDNEY STEAMBOAT Co., J. B, Morrow, J. D. McLean, J. W. Carmichael, W. Henry and T. S. Lindsay. Capital $\$ 10,000$ (With power of increase to $\$ 60,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 100$. 25 p . c. must be paid up and operations commenced within 2 yrs .

Cap. 78-Incorporates, as the Minas Steanboat Co., J. Dart, J. Frahil, J. Monteith, A Putnam and A. Cameron, for the purpose of navigating the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke River and Basin of Minas. Carital $\$ 4,000$ (with power to increase to $\$ 8,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 20$. 25 p. c. must be paid up and operations commenced in 1 yr .
Cop. 79-Incorporates, as the Nova Scomia and Gape Breton Steamboat Ferry Co., for the purpose of maintaining a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso, E. P. Flynn, D. Macdonald, W. H. Wylde and others. Capital $\$ 25,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 50,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 25$. $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. to be paid up and operations commenced in $2 y$ ys.

Cap. 80-Incorporates, as theTrustees of THE GRANDIGUE STEAM FERRY, E. P. Flynn, J. F. Fuller, W. K. Cutler, C. Lenoir and C. Boudrot, to manage the ferry across the Lennox passage in Richmond. May hold real estate of $\$ 2,000$ value.

Cap. 81 -Incorporates, as the Nova Scotra Transportation Co., F. W. Fishwick, J. B. Duffus, J. Wier, A. Burns, E. W. Cbipman and others, for the purpose of transporting goods and passengers by land or water throughout the Province. Capital $\$ 100,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 200,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. May hold real estate worth $\$ 10,000$. 25 p. c. to be paid in and operations commenced in 2,yrs.

Cap. 82-Incorporates, as the N. S. TANNing Co., J. S. West, W. Johnson and G. A. Brackett. Capital $\$ 500,000$, in shares of $\$ 100.25$ p. c. to be paid in and operations commenced in 2 yr .

Cap. 83-Incorporates, as the B. A. HAT Mandfacturing Co, $P_{i}$ B. Curtis, $R$. Upham, C. E. Stanfield, G.P. Nelson, and C. Eaton, for the purpose of manufacturing hats at Truro. Capital $\$ 15,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 25,000$, in shares of $\$ 100$. May hold real estate worth $\$ 8,000$. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 1 yr.

Cap. 84-Incorporates, asithe BRIDGETOWN Cheese Manufacturing Co., S. E. Bent, J. H. Inglis, E. Bent, B. Bent, C. B. Whitman, H. H. Morse, S. Daniels and B. Miller. Capital $\$ 1,600$, with power of increase to
$\$ 3,200$, in shares of $\$ 4$. May hold real estate worth $\$ 1,600$. To be organized when 25 p.c. is paid up.

Cap. 85-The Starr Manufacturing Co. (limited) may increase its capital to $\$ 250,000$, inshares of $\$ 1,000$, and may hold real estate worth \$100,000.

Cap. 86-Incorporates, as the BLENKHORN Edge Tool Manufactiring Co., J. Bleakhorn, B. N. Fullerton, J. Gillespie, jr., R. B. Boggs, R. H. Hewson, and others. Place of business-Parrsborough. Capital $\$ 12,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 18,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$. 25 p.c. to be paid $1 n$, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 87-Amends the charter of the AcAdian Iron \& Steel Co., (limited) enabling it to construct railways in the vicinity of its works at Londonderry.

Cap. 88-Incorporates, as the PugwASH Foundry and Manufacturing Co., 'T. Webster, L. Borden, J. A. Elliott, H.' C. Black, O. Bent, J. Cooper, C. Oulton and A. McDonnell. Capital $\$ 6,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 20,000$. May hold real estate worth $\$ 10,000$. 25 p.c. must be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 89-Incorporates, as the Wellington Foundry Co., J. R. Murray, J. W. Laurie and $\mathbf{A}$, Robertson. Place of busi-ness-Grand Lake, in the County of HaLifax. Capital $\$ 4,000$, with power or increase to $\$ 15,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 20$. May hold real estate worth $\$ 4,000$. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations commenced in 2 yrs .

Cap. 90 -Incorporates, as the WELLINGton Wooden Ware Co, J. Key's, A. Robertson, J. W. Laurie and others, Capital $\$ 4,000$, (with power of increase to $\$ 15,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$. Other clauses as in previous Act.

Cap. 91-Incorporates, as the Pugwash LLME Co., A. Wilson, W. A. D. Morse and others. Capital $\$ 15,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 25,000$, ) in shares of $\$ 20$. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and work commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 92-Incorporates, as Trustees of DURham Street Public Hall, Pugwash, M. A. McLeod, P. McDonald, 1. Macauley, C. McDonald, J. Uhisholm and W. Blair. May hold real estate worth $\$ 3,000$.

Cap. 93-Amends the charter of the CAPE Breton Marble vo. The Capital is $\$ 300,000$, (with power of increase to $\$ 500,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$.

- Cap. 94-Incorporates, as the Halifax Gas Consumers' Co., J'. Pugh, L, R. Kirby, P. McPhee and B. O'Neil, for the purpose of supplying Hialifax and Dartmouth with gas. Capital $\$ 100,000$, (with power of increase to $\$ 200,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 20$. May hold real estate worth $\$ 30,000$. 25 p. c. to be paid in, and works begunin 2 years.

Cap. 95-Incorporates, as the Sydnmy Gas Co., F. N, Gisborne, T. Fenn and A. J. White, for the purpose of supplying Sydney with gas. Capital $\$ 50,000$, (with power of doubling it) in shares of $\$ 100$. May hold real;estate worth $\$ 30,000$. 25 p.c. to be paid in, and operations to commencein 2 years.

Cap. 96-Incorporates, as the Carboline GAS LIGHT Co., O: C. Herbert, T. Simmons, B. H. Hornsby, J. S. I). Thompson, and others, to manufacture gas from oil and other substances, and manufacture and sell the apparatus for making it. Capital $\$ 100,000$, (with power of increase to $\$ 150,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100.25$ p.c. to be paid up and work begun in 2 yrs .

Cap. 97-Incorporates, as the Rolling Stock Co. of Nova Scotia, J. A. Mann, W. A. Henry, D. Moore and others, to manufacture rolling stock for railways, coaches, omnibusses and other vehicles for the road, and steamers, \&c., and machinery for them, \&c., and construct, lease or sell railways. Operations to commence in 2 yrs.

Cap.98-Amends the charter of the Avon Marine Insurance Co. it may holdreal estate worth $\$ 25,000$, and the Act of incorporation is made perpetual till the Co. is dissolved under the 15 th sec.

Cap 99-Amends the charter of the Nova Scotia Mutual Fire Insurance Co., limiting their powers of insuring, \&c., to the Province.

Cap. 100-Incorporates, as theWEYMOUTH Marine Insurance Co., C.Campbell, F.W. GoodWin, J. E. LeBlane, B. L. Oakes, G. H. Dunbar, E. John and J. Journeay. Capital $\$ 16,000$ (with power of doubling it), in shares of $\$ 20$. To go into operation when 25 p .c. is paid up. 1nvestments to be made in public funds, bank or other stock, but not in real estate, beyond $\$ 2,000$ in value, nor in mortgages of ships, nor bottomry or respondentia bonds. When the capital is wholly expended no new policies are to be issued; and the association may be dissolved when the losses equal the available capital stock, or on the vote of the. owners of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the shares.

Cap. 101 -Incorporates the NORTONLODGE of I. O. of UDD Fellows. May hold real estate worth $\$ 4,000$.

Cap. 102-Repeals the charter of the Masunic Builoing Co.

Cap. 103 - Incorporates the Concord Lodge of Free Masons, barrington. May hold real estate worth $\$ 1,000$.

Cop. 104 - Incorporates the Cobequid Lodge of Free Masons. May, hold real estate worth $\$ 6,000$.

Cap. 105 -Incorporates Kentville Lodge of Free Masons, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 10,000$.

Cap. 106-Incorporates the ALBERT LODGE of Fhee Masons, Shelburne, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 10,000$.

Cap. 107-Incorporates the Lemon Lodge of Free Masons, Petite Rivière, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 6,000$.

Cap. 108-Incorporates, as the Pictou SHIPBUILDLNG Co., W. Jack,S. Copeland, D. McDonald, W. W., Glennie, W. Campbell, D. Mcyonald and-H. R. Narraway. Capital $\$ 25,000$ (with power of doubling), in shares of $\$ 50$. 25 p . c. to be paid in and operations to be commenced in 2 yrs.

Cap. 109-Incorporates, as the Halifax

Cuub Building Co., E. Binney, J. Gibson, D. Cronan, A. G. Jones, R. Morrow and others. Capital $\$ 30,000$, in shares of $\$ 50$. It has power to receive from the trustees and hold and maintain the building of the Halifax Club.

Cap. 110-Incorporates, as the Halifax Visíting vispensary, J. C. Cochran, J. Cocbran, W. Dunbar, J. S. McLean, G. M. Grant, H. N. Paint, T. E. Kenny and others. It may hold real estate worth $\$ 25,000$.

Cap. 111-Incorporates, as the AcAdian Co-operative Soctety, J. Hoyt, W. Blacker, J. Jones, 1. McKay, J. Johnston and others, to carry on, in commonsand on the co-operative principle, business as general dealers and manutacturers. May hold real estate worth $\$ 20,000$.
Cap. 112 - Incorporates the British North American Book and Tract Society, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 100,000$.

Cap. 113-Incorporates the Fishermens' UNION AND BENEVOLENT SOCLETY, at Halifix, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 4,000$.

Cap. 114-1ncorporates the Halifax Philharmonic Socirty, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 20,000$.

Cap. 115-Incorporates the Hamifax CURLING CLUB, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 10,000$.

Cap. 116-Incorporates the Monastery of Petit Clatryeaux. Tracadie, county of Antigonish, with power to hold real estate worth $\$ 50,000$.

Cap. 117-Incorporates the Trustees of the Grove Church, Richmond, Halifax, vesting in them the property, now beionging and hereafter to be acquired by that Church, to the value of $\$ 30,000$.

Cop. 118-Incorporates the Trustees of SEA VIEw Cemetery, Pictou-three trustees to be appointrd by the sessions for the county from polling places Nos. 1 and 2 ; moneys to be voted to fence, improve and ornament it by meetings of the inhabitants called by such trustees.

Cap.119-Grants a pension of $\$ 1,200$ to S . P. Fairbanks, Esq.: late Comr. of Crown Lands.

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

 (Opened 20th February, and prorogued 20th April, 1972.)
## SUPPLIES.

Cap. 1-Grants to the Lieutenant Governor, $\$ 68,685$ for various public services for 1872.

Cap. 2-Grants to the L. G. $\$ 189,500$ for roads and bridges, and steam navigation, to be expended under the usual conditions and restrictions.

## EXECUTION ON JUDGMENTS.

Cap. 3-County Court Judges may order the issue of execution on judgments obtained in former Inferior Courts of Common Pleas-the writ of execution setting out the tact that judgment was so obtained.

Cap. 4-Execution may issue in any cause at any time in 15 yrs. after juagment is signed, without need of a scirefacias.

## SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Cap. 5-No such surveyor shall allow an assislant to act for him till he has taken an oath prescribed-under a penalty of $\$ 100$.

## RETURNS OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Cap. 6-Every J. P. mustmake an annual return to the Sessions, (or in incorporated counties, to the Council, ) of convictions had before him. It is to be filed with the clerk, or Secretaty-Treasurer, before the Sessions or meeting of Council at which Parish officers are confrmed and appointed; but in Saint John, in the December term. For every neglect, a J. P. incurs a penalty of $\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$, which the CIerk or Secy.-Treas. must sue fur.

CIRCUIT COURT, KENT.
Cap. 7-Establishes temporarily a circuit court for Kent, to be held on the 2nd Tuesday of May, 1872.

## WILD LANDS TAX, YORK.

Cap. 8-Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint a Comr. in each Parish, to whom the tax levied upon granied but unimproved lands shall be paid, $\mathbf{t}$, be expended by them according to s. 7, of the Act of the 24 Vic., on this subject. Duplicate accounts are to be fled with the Prov. Sery.

## AGRICULTURE.

Cap. 9-Repeals the former, and makes new provision for holding Provincial Exhibitions. $\$ 1,000$ per an. are to be drawn by the Board of Agriculture, and an exhibition herd at least once in 3 years. But in other years the money may be used for the purchase and importation of lmproved stock and implements, to be sold by public auction.

## LANDS TAKEN FOR HIGHWAYS.

Cap. 10-Unless with his consent, no road is to be opened for the public use till the owner of the lands used receives the amount at which his damages sure assessed-or it has been paid into the hands of the county treasurer to await the the order of the sessions or municipal council.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Cap.11-The salary of the Chief Superintendent is raised to $\$ 1,600$.

## WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Cap. 12-the courts may allow witnesses and constables a reasonable sum for their time and travel, to be paid to them by the county treasurer.

## PARISH OFFICERS-KING'S.

Cap. 13-Parish officers shall be elected in King's County on the Monday in the week preceding the Sessions at which parish officers are appointed.

## PROTECTION OF MOOSE.

Cap. 11 -The possession of a part or whole carcass of a moose in the close season or more than 2 hides at any one time is prima facie proot of illegrl chase or possession ; but the evidence of the accused may be taken in rebuttal.

## STORATE OF PETROLEUM, \&\&.

Cap. 15-The penalties provided against the storage of petroleum in St. John by the Act of 1871 , come into furce on the lst Oct., 1872. But till a suitable building is provided for its storage, dealers may keep 10 barrels or 409 gals. on cheir premises.

## PARISH OF KINGSTON.

Cap. 16-The Sessions of King's Co. may assess the Parish of Kingston the amount necessary to pay the expenses of dissolving an injunction rgainst W. Hazen and J. H. Foster as Comrs. of Highways.

## 发 frem GRANTS.

Cap. 17-Reserves of land fit for agricultural settlement are to be set apart and roads made to them. They are to be arranged in lots of 100 acres each, fronting on such roads. The names of applicants are to be published in the Gazette, and location tickets granted to them. They munt be over 18 yrs . of age; if unmarried they are only to receive 1 10t, if married, with 2 or more children, 2 lots. Applicant must make an affidavit to the above facts, and that he has no real estate, and desires to procure the land for his own use for agricu'tural purposes. The patent shall issue afterwards npon the fulfilment of the following conditions, i.e., 1 . commencing to chop, clear, \&c., the lot within 1 mo. of publication of tis application; 2. bui dlng within 1 year a house at least $16 \times 20$, and having cleared, to sow or plant, 3 acres; 3. clearing 10 acres in 3 yr.s., and continunus cultivation of the land cleared; 4, continual residence on the land for 3 yrs., ani till the issue of the patent,-but absence during Jauuary, February, March, July and August is permitted. Fallure to fulfil these conditions forfeits the ticket. In that case the price of the house can alone be recovered from any other locatee during the next 2 yrs. No trees are to be cut from the land during such location except for building, fencing and fuel to be used on the lot and for bona flde clearing. Trees otherwise cut without license are forfeited. If the locatee die before the grant is perfected his right passes to his wife or heirs, but he may not sell or mortgage it. The L. G. in C. may cause a building to be erected on any reserve for the temporary a ccommodation of immigrants while erecting their own houses,-to be deeded, when that use is served, to the School Comrs.

Cap. 18-The Poll in Hampton is to be held at the court house, and in Kingston at S. Foster's.

## PARISH OFFICERS.

Cap. 10-The certificate of a Secretary Treasurer of an incorporated county is proof of the appointment of a parish cfficer.

## LOCAL AND PRIVATE AOTS.

Cap. 20-The polling place for the parish of Harcourt, Kent, is fixed at A. Dunn's, on Richibucto River.

Cap. 21-Amends the charter of $\mathrm{ST}_{4}$ Stephens. The Mayor and 1 eruncillor, or in the Mayor's absence 2 councillors, or the Police Magistrate, constitute a court to try all offences against the Acts of incorporation and by-laws. The Council may borrow $\$ 3,000$ to pay off an old debt for the F'ire Department, upon $15-y r s$. debentures of not less than $\$ 100$, with interest not exceeding 7 p. c. But these may be called in at any time on giving one month's notice. Not less than \$5 $\$ 30$ per an. is to be raised as a sinking fund.

Cap. 22-Authorizes the Sessions of King's Countr to raise $\$ 10,000$ (in addition to the $\$ 20,000$ already authorized) to meet expenses of the remuval of the shire town from Kingston to Hampton.

Cap. 23-Authorizes the erection of a new Court House by the Sessions of West moreland, and the raising, by loan, upon 6 p.c. debentures, $\$ 10,000$. May assess the inhabitants, besides interest, $\$ 1,000$ per an. fort repayment of principal.

Cap. 24-A General Sessions for King's County shall be held on the 3rd Tuesday in February, instead of ist Tuesday in March and Parish officers shall be elected on the Tuesday preceding.

Cap. 25-County Courts are to be held in Sunbury, on the 3rd Tuestay in January and June, and in Queen's on the 4th Tuesday of those mos., instead of as heretofore; in Northumberland, the April term to comruence on the 1st Tuesday in the month; in King's, instead of a March term, one wili bê also held on that day; and in Kent, instead of a November term, one will be held on the 4th Tuesday in October.

Cap. 26-Amends the charter of Frede RICTON. There shall de 12 monthly meetings of Council. Persons, not ratepayers, or simple commercial travellers, desiring to do business in the city, must take out an annuallicense, and pay $\$ \pm 0$ therefor.

Cap. 27-Incorporates, as the Grand Southern Ratlway Oo., W. K. Reynolds and his associates, with power to build a railway from St. John to St. Stephen over the route, (as nearly as rnay be) surveyed for the European \& North American Railway by Mr. Goodwin, C.E., with requisite branches. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, (with power of increase to $\$ 3,000,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 20$ Work to be begun in 3 yrs., and completed in 8 years.

Cap. 28-Authorizes the County Council of York to provide a sinking fund towards paying off the debentures issued to aid the Fredericton Railway Co. in building its line
from Fredericton to Hartt's Mills, to connect with " Western Extension,"-equal to 5 p.c., but not to exceed 25 p . c. per an.

Cap. 29-The town of Portland shall continue to pay the same proportion of county rates as before Jeceiving its town charter, till otherwise agreed between the Sessions and town council.

Cap. 3C-Proof of the contract made by the New Brunswick Railway Co. with Her Majesty to construct lines from St. Mary's to Edmundston, with a connection with Woodstock, may be made by producing a copy certifiea by the Provincial Secretaly. Debentures may be issued sor $\$ 3,500,000$, but not to $\in x c e e d, \$ 20,0 C 0$ ker mile.

Cap. 31-Certificates of the mortgage debentures of the Fredericton Railway Co. are to be registered with the Kegistrar for York,-all anthormed to be issued at one time to rank alike without pricrity, except over those subsequently authorized.

Cap 32-The Schcol Trustees of Woodstock are authorized to acquire the property in that lown known as "The College" rrom C. G. Glass for $\$ 3,800$, and issue 6 p. c. $25-y r s$. debentures to raise money to fay for the same.
Cap. 33-Incorporates, as the Northern \& WESTERN RAILWAY CO. CF NEW BRCNSWICK, Sir Hugh Allan, Sir A. T. Galt, Hons. J. H. Pope, P. Mitchell and G. L. Hatheway, Messis. A. Gibson, T. Temple, J. Yickard, J. C. Gough, T. F. Gillespie, Hons. W. Muirhead and S.L. Tilley, Messrs. M. Adams, F. C. Jurfee, S. C. King, A. Morrison, Hons. E. B. Chandler, R. Young, B. Beveridge and W. H. Todd, and Messrs, J. Domville, J, Mitchell, R. R.Call, K. Hoskin, W. Swim, H. Freeze, J. McLaggan, and J. Miller, to build a railway nom Chatham, Northumberland, ihrough that county and York to Fredericton, with such branches as they think proper. Capital $\$ 2,000,000$, one half in debentures and one balf in shares of $\$ 400$ - the debentures not to exceed $\$ 10,000$ per mile. The Co. to be organized $w$ hen $\$ 20,0 c 0$ are subscribed and paid in. The survey to be made in 4 yrs. work begue in 5 and completed in 8 yrs.

Cap. 34-Erects that part of the Parish of Grand Falls on the east side of the St. john into a separate parish to be called Drummond, on and after lst Sept. 1872.

Cap. 35 -Amends the charter of the Woonstock Pleasure Grotinds AssoC!ATION authorising it to borrcw money on the security of its propery and issue 10 yrs . $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. debentures to the amount of $\$ 5,000$; and to declare shares forfelted for non-payment of calls, and_sell them.

Cap. 36-Authorizes the erection, across the road from the highway to the LIGHT House on Cape Enrage in Harvey, albert, of three gates for the protection of the property traversed. No tolls are to be exacted; but any person breaking them down or leaving them open is guilty of an offence and subject to fine or imprisonment.

Cap. 37 -The Comrs. of Hrahways for ihe UPPer Road District, Woodstock, nave as ample powers as the Comrs. for twe parish.

Cap. 38-New 6 p. c. 30 yrs. debentures may be issued by the corporation of ST. JoHN to replace or to be sold in order to pay off the loan raised under the Act 21 V. An assessment is to be levied on the eastern side of the Harbour not exceeding $\$ 5,000$ per an. to pay interest on the city debt.

Cap. 39-Incorporates C. E. Hill and F. H. Eerry as the Pokiok Steam Dhiving Co., for the purpose of clearing the Big and Little Pokiok rivers and their tributaries, and building dams and sluices in order to tacilitate the driving of logs and timber. They may charge tolls for the use of their Forks, not exceeding 10 cts . per $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$ of timber passea through or over the dams, and 20 cents through the sluices.

## TRUSTEES OF CHURCH OF SCOTLAND CHURCHES.

Cap. 40-The election of Trustees may be extended till $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. of the days fixed by 14 V., c. 9.

Cap. 41-Makes further provision for the Sewerage of Portland. When the construction of a sewer is determined upon by the Council, 3 appraisers are appointed and sworn, to decide how much of the cost is to be borne by the veighbouring proprietors and which of them, aud how much by the town corporation. Public notice of their decision is given in the newspapers, and any person aggrieved may appeal, within 20 days, to the Town Council, whomay modify the decision of the appraisers, and then (or in case of no appeal, at once) confirm the award. No appeal to any court is allowed, and certiorari is taken away. The Town Council may borrow $\$ 10,000$, on 6 p.c. debentures, for the purpose of paying the town's shate of the expense, ald raise, by assessment, the interest and not less than $\$ 300$ anuually, to be invested as a sinking tund.

Cap. 42-Continues the charter of the Courtrey Bay Bridge Co. till 1st May, 1877. The capital shall be $\$ 10,000$, with power to doubte it, in shares of $\$ 20$.

Cap. 43-The Moose Path Driving Park Assuciation may burrow $\$ 2,000$, and mortgage their property for it.

Cap. 44-Continues the Acts forming the charier of the SOUTH WEST Boom Co. till Ist May, 1882.

Cap. 45-Incorporates, as the St. STEPHEN Steam Power ©o., C. P. Loyejoy, E. S. Smith, E. Malloch and othi rs, for the purpose of erecting steam mills. Capital $\$ 20,000$, with power to double it, in shares of $\$ 100$.

Cap. 46-Incorporates, as the HAMPTON Horel Co., G. Barnes, R. J. Lemont, Geo. Flewelling, Guildford Flewelling, it: G. Barnes, Hon. J. H. Crawford, A. MeN. Travis, J. Flewelling and H. J. Fowler. Capital $\$ 100,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$. Co. to be organized when 50 shares are subscribed. It may borrow $\$ 4,000$.

Cap. 47-Authorizes the Trusters of ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, to sell or otherwise dispose of their manse and manse lands in that town, and reinvest the proceeds in a manse and lot nearer the Church.
(Cap. 48-Incorporates, as the Union Hall, Co., (in Andover, Victoria), F. Tibbitts, $P$. F. Fraser, G. L. Kelly, D. Curry and U. Bartlett. May acquire mroperty worth $\$ 10$,000. Capital $\$ 4,000$, in sbares of $\$ 20$.

Cap. 49-Authorises the Town of PortLAND to raise $\$ 10,1 \mathrm{CO}$, by loan, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine and extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to said town, iscuing 6 p.c. debentures, of not less than $\$ 100$ each, therefor; and to levy an assessment of $\$ 1,400$ to $\$ 2,000$ per an. to pay them off--not less than $\$ 300$ annually being invested in a sinking fund.

Cap. 50-Incorporates, as The Albert and Westmoreland Steam navigation Co., J. Calhoun, H. J. Bennett, G. Turner, D. Stiles W. S. Calhoun, J. Magee, J. A. Moran, A. Bray, E. B. Chandler, J. Harris, J. H. 'Vaughan, to own, charter and run steam and other vessels within the limits of the Province. Capital $\$ 100,000$, with power to double it, in shares of $\$ 00$. 10 p.c. maust be paid in in 3 yrs., or the charter lapses.

Cap. 51-The meeting of the Proprietors OF URomocto ISLaND, Sunbury, shall be held on the ist day of the meeting of the County Council in January.

Cap. 52-Authorises the Town Council OF WOODSTOCK to raise $\$ 7,000$, by loan, issuing 6 p.c. debentures, or not less than $\$ 100$ each, therefor,-to be applied to purchase a Steam Fire Engine and apparatus, erect an Engine House, build tanks and otherwise provide for a Fire Department. It may assess the ratepayers $\$ 1,000$ par an. to pay off the loan and interest on it.

Cap. 53-Authorizes the Comps. of the St. John Hospital to raise $\$ 6,000$ by liman, and issue debentures of not less than $\$ 140$ therefor. in conformity with the provisions of the charter passed in the 23 rd year of Her Majesty's reign. The sum is to be expended in the erection of a separate building as an hospital for small pox or oticer dangerous diseases of an infectious or contagious character. The sersions of the City and County are to raise the amount by assessment, and repay the loan within 50 years.

Cap. 54-Extends the charter of the Cain's River Boom Co. to 1st June, 1882.

Cap. 55 -Incorporates as the N. B. MAsomic Hall Co, W. Wedderburn, B. L. Peters, J. V. Eilis, $\dot{W}$. F. Bunting $\mathbf{W} . \mathrm{F}$. Dibblee, J. W. Doherty; B, K. Stephenson, D. Main, R. Marshall, J. Richards, J. M'Nichol, Jr. A. A. Stockton, T. Irving, E. Willis and M. N. Powers, with power to acquire and hold real estate worth $\$ 200,000$. Capital $\$ 100,000$, in shares of $\$ 20$.

Cap. 56-Prescribes certain limits within Which, in the CITY of ST. John, buildings over 24 ft . high must be constructed of in. combustible matertals. Wooden buildings may not be enlarged or removed from one place to another within these limits. Persons infringing the Act may be fndicted for a nuisance, and fined from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$ per day.
Cap. 57-Authorizes the J. P. for the Uit T AND County of St. John to raise, for the improvement and repairs of the ALMS

House, a loan of $\$ 10,000$ at 6 p. c., and to assess St. John, Portland, Simonds, Lancaster and St. Mattin's for the 'interest and repayment of principal.
Cap. 58-A mends the charter of the $\mathbf{S T}_{-}$ John Academy of Music Co. and confirms, as a first mortgage on their building and property, that for $\$ 13,120$ granted to A . Christie \& Co., and as a second that to the Directors for advances made. They may proceed by suit to collect all calls; and may borrow further moneys for the completion of the building and grantmortgages therefor.

Cap. 59-1ncorporates, as the Trustees of the St. John Young Men's Christian Association, W. Welsh, J. Stewart, H. B. White, E. McLeod, J. E. Irvine, T. W. Daniel and I. Burpee, with the usuai powers.
Cap. 60-Incorporates, as the AtIEXANDRA Hotel and Sea bathing Co., Z. Ring, T McCarthy, R. Peniston Starr ard A. H. De Mill, to erect and manage an hotel, and lodging and bathing houses, \&e, at "Sand Beech," Parish of Lancaster, 'St. Johm. Capital $\$ 10,000$, in shares of $\$ 10$.
Cap. 61-Incorporates, as the Sr." Ardrew's Society Coriing Club, of StJohn, Jas. Milligan, W. Thompvon, AJardine and others. Capital $\$ 2,0$, 0 (with power of increase to $\$ 5,000$ ), in shares of $\$ 10$.

Cap. 62-Authorises the Woonstock MEchantes' Institue to sell its Hall and property to the town council.
Cap. 6s-Incorporates, as the Westmoreland Cherse Manufacturing Co., 8 Sharn, H. Trueman, F. Trueman and nthers. Capital $\$ 1,610$, in shares of $\$ 50$. Business to be carried on at Point de Bute, in the Parish of Westmoreland.
Cap. 64-The Marsh or Beach Lots in Wellington, Kent, are to be fencedComrs. to regulate these fences and see that they are erected and kept in repair are to be elected by the proprietors and confirmed by the Sessions, and in default of election, appointed by the Sessions like other parish oficers.

Cap. 65-Provides that any Comp. or SEWERS FOR HILLSBrIOUGH, Albert, or proprietor of the "Middle Field," may impound cattle which unlawfully make their way into that field.

Cap, 66-Incorporates, as the St. John Corresroiding Committee of the Colonial and Contiuential Church and School Society, B. Robinson, Le. B. Botsford, T. W. Daniel and J. Ruel, Esqs., and Rev. Messrs. G. W. Armstrong, J. J. Hill, W. Armstrong and M. Swabey. May hold property worth $\$ 50,000$.

Cap. 67-Revises and extends the charter of the Aibert Railway Co. The work to be begun in 6 mos. and completed in 5 yrs.
Cap. 68-Authorises the City CorporaTION OF ST. Joinn to raise by loan $\$ 20,000$, and issue 30 -yrs. debentures of not less than F100 each, therefor. The money so raised to be expended in purchasing the buildings and improvements upon lands in the Parish of Lancaster, owned by the city, and
leased upon building leases about to fall in The Council to assess the necessary amt. to pay the interest and $\$ 500$ annuaily towards a sinking find upon the inhabitants of the eastern side.
Cap. 69-Authorises the surviving Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrews, Shediac, to convey the old Church held by them to other trustees, to be sold and removed, and the proceeds applied towards the erection of a new church; and the lot to be used as a burying ground.

Cap 7-Authnrizes the Trostees of Calvin Cutrch, St. Johr, to sell by auction, land purchased from Mre. W. Chipman and R. F. Hazen, the moneys, \&e., wo go to the thustees of the saill church.

Cap. 71-Amends the charter of Wood. stock, givilg further authority respecting the "poontment of firemen, the manner of assessmentand collection of assessments
and penalties, imposition of penalties for breach of by-laws, the register of voters; and authorising the sale of its stock in the Woodstock Railway. The town must bear its share of the expense of admiuistering: justice in the county.

Cap. 72-Authorizes the St. John GAs Co. to increase its capital to $\$ 250,000$, and assess the amount on the old shares or issue new stock, when holders of old shares decline it.

Cap. 73-Incorporates, as the Queen \& Sunbury Coal and iron Mining Co., J. S. Bailey, R. P. Yeamans, J. S. Covert, A. Harrison, C. W. Wetmore, J. Cokely, J. Kennedy, E. Williams, J. Yeomans, G. A. Bailey, J. E. Flowers, ©. Burpee and Hon. G. E. King, for mining coal and iron nre and manufacturing irom. Capital $\$ 25$., 000 in shares of $\$ 25$. $10 \mathrm{r} . \mathrm{c}$. must be paid up within two yrs. or the charter lapses.

## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

This Province commenced legislation by an elective body on the lith Manch, 1871, and the urst session of the Leyi.shature was prorogued on the Br: May. Before that time the Englirh law was in force in all the more impur ant matters; and purely local a ad municipal matters, were legislated upon hy the Council of Assiniboia-a body apponted by the Hudson's Bay Company. $A:$ mall compiliation or code of thest law: was made Inll April, 1862, and princed, with subsequent muendmer ir, just after the eatanilishment of we Provincial Government. The first part,- under the heading of "General Puwisions" is a briet interpretation Act-anong ather things providing that Iocal Acts, "when not expressly intended further, shall apply only to that part or : the Disinict on A siniboia which forms the Red River s-tilement and its environs." Another of thest, sungularly enongh, proVrdes that "Untess si celal regulation proville to the ci,ntrury, every wrong has its remedy under the general law of the country."
The first section provides for precautions aganst runuing fires and protection of hay staclis, \&c., fiom them, with a fine for carelessress in that respect. The next for stray animals, providing special, penalties for watani us "fence-break+ri", left at large, and stallions,-licenser bring granted for a fertitin number ol these last to run at large. Next, aguinst fish-weiis in the Red or Assineboine Rivars. Hay-rutting, on the ungranted :uls held in common, beyond the 2 minle limit: $f$ the setuleci lands, to commence on the 25 th July each y ear. Cutting prem turely there involved forfeiture of the huy cut; and cutling beyond the 4 mile limit before that time invoivel the for feiture or any exclusive rights helween the 2 mile and 4 mile limis. Taling another person's harse ald making use or'it or shuting it up and preventilng ine owner's use, is punished by a flo tine be ides damages. There are certain provi-lous for roa is and marking holes in the ice, the settlement at first being divided into 4 , and atterwards into 10 sections with ruperntendenis, who had. in the former period, $£ \leq 0$ to $£ 25$ each, salary ; in the latter, from $£ .-$ to $£ 10$. After provisiou
for a public ferry, we have several pages of enactments to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors and forbidding their sale to lndians, The next provisions are for levying and collecting custom duties, -4 colleetors being appointed, one at each of these places, viz., Point Coupee, salary $£^{220}$, Upper Fort Garry, $\ddagger 35$, White Horse Plains, $£ 20$, and at Lower fort Gariy. The right of passing goods? through in bond to other portions of the $\mathbf{N}$. W. Territories is recognized. Eleven house-holders were to be appointed annually to act as police constables, and serve for $y$ rs., receiving $£ 12$ per an. therefor. Next provision is made for notice of sale of immoveable propertv and proceedings against departing and absentee debtors; for the management of the estates of persons dying intestate, and guardians of minors; and the issuing of marriage licenses. Presby. terian ministers were given the right to celebrate marriages and ksep registers-the senior minister receiving the license fee. A chapter on contracts for service, with special reference to boating work, follows. Two surveyors were appointed, and two postmasters, the latter with salaries of $\pm 10$ to $£ 6$ respectively; a penny post within the settiement was established. A premium on wolves' heads, established in 1862, was abollshed in 186\%. The next chapter provides for the administration of justice,- - a Coroner and Sheriff (besides the Recorder appointed by the Co. in England) were ap-pointed-the sheriff being also gaoler. The General Court sat quarterly ; and it was enacted that the laws of England at the time or Her Majesty's accession and all of subsequent date as far as applicable and known to the courts should regulate its decisions. Theretofore the laws of England of the date of the charter as modified by the Co.'s regulations prevailed. The settlement was divided into 3 districts and petity eourts for each establighed with three justices and a chairman to each, with salaries from $£ 5$ to flb. They had jurisdiction (except in revenue cases) up to $£ 5$ in civil matters, in all liquor cases, and in petty offences involving a fine of not more than 40 s . stg. Prisoners were to receive llb. of flour and $\frac{1}{2} 1 \mathrm{~b}$. of pemmican per day. A Mr. R. W.

Smith was named Executive Officer, with authority to "discharge all such administrauive functions as may not be specially assigned to any other person;" salary $£ 100$.
In the first session of the Provincial Legis. lature above referred to, the followiug Acts were passed:
Cap. 1-An Act respecting the Statutes, an Interpretation Act, similar to that passed by Parliament, and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.
Cap. 2-Establishes a Supreme Court, havingjurisdiction in all im portanı matters, and 5 Courts of Petty Sessions, having 3 to 5 Justices each, with jurisdiction up to $\$ 25-$ cases of over' $\$ 10$ being appealable to the Supreme Court. The Province is divided into 4 counties judicially, as well as for Parliamentary purposes. A sheriffis appo nted for the Province, and a Deputy for each County. The G. G. is to appoint a Chler Justice, and cne or more other Judges of the Supreme Court, and until that is done, the General Court retains its jurisdiction. A Prothonotary is to be appointed by the L. G. The jury lists ars to be made up by the Sheriff, with the assistance of 4 J . P's., one from each county; 24 grand and 48 petty to be drawn,-an equal number from each county-for each conrt. Qualification for the former, property worth $\$ 400$; for the latter, \$100. Juries half English and half Fiench tare provided for in cases where the parties speak different languages. In civil cases 9 jurors may render a verdict. In cases on a contract for less than $\$ 100$, the judge may try the case without a jury. There are to be no further pleadings after the Defendant's plea is put in, without consent of the Judge

Cap. 3- Introduces the Statute of Fradids, requiring prof, in writing, respecting transiers \&c. of land.

Cap. 4-Makes provision for the execution, sec., of WILLs.

Cap. 5-Provides for the issue of Exect tion agains lands upon a judgment registered tor 1 year ( 60 day's notice being given of sal) and proceedings thereupon.
Cap. 6-Regulates ". the Administration of Intevtate Estates," and succession of hefrs. When an intestate leaves a widow, she takes one third of his estate, and the children two thirus in equal parts; if no children are living but grand children, \&c.. they take the two thirds. If both, the grandchildren divide the portion of their parent arrong them. If there be no widow, but children, they take all. If a widow, hut nochildres, she takes all. Yortions or provislon mude for a child during intestate's hifetime, to be deduct d from its share. In default of lineal uescendants the estate goes to (1) the father; and fitiling him (2) to the muiner, brothers and sisters equaliy; and failing brothers and sisters (3) to the mother; and failing the motner (j) to the brothers and sisters; failing them (5) to their children; and failing them to the ( 6 ) nextof sin. A posturmous child, not mentioned in a parent's will, takes its legal sh ire spite of the will. The right of tenant by the courtesy or tenant in dower, are not affected $b$ : the Act. All estate not devised by will is divided as if the pary died intestate.

Cap.7-Provides for the Registration of

Desbs, a registry office being provided, and Registrar to be appointed for each county. Hedistry to te made upon oath of grantor, or subscribing witness to deed.

Oap. 8-Makes provision for the acknowledgment by a married woman that she has executed a deed of her free will before a J. P.

Cap. 9-Provides for the appolntment by the L. G. in C., of a Police Magistrate and J. P. for the Provinces and Coroners and J. $P$. for each county.
Cap. 10-Provides that BArristers or Attorneys of any other Province, or of Great Britain or Iretand, may be admittted, upna proot thereof, and of service as an articled clerk for 5 years, to practice in Manitoba. No others are to be admitted without 5 years service, and passing an examination bofore the rhief Justice, AttyGenl., and another barrister. Ten practitioners may form a Bar society, u nich may thereafter regulate the studies and aumission of students,-their regulations being subject to approval of $L$. G. in C.

Cap 11.-Provides for a Provinctal PoLICE FORCE, to consist of a chief, sub-chief, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 2 ) constables. Orsanization similar to that of Quebec. Nee Year Book of 1871, $p 85$.

Cap 12.-Provides for the appointment of a BOARD OF EdUCATION, to consist of 10 to 14 members, halt Catholics and halt Protestants. They may form themselves into separate sections, each to have its Superintendent of schools, who will also be Secretary of his section. Euch of the 24 Electoral Divisions is to form a school district, halr having a Protestant and halr a Caiholic majority. In epch one schnol is to be formed and supported by fees of scholars, assessments or otherwise as the inhabitants decide in annual meeting, when 3 trustees for each district are to be elected to man ge the school. Each district must raise one third as much as the grant recelved, unless recognized as a poor ifistrict. Superintendents are to receive $\$ 100$ salary each. The two sections of the board prescribe the books, \&cc., and distribute the moneys according $w$ work done.

Cap 13.-Makes provisinn for the HignWays. The road on the west side of the Red River from Lake Winnipeg to Pembina, that on the north side of the Assineboine from Ft. Garry to the Province line, and that from Ft. Garry to the lake of the Woods via Pte. du Chene (and crossing the German Creek bridge at St. Boniface) are declared great bighways to be maintained by the Province. Other public highways are to be laid out by commissioners appointed by the Court uf Nessions of each Connty, on application of the parties interested The exnenses are to be borue by the County rates. Roads to be 66 ft. wide.

Cap. 14-Makes provision similar to that in the old Provinces for the relations of masters and Servants, extending it to contracts of hiring made in other places for service in the Province.

Cap. 15-Provides against labnur on Sunday especially against loading or driving loaded
teams, constructing rafts, buildings, \&c., and against cungregations at worship.

Cap. 16-Exempts from seizure and sale for debt, a debtor's Homestead, consisting of 160 acres of land, his house, stables, harns and fences thereon, besides the usual household goods, touls, etc. Debt contracted elsewhere cannot be enforced against the detator in the Province for 7 years.

Cap. 17-Divides the Province into 24 Elfictoral Divisions to elect members to the Provincial Legislature.
cap. Is-Provides that accounts shall be kept and payments made in Canadian COURRENCY.

Cap. 19.-Makes the isual provision for the temporary absence of the SPEAEER of the ASSEMBLY.

Cap. 20-Provides that Licenses shall be taken out for the following occupations and the following sums paid therefor: Tavern and saloon keepers, \&c. F100; Shop-keepers selling liquors, $\$ 75$; Auctioneers, $\$ 30$; Pedlers, de. $\$ 10$; Billiard tables, for one, $\$ 51$; for the second, $\$ 30$; for解的 other, $\$ 20$; Bagatelle, Mississippi Board, Sce., $\$ 50$; Bowling Alleys, \&c., $\$ 20$.

Cap. 21-Imposes a tax of $\$ 1$ for each DoG. Any person may destroy a dog at large |without a metallic tleket marked "P. T. P." Fastened to its mark. Lake Manitoba Disfrict Ne. 1 is exempt for 1 yr.

Cap. 23-Persons driving in other's Horses from Pasture on the Prairie, or riding one without the owner's consent forfeits $\$ 20$ fine, besides damages.

Cap. 23-Makes provision similar to that in old regulations respecing Rams and Staklions running at large.

Cap. 2t-Owners or occupiers of land must fut down Canada Thistles on their land, tso as to prevent their disseminati n, and fanspectors of Highways and Road Masters fmust see it done along the highways, under da penalty of $\$ 20$ or 20 days imprisonment.

Cap. 25-The L. G. in C. may appoint persons to SIGN AND issue Licenses. When counties or parishes neglect to elect or pappoint officers, the L. G. in C. may do so.

Cap. 20-Incorporates, as the "Provincial Medical Board of Manttoba," Hon. J. H. O'Donnell, M. D., C J. Bird, M. D., J. Y. Schultz, M. U., H. Berddome, M. D., \& J. B. Campbell, M. D., with the usual powers respecting examining and licensing practitioners. The qualifications of a candidate for license are study with a practitioner for for 4 yrs., and attending two 6 mos. courses of General Anatomy and Physiolngy, Practical Anatomy, Surgery, the Practice of Medicine, Midwifery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy; one 6 mos. course of the Institutes of Medicine, and a 3 mos. course each of Medical Jurisprudence aud Botany.

Cap. 27 -Is the SUPPLY Bill, granting 414,385 for Legislative expenses, $\$ 14,970$ for She Civil Government, $\$ 20,000$ for Roads and Bridges, $\$ 6,00$ for Public Buiddings, $\$ 13,000$ for Proviucial Police Force, and $\$ 13$,d00 for other services.

Cap. 28-Prohibits the throwing of MAwuke or Night Soll or other filth into the rivers or running streams under a penally of $\$ 25$ or imprisonment for 2 mos

Cap. 29-Persons are to pass to the right havd with vehicles on the HIGHwAYs, and heavily-laden or slow-going vehicles draw off to the left, to allow others behind to pass; and other provision is made to prevent obstruction of the roads. Persons lighting fires on the Prairies or elsewhere and not extinguishing them before proceeding are liable to a penalty of $\$ 20$ or 1 mo . of im prisonment.

Cap. 30-Makes ordinary provision for the appointment of a Pound-KEEPER in each parish by the L. G. and the impounding of Stray Animals.

Cap ${ }^{*}$ 31-Provides for the establishment of Ferries by regulations of the L. G. in C., and the issue of a license to parties to ferry across the Red River and the Assineboine.

Cap. 37-Every male person over 18 yrs. of age and under 60 must perform 1 day's Statute Labour on the Highways. If a householder he must periorm a second, and if assessed for $\$ 500$, a third. It may be commuted for 60 cts. per dar before the time for its performance; afterwards 80 cts. must be paid. The Sessions divide the counties into districts and appoint a surveyor for each.

Cap. 33-The Original Surver by the Hudson's Bay Co. of lands on the Red and Assineboine rivers being lost the $L$. G. is authorized to authenticate the copy deposited with him; and a copy of the Registry Books of the Co. is to be made and likewise authenticated by the L. $G$.

Cap. 34-For County Assessments, the assessors are called together by the Clerk of the Peace to make up the Roll within 20 days after the close of the Sessions. Thereatter the Clerk apportions rates among those on the Roll and a constable collects them. In case of refusal a J. P. issues his warrant for the seizure and sale of the property of the defaulter.

Cap. 35-Parish Assessments are levied by vote of the rate-payers, and the rate certified to the Clerk of the Peace and thereafter collected in the same manner as county assessments.

Cxp. 36-Abolishes Slatghter Houses within a mile of the Post Office, WinniPEf, and forbids the exposure of any offial, under a penalty of $\$ 20$ or $2 \mathrm{mos}^{\prime}$. imprisonment.

Cap. 37 -Incorporates the (R. C.) Bishop of ST. BONIFACE as a corporation sole. He may hold 5,500 acres of land besides the real estate now belonging to the Catholic Mission.
cap. 38-Incornorates the (English) BISHops of RUPERT's Land, with power to hold real estate to the same extent.

Cap.39-Incorporates, as ST'. JoHN's CoLLEGE, the bishop of Rupert's Land, and 3 members of College Council to be named by him. May hold 2,500 acres of land.

Cap. 40-Incorporates, as St. Bontrace Collegke, the (R.C.) b'shop, Rev. Father Lavoie, Rev. M. G. Dugas. and Rev. J. MacCarthy. May hold 2,500 acres of land.

Cap.41-Incorporates, as the North Wrest General Manufacturing \& Investm't Co. of Manitoba, T. Spence, Hon. C. Inkster, J. Lemay, A. G. B. Bannatyne and T.Bunn; to manufacture, trade as commission merchants, agents, wharfingers, forwarders, miners, \&c., znd as contractors for buildings', railways, bridges, \&c. Capital \$50,000, with pow cr of increase to $\$ 100,000$, in shares of $\$ 10$. May hold real estate of the annual value of $\$ 10,000$.

Cap. 42-Incmrporates, as the MaNITOBn Brick \& Pottery Cn, J. Mekay, T. Howard, C. J. Bird, A. G. B. Bannatyne, A. Boyd, J. H. McTavish, J. F. Graham and A. Begg. May hold real estate of $\$ 5,000$ annual value. Capital $\$ 10,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 30,000$, in shares of $\$ 10$.

Cap. 43-Incorporates, as the Manitoba Brew fry Co., C. J. Bird, J. Balsilie, J. J. Hargrave, A. H. Murray and R. Tait. May hold real esfate of $\$ 5,000$ annual value. Capital $\$ 15,000$, with power of increase to $\$ 50,000$, in shares of $\$ 25$.

## THE SECOND $\operatorname{SESSSION}$.

(Opened 16 Jan., and prorogued 21 Feb., 1872.)

Cap. 1-Alters the time for holding the nextquarterdy Court to 5 th Taursday in February.

Cap. 2-Adds The Epiphany, Ascension Day, All-Saints' Day and the Immaculate Conception, to the Ontario holidays, alopted in the previous session.
Cap. 3 \& 4-Amend the Supreme Court Act. That Court is to be called henceforth the Court of Queen's Bench, and to consisc of a Chief Justice and 2 Puisne Julges-the 2 latter toact alsoas Stipendiary Magistrates, with the same jurisdiction at Winuipeg as 2 J. P. The Courts of Petty Sessions are aboished, and County Courts, to be presided over by the Judges of Q. B., substituted. At the first Cnunty Court in each year, the J.P. and Grand Jurors are suinmoned, and the municipal husiness of the Sessions first proceeded with, the Judge presiding. Connty officers are nominated by the Grand Jury and appointed by the Court. The Clerz of the County Court, t's be appointed by the $L$. G. in C., is, ex officio, Clerk of the Peace. county Court jurisdiction, which is to be exercised summarily by the judge without a jury, extends to $\$ 100$ in ordinary civil matters, and to petty assaults and batteries where the damages claimed do not exceed $\$ 25$. There is an appeal to the Q.B. in cases over \$40. The jury lists are to be made up in 2 parts, as in portions of Quebec, one containing the English and the other the French speaking jurors. The High Sheriff may appuint bailiffs. The juuges of the Q.B. may hold Courts in the N. W. Territories when required by the G. G.

Cap. 5 to 10 inclusive relate to the elections, \&c, for which see elsewhere.
Cap. 11-Provides that an Indeminty shall be paid to each Member of either House, of $\$ 300$ persession. $\$ 3$ per day may be paid in advance, the balance at the end of the session- $\$ 5$ per day being deducte 1 for non-attendance except for $11 n e s s$. Mileage allowance 10 cts . each way.
Cap. 12-The L. G. in C. may add any principal road to the "Great Highways" by proclamation. They shall be 2 chains wide. All faggot or raised portions of roads to be 20 ft . wide. Ditches but 2 ft . deep.

Cap. 13-The commutation for Sta"UTE Labour is fixed at $\$ 1$ per day.

Cap. 14-Repeals the clause of Cap. 16 ot last session which prevents the enforcement of judgment or other claims for debts contracted in other Provinces, \&c., for 7 yrs.

Cap. 15-Provides for the establishment of a Provincial agriculturatiand innustrial Society, and an Agriculturai society in each countr. Members of the former pay $\$ 2.50$ subscription per an.; of the latter \$1.
Cap. 16-Makes provisions for Lessors aND LESSEES,-giving a right of action (to be prosecuted summarily after 3 days' notice, before a single judge in vacation, as well as hefore a court in session, or before any court having jurisdiction to the amount); to the lessor,-to rescind the lease for lack of proper furniture, stock, \&c., of the lessee on the premises; when tenant commits waste; when he uses premises for illegal or immoral purposes; and to recover possession when there is cause to rescind the lease, or when the rent is not paid according to terms of lease, (or fo: 3 mos. when there is no lease) or when the lease is expired; also to recover damages for violation of agreement or infringement of the law of landlord and tenant; and he may have an attachment, upon making affidavit that withont it he may lose hisredress : and to the lessee,--to compel needful repairs, \&c., or to rescind the lease in default of them; and for the recovery of damages for any breach of agreement or law, and to rescind the lease for any breach of agreement or legal duty on the part of the lessor. Persons holding property with permission of the proprietor are presumed to do so upon annual lease, expiring on the next lst of May, and the rent payable quarterly.

Cap. 17-Provides that any person found to be a Lunatic or habicual drunkard may be interdicted from the management or his estate. The proceedings are summary on the peti'ion of a relative or a public ofticer, supported by atidavit; and 3 curators are to be appointed upon the advice of 7 relatives or friends-the husband or wite (if any) being one-to manage the estate. A list of interdicted persons is to be posted in the Prothonotary's office and in the Registry office of each county.

Cap. 18-Provides for the summoning of Debtors Absconded from the Province and resident outside the Dominion by advt. for

1 mo.in a newskaper. Their property may be sold, to satisfy judgment, after a like notice; any surplus resulting from the sale to be deposited with the Prov. Treasurer to such debtor's credit.

Cap. 19-Amends the County AssessMents Act. The assessors must assess all property within the county at its actual value. They are bound to allow ratepayers to examine the roll for 1 mo. after its completion and grant certificates of amts. to them. A ratepayer aggrieved may appeal to the County Court or Q. B. within 2 mos.
cap. 20 -Makes provision for the Prevencion of Prairie Fires, inflicting a fenalty of $\$ 100$ on those who light them (except for self-preservation) with intent to let them run, or who, lighting them for other purposes, do not take effectual means to pre. vent them from spreading.

Cap. 2l-Amends the Act respecting Stray Cattie. Horned cattle, horses and mules are to be kept in pound for 30 days, and sheep, pigs and goats 10 days after notice is given of their being in pound, before they are advertised for sale.

Cap. 2\%-Hotel, Boarding-Hodse and Lodging-House keepers may detain baggage and eflects of parties lodging with them till their bills (except liquor bills) are paid. Unless claimed and the bill paid within 6 mos. they may be sold by public auction. This law is to be posted in every room of such house.

Cap. 23-Provides tnat the L. G. in C. may
appoint a time for holding a ScHool DisTrict meeting, when it has not been held under the Act of last session.

Cap. 24-Is the SUPPLY Bill, granting $\$ 81,425$ for the publie services of 1872 , of which $\$ 4,000$ were for administration of justice, $\$ 10,000$ for police, $\$ 12,725$ tor legislative expelses, $\$ 15,200$ for civil government, $\$ 10,0,0$ roads and bridges, $\$ 11,000$ for public buildings, etc., $\$ 7,000$ for common schools and $\$ 2,000$ for immigration.

Cap. 25-Incorporates, as the WINNiPEG Water Works Co., D. E.Smith, J. McKay, G. McMicken, W. O. Smith, A. G. B. Bannatyne and J. H. McTavish. Capital, $\$ 100,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 200,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 50$. Half the stock to be subscribed and 10 p . c. paid up in 15 mos .

Cap. 26.-Incorporates, as the NorthWrit Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., the Hon. I. Buchanan, J. McNab, M. Robertson, J. Creen, R. Fuller and A. G. B. Bannatyne. Capital, $\$ 500,000$ (with power of increase to $\$ 1,000,000$ ) in shares of $\$ 100$. Co. to be organized when $\$ 200,00$ is subscribed and $\$ 20,000$ paid up; and this must be done before 21 Februal y, 1874.

Cap. 27-Alters the title of the Corporation sole of St. Boniface from the "Bishop" to the "Archbishop."
Cap.28-Inserts "Archbishop" for" "Bishop" in the charter of St. Boniface College.

Cap. 29-Incorporates "Lee Scurs de la Charite de l'Hopital Géneral de St. Boniface" with power to hold 2,200 acres of land.

## (Oxdinary daterorological stations.

## In correspondence with the Magnetic Olservatory, Ioronto.

Station. Observer.
ontario.-Class $I$.
London, Middlesex.....Dr. S. Lett, jr.,
Lin. Asylum. Stayner, N. R., Simcoe.Mr. R. J. Cole.

## Class II.

Dundas, F.W.R., Went-
worth....................Mr. J. Gieddes.
Glencoe, G. W. R., Mid-
dlesex. ............ " Wm. Hayden.
Brampton, G.'T.R., Peel " J. Reynolds.
Thornhill, N.R., York. " J. Duncan.
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N. Gwillimbury, York Rev. Can. Ritchie.

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Fitzroy Harbor, Car-

Brockville, Leeds........Mr. W m. R. Bigg.
Perth, H.Sch., Lanark. "H. H. Ross.
Oshawa, H sch. Untario " H. L. Panton.
Little Current, Mani-
toulin Island. ........" " G. B Abrey.
Ingersoll, S. Oxford. .... Mrs. W. Eakins.
11 Lighthouses. . .........

## Ciass III.

Collingwood, Simcoe...Mr. W. A. Parlane. Georgina, York. ......... Cap. Sibbald.

## Station.

Onserver.
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Niagara, Lincoln. ..... " S. D. Mills. Seaforth, G.T.R., Huron " R. B. Moodie. Wyoming, G. W. R., Lambton ............. Locan, G.T.R., Middlesex
" J. McKay.
" F. R. Jennings.
Ailsa Craig, G.T.R., Middlesex
" J. Wilson.
Parkhill, G.I.R., Middiesex … .... ....... Orillia, Simeoe.
Newmarket, H.s., York Platisville, Uxford....... Stoney Point, G.W.R.,
Essex
G G. B. Reeve.
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" Wm. R Nason.
" R. Treffry.
"W. Dickson. Credit, York........................Ev. Cooper.
QUEBEC-Class I.

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don ....................... Dr. F. Sherriff. Ciass II.
Richmond, Richmond Rev. J. MeKay. Montreal, Montreal.....Mr. T. D. King. Quebec, Quebec......... . Prof. M. Bell.
6 Lighthouses.

| Class 111. | Class III. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Murray Blay, Charle- Observer. | Stations: Dorchester, Westmore- Observer. |
| voix ................. Hon. D | land ................Mr. E. V. Tait. |
| Danville, Richmond... Mr. H. B. McKenzie | McAdam Junct'n, York " C. F. Hoben. |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { St. Nicholas, Levis. Ladies in Residence. } \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { Chicton, Gaspe... } \\ \text { Chicoutimi. Chicou- } \end{array} \end{array}\right.$ | Caraquet, Gloucester... " J. G. Blackhall. <br> noya scotia.-Class I.I |
| \% Chicoutimi, chico |  |
| * Charlebourg, Que | King's Coll, Windsor |
| \% $\begin{gathered}\text { River du Loup, Mas- } \\ \text { kinonge . . }\end{gathered}$ | Little Glace Bay, Cape |
| g Lotbiniere, Lotbin- | Breton. ${ }^{\text {c........ " }}$ " H. Poole, C.E. |
| 8 iere.............. | Liverpool, Queens...... " R |
| Pointaux Trembles, | Pictou, Pictou .......... " H. A. Bayne. Sydney, Cape Breton.. " T. C. Hill. |
| Convents in the Diocese | Windsor, Hants....... " M. Bowman. |
| of Quebec, from whom | Wolfville, Kin |
| Rimouski, Rımouski... | Yarmou |
| Kamouraska, Zamou- | Class II. |
| raska ............ |  |
| Riviere ouelle, Ka- mouraska............ | Digby, Digby............... Mr. W. H. Taylor. 10 Lighthouses. . ......... |
| St. Thomas, Mont- | lass III. |
| St François du Sud, |  |
| Montmagny | Beaver Bank, Halifax. . Mr. T. Grove. |
| St. Famille, Montmo- | Cape North..........." T. . Bown, jr. |
| rency ${ }^{\text {resto....... }}$ | Guysboro, Guysboro..." S. R. Russell. |
| Deschambault Portneur | Mahone Bay, Lunen- |
| Cacouna, Temiscouata. | burg.................Rev. E. MacNa |
| St. Anne, Lotbiniere | Seaforth ................Rev. O. M. Grindon. |
| Somerset River, Me- | Shelburne, Shelburne. Rev. W, Nickerson. |
| Chateau Richer, Mont- | Truro, Colchester.......Mr. W. R. Mulhol- |
| Chateau Richer, Mon |  |
| Champlain, Champlain | Manitoba.-Class r . |
| Trois Pistoles, Temis- |  |
| conata........ | Winnipeg...............MMr. J. Stewart. |
| St. Michel, Bellechasse |  |
| st. Gervaise, Belle- |  |
| St. Anselme, Dorchester | Spence's Bridge..........MM. J. Murray. newfoundiand. |
| NEW BRUNSWICK.-Class I. |  |
| Bass River, Kings.......Rev. J. Fowler. Bathurst, Gloucester...Hon. J. Ferguson. | St. Johns..................Mr. T. Delaney. |
| $s$ I | Ciass II. |
| Daltousie, Restigouche.Mr. H. A. Johnson. 5 Ligh'houses. | Harbor Grace...........A. Munn. |

## 

## ON THE PROGRESS OF CLIMATOLOGICAL jNQUIRX IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1871-72.

By G. T. Kingston, M.A, Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto.

In the Year Book for 1872, pr. 159-191, a brief description was given of the nature of the agencies required to carry into effect the leading objects of a meteorological syst m , with a statement of the agencies in actual operation in the Doninion of Canada in the summer of 1871. The limited space available for meteorological matter in the Year Book for 1873 demands that this article he confined to little more than a list of the Stations in operation in the summer of 1872 , With summaries of climatological statistics for the year ending 31st May, 1872.

The meteorological agencies are as fol-lows:-
I.-Central Office:

The duties of the Meteorological Office are carried on at the Magnetic Observatory, Toronvo, by the Director and staff, with partial asfistance from supernumeraries.
iI--Chief Stations.
The primary function of a chief station is the determination of two classes nf corrections: (1) those for Diurnal vartation, by
which the results of observations at ordinary stations may be made comparable with those made at shorter intervals，and（2） corrections made on account of the abnor－ mal conditions of single years，by which observations made at ordinary stations for a fow years are made comparable with those derived from a long series of years． Chief stations，in other words，are distin－ guished from the better kind of ordinary stations by the frequency and the perma－ nence of the observations．
A list of the chief stations will be given further on．
iII．－Reporting Telegraph Stations， from which reports of the weather are transmitted by telegraph to Toronto
The operations of weather telpgraphy in Canada mu－t be regarded as merely a small instalment of those needed for the issue if storm warnmgs；being limite to collecting at Toronto three daily telegrams from each of six stations in Canada，and to sendug them to Washington in exchange for such special informatlon regarding atmospheric conditions in the United States as may be sought for from time to time．
For the full development of the telegraph system it would be requisite to receive re－ gular telegraphic communications from about twenty new stations in Canada，a well as from nearly all the stations in the the United States，an extension which would be inpossible without a much larger appropriation．
The telegraph stations at Kingston，Port Dover and Port Stanley commenced work in December，1871，and that at Saugeen in January，1872．The efficiency of the station at Port Dover is in a great measure due to the generosity of Mr．Powe 1，merchant of that place，who placed at the disposal of the Department，rent free，the flat roof of a loity house and also an office in the same building．
For a few weeks in the beginning of the year，daily weather telegrams were sent to Toronto from the above named stations at 7.25 A．M．． 425 P．M．，and 11.25 P．M．＊ Toronto time，and were sent on to Wash－ ington together with similar messages from Toronto．Telegrams were also received
＊The hour for the night observation，since
Aug． 26 has been 1050 P．M．
every day at Toronto from 16 stations in the United States，which，together with those from Canada formed the materials for a bulletin wich was published svery af－ ternoon and morning in the Toronto Globe． All telegraphic weather reports received at Toronto were discontinued on Feby．15th， those from the Canadian stations being resumed in july，together with similar re－ ports from Quebec and Montreal．
IV．－Receiving and Publishing Sta－ tions，to which data or results are sent from Toionto for publiration．
No stations of this class are yet estab－ lished，but some are in process of forma－ tion．

## V－Ordinary Stations．

The ordirary stations given in the list for each Province are arranged in classes， whereof class I comprises stations of the highest kind，and class III those where ob－ servations of rain and snow only are re－ corded．Where a station is only partly sup－ plied with the instruments designed for it， its class has been determined with reference toits register forms and not to the instru－ ments in actual operation．In accordance with this rule the lighthouse stations are all reckoued as class II．although，as will be seen from the list，a few only are fur，ished with thermometers．On account of the peculiar circumstances of many of the lighthouses their recnrds cannot systemati－ cally be made available for immediate use， as in the case of other stations，whose re－ ports are transmitted monthly，the ar rangement has been，therefore，adopted of collecting their register books on the occa－ sion of the visits of the supply steamboats． For the reasons stated no lighthouse returns are included in the climato＇ngical tables in this article，with the exception of those of M．Trudena，of Cape Rosier，and Mr．Young， of Point Clark，Lake Huron，which，being transmitted monthly，were available for use with the returas from other ordinary stations．

Class III，in the Province of Quebec con－ tains a considerable number of convents to which apparatus for measuring rain has been furnished，but from which no re－ turns have yet been received．Their names （the last sixteen on the list）are，however， retained with the hope that the observations will be taken hereafter．

The following is a summsry of the number of stations in the different Provincea．

| Description of Station． |  | 发这 |  |  |  | 國 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chief． | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ．． | 1 |  |
| Telegraph | 4 | $2 *$ |  | － | ． |  |  |
| class I．．． | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |  | 1 | 1 |
| Class II． | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ． | 1 |
| Class 1II．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 | 9 | 3 | 7 | ． | ． | ． |
| Lighthouses ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | 6 | 5 | 10 | ． | $\cdots$ | ． |
| Class III from which reports have not yet | ． | 16 | ． |  | － | ． | ． |

＊Also classed as Chief Stations．
The following is a list of the Stations in
correrpondence with the Magnetic Obser-
vatory, Toronto. ratory, Toronto.

| chier stations. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| awa. | ........) Separtment of Marine and Fisheries. |
| Woodstock. | .Professor Montgomery, C. L. Institute. |
|  | UEBEC. |
| Quebec....... ......Capt. Ashe, R. N. |  |
|  | EW BRUASWICK. |
| St. John............ G. Murdoch, C.E. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Winnipeg. <br> manitoba. <br> ...Officers of St. John's |  |
|  |  |

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.
Lat. Long. Observer.
Saugeen........ 4430 81 33 Mr. J. R. Stevart Port StanleJ. . $4240 \quad 8113$ \& H. Morgan. Port Dover.... $4248 \quad 80 \quad 13$ " M. Payne. Kingston .....4411 7630 S. Woods, M. A. Principal of
Coll. Institute.
At the above named stations as well as at the chief stations at Montreal and Quebec. Observations are made three times daily and are transmitted by telegraph to the observatory at Toronto. None of the observations made at these hours have been made use of in the accompanying clinatological tables. $T$ he hours at which these observations are made are 7:25 a.m., 4:25 p.m., and 11:25* p.m., Toronto mean time.

* The latter hour has been recently changed to $10: 50 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.


## CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1872.

The following tables include results of observations made in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Ncotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and intermediate segions. 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 Ontrario Grammar Schools, which have been computed from the official M.S. papers lent to the Observatory, by permission of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

Excepting for Wolfville and Glace Bay, the mean temperatures given in tables I \& IV. are the arithmetical means of the observations made at the hours indicated in the following table.

Where the observations were taken at 7 a.m.,2 p.m.,and 9 p m., the 9 p.m. observation is reckoned as if it had been taken twice. At Wolfville and Glace Bay the observations were corrected for Diurnal Variation by the table computed from Mr. Allison's hi-hourly observations, given in the Year Book for 1872.

The following table shows the houns of observation at the several stations:

Toronto
76 A.M., 2 Р м., 10 P.M.;
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Ten Ontario High } \\ \text { Schools........... }\end{array}\right\} 7$ 4.M., 1 and 9 P.M.
Perth ..........................., 1 and 9 p.m.

Point Clark, Little Current, Kincardine, N. Gwillimbury, Gravenhurst, Winmipeg,Snence's Bridge, Fitzroy Harbor, Stayner, Ottawa, Oshawa, Brockville, Huntingdon, Montreal, Petersville, Bass River, Richmond, Fredericton, Yarmouth, Digby, Windsor, King's College, Wiudsor, Pictou and Liverp 201
$\dagger$ London, $\dagger$ St. Johns, Newfoundland

* Wolfville and * Glace Bay....... Sydney, Cape Вге- ${ }^{2}$ А.м., 6 А.м., 10 А.м. ton................ 2 P.M., 6 P.M., 10 P.M.
St. John, N. B......... 6 A.M., 2 R.M., 10 P.M.
Woodstock..........

Cape Rozier, Dundas, Ingersoll......
Brampton, Glencoe,
Thornhill........... Thornhill...........

From the readings of Maximum and Minimum Thermometers
Quebec.

7 A.M., 2 P. M., $\boldsymbol{s}$ F. 9 P.K.

Every third hour from 0.30
P. M. M. M. to 9.30 8 А. м., 8 р.т.

Halifax. . Tri-hourly observations.

[^0]

Table 1.
Mean Temperature of the several months for certain Stations in Canada, from June, 1871, to May, 1872.


## Table II.

DIFFRRENCES of the Mean Temperatures in the foregoing Table, from the average Means derived from four or more years, the differences being marked ( + ) or ( - ) according as the Means in Table 1, are greater or less than their respective standards of reference.


Comparison of the Quarterly averages of the preceding Monthly Mean Deviations, derived from the eleven Ontario Stations, with the corresponding numbers for Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

| - | Summer. | Autumn. | Winter. | Spring. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario (including Toronfo) | -0.7 | $\circ$ -2.0 | - -2.3 | $\stackrel{\circ}{-}$ |
| Toronto........................ | $-0.4$ | $-2.3$ | $-2.4$ | $-3.6$ |
| Montreal | +1.9 | $+0.3$ | $+2.9$ | +1.0 |
| Quebec... | $-1.7$ | -3.8 | -2.6 | $-4.1$ |
| St. John | +0.2 | $-3.1$ | $-0.5$ | -2.5 |
| Halifax. | $-1.6$ | -2.5 | $-0.2$ | -2.5 |



Table III．－（Continued．）
ABSOLUTELY LOWEST TEMPERATURES．

| Siations． | 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1872. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{8}{5} \\ & \text { 5 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\rightrightarrows}$ | ＋ | 发 | － |  |  |  | \％ | － | 袻 | 言 |
| Windsor <br> Little Current <br> ＊Point Clark <br> Goderich |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15.1 | $\|47.1\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 51.1 \\ 57.0 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 30.3 \\ 42.0 \\ 12 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 27.5 \\ 30.0 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | －19．3 | $-7.3$ | -12.0 -7.0 | － 7.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 48.0 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 100 | －6．0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | －6．0 | 2 |  |
|  | 34.7 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 29.9 | 302 |  | －10．0 | 1.8 | －4．0 | － 7.7 | 17.7 |  |
| ＊Kincardine | 42．6 |  | 48.5 | 35．0 | 41．0 |  | $-10.0$ | 5.0 | 1.6 | － 5.0 | ${ }^{20} 6$ |  |
| Simeoe | 38.5 | 46.0 | 47.5 | 31.4 | 26.4 | 7.8 | －12 | 2.5 | －12 | 8.0 | 24 |  |
| Limae． |  |  |  |  |  |  | －17．5 | 6. | －13．0 | －5．0 | 15.0 | 26. |
|  | 34.9 | 39．4 | 38.2 | 24.7 | 27.1 | － 1.0 | －15．4 |  | －11．91 | －10．4 | 16.2 |  |
| Stratford | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 50.0 \\ 33 \end{array}\right)$ |  | 41.8 | 27.1 |  |  |  | 5.0 | －10．0 | －8．0 | 18.4 |  |
| Stayner． <br> －Iundas | 33．0｜ | 40．0 | 40.0 | 27．9 | 27．9 | － $\begin{array}{r}0.5 \\ -3.0\end{array}$ | －${ }^{-15.3}$ |  | 二 $\begin{array}{r}15.0 \\ \hline 4.0\end{array}$ | －10．5 |  |  |
|  | 51.0 |  |  | 42.0 | 38．0 | － 4.0 | －14．0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | － 3.0 | 28 |  |
| Hamilton | 37.2 | 41．3 | 41．3 | 25.7 | 2.4 | －89 | －18．0 | 2.6 |  | － 3.5 | 4.0 | ｜31．7 |
|  | 47．0 | 55．0 | 55．0 | ${ }^{33} 0$ |  |  | $-1.0$ | 0．0 |  | －7．0 | 26.0 | 36．0 |
|  | ， |  |  | 2 +0 |  | 5.1 | －36．1 | －11．1 | － 4.9 | －22．4 | 11.6 |  |
| ＊Tarrie．．．． | 41.2 | 47.8 | 46 | 31．0 | 28．61 |  | －21．0 | 2.5 | － 3.6 | －10．8 | 22.7 | ${ }^{32.0}$ |
| ＊Thornhill． <br> ＊N．Gwillimbury | 53．0 |  | 51.5 | 36．0 | 28．5 | 4.0 | －28．0 | 2.0 -9.5 | 0.0 | －15．0 | 18.0 |  |
| ＊Gravenhurst．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> ＊Oshawa | ${ }^{48.0}{ }^{1}$ | 47.8 | 44.0 | 29.0 | 24.6 | －11．0 | －41．0 | － 21.0 | －12．8 | －20．9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23.8 | 36.4 | 33.0 | 18.4 | 14.9 | －11．4 | $-38.5$ | －14．8 | $-6.3$ | －192 | 18.7 |  |
| Peterborough． |  | ${ }^{47.7}$ | 48．1 | ${ }_{23}^{29.8}$ | 27．9 | － 58 | －29．8 | － | 2.5 | －15．7 |  |  |
| Pembr | 33.8 | 39.0 |  | 23.9 | 22. |  | －31．0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊Perth． | 48.0 | 53.7 | 52.0 | 31.9 | 27.0 | －12．0 | －27．5 | －20．0 | $-20.0$ | －20 0 | 20.0 | 40.0 |
| ＊Brockville Ottawa |  |  |  |  |  | 6.0 | －28．0 | －17． | 7. | －23．0 | 23.0 |  |
|  | 41.7 | 50.4 | 42.7 | 29.7 | 27.7 | 6.7 | 7 | －13．3 |  | － 22.8 | 17. |  |
| Quebec． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊Huntingd | 43.1 | 53．0 |  | 32．01 | 29.7 |  | －26．0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Richmon | d8． |  |  | S 4 | 22.0 | － 8.0 | －22．0 | －20． | －18． | －17． | 24.6 |  |
| Quebec | 42.3 | 46.4 | 43.6 | 32.6 | 33.4 | 9.5 |  | －17．2 | －42．5 | －17．5 |  | 34.2 |
| Cape $\mathbf{R}$ |  |  |  | 40. |  | 10.0 | －15．0 | －10．0 |  | $30]$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petersville | 41.0 | 49.0 | 45.0 | 28.0 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-13.0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{23.0}$ |  |
| Bass River．． Fredericton | 33.1 | 461 | 41.1 | 32.0 | ${ }^{22.3}$ |  | 14.3 | －10．0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ligby．．． Halifax | 37.3 | 63.8 | 44.3 | 35.1 | 28.3 |  | －3．7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 6－5．2 | 19.5 |  |
| Halifax | 36.0 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 35.0 | 24.5 |  | － 3.7 |  | － 5 | －11．0 | 15.0 | （27．5 |
| King＇s College，Winds＇r Woifville． |  | 52.8 |  | 40.81 |  | 7.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wolfville． <br> Pictou | 33.5 | 37.0 | 48.0 | 36．01 | 27．0 | 3.0 |  |  | － $\begin{array}{r}\text {－} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5－10．0 | 13.0 | 029 |
| Glace Bay | 29.0 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 33.0 | 25.0 |  |  | － 5.0 | － 2.0 | 0.0 | 19．0 | 027．0 |
|  | 29.1 | 43.0 | 44.2 | 31.4 | ${ }_{22}^{22.7}$ | 10. | － 1.0 | －10． | － | －9 |  |  |
| Liverpool | 42.0 | 44.0 | 43.0 | 30 | 23.0 |  | －1．7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| MANITOBA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34.0 | 43.0 |  |  |  | －28．0 | －35．0 | －34． | － | －26 |  | 28.0 |
| British Columbia <br> ＊Spence＇s Bridge． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 036.0 |
| Newfoundland St．Johns．．．． |  | 45.0 |  | $1^{38.0}$ | $0$ |  |  |  | 530 |  |  | ． |

＊Derived from the readings of an ordinary Thermometer．
YEAR BOOK AND AHMANAC OF CANADA FOK 1873.

Table IV.
QuArtarny and Annual Means of Temperature from June, 1871, to May, 1872, with the Annual Extremes of Temperature, and the times at which they occurred.

| Stations. | MeanTemperature. |  |  |  |  | Highest Temperature. |  | Lowest Temperature. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \text { Bu } \\ & \hline 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Windsor. | 69.6 | 48.4 | 22.0 |  | 45.8 | 98.7 | 7 Aug. 15. | -19.3 | Dec. 21... |
| Little Current |  | 45.0 | 15.7 |  |  | 84.5 | 5 do 3.. | -35.0 | do 21... |
| Point Clark |  | 45.8 | 30.8 |  |  | 86.0 | 0 do 7.. | - 6.0 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Dec. } 20 . \\ \text { March } 4\end{array}\right.$ |
| Goderich. | 65.0 | 46.3 | 22.2 | 37.8 | 42.8 |  | 7 June 2. | $\underline{14.0}$ | Dec. 21.... |
| Kincardi |  |  |  |  | 41.1 |  | 5 Aug. 7.. |  | do 21.... |
| Glencoe | ${ }^{63.2}$ | ${ }^{46.0}$ | 19.73 | 41.7 | 43.0 43.2 | 84.0 90.4 | 0 do do di | -14.0 | do 21.... |
| London |  |  | ${ }^{22.4}$ |  |  | 90. |  | -17.5 | do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do $21 . . .$. |
| Stratford | 63.9 | 43.0 | 18.6 | 37.1 | 40.7 | 86. | Aug. 14. | -16.4 | do 21.... |
| Ingersoll. | 93 | 43.6 | 18.3 |  | , | 80.0 | duly 9.... | $-17.0$ | do $21 . .$. |
| Stayner. | 60.6 | 42.2 | 19.8 |  | 41.4 | 95.8 | ( Aug. 14.... | - -29.0 | do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ do $21 . . .$. |
| Dundas | 68.1 | 46.9 | 21.1 | 40.21 | 14.1 | 96.0 | Aug. 4... | - 14.0 | do $21 . .$. |
| Hamilton | 68.5 | 46.2 | 22.5 |  | 44.4 | 99.0 | 0 Ang. 4. | -18.0 | do 21 |
| Brampton | 65.5 | 44.2 | 19.0 | 37.5 | 41.6 | 85.0 | 0 July 9. | -11.0 | do $20 . .$. |
| Barrie | 67.6 | 45.4 | 18.9 | 37.1 | 42.3 | 94. | 4 Aug. 4. | -36.1 | do 21 |
| Toronto | 64.9 | 44.6 | 21.0 | 37.4 | 42.0 | 89.5 | 5 Aug. 16. | -21.0 | do 21.... |
| Thornhill ${ }^{\text {N }}$ Gwillimbu | ${ }_{66}^{63.7}$ | ${ }_{48}^{43} 8$ |  |  |  | 78.0 | Aug. 4.... | -28.0 | do 21... |
| N. Gwillimbu |  | ${ }_{40}^{46.0}$ | 19.6 |  | 42.4 | 95.0 | d suly $13 . .$. | -28.0 | do 21 |
| Peterborough | ${ }_{66.6}^{64.0}$ | ${ }_{42.6}$ | 17.1 |  |  | ${ }_{93 .}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Aug. ${ }^{\text {do }}$ | -38.5 | do 21 |
| Belleville. | 68.1 | 44.8 | 18.4 | 38.2 | 42.4 | 88. | July $14 . .$. | -29.8 | do 21 |
| Perabroke | 63.3 | 40.5 | 11.5 |  | 37.6 | 96.0 | June 1. | -34.0 | do 21 |
| Fitzroy Harb | 66.8 | 42.8 | 13.5 | 37.0\| | 40.0 | 97.0 | July 13. | -27.5 | do 21 |
| Cornwall.. | 67.4 | 43.6 | 15.3 | 36.7 | 40.7 | 89.8 | Aug. 4. | -23.7 | do ${ }^{\text {do }}$ 21.... |
| Quebec. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntingdon | 66.7 | 45.6 | 14.7 | 37.2 | 41.1 | 92.0 | $\operatorname{June}^{2} 2 . .$ | -26.0 | Dec. 21. |
| Montreal | 69.2 | 45.6 | 19.2 | 41.3 | 43.8 | 95.0 | July 13.... | -22.9 | do 21. |
| Richmond |  |  | 14.1 | 36.1 |  |  |  | -22.0 | do 21. |
| Quebeo | 64.3 | 40.8 | 11.2 | ${ }^{33.6}$ | 37.5 | 90.3 | June 3. | -22.2 | do 21.... |
| Cape Rozier. |  | 39.2 | 13.4 | 29.6 |  |  |  | -15.0 | do 30.... |
| New Brunswick. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. John. | 58.2 | 43.9 | 20.5 | 34.7 | 39.3 | 79.0 | July 10, 13 | -13.0 | Dec. 22. |
| PetersFlle | ${ }^{61.9}$ | 41.1 | 16.7 | 35.4 | 38.8 | 84.0 | June 4. | -25.0 | Feb. 1.... |
| Bass River | 61.9 | 40.3 | 15.8 | 33.2 | 37.8 | 84.9 | do 2. | -17.4 | March 6.. |
| Nova scotia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | do 6. |
| Yarmouth. | 59.6 | 45.5 | 26.9 |  |  | 80.0 | June 29. | - 1.0 | March 6, 7. |
| Digby. | 61.7 | 46.1 | 24.5 | 37.0 | 42.3 | 80.0 | Aug. 30... | 6.0 | March 6.. |
| Windsor |  |  |  |  |  | 830 | June $24 .$. |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { do } & 6 . . \\ \text { do } & 7 .\end{array}$ |
| Windsor <br> King's Coll, Windsor. | 62.4 | 45.0 | 22.5 | 35.7 37.2 | 41.4 | 81.5 | June 24 | - 11.0 |  |
| Woliville ... |  | 45.6 | 23.7 | 36.1 | . | 83.6 | July $28 . .$. | -8.5 | do 6. |
| Pictou | 62.3 | 45.3 | 21.2 | 34.3 | 40.8 | $82.0$ | $\begin{cases}\text { July } & 16 . . \\ \text { Aug. } & 4 . .\end{cases}$ | $-10.0$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Dec. } 22 . \\ \text { March } 6 . \end{array}\right.$ |
| Glace Bay | 59.9 | 45.5 | 2.7 | 33.7 | 40.5 | $83: 5$ | Aug. 4. | $-5.0$ | Jan, 8.... |
| Sydney $\qquad$ | 63.2 | 44.6 | 21.8 | 33.1 | 39.8 |  | do $4 .$. | 9.7 | March 10.. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miverpool. ....................... } \\ & \text { Wintroba: } \\ & \text { Winnipeg. ............................. } \end{aligned}$ | 63.2 | 4. | -0.5 | 28.9 |  | 88.0 | doduly $12 . .$. | -35.0 | Dec. 25..... |
| Britist Columbia. Spence's Bridge...... |  |  |  | 54. |  |  |  |  |  |
| NEWFOUNDLAND. St. Johns. $\qquad$ |  | 44.9 | 4.8 | 35.7 |  |  | y |  | Dec. |

## Table V. <br> Rain-fall in inches, for each Month and the Year at the several Stations.



* Includes two preceding months.


Table VI.
RAIN-FALL in each Quarter at the several Stations; the Fall of Snow in each Month, and the total precipitation of Rain and Melted Snow.

| Stations. | Quarterlydepth of rain ln inches. |  |  |  | Depth of Snow in inches. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \dot{8} \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{8} \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sin } \\ & \text { By } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { É } \\ & \text { § } \end{aligned}$ | 를 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ت゙ } \\ & \text { むi } \\ & \text { E4 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ONTARIO. | $i_{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  | in. |  |  | $i n$ |  |  | int. | 960 |
| Windsor Stoney Polnt. | 5.18 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3.51 \\ & 3.49 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $3.82$ | $6.45$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 8.0 3.0 | 26.5 | $16.5$ | 9.3 | 16.1 | 3.0 |  | $79.4$ | 26.98 |
| Woodstock. | 7.33 | 4.03 | 2.42 | 4.72 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 13.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 55.5 | 24.05 |
| Plattsville | 4.25 | 3. 32 | 1.41 | 3.19 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 15.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 3.8 | S | 0.0 | 35.3 | 15.70 |
| Simcoe.. | 10.45 | 5.76 | 3.58 | 4.90 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 20.5 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 74.5 | 32.14 |
| London. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.0 | 13.8 | 7.4 |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |
| Glencoe | 9.60 | 3.27 | 1.82 | 5. 39 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 6.0 | 1.0 |  | 0.0 | 40.0 | 24.08 |
| Wyoming |  |  |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Widder... | 8.35 | 6.77 | 2.10 |  | 0.0 | 6.0 | 15.5 | 10.0 | 6.0 | im | S |  |  | . |
| Ailsa Craig | 8.13 | 4.81 5.49 |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{\text {S }}$ | 10.0 7.0 | 17.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dundas.. | 7.37 | 5.49 | 4.15 | 3.44 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 18.0 |  |  |  | 04.5 |  |
| Hamilton | 8.48 | 5.05 | 2.15 | 3.08 | S | 8.8 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 |  | 43.8 | 22.74 |
| Little Curr |  | 9.23 | 3.71 | 3.99 | 3.5 |  | incl | in r | ain | 27.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Point Clar |  | 9.61 | 2.96 | 8.32 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 50.7 | 23.5 | 11.5 | 23.2 |  | 0.1 | 129.6 |  |
| Goderich | 5.95 | 4.92 | 0.76 | 4.32 | S | 0.6 | 38.0 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 |  |  | 70.1 | 22.74 |
| Seaforth |  | 4.30 | 0.11 |  | 0.0 | 17.0 | 22.9 | 3.2 | 11.0 |  | 30 |  |  |  |
| Parkhill | 7.92 | 4.85 | 0.63 | 4.45 | $0.0$ | 9.5 | 13.5 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 |  | 37.1 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 21.56 \\ 00 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Lucan... | 7.89 | 4.57 | 2.12 | 5.38 | $0.0$ | 12.0 | 38.0 | $11.5$ | 14.0 | 9.0 |  |  | 85.5 | $28.55$ |
| Stratford | 6.71 4.74 | 4.30 7.40 | 1.21 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 5.15 \\ & 4.07\end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{0.0}^{\text {S }}$ | 10.5 11.8 | 49.0 50.0 | 11.5 | 7.0 21.0 | 19.0 |  |  | 100.0 167.7 | 27.87 |
| Orillia.. | 4.33 | 5.87 | $\xrightarrow{R}$ | 4.07 4.90 | S | 16.5 | 50.0 | 47.0 | 12.5 | -8.3 | 6.0 |  | 1101.8 | $\stackrel{8}{2.58}$ |
| Collingwo | 3.47 | 3.70 |  |  | S | 30.0 |  | 8.8 |  |  | 11.0 |  |  |  |
| Stayner | 3.32 ' | , 4.15 |  | 4.67 | 0.0 | 270 | 68.0 |  |  | 20.0 | 16.0 |  |  |  |
| Barrie | 4.41 | 4.01 | R | 4.76 | 0.5 | 14.0 | 33.5 | 18.0 |  | 5.0 | 12.7 | S | 90.4 | 22.22 |
| Gravenhurst | 3.83 | 7.02 | 0.82 | 4.74 | 0.5 | 10.5 | 43.3 | 27.8 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 2.5 | S | 111.2 | 27.58 |
| N. G willimbur | $3 \cdot 30$ | 5.28 | 0.54 | 2.92 | S | 13.5 | 30.0 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 7.0 | S | 91.5 | 21.19 |
| Georgina. | 4.53 | 5.13 | 0.95 | 2.74 | S | 16.4 | 31.2 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 14.0 |  | 86.9 | 22.04 |
| Brampton | 4.47 | 3.98 | 1.60 | -3.93 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 10.5 | S |  | 38.0 | 17.78 |
| Thornhill.. | 5.76 | 4.56 |  |  | 0.0 | 6.0 | 22.0 | 8.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newmarket | 4.27 | 4.86 |  |  | 0.0 | 10.4 | 39.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto.. | 7.39 | 5.14 | 1.51 | 3.54 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 16.3 |  | 00 | 46.9 | 22.27 |
| Markham | 5.01 | 5.21 | 0.53 | 5.97 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 18.5 |  | 00 | 64.3 | 23.15 |
| Springfield |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Niagara. . | 8.65 | 5.13 | 0.98 | 2.39 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 3.5 | 10.5 | 0.9 |  |  | 29.9 | 20.14 |
| Oshawa. | 6.56 | 6.46 | 0.37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peterboro | ${ }_{6}^{6.56}$ | 6.16 | 0.75 | 14.91 | ${ }_{0}$ | 10.3 8.1 | 29.4 | 5.7 <br> 19.9 | 24.0 |  |  |  | 108.3 |  |
| Perth .. |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pembroke | 7.91 | 5.22 | 0.00 | 4.36 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 31,6 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 25.88 |
| Fitzroy Harbor | 7.82 | 5.10 | 0.46 | 3.17 | S | 4.3 | 23.3 | 11.0 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 12.8 |  | 84.5 |  |
| Brockville. |  |  | 1.84 | 3.98 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 33.5 | 11.0 | 15.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 84.3 |  |
| Ottawa................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cornwall Querec. | 2.95 | 1.47 | 0.06 | ,2.68 | S | 0.8 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 18.9 |  |  |  |  | 12.47 |
| Huntingdon ......,.... | 7.95 | 6.70 | 1.33 | 6.02 | S | 5.5 | 520.6 | 6.5 | 24.3 | 18.9 | 4.0 |  | 79.8 | 29.98 |
| Montreal....... . . . . . . . | 11.51 | 5.98 | 1.08 | 2.56 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 26.8 | 13.6 | 31.9 | 29.2 | 8.3 | 0.0 |  | 33.00 |
| Richmon |  |  | R | 3.80 | 0.0 | $7.5$ | 22.0 | 11.0 | 17.3 | 22.5 | 7.5 |  | 87.8 |  |
| Danville |  | 7.29 | 1.00 | 4.43 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 15.8 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 0.0 | $\begin{array}{r}743 \\ 105 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31.63 |
| Quebec... | 11.14 | 7.29 | R | 2.63 | 4. 0 | 9.5 | 29.5 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 14.0 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 105.7 56 | 31.63 |
| Murray Bay........... |  | 7.86 | 0.20 | $4{ }^{4} 4.48$ | 3.3 0.0 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 3.6 |  |  | 56.5 |  |
| Levis.......... |  |  | 0.44 | 3.71 |  |  | 21.2 | 9.0 | 35.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charlebourg. |  |  |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| River du Loup. |  |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cape Rozier... |  | 2.76 | 0.35 | 5.91 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 14.0 | 21.4 | 63.0 | 34.5 | 14.1 | 3.0 | 154.2 |  |
| Carleton ............... |  |  |  |  | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lotbinière . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Contributions to the Climatology of B．N．A． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table VII． <br> Number of days of rain in each Month and Year at the several Stations． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stations． | 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1872. |  |  |  |  | $\dot{8}$ |
|  | 坒 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3} \\ & \text { s. } \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 氐 } \\ & \text { 利 } \end{aligned}\right.$ | 售 |  |
| Ont Ario． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Windsor．． | 7 | 8 | $\stackrel{5}{7}$ | $\underset{4}{3}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 64 |
| 3 Woodstock | iis | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Plaitsville | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 |  | 1 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 60 |
| 5 Simacoe． |  |  |  | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 79 |
| 7 Glencoe | 10 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 0 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 65 |
| 8 W y yming |  | 8 |  | 5 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{10}^{9}$ Widder． | 10 | 11 | 7 | 9 | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | B |  |  |
| ${ }^{10}$ Alisa Drandas |  | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{3}$ | 1 | 3 |  |  |  | 66 |
| 12 Ingersoli | 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 2 | 8 | 11 | 60 |
| 18 Hanilton． | 7 | 7 | 9 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 83 |
| ${ }_{15}^{14}$ Little Curren |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | ${ }^{5}$ | － |  |  |  | 0 | 2 |  |  |
| 16 Goderich． | 12 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 2 |  | 3 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 82 |
| 17 Seaforth． |  |  | 3 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 3 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 Parkhill． | 32 | 7 | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | 4 | 3 |  | 4 |  |  | 9 | 58 |
| 19 Lucan．．． | 9 | 10 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 | 5. | 8 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | $\stackrel{6}{7}$ | 7 | 64 |
| 20 Stratford | ${ }_{10}^{9}$ | 9 | 8 | $\stackrel{8}{9}$ | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 5 7 | 3 <br> 4 <br> 4 |  | 3 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | 12 | 73 81 81 |
| 22 Ori lia．．． | 9 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 72 |
| 23 Collingwood | 12 | 6 | 5 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 9 |  |
| ${ }_{25}^{24}$ Stayner．．．．．． | ${ }^{1}$ | 9 | 7 | 10 | ${ }^{3}$ | 8 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | 49 |
| 25 Barrie．．．．．：． | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 <br> 5 <br> 5 | 2 1 1 | 0 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 0 | 5 | 13 | 78 |
| 27 N ．Jwillimbury | 6 | 2 | ， | 7 |  | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 48 |
| 28 Georgina． | 9 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 4 |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |  | 9 | 15 | 98 |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}^{29}$ Brempton | 10 | 5 3 | 7 | 7 | ${ }_{2}^{9}$ | 5 2 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | 5 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 71 |
| 31 Newmark | 15 |  | 5 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 6 |  |  |  |  | $15 \cdot$ |  |
| 32 Toronto | 13 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 4 |  | 5 | 2 | 9 | 14 | 102 |
| 33 Markham． |  |  | 5 | 9 | 11 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 70 |
| 34 35 Springfield Niagara．．． | 12 | ii | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 4 | ${ }_{2}$ | 2 | 3 |  | 12 | 90 |
| ${ }_{36}$ Oshawa．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |
| 37 Peterborou | 12 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | $\pm$ |  | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 71 |
| 38 Belleville．． | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 73 |
| 40 Pembroke | 12 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 10 ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| 41 Fitzroy Harbor | 11 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 14 | 94 |
| 42 Brockville 43 Ottawa．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 |  |
| 44 Cornwall． | 8 | 10 | 5 | $\stackrel{\square}{5}$ | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  | 15 | 59 |
| Quebic．${ }^{\text {Runtingdon }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Muntingdon | ${ }_{1}^{9}$ | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 14 | ${ }_{88}^{81}$ |
| Montreal． |  |  | $11$ | 7 | 12 | $\stackrel{6}{2}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ |  |  | 88 |
| Danville．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  | 13 |  |
| Quebec．．．．． | 17 | 21 | 14 |  |  | 3 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | 1 | 0 |  | 14 | 101 |
| Murray Bay |  |  | ． | 9 | 15 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| Chicuatiout．． |  |  |  | 9 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
| Charlebourg．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{9}$ |  |
| River du Loup |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{13}$ |  |
| Capt Rozior．．． Carlan．．．． Lotbiniere．．．． |  |  | ． |  |  | 4 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 12 |  |
| Letb Eniere．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 8 | 14 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| NRW BRUNSWICK． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St．\％hn． Bass River | 19 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 15 |  | 4 |  | 2 |  |  | 16 | 117 |
| Petersvlle | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 11 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | 2 5 |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{16}^{13}$ | 68 |
| Dorchester |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | 3 |  |  | 15 |  |
| McAdam＇s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Table VIII.

Number of days Rain in each Quarter, and the days of Snow in each Month.

| Stations. | Quarterly No. of Days Raip. |  |  |  | No. of Days Snow. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1871. |  |  | 1872 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H: } \\ & \text { EN } \\ & \text { EN } \end{aligned}$ |  | 宝 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { K } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { si } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { 世 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { si } \\ & \text { N్ } \\ & \text { § } \\ & \text { c } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{s}$ |  | Ė E Er |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Windsor . . | 20 | 11 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 33 |
| Stoney Point | 20 | 14 |  |  | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
| Woodstook | 28 | 25 | 11 | 29 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 71 |
| Plattsville | 16 | 19 | 5 | 20 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 47 |
| Simcoe. | 24 | 23 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 8 | 20 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 3 8 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 38 |
| Glencoe. | 19 | is | 8 | 16 | 0 | $\dot{2}$ | 15 4 | 13 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Wyrming |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Widuer. | 30 | 21 | 6 | $\ldots$ | 0 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 39 |
| Ailsa Craig | 28 | 16 |  |  | 1 | 4 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |
| $\frac{1}{5}$ undas... | 24 | 16 | 7 | 19 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 38 |
| Ingersoll. |  |  |  | 21 | 1 | $\because$ | 11 | 4 |  | 5 | 4 | 0 |  |
| Hamilton... | 23 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 1. | 20 | 5 | 0 | 54 |
| Little Current |  | 12 |  | 12 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 19 | 2 | 0 |  |
| Point Clark. |  | 34 | 10 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 3 | 2 | ${ }^{71}$ |
| Goderich | 30 | 21 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 63 |
| Seaforth |  | 2 | 5 |  | 0 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Parkill | :2 | 14 | 7 | 15 | $1)$ | 7 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 40 |
| Lucan. | 25 | 17 | $t$ | 15 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 37 |
| Stratford. | 29 | 19 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 8 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 60 |
| Kincardin | 28 | 24 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 73 |
| Orillia.. | 21 | 27 | 3 | 21 | 2 | 9 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 74 |
| Collingwood | 23 | 19 | . |  | 1 | 8 |  | 12 | , |  | 3 | 0 | .. |
| Stayner. | 20 | 16 | $\cdots$ | 12 | 0 | 6 | 13 |  | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 |  |
| Barie. | 30 | 20 | . 5 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 61 |
| Gravenhurst. | 28 | 27 | - 4 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 63 |
| N. Gwillimbury | 12 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 58 |
| Georgina. ...... | 30 | 34 | 10 | 24 | 1 | 9 | 22 | 12 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 78 |
| Brampton. | 22 | 21 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 12 | S | 12 | 4 | 0 | 55 |
| Thornhill. | 18 | 6 | . | $\cdots$ | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 |  | .. | $\cdots$ | , |  |
| Newmarket | 29 | 25 | 1 |  | 0 | 5 | 26 |  |  |  | 3 | 10 |  |
| Toronto. . | 32 | 31 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 12 | 20 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 75 |
| Markham | 15 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 10 | $\checkmark$ | 14 | 4 | 0 | 55 |
| Spi ingfield |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 7 |  | $\stackrel{2}{0}$ | 0 |  |
| Niagara... | 31 | 26 | 8 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 0 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Peter borough | 21 | $\ddot{33}$ | 8 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 65 |
| Belleville | 20 | 20 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 49 |
| Perth...... |  |  |  |  | 0 | 1 | 7 |  |  |  | 2 | 0 |  |
| Ptmbroke | 41 | 24 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 23 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 59 |
| Fitzroy Harbor | 38 | 28 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 48 |
| Brockville. |  | .. | 6 | 18 | 0 | 5 | $1 \pm$ | 6 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 45 |
| Cttawa ${ }_{\text {Cornwall }}$ | 23 | 14 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 5 <br> 5 | 0 | 47 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Huntingdon | 26 | 19 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 12 | . | 13 | 4 | 0 | 56 |
| Montreal | 42 | 23 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Richmond |  |  | 1 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 14 |  | 7 |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 0 | 67 |
| Danville | 52 | 25 | 6 | 18 |  |  | 14 | 9 9 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 0 | 59 |
| Quebec | $\cdots$ | 25 | 3 | 21 17 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 8 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 9 7 | 8 1 | 0 | 59 43 |
| Murray Bay. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 0 2 | 17 18 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 0 | $\cdots$ |
| Chicoutimi | $\cdots$ |  | . | . |  | $\cdots$ | . | . | . | . | .. | 0 | .. |
| Charlebourg.. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . | . | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |
| River du Loup. | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 4 0 |  |  | 6 |  | 6 | 6 | 2 | 37 |
| Cape Rozier.. | $\cdots$ | 6 | 4 | 14 | 0 2 |  | 3 | 6 | . | 6 | $\ldots$ | 2 |  |
| Carleinien ...... | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 | i |  | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | . |


| Contributions to the Climatology of B．N．A， 97 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table VIII．－（Continued．） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stations． | Quarterlv No．of Days Rain． |  |  |  | Number of Days Snow． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1871. |  |  | 1872. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { हैं } \\ & \text { §ु } \\ & \text { ฐु } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 安 | 家 | 遃 | 遃 | 发芯 | 碞 |  | 鸰 | － | \％ | － |
| New Brunswicic． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St．John．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 36 41 |  | 13 11 | 38 28 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 17 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 0 2 | $\stackrel{59}{67}$ |
| Petersville．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 22 | 4 | 19 |  | 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 |  |
| Dorchester．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 15 | 27 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 | ${ }^{2}$ | 12 | 3 | 2 | 35 |
| Fredericton．．．．．．．．．．．．． Mcadam Junction．．． | $\because$ | ．． | 11 | 26 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | 8 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 1 | 0 | ． |
| Nova Scotia． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarmouth ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 | 28 | 20 | 26 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 55 |
| Digby ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 22 | 25 | 14 | 21 | 13 | ${ }^{7}$ | 15 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 54 |
| Harifax ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 38 | ${ }_{31}^{25}$ | 19 | 25 | 13 0 | $\begin{array}{r}13 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | 8 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 55 |
|  | 31 | 31 21 | 19 | ${ }_{30}^{19}$ | 0 | 3 | 8 | 6 |  | ${ }^{12}$ | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 0 1 | 40 |
| Wolfvile．．．t．．．．．．．．．． |  | 30 | 17 | 21 |  | 4 | ii | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 10 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 49 |
| Pictou．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 37 | 33 | ${ }_{2} 17$ | ${ }_{2}^{25}$ | 2 | 5 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 7 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 51 |
| Glace Bay．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 43 42 4 | 42 | 22 <br> 24 | 30 32 | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 16 | 8 6 | 2 0 | $\stackrel{68}{75}$ |
| Sydney ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{32}$ | ${ }_{27}$ | $24$ | 32 | 0 | 3 | 13 | ． | ． |  |  |  |  |
| Truro．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ |  |  | 20 | ． |  |  | 8 | 8 | 12 |  | － | $\because$ |
| Seaforth ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | ${ }_{37}^{32}$ | 20 | 19 | 0 | 6 | 21 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 64 |
| Beaver Rank．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | 27 36 | 15 10 | ${ }_{33}^{19}$ | 0 | 1 | ${ }^{6} 10$ | － 5 | 遃 | $\stackrel{9}{15}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 0 | 26 43 |
| Shelburne ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots$ |  | $10$ | ${ }_{33}$ | ． | ．． | ．． | 2 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 1 |  |
| Mahone Bay．．．．．．．．．．．． | 41 | 38 | ii | 20 26 | $\ddot{0}$ | 12 | 14 | ${ }_{7} 9$ | 8 9 | $1+$ 16 | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 1 | $\ddot{6}$ |
| Manttoba． Winnipeg．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．． | ．． | 0 | 18 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 46 |
| British Columbia． Spence＇s Bridge．．．．．．．． | － |  |  | 13 |  |  | － | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | $\cdots$ |
| Newfounland． <br> St．Johns． <br> Harbor Grace．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | 45 | $\stackrel{33}{ }{ }^{-}$ | 32 40 | 2 | $\stackrel{6}{\cdot}$ | 7 | 10 | 111 | $\stackrel{22}{22}$ | 12 | 3 2 2 | 73 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Table X．

Differences of the Monthly Rainfall in Table $V$ ，from the average means derived from three or more years．The differences betng marked（ + ）or（ - ） according as the means in Table V，are greater or less than their respective standard of reference．

|  | ※。 | 187. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1872. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ع゙心 | 率 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \frac{8}{8} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \text { है } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { मi } \end{aligned}$ |  | \％ | 毞 | हू | 栻 |
| Windsor．． | 5 | in． | $\stackrel{i n .}{-0.72}$ | $\stackrel{i n}{-1.07}$ | $\stackrel{i n}{-0.37}$ | $\begin{array}{r} i n . \\ -1.13 \end{array}$ | $\stackrel{\text { in. }}{-0.92}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { in. } \\ -0.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{l n} . \\ &+1.38 \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[-0.75]{i n .}$ | ${ }_{-0.70}^{i n}$ | $\begin{array}{r} i n . \\ -0.50 \end{array}$ | $i n$ $-1.06$ |
| Simcoe． | 5 | ＋1．50 | －1．66 | －0．29 | $-1.22$ | －1．77 | $-1.89$ | $-1.22$ | －038 | $-1.07$ | －2．80 | －2．61 | －0．90 |
| Hamilton ．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | $-0.40$ | $-1.28$ | ＋1．54 | －2．23 | －1．29 | $+0.97$ | －1．11 | －0．99 | $-0.52$ | －2．02 | －0．69 | $-0.82$ |
| Toronto． | 31 | ＋0．37 | $-2.06$ | －0．23 | －2．51 | －1．24 | $-0.33$ | －0．74 | －1．01 | －0．54 | －0．92 | －1．53 | －1．32 |
| Stratford． | 8 | －1．34 | －1．35 | －1．19 | －1．60 | $-1.40$ | $-0.73$ | $-0.65$ | $-0.58$ | $-0.07$ | $-1.30$ | $-0.26$ | ＋0．15 |
| Goderich． | 6 | －1．55 | －1．28 | $\rightarrow 0.89$ | －0．06 | －1．89 | ＋0．06 | －0．50 | $-0.80$ | ＋0．15 | －1．64 | －0．35 | ＋0．42 |
| Belleville． | 6 | $+3.59$ | $-0.78$ | －0．49 | $-2.32$ | $-0.88$ | ＋0．04 | $-0.74$ | －1．19 | －0．08 | －1．51 | －0．98 | ＋0．73 |
| Peterborough．．．．． | 5 | $-0.32$ | ＋0．23 | －0．64 | $-0.70$ | －0．29 | $+0.51$ | －0．06 | $-0.77$ | $-0.07$ | －1．12 | －1．89 | ＋1．05 |
| Barrie．． | 6 | $-0.72$ | －2．16 | $-0.76$ | $-0.57$ | －1．31 | $-0.49$ | －0．73 | $-0.01$ | $-0.21$ | －1．31 | －0．52 | ＋1．36 |
| Cornwall． | 3 | $-0.44$ | －0．80 | －0．85 | $-2.86$ | －1．52 | $-1.45$ | －0．01 | 0.00 | －0．83 | －0．31 | －2．21 | －1．86 |
| Pembroke ．．．．．．．．．．． | 5 | －0．03 | $+1.86$ | －0．93 | $-1.70$ | －1．07 | ＋1．25 | ＋0．20 | $-0.17$ | －0 17 | －0．67 | －1．46 | ＋2．35 |
| Montreal． | 10 | $-0.96$ | $+3.50$ | －0．36 | －2．42 | $-0.50$ | $-0.96$ | $-0.53$ | $-0.06$ | $-0.36$ | －1．44 | $-0.70$ | $-1.26$ |
| Quebec．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4 | $-0.72$ | $+0.62$ | ＋0．94 | $-1.84$ | ＋2．84 | －0．31 | $-0.00$ | －0．31 | 0.00 | －0．62 | －0．11 | $+1.01$ |
| St．John． | 11 | ＋1．05 | ＋0．38 | ＋0．83 | $-1.12$ | $-1.29$ | $-2.52$ | －0．17 | ＋1．03 | $-2.27$ | $-0.83$ | $-0.70$ | $+3.70$ |
| Halifax． | 9 | ＋0．05 | ＋1．06 | $+0.43$ | ＋0．87 | －0．55 | －1．30 | －1．63 | $-1.20$ | $-1.10$ | $-2.39$ | －0．37 | ＋0．30 |

## Table XI．

Shewing the excess or deficieney of rain in the several months of the year ending 31st May，1872，as compared with that of the year ending 31st May， 1871.

| Districts． | 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1872. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | § | 5 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {. } \\ & \text {.0. } \\ & \text { O} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 发 } \\ & \text { E. } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 寅 | ？ | 第 | 管 | － |
| W\＆S W Dist | ＋0．16 | －4．50 | －1．58 | －1．10 | －2．97 | ＋ 0.50 | －0．36 | －0．12 | ＋0．57 | －2．96 | －0． 58 |  |
| N\＆NW | －1．45 | －4．92 | ．1．08 | －0．88 | －3．35 | ＋0．77 | －1．26 | $-0.49$ | ＋0．32 | －1．51 | －1．00 |  |
| Central | －3．30 | －1．59 | －0．32 | －3．67 | －1．70 | ＋1．24 | －1．48 | $-0.3$ | ＋0．44 |  | $-1.43$ | 17 |
| NE\＆E＂ | $+0.22$ | －0．04 | －0．17 | －1．41 | －3．11 | ＋r．44 | －0．01 | －0．56 | $-0.13$ | －170 | －2．26 |  |
| Untario．．． | ${ }^{-0.88}$ | － 8.45 | $-0.98$ | $-1.39$ | $-2.96$ |  | －0．38 | －0．47 | ＋0．32 | －2．31 | －1．30 | ＋1．21 |
| Quebeo． | $-2.29$ | ＋1．45 | ＋0．32 | ＋1．05 | － 0.56 | －0．74 | ${ }^{-0.12}$ | $-0.91$ | －0 15 | －2．27 | －0．99 | ＋1．68 |
| N，Brunsw＇k． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －1．78 | ＋2 47 |
| N．Scotia．．．．． | ＋0．50 | ＋0．35 | ＋1．14 | －0．82 | －0．85 | －3．73 | $\left.\right\|^{-2.93}$ | ＋0．07 | －0．41 | －2．08 | －0．37 | ＋2．59 |

## Table XII．

Rainfall and No．of days of Rain in each quarter，with the depth of Snow and No．of days of Snow in each Month，for the


See Note to Table IX．

Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Toronto, for the year 1871, from the records of the Magnetic Observatory.



AbSTRACT of Meteorological Observations at Quebec, in 1871, by Capt. Asilf, R. N. F.R.S.

Abstract of Meteorologioal Observations at Halifax, N. E., in 1871, by F. Aulison, Esq., m. A.


1

|  |  | 边 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | 戈 | E̊ | - |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 80 } \\ & \text { S } \\ & \text { © } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| 16.66 | 19.6 | 31.90 | 36.76 | 44.75 | 54.28 | 60.27 | 59.87 | 53.66 | 47.80 | 30.30 | 20.47 | 39.71 |
| 43.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 53.0 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 82.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 67.0 | 46.0 | 45.0 | 82.0 |
| -21.0 | -14.0 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 34.0 | 43.0 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 39.9 | 29.0 | 0.0 | -13.0 | $-21.0$ |
| 64.0 | 55.0 | 29.0 | 33.0 | 39.0 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 46.0 | 58.0 | 108.0 |
| 22.4 | 24.9 | 35.9 | 42.3 | 50.5 | 613 | 67.5 | 65.8 | 60.1 | 52.7 | 35.4 | . 27.7 | 108.0 |
| 9.0 | 13.6 | 27.2 | 32.3 | 40.2 . | 49.4 | 55.2 | 56.2 | 48.4 | 43.4 | 28.6 | 11.7 |  |
| 12.5 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 16.0 | 11.37 |
| 30.117 | 29.891 | 29.823 | 29.865 | 29.869 | 29.867 | 29.932 | 29.948 | 30.019 | 29.977 | 29.783 | 29.909 | 29.917 |
| 30.740 | 30.504 | 30.400 | 30.344 | 30.367 | 30.122 | 30.293 | 30.395 | 30.400 | 30.510 | 30.468 | 30.686 | 30.740 |
| 29.314 | 29.222 | 29.210 | 29400 | 29.200 | 29.394 | 29.550 | 29.544 | 29.632 | 29.153 | 29.120 | 29.248 | 29.120 |
| 1.396 | 1.182 | 1.190 | 0.944 | 1.167 | 0.728 | 0.743 | 0.851 | 0.768 | 1.357 | 1.348 | 1.458 | 1.620 |
| 6.7 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 59 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.5 |
| 2.150 | 1.800 | 2.450 | 3.850 | 3.345 | 4.050 | 3.810 | 4.730 | 3.245 | 5.965 | 2.805 | 2.500 | 40.700 |
| 17.8 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.2 | 5.7 | 19.8 | 64.4 |
| 14 | 8 | 10 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 5 | 17 | 60 |
| 13 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 199 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 39 |

On the 31st December, 1871, the number of Active. Volunteer Mlitia enrolled in the Dominion, was :

| Nova Scotia | 4,471 |
| :---: | :---: |
| New Brunswick. | 2,864 |
| Quebec | 14,506 |
| Ontario. | 21,453 |
| Manitoba. | 943 |
| Total. | 44,236 |

Of this number 34,414 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 16 days continuous drill. Among them were 10 batteries, with 42 field guns. The Reserve Militia, at the same time, numbered:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nova Scotia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80,345 } \\
& \text { New Brunswick............... } 59,923 \\
& \text { Quebec. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 222,854 \\
& \text { Ontario............................. . } 330,886 \\
& \text { Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 694,008 }
\end{aligned}
$$

This shows an increase, in two years, of 37,942 , and gives a total available force for the defence of the Dominion, of nearly $700,000 \mathrm{men}$; of young unmarried men, between 18 and 30 , there are 222,000 . The Adjutant General reports that in some of the rural Battalions of the Active Militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Gruards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the Backwoodsmen of Canada. Since the commencement of the year 1872,4 new troops of cavalry, 1 of Engineers, 2 battalions of Infantry, and 3 Independent Companies, have been gazetted, and offers to raise corps are constantly being received. It was found, from the experience of the annual diill, that in a few hours, Brigades of from 2,000 to 5,000 men could be concentrated anywhere, and, if circumstances should require, $30,000 \mathrm{men}$, with 30 field guns, could be concentrated almost anywhere on the southern frontier of Ontario or Quebec in a very short time, without drawing a single man from the other Provinces. Brltish Columbia has been added to the military district of the Dominion, but the enrolment has not yet been completed.

Dominion Militia Artillery Corps have replaced the Imperial Troops at Kingston and Quebec, and the fortifications and armament at Quebec have been handed over to the Dominion Government. The new forts
at "Point Levis" are not yet armed, but the Imperial Government have given notice that guns of a powerful description, suited to modern warfare, will be mounted on them. At Quebec there are 187 guns mounted, 85 at Kingston and 9 at Toronto, and many of these are powerful and of considerable calibre. Purchases were made in England for the use of the Militia, of 13,000 tunics, 10,500 trousers, 7,000 forage caps, and 7,500 great coats, of 50 marquee tents, 17 by 35 feet, and 500 circular linen tents, and various materials for their repairs, of 10,000 havresacks, and 1,000 nosebags, 1,001 pairs hunting spurs, 500 sets of sadतlery, 500 cavalry swords, 2,500 carbines, 150,000 rounds of ball, and 75,000 rounds of blank ammunition for the same and a battery of 49 -pounder muzzle loading field guns, with carriages and waggons complete, and 109 -pounder muzzle loading rifled guns, without carriages, with a supply of ammunition. The Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec comprise about 300 ofticers and men. Great eagerness has been displayed by both officers and men of the militia to attend them. On the 1st of February, 1872, there were 189 cadets attending the different Infantry Schools. Since their first formation in $1864,6,235$ have passed these schools. Much just pride is felt by the Militia Department in the expedition to Manitoba of 1871, of which mention was made in the Year Book of last year. In a little more than a week from the date of the order to organize the expedition, 275 men , fully equipped, with an ample supply of winter clothing, much of which had to be manufactured, and forwarded from distant points, with a supply of provisions for 30 days, and a further supply for six months collected, ready for any emergency, sailed from Collingwood, and in four weeks. notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and the severity of the weather, (the wivter having set in unusually early), and the great hardships and difficulties of the road, they were in Fort Garry, a distance of 1,003 miles, completely equipped and ready fur service. Only two men were ill when they reached their destination, though "rain, snow, "intense cold, and violent gales alternated "in rapid succession." As this force, though small in number, was drawn from the military districts of Ontario and Quebec, it may be taken as a fair test of the average hardihood and determination of the Canadian Volunteers.

## Clamadian gacific dailway.

In the Year Book of 1872 (p. 49) some account was ziven of the Union and Central Pacific Railway, which has been for some time in actual and profitable operation, between Omaha and Sacramento, and the progress which had been made with the Northern Pacific. The enormous altitudes traversed by the former were shown; together with the calculations put forth by the financial agents of the latter, to prove that a line from tre head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound would be profitable.

We have now before us the progress report of the Exploratory Survey of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIIWAY, under Mr. Sandford Fleming, the Engineer in Chief, of which
we purpose to give an analysis, in view of the immense importance of that great work not only to the Dominion, but to the Empire at large.

A summary of the Act of Parliament under which this work is to be constructed, is given under the head of Legistation (which see elsewhere in this volume of the Year Book, but it may be repeated here.) Its main features are that the work is to be given to a Company or Companjes to construct. The Dominion makes a land grant of $50,000,000$ acres, and a cash grant, in aid, of $\$ 30,000,000$, to be paid as the work proceeds. There can be little doubt that the means thus voted are amply sufficient to build the
railway, In fact they will probably leave a considerable profit on the construction the cost of which is roundly estimated to be $\$ 100,000,000$. The ground on which this as sertion is made is the comparatively high prices at which lands, given in aid of railways, in the United States, have been sold. The following is a statement of prices of a number of these:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Grand Rapids and Indiana ....... } \$ 1898 \\
& \text { Burlington and Missouri. . } \\
& 1170
\end{aligned}
$$

The average price of these lands is $\$ 7.04$per acre; and it must be remarked that alarge portion of all these western landsborder on the great American desert whichcommences west of the $100^{\circ}$ of W. Long.;which stretches from the Canadian Terri-tory, and runs for thousands of miles southto the plains of Mexico, where the tropicalrains are met; they are, therefore, compara-tively worthless. The lands which are to begiven to the Canadian Pacific Railway, onthe other hand are well watered and amongthe best in the world-if not the absolutelybest wheat growing lands in the world.With the progress of settlement they must,therefore, sell at a high price; and thisimplies large profit to the undertaking. Inappraising the value of the land grant of$50,000,000$ acres to the U. S. Northern PacificRallway, the financial agents of that un-dertaking make the following stavement:
"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 Kinsas "Praciflc Road forced off its lands, while it "ran through and stopped in a wilderness of "buffalo grass the proceeds would be over " $\$ 165,000,000$. If nursed and sold on Judfcious "credits, as were the lands of the Illinois "Central, the proceeds would be, on the "basis of that road"s sales, $\$ 550,000,000$ ! If "sold at the average price of the Minnesota "School Lands, the proceeds would be " $\$ 350,000,000$. The elements for appraising " the market value of the Northern Pacitic "Land Grant sufficiently exist to make it "absolutely certain that it can be sold for a "sum much greater thaw the cost of con"structing and equipping the road."
There would not be any exaggeration in thim calculation, ir it were not for the discurbing element of aridity west of the $100^{\circ}$. But in the case of the lands of the Canadian Paelific Railway the combination of favorable climatic, agricultural and commercial conditions, affords reasonable calculations of the highest success and almost unlimited development.

If we take the valuation of the lands set apart for the Canadian Pacific at the Govt. price of only $\$ 1$ per acre, they will give $\$ 50,-$ 000,000 . But they are really worth much more than the U. S. lands of which we have above given quotation of prices. Say however that lands and grant together amount to $\$ 100,000,000$; the proposed Railway being 2450 miles in length, this would give $\$ 40,812$ per mile for its construction; a sum which we believe will leave a large profit on that work, seeing the nature of the country the road is pass through. We have then the fact that the Govt. grants are alone more than sufficient to build the road.

A question of vital importance in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Rallway is that of

## ALTITUDES,

to be overcome in traversing the continent. On this point we refer to the Proflle, taken from the report of Mr. Sandford Fleming, which is printed elsewhere (facing the title page) in this volume of the Year Book. A glance at this will show the immense physical advantages for railway construction, which the route across the continent through Canadian territory possesses over that which is now actually in operation in the United States. The following are altitudes, taken from the Profile, over which the railways in the U. S. territory traverse, proceeding west from Omaha:

## Feet above

the level of the Sea.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sherman Summit, Bleal | M Hills....... . 8342 |
| Laramie. | 7175 |
| Bridgers Pass Rocky Mo | ountains.... 7534 |
| Green River. | 6092 |
| Wasatch Summ | 7500 |
| Ogden City, | 4320 |
| Promontary | 4943 |
| North Point Salt Lake | 4290 |
| Humbolt Hills. | 5650 |
| Humbolt Lake. | 4047 |
| Summit Sierra Nevada. | 7044 |

The altitudes to be surmounted by the Canadian Pacific, taken from the same source, are as follows:-

Feet above the level of the Sea,
Long Lake . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1300
Lake Nipigon............................................ 1250
Height of land between Lake Nipi-

Height of land between Lake Nipigon and Fort Garry. .............. . 1500
Fort Garry. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 640
Jasper House. ............................. . . . . 3372
Yellow Head Pass..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3760
Tete Jaune Cache. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2560
Albredo Lake. ............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2835
Kampoops . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 810
Lytton . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 700
Hope........................................ 150
Nothing can be more conclusive than a compas ison between these two flgures. But the dynamic and physical difficulties implied in hauling heavy trains over great altitudes are not alone to be surmounted. The climatic influences connected with them are scarcely a less important consideration. Proportion of altitude implles proportion of severity of weather and fall of snow. The works found necessary to protect from snow falls on the U.S. Railway are stupendous; and yet, the traffic was often impeded, for days, froth snow blockade last winter. Everywhere along the Canadian line there is reason to belleve the fall of snow will be very light.

## DISTANCES.

We next come to the question of distances. In relation to these as compared with the United States the Canadian route is again greatly favoured, as will appear from the following statement; taken from Mr. Fleming's Report:-


San Francisco to Montreal. - Union Pacific, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk Railway......................
New Westminster to Montreal.-Canadian Pacific, Montreal and Ottawa

Difference in favour of Canadian
Route

521

San Francisco to Boston.-Union $\mathrm{Pa}-$ cific, Michigan Central, New York Central, to Troy, Troy to Boston...

3,422 New Westminster to Boston.-Canadian Pacific, Ottawa to Montreal, Montreal to Boston.

3,087

## Difference in favour of Canadian Route <br> 335

San Francisco to Portland.-Union Pa
cific, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk
Ralway

Westminster to Porlland.-Canadian Pacific, Ottawa \& Montreal, Grand Trunk Railway

Difference in favour of Canadian Route.

## COMPARATIVE DISTANCES,

The following if a statement of comparative distances between Montreal and Toronto and Fort Garry:


## COMPARATIVE DISTANCES.-(Continued.)

| Names of Places between Montreal, Toronto and Fort Garry. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Dis } \\ & \text { tance } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Miles | Miles |
| Toronto to Bracebridge (via Northern and Toronto and Nipissing Railway) | Rail. | 130 |  |
| Bracebridge to Mattawa................... | do | 80 |  |
| Mattawa to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific) | do | 900 |  |
| Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge and Mattawa) |  |  | 110 |
| Toronto to Bracebridge. | Rail. | 130 |  |
| Bracebridge to Sault Ste. Mar |  | 280 |  |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Nipigon................ | Water. | 260 |  |
| Nipigon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific) | Rail. | 440 |  |
| Toronto to Fort Garry (via Bracebridge, Sault and Nipigon) |  |  | 1110 |
| Toronto to Bracebridge. | Rall. | 130 |  |
| Bracebridge to Sault Ste. M | do |  |  |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Duluth | R or W | 400 |  |
| Duluth to Moorhead. | Rail. | 243 |  |
| Moorhead to Fort Garry | do | 237 |  |
| Toronto to PFort Garry (via Bracebridge, Sault, Duluth and Moorhead) |  |  |  |
| Toronto to Chicago | Rail. | 512 |  |
| Chicago to St. Paul | do | 491 |  |
| St. Paul to Breckenridg | do | 217 |  |
| Breckenridge to Fort Garry. |  | 287 |  |
| Toronto to Fort Garry (via Chicago and St. Paul) |  |  | 1507 |
| Toronto to Collingwood | Rail. |  |  |
| Collingwood to Nipigon | Water. | 540 |  |
| Nipligon to Fort Garry (Canadian Pacific). | Rail. | 440 |  |
| Toronto to Fort Garry (via Collingwood and Nipigon and Canadian Pacific) |  |  | 1074 |
| Toronto to Collingwood | Rail. |  |  |
| Collingwood to Duluth | Water. | 243 |  |
| Duluth to Moorhead |  | 237 |  |
| Moornead to Fort Garry | do |  | 1274 |
| Toronto to Fort Garry (via Collingwood, Duluth and Moorhead). |  |  |  |
| Fort Garry to;Duluth (Rallway made or projected |  | 480 |  |
| Fort Garry to Nipigon (Canadian Pacific, Main Line and Branch). |  | 440 |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Note,-Where ever Fort Garry is mentioned in the above distances, the lower Fort Garry or Stone Fort is the place meant; this being found the most eligible point for crossing Red River.

As having an interesting relation to this comparative statement we find the following note in the report from which we have noted:
The distance from Japan, China or the Assatic Coast generally, to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific than by the Union Pacific Railway. In reference to this point Professor Maury, U. S., writes: "The trade-winds place "/ Vancouver's Island on the way side of the "road from China and Japan to San Fran"cisco so completely that a trading vessel "under canvas to the latter place would "take the same route as it she was bound for "Vancouver's Island-so that all return "cargoes would naturally come there in " order to sa7e two or three weelis, besides
"risks and expenses." It must, however, be clearly understood that this advantage equivalent to the distance between Vancouver Island and San Francisco, viz., about 100 miles, is independent of and in addition to the saving of direct distance, by the Can-
adian route, given above.
adian route, given above.

## Laltudes and Longttudes.

| New York | $\{$ Lat. | $40^{\circ}-42^{\prime}-42^{\prime \prime}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M | Lon. | 74 45 $=36-17$ |
|  |  | $73-58-30$ |
| San Francisco | Lon. | $122-30-42$ |
| New Westminster | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Lat. } \\ \text { Lon. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49-13-00 \\ & 122-54-30 \end{aligned}$ |


| APPROXIMATE DISTANCES. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Intermediate distonces. |  | [ |
|  | Miles | Miles | Miles |
|  | 580 |  |  |
|  | 320 | 400 |  |
| Niplgon branch ...................................................... | 120 |  |  |
| Fort Garry to Jasper House. <br> sper House to Yellow Head Pass. |  | 1000 |  |
| Yellow Head Pass to Tete Jaune Cache. | 60 |  |  |
|  |  | 100 |  |
|  |  | 2000 |  |
|  |  | 450 |  |
| Mattawa to New Westminster. <br> Mattawa to Tête Jaune Cache (as above). <br> Tete Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet, via North Thompson and Lac la Hache |  |  | 2450 |
|  |  | 2000 |  |
|  |  | 450 |  |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet....................... .................... |  |  | 2450 |
| Mattawa to Tete Jaune Cache (as above). <br> Tete Jaune Cache to Bute Inlet, via North Fraser River and Forts George and Chilcotin.. |  | $\begin{array}{r}2000 \\ 450 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet.............. ................................. |  |  | 2450 |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet (as above). |  | 2450 |  |
| Bute Inlet to Alberni Canal (Barclay Sound) |  | 150 |  |
| Mattawa to Alberni Canal. |  |  | 2600 |
| Mattawa to Bute Inlet (as above)............. Bute Inlet to Victoria (Esquimault Harbor) |  | 2450 |  |
| Bute Inlet to Vietoria (Esquimault Harbor) |  | 250 |  |
| Mattawa to Victoria |  |  | 2700 |
| Mattawa to Tete Jaune Cache (as above). Tete Jaune Cache to Port Essington, via |  | 2000 500 |  |
| Mattewa to Port Essington. |  |  | 2500 |

## EXPLORATORY SURVEY.

The following statements are taken from Mr. Fleming's Report :-
" A point near the River Ottawa, opposite Lake Nipissing was selected as the eastern end of the Survey, this point, named ' Mattawa,' is common to and easily connected witin the Railways, built and projected, in Ontario and Quebec.
"The Terminus on the Pacific coast is still au open question; its selection will probably be governed to a considerable extent, by the comparative facilities for Railway construction presented by various projected routes through British Columbia.
"It was found that the general direction of the Railway Line would be governed, by certain important physical features at various points through the country to be traversed.
"Prominently among these may be men-
tioned: lst. the very rugged country along the shores of, and for some distance back of Lakes Huron and Superior; 2nd. Lake Nepigon; 3rd. Lake of the Woods; 4th. Lake Manitoba; 5th. the Rocky Mountains; and lastly the Gold, Selkirk and Cascade ranges of mountains in British Columbia.
"The leading features of the country naturally divide the survey into three great divisions.
"Frirst.-From Mattawa to Fort Garry.
"Second.-From Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountains.
"Third.-From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast;
It will be convenient to refer to the subject under these separate heads.

MATTAWA TO FORT GARRY.
" Very little information could be obtained
respecting a great extent of the country between Mattawa and FortGarry. It had scarcely been penetrated more than a few miles back of the River Ottawa and the Lakes Huron and Superior, except on the canoe routes which lead to the outlying posts of the Hudson Bay Company, Along the chain of Laikes extending from Fort William to Manitoba, however, its character was better understood.
"What was really known of this country, particularly that long stretch between the Otta wa and the northern benu of Lake Superior, indicated that it was not favorable for Railway construction. Along the coast of of Lake Superior, the ground was reported most impracticable and forbidding.
"It was deemed advisable therefore in projecting a chain of surveys, to make the atiemptof piercing through the interior at a considerable distance back from the Lake, in the hope of finding ground free from those serious obtacles which presented themselves orror near the coast.
"It was at the same time considered important to make the attempt of finding a practicable line which would touch the navigable waters of Lake Superior, at the nearest point to Fort Garry, viz :-At Neplgon, or Thunder Bay.
"A branch survey was authorized from the Nipissing District to Sault Ste. Marie, to connect with lines projected south of Lake Superior, and with steam boat navigation to Nepigon, or Thunder Bay.
"To obtain as much information as posslble within the year, an expedition was also sent northerly to James' Bay.
"The last named expedition ascended to the head waters of the river Ottawa, and Northerly by the river Abbitibbe to Moose Factory, returning by Moose River and Michipicoten River to Lake Superior.
fort garry to the rocigy mountains.
" The country west of Fort Garry, consisting, tor the most part, of open prairies, and being characterized, even up to the base of the Rocky Mountains, by physical and engineering features, remarkable for their simplicity ; a continuous instrumental survey was not for the present deemed necessary.
"A careful examination of all the information obtainable, showed, however, that, as a general rule, the rivers of the plains west of Fort Garry, flow in deeply eroded beds of great width, suggestive of Bridging on a gigantic scale.
"It was found, chiefly from the reports of the Palliser expediticn, that the great troughs or valleys through which the streams flow, range over a wide extent of country, from 150 io 300 feet and even 400 feet in depth under the level plateauon each side; these great river troughs are at the same time repor ted, not unfrequently to be about a mile and a mile and three quarters in width.
"It appeared, therefore, of the utmost importance to examine further into this subject with the view of finding a route for the railway through the central plains as direct as possible, avoiding as far as practicable, the obstacles referred to, or overcoming them at the least difficult points.
"A double expedition was organized to proceed by different routes, between Fort FortGarry and the two most eligible passes
through the Rocky Mountains, viz: The Howse Pass and the Yellow Head Pass.

## the rociy mountains to the pacific.

-" Within the Province of British Columbia other most serious obstacles to Railway construction in any desired durection presented themselves, and the selection not only of one of these Passes, but also of a Terminal point on the Pacific Coast, seemed to depend on the success which might attend any attempt to discover the most practicable line for a railway across the interior of the Province.
"The survey in the British Columbia was divided into Districts, one between Howse Pass and Shuswap Lake, a second between Shuswap Lake and the Straits of Georgia by the Lower Fraser River, a third between Yellow Head Pass and the Upper Fraser River through the Cariboo country.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF STAFF.
"The total number of Engineers, Surveyors, Levellers and assistants employed, together with axemen, boatmen, packers, \&c., would not be far short of eight hundred.
"The first detachment left by the River Ottawa for the interior on the 10th of June. Those tor the region north of Lake Superion left Colling wood on the 20th June. In British Columbia, a portion of the staff left Victoria for the Mountrins on the 20th of July.
progress of the survey.
"It has been found impossible to maintain regular communtcation with many of the parties engaged on the survey during the winter, but judging from the Progress Reports last received, the undersigned feels confident in stating that the surveys projected in June last between Mattawa on the Ottawa and Nepigon Bay on Lake Superior are now, with one exception, completed, and that only two breaks in the survey exist between Nepigon Bay and Fort Garry.
"No serious engineering difficulty has been met with in passing from the Valley of the Ottawa to the country north of Lake Superior; it is impossible, however, 10 speak favorably of the country embracing over one hundred miles easterly from the River Nepigon. This section is excessively rough and mountainous, and the survey made through it, did not result in findiug a practicable line for the Railway.
"West, from Nepigon River to Fort Garry, plthough, two Divisions of the Survey are incomplete, enough is now known of the country to warrant the belief that it will admit of a practicable line with favourable grades for the greater part of the distance.
"Explorations are now being made with the view of ascertaining how far it may he practicable to avoid the very seriots difficulties referred to (on Divisions $G$ and $H$, by running the Rail way Line further in the interior; it has already been fornd that the rocky and broken country, which presents itself on the shoreof Lake Superior, changes very monch at a distance of 50 or 60 miles to the north, and from what has been lcarned it is thought that a perfectly practicable Line will be discovered by the north side on Lake Nepigon. Detinite informatiou on this point cannot be received before navigation opens between Collingwood and Lake Superior, when the parties engaged on the expio-
ration are expected to return, but the Line drawn on the map by the north side of Lake Nepigon shows the general direction in which from the very latest information received, a practicable and favorable line may be confidently expected.
"The survey and exploration made from Sault Ste. Marie easterly along the northern shore of the Georgian Bay towards Lake Nipissing, establish the fact that a good line can be had with very favorable grades.
"The expedition to James Bay had no difficulty in passing from the river Ottawa northerly to the tide water at the mouth of the Abbitibbe, and in returning to Lake Superior by Moose River.
"The expedition sent out to examine several projected routes across the Plains west of Fort Garry, and extending up to the Howse Pass on the one hand, and the Yellow Head Pass on the other, have returned after accomplishing the service satisfactorily.

## ACROSS THE PRAIRIE:

"The information thus derived shows that on some of the routes, the cost of carrying the Railway across the River Valleys would be very great, but that a comparatively favourable rout? in this respect as well as in others, may be had by a line drawn from a crossing of the Red River, no th of Fort Garry by Dauphin Lake, Swan River, the elbow of the North Saskatchewan, tattle River, Beaver Lake, and chence via the Jasper House to the Yellow Head Pass. On some other ronte it was found that the great rivers fiowed in troughs, enormously deap and wide; but the line drawn appears from all the information oblained to involve the least amount of bridging, while at the same time it passes through or near the most available country for settlement; the South Saskatchewan can be crossed on this line by a bridge, 1,440 feet long, not exceeding sixty feet in height above water level, and about 70 feet above the bed of the river at the deepest point. There will probably be even less diliiculty in spanning the North Saskatchewau, and as these are the largest rivers to be crossed on the line laid down, the comparatively favorable points for crossing thern, which have been found, is considered extremely forcunate, considering the general features of the great water channels in this wide extent of country.

## the gate of the rocey mountains.

"With regard to the survey between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast although a great deal still remains to be done, material progress has undoubtly been made.
" A very favorable line for a railway has been found through the Gold Range by the Eayle Pass, extending from Little Dalles on the Columbia to Great Shuswap Lake, and an instrumental survey has been completed from the foot of the last named lake to Hope on the Lower Fraser River. The general engineering features of the approaches to Howse Pass, have also been ascertained.
"The surveying expedition which left Victoria on the 20 th July to find a moderlately direct line from Quesnel Mouth, through the Cariboo county to 'rete Jaune Cache, has failed in its object. The lowest pass discovered through the Selkirk range, although about 1000 feet lower than the
mountains adjoining is reported to be at such an elevation, that the ground falls on the one side 1600 feet in five miles and on the other 2300 feet in about six miles, thus proving the pass impracticable for a railway, unless with a tunnel at an enormous cost.
"A favorable pass from the North Fraser River in the neizhborhood of Tete Jaune Cache, to the north branch of the Thompson River has been tound.
" According to the information received, this will admit, of a line being constructed from Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops, with grades not exceeding 50 feet per mile.
"The fortunate discovery of a practicable line with grades so favorable, between Kamloops and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, via the North Thompson and the Yellow Head Pass, together with information received from the expedition, which examined the country on the eastern slope of the mountains, led to the abandonment of all farther work on the survey via Howse Pass.
"Kamloops is an inportant point on the line which was being surveyed from New Westminster through the Eagle Pass to Howse Pass. The distance from Kamloops to a common point near Edmonston House, is not greater by the North Thompson and Yellow Head Pass, than it is by Eagle and Howse Pass, while all information goes to show that a very much better and less costly line can be had by the former than by the latter route.
"Finding that the Kamloops could be easier reached from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains by the Yellow Head than by the Howse Pass, there was no longer any object in continuing operations east of Kamloops on the latter route.
"This led to the adoption by the Government on the 2nd inst., of the Yellow Head Pass as the gate to British Columbia from the east.
"The adoption of the Yellow Head Pass has greatly simplified the survey, and now the efforts of the whole staff in British Columbia, are concentrated on lines leading to one common point, viz: Tête Jaune Cache, in about longitude $120^{\circ}$ and lattitude $53^{\circ}$. It being impossible to reach the Pass selected through the Rocky Mountains from the west, without first touching the River Fraser at this point.

## THE RAILWAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

.i The next important consideration is the establishment of the railway route from Tete Jaune Cache, to the Pacific Coast.
"It has already been mentioned that there will be no dificulty in building a railway with very favorable grades from Tete Jaune Cache to Kamloops. From Kamloops a survey has been made to Burrards Inlet (the harbour of New Westminster) except about 70 miles on the extreme western end of the line, and on the latter section no serious difficulties are believed to exist. This survey shows that a practicable line with favorable grades may be had, although the cost, particularly along the canons of the Lower Fraser River, will be considerably above the average.
"The Harbour of Eisquimault, near Victoria on Vancouver's Island, is strongly advocated by some as the point where railway should terminate. To reach Esquimault without break, it will be necessay to bridge the Straits of Georgia in the neighborhood of

Valdes Island where the channel is narrowest, and the question of building can only be settled by careful survey.
"Assuming that it may be found practicable to form a bridge connection bettween Vancouver's Island and the mainland, the paysical formation of the country will'render it necessary to carry the line along by Bute Inlet. It is important, therefore, to ascertain how Bute Inlet can be easiest reached from Tête Jaune Cache.
"Although the attempt made last jear to find a short line across the Cariboo country in the required direction proved unsuccessful, all farther eriouts have not been abandoned. The work of exploration has been carried on during the winter and a diligent search will be contioued wherever success is at all possible. Some hopes are entertained that a line may be found rom the North Thompson across the Selkitk Range to the Quesnel Lakes and thence via Quesnel mouth to Bute Inlet, but should this fail, a careful examination will be made about fifty miles tarther to the south on a line projected throngh Horse Lake and Lake La Hache. should all these explorations prove failures, it is confidently believed that it will be quite possible to reach Bute Inlet by a practicable line from Téte Jaune Cache, going round the Cariboo country on the north side along the banks of the Fraser River, and thence across the Chilcotin plains. The only serious objection to the latter route will be its length. The gradienis can scarcely fail to be favorable on account of the liue followiug the river for over 250 miles on a uniform and gradual descent.
"Besides Burrards Inlet and Esquimault, other harbours accessible from the Pacitic have been spoken of for the Terminus. Of these may be mentioned Alberai at the head of Barclay Sound, another harbour at Nootka Sound, Bentinck Arm, also Porl Essington, or som, suitable point at the mouth of the Skeena River. It is somewhat premature, however, to discuss the merits of any of these points without further information respecting the means of reaching them from Tête Jaune Cache.
"In concluding a summary of what has been accomplished since the survey was Instituted in June last, it is greatly to be regretted that more definite information has not yet been received respecting the explorations now in progress east and west of Lake Nipigon, in the rear of the rugged belt along Lake Superior.
"Assuming, however, and enough it is believed is known to warrant the assumption, that all difficulties in this quarter will be obviated, it may be claimed that the practicability and the general direction of the Railway Line from Ottawa to Fort Garry, thence across the great plains and the Kocky Mountains to Tête Jaun $\leq$ Oache has approximately been determined, and that from the las named point at least one line to the waters of the Pacific Ucean has been found practicable.
"It will be interesting to compare some of the features of the line referred to in the last paragraph with the Union Pacific Rallwayin the United States, for thls purpose a diagram accompanies this, showing there, n urofiles of bnth. (See Diagram opposite Title Page of Year Book.).

SHORTNESS OF THE ROUTE.
"Montreal and Toronto are the chief

Commercial centres in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and it is important to ascerlain how they can best be reached from a point in the Interior-say Fort Garry.
"According to the Table (hereinbefore given), the distance between Montreal and Fort Garry by the line of the Canadian Pacitic Railway, is 1,180 miles, while by Railway projected through Sault Ste. Marie, Wuluth and Pembina, the distance is 1,440 miles, and by way of Chicago and St. Paul, the distance is 1843 miles-showing that by the three all-vcil routes, made cr projected betwe ${ }^{\text {n Fort Garry and Montreal, the Ca- }}$ vadian Pacific line is 260 miles shorter than the line passing through Sault Ste. Marie. and 633 miles shorter than the route at present travelled via Chicag, and St. Paul.
"'Taking Toronıo as a starting point, and using the Noriherm or Nipissing Railways as far as Bracebridge, thence connecting them with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa, it appears from the Table that the total distance from Fert Garry is 1,110 miles, while by way of Bracebridge, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and Pembina, the distance is 1,290 miles, and by way of Chicago and St. Paul the distance is 1,507 miles, thus establishing the fact of the three all-rail routes made or projected between Fort Garry and Toronto, the Canadian Pacific is 170 miles shorter than the route via Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, and close on 400 miles less than the Railway Route va Chicago and St. Paul.

It will be farther seen that, during the season of open navigation, the distance between Toronto and Fort Garry via Nipigon, is 1,074 against 1274 miles via Duiuth and that part of the Northern Pacific Railway east of Pembina-giving a saving of 200 miles in favour of the Canadian Pacific and branch to Nipigon, tof which saving 40 milen is rall and 160 miles water.
"Viewing the Canadian Pacific Railway as a "through" route between Ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the comparative Profile reterred to in a previous paragraph, and which accompanies this, illustrates the remarkable engineering advantages which it possesses over the Union Pacific Railway. The lower altitudes to be reached, and the more favorable gradiente are not, however, the only advantages.
"A careful examination into the question of distances, shows, beyond dispute, that the Continent can be spanned by a much shorter line on Canadian soil than by the existing railway through the United States.
"Referring to the table again, it will be seen that the distance from San Francisco to New York, by the Union Pacitic Railway, is 3,363 miles, while from New Westminster to Montreal it is only 2,730 or 636 miles in favor of the Canadian route.
"A closer examination of the table will show that by the construction of the Oanadian Pacific Rallway, even New York, Boston and Portland will be brought from 300 to 500 miles nearer the Pacific coast than they are at preseat.
"A comparison of distance between die-3 tant points which may form traffic connections with the Inter-Oceanic Rail ways on North America, brings out some importan o facts referied to in the 'able.
"Compared with the Union Pacific Railway, the Canadian Line will shorten the passage from Liverpool and China, in airecy distance, mrore than one thousand' miles.
"When the remarkable engineering ad,
the Canadian Line, and the very great reduction in mileage above relerred to are taken into consideration, it is evldent that the Canadian Pacific Railway, in entering into competition for the through traffic between the two oceans, 1 ill possess in a very high degree the essential elements of success
"It has been found impossible to make any comparison with the Nerthern Pacific Railway, projected through the territories of the United states to Puget Sound, as no reliable information could be obtain $\%$ d respecting distances, gradients, elevations, or probable route, except on that portion of the undertaking east of the Red River.

## THE INDTANS.

"The Indians along the whole route proved remarkably friendly, when the nature and objects of the several expeditions were explained to them. Many of them rendered valuable service in various ways, in connection with the work of exploration."

## REPLY TO OBJECTIONS.

In consequence of some objections that were made in Parliament to his Report on the Pacific Railway exploration, as to the point selected for beginning the easterly end of the survey, he made the following supplementary remarks:
"In the selection of a point for beginning the surver, three main objects had to be kept in view:

1st. "A connection with the Railways of the Provinc: of Ontario.

2nd. "A connection with the Railways of the Province of Quebec.

3rd. "The discovery of a practicable line for a Railway through the wilderness councry extending northerly and westerly by Lake Superior to Manitoba.
"The Government considered that a point between the Georgian Eay and the river Ottawa, in the latitude of Lake Nipissing, would generally meet the first two objects, viz: the connection with the existing Railway System of the country.
"The third object appeared, at the time the survey began, the one of chief importance, as grave doubts were entertained by many as to the possibility of piercing the long extent of rugged country believed to exist, with a practicable line for the Railway.
"The Government was extremely anxious that a practicable line should be discovered, with as little delay as possible, and in order the more effectually to accomplish this object, the Engineer appointed to conduct the surveys was left untrammelled as to the course to be pursved.
"The Government simply decided that the survey should begin in the latitude of Lake Nipissing, somewhere between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa; the duty and responsibility of finding a practicable line thence westerly devolved upon me.
"The distance between the Georgian Bay and the river Ottawa, in the latitude reterred to, is in round figures about 100 miles. Lake Nipissing is situated abr ut midway, and With its different bays, practically occupies about fifty miles, or about half the whole distance.
"It was clear that a line for the Pacific

Railway, to connect with the railways of Canada to the south, must pass either to the east or to the west of Lake Nipissing.
"Every known source of information respecting the country lying between Lake Nipissing and the northern bend of Lake Snperior, was fully and carefully consulted by me, and all arcounts agreed as to the exceeding roughness and impracticability ot the country for Ralway construction on a line drawn from any point between the Georgian Bay and the west end of Lake Nipissing.
"The country on a line drawn up the valley of the Ottaxa from a point east of Lake Nipissing, seemed on the other hand much more promising
"I satisfied myself that to attempt the discovery of a favorable line on a moderately direct course from the westerly end of Lalke Nipissing to the north side of Lake Superior, could only be made at a great expenditure of time and money, and without much hope of success.
"My duty and object were nnt to court faisure, but to aim at success by the most direct course, I , therefore. decided to jook for a satisfactory solution to the problem of praclicability, by beginming the surveyata point east of Lake Nipiseing.
"The importance of bringing the Pacific Railway as near as practicable to the system of Railways onnverging at Toronto, without going too much out ot the direct course $t$ the seaboard, is fully recognised. In relation to this point, 1 wish todraw attention to certain facts which will probably set some misapprehensiuns at rest.
"Lake Nipissing is situated directly north of Turonto. The Northern Railway, the Nipissing Railway, the Whitby, Bowmanville, Port Hope and Cobourg' Railways, with their extensions, as now projected, lead to a point in the Muskoka District named Bracebridge. Bracebridge is due South of and actually nearer the East end of Lake Nipissing than the West end.
"It seems clear, therefore, that if a point to the east of Lake Nipissing be found not more distant from Fort Garry than a point on the west ide of this lake, the most direct cnnnection between Fort Garry and the Railways of Ontario would be by the east side of Lake Nipissing.
" 1 "am perfectly satisfied from all the information acquired respecting the geographical position of the different points referred to and the physical features of the intervening country, that the probability of finding a more favorable and shorter line by the west side than by the east side of Lake Nipissing, is very small.
"Be this as it may, I trust the explanations given with regard to the commencement of the survey are satisfactory. Of course in beginning instrumental examinations, it was necessary to fix on some definite point. I selected Mattawa as this point for similar reasons to those which governed me in making the survey east iustead of west of Lake Nipissing.
"I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I consider it impracticable to build the Railway nearer the east end of Lake Nipissing than Mattawa, and thence to :uch point south of it as the Government may select."

## fotrtcolonial 㐘ailway.

The total expenditure on this railway up to 30th March, 1873, was $88,641,10381$. Vp to the 31st December, 1870, the expenditure had been $\$ 3,565,69263$, which shows that here had been expended during 15 months $\$ 5,075,411$ 18. This is made up in this way:

| Construction.............. $\$ 3,441,590122$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Buildings | 90,203 96 |
| Engineering and sur | 236,341 36 |
| Rolling Stock | 372,711 81 |
| Manasement | 25,558 87 |
| Other expenses, including | 76,130 57 |
|  | 75,411 18 |

$1 t$ is expectrd that the whole of the line from Riviere du Loup to the Metapedia Road will be completed during 1872 , a distance of $88 \ddagger$ miles; from Pansic Junction to Amherst 42 miles; and from Amherst to Truro, 75 miles-i.1 all 204 miles. The whole of the works have been executed in a very substantial manner. The bridges are all to the of iron, and have been contracted for by two of the most eminent bridge building firms in England and the U. S., viz.: The Fairbairn Engineering Co. in England, and the Phoenixvilie Bridge Co. in Pennsylvania.

The rai's will be throughout of steel, and are being supplied by The Barrow Hematite Steel Co. and the Ebhesvale Co., some of the best railmakers in England.
The rolling stock is of the hest description, and has been contracted for upon moderate and satisfac.ory terms. Up to the present time, it consists of 42 engines, $6 .{ }^{\circ}$ first class cars, 2 second class dn., 3 baggage and post office do , 250 box freight do. and 325 plat orm do
The extensive works upon section 13 which is very difficult of access, and has two very heavy rock cutiings; and the bridges across the two branches of the Miramichi River, are the great obstacles to the speedy completion of the railway; hut the line is no completed and in operation from. St. John to H:lifax. The whole will be in running order by the end of 1873. During the month of July, 1871, there were emproyed on the railway an average number of over 9, whb men, 560 boys and 1,780 horses. In consequence of the discovery of the insecurity of the foundation, as contemplated in the original plan of construction of the bridges over the Miramichi, some alteration had to be made in the plan, and an additinnal $\$ 25,000$ was agreed to be pald to the contractors, by order of the Gcveruor in Council, dated 9th Marth, $18 \overline{\mathrm{z}} \mathbf{2}$.

# gailuays of the 吾ominion. 

Asptember, 1872.
miles.
Grand Trunk-from Portland to Sarnia
Do. Richmond to River du
Loup ..... 222
Arthabaska and Three Rivers.
35
35
Monireal and Province Line. ..... 40
Do. and Rouses' Point
Brockville \& Ottawa - from Brock-
Brockville \& Ottawa - from Brock- ..... 50ville to Sand Point....................Perth Branch-Smith's Falls to Perth.Canada Central-Irom Carleton Place74.
to Otlawa12
St. Lawrence \& Ottawa-from Pres- cott to Ottawa28
Midiand Railway-from Port Hope to ..... 54
Beaverton.
Port Hope to Lakefeld.68
Northern Railway-Toron to to Urillia. ..... 86Allandale to Collingwood.Toronto \& Nipissing-from Toronto to86
31
8
Coboconk.87to Mount Forest88
Cobourg Marmora-from Cobourg to Harwood. ..... 30
Great Western Railway - Niagara Falls to Windsor.................... ..... 39Toronto Branch-Hamilton to TorontoSarnia do. London to Sarria...Wellington, Grey © Bruce Branch-
Harrisburg to Clifford.6183
Brantiord8
8

September, 1879.
Welland Railway-ir m Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne.25
London and Port Stanley. ..... 24
Vermont Central-St. John's to St. Armand. ..... 25
Stanstead, Shefford \& Chambly-St. John's to Waterloo ..... 43
South Eastern Countie ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Junction- West Farnham to Richford. ..... 34
Passumpsic - Sherb coke to North Derby ..... 35
European \& North American-St. John, N. B., to Pt. Duchene. ..... 108
St. Crolx to Fredericton.
67
67
Fredericton Junction to St. John ..... 462
New Brunswick \& Canada-St. An- drews to Wait Junction. ..... 27
St. Stephen to Watt Junction. ..... 19
Watt Junction to McAdam Junction.. McAdam Junction to Woodstock. ..... $\begin{array}{r}10 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Branch to Houlton ..... 8
Intercolonial-from Painsic Junction to Amherst ..... 41
Nova Scotia-from Halifax to Pictou. . ..... 113
Windsor \& Annapolis
Windsor \& Annapolis ..... 129 ..... 129
Total open-1872 ..... 3,018
The following tables are compiled from thereturns published in the Official GazetteThey are not perfect, but they include 211 the figures which have been given:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1871.

| Railways. | Juiy. | August. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Septem- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | October. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Novem- } \\ \text { ber. } \end{gathered}$ | December. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Western. | $347,589$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 128 \\ & 354,18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 30,8000 \\ 43 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{436.289}$ | 411,628 | 380,678 | 2,36 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$, 112 |
| Grand Trunk... | 621,806 | 663,188 | 739,805 | 766,823 | 777, 72 | 649,113 | 4,268,487 |
| Welland........... | 8,672 | 15, ${ }^{\text {c }} 6$ | 1 9 ¢, 584 | 10,644 | 7,868 | 4,660 | 63,594 |
| Noithern. | 69,869 | 63,256 | 73,606 | 71,516 | 50,044 | 36,133 | 363,324 |
| Midland of Cameria., | 39,063 | 40,119 |  |  | 17,188 |  | 96,370 |
| Cobou'g, Peterooro and Marmora. | 4,862 | 5,912 | 4,992 | 2,749 |  |  | 18,515 |
| Brock ville and Ottawa | 25,894 | 301,528 | 31,897 |  |  |  | 88319 |
| Canada Central. | - | 2,732 | 3,593 |  |  |  | 10,320 |
| St. Lawrence and Ottima Carillon and Grenville. | 10,660 | 11,382 | 12,426 | 11,869 | 11,330 | 8,732 | 66,399 |
| Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lawrence and liniostry | 3, isi | 1,475 | 1,219 |  | 1,361 |  |  |
| New Brunswick \& Canada | 24, 497 |  |  | 17,167 | 16,166 | 11,537 | 69,757 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { European }{ }^{\text {d }} \text { N. American } \\ & \text { Eastern Extension....... }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 29,20¢ | 30,627 | 26,730 | 28,030 | 25,603 | 15,387 | 155,781 |
| We-tern Extensoin... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia. | 32,370 | 33,791 | \%3,720 | 31,941 | 31.944 |  | 163,766 |
| Windsor and Annapolis. |  |  |  |  | ........ |  |  |
| Total........... $\$$ | 1,224,371 | 1,259,720 | 1,375,572 | 1,376,028 | 1,350,907 | 1,201,448 | 7,744,408 |

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTHS FRONI JANUARY TO JUNE, 1872.

| Failways. | Jan'y. | $F e b ' y$. | March. | April. | May. | June. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Western | $\begin{gathered} \$, 79 \\ * 260,799 \end{gathered}$ | 370,262 | 418,302 | 481,795 | $54$ | \% \$09,400 | 2,404, ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Grand Trunk. | 661,210 | 651, 680 | 612,503 | 699,383 | 850,325 | 683,776 | 4,157,877 |
| Lond n \& Port Stanley... |  | 3,581 | 3,050 | 4,653 | 5,978 | 5,906 | 23,168 |
| Weliand.................... | * 2,277 |  |  | - $56 . .88$ |  |  | -2,227 |
| Northern........... | *29,638 | 46,889 | 41,121 | 56,888 | $\stackrel{94,615}{24}$ | 86,357 | 355,461 |
| Midland of Canada........ Cobourg, Peterborough \& |  |  |  | 22,967 | 24,425 | 34,722 | 82,114 |
| Mamora................... |  |  |  |  | 6,853 | 7,915 | 14,768 |
| Brockvilte \& Ottawa ..... |  | 22,543 | 24,966 |  | 32,809 |  | 80,318 |
| Canada Central. |  | 3,013 | + 3 ,394 |  | 4,760 |  | 11,167 |
| St. Lawrence \& Ottawa... | 9,333 | 9,388 | 10,008 | 12,583 | 16,761 | 12,795 | 70,868 |
| Carillon \& Grenville ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lawrence \& Industry. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,203 | 1,208 |
| New Brunswick \& Canada | 20,387 | 17,136 | 9,796 | 24,259 | 29,779 | 29,352 | 130,709 |
| Eastern Extension........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Western Extension....... Nova Scotia. | 21,863 | 20,570 | 9,761 | 24,995 | *34,373 | - $+35,368$ | 146,928 |
| Windsor \& Annapolis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............ | 1,005,157 | 1,144,012 | 1,132,904 | 1,117,585 | 1,619,882 | 1,306,786 | 7,571,570 |
|  | Corres | ponding | months | 871. |  |  | 6,734,428 |
| fincluding W. Branel. |  |  | Increa |  |  |  | \$887,147 |

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1871.

| Railuays. | Passengers. | Mails and Sundries | Freight. | Totab 1871. | Tolal $1 \times 70$. | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Miles } \\ 1871 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miles } \\ & \mathbf{1} 770 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Western Railway.. | 1,469.150 | 113, \$614 | $2,853,544$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 4,43,308 \end{gathered}$ | $4,037,357$ | 35 T | $351 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| Grend Trunk Railway... | 2,380,316 | 296,500 | 5,319,650 | 7,996,466 | 7,566,08. | 1,377 | 1,377 |
| London and Port Stanley Railway ( 8 months)... | 15,148 | 950 | 19,765 | 35, 363 | 41,533 | $24 \frac{1}{2}$ | $24 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| Welıand Railway......... | 17,454 | 9,695. | 98,698 | 125,848 | 74,702 | 25 | $25^{2}$ |
| Northern Railway ... | 175,017 | 24,530 | 506,0u6 | 705,603 | 733,541 | 97 | 97 |
| Midiand R-ilway of Canada (8 months.) ....... | 37,351 | 2,302 | 156,088 | 198,741 | 6,817 | 56 | 56 |
| Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora ( 5 months). | 681 |  | 24,578 | 25,259 | 44,354 | 22 | 22 |
| Brockville \& Ottawa (6 months)............... | 39,3 |  | 117,45 | 158,182 |  | 86 | 86 |
| Canada Central (6) months | 12,577 | 2,070 | 14,327 | 17,974\| | 7,514 | 86 | 28 |
| St. Lawrence \& Uttawa... | 68,751 | 11,834 | - 48,665 | 129,253 | 141,241 | 54 | 51 |
| Carillon \& Grenville....... |  | No rel'n. | No return. |  | No ret'ns |  |  |
| Stanstead, Sheftord and Chambly |  | No ret'n. | No return. | 6,789 | No ret'ns |  |  |
| St. Lawrence \& Industry ( 6 months) | 2,763 |  | 4,023 | 127,086 | 6,732 | 12 | 12 |
| New Brunswick \& Canada (7 months). | 24,178 | 719 | 102,189 | 262,032 | 78,083 | $11{ }^{\circ}$ | 116 |
| Euroyean \& North American (11 months)....... | 110,287 | 12,317 | 139,4\% |  | 191,942 | 108 | 108 |
| Eastern Extension....... |  | No ret'n. | Noreturns |  | No rev'ns |  |  |
| Western Extension. |  | No ret'n. | No returns |  | No ret'ns |  |  |
| Nova Scotia Railway (10 months), | 103,760 | $8,128$ | $153,3 \check{0} 6$ | 265,244 | $250,144$ | 145 | 145 |
| Windsor \& Annapolis..... |  | No rel'n. | No returns |  | Not com | plete. |  |
| Totals.......... $\$$ | 4,434,801 | 481,077 | 9,54b,770 | 14,485,648 | 13,151,289 | 2,500 | 2,5 0 |

## \$atents.

It appears from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the number of Patents issued during 1871 wás 512 , against 556 during 1870, thus showing a slight decrease. In the number of applicalions for Patents there was also a decrease, the numbers being 579 against 626 in the correspouding year. The Patent and Trade Mark Fees recelved in 1871, amounted to $\$ 14,09707$; in 1870, they were $\$ 14,540$ 97. The receipts of the Patent Office are sufficient to cover the expenses. An Act was
passed during the last Session to enable foreigners to take out Patents in Canada. (Ste Legislation; also the Patent Forms in another part of the Year Book.)
Formerly Canädians were obliged to pay $\$ 500$ to take out a Patent in the United States, but now they are admitted on the same terms as United States citizens.
The following Table exhibits the proceedings of this Office since Confedera-tion:-

|  | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applications for Patent. | 369 | 570 | 781 | 626 | 579 |
| Paients granted. | 218 | 546 | 580 | 536 | 512 |
| - Caveat |  |  | 60 | 132 | 151 |
| Transfers registered | 193 | 337 | 470 | 431 | 445 |
| Designs registered | 5 | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 | 24 | 22 |
| Trade Marks registered | 51 | 32 | $5!$ |  | 116 |
| †Copyrights... |  | 31 | 62 | $6{ }^{3}$ | 115 |
| Timber Marks |  |  |  | 190 | 105 |
| F'ees received | 811000 | 1105200 | 1 | 1454007 | 1409700 |

*There were no Caveats provided for in the old Law.
$\dagger$ Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

## COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

The business under the above heads which Was formerly done in the Patent Ulitice, fow forms a separate branch of the De partment of Agriculture. The number of registrations under the several heads is given in the preceding table. "Every applicant for a copyright is obliged to deposit In the Department of Agriculture two cu-
pies nf the hork, mar, chart, musical composition, photogiaph, print, cut or engraving, aud in the case of paintings, drawings, statuary or sculptures, a written description of such as are intended to be copyrighted, one copy of all the works so densited, is placad in the hands of the Librarian' o Parliament, and the other is kept of record in the Department. The accumniation of these works is becoming considerale, and it already forms a valuable record of Canadian literature, science and art."

The raport of progress of this survey for 187u-71, tate latit published, contains much imporiant inform itiou on the resources of the country.
Beginning with soathern Net Brunswick the officers of the survey there examined the greater portion of the counties of St. John and Charlotte with portions of the adjoining counties.

Westward of St. John river, the tract of country along the coast is of very unequal character, in some parts capable of cultivation, in others it is hopelessly barren, and as a whole, is for agricultural purposes the least promising in the Province. North of this extecids a range of hills on the northern side sustaining several settlements, and northward of this there is a level or gently undulating plateau, containing extensive peat bogs and swamps. Where not too thin, the soil is good, and many settlements are included in its limits.
Eastward of the St. John River, the country is more billy and the coast is frequently bold and high. The hignlands have mostly a meagre soil with an occasional vigorous forest growth, but in the valleys of the rivers are found very rich agricultural districts, the fertility being much increased by the limestone and gypsum beds abundant in this region. Iron, copper and manganese, and probably antimony, are found in quantities which promise to be economically available. Lead occurs at a number of points but in small quantities. Small seams of anthracite are not uncommon, but as yet have not been disoovered in an extent to be of commercial value. Bituminous shale is found yielding 63 gallons of oil to the ton, or 7,500 cubic feet of gas. There are extensive deposits of peat. Plumbago is found in beds available for economic purposes. Beds of limestone and gypsum are inet with at various points. Sundstones of superior quality may be obtained. Granite, sandstone, limestones, marbles, flag stones and roofing slates tor building purposes are abundant. There are also a number of ornamental stones.

A careful survey of the Gold Fields was made by Mr. Selwyn the Director of the Geological survey. He estimates the extent of the Gold Bearing region on the Nova Scotian Atlantic Coast exchivive of Cape Breton, as 3,500 square miles. Comparing the physical teatures of the Australian and Nova Scotian gold districts, the latter presents long narrow lakes, pools and swamps in place of the grassy "flats," and flat-bottomed "gulleys," of the Australian districts. The alluvial gold is found by sinking through the alluvions to the bed-rock. It becomes a question whether rich deposits may not underlie many of the lakes and swamps of Nova Scotia, and whether thev could not be profitably mined. The great quantity of water which would be probably encountered in all the deep low-lying drift deposits constitutes a serious hindrance to individual enterprise, but they offer a very promising field for combined labor and capital.

At the Chaudiere Mines, Quebec, "with requisite appliances for drainng the ground there seems every reason to hope that a very extended and valuable field of gold mining will be opened up, especially when considered in connection with the known wide distribution of gold in the region." If, instead of extendin: explorations as has commonly been done lately, in the directi $m$ or the river, they were to be pushed in every
part of the banks where no rocky eages are seen in place, as is done in Australia, the Director is of opinion that the enter prise of the explorer wuald often be richly rewarded. He is also of opinion that the quartz veins might be profitably worked. 'The miuing oper + tions, especially in Nova Scotia, have been conducted in a very wasterul improvident manner. The yield of gold is greater than the average yteld or Australia and the price of labour not so high. The natural capabilities of the gold bearing districts are favorable, but they have not been worked with sufficient intel. ligence and enterprise.

## lake st. JoHin and saguenay district.

An expedition under Mr. Richardson visited the unexplored country on the Saguenay district north of Lake St. John. Pe netrating beyond the water shed forming the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec, as far as Lake Mistassimi, in Rupert's Land, crossing to the head waters of the St. Maurice, thence to those of the Gatineau and crossing by land 100 miles to Ot tawa.

From Lake St. John they asconded the Ashuapmouchouan as the river is there called, a general N. W. course for 92 miles. Here the river divides into two branches, the larger from the N. E. called by the Indians Chief River. For the first 36 miles the soil was excelleut; then the country becomes rocky with but little soil. The forest has been burned. The trees were princlpally spruce, balsam fir, white birch, poplas and mountain ash. The spruce was from 12 wo 18 inches in diameter, and 40 to 80 feet high. Nineteen miles from the junction of the Chief River they entored Lake Ashuah mouchouan. For this distance, the country is cumparatively level, part of it sandy, but as the neighbourhood of the Lake is reached, the soil becomes a sandy loam, the tree attain a good size the coarse grass in oper placer near the lake and river was from to 4 feet high, and tim othy grass on the 0 th July 2 feet high. Blueberries were ripe on the 5th and raspberries on the 7th July. The thermometer on the Dth of July at half past ten in the evening was at $60^{\circ}$, and at 7 P.M. the water in the lake was of ine same temperature. Lake Ashuapmouchouan, is 1184 teet awove the level of the sea, and 147 miles north of Montreal, yet at half paish three on the lith July there was only a difference of 3 degrees in the heat. still pursuing a general N. W. course, they a scended the Nikoubau river and lakes till 170 mile from Lake St. John they reached the height of land, 1839 teet above the sea level, 53 above the head waters of the Nikoubauand 20 above the water chat runs to James Bay. Between these two head waters the portage is not quite half a mile. The land for the first 7 miles up the Nikouban continues to be of good quality, after that the country becomes rocky and billy. Much of the forest appears to have beea burned and the ground is covered with a second growth of small white birch, cypress and blueb-rries.
At Lake Nikoubau the spruce, balsam fir, \&c, attain a good size. The soil, as tar as observed, is saydy over the whole distance. Continuing to the N. W. they reached Lake. Abatagomaw, which took them 10 mites further in the same direction. The country between the Height of Land and this lake, was more uneven but still sandy and barren;
at the lake, the timber became iaryet. if paer and iron ore were found here in in a ted if ochre. Limestone and buildiaz stones were abundant everywhere.
Turning to the North East, 16 nuises from Lake Abatagomaw, and overtiv0 miles from Lake St. John, is Lake Chibogomou. This lake stretches to the N. E. some 25 miles, and empties by two outlets into another parallel Iake, on the N. W. side. These lakes flow into the Notaway river, which empties into James Bay. From Lake Abatagomaw to Lake Chibogomou, the country is undulating, in some places rocky, in others sandy. Most of the wood has been burned, and blueberry bushes producing very large fruit, covers the surface. A berry, like the blueberry, except in colour which was that of a white currant, was found here.
On the S . E. side of Lake Chibogomou and the N. E. end, a sandy loam prevails, and where openings were found in the woods, there was a good growth of wild grass. Green woods surround the lake except where the forest has been burned.
Continuing in the same direction about 4 miles further is Lake Wakinitche, 24 miles long, 1410 feet above the sea level. On the S. E. side the trees are of good size and the soil is a sandy loam well titsed for agriculture. On the N. W. and S. E. are rocky ridges, but half a mile back green woods are seen.
Another 4 miles to the north brought the party to the Abatagoush Bay, a part of Lake Mistassini. This Bay was surveye 1 for 30 miles. The length or this lake as well as could be ascertained was 160 miles, but no certain information could be got as to its breadth. The whole distance from Lake St. John was 290 miles. The counry between Lakes Wakinitche and Mistassini is a level plain with a fertile calcareous soil. The surface in no place rises more than 30 feet above the lake.

At the H. B. Co.'s Post on Abatagoush Bay, they had fair-sized new potatoes on the 7 th of August. On that way, the thermometer at midday stood at $90^{\circ}$. This Post is $333 \frac{1}{2}$ miles N . of Montreal and 1381 miles above the sea level. At half past 10 P. M. the thermometer had fallen to $55^{\circ}$.
Returning from Abatagoush to the Nikouban, the party passed through Foam Falls River and several lakes to the height of land between the Nikoban and the St. Maurice, a distance of 41 miles to the S. W.
Continuing the same course down Clear Water River to the St. Maurice, 42 miles more, brought them to Lake Traverse, only $18 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direct line from Lake Nikouban. The country is level, showing an alternation of green and burnt woods and barren sandy soil. Lake Traverse is 1239 feet above the sea level. Going down tha St. Maurice to Kirkendatch, a distange of 20 miles, there were extensive flats of sandy loam producing abundance of wild grass.

From Kirkendatch they crossed to the Gatineau, between whose head waters and those of the St. Maurice the distance is only halr a mile, and the difference of level only 10 feet. The country was mostly a level sandy plain $13: 35$ feet above the level of the sea, in part well wooded with spruce, tamarack and white birch.
Descending the Gatineau as far as the Desert River, the party left the river and crossed to Ottawa. The country up the Gatineau is well fitted for settloment. 230 miles North of Ottawa, and 108) feet above the sea, the
last tive trees were found. Good spruce and tainarack :). © 30 teet in height were found at White Bear wake, 35 miles further North. Another urtwich of the survey was engaged during the summer of 1870 in the examination of parts of the counties of Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark, in Ontario, visiting the mines, and the deposits of apatite and mica. Forest fires put an abrupt termination to the survey. Details of minerals are promised in a future report.
Mr. Robert Bell again proceeded to the country north of Cake Superior, examining the country for 170 miles north from the mouth of the Pic River, and defining for some 100 miles the height of land that separates Ontario from the Hudson's Bay territory.

The Indian name of Pic River is Peck-ting or Muddy River, from the large quantity of light-colored clay which it holds after every rain. It rises in McKay Lake, near the height of land, an f fows into the N. W. angle of Lake Superior. At its mouth and for some distance it is 700 feet wide, but at its source it is less than 100. The valley of the river averages about a mile in breadth. On either side rise rounded hills from 100 to 400 feet high, the highest teing nearest the Lake. $53 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lake Superior in a straight line, the valley is every where filled with clay and sand, arranged in terraces, the highest being 150 feet over the river. For 63 miles from the mouth of the river, the river flows swiftly with a smooth gliding current. It averages 5 feet in depth at low water, and 10 to 15 at high. At low water, the banks are very steep and muddy and thickly covered with brush.
McKay's Lake is 12 miles long by $2 \ddagger$ wide. The country immediately around it, especially to the north, is hilly and rather barren None of the elevations appeared to be more than 100 or 200 feet above the water. The height of land between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing into Hudson's Bay is 21 miles $N$. of the Lake.

A mile north of this is Long Lake, out of which flows Black River. The valley of this river and of Long Lake form one continued depression, the sides lined with long noraines, composed of well rounded boulders; numerous ponds lie among these. Around the southern part of Long Lake the country is rugred and mountainous. Northward the hills become lower, and the country assumes a comparatively level aspect.
The Kenogami River flows from this lake into the Albany. For the first two miles it winds among open marshes on which the H. B. Company's men cut hay for the use of their cattle. The country is level all the way to the Albany. Banks or terraces of brown loam and gravelly earth averaging about 20 feet in height, occur nearly all along the sides of the river, in some parts, coming to the water's edge, and at others, receding for a short distance. The soil on the top of the banks to some distance from the river appeared very good. The timber was spruce, balsam fir, white cedar, tamarack, white birch and aspen, The average diameter about 13 inches. The last 20 miles or so, the ground became swampy on going hack a short distance from the river. The Indians report the same conditions to exist over a very large section, growing still lower and more swampy nearer James Bay, and interspersed with large shallow lakes, bogs and marshes covered with wild fowl. Some of the bogs are said to be so wide that one cannot see across them.

North west of Long Lake, the country is overspread with a fine yellowish sand beneath which in some places a considerable thickness of gravel is formed, and a light colored clay underlying all.

Back from the lakes, which are numerous, the country has a rolling surface and a light sandy gravelly soil. Many of the trees are large enough to be valuable for timber. A similar country to this one is said to extend westward to Lake Nipigon and eastward to Moose River.

White River enters Lake Superior 4 miles S. of the Pic. 88 miles from its mouth is White Lake 18 miles long, and containing over 30 islands. As far as the eye could reach N. E. of this lake the country appeared low, level and well timbered.

The whole country examined north of the
hilly region around Lako Superior and east of Lake Iipigon, may, in general, be said to be level, with a sandy soil, mostly dry but with occasional swamps and low rocky ridges. The soil appears mostly rather poor and rendered worse by the burning-out of the vegetable mould by repeated fires.

The timber will prove of talue in the construction of the Pacific Railway, and the country along any route through this region will afford abundance of wood for tuel.
The climate is about the same as parts of Quebec already inhabited. No difference was observed in the vegetation between Lake Superior and the Albany. Oats and barley have been cultivated at Lorg Lake. Hay, potatoes and ordinary vegetables thrive well. Pctatoes were harvested the first week in October, and the tops had not been touched with frost.

## Sublic axtorns of the mominiom.

The following particulars are taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion :

## CANALS.

These may be divided into three groups: canals already in operation, canals being surveyed, and projected canals.

The St. Peter's Canal connects St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia with the Bras D'or lakes. It is a little more than half a mile in length, and gives access to and from the Atlantic Ocean. Its breadth at bottom is 26 feet. There is one tidal lock, the extreme rise and tall of the tide being 9 feet. It was closed by ice on the 19th Jan., 1871, and re-opened on the 15 th April. 656 vessels, loaded with coal, limestone, marble, fish and flour, passed througb it, and 262 open boats.

The Chambly Canal and St. Ours Locks and Dams are on the Richelieu River, between the St. Lawrence and Lake Cham: plain, at St. Ours, 14 miles from the mouth of the river; it is divided by a small island into two channels. The St. Ours Lock, $\frac{1}{}$ mile long of cut stone, and an earthwork dam of 4300 feet are in the eastern channel, and a harge dam, 600 feet long of crib work filled With stone, in the western. These works give a navigable depth of 7 feet to the river, for a distance of 32 miles. They were thoroughly repaired during 1871. Navigation closed on October 5, 1870, and re-npened on March 20, 1871.
The Chambly Canal is 12 miles long, 36 feet broad at bottom, and 60 at surface, and with locks. Considerable repairs were made on this canal during the year. It closed on 3rd December, 1870, and was reopened 3rd May, 1871. The largest vessels Which can pass through it are 114 feet long, 29 broad, with a draught, when loaded, of $0_{2}$ feet, and a tonnage of 30 tons.

The Lachine Canal from Montreal Harbor to Lachine is $8 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 80 feet broad at bottcina, and 120 at the surface of water. There are 5 locks with a rise of $44 \frac{1}{4}$ feat. The Canal elosed on the 10th December, 1870, and ppened 24 th April, 1871 . The trade during the measen of 1871 exceeded that of any preFiems year.

The Beauharnois Canal is on the south side of the St. Lawrence, $16 \frac{3}{4}$ miles from the head of the Lachine Canal. It connects Lake St. Leuis with Lake St. Francis. It is $11 \frac{1}{4}$ miles long, of the same breadth as the Lachine, with 9 locks, rising $82 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was closed on the 5th December, 1870, and opened on the 19th April, 1871. Considerable repairs were made in 1871.
The Cornwall Canal, $32 \frac{2}{3}$ miles from the head of the Beatharnois, is $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 100 feet broad at bottom, and 150 at surface, with 7 locks and 48 feet rise. It was closed on the 8 th October, and re-opened 20 th 4 pril. During the year, besides ordinary repairs, a new workshop was erected, and the canal was cleaned out by the steam dredge.

The Farran's Point, Rapide Flat, and Galops Canals, are known as the Williamsburgh Canals. The first is $\frac{y}{4}$ of a mile long, distant 5 miles from the head of the Cornwall, with one lock rising 4 feet. The second is 4 niles long, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former, with 2 locks rising $11 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.
The Gal ps, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up, is $7 \frac{7}{6}$ mi'es in length, with three looks rising $15{ }_{2}^{3}$ feet. All three are 50 feet wide at bottom, and 90 at surface. They were closed on the 10th December, and re-opened 21st April. During the year 1871 some repairs were made to the Galops Canal.
The Welland Canal consists of a main line from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, with 3 branches, 'Welland River,' 'Grand River,' and 'Port Maitland.' The main line is about $27 \frac{1}{4}$ miles long, The breadth at bottom varies from 26 to 90 feet, and at surface from 58 to 200 . There are 2 locks, with a rise of 330 feet.

The Welland River branches to the Welland and Niagara Rivers, are altogether about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, with two locks.

The Grand River feeder, by which the canal is supplied with water from that river, is 21 miles long, with two locks rising between 7 and 8 feet.
The Port Maitland branch is $13 \frac{1}{4}$ miles long, with one lock rising $8 \frac{1}{2}$ feet.
The entrances to the canal are Port Colborne and Port Maitland on Lake Erie, its outlet, Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario. It was closed on the 16th December, 1870, and
opened on the eth April, 1871. Mo interruption to navigation occurred. Extensive dredging operations continued during the year. There was a serious fall in the water in the feeder canal and the Grand River, and it was found neeessary to shut off the water from all the mills above Allenburgh. It is a very embarrassing fact that the tonnage on the canal is rapidly augmenting, while the water of the Grand River is every year failing more and more.
Vessels of 10 feet draught, and with a tonnage of 400 , are the largest that can go through the Welland Caual at its jpresent depth.
Through the St. Lawronce Canals, vessels of 9 feet draught and 600 tons can pass.
The Burlingion Bay Canal is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length tnrough the sand bar which separates Buriington Bay from Lake Untario. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water. Only a trifling sum for the maintenance of the ferry was expended on this canal during 1871.
A line of tug steamers on the navigable reaches between the St. Lawrence Canals, is subsidized by the Government. From the opening of navigation up to 30 th June, 1871, 694 vessels were towed up, and 531 down. Nine vessels are provided by the contractors for this kervice, for a subsidy of $\$ 12,000$.
The Ottawa Canals are-The St. Anne's Lock, Carillon Canal, Chate a Blondeau Canal, Grenvitle Canal and Rideau Canal. Their united length is 134 miles, with 59 locks. The St. Anne's Lock, $23 \frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Harbour of Montreal, is $\ddagger$ of a mile long, with a rise of three feet. Navigation closed on the 30th Nov., 1871, and was re-opened 13th April, 1871. Besides ordinary repairs during the year, boulders were cleared from: the upper entrance, and out of the channel nelow the lock, and a portion of the Big Rock shoal removed.
The Carillon Canal, 27 miles from the St . Anne's Lock, is $2 t$ miles long, with three locks. The canal is 30 feet broad at bottom. It closed Dec. 6tb, and re-opened May 1st.
The chate a Blondeau Canal is four miles from the Carillon, $\$$ of a mile long, with one lock rising 3 feet. It closed and reropened at the same time as the Carlllon, and is of the same breadth.
The Gronville Canal, 18 miles froma Chate a Blondean, is 53 miles long, with seven locks, rising $45 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. Considerable repairs were made on this canal during the year 1871. It olosed and re-opened at the sam. date as the other Ottawa Canals, and is of the sam. width. Very oxtensive improvements have been made in this canal during the past summer.
The Rideau Canal botween Kingston and Ottawa is $126 \frac{1}{4}$ miles long, with 47 locks, and a lockage of $446 \frac{1}{4}$ feet. It is from 54 to 60 feet broad. Navigation closed on the 30 th Nov., and re-opened on the 2lst April. Thers have been extensive repairs all along this canal. Vessels drawing five feet, with a tonnage of 100 tons, can pass through the Carillon and Grenville Canals, those of $4 \frac{1}{3}$ feet draught, and 250 tonnage through the Rideau.
It is intended that the eanals on the St .

Lawrence and Ottawa be enlarged to a uniform width of 100 feet, those on the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canals to be deepened to twelve feet draught, and on the Ottawa to have feet, and the Richelieu the same, provided the water in the river will allow, it; the channel in the St. Lawrence, above Montreal, to have all obstructions removed so as to give 14 feet of water throughout, and below Mcntreal to be deepened so as to give 22 feet draught at low water. The Bay Verte Canal to have 15 feet draught, and a canal cut through the Island St. Mary, on the Canadian side of the St. Mary Rapids, to improve the communication between Lakes Huron and Superiorall these are either being surveyed, or the works being prosecuted on them,
Besides these, canals are projected between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga, on the Upper Ottawa, to connect the Ottawa navigation with Lake Huron, the Georgian Bay Canal from that Bay to Lake Ontario, and Murray Canal, from the Bay of Quinte across the Peninsula of Prince Edward, to Lake Ontario. These, however, are still works or the future.
The tonnage of vessels passing through the Welland Canal was $1,554,118$, carrying 8,147 passengers, and $1,439,060$ tons of merchandise.
Of these 4, 270 were Canadian vessels, and 3,459 A merican.
Through the St. Lawrence Canals passed 12,750 Canadian vessels and 391 American, with a tonnage of $1,339,000$ tons, and carrying 48,563 passengers and 912,268 tons of treight.
Through the Chambly Canal passed 4,557 Canadian and 1,259 American vessels. Tonnage, 458,415 ; number of passengers, 2,761 ; freight, 549,442 tons.
Burlington Bay Canal, 1,468 Canadian vessels, 81 American. Tonnage, 262,411 tons; passengers, 12,i78; freight, 101,243 tons.
St. Ann's Lock, 5,224 Canadian, 434 American vessels. Tonnage, 420,607 ; passengers, 27.316, freight, $3.53,962$ tons.

Ottawa dis Rideau Canai, 8,396 Canadian vessels, 493 American, with a tonnage or 623,676, earrying 1,307 passongers and 594,645 tons of freight.
The total tonnage of vessels of all kinds on the Welland Canal was $1,554,118$, showing an increase over the preceding year of 12.88 por cent. On the St. Lawrence Canals, $1,339,000$, showing a decrease of 8.5 , but this decroase is only apparent. It is due to the nev system of Through "Let Pasb"es.
On the Chambly Canal, 458,415 . giving an increase of 5.96 per cent. On the Burlington Bay Canal, 262,411, a decrease of 16.69. On the St. Ann's Lock, 420,601, a decrease of 25.74 per cent., due to the same cause as the decrease on the St. Lawrence Canals. And on the Rideau \& Ottawa Canal, 623,676, a decrease of 4.18 per cent., also attributable to the same cause.
The tolls on the canals during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, amounted to \$45), 271, the expenditure for salaries, \&c., to $\$ 25,555$, and for construction and repairs to $\$ 3 \times 1,216$.
We append the Tariff of Tolls on the Dominion canalis:

RATES OF TOLL.

| The Rates of Toils on the Canals are divided into seven classes, as under, and are per Ton unless otherwise specifisd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class No. 1. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Vessels, Steam............................ Per ton. do Sail and other. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 2 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $1{ }_{1}^{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 3 3 | $\pm$ |
| Passengers, 25 yrs . of age and upwards. .each. do under 21 years of age....... " | 10 | 10 5 | 5 2 | 20 10 | 1 | 10 5 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Agricultural products not elsewhere named, Barley, Bricks, Cement, Clay, Coal, Corn, Gypsum, ice, Iron (railway, pig, scraps and broken castings), Lime, Manganese, Manure, Ore of Copper, Peat, Sand, Salt, Slate. Stone, roughly formed in unsawed blocks intended for cutting, and Wheat. | 20 | 15 | 10 | 35 | 6 | 10 |  |
| Class No. 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| Ashes, Beef, Bacon, Bones, Bran and Ship Stufts, Broom Corn, Cattle, Cotton (raw), Fish, Flax, Flour, Glass (window), Hay (pressed), Hams, Hogs, Horns and Hoots, Horses, Iron (wrought in sheets, bars or forging $)$, Iron Castings, Junk, Lard and Lard Uil, Meal or all kinds, Marble, Nails, Ui1 in barrels, Uil Cake, Pork, Rags, Rye, Seeds (flax, olover and grass), sheep, Spikes, Stone (sawed or wrought), Tobacco (unmauufactured), and Tallow..... | 25 | 20 | 15 | 45 | 8 | 20 | 5 |
| Class No. 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Implements, Baggage of settlers, Beer, Beeswax, Biscuit ©, Crude Brimstone, Butter, Carts, Chalk, Charcoal, Cheese, Cider, Coffee, Copperas, Crockery, Dye Woods and Dye Stufts, Earthenware, Furniture, Glassware, Hides and Skins (raw), Hemp, Mahogany, Manilla, Molasses, vakum, Paint Piteh, Rosin, Ship Stores, Sleighs, Soda Ash, Steel, Stoneware, Sugar, Tar, Tin, Turpentine, Vinegar, Wagots, White Lead, Whiting, Whiskey, High Wines and Spirits, Wool.. | 80 | 23 | 15 | 55 | 10 | 25 | 5 |
| $\text { Class No. } 6 .$ <br> All other Goods and Merchandise not enumerated. | 60 | 30 | 15 | 90 | 8 | 50 | 5 |
| Class No. 7. | $\$$ cts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bark.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | $15$ | 10 | 35 | $10$ | $10$ | 3 |
| Barrels (empty)......................... each $^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | 2 1 | 2 | 4 <br> 7 | - ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 2 | 1 |
| Boat Knees................................ ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet. | 140 | 140 | 124 | 280 | 59 | 140 | 15 |
| Firewood, per cord in vessel | 20 | 20 | 10 | 40 | 8 | 20 | 3 |
| do do raft.. | 2.5 | 25 | 15 | $5{ }^{\text {i }}$ | 8 | 25 | 3 |
| Hoops . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | :5 | $2)$ | 15 | 45 | 8 | 20 | 5 |
| Masts, and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in vessels....................... | 15 | 5 10 | 5 10 | 20 30 | [ $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 10 20 | 5 25 |
|  | 20 | 10 | 10 | 30 |  | 20 | 25 |

RATES er 1OCL-(Con.)

| Class No. T.-(Con.) | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts-1 | ets. | \$ cts. | \$ ctis. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway Tief, in versols. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .each do do raft |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $1^{\frac{7}{2}}$ |
| Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantiling and Saved Timber, per M. feet, board meseure, in vessels. | 20 | 15 | 10 | 45 | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| Sawed Stuff, Hoards, Plank, Scantling and Sawed Timber, per M. feet,board measure, in raft | 60 | $3)$ | 20 | 80 | 3 | 25 | 3 |
| Square Timber, in vessols, per M. cubie feet. . | 300 | 100 | 100 | 400 | 95 | 7.5 | 25 |
| wo do do rafted do | 450 | 200 | 200 | 650 | 50 | 150 | 25 |
| Wagon Stuff, wooden ware and wood partly manufaetured, $p r$ ton of 40 oubic feet. | 40 | 40 | 25 | 89 | 8 | 40 | 10 |
| Shingles, per M..................... | 6 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Split Posts and Fence Rails, in vessels, per M. . | 40 | 40 | 20 | 80 | 15 | 30 | 5 |
| do do do rafted do.. | 80 | 80 | 40 | 160 | 30 | 50 | 5 |
| Saw Logs, each standard Log....... | 8 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Staves and Headings (barrels), per M | 40 | 20 | 15 | 60 | 5 | 20 | 5 |
| do do (pipe) do | 150 | 100 | 100 | 250 | 10 | 100 | 25 |
| do do (W.India) do. | 75 | 60 | 25 | 135 | 8 | 60 | 10 |
| Traverses, per 100 pieces.......... | 52 | 50 | 40 | 100 | 10 | 50 | 3 |
| Hop Poles, per 1,030 pieces..................... | 200 | 200 | 150 | 400 | 50 | 200 | 15 |
| Stone unwrought, cordwood not suitable for cutting. | 10 | 8 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 2 |

Note.-Coal to pass up all the Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Couneil, June 7th, 1869.

* Iron Ore, Kyrolite, or Chemical Ore, through one section or all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.
" Iron and Salt having paid all Tolls through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canal, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Anne's Lock, Ottawa and Rideau Canals, shall be allowed to pass free through the Welland Canal; and if Tolls shall have been paid at the Chambly Canal, such Toll shall be refunded at Montreal, or Kingston MilIs, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.
"Wheat, Flour, Corn, Barley, Peas, Uats and Petroleum, having paid fuil Tolls th:ough the Welland Canal, shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Ottawr and Rideau Canal, the St. Anne's Look, the Lashine Canals and the Chambly Canal, provided always that the articles to be entitled to the exemption shall go downward through the whole length of the Canal to Nontreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whele length of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to Lake Ontario.
" All articles, goods or mershandise not enumerated above to be eharged to Class No. 6.
" No Let Yasses to be issued to steam tugs or other small vessels for less than 25 cerits as a minimum charge, when their tonnage as per Class 1 would not produce that amount; but such vessels not earrying freight or passengers can obtain a Season "Lim PAss," which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired, on payment of $\$ 30$.
" Any Fraction of a Ton Freight to be charged one Ton, and portions of Sections to be charged as a whole Section on all the above Canals.
" The passing of Saw Logs or other Lumber, through any of the Canals or Seetions thereof, if to be at all times governed by the regulations for their management.


## harbor dues.

"
Vessels receiving or diseharging freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be tree of Harbor Dues, but all other vessels reoeiving or diseharging cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, or Port Maitland, shall pay on every Ton of Freight so received or dischargedTwo Cents.

## WORKS ON NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The Tignis and Missiquash, two rivers forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have been added to the rivers and lakes under the control of the Dominion.

Surveys of the upper St. John and MadaWaska have been completed. The river St. John is navigable for vessels drawing from 6 to 7 feet as far as Fredericton, a distance of 80 milles. Above that city, the navigation is obstructed by numerous bars of gravel, ledges of rock and boulders. For about 20 weeks in spring and autumn, steamers drawing two
or three feet of water, run from Fredericton to Woodsiock, a distance of 65 miles. For about 18 weeks the same steamers can run to Tobique, a distance of 50, and occasionally, when the river will allow, 24 miles higher to Grand Falls. During the middle of summer freight has to be taken up the river in flat bnats drawn by horses, and above the Grand Falls, only these boats are used. As this river is the principal highway for an extensive and well settled district, great inconvenience arises, and it is proposed tc remove the obstructions to the navigation, so as to give an unbroken line up the St. John to the Madawaska, and thence up the

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 Public Works of the Dominion.
## Madawaska to Lake Temiscouata, adistance

 of 180 miles. Lake Temiscouata is about 30 tiles long, only 30 miles from the St. Lawrence and $2 \pm$ from Trois Pistoles, on the Inercolonial Railway. Its south eastern end rom which the Madawaska flows is about 880 miles from the city of St. John, N. B. The whole country around the lake and along the Madawaska is oxcellent. It is thought that for a comparalively trifting sum, the water in lake Temisconata and the pther adjacent lakes, may be dammed so as to secure sufficient depth of water ior navigation of the St. John during the whole summer.Surveys have also been authorised of the Petite Nation and l'Assomption Rivers, Quebec. Dredging was done in the harbor of St. John; in the Salmon river, Quebec, in the Thames, Ontario; and boulders removed from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

## HARBORS, PIERS, AND I.IGHT HOUSES.

Some progress was made with the works on the harbon, Chantry Island, Lake Huron, and a contract was signed for the construction of one at Goderich. The works required for the harbour at Rondeau, on Lake Erie, are also in progress. Some work was done in Port Dover Harbour, on the north shore of Lake Erie.
The Peninsula of Presqu'isle, on Lake Ontario, was transferred to the Dominion Government, and arrangements made to improve the harbor.
The survey and sounding "of Father Point Harbor, Q., was continued. Satisfactory progress was made in the improvement of Cap pe Chatte Harbour, Q. The works at Amberst Harbor, Magdalen Islands, are being continued without intermaission, in order to give a new straight channel to this harbor. Works were contliued in Richibucto and Bathurst Harbors, N. B., and surveys made of a number of Harbors in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.
It is proposed to build a break water at trishtown, N. B., 12 miles west of St. John, to protect fishing vessels from the heavy seas in stormy weather. A breakwater at Luaco, N. B., sufflcient to admit vessels at high water and a Harbor of Refuge to be constructed either at Quaco or Macomber's Point, 3 mil- est. A new and substantial breakwater has been built in V ictoria Harbor, N. S., on the Bay of Fundy: Murgaretville, N.S., on the sonth side of the Bay of Fundy, is to be made a Harbor of Refuge. In Brooklyn Harbor, Liverpool Bay, N. S., about half way between Halifax and Cape Sable, a new breakwater is to be built. This harbor is perfectly sheltered from all winds by surrounding highlands. There is no other safe harbor in the bay. Mira Bay, on 1 he eastern coast of Cape Breton, half way between Louisbourg and Cow Bay may be made a Harbor of Refuge by cutting an entrance through the beach which separates it from False Bay. A breakwater is being constructed at McNair's Cove, N. S., near Cape St. George, a place in the direct route of all vessels passing the Gut of canso, and offering excellont convenienee for a Harbor or Refuge. A break water is also planned for McDonald's Cove, N. S., at the eastern entrance of Northumberland S., a place much resorted to by fishermen.
Progress has been made on the piers at Kincardine, Lake Huron. Those at Southampton have been repaired. A 4th moving
pier has been added to Cotean Landing, and repairs made on the piers at the head of Laehine and of Cascades rapids. Works and ropairs were made on the piers at Berthler, Eboulements, Murray Bay and L'Islet, LowerSt. Lawrence. A pier is being constructed at Maitland, N. S., on the Basin of Minas.
The Light-House at Cape Jourimain, N . B, has been tinished and put into working order.

## SLIDES AND BOOMS.

During the spring of 1871, the water in Lake St. John and the Saguenay rose 6 feet higher than usual and some damage was done to the works on that river. No new works were built in the St. Maurice District. Repairs were made to the works at Iroquois, La Tuque, Grand'Mere and Shawenigan, and to the plers and booms at Three Rivers. Owing to the foods, it was not found practicable to proceed with the measurements and soundings for the new dam at the Piles. New works are to be built at the mouth of the St. Maurice to accomodate the constantly increasing lumber trade.
In the Ottawa district, the channel at Carillon was improved. piers repaired and strengthened at the Gatineau, repairs made at the north and sonth Chaudiere nd at the Chars, the dam at High falls, on the Madawaska, rebuilt and various other works repaired, the slides at Portage du Fort repaired and a road opened, repairs made at Calumet, and at the Coulonge, the slide on the Black river rebuilt, repairs to dam, pier arid boom made at Crooked Chute, on the Petewawa. A new slide 3,384 feet long is under contract for the Riviere du Moine, on the north shore of the Ottawa, and support piers and guide booms at Sault au Recollet, behind the Istand of Montreal are also being built. In the Trent and Newcastle Districts, Unt., frequent and extensive repairs, were necessary but no new works were undertaken.

## RAILWAYS.

One hundren and forty four miles of railway in Nova Scotia are worked by Government. The cost of these with their equipment up to the end of June 1871, was $\$(3,912,76 \overline{5} .38 \mathrm{~N}$. S. currency. The expenditure for repairs during the fiscal year, was $\$ 31,176.59$ and for working expenses, $\$ 248$, . $696.133^{\circ}$ Total expenditure, $\$ 279,872.92$. The receipts for the $y>a r$ were $\$ 314,257,15 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{S}$. Cy, learing a revenue balance of $\$ 34,384.23$.
There was an increase of passenger tranic or 1.68 per cent, and of freight of 27.44 per cent, more than hale being coal from the mines. 39 cars were added to rolling stock, 3 miles of new rails laid, and 24 miles of new sleepers. The whart at Pictou Landing was extended, stone piers placed under Nine Mile River Bridge, and the Blackburn Bridge repaired.
In New Brunswick there are 149 miles of Goversmeut railway. The receipts of these lines for the fiscal year amounted to $\$ 251,456.37$, their expenditure to $\$ 170,583.71$, leaving a revenue balance of $\$ 80,87266$.
Tne passenger traftic increased 23.90 per cent. Freight 34.44 , and Mail 7.36. The St. Jonn Railway Whart' was repaired, and also that at Point du Chene, a new siding made at Peticodiac, and some general repairs to station hotwes and bridges. The general condition of the road is roported as very good.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road to the Govt. Pier at Berthier, has been transferred to the municipality of the parish.
The Temiscouata road from Rivière du Loup to the boundary line between Quebec and New Brunswick 67 miles in length, is under the Dominion Govt. Some urgent repairs were made to this road and steps taken to put it in thorough order.
The Metapediac road extends from the south shore of the St. Lawrence 201 miles below Quebec, to the Restigonche River 10 miles from the Bay of Chaleurs. Extensive repairs were made to the bridges, \&c., destroyed by fire in the early pari of the summer of 1870 , and further repairs execued in 1871 to put the road in order for travellers and mails.
The South Shore Gulf road extends from Metis on the S. shore of tie Lower St. Lawrence to Cap Rosier Light House. This road in 1871 was assumed by the Quebec Govt.
The Huntingdon and Port Louis Road on Lake St. Francis, Q. 8 miles long; only trivial repairs were made on this road. Tolls were ordered to be collected on it and the revenue from these has been sold.
The Union Suspension Bridge at Ottawa was thorougbly examined and some repairs and improvements made.
A bridge is under construction across the Ottawa at Portage du Fort.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Library of Parliament has been proceeded with, and the central tower is being finished. The walls and railing are also under progress and a number of trees have been planted. Some alterations have beer made in the Departmental Buildings to meet the needs of the different branches.
The purchase of a building for a Custom House, \&c. at St. John N. B. was completed, and the necessary repairs and alterations authorized.
The Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal, have been fitted up fior a Custom House and the old Custom House altered and repaired for the service of the Inland Revenue.
A new Castom House is being erected in London, (mt.

A new Post Office is under construction at Quebec, and another at Montreal, and also at Toronto.
Additional yard room was purchased for the Post Office at London.
Arrangements have been made for improved Post Office accommodation at Ottawa, pending the erection of a suitable building.

The total expenditure on Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1871 was

| Repairs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 243 , 46299 <br> Staft and maintenance... 662,906 55 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$$
\text { Total. . . . . . . . . . . } \$ 1,662,24845
$$

## ㄱomimion detarime.

The report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for th year 1871, gives a financial statement of the department under his supervision for the tiscal year 70-71; and a report of the operations of the calendar year, ending 31st December, 1871.
The business of the Department has very much increased yearly, and now comprises the following branches, viz:-
The administration of all the Lighthouses of the Dominion; the administration of 11 Light ships; and of 8 steam Fog Whistles.
The construction of new Lighthouses and piern, steam Fog Whistles, Light vessels, buoys, beacons, dc.
The supervision of the Trinity House, at Montreal and Quebec.

The management of the Dominionsteamers not employed tor defensive purposes.
The river and harbour Police Force, at Montreal and Quebec.
The care of sick and distressed Mariners, and the Humane establishments.
The working of the Steamboat Inspection Acts.
The administration of the Act respecting examination of Masters and Mates.

Investigation into wrecks on coasts of Dominion.
All matters relating to granting rewards for saving life at sea, \&c.

All matters relating to meteorogical observations.
Supervision of all shipping masters, and all matters relating to shipping and deserting of seamen.

Payment of subsidies to steamers not coming under the Post Office department.

Administration of funds for improving

Canadian Harbors; and administration of sea coast and inland fishories.

And all matters relating to the Marine or Fishing interests of the Dominion.

LIGHT HOUSES, \&C.-INLAND.
There are now between Lachine and Lake, Superior, 75 Lighthouses and 4 Light ships, maintained by the Dominion Government There is also a Light ship at Colchester Lake Erie, to which a subsidy of $\$ 300$ is allowed. A new Minor Light has been established at Muskoka Island, Lake Simcoed Ontario; and two Beacon Lights at Point L'Orignal, and McTavish Point, on the Ottawa. A new Lighthouse has bern erected on Middle Island, Lake Erie, and the Lignthouse at Port Maitland, re-built. The pier at Gull Island, Lake Ontario, has been extensively repaired. Three new Lighthouses are to be built in Lake Superior during the summer of 1872 . Many of the Lights have been much improved by the addition o large circular burner lamps. The total expenditure for the Lighting system Inland, including the construction of the Beacons on the Ottawa, was $\$ 4,051, \$ 2,236$ less than in 1870-71.
I'resqu'isle peninsula, Lake Ontario, has been transferred to the Department by the Ontario Government, and steps have been taken to preserve the timber, with a view to protect and also to improve and dredge the harbor.

## MONTREAL TRINITY HOUSE.

No change has been made since the last year. The supervision of the Board, ex-
tends from the boundary line, above Montreal, to Port Neuf, a distance of 200 miles. An important part of their work is to lay the buoys in the river and mark the channel, and keep it in an efficient state, and the steamer Richelieu is kept in constant readiness to proceed to any portion of the district to replace any buoys that have been carried away. There are, in this district, 45 lights, including 3 floating lights in Lake $S^{5}$. Peter and 104 buoys. These were managed by 33 keepers and 3 assistants. There were 34 licensed pilots under the supervision of the Buard. The total expenditure for the year on this branch was $\$ 22,453$, a slight increase over the preceding year. The placing of a few lights and buoys in the Riohelieu river, is recommended.

## QUEBEC TRINITY HOUSH.

The duties of this Board relate chiefly to pilotage on the Lower St. Lawrence, Harbor Masters' duties, and other minor matters. The number of pilots on the active lint was 233 and the number of decayed or infirm pilots, 39 . The total expenditure of the Branch was $\$ 11,922$

## LIGHT HOCSE AND COAST SERTIOR ON LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

There were, on 30th June, 1871, in this division 27 lights, but before the close of navigation these had increased to 33. Three of these are minor lights abore quebee. A new light has been built on Egg Island in the N. W. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the entrance of the rivers. It is a White revolving light on the Catoptrie prinaiple. A new iron Light ship has been placed at Fed Island Reef, a fixed white Catoptric light; and there ivalso a steam fog whiste on board. A new floating light has been placed on the Upper Traverse, a small dioptric light. A floating light has been established on Sandy Beach Spit, Gavpe harbor. The number of keepers employed in this division was 39 , besides is assistants and gunnerc. The total cost of maintenance for this service, was $\$ 31,582$, and for construotion was $\$ 100,524$. A new iron Light ship for the Maricouagan shoals is under contract. A minor Lighthouse is being built on Coudres Island, and another at the entrance of the Sagitenay. A new Lighthouse has been erected at Carleton Phint, Bay Chaleurs, a fixed red light. There are 51 buoys and 47 beacons in the division.

## NEW BRUMSWICK DIVISION.

There were, at the close of navigation, last year, 33 lights in this division; 20 sea lights, and 18 minor or river lights. There were also 2 steam Fog whistles in the Bay of Fundy, and 168 buoys. The total cost of maintenance for the division was $\$ 27,416$; number of persons amployed, 38 . A new Lighthouse has been built on Wolf Island, in the Bay of Fundy. It is a powerful white revolving light with two faces. A new Lighthouse, showing a fixed red light, has been built on Bliss Island. Another is under construction at Cassie's Point, near the entrance of Shediac harbor. Minor lights are being built at Shippegan Gully and Alnwict.

## KOVA SCOTIA DIVISION.

The number of lights in operation is 05. There are 4 powerfull steam fug whistles and

3 more are to be in operation during the summer of $187 \%$. It is also proposed to place a steam fog whistle on Sambro island, and a second one on Sable Island, so as to have a lighthouse, steam fog whistle and House of Kefuge at each end of the Island. There will then be 6 stations on the island for the purpose of rendering assistance to shipwrecked crews. When these are completed there will be 9 steam fog whistles on the coast of Nova Scotia, all erected since Confederation; 27 new lights have been exhibited since that period. The expense of construction during the year was $\$ 10,736$, and the number of persons employed, 67. The cost of maintaining buoys and beacons, $\$ 2,091$. The cost of maintaining the humane establishments on Sable Island employing 24 persons, was $8,0.3$, to which the Imperial Government contributes $£ 400$ stg. No wrecks occurred there during the summer of lsil. There were two wrecks at Scatterie Island. The wotal expenditure in Nova Esotia during the Jear, was $\$ 84,864$. 70,000 gallons of oil wis be required for the Lighthouse service for 1872; an increase of 25,000 galloms over 1871. This has boen contracted for at an average rate of 19.40 cents per gatlon.

## BBITISE COLUMBTA.

There are only 3 lighthousen in Brition Columbia. On kace Rocks in the Straits of De Fuca, with a Fog Bell, a Floating Light, visible 18 miles in clear weather; a Dioptria light of the zind order.

The Fi-gard light at the entrance to Esquimault Harbor; a fixed red Dioptrie light of the 4 th order, visible 12 miles.

Fraser river Light ressel; a nixed Catoptric light at the entrance to Framer river; visible 9 miles.

## STHAMERS.

There are three sea-going ateamers and two River steamers. The "Napoleon III" is used chiety for supplying Light Houses in the Gulf, laying buoye and assisting vessels in distress. The "Uneida" is much smaller, and is used for laying buoys and supplying Light Houses in the River. The screw steamer "Lady Head" is emploved in Marine Po'ice duties at Halifar and Pictou and visiting Sable and st. Paul's Island The "Ricbelieu" is in the service of the Trinity House, Montrea!, laying buoys and attending to the lights. And there is a small steamer in the service of the Harbor and River Police at Quebec. The total cost of maintaining and repairing these vessels during the fiscal year was $\$ 78,1030$.

The steamer" Sir James Douglas," carrying the mails along the east coast of Vancouver's Isiand, is also employed in Light H use service; but is not able to perform it ffectually.

## OBSERYATORIES.

Arrangements have been made for commencing a system of meteorological observation throughout the Dominion, and stations are to be established at Toronto and Woodstock, Ont.; Montreal, Q.; St. John and Fredericton, N. B.; Halifax, N. S., and Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is also proposed to make a chiel station at Ottawa.
The system is under the gratuitous direction of Professor Kingston, of Torontn. The observations at Montreal are conductel by Dr. Smallwood. Observations are also re-
corded at 37 Light Houses and at upwards of a hundred ordinary stations throughout the Dominion, and arrangements will soon be made for che establishment of one or more stations in British Columbia. The observations will then extend over about 150 stations, and the results cannot but ve very important.

## HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

There is a tonnage duty of ten cents per ton levied on vessels entering the harbors of Bathurst and Richibucto, N. B.; and Amherst and House, Magdalen Islands. The amount collected during the two last fiscal years was $\$ 7,096$, and the expenditure $\$ 6,350$.

HARBOR AND RIVER POLICE.
The total strength of this force was fifty persons; one half at Montreal, the other at wuebec. The revenue collected was $\$ 22,235$, and the total expenditure $\$ 17,400$. In three years the excess of receipts over expenditure has amounted to $\$ 8,963$.

## sICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

The total amount collected for this service during the year was $\$ 29,683$; of which Quebec contributed $\$ 15,316$, New Brunswick, $\$ 7,698$ and Nova Scotia, $\$ 6,668$. The expenditure for sick mariners at the ports of quebec was $\$ 15,438$, in those of New Brunswick, $\$ 6,516$, and in those of Nova Sootia, $\$ 7,023$, Total for Dominion $\$ 28,978$. The receipts for the last three years were $\$ 92447$; expenditure do, $\$ 32,994$; Balance to the credit of the fund, $\$ 9,453$.

## GTEAMBOAT INSPBCPION.

The total number of cteamers inspected during the calendar year 1871 was 438, showing an increase of 35 over the preceding year. Of these, 157 were passenger steamers, 87 freight steamers, and 194 tug steamers; 236 were paddle steamers, 78 were propellers and 124 screw tugs.
The amount of collections on account of inspection dues was $\$ 9,297$; for angineers' certificates, $\$ 1,074$; showing a total of $\$ 10$,870. The total expenditure was $\$ 8,321$. The total receipts for three years have been $\$ 34,-$ *05. Total expenditure do $\$ 23,719$. Leaving a balance or $\$ 11,086$ reverting to the Consolidated Fund.
625 engineers' certificates were issued; 460 for renewal and 165 for examinations.
A few steamboat accidents occurred during the year; but it is a just subject for satisfaction, that with the immense passenger traffic there was no loss of life through any defect in the steamers or their machinery. Twenty-nine steamers were lost, broken up and laid aside during the year. Fifty-eight new ones were built, at an average value of $\$ 20,000$; giving an aggregate addition of the value of $¥ 1,160,000$ to the Dominion shipping.

## SHIPPING MASTERS, \&C.

There are Shipping Masters at Quebec and St. John, N. B. At St. John 4,471 men were shipped, and 1,492 at Quebec. charge for shipping is made af Quebec on Colonial or New vessels.

## CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Boards of examination have been established at Quebec, St. John and Halifax. Certificates of competency, granted by the Minister of Marine, are, by order of Her

Majesty in Council, to be recognized by the British Government and its officers as of equal value with those granted by the Board of Trade in Great Britain. Twenty-eight Masters and nine Mates bad passed their examination at st. John, N. B., before the close of the year, and a number were under instruction at quebec and Halifax. The fees are $\$ 10$ for a Master's certificate and $\$ 5$ for a Mate's. After the lst July, 1872, no ship over 150 tons register is to be cleared from any place out of Canada, not being a port of Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, or the United Slates, unless the Master and Mate possess either certificates of competency or service from the Board of the United Kingdom, Minister of Marine, or the authorities of any British possessions whose certificates are recognized by the Imperial Government. Certificates of service are granted to elderly ship Masters serving as such prior to January, 1870, and bringing satisfactory evidence as to character and ability.

## WRECKS AND REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

The weather during the latter part of 1871 was unusually stormy. A number of vessels were lost at sea, and there were numerous wrecks on the coast of the Dominion and in the Lower St. Lawrence. Many of the Government buoys were also frozen in, causing considerable loss. Every effort has been made to obtain accurate returns of each wreck.
The Minister of Marine recommends that the act relating to Masters and Mates shall be extended to the sea-going coasting trade, and a compulsory act requiring all vessels registered in Canada to be surveyed and classed by Government Inspectors in the same manner as steam vessels. Until this is done, no amount of expenditure on Light Houses, \&c., will prevent serious disasters from the use of defective vessels or overloading. The returns show seventy-five lives lost in Canadian vessels on our coasts, but the actual number was probably many more. The number of sea-going casualties during the year, so far as information could be obtained, was 209, viz. :-

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61 ships and barges,
44 brigantines and brigs,
101 schooners,
4 steamers.
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## Total. . 209

The probable loss is estimated at $\$ 1,800$, 000 . Of lake and inland vessels the casualties were:-

> 15 steamers,
> 42 schooners, 7 brigantines and barques, 1 barge.

Total. . 65

## And the loss about $\$ 300,000$.

$\$ 292$ were expended between 1st July and 3lst December as rewards for saving life. A new llfe-boat was placed at Salmon Point, Ontario, and another at Nottawasaga Island, Georgian Bay. It is also intended to place one on Lake Huron. Rewards for assistance to Canadian vessels and crews have been given in a number of instances. The Minister of Marine recommends that this should
invariably be done, in order that "it may be generally known among maritime people that such services are highly appreciated by the Government of the country."
The total expenditure of the Marine

Branch for 置he year 1870-71 Was $\$ 632,323$. The increased expenditure being due to the number of new Light Housos, de., constructed, and the extensive repairs to the Dominion steamers.

## 㡙minion fisheries.

The Fisheries were generally in 1871 in a prosperons condition, and in most districts there was a steady improvement, both of sea-coast and inland Fisheries.
The actual value of Fisheries for trade purposes was $\$ 7,573,20000$. The quantity used for domestic supply was estimated at $\$ 301,009$.
The amount of capital engaged was estimated at tifteen millions, and the number of persons employed at eighty-seven thousand.
Although the market prices of some kinds of fish was much lower than in 1870, the value of the fish taken, exceede $i$ that of the preceeding year by $\$ 993$, liju. It is impossible to procure complete statistics, much of the fishing business being carried on in remote places, and large quantities of fish being sold in Prince Edward's Istand for shipment to the United States. Probably 10 per cent. might be safely added for these.
The cod fish, mackerel, and herring fisheries, show a large increase in all three of the provinces of Nova Scotia, iquebec and New Brunswick.
There was a falling off in salmon, salmon trout. white fish, and in fish oils.
In the Province of Ontario, inere were 1,959 men employed in the Fisheries, the value of the boats, nets, \&c., is estimated at $\$ 127.393$. There were 23,560 barrels of fish tazen, of which the total value was $\$ 193,524$, a considerable decrease on the preceding year.
In the Province of Quebec, the number of vessels and boats used was 4,319, and of men employed 8,343 . 93,936 barrels of mackerel, herring and salmon were caught, and 201,966 quintals of cod fish, and the value of other fish and fish oils was $\$ 221,205$.
The shoals of herring at the Magdalen Islands were so thick that 6,000 barrels were canght in one haul of the seine, but the number of vessels which went there for the spring herring fishery was not so large as in 1870.

The seal fishing at these islands was almost a total failuve.
Cod were very abundant, as were also the mackerel.
The harvest at the Magdalen Islands was one of the most bountiful ever seen. The land is exceedingly fertile and easy of cultivation, and some progress is being nade in agricult ure. Order and peace prevailed the Whole season, even when the number of strangers was greatest.
On the Island of Anticosti, the number of persons settling for the purpose of tishing is increasing every year. The herring fishery is always abundart, but the dangers of the navigation at that season of the year, keep away fishermen. Cod fish was most abundant, but there was a want of fine weather for drying it. There was only a snaall quantity of salmon caught; halibut is found in large quantities, but is mostly fished for by foreign vessels.

Both herring and cod were iri very great abuudance in the Gaspe and Bonaventure districts. Mackerelfishing is not much pursued. The salmon fishery was not nearly as productive as in 1870 , $\sigma$ wing to the sudden melting of the snow, following a late spring. Lobsters were very abundant, and this fishery employs a large number of hands. The value of the fish exporied from the Port of Gaspe in 1871 was $\$ 673,959$, and from New Carlisle, $\$ 245,63$.
On the coast of Labrador, the fall seal fishing failed to a considerable extent, but that of the spring was more successful, 8,835 seals in all were obtaned. Cod fish were very abundant, and mackerel, which had disappeared for 40 years, returned in as great abundance as ever. This coast is so much frequented now by fishing vessels and traders, that goods and provisions are as cheap as in the cities, and some things can even be purchased cheaper than in Quebec. The population is increasing, the houses are neat and comfortable, and there is a noticeable appearance of prosperity. The whole fishery was better than that of previous years. Halibut were in large numbers, but the fishery is not pursued to any extent. The salmon fishing fell off one half, owing to the freshets in the rivers.
Great complaint is made of the destruetion of wild fowl of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, by the robbing of eggs, which is causing a noticeable decrease in the number of birds.
The value of the inland and river fishories of the Province cannot be estimated with accuracy, but will probably be worth $\$ 100,000$ per annum. The yield is reported as improving, and the fishery laws are geterally well observed.
In New Brunswick, there were 5,161 men employed in the fisheries, and the value of the fish caught was $\$ 1,185,033$. 4 large quantity of salmon was taken. The cod and mackerel were in small quantity. Herrings and smelts were plentiful, and there is a rapidly increasing business done in preserving lobsters. Trout fishing is repoited as increasing rapidly. Large quantities of bass were exported frozen to the United States. The haddock fishing has increased.
There is great dissatisfaction over the destruction of oyster beds.
In Nova Sc:tia, there was a very large increase in the quantities of almost all kinds of fish. 20,313 men were engaged in the fisheries, and the total value of fish and oil was $\$ 5,101,030$.
The salmon rivers are being rapidly restored, and the saimon were more plentifn than for some years past.
The Bay of Fundy Fishery succeeded beyond all calculation. More attention is being paid to the hake fishery, and it promises to become a great source of wealth.
The collections from Fishing Rents, License Fees, Fines, \&c., for 1871 amounted to $\$ 12,409$, and the expenditure of the Branch was $\$ 42,592$

Three U. S. fishing vessels were seized. The Samuel Gilbert, the F. S. Schenck and the E. A. Horton.
Fishing vessels were only subjected to molestation or seizure when found within the 3 mile limit. Urgent representations have been made on the necessity of steps being taken for the proper inspection of fish.
The enforcement of the law requiring the construction of fish ways in mill dams has materially improved the river fishing, particularly in Nova Scotia.
The damage caused by refuse in rivers and harbours is fast increasing, and the navigation and fisheries of many of the finest streams in the country will soon be ruined, if some steps are not taken to prevent this accumulation.
The establishment for the reproduction or fish by artificial means, at Newcastle, Ontario, has been attended with favorable results. About 150,000 heallhy young salmon were distributed in streams along the shores
of Lake Ontario. An experimental sale was made to the U. S. Fishery Commissioners, and the remainder of the salmon fry supplied to Canadians, free of charge, to restock small streams from which the salmon had been exhausted. More than a quarter of a million of eggs were obtained last fall from the creeks connected with the Government. fish breeding establishment. The extension of these establishments to the other Provinces is very desirable, and the cultivation of other kinds of fish such as trout and shad, and bait for the coast and deep sea fisheries.
Complaints have been made that many or the inland lakes are being over-fished, to satisfy the growing demand for fresh fish on the part of dealers from the neighbouring States. Any efficient supervision of these would entail agood deal of expense, and the attempt to exercise it would be of doubtful benefit. A little exertion on the part 'of the residents in the enforcement of the Fishery Laws, would prevent over-fishing.

## 

In the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for 1870-71, (the latest information published) it is especially noticed, that this year for the first time, both the financial and statistical statements are submitted in direct connection with each other.
After deducting refunds, the revenue from all sources for the year was $\$ 5,120,647$, and the outside service cast $\$ 174,504,69$ or less than $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the collections.
The expense of the Supervisor of Cullers' office was $\$ 61,92168$, the fees collected $\$ 63$, 228, 57.
As compared with the preceding year, the increase of revenue was $\$ 717,188$, of this $\$ 636,920$ was from excise, $\$ 35,536$ from public works, and $\$ 47,979$ from bill stamps. In the receipts for culling timber there was a falling off of about 5 per cent, but, for the first time in many years the expenditure was below the receipts. Every axticle subject to excise yielded an increased revenue, and except tobacco, the returns show this to have been from increased consumption.
The increase in the consumption of spirits was 408,217 gallons, and the increase of spirits in warehouse 626,265 gallons, while there was a falling off of exports of spirits of 4:805 gallons.
In malt liquors there was an increase in quantity of 853,548 gallons, and of malt entered for consumption of $3,940,145 \mathrm{lbs}$. There was a decrease of malt in warehouse, of $1,081,912$ lbs. There was an increase of malt exported of nearly 20 fer cent.
The quantity of tobacco taken for consumption was less by 228,109 lbs. than in the previous year, but $5 t 0,000$ lbs. more than in 1868-69. The quantity of manufactured tobacco in warehouse had increased by $979,528 \mathrm{lbs}$, and the export of manufictured tobacco had increased $282,531 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Refined Petroleum shows an increase of 819,861 gallons entered for consumption, and for export an increase of 257,652 gallons. The demand for home consumption increased about $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while that for export only increased about 5 per cent. All articles manufactured from petroleum without further process of distillation are exempt rrom duty, and by Order in Council, all such products of petroleum as cannot be used for
illuminating purposes are exempt from duty, and the inspection fees reduced one half.
The principal articles manufactured in bond are vinegar and methylated spirits. The revenue from these shows an increase of $\$ 7,365$ over the preceding year. The issue of Bill stamps was during the year transferred to the Department, and all collectors of Inland Revenue have been made distributors of stamps. The increase of revenue from this source has been $\$ 47,979.00$.

Some changes have been made in the management of the Canal trade. 'The ships' reports and other vouchers are now sent daily to the department and entered in the books there, relieving the collectors of tolls and enabling them to make a more careful inspection of manifests and bills of lading. The system of "Let pass" was modified so as to allow a ship master to take out one pass for his entire voyage so long as he does not break bulk. There was an increase of tolls collected of \$45,347.
The collection of Hydraulic Rents and other minor revenues from public works was transferred to the Inland Revenue Department in August 1870, but the books were not handed over in time for the adjustment of them during the year ending June 1871. The accounts cover a period of 25 years, and many of them are disputed. They amount to over $\$ 150,000$ and are in process of investigation, and an adjustment will probably be arrived at during the present year.
The increase in revenue from Slides and Booms has been $\$ 3,775$.
There has been a decrease in Harbour Dues, accounted for by the exemption from harbour dues of vessels arriving and departing from Ports Colborne and Dalhousie, when lightered over the Welland Canal.
The piers in the Lower St. Lawrence have been leased, but during the half year only $\$ 181.67$ was collected. It is believed the amount collected will be increased during the coming year.
There have been some slight changes in the management of the Supervisors of Cullers' Office which have had the effect of making the revenue more than pay the expenditure.

The following statement shows the total amount collected during the year 1870-71 :-

| Service. | Revenue of previous years uncollected on 1st July, 1870. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Revenue of } \\ & 1870-71 . \end{aligned}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excrse (and Seizures), per Statement No. 3... | \$ ${ }_{89,890} \mathbf{c t s}$. | \$ \$ ${ }_{\text {\$ }}$ ets. | $\begin{array}{r} \$, 7 \mathrm{cts} . \\ 4,300,77966 \end{array}$ |
| Canals, per Statement No. 5....... | 31,525 39 | 457,951 84 | 489,477 23 |
| Slides And Booms, per Statement No. 7. | 192,472 36 | 81,657 51 | 174,129 87 |
| HYdrautic Rents, per Statement No. 8. | 147,613 70 | 30,923 41 | 178,587 11 |
| Minor Public Works, per Statemet No. $9 .$. | 1,907 91 | 8,599 41 | 10,507 32 |
|  | 6,696 28 | 68,228 57 | 69,924 85 |
| Bill Stamps per Statement No. 11........... | 2,630 12 | 184,254 70 | 186,884 82 |
| Less. |  | 5,128,004 50 | 5,500,240 86 |
| Refunds,p. Statement No. 16................... |  | 7,357 05 | 7,357 05 |
|  | 372,236 36 | 5,120,647 45 . | 5,492,883 81 |

Table showing the amount of Excise revenue collected in the years 1850, 1860, 1867-8 and 1870-71.

|  | 1850 | 1860 | 1867-68 | 1870-71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excise <br> P. Works Cl'g timb'r Billstamps |  | \$312,630 | - ${ }_{\text {\$ }}^{\text {8,78,212 }}$ | \$ ${ }_{\text {\$ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
|  | 388,972 | 261,576 | 486,811 | 579,132 |
|  | 39,274 | 62,191 | 70,886 | 63,228 |
|  |  |  | 119,712 | 184,254 |
|  | \$519,084 | 636,397 | 3,755,624 | 5,128,003 |

The quantity of spirits entered for consumption during the year was $4,219,245$ gallons, and of malt liquor $8,457,090$ gallons.

The quantity of spirits manufactured was $5,303,171,29$ gallons, of which $4,958,055,03$ gallons were manufactured in Ontario, $388,693,-$ 53 in Quebec, and 16,422,73 in New Brunswick.
Of Malt there was made $35,968,738 \mathrm{lbs}$, and of Malt liquor, $8,457,096$ gallons.
Of Tobacco there was manufactured of all sorts $3,296,585 \mathrm{lbs}$, of Cigars 126,472 1bs, and of snuff $126,735 \mathrm{lbs}$.
Of Petroleum there was manufactured 11,689,762 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
Of manufactures in Bond, Vinegar 586,079 gallons.
Burning Fluid, 3,176 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
Methylated spirits, 40,418 gallons.
Ginger Wine 970 gallons, Syrups 199, and on Domestic Liquors $9,057,92$ galls.

Comparative Table showing the amounts of grain used for distillation of spirits manufactured in 1869-70 and 1870-71:-

| Provinces. | Grain for Distillation. |  |  |  |  |  | Total Quantity of Grain, dec., for Distillation | Spirits at Proof in Wine Gallons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malt. | Indian Corn. | Rye. | Wheat. | Oats, \&c. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mill } \\ & \text { Offal. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1870. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. | Gallons. |
| Ontario.... | 2,442,864 | 31,709,145 | 14,449,294 | 1,529,460 | 1,667,095 | 3,369,092 | 5,166,950 | 3,252,820.50 |
| Quebec.... <br> N. Bruns. | 223,996 | 2,154,570 | 1,014,917 | 32,431 | 278,643 |  | 3,734,607 | 22\%, 426.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Molasses |  |
| N. Scotia.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gais. 12,364 | 8,389.07 |
| Totals. | 2,666,860 | 33,863,715 | 15,494,211 | 1,561,891 | 1,945,788 | 3,369,092 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 58,901,557 \\ \text { Gals. } 12,364 \\ \text { Molasses. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 3,484,585-57 |
| 1871. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario | 3,661,616 | 58,640,085 | 12,110,116 | 846,036 | 3,023,095 | 2,767,891 | 81,028,839 | 4,958,055'03 |
| Quebec... | $\stackrel{453,385}{ }$ | 3,734,211 | 658,370 | 610,169 | 273,431 |  | 5,759,566 | 328,693-53 |
| N. Bruas.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | Molasses. | 16,422,73 |
| N. Scotia.. |  |  | 23,609 GI. | Molasses |  |  | Gals. 23,609 |  |
| Totals.. | 4,115,001 | 62,374,296 | 12,768,486 | $1,466,205$ <br> Molasses | 3,296,526 | $2,767,891$ | 86,788,405 Molasses. Gals. 23,609 | $5,303,171 \cdot 29$ |

Comparative Stat miment of Mait manufantured, for the Years ending June 30th, 1870 and 1871.

| InJand Revenue Divisions. | Barley used: | Other Grain. | Total Quantity of Grain used. | Malt made, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1870. | Bush. | Bush. |  | Bush. | lbs. |
| Ontario ....... | 586,331 | 6,171 | 592,502 | 615,486 | 22,778,589 |
| Quebec .......... | 230,584 | , | 230,584 | 247,344 | 8,618,789 |
| New Brunswick............. | 27,817 | .... | 27,817 | 29,891 | 996,095 |
| Total | 855,260 | 6,171 | 861,431 | 861,431 | 32,761,858 |
| Ontario .... | 647,137 | 3,820 | 650,957 |  |  |
| guebec....... | 199,840 |  | 199,840 | 245,736 | 24,426,158 |
| New Brunswick | 11,508 |  | 11,508 | 11,941 | 407,122 |
| Nova Scolia.... | 30,495 |  | 30,495 | 31,025 | 1,064,543 |
| Total | \$88,980 | 3,820 | 892,800 | 970,976 | 32,968,738 |

Comparative Statement of Malt Liquor manufactured for the Years ending June 30th 1870 and 1871.



The amount of freight that passed through the canals of the Dominion during the year 1870-71, was,


The following Table shows the distribuiton of Bill Stamps during the year.
The number of pieces of timber passing through the Government Slides and Booms was

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Square Timber. } \\
& \text { 286,804 } \\
& \text { Saw Logs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } 1,168,784
\end{aligned}
$$

Showing an increase in 10 years of about $3 \frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in the Square Timber. and of $146 \frac{1}{2}$ in the Saw Logs. Of the Square Timber about four-fifths were White Pine, and the remaining fiflh consisted in great part of Red Pine.

Statement of Bill Stamps issued on Requisition, by the Inland Revenue Department, during the year ending 30th June, 1871:

| Supplied <br> to Distributors. | 1 cent. | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{3} \\ \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \text { eents } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | cents. | cents. | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ | cents. | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ \text { cents. } \end{gathered}$ | cente. | \$ | \$2 | \$3 | Gross Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In Manitoba. | 13,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 10000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 3,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 250 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\$, 00000$ |
| Nova Scolia. | 20,000 | 20,000 | 48,000 | 2,00日 | 10,000 | 21,000 |  | 2,500 | 13,000 | 11,000 | 6,000 |  |  | 1,500 | 100 |  |  | 8,400 00 |
| New Brunswick | 10,500 | 11,500 | 36,000 | 600 | 3,000 | 25,300 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 12,000 | 4,300 |  | 4,450 | 1,700 | 2,550 | 750 |  |  | 8,950 08 |
| In Ontario and Quebee | 108,341 | 85,900 | 234,700 | 17,070 | 35,285 | 171,167 | 12,820 | 13,245 | 122,566 | 54,200 | 47,417 | 40,670 | 20,895. | 24,229 | 1,151 | 2,975 | 2,130 | 106,562 32 |
| To Post Office Depart ment, Ottawa..... | 170,000 | 140,000 | 250,000 |  | 10,000 | 135,000 |  |  | 70,000 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 |  | 5,000 | 5,000 |  |  | 45,400 00 |
| Tot | 321,841 | 262,400 | 578,700 | 22,670 | 61,285 | 362,467 | 16,720 | 19,745 | 227,566 | 97,5*0 | 74,417 | 60,620 | 33,379 | 17,101 | 17,101 | 3,075 | 2,239 | 173,312 32 |



| List of Goods. | Duly. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-c'oth not less than 18 f . wide and not pressed or calendered... | Free. |
| Carbolio Oil used in manufacture of wond block pavc- | Free. |
| Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus tronps or | Snd r remiation and restriction |
| Cassla, ground. .................................................. | 25 p.c. advalorem [of M.C. |
| Casta, us models for the use of schools of design |  |
| Caoutchouc, unmannufactired....................... | Do. |
| Cemaut, marine, unground. | Do. |
| Cheese ........ | 3 cents. per 1 lb . ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |
| Do. produce of B. N. American Provinces Chicory or other root. or vegotabie used as coffee, raw or green............t.. | Free, under regulation of G. in C. 3 cents per 1 b . |
| Chtenry, kiln dried, roasted or ground................... | 4 cents per lb. |
| Chinese Blue. | Free. |
| Church Bells |  |
| Cigars.. | 45 cents a lb. |
|  | 25 per cent. ad valorem |
| Citrons and rinds of-in brine for candying | Free. |
|  |  |
| Clothing, donations of, for charitable institutions. | D. |
| Ciothing, for the use of Army and Navy... | Do. |
| Coal On, distilled, purificd and refined | 15 ciss, a galton. |
| Cocur, bean and enell | Free. |
| Cocoa-nut dil, in its natural state | Do. |
| Cocoa Paste, from G. Britain and B. N, A. P.oviners | 1 po |
|  |  |
| Coin and Bualion, except U.S. coin | Do. |
| Coin, base r connter ${ }^{\text {collit.: }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Frahibited. }}$ |
| Cologne Water anr Pertumed Spirits not in tlasks. | (\$120 a gallın. |
| Do. lo. when in fiasks or boitles, 30, of such |  |
| flasks or buttles, not containing more than one gallon. For each flask. | 4 cents. |
|  | Free. |
| Copper, in pig, bars, rods, bolcs and sheets and sheathing. | Do. |
| Cork wood bark | D. |
| Cordage | Do. |
| Cotion Netting for India Rubber Shoes. | Do. |
| Cotton Warp, not coar*er than No. 40. | Do. |
| Cotton Thread in hank*, colored and unfinished Nos. |  |
| Cotton Waste ..................... . . . . . | Do. |
| Cotton Wuol. | D. |
| Cranks for steamboats forged in the rough | Dr. |
| Do mills do do | D. |
| Cream of tartar in cryst |  |
| Crude Petroleum. | 6 cents a galon. |
| Diamondt, unsei | 10cre agti. and 20 p.c. ad valore |
| Drain Tules. | Lr. |
| Drawing, notim oll. | D) |
| Drugs, when phictis used in cyeing | Lo, |
| Duak for belting and hrse................................. | 1k. |
| Earths ...... | Dr, |
| Eidder winc.i.......... | Do. ${ }^{\text {Dots, }}$ |
|  | 10cts, a gal, and 25 p.c. ad, valomen |
| Emery ............................... | Do. |
| Fanning implernents aud utensils, when imported by Agrinultural Socletles for encouragement of agri- |  |
| cuture............. | Do. |
| Felt for hate and bovts ............................... | Di. |
| Vibre Mexican.................. | Jr. |
| Fribre vegetable, for manufacturing pur,oses.......... | Dr. |
| Fibrila hrick | D\% |
| Fire hrick | Dis. |
| Fire clay.... | 110 |
|  | Do. |
| kegs.................................................. | Dr. |
| rsh bait ................................................. | Do. |
| Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines.......... | Do. |
|  |  |

EEAB DDOIS AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FO\& 1873;


| List of Goods. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Machine silk twist | Free. |
| Malt | 40 cents per bushel. |
| Manilla Gras | Free. |
| Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides |  |
| only, or slabs sawn from such blocks, having at | Do. |
| Meal of any grain... | Do. |
| Meats, fresh, salted or sm | 1 cent per lb. |
| Medals |  |
| Melado, or concentrated Melado ............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | \% of a c.p.lb, and 2s p. c, ad valorem. |
|  |  |
| unwashed, not cailcined.............................. |  |
| Military stores for Army | Ex |
| Mineralogy, specimens of |  |
| Models.......................... ............................................. |  |
| Molasses, concentrated. <br> Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the | $\frac{5}{8}$ of a c. p.lb. and 25 p. c. ad valorem. |
| manufacture of sugar.......................................................... | 73 cents per 100 lbs. |
| Molasses, if not so used | 25 per cent. ad valor |
| Musical lnstruments for bands for Army and | Exempt from duty. |
| Nalls, composilion. | Free. |
| Nails, sheathing | ${ }_{5}{ }^{10}$ o. |
| Nail and spike rod, round, square and flat | 5 per cent. ad valorem. |
| Naptha. | 15 cents a gall |
| Natural History, specimens or............... | Tree: |
| Nutmegs. | 25 per cent. ad valorem |
| Nuts, when chlefly used in dyeing. |  |
| akum. | Do. |
| Oats and atmean ......................................... | Do. |
| Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined. | Do. |
| Old Tom. | 80 cents per gallon |
|  | Free. |
| Oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties. |  |
| Oranges, and Rinds of, in brine for candying........ | Do. |
| Orange Wine................ | 10 cts. a gal. and 25 p. c. ad valorem |
| Ores of metals of all kinds. . | Free. |
| iers | Do. |
| Paintings in Oll, by artists of well known mertt, or copies of the old masters by such artists. | Do. |
| Palm Oil in its natural state. | Do. |
| Paris and permanent Gree | Do. |
| , |  |
| Pelts... |  |
| Pepper, ground................... | ${ }^{25}$ per cent. ad valorem. |
| Perrumery, nototherwise specined |  |
| Perfumed and fancy |  |
| Perfumed spirits not in flask | \$1.20 per ga |
| Perfumed Spirits in flasks. | 4 cents per flask. |
| Philosophical Instruments and apparatus, for use of schools, \&c. |  |
| Phosphorus.. | Do. |
| Plg Iron...... |  |
| Pimento, grou | 25 per cent. ad valorem. |
| Pine Oillinits |  |
| Pipe Clay. | Do. |
| Pltch | Do: |
| Plants. | 10 per cent. ad valorem. |
| Plants, growth of B. N. A. Prowinces. | Free,subject to regulation of Gov. |
| Plaster or Paris, not ground nor calcined | Free. |
| Pluying Cards... | 25 per cent. al valorem. |
| Potatoes.......... | Free. |
| Potatoes, growth of B. N. A. Provinces | 10 per cent. ad valorem. |
| Poultry do. do. | [in Councli. |
| Porter.. | $19 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. ad val and 5 cts. p.gal. in |
| Preecous Ston | Free. [flasks, 7 cts. do. in bottles. |
| Precipitate of Coppe |  |
|  |  |
| Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not otherwise specifled.. | 10 cents per gallon |
| Products of Fish and of all other creatures iving in | [inc. |
| water, growth and produce of B, N. A. Provinces.. | Free, subject to regulation of G . |

YEAR BOOK AND AKMANAOOF CANADA FOR 1873.

| Tariff of Customs of Dominion of Canada. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| List of Goods. | Duty. |
| Proprietary Medicines, or any me ificine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment................................. <br> 25 per cent. advalore |  |
|  |  |
| Railioad bars an 1 pigs, wronght iron or steel chaius, <br> wrought iron or s'eel fish plates, and car-axles. |  |
| Raspberry Wine. <br> Ratan, for chair makers. |  |
| Red Lead, dry............................................... Do. |  |
| Refined Petrole | 15 cents a gallon. |
| Rennet.............................................. Free. $^{\text {R }}$ |  |
| Rice..... | 1 cent per lb. |
| Rod Iron....... | 5 per cent, ad valorem. |
| Roots, medicinal, in their natural state. Rosin. |  |
|  |  |
| Rum shrub................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | \$1.20 pergallun. |
|  |  |
|  | Do. |
| Sal Ammoniac. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sal Amm } \\ & \text { Sal Soda. } \\ & \text { Salt....... } \end{aligned}$ | Do. |
| Saltpetre. Sand | 10. |
|  | Do. |
| sand. <br> Satin and fine washed white | Do. |
| Scheidam Schnapps. <br> Scrap Iron. | - \$1,2] a gallon. |
| ( ${ }_{\text {Scapture, }}^{\text {specimens of ............................ }}$. |  |
|  | Do. |
| Seeds of all kinds, not classed as cereals | 10 per cent. ad valor m, |
| Seeds, produce ofSettlers' efficts of every descrintion, in actual use, not |  |
| being merchandise, blought by persons making oath that they in end becoming permanent settler |  |
|  |  |
| Shafts for mills and steam hoats in the rough............ | Free. |
| Sheet Iron............................................... | 5 per cent. ad valorem. |
| Ships binnacle Lamp....................................... |  |
| " blocks and patent brushes f |  |
| cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not. |  |
| " compasses. | Do. |
| "\% dead eyes. | Do. |
| " knees, rron............ | Do. |
| " masts or parts of iron | Do. |
|  | Do. |
| ". pumps and pump | Do. |
| " shackles | Do. |
| "، sheaves... | Do. |
| " steering ap | Do. |
| " travelling trucks | Do. |
| " wedges... | Do. |
| Shrubs. | Do. |
|  | 10 per cent. ad valorem. |
| Slate. <br> Snuff |  |
|  | $20 \mathrm{cts}$. a 1 b , and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. ad valorem. |
| Soap, cnnamon Soda ash | 2 cepts per 1 lb . |
| Soda caustic..................................................... |  |
|  |  |
| Soda, nitrate of................................................................................ | Do. |
|  | Do. |
| Spikes, composition......................................................... | Do. |
|  | Do. |
| Spirits ad strong waters imported into Canada, mixed ( |  |
| with any iugredient or ingredients, and although, thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denominations, shall be, nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such.. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



The chief feature of the mining annals of Canada during the past twelve months is the introduction of Brltish capital, several of our best mines having passed into the hands of English companies. We may now look with interest for the application to Canadian mines of wealth and skill sufficient to ensure sustained and well directed effort.

## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gold.-The gold mines of the Chaudiere Division have been idie during the past twelve months, but will probably not. remain so long. Strong companies are in course of formation in Europe and elseWhere for the purpose of working them. The mines have now been 4 sufficiently proved to justify our lcoking to them as a permanent source of industry when fairly taken in hand.
Two gold mines, the Gatling and the Williams, are proditably worked in Marmora, but we have failed to obtain statistics of their operations.

Silver.-The value of the Silver Islet Mine will appear from the subjoined statement, kindly furnished by Mr. Macfarlane, showing its products from the beginning:-


This mine was sold by the Montreal Mining Co for $\$ 250,000$. The purcbase money Was therefore trebled in two years by the product.
The "Thunder Bay Silver Mines Railway Company Act," and the "''hunder Bay Silver Mines Telegraph Company Act," Were passed last Session to admit of the construction of a railway and telegraph connecting Thunder Bay with the rallway and telegraph system of the United States.

Copper.- The West Canada Mines (Bruce and associated) have produced as follows:-

1869-2,180 tons. $19 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ore. 1870-1,945 " 1871-1,852 " do.
The capital of the company is $£ 60,000$ stg. 200 hands are employed.
The Consolidated Copper Company of Canada have acquired the Harvey Hill and the Ives Mines. The progress of these mines up to the present time, and their prospects under their new proprietors, are worthy of being considered at some length.

Work was commenced at Harvey Hill aboutitwelve years ago by the English and Canadian Mining Company, who have so conducted their works as to make the mine the best proved and in the most advantageous position for profitable working in the Dominion.
The ore occurs principally in three great parallel beds, varying in thickness from four to eight feet, and bearing four per cent. of copper as a minimum. There are also three principal lodes, one averaging three feet in width, with a minimum of twelve per cent. of copper. The underground work consists of seven shafts, from twelve to forty fathom deep, and an adit driven into the hill side 248 fathom, intersecting the three cupriferous beds. There are all necessary tramways, waggons, \&c. The surface works are crushing and concentrating works, capable of treating eighty tons of ore daily, with engine power sufficient to admit of that capaciry being doubled at small cost; jigging, drying and other dressing houses, and two furnaces with apparatus for applying the Hunt \& Douglas patent hurried process to the lower grade ores.

It is expected that the Harvey Hill Mine will shortly be in a position to send to market annually 2,000 tons of metallic copper, worth at present prices $£ 225,000$, and this rate of production may be materially increased in future. One year's yield of the Harvey Hill Mine alone would, therefore, nearly pay the purchase money ( $£ 245,000$ ) of both that mine and the Ives, and also of others that may yet be discovered on the new company's extensive property. Speaking of this, the Pall Mall Gazette says:
"For $£ 245,000$, certain disinterested Canadians have disposed of the richest copper mines in the Province of Quebec. extending over some 4,400 acres. At the present price of copper-and rates tend to raise rather than fall-the directors estimate that the annual return will be $£ 244,417$ per annum. In this case again, the property has been acquired for one year's purchase, and that without computing the value of the sulpher which exists in certain places in large quantities. Assuming a fall in copper to the lowest rate known for many years, the worst the shareholders will have to look to is a dividend reduced to 44 per cent. At the best, and by the introduction of some of the cheap and simple improvements of modern mining science, the returns will be "immensely enhanced.'"
The Pall Mall Gazette seems staggered by this example of Canadian disinterestedness, and appears to doubt the great value of the property so cheaply parted with. But we are familiar with instances of this kind. Witness Silver 1slet.
In the Ives Mine, as in the Harvey Hill, the ore occurs largely in interstratified beds, two of which average six and eight feet in thickness, with variable thickness, sometimes as much as twenty per cent., the average, from wet assay, being 5.24 per cent. The wider bed is laid open for a

length of eighty-five fathom, and it is calculated that within the area now under sooing in both bands there are 101.025 tons The underground work of the Ives Mine consist chiefly of two shafts of fifteen and twenty-five fathom, united by a level in the run of the eight feet bed of ore. Transverse are also carried through the same bed, intersecting the six foot bed. The surface
works comprise all that is necessary for working the mine and for the accomodation of miners. profits of both mines at the present price of The sum required for the contemplated development of both mines will not exceed £ 30,000 .
The Huntington and Capel Mines have capitalists. The former mine will yield about 2,000 tons of ore per month, and works are to be erected for reducing it by a new process whereby sulphuric acid, alkalies, and bleaching powder will be obtained from the ore.
Iron.-The Cobourg, Peterborough \& Mamora Railway and Mining Company are working the Mamord Mine, and raised about about 20,000 tons during the past twelve months, which rate of product will be doubled in Iuture. The company employ 200 men. Capital $\$ 600,000$.
re Forsyth lrou Mining Company are working the Hull mine, shipping on at the rate of 80 tons per day, value about \$04.
and the How Mine on the Ridau Canal doing well, but no particulars of their operations have come to hand.
increased prices of copper and iron will no longer allow the vast deposits of Canhile many of the Euon those of Canada has been barely sufficient to prove their great extent. Canada may therefore expect her full share in supplying for these metals.

Lead.-No information has reached us of
the work done at the Frontenac Mine during the past year. =The proprietors are however in treaty with parties in England with a view to more extensive working in future.

Petroleum.--The petroleum trade is now perhaps the largest in Canada, employing capital to the extent of at least $\$ 10,000,000$. Three or four hundred new wells are now in course of sinking. Business in 1871 was as follows :-

> Manufactured. ..... 11, 689,761 gallons.
> Exported........... $5,531,780$
> "

Home consumption 5,557,981
Plumbago.-The Canada Graphite Company are in treaty for the sate of their valuable mines in Huckingham. Thirteen veins are worked, generally bearing pure plumbigo of the finest kind.

## NOVA SCOTLA.

The following statements are from the Report for 1871, of the Hon. William Garvie, Chie f Commissioner of Mines and W orks:

## GOLD.

"The gold mines have been worked steadily, and in many cases profitably. The returns, indeed, shew a small decrease in the yearly standard of production; but they are quite as good as could be expected, taking into consideration the scarcity of men and the consequent high price of labour. There has, perhaps, been no year since the commencement of gold mining in this Province during which the business has been of a more legitimate character than it was in 1871; there has been no unhealthy speculation, and the losses generally have been small, whilst in some cases the profits have been large. I still nave to regret the absence of improvement in the appliances for amalgamating and saving gold. It is also a matier of regret that there are a number of mines, which have been proved capable of being worked at a profit, that have been allowed from one cause or another to remain idle. In one or two instances efforts are in progress to remedy this inaction, but to what extent it would now be premature to judge."

Statistios of Produet, \&c., Gold Mines, 1871.

| Stations. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ざ | 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stormont. | 18 | 3 |  | 1 | 1837 | 0518 |  | 5591721 | 40919 | 57545 |
| Wine Harbo | 36 | 5 |  | 1 | 2927 | $\cdots$ |  | 15380616 | 5172 | 79052 |
| Sherbrooke | 171 | 12 |  | 3 | 14332 | .. 0903 |  | 65791907 | 71708 | 71187 |
| Tangier. | 88 | 4 |  | 1 | 2924 | $\because 1407$ |  | 20930007 | 210 - | 440. |
| Montagu | 51 | 2 | 2 |  | 848 | - 1408 |  | 31520815 | 240411 | 114352 |
| Waverly | 56 | 4 | 3 | i | 2772 | .. 1006 |  | 11271812 | - 1821 | 47171 |
| Oldham | 43 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1374 | 10404 |  | 27181212 | 231022 | 73942 |
| Renfrew | 36 | 5 |  | 3 | 2463 | .. 0904 |  | 11791716 | 21534 | 60632 |
| Nniacke | 14 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 900 | 08. |  | 2601703 | 21106 | 47683 |
| Caribou. | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 479 | 10101 | 21000 | 5041523 | 30115 | 93388 |
| other Districts. | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 281 | 08 | 90207 | 1120216 | 101 | 23449 |
| Tota ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text { }}$, 1871. | 53 | 53 | 35 | 18 | 31387 | 1209 | 111207 | 392270704 | 240411 | 66896 |
| 1870. |  |  |  | 18 | 30502 | $13 .$. | 1761315 | 198660506 | 710200 | 6et |



Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure, 1871 and 1870.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

During the years 1870 and 1371 Newfoundlaud exported mineral products as fullows:

| 187) 4, $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}^{\text {tons copper ore 7alue about } £ 31,1000}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 187) 270 | " | nickal |  | , | '6 | 9000 |
| 80 | * |  | 4 | " | " | 6,480 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 49,480 |
| 1871 3,000 | "1 | copper <br> lead nickel | "1 | " | "\% | $\begin{array}{r} £ 25,500 \\ 7,85 \\ 720 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 31,195 |

The shipments for 1872 will be much larger, as the high price of conper causes a demand for lower grade of which a very large quantity has been held over at the Tilt Cove Mine from previous years. The Burton's Pond Mine has also commenc-d to ship copper ore this year, the ore being good yellow sulphuret similar to that of Ti t Cove. The latter mine has been sold to an English company for $£ 150,000$ stg. The Lamanche Lead Mine is also about to charge hands, and the success which will doubtless attend the vigorous working of these well-pruved mines may induce further enterprise, for which there is a vast field in the Island.

The coal field in the St. George's Bay - region is estimated at thirty-eight square miles, and the quantity of coal at abuut a million and a half of tons per square mile.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold. - We read in the Report on British Columbia, of the Hon. Hector $L$. Lan $=$ evin, (March, 1872 ) that-"The aurlferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great province. They extend all along the Fraser and t'hompson Rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Cariboo. Then again there are the new gold mines of the district of Ominica, in the north of Columbia, which would appear to extend over a very large tract of country.... Gold has also been found in Vancouver Island.... It is established that from the United States frontier to the 5isd degree of north latitude, and to a widtheof from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere."
The mines visited by Mr. Langevin produced at the follwing rates during th 3 summer of 1871. The "South Wales," during the last three weeks of the month of August, prod'nced 799 ounces. The "Forest Rose" on William's Creek, produced in one week 203 ounces, and in another 245 ounces. The "Ballarat" yielded 167 ounces in two weeks. "The yield of gold for the year 1870 was:


This, however, is only approximate, as it Is impossible to arrive at the quantity of gold carried out of the country by private bands."

The gold mines of the Ominica District
were not worked until the year 1871. The yield of some of them was at the following rate: One mine on Lost Creek y lelded 192 ounces to be divided among five miners in return for one week's labrr, and another, that belonging to Ward, Dunleary \& Co., yielded as in ch as $\$ 500$ per man during one week. On Black Jack Gulch the yield of the mine from its first working was $\$ 10 a$ man per day. On Manson Creek there were about 200 miners who were making from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 50$ a day each. On State Creek 50 men were making from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 20$ a day each. On (termansen Creek the amount of gold collected during the last week of August was $\$ 10000$. Since that period fresh reports have reached me, and everything tends to the belief that the season has been a productive one; the district is really rich in gold and promises much....J udging from the reports which flow in from all quarters, and fiom the numerous miners 1 myseif met on the road, who came from Montana, in the United States, and who consider this district to be another promised land, it is evident that this spring there uill be a large influx of mining population." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)
From the report of the Gold Commissioner for 1871 upon the Ominica Mines, it appears that their yield for that year nay be estimated at about $\$ 400,000$. The confidence of miners in the district is shown by extensive preparations for systematic development in the ernstruction of conduits for water and in surface and underground prospecting.
The gold shipped by Britioh Columbia by banks from 1862 to 1871 inclusive was of the value of $\$ 16,650,036$, and about one-chird more was supposed to be carried oul of the country by miners.
$S$ lver.-"The silver mines of British Columbia have not yet been largely worked. Nevertheless, in the month of September last I saw very rich specimens from a silver mine near Hone, on the Fraser River, and I was told that it was proposed to work that mine on a large scale. Un the spot works of a very considerable extent were being carrued on, among nthers a road leading from Hope to the mine itself. I am further aware that this silver mine is not the only one which exists in the Fraser Valley; and as soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked and shall have yielded, as it is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines siturted in the same range of mountains will likewise be worked." (Mr. Langevin's Leport.)

Coal.-From the Blue Bonk of 1869 it appears that 200 men were employed in the coal mines of Nanaimo, the yield being 40,000 tons, of which 19,700 were shipped to foreign parts. The price of coal at the pits' mouth is 24 shillings sterling per tow. The area of the mine is go0, ow square yards. Three pits are worked. The seam is generally four feet thick.

The Blue Book for 1870 adds: These mines are progressing favorubly, and have been worked to advantage duris'g the year, the yield of coal fur exportation having been about 30,000 tons.

In 1871 the mine produced 44,00 tons.
From $1867 \mathrm{t}, 1870$ inclusive the exports of coal amounted to 77,831 tons, value $\$ 487,865$. From 1861 to 1870 inclusive the yleld was 282,131 tons.

AWARD OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

We gave in the Ferr Book of 1872 the text of the Treaty of Washington, the first article of which provides that the claims known as the Alabamx clains, should be submitted to a tribunal of arbitrators.

The arbitrators appointed were as follow : England-Sir Alexander James Cockburn; United States-Charles Francis Adams; Italy-Count Frederic Sclopis; Swiss Con-federation-Jacques Stoempfi; Brazil, Viscount d'Itajriba.
The Tribunal held its first session at Geneva on the 15th of December, 1s71. The agents for the High contracting parties, Lord Tenterden for England, and John C. Bancroft Davis for the United States, gave in their cases, evidence, \&c., and on the 16 th of Decemaber the Tribunal was adjourned until the 15 th of June, 1872, when they again met and continued in session, with a few brief interruptions until the lith of September of the same year. On that day an award, of which the following is a synopsiz, was promulgated, and the labours of the Tribunal were brought to a close.

## THE AWARD

Grst sets forth that the "cue diligence" referred to in Art. 6 , of the Washington treeaty, ought to bo exercised by neutral goveraments in exact proportion to the risks to whic! other governments may be exposed, from a failure to fulfll the obligations of neutrality on their part; that the circumstances out of which the Alabama claims controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise, on the part of the British Government, of all possible solicitude, for the observance of all the rights and daties involved in the proclamation of neutrality issued by Her Majesty on the 13th May, 1861; that the effects of a violation of neatrality, committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any Commission which the Government of the belligerent Power, benefitted by the violation of neutrality, may afterwards have granted to that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence i; completed, cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence; that the privilege of exterritsriality, zocorded to vessels of war, is a proceeding of co'rttesy and mutual deference, and can never be appealed to for the protecthon of acts done in violation of neutrali-y. That the absence of a previous notice cannot be regarded as a failure in any consideration required by the law of nations, in those cases, in which a vessel carries with it its own condemnation.
That in order to impart to any supplies of coal, a character inconsistent with the rule of the treaty', prohibiting the use of naval ports or waters, as a base of operations for belligerents, it is necessary that said supplies should be connected with special circumstances, of time, of person, or of place, which may combine to give them such a character.

That with respect to the Alabamx, it clearly results from all the facts connected
with her construction in the port of Liverpool, and subsequent equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of vessels called the Agrippina and Bahama, despatched from Great Britain to that end, that the British Government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations, and especially that it omitted, during the construction of the Alabamx, any effective measures of prevention, notwitrstanding the representations made by the diplomatic agents of the United States; and that those orders which were given at last for the detention of the vessel, were issued so late that their execution was not practicable; that the measures taken for pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and, therefore, cannot be considered as sufficient to release Great Britain of the responsibility already incurred.

That despite the violation of neutrality of Great Britain committed by this vessel, she was on several occasions freely admitted into the ports of British colonies, instead of being proceeded against as she ought to have been.

That the British Government cannot justify itself for a failure in due diligence on the plea of the inefficiency of the legal means which it possessed.

Four of the Arbitrators therefore, for the reasons above assigned, and the fifth (Sir Alexander Cockburn) for reasons separately assigned, are of opinion that Great Britan has in this case failed, by omission, to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first and third rules established by the sixth articie of the Tresty of Washington.

In the case of the Florida, previously called the Oreto, four members of the Tribunal conclude that thre was a failure of due diligence, in that it was allowed to escape from the port of Liverpool despite the representations of the agents of the United States.
In that it stayel at Nassau, issued from that port, enlisted men, took in supplies, and armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel Prince Alfied, at Green Cay, there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities.
And in thatit was several times freely admittel into the ports of British Colonies, notwithstanding the vlolation of the neatrality of Great Britain.

That the fact of the judicial acquittal of the Oreio at Nassa cannot relleve Great Britain of the responsibilities incurred,by her under the principles of international law. Nor can the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile, and her stay there during four months extinguish the responsi bility previously incarred by Great Britain.

And therefore that Great Britain failed to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules of article six of the treaty
In the case of the Shonandoah, three against two members of the Tribunal decide that, the British Government is responsible for her acts only after her stay in the port of Melbourne, where it is admitted by the British Government that augmentation was clandestinely effected in her forces
by the enlistment of men; and that there was negligence on the part of the authorities in that place.
The Tuscaloosa-tender to the AlabamaClarence, Tacony and Archer-tenders to the Florida-are resarded as accessaries and, following the lot of their principals, are submitted to the same decision, which applies to them respectively.
So far as relates to the Retribution, Georgia, sumter, Nashville, Tallahbasseeand Chickamanga, the Tribunal concludes that England did not fail in her duty; and as regardes the Sallie, Jefferson Davis, Music and V. $\boldsymbol{H}$. Joy, that they ought to be excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

As to the claim made by the United Statesfor indem nity for the cost of pursuit of the Confederate cruisers, the Tribunal decides that this claim is not distinguishable from the general expenses of the war carried on by the United States, by a majority of three to two.

They also decide unanimously, that prospective earnings cannot be made the subject of compensation, as they deper $d$ in their nature on future and uncertain contingencies, and that, therefore, there is no ground for awarding the United States anything at all under this head.

After citing the reasons for so doing, the award thengives $\boldsymbol{m}$ Jump sum of $\$ 15,500,000$ in gold as the indemnity to be paid hy Great Britain to the United States, and declares all claimsreferred by the treaty to be fully and finally settled.

## SIR A. COCKBURN'S DISSENT.

Sir Alexander Cockburn dissented from the above award, and in the course of a long judgment gives his reasons for doing so. The effect of the rules laid down by the Washington Treaty, be declares, "is to place this Tribunal in a pcsition of some difficulty. Every obligation, for the non fulfilment of Which, redress can be claimed, presapposes a prior existing law by which a right has been created on oue side and a corresponding obligation on the other. But here we have to deal with obligations assumed to have existed prior to the treaty, and yet arising out of a supposed law created for the first time by the treaty. For we have one party denying the prior existence of the rules to which it now consents to submit as the measure of is past obligations, while Lhe other virtually admits the same thing; for it agrees to observe the rules between itselfand Great Britain in the fature, aud to bring them to the. knowledge of other maritime powers and invite them to accede to them,-all of which should plainly be superfluous and vain if these rules already formed part of the existing law recognized as obtaining among natons." He regrets that the Whole question of law and fact hard nut bee: left to the Tribunal to decide according to principles of international law existing at the time that the causes of complaint are said to have arisen. He finds difficulty in definlag the meaning of the words "due diligence," as there is nothing in the treaty to direct them; especially as to the degree of diligence required. They must, therefo:e, ook to judicial science to direct them; aud he thinksit will be of advantage to ascertain the amount of diligence required by international law. He proceeds then to show that the duties of a neutral state are to observe a strict impartiality towards both belligerents,
andin no way to assist either of them with warlike material, ships of war, transport, etc., as a state. On the other hand he considers that a neutral subject has a perfect right to carry on trade with belligerents in articles which are prouounced by nations as contraband of war, pand even in ships of war. Butin case of ships of war sent out, not to a port of the belligerent purchaser, but with armament, officers and crew, prepared to make war at once, there would be a breach of neutrality ; and a neutral power would be bo. ind to use its bast endeavors to prevent it. Tue case would be the same were the armament sent out separately to be taken on boardat sea. As to the extent of diligence required by the treaty, he concludes that itis neither more nor less than any neutral Government would be obliged to exercise to prevent the breach by any of its subjects of any head of international law And that it consists in a Government faithiully carrying out all the means at its command for the prevention of any such intraction. He thinks that if a Government is to be held responsible for the errors in judgment of its subordinates, or of its courts, especially when they are at a distance, it would have the effect of making any effort to have the rules of the treaty adopted by other nations unsuccesfu!, and of making maritime nations look apon belligerents with very considerable dread. After reviewing with severity several passages of the American case-clearing England from the charges there made-and having concluded this part of his judgment, he proceeds to consider the case of the "Fiorida." His decision in this case is that there was no lack of diligence on the part of the authorities in England, while"the "Oreto" (afterwards the "Elorida") was building, or at her departure. That no sufficient evidence was produced against her to justify her seizure before the courts, and that, therefore, she could not have been seizel. That at Nassau, whither the "Oreto" went, on her departure from England, the colonial authorities conscientiously performed what they thought to be their duty, but th t they labored under a misapprehension as to the effect of the "Foreign Enlistment Act," which, however, as he had before stated, could not be construed into a want of diligence. That the "Oreto" having made the Southern port of Mobile, where he was regularly commissioned, she could not be proceeded against on her return to Nassau, for a breach of the Municipal law of Englaud raerely; and that a selzure of the "Florida"-as she,was then named-would have been an act of war on the part of Great Britain towards the South. For these reasons he concludes that there was no lack of due diligence on the part of England in the case of the "Florida."
As to the "Alaboma," there was a lack of diligence. Sufticient evidence was furnished before her departure to justify her detention; and means of obtaining information respecting her, were neglected to be used. Also, whea she had departed on her trial trip without returning, there was a circumstance so suspicious as to justify the Commissioners of Customs in seizing her, which by the exercise of diligence they would have been enabled to do. For these reasons, Sir Alexander, thinke, that England is responsible for the damage done by the Alabama.
As to the "Shenandoah," the only other vessel about which he differs from the ma-
jority of the Tribunal, he can see no want of diligence on the part of the authorities at Melbourne. Possibly the Police may have shown a want of energy, bat he does not think this sufficient to justify the saddling of England with damages to a large amount.

After referring to the other mentioned vessels, he dwells upon the manner of the award, claims made, the amount awarded, \&c., and gives a brief statement of the cases in which he has differed from the decision of the Tribunal; concluding with the expression of a hope that the decision will be
accepted with the submission and respect due to it, by the people of Great Britain; and that the people of the United States will see in the consent of Great Britain to refer the claims to arbitration, an earnest desire toatone for past errors and omissions, and will feel that all just cause of grievance is now removed, so that in time to come no sense of past wrong remaining unredressed will stand in the way of the friendly and harmonious relations which should subsist between two great and kindred nations.

## 忍minimu cenitentarics.

During the year 1871, there was a large falling off in the number of inmates of the Kingston Penitentiary. The Directors attribute this mainly to the increased prosperity of the country, and the remunerative wages to be obtained by all, and in some measure also, to the reformatory nature of the improvements introduced into the establishment.
Notwithstanding this falling off, the expenditure has increased. This has arisen partly from the increased price of several articles of consumption; an increased rate of salaries to the offlicials; and a largely increased use of lights and tirewood.
The health of the prisoners has been eminently satisfactory, very few severe cases of sickness having occurred throughout the year. Im provement in diet, increase of outdoor labor, and better condition of the water are the causes to which this healthy condition of the inmates is to be attributed.
The discipline has been satisfactorily maintained; punishments have been fewer than in former years; and only twice have very severe punishments been necessary.

The introduction of lamps into the cells, allowing the prisoners to read until 9 o'clock, has had an excellenu effect; quiet and order having taken the place of riotous noise and disturbance.
The opportunity of obtaining, by good conduct, a remission of a portion of the sentence induces great self-control and industry among the convicts. Out of 195 discharged during the year, only one had failed to obtain remission of time, and the greater number of the convicts in the institution have gained the highest award allowable ; 5 diys in each month. This is especially noteworthy, as upon any fault, the convict not only fails to or tain the monthly remission, but may lose a portion of that gained.
The system of gratuities has been introduced and found to work well; this allows the convict, in consideration of increased industry, a certain portion of his earnings, so that when discharged, he may have a small fuud to live on till he obtains work. The possession of this small sum which enables the discharged convict to live honestly till he gets employment, is found an efficacious means of reclamation. It replaces also the dogged indifference of men Working out a punishment, by hope of personal gain, and helps to form habits of industry, self-control and independence. This system is as yet only an experiment. The number of convicts released by pardon was greater than in any former year. As the applicants for mercy had in many cases been in prison from 10 to 20 years, any effect
from the imprisonment may be considered to have been obtained.
Several escapes took place during the year, but a greater strictness on the part of the new Warden will likely prevent any recurrence of these

An increase in the pay of several officers was found necessary, in view of the largely increased rate of wages provailing in the country, and also from some of them having become entitled to increase from length of service and efficiency. The duties are onerous, disagreeable and often dangerous, and the officers are for the most part very deserving. There has been a large decrease in cash receipts from the contract labor of the prisoners, owing to the great reduction in numbers.
The Directors recommend the employment of the prisoners in the prison, under the management of the prison officials, as being better, in a moral and hygienic point of view.
The school has not, progressed favorably. The schoolmaster's duties were so irregularly performed, that his services were dispensed with, and a successor has not yet been appointed.
The Female Department has been throughout satisfactory; great order and industry and uniform submission to discipline having been maintained. In this Department there have been no recommittals for '2 years.
The number of convicts in the prison on the 31 st Dec., 1871, was 628 against 636 the preceding year. 11 died during the year, 5 escaped, 10 were sent to Rockwood Asylum, and 67 pardoned, 195 have been discharged, and 231 admitted.
The Revenue was $\$ 40,975$, and the expenditure $\$ 110,362$; but apart from the direct revenue a great deal of valuable labour was performed by the convicts, in work for the Penitentiary itself, in constructing wharves and piers, building the Warden's residence, \&c., \&c.
The total value of the work dome by the convicts is estimated by the Warden as $\$ 93,208$.
B,690 books were issued from the Library by the Protestant chaplain, and 3,213 by the R. C. do.

The value of the real estate of the Penitentiary is stated to be $\$ 601,273$. an increase of about $\$ 15,000$ in the year, and the value of stock $\$ 662,616$, an increase of about $\$ 7,000$.
Into the Rockwood Asylum there were admitted during the year, 55 patients, of which 11 were from the Penitentiary. 18 died during the year, 22 were discharged, and one transferred to Toronto, leaving in
the Asylum at the close of the year 349, an increase over the preceding year of 14.

The expenditure for 1871 was $\$ 37,194$, making an average cost for each patient, of a little more than $\$ 109$ a year.
In the Penitentiary at St. John, N. B., there were only 74 convicts, 39 of whom were sentenced to two years and upwards; a proof of the general moral tendencies of the people and the tacilities for finding employment. The labor of the prisoners has been more profitable than in former years. The sale of manufactured articles during the year a mounted to $\$ 17,454$, and there was on hand at the close of the year, a stock ralued at $\$ 17,454$.
The expenditure for material was $\$ 18,909$, a little more than the value of the sales.
The combination of the common gaol and convict prison in one is not favorable, and renders the maintenance of necessary discipline im possible.
The value of the building, machinery, \&c. is estimated at $\$ 100,251$.
The Chaplains report improvement in the tone of feeling and conduct. The average daily attendance at school was 15, reading, writing, and arithmetic being taught.
The conduct of the female prisoners was good, no case requiring punishment, occurring during the year,
The health of the inmates was generally good, one death only occurring just at the close of the year.

At the Halifax Penitentiary there was a large falling off in the number of committals. Discipline was fairly maintained and the prison was always found clean and in good order. The Library is of great benefit, and the prisoners glady a avail themselves of it.
The principal manufacture is of shoes, but that of brooms has been introduced.
The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 34 convicts, and 7 common prisoners.
The value of prison property is estimated at $\$ 98,263$.
The chaplains report the conduct of the prisoners as satisfactory, and the schoolmaster that very considerable progress has been made, and the prisoners have generally been obedient, orderly and attentive. 852 books have been issued from the library.
The sanitary condition on the whole has been good, though there were three deaths
during the year. during the year.
There is only one female prisoner in the institution.
The total value of penitentiary property in the Dominion at the close of the year, exclusive of Rockwood Asylum, was, $\$ 1,462,433$.
The total expenditure for 1871 cannot be given, there being no return of the expenditure of the Halifax prison.
The prisons of Manitoba and Brilish Columbia have not yet been brought under the care of the Nominion Prison. Inspectors.

## 

## ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.
Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals' in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From thejudgment 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 Winy amount, a are affected. Judges-Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B. Cnief Justice of Appeal in Ontario; Hon. Wm. Buell Richards, Chief. Justice of Ontario; Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D. C. L., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon.' John GodPrey 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. Oliv 4 Mowat, Vice-Chancellor; Hon. John W. Gwynne, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Thomas Galt, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Vice-Chancellor.

## Court of queen's bench.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, reai, personal, and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such
process and course as are provided by law, process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and a ward
execution, thereon, and also in matters Which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. Chief Justice-Hon. William Buel Richards. Puisne Judges-Hom. Joseph C. Morrison, and Hon. Adam Wilson. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas-Robert G. Dalton, Esq , Q. $\mathbf{C}$.

## COURT OF COMmON_PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurlsdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias isssue alternately from either court Chief Justice-Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty. D.C.L. Puisne Judges-Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas-Monsell

## 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 performand their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity-
of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuof suits, staying proceedings at law prosecu-
ted against eqnity and good consclence and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance may aecree 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. Johnat. Spragge. Vice-Chancellors Hon. Oliver Mowat, L.L.D., Samuel H. Strong. Referee
in Chambers, and Referee of Suits-T. W. Taylor, M.A. Registrar-A. Grant. ClerkW. Cummings. Clerk of Record and Bonds -A. Holmes. Ad. Clerk-W. Crofton. Special Examiners-John Crickmore, Barrister, and J. Hutcheson Eden, Barrister.
Master in Ordinary-J. A. Boyd, M.A. Local Masters and Deputy Registrars-Barrie-J. R. Colter. Belleville-Wm, W. Dean. Brantford-John Cameron. Brook-ville-Jacob Dockstader Buell. ChajhamR. O'Hara. Cobourg, Lindsay and Peter-boro'-W. M. H. Weller. Cornwall-J. F. Pringle. Goderich-H. McDermott. Guelph -James W. Hall. Hamillon-Wm. Leggo. Kingston-James A. Henderson, D.C.L. London-James Shanley. L'Orignal-J. Butterfield. Ottawa-W. M. Matheson. Owen sound-David A. Creasor. PerthEdw. Elliott. Nimeoe-W. M. Wilson. Sandwich-Samuel S. Macdonell L. L. D. Sarnia-P. T. Poussett. St. Catherines-F. W. Macdonald. St. Thomas-James Stanton. Stratford-G. W. Lawrence. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma-
Walkerton-W m. Allan McLean. Whitby G-Gorge H. Dartnell. Woodslock-H. B. Beard. Accountant-A. N. Buell, ClerkW: Lillie.

## COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.-This Court holds its sittings twice a year at Toronto, in the months of January and June, upon such days as it may by rule or order from time to time appoint, and may adjourn such sitting from day to day, or for any such longer period as it may deem expedient, and may also appoint days for giving judgment or for disposing of business as in its discretion it shall see fit.

## LAW TERMS.

Hilary begins first Monday in February, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends' Saturday of the second week thereafter; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. By the Act $29 \& 30$ Vic., cap. 40 , Trinity 'Term, bitherto commencing on the Monday after the 21 st August, is abolished; but the same statute gives power to the Courts of (Queen's Bench and Common fleas, at their discretion, to hold sittings in time of vacation (except long vacation), by virtue of a rule or order of the court respectively, to be made in or out of term, for the hearing of such special cases or rules for new trials as shall be named in a list to be attached to any such rule or order, and for giving of judgments in cases previously argued, and for disposing of such other business as tne court in its discretion shall see fit. Notice of such rules to be given in form and manner prescribed by the act, six clear days before the day appointed.

## CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.-Third Thursday in February, lest, Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughont the year, for hearing motions; on Wellnesday for hearing, pro co. fesso on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on 'Thursday fin' Appeals trom Masters' Reports.

## Long vacation.

Extends from the 1st of July to the 21st of August.

## COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several County Courts in Ontario hold semi-annually, terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday, except the County Court of the County of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August, and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

## Law crrcurts.

Circuits of the Courts.-Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each County or union of Counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between that period of the vacation after the 21st of August and Michaelmas Term, except in the Connty of Yorik, in which county there shall be a third such Courtin every year, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are six circuits, as follows : The Eastern-Brockville, Corrwall, Kingston, L'Orignal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. Midland-Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Peterboro', Picton, Whitby. Niagara-Barrie, Hamiston, Milton, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Welland. Oxford-Berlin, Brantford, Cayuga, Guelph, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. Western-Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Walkerton. Home-Brampton, Toronto
The Court in each district shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts, or, in their absence, by some one judge of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

## CHANCERY OIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:
Toronto-Toronto. Lastern - Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Cobourg, Ottawa, Peterboro'. WesternChatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock. Home-Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Cátharines, 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 ON. TARIO, FOK TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
R. A. Harrison, Q.C., D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; R. Snelling, L.L.B., Barrister, Toronto; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Barrister, Toronto; James Morris, Barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L. Barrister, Kingston: James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, Brockville.

## COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVLXCE OF QUE-

 BEO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTG OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.Theodore Doucet, Notary Public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal ; J. J. C. Abbott, Advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, Advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public, Montreal; William B. Lambe, Advocate, Montreal; Fred. W. Torrance, Advocate, Montreal; P. B. Casgrain, Advocate, Quebec; Fred. C. Vannovous, Advocate, Quebec; Charles G. Holt, Q.C., Advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufresne, Advocate, Quebec; Noel Hill Bowen, Notary Public, Quebec; Geo. Futvoye, Advocate, Ottawa; Hewitt Bernard, Barrister and Advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, Advocate, Gttawa; Livingstone E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSTONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAEING 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. Ereshfield.

## LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q.C. Editor-inChief. Queen's Bench, H. C. W. Wethey, Barrister. Common Pleas, S. J. Vankoughnet, Barrister. Chancery, A. Grant, Barrister.

## LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C. Secretary and Librarian, Hugh N. Gwynne, Esq., L. H. Ester, Esq.
heir and devisee commission.
Commissioners-The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judres of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Clerk-William B. Heward.

## COUNTY COURTS,

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of electment in specified cases), validity of wills, or actions for libel, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases tolleither of the Superior Courts of law.

## INSOLVENCY COURTS.

TThese Courts regulate all proceedings respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors, the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors, \&c. They are established in each County, and presided over by the County Judges.

SURROGATE COURTS.
There is a Surrogate Court in each County, which grants probate or administration, and
has testamentary jurisdiction subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The Copnty Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each Court, besides the Surrogate Clerk (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COUBTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Chairman-The County Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his County twice a year (except in the County of York, where three Conrts will be held in the year, for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decision of appeals from summary convictions of magistrates.

## COUNTY JUDGES CRIMTNAL OOURTS.

Any person charged with an offence for which he might be tried at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, may, with consent, obtain a speedy trial out of Sessions before the Judge alone.

## DIVISION COURTS.

For the summary disposal of cases by the County Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction embraces, with several exceptions, all actions of debt or contract amounting to $\$ 100$, and torts to $\$ 40$. These Courts have a limited jurisdiction to replevin, and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into Court divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

## QUEBEC.

COURI' OF QUEEN'S BENCH. JUDGRS.
Hon. Jean F. Duval, Chief Justice, Putsne Judges.
Hon. Reve E. Caron. Hon, L. T. Drummo d, Hon. W. Badgley, Hon Samuel C. Monk.

APPEAL SLDE.
Montreal, - 11 th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.
QUEBEC.-1st to 8th of March June, September and December.

## CROWN SIDE.

Where Held. When Held.
Quebec..........27th April and October.
Montreal.......2th March and 24th Sept.
Three Rivers....8th April and 9th October.
Sherbrooke.....1st April and 11th October.
Kamouraska....5th April and 2lst Nov.
Aylmer..........21st January and lst July.
Perce. ..........13th March and 13th Aug.
New Carlsle....18th Feb'y. and 13th July.
Arthabaskavile.19th Feb'y. and 4th Nov.
Beauce...........20th June and 20th Oct.
Montmagny.....25th March and 25 Nov.
Beauharnois.....22nd March and 29th Nov.
St. Hyacinthe...1st May and 1st. Dec.
St. John.........22nd May and 12th Dec.
St. Scholastique.7th January and 2nd July.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding $\$ 200$, under Cap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutesfor Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
Andrew Stuart, David Roy,
Peter Winter, Aimé Lafontaine, Antoine Polette, Joseph A. Jerthelot, Thomas J.J. Loranger, Louis Victor Sicotte, Francis it. Johnson, Jean T Taschereau, Joseph N. Bosse, Robert Mackar, John Maguire, Frederick W. Torrance, Joseph U. Beaudry, Louis E. N. Casault, H. E. Taschereau,
C. Dunkin, P. C.
J. S. Sanborn,
" T. K. Ramsay, Assistant Judge.
Montrfal.-Hrchelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres, and city of Montreal, held from 17 th to 27 th of every month, except January, July and August.
QUEBEC.-Portneuf, Quebec, Montmoren. ey, Levi, Lotbiniere and city of Quebec, held at'Quebec from 1st to 5th 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 2nd to 8th June, 1st to 7th April, 2nd to 8th July and 2nd to 8th October, September and December.
St. Francis.-Richmond (including town of Sherbrooke, ) Wolfe, Compton and Stan-1 stead, held at Sherbrooke, from 6th to 10th Feb'y, A pril, June, October and December.
Kamouraska.-Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.
Ottawa.-Ottawa and Pontiac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th February, June and November.
GASPE-Gaspe and Bonaventure, held at Perce, from 1 13th to 19 th March August, and and from 18 th to 24 th December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th February, July and November.
Terrebonne.-Argentenil. Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique. from 13th to 19th February, May and October.
Joliette.-L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 16th to 22nd February, 28th June to 4th July, 16th to 22nd Oct.
Richelied.-Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 13th to 19 th of Jauuary and May, 3rd to 9th October.
SAGUENAY- - Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaie, from 13th to 19th March, June and December.
RTMOUSki.-Rimouski is held at St. Germain, from 13th to lyth March, June and October.
montuiagny.-L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, held at Montmagny, from 13th to 19th February, May and November.

Beabce.-Beauce and Dorchester, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, from 13th to 19th March, June and October.
Artiabaska. - Megantic, Arthabaska and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 2nd to 8th February, 18th to 24th May, and 28 th October to 3 rd Novemher.
BedFord. - Shefford, Missisquoi and Brome, held atiNels noville, from 10th to 15 th February, 23rd to 28 th April, 10th to 15th October.
St. Hyacinthe.-St. Hyacinthe, Bagot and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 22nd to 28th February, June and November.
Ibervilide.-St. Johns, Napierville and Iberville, heid at St. Johns, from loth to 21.st of March. June and November.

Beatharnots.-Huntingdon, Beauharnois and Chateauguay, held at Beauharnois from 1fth to 21st March, 30th May to 4th June, 23rd to 28 th November.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Jurtsdiction for Sums not exceeding \$2200, under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, Sec. 2.

## MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic., cap. 6, (Quebec) sec. 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court at Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on Which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the court will not sit.
Yaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5 th March, July and Novemher.
Soulanges Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6 th to 10 th March, 6 th to 9 th July, 6th to 10 th November.

Verchėres County Circuit, held at Vercheres lst to 5th February, May and October.

## QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16 th to 21st January and June, and 20th to 25 th of every month, except July and August.
Lotbiniere County ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to leth February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.
Three Livers Circuit, beld at Three Rivers 26 th to 31st March, June 26 to 1st July, Sept. 26 to 1 st October. and 26 th to 31 st December.
Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Riviere du Loup 271h io 29th January and May, 18 to 20 th October.

## ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit, held at Sherbrooke, 1 st to 5 th February, April, June and December.
Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain, 11th to 13th February, May and November; and at C'oaticook 22nd to 2tth February, June and November.
Compton Countycircuit, held at Cookshire 25th to 27 th January, May and October.
Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond 19th to 2Ist Jan., May and October.
Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville 22 nd to 24 th January, May 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 21 st to 25 th March, June and October.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer 7th to 12th February, June and November. Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville 7th to 10 th January, May and Septemper.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Buckingham 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort 2nd to 7 th March, 20 th to 25 th June, and 3 rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau village 8th to 1 tth March, 26 th to 29 th June and October.

## GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspe District Circuit, held at Perce 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Gaspe District Circuit, held at New Carlisle 7th to l2th February, July and November.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin from 25th to 28 th February, and 12 to 15 th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August
Bonaventure Circuit, held at Carieton 10 th to 13th January, June and September.
Fox River Circuit, held at Fox River 25th to 31st July.

## TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique 7th to 17th February, May and October.
Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jerome and to 6ith February, May and October.
Argenteuil County Circuit, beld at Lachute 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29 th May, and 12th to 16 th September.

## JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette from 10 th to 15 th February, 22nd to 27 th June and October.
L'Assomption County Circuit, held at L'Assumption 26 th to 30th January, May and October.
Montcaim County Circuit, held at Ste. Julienne 6th to 11th June and 1st to 5th November.

## RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Circuit, held atSorel 7th to 12 th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.
Berthjer County Circuit, held at Berthier 20 th to 24 th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. Francois 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

## SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circult, held at Malbaie 7 th to 12th March, June and September.

Charlevoix;County District, held at Baie St. Paul 20th to 23rd January, May and September.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.
Chicoutimi District Circuit, held at Chicoutimi 13 th to 19 th Februery, July and
October.

## RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held atSt. Germain, 7 th to $12 t h$ March, June and October.
Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 2nd to 5 th March, June and October.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.
Montmagny District Circuit, he'd at Montmagny, 7th to l2th February, May and November.
L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean Port Joli, 20th to 24th February, May and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 220 th to 21th March, 28th June to 2nd July, and October 28th to list Nov.

## BEAUCE DISTRICT.

Beauce District Circuit, held at St. Joseph de la Beauce, 7th to lith March, June and October.

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Henedine, 2nd to 6 th March, June and October.

## ARTHABASKA. DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at Arthabaskaville, 6th to 12th February, 12th to 17 th May, and Uetober 22ud to 27th.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 16th to 18th January, May and September.

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

## BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, 5 th to 9 th February, 18 th to 22 ad April, and 5th to 9 th October.
Brome County Cirenit, held at Knowlton, 26 tू to 30 th January, and 26 tu to 30th Sep temper, and loth to lith April.
shetrord Cuunty Uircuit, held at Waterloo, 21 st to 25 th January and september, 5th to 9 th A pril.

Missisquai County Circuit, held at Bedford, 15 th to 17 th A pril, Ist to 3rd October.

## St. Hyadinthe district.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 22 ud to 27 th January, Mareh and October.
Rouville County Circuit, held at Marie ville, 15 th to 19 th February, May and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire, 16th to 20th January, April and September.

## IBERVILLE DISTRIOT.

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 10th March, June and November.
Napierville County Circuit, held at Naplerville, list to 5th March, June and November.

## BEAUHARNOIS DISTRIOT -

Beauharnois District Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 11th to 15 th March, 25 th to 29 th May, 18th to 22nd November.

Ohateauguay County Circuit, held at Beauharnois, 1 th to 4th March, 15th to 18th ${ }^{\text {May }}$, 7 th to luth November.
Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 6th to 8th March, 20th to 22nd May, 12 th to 14 th November.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.
Oharles Jcseph Coursol, Chairman.
Terms - Montreal-4th February, May, June, August, September, November and December.

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

NEW BRUNSWICK.
COURTE.
supreme court judicature.
Chief Justice.-Hon. Wm. J. Ritchie, 6th December, 1865 .
Justicts.-Hon. John C. Alle1, 22nd September, 1865 ; Hon. John W. Weldon, oth December, 1865; Hon. Charles Fisher, Oct., 1838; Hun. A. Rainsford Wetmore, 25th May, 187.
William H. Tuck, Esquire, Cleik of the Jrown; William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas.
Ternes: Hilary.-First Tuesday in February; Easter-secons Tuesday in April; Trini'y-Second Tuesdas in June; Michael-mas-Secon 'Tuesday in October.
Nisi prisi Sittings in the County of York,-Second Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in Uctober.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

Saint John--Second Tuesday in January, May, and August, and third Tuesday in November.
SUNBURY.-First Tuesday in July.
Queen's.-First Tuesday in March.
Charlotte.-Third Tuesday in January, and fourth Tuesday in July.
King's.-Fourth Tuesday in February, and second Tuesday in July.
Albert.-Second Tuesday in July.
Westmorland.-Second Tuesday in January, and third 'Tuesday in July.
Kent.-Second Tuesday in March, and fourth Tuesday in September.
Restigouche.-Last Tuesday in August.
Gloucester. - First Tuesday in Septem:er.
Northumberland.-Second Tuesday in Segtember.
Carlton.-Last Tuesday $\ln$ September.
Vicroria. - Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.
cleriss of the crrcuits.
George Blatch, Esquire, City and County of Saint John; J. B. Peck, Esquire, Westmorland; S. G. Morse, Fsquire, Albert; Caleb Richardson, Esq., Kent; Joseph C. Barbarie, Esy., Restigouche; Samuel Thomson, Esq., Northumberland, Lewis A. Mills, Cbarlotte; F. E. Morton, Esq., Kings; T. R.' Wetmore, Esq., Queens; Randolph K. Jones, Esg., Carleton; Theophilus Des Brisay, Eisq., Gloucester; Charles W. BeckWith, Esq., Sunbury; Charles H. Lugrin, Esq., Victoria.
COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS, AND granting administrations.
The probate Court for the City and County
of St. John is held every Friday at three o'clock at the Registry oftice; 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 matrimontal causes.
Honorable_ Judge; F, A. H. Straton, Esq., Registrar.

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

## court of vice-Admtralty.

Honorable Robert L. Hazen, Judge and Commissary; B. Lester Peters, Esq., עeputy Judge and Commissary; William Jack, Esg., Advocate General; George Blarch, Esq., Registrar and Scribe; G. Sidney' Smıth, B. L. Peters, Q. C., and 'A. E. Oulton, Esqs., Surrogates; Thomas C. Humberi, Marshal.
court for the trial and punishment of piracy and other offences on the high seas.
The Governor; the Ohief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Public Secretary; Public Treasurer; Commanders in Chief, Flag Officers and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this'Station for the time being; $\qquad$ , Registrar and scribe.
The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members-The Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admirally being one.

## SITTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.

The Courts hold Terms every year in each County, which Terms annually commence as follows:-
charlotte cointy.
On the second Tuesday in June, and fourth Tuesday in March and October.

## CARLETON COUNTY.

On the second Tuesday in March and December, and on the first Tuesday in July.

Victoria county.
On the first Tuesday in March and De cember, and the second Tuesday in July.

YORK COUNTY,
On the second Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in March, and first Tuesday in June and October.

SUNBURY COUNTY.
Wednesday atterthird 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.

## hivg's county.

First Tuesday in January; second Tuesdav 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 countr.

Fourth Tuesday in March, third Tuescay in July, and second Tuesday in Nuvember.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

## Having Law und Equity Jurisdiction throughout the Province.

Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Young, Kt; Equity Judge, and Judge of the bupreme Court, Hon. James W. Johnstone; Assistant Judge:, Hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, Hon. William Fredk. DesBarres, Hon. Lewls Morris Wilkins, Hon. John W. Ritchie, Hon. Jonathan MeCully.
Masters-Halifax, Henry C. D. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alexander James, William Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Hon. M. I. Wilkins; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman, C. B. Owen, James Murray; Shelburne, Thos. Johnson; Biarrington, Gabriel Robertion; Hants, David Freize, Wm.: H, Blanchard; Kings, Geo. A Blanchard, Stephen H. Mooie, James R. Prescott, Henry
W. Webster; Lunenburgh, James Dowling; Annapolis, Thos. W. Chesley, T. D. Ruggles, James Gray, Eaward 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. Kussell; Inverness, Samuel McDonell; Digby, Alfred W. Savary.

## THE EQUITY COURT.

Is held every Monday, when business requires (except in vacation.)

## COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Members of Her Majesty's Council.

THE COURT FOR DLVORUE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.
'The Hon: Judge Johnston, Judge Ordi. nary.
VICE-ADMIRALTY AND PRIZE JURISDIUTION COURT, HALIFAX N. S.
Vice-Admiral, th $\rightarrow$ Governor General; Judge, Sir Wm. Young, Kt, Ohief Justice. Surrogates-Halifax, John"C. Haliburton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Nepean Clarke; Amherst, W. A. D. Morse, Brenton H. Binton, Hugh Hartshorve, Wm. Twining; Wallace, Hon. Alexander McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Sydney, C, B., James McKeagney ; Antigonish, Hon. A. Henry.
Registrar-Lewis W. DeBarres, Esq.; Marshall, W. D. Sutherland; Reporter, Hen.y Ordright.

## MANITOBA.

By an Act of the Manitoba Legislature a Court of Queen's Bench is constituted consisting of a Chief Justice, and two Puisne Judges.
The Hon. Alexander Morris, P. C., has been appointed Cblef Justice.
The Puisne Judges have not yet been na:ned.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Matthew B. Begbie, Chief Justice.
Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Puisne Judge.
Hon. J. H. Gray, do do.

Jualges.

## Counties.

James G. Stevans. $\qquad$ James Steadman.............Yr rk Sunbury and Queen's.
Bliss Botsford............... Albert, Westmorland and Kent.
Edwd. Williston ...............Northumberland, Glouces:er and Restigeuche
Charles Watters.............. St. John and King's..

## 

We publish below a table which we have compiled from various sources, glving an approximate sitatistical view of the British $^{\text {th}}$ Empire. Wé say approximate view, as there are no means to obtain all these figures with entire accuracy, and under an unlform date.
But the figures we have given of Revenue and Expenditure, imports and Exports, Public Debr and Tonnage, are all taken from oftclal sources

The same remariz has to be made of the Census Returns, iu all cases where the Census has been taken. But the dates vary, and this part of the table contains more of the element of estimate than the othe.s. The figures, however, may be accepled as as nearly accurate as can be obtained.

The areas are also necessarily approximate. The general descriptions of climate, govt., \&cc., may be accepted as correct :

| Name of Couniry. | Area <br> sq. miles. | Climate. | Government. | Year: | Population | No. of Miles Railway. 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British india. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bengal $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240,000 \\ & 1 \leftarrow 0,000 \end{aligned}$ | In the winter montis, the thermometer ranges | Secy. for Indja and India soard in London, Govr. |  |  |  |
| Oude W. Province | $\begin{gathered} 1: 0,000 \\ 24,000 \end{gathered}$ | from $52^{\prime}$ to $75^{\circ}$. In the summer from $74^{\circ}$ to 990. Frora July to Uctober high winds and | Goard in London, Govr. |  | $30,000,000$ $11,000,000$ |  |
| Punjab | 200,000 | raio ................................................ | cutta, Lieut.-Govr. and | \% | 39,500,000 |  |
| Central Provinces | 111,000 |  | Coun. in each of first 6 | 呩 | 4,000,000 | 5,051 |
| British Burman. | 98,881 |  | Prov, Govr, a d Coun., | 家 | 2,500, 000 |  |
| Madras. | 125,000 205,665 |  | Bombay and Madras, ali subjert to Supreme Coun. |  | $27,000,000$ $36,000,000$ |  |
| Totals..... | 1,124,546 |  |  |  | 190,000,000 | 5,051 |
| Australasia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales. Queensland. | 323,437 678,090 |  | Parliamentary ............ | 1871 1870 | 503,981 115,567 | 335 206 |
| South Australia | 6383,323 | Temperate.......... .... | Do. | 1871 | 185, 626 |  |
| Victoria. | 86,831 | Hot winus in Summer...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 1871 | 729,654 | 271 |
| West Australia. | 978,000 | Highly salubrious.. | Govr. and Coun, $\frac{1}{2}$ elective. | 1870 | 25,084 |  |
| Tasmania. | 26,215 | Healthy, cool winters, not subject todroughis. | Parliamentary | 1870 | 100,765 |  |
| New Zeaiand. | 106,26) | Temperate and healthy. | Do. | 1871 | 256,393 |  |
| Totals.. | 2,583,076 |  |  |  | 1,917,070 | 812 |
| South Amertca. British Guiana. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guiana... <br> Falkland Islands. | 76,000 7,600 | Hot............................. | Govr. and 2 Coun., $\frac{1}{2}$ elective Governoraud Couucil..... | $\begin{aligned} & 1869 \\ & 1870 \end{aligned}$ | 180,000 811 |  |
| Totals. | 83,600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Indies. |  |  |  |  | 37,125 |  |
| Antigua..... | 183 3081 | Hot, frequent drought. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Govr. and 2 Coun........... | 1863 | 180,811 35,287 |  |
| Bahamas.: | 3,021 | Do., but not unhealthy | Parliameatary ............ | 1861 | 35,287 162,042 |  |
| Dominica | 290 | Warm, well watered............................... | Do. | 1870 | 28,517 | . |
| Grenada. | 133 | Do. very beautiful. | Do. | 1870 | 37,795 |  |
| Jamaica. | 6,400 | Thermometer-44* ${ }^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ}$ | Govr. and 2 Coun........... | 1861 | 441.255 | - |
| Montserrat | 47 50 | Hot, but healthr Average Range 82 |  | 1870 1861 | 8,931 9,822 |  |

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.-No. 1.-(Contnued.)



## SUMMARY—STATISTICAL VIEW-No. 1.

| Name of Diviston. | Sq. Miles. | Population | Railways. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British 1sles. | 121,509 | 31,817,108 | 15,587 |
| European Possessions | 118 | 169,379 |  |
| African Possessions. | 224,896 | 1,770,643 | 60 |
| Asiatic Possessions | 25,776 | 2,884,383 |  |
| British India.. | 1,124,546 | 190,000,000 | 5,05i |
| Australasia | 2,583,076 | 1,417,070 | 812 |
| S. America | 88,600 | 180,811 | ....... |
| West Indies. | 13,232 | 999,111 |  |
| North America. | 55,898 | 298,073 |  |
| Dominion of Canada | 3,530,105 | 3,575,577 | 3,008 |
| Grand Total................. | 7,762,756 | 233,592,155 | 24,468 |

SUMMARY-STATISTICAL VIEW-No. 2.


| Revenue. | Expenditure. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Public Debt. | Year, | Tonazage exclusive of Coasting Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{£}$ | £ |  |  | f | $\mid \text { Mar. }_{182} 31 \mid$ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | 1871 | £ |
| 74,708,314 | 71,490,020 | 1871 | 320,855,148 | 284,380,726 |  | 791,890,970 |  | 41,547,878 |
| 4,769 | 6,835 | 1808 | 140 | None. |  | None. |  | None. |
| 36,397 | 41,921 | 1870 | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 |  | None. | 1870 | 2,955,890 |
| 158,631 | 171,788 |  | 4,097,269 | 3,6\%7,694 | 1880 | 246,733 | ........ | 2,984,293 |
| 199,797 | 220,542 |  | 7,097,409 | 5,627,694 |  | 246,735 |  | 5,940,183 |
| 17,424 | 18,943 | $\ldots$ | 84,781 | 27,485 | 1870 | 10,00 | 1870 | 177,206 |
| 18,969 | 21,937 | ........ | 4,217 91,996 | None. | …7..' | None. |  | 113,914 |
| 40,6222 | 39,431 |  | 416,864 | 669,598 | 1868 | 3,000 |  | No return |
| 30,852 | 35,609 |  | 253,398 | 378,239 |  | None. |  | 179,155 |
| 64,636 | 68,041 |  | 280,864 | 291,254 | 1864 | 1,770 |  | 187,384 |
| 124,157 | 124,706 |  | 429,527 | 382,979 | 1870 | 268,000 | . . . . | 47,886 |
| 831,211 | 785,695 | , | 2,502,043 | 2,603,211 | 1870 | 1,106,458 |  | 369,139 |
| 608,166 | 591,579 |  | 2,070,158 | 2,086,571 | 1870 | 1,100,000 |  | 458,243 |
| 1,735,837 | 1,616,998 |  | 6,133,848 | f,581,851 |  | 2,493,170 |  | 1,532,927 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,633 |  |  |  | No return. |
| 1,068, 771 | 1,422,671 | 1870 | 4, 6384,297 | 3,503,731 | 1870 | 700,000 |  | 1,423,945 |
| 279,022 | $216,6+9$ | 1870 | 8,423,922 | 7,502,212 | 1867 | 51,278 | 169 | 1,562,564 |
| 7,169 | 18,502 |  | -122,983 | 61,218 | 1870 |  | 1870 | 18,665 |
| 190,674 | 182,596 |  | 3,570,733 | 281,159 | 1870 | 15,625 |  | 2,610,317 |
| 1,545,326 | 1,464,418 |  | 16,862,338 | 11,650,953 |  | 766,903 |  | 5,645,521 |
| 16,870,000 | 7,870,000 | 1870 |  | 20,971,121 | 1870 | In India |  |  |
| $6,000,000$ 1,50000 | $3,000,000$ 726,000 |  | Incl. in Bengal | Incl. in Bengal | ........ | 72,989,638 |  |  |
| 1,500000 $3,792,000$ | 2,292,000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { do } \\ & \text { do } \end{aligned}$ |  | I ${ }_{\text {En, }}^{\text {England }}$ (000 | $\}^{1870}$ |  |

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIBE.-No. 2,-(Con.)


STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE-No. 2-Con.

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Public Debt. | Year. | Tonnage exclusive of Coasting Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WEST INDIES-Con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{ \pm}{ \pm}$ |  | ${ }_{6}$ |
| St. Christopher (with Anguilla).. |  | 31,458 | 26,721 |  | 196,051 | 274,080 | ......... | 9,200 |  | 66,242 |
| St. Lucia. |  | 15,867 | 14,602 |  | 106,285 | 147,172 | . . . . . . | 18,000 | ....... | 29,635 |
| St. Vincent |  | 27,975 | 26,349 |  | 137,474 | 222,140 |  |  |  | 49,534 |
| Tobago |  | 12,067 | 11,656 |  | 61,448 | 82,616 |  |  |  | 13,174 |
| Trinidad |  | 233,585 | 241,148 |  | 1,042,678 | 1,277,574 |  | 155,750 |  | 305,807 |
| Turks and Caicos................... |  | 12,415 | 12,637 |  | 35,345 | 18,855 |  | 2,700 | . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 53,621 |
| Virgin Islands. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 2,054 | 1,954 |  | 7,886 | 6,808 |  | None. |  | 13,331 |
| Totals |  | 1,026,694 | 989,839 |  | 4,647,477 | 4.991,307 |  | 974,664 | ........ | 1,522,667 |
| British N. America. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras. |  | 32,674 | 26,220 |  |  | 171,988 |  | 29,591 |  |  |
| Bermudas... |  | 33,074 | 33,202 | ..... | 1 232,387 | -36,757 |  | 11,710 | ..... | 132,412 |
| Newfoundland...................... |  | 183,290 | 147,844 |  | 1,386,685 | 1,297,974 |  | 242,254 |  | 320,506 |
| Prince Edward..................... |  | 62,230 | 70,633 |  | 385,732 | 352,841 |  | 133,797 |  | 544,698 |
| Totals |  | 311,268 | 277,899 |  | 2,189,002 | 1,759,560 |  | 417,352 |  | 1,052,342 |
| Dominion of Canada. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia........................ | 1871 | 133,201 93,041 | 135,108 90,442 | 1870-71 |  | $1,396,805$ |  |  |  | $1.712341$ |
| New Brunswick. ................... | 1871 1871 | 93,041 338,725 | 90,442 336,713 |  | 1,650,197 | 1,131,900 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,520,609 \\ & 2.582,369 \end{aligned}$ |
| Quebec .......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | ${ }_{1871}^{1871}$ | 338,725 755,320 | 336,713 372,690 |  | 8,206,804 | $8,004,252$ $4,940,808$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,582,369 \\ 7,310,709 \end{array}$ |
| Manitoba and N. W. Territory... | 1871 | Included in | Dominion. |  | 58,136 | 6,260 |  |  |  |  |
| British Columbia.................. | 1870 | 102.990 | 100,523 |  | 335,183 | 106,635 |  | 15,939,798 | 1870 | 343,383 |
| Dominion..................... | 1870 | 3,908,561 | 3,208,257 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 5,331,838 | 4,243,733 |  | 18,149,185 | 15,526,660 |  | 15,939,798 |  | 13,469,411 |

Fhom Sept. 1st 1871 to Oct. 31St 1872-ComPILED FROM THE "CANADA GAZETTE."

Lst September, 1871-Albert Turner Dunn, of Musquash, N.B., Sub-Collector of Customs.
Richard Leonard Lazier, of Tyendinaga, Hastings Ont. to be Landing Waiter and Searcher, do.
12th October-William A. Beamish. do do
25 th October-Hon. Christopher Dunkin, P.

> C. to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.
Mon. John Henry Pope, of Cookshire, Quebec, to be a member of Privy Council for Canada.
Do. do. do. to be Minister of Agriculture.
12th October-Constantine Connolly of Fredericton, N.B., to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs. Samuel Watt, of Woodstock, N.B., to be Collector of Customs.
3rd November-Christopher Carleton, of Otiawa, Ont. to be Chief Landing Waiter and Searcher, and Clerk in Customs at the Port of Ottawa.
13th December-Hon. Marc Amable Girard, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to be a Senator of Dominion,
John Sutherland, Esq., of Kildonan, Manitoba, to be do. do.
Hon. Alex. René Chaussegros De Lery, of Quebec, Q., to be do. do. for the Electoral Division of Lauzon.
Robert William Weir Carroll, Esq., of Parkerville, Francis Clement Cornwall, of Ascheroft, and William John Macdonald, of Victoria, British Columbia, to be do. do.
16th December-Joshua Miller Cadman, of Consecon, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Asa Frary, of Sutton, Q. to be do. do.
16th January, 1872 -Robert Watson Richardson, of Windsor, Ont., to be do. do.
17th-W. Benjamin Cochran, of Halifax, N. S., to be Post Master at Halifax.

19th February-Daniel Macarow, of Kingston, Ont., Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Prinen Edward, Ont.
15th I arch-Thomas Robinson, of Kingston, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
19th March-Gilbert McMicken, Esq., of Fort Garry, Manitoba, to be Commissioner of Police in said Province.
27th March-Henry Adolphus Kaulbocb, Esq., of Lunenburg, N.S., to be a member of the Senate of the Dominion.
John Stilwell Chute, of Picton, Ont., to be Collector of Customs.
John Brown, of St. Andrews, N.B., to be a Preventive Officer of Customs.
9th April-Hon. Francis GodschallJohnson, of Manitoba, to be Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and of the N. W. Territory. John Davidson, of Goderich, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Huron.
Peter O'Heir of Hamilton, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and searcher of Customs.
12th April-John Pringer, of Cressy, Ont., to be Landing Waiter, \&c.
20th Aprll-Hon. Adams George Archibald, Hon. Francis G. Johnson, Hon. Alfred Boyd, Hon. Marc. A. Girard, Gilbert McMicken, Esq., and Lieut. Col. W.
administer oaths to persons appointed to office under the Grand Seal of Canada, or the Privy Seal of Governor General, within tho Province of Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.
1st May-John Smaith, of Quebec, Qc., to be Superintendent of Pilots below Quebec,
6th May-Geo. Le Boutillier of Perce, Qc., to be Landing Waiter, \&c.
16th May-Geo. Munro, of Toronto, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
Cornelius Loarden, of Toronto, Ont., to be do do do.
1st June-W. H. Miller, of Byng Inlet, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
James A. Nickerson, of Halifax, N.S., tojbe Preventive Officer do.
William 'r. Frost, of Westport, N.S., to be do. do.
14th June-James Alex. Henderson, of Kingston, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Frontenac, Ont.
2nd July-Hon. Alex. Morris, of Perth, Ont., to be Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba.
Hon: C. Tupper, C.E', to be Minister of Inland Revenue for Canada.
John O'Connor, Esq., of Windsor, Ont., to be a member of Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
Hon. John O'Connor, to be President of do. do. do.
Hon. John Hamilton Gray, of Ottawa, Ont., D.C.L., to be a Judgs of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.
William Alfred Himsworth, Esq., to be Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.
Josəph Olivier Cote, of Ottawa, to be Assistant Clerk for do. do.
6th July-Adam Huspeth, of Lindsay, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Victoria, Ont.
8th July-James Atwood Nickerson, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S., Fishery Officer. Wm.Thomas Frost, Digby, N.S., Fishery Officer.
10th July-Robert Wright, of Albert, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.
15th July-Patrick Culhane, of Chippewa, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher of Customs.
16th July-John Livingstone, of Silver Islet, Ont., to be do. do. do.
17 th Jaly-Joseph Carson, of St. Martin's, N.B., to be sub-Collector of Customs.

23rd July-Daniel Macarow, of Picton, Ont., to be Judge of County Court for Prince Edward, Ont.
19th August--Benjamin Rynard, Jetson's Cove, N.S., sub-Collector of Customs.
21st August - John Morash, Lunenburg, N.S.. Preventive Ofticer in Customs.
$29 t h$ August-David Fraser, of Grandigne, N.S., Preventive Officer in Customs.

10 Lh Septermber-Edmund John Burton, Port Hope, Ontario, Collector of Customs.
James George Moylan, of Toronto, Director of the Penitentiaries of Canada. EdWard M. McDonalu, of Halifax, Collector of Customs.
Charles Perry, of Peterborough, Collector of Cusioms.
30th September-John Morris Geldert, of Haliftax, N.S., Landing Waiter and Bearcher in Customs.
2nd October-Martin U'Gara, of Ottawa,

Commissioner under the Extradition Treaty with the United States.
7th October-Capt. Elisha Wood, of Halifax, N.S., Harbour Master for the Port of Halifax, N.S
Hou. James McKeagney, of Sydney, N.A., Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba.
12th October-Hon. John Sewell Sanborn, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., Puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

Capt. John D. Cummins, of Halifax, N. S., to be shipping master at the port of Halifax, N.S.
17th October-Matthew Henry Cochrane, of Compton, Q., Senator for the Wellington electoral division of the Province of Quebec.
28 th October - Honourable Alex. Morris, Chief Justice of Manitoba, to be Deputy of the Governor General in that Province, to sign marriage licenses.
Lieut. Frederick Rowan Hamilton, H, M. 9th Reg, to be an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

## (1) bituary.

Deates of Eminent and Notable Persons for Twelve Months, from Oct. 1871 TO SERT. $187 \%$.

## OCTOBER-187I.

7-At Montreal, Quebec, Mr. W. H. Têtu, for many years a journalist of that city, aged 31 years.
8.-Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Lieut.-Gen. and late Inspector Gen. of Fortifications, aged 89.
8.-M.Lambreckt, Minister of the Interior, France.
11.-Dr. James Vancur, Inspector Gen. of Jails, in Bengal.
14-At Montreal, Qc., Hon. Thos. Cushing Aylwin, late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, Qc., in the 66th year of his age.
14-Ichabod Charles Wright, translater of Iliad and Dante.
17-At Hulifax, N.S., Hon. James McNab, M.L.C., In his 80tn year.

18-At Kingston, Ont., Col. Patterson, D.A.G.

25 -Charles Babbage, mathematician, philosophical mechanist, author of several mathematical works.

21-H. Rnbinson, a famous engraver.
22-Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Bart. ,
K.C.B., L.L.D., F.R.S., in his suth year.

## NOVEMBER.

1-At Ottawa, Ont., Lieut.-Col. Irvine, A.D.C. to the Governor General, in his 70th year. At Entree lsland, N.s., Mrs. Margaret Cassidy, in her 107 th year.
17-Sir Joshua Walmsley, for 10 years M.P. for Leicester, in bis 78th year.
2l-very Rev, Daniel Kock, D.D., Canon of the R. C. Cathedral, Southwark,' a noted archcelogist.
b6-At Lucerne, Switzerland, Count Girgenti, son-in-law to the ex-Queen of Spain.
28-A.t Paris, L. M. Rossels, R. Bourgois Tisse, Communist Generals.

## DECEMBER.

1-George Philip, 7th Earl of Chesterfield, in his 41st year.
3-At Quebec, Misses C. and Kate Irvine, daughters of the late Col. Irvine.
6-Lieut. Genl. Hon. Sir James York Scarlett, K.c'B., in his 72nd year.
11-At Quebec, Mayor Tas shereau, A.D.C. to the Lieut. Governor.

12-Lady Georgina Cath cart, widow of Genl. Sir George Cathcart, killed at Inkermann, in her 75th Jear. Lady Burgoyne, widow of Field Marshal Nir John Burgoyne,
in her 76th year. Sir James Murray, M.D., in his 84th year.

13-Lieut. Genl. William Maude Ramsay. At Montreal, Major Bailey, G. T. Brigade, in his 31st year.
$14-R t$. Revd. George Smith, first Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong. George Hudson, "the Railway King," three times Lord Mayor of York.
17-Professor Henry Tuckerman, ia celebrated American anthor.
22-Edward Law, 2nd and last Earl of Ellenborough.

25 -Robert Barnes, Fallowfield, Manchester, founder of the Convalescent Hospital at Chelsea.

26 -Thomas Brown, 3rd Earl of Beaumar ris, in his 84th year.

27-At Rome, Cardinal Sasso, Bishop of Palestine and Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church, in his 79 th year.
28-Rev. James Dejon, D.D., for 50 years one of the most eminent of Wesleyan Ministers, and an author of some note, in his 63rd year.
31-Mr. Matthew Greathead, of Richmond, Yorkshire, England, the oldest Freemason in England, aged 98.

## JANUARY-1872.

$5-\mathrm{Sir}$ Francis Crossby, of Halifax, Eng., M.P. for West Riding of Yorkshire, princlpal of the largest carpet mills in the world, in his 56 th year. Joseph Gillott, the celebrated steel pen manufacturer.
y-At Quebec, Burke Oget, aged 100 years. At Cheltenham, Eng., Gen. Sir J. A. Hope, G.C.B., In his 86 th year. At Nice, the Duc de Persigny, the confidential friend of Louis Napoleon, in his 64th year. At Halifax N.S., Wm. McKay, an old and respected merchant.
11-Aba Sahib, one of the most learned of the Brahmins, the first that practised daguerreotyping.
22-At Riviere du Loup en haut, Hon. Etienne Mayrand, in his 97th year. Mrs. Ryves, descendant of Princess Olive of Cumberland, in her 76th year.
25-At Bradford, Eng., Rev. D. Dixon, the Wesleyan blind preacher, aged \&4. In Paris, Madame Boussac, the Goddess of Liberty, aged 62.

34-At Kentville, N.S., Hon. C. R. Bell, Dominion Senator. At Halifax, N. S. Robert Noble, Esq., an old much-esteemed merchant of ihat city.

## FEBRUARY.

2-Lady John H. Taylour, wlie of Lieut. Col. Lord J. H. Taylour, 94th Regt., brother of Lady Lisgar.
4-Mins Julia Trelawney Leigh Hunt, sole surviving daughter of the poet Leigh Hunt. 8-Earl of Mayo, Gov. Genl. of India. assassinated at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, in his 51st year. Joseph Pease, one of the largest employers of labour in the North of England, and the first member of the Soclety of Friende sent to the House of Commons.
9-Archbishop Spalding, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in U.S., in his 63rd year.

21-At Cheltenham, England, Col.William Burns, last surviving son of Robert Burns. Mrs. Brettel, for 70 years a servant in the Royal Household, in her 90th year.

2s-At Torquay, England, Right Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, in his 70th year.

26-At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Alfred Waddington, the pioneer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in his 73.d year.
${ }_{27}-\mathbf{A t}$ Geneva, Switzerland, Mrs. Moses H. Grinnell, a nics of Washington Irving. Rev. John MoLeod Campbell, D.D., an eminent Scotch theological writer, in his 72nd year.

## MARCH.

6-Right Fon. Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General and President of the Council, in his 85th year. At Uhicago, Ill., C. Krelghoff; of Quebec, a well known Canadian artist. Mr. Edwin Mayall, of London, England, a well known photographist. Mr. Angus McPherson, Sec. of the Highland Society and translator of the "Queen's Book "Into Gælic.
b-At Primrose HiII, London, Professor Theodor Goldstucker, an eminent Sanskrit scholar.

9-At Montreal, Qc., Major Edward St. George Smythe, Superintendent of Military Schools, in his 89th year.
10-At Pisa, Italy, Joseph Mazzini, the well known Italian Revolutionist and writer.
26-At Chicago, Ill., Rev. Mother Mary Rose Gauthier, Superior Vicar of the Western Province of the Order of the Sacred Heart, in her 48th year.
29-At Eboulemens, Qc., Hon. P. De Sallos Laterriere, after a long illness. At Dromoland, Ireland, Lord Inchiquin, elder brother of 'smith O'Brien, in his 72nd year. At Paris, France, M. Stanislas Barzykowski, the last survivor of the Polish National Government of 1831, in his 81st year. At Ferry Hill, Mrs. Duncombe, of Shafto, Whitworth Park, in her 106 th year.

## APRIL.

1-At Peckham Rye, Surrey, Lieut. Col. Henry Dundas Campbell, formerly Governor of Sierra Leone, aged 76.
2-Dr. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, in his 82nd year.
3-Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, a well known Writer and theologian, in his 68th year. $S$. F. B. Morse, the eminent electrician and founder of the Morse system of telegraphy, aged 82.
7-At Geneva, Switzerland, Francois Jules Pilet De La Rive, an eminent Swiss scholar, scientist and statesman, in his otth year.

8-At Albany, New York, Hon. Erastus Corning, an influential Senator and citizen. Mr. Edward O'Rellly, a prominent polltician of Prince Edward Island.
12-Gen. Wllliam Redman Ord, in his 81st year.
i2-At Gresford, England, Right Rev. Thomas V. Short, D.D., late Bishop of St. Asaph, in his 84 th year. Mr. Samuel Bansford, a noted Lancashire political writer and poet, in his 85 th year.
$15-\mathrm{Mr}$. Augustus Siebe, inventor of the close diving helmet dress, aged 84.
29 -At Notting Hill, London, Horace Mayhew, one of the early contributors to Punch, in his 57th year.

## MAY.

1-At Torquay, Mr. M. W. Savage, a novelist of a high class and formerly editor of the Examiner.

2-Lieut. Sydney Smith H. Dickens, flfth son of Charles Dickens, on board the Peninsular steamer, on his way home from Bombay.
Mr. Geo Rohert Gray, assistant keeper of the Zoological Department in the British Museum, and one of the oldest and most skilíul ornithologists in England.
$10-\operatorname{Sir} J o h n$ Pennyfather, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital.
13-At Vienna, Mortz Hartmann, a well known poet and journalist.
18-At Paris, Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, aged 55. At Florence, the Earl of Carysfort. At New York, John David Wolfe, one of the oldest merchants of that city.
21-At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. G. H. Lane, for 30 years in the Civil Service of Canada, in his 47th year.
23-At Montreal, Qc., Mr. H. L. Forbes, son of the late Com. Gen. Forbes, and a well known public writer, in his 49 th year.
26-At London, England, Lord Dalling, elder brother of Lord Lytton, a celebrated diplonatist and author, in his 64 th year. Mr. Alfred Henry Forester, better known by the name of Alfred Crowquill, a humorous writer of great talent, in his 69 th year. 27-At Belgrave Square, London, England, William Russel, sth Duke of Bedford, nephew of Earl Russell, in his 64th year.
2s-At Vienna, Arch-Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria. At Vienna, Frederick Gerstraker, the colebrated traveller and author, in h1s 58th year. T. Buchanan Read, the American poet and painter in his 51st year. M. Thorbecke, Prime Minister of Holland, in his 77th year.

## JUNE.

1-At Trieste, Mr. Charles Lever, the well known brilliant novelist, in his 64th year. At Joy House, Cornwall, Ont., Hon John Sandfield Macdonald, one of the oldest public men of Ontario, and late Prime Minister of that Province.
2-At Ottawa, Ont., Mr. Robert Macfarlane, M. P. for Perth.

2-James Gordon Bennett, the well known New York journalist, founder of the New York Herald.
5-At Paris, Flance, Marshal Vaillant, in his 83 rd year. Rev. William E!lis, the well known missionary to the South 'Seas and Madagascar, in his 78th year.

7-Mr. Hill, Q.U, Birmingham, brother of Sir Rowland Hill, and a well known phi. lanthropist.

11 - Drowned at the burning of the steamer Kingston, near Brockville, Ont., Mrs. Helen Jones. widow of the late Dr. T. W. Jones, of Montreal, Q. Dr. Amiraux Jeremie, Dean of Lincoln, and an author of some note.

16-Dr. Norman McLeod, editor of Good Words, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, in his 6Ist year.
20-At Paris, France, Filie Frederick Forey, Marshal of France, in his 69th year.

25-At Santa Cruz, W.I., Col. R. B. Sinclair, D.A.G.M., Canada, in his 5lst year. Col. Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, in his 83 rd year.
30-At Montreal, Q., Mr. Ira Gould, one of the oldest merchants of Montreal.

## JULY.

3-Hon. Mr. Hathaway, N.B.
8-Hon. Dr. Smith, Ancaster, Ont.
13-At Atherstone, Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, a lineal descendant of King Alfred, in his 74th
15-At.St. Stephen, N.B., John Bolton, Esq., M, P., in his 49th year.
18-President Juarez, of Mexico.
24-At Montreal, Q., W. Fraser, Esq., M.D., Professor MeGill University, in his 59th year.
25-Duke de Guise, son of the Duke D'Aumale, in his 19th year.
29-At London, Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell.

## AUGUST.

4-At St: Hilaire, Q., Major T. E. Camp bell, C.B., in his 64th year.
5-At Berthier, Q., Mr. F. R. Tranchemontagne, one of the oldest merchants of the St. Lawrence, in his 66th year. At the same place, in his 53 rd year, Dr. Moll, late member for Berthier in Quebec Legislature.
8-At White Sulphur Springs, Nevada, bv explosion of a blast, Major F. Jefferson Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson.
22-At Montreal, Very Rev. John Bethune, D.D., Dean of Montreal, in his $82 n d$ yeur.
23-At Rome, Cardinal Angelo Quaglia, in his 718t year. At Pimlico, London, Jonas Williams, a veteran who was in the battle of Corunna, in his 91 st year.

## SEPTEMBER.

2-At Ottawa, Ont., W. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk' of the House of Commons.
6-At Niagara, Ont., T. C. Street, Esq., M.P.

18-At Malmo, Sweden, His Majesty, the King of sweden.

23-L. Jeinel Mahomed Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to France, on a railway train going to Austria.

25-The Princess Hohenlohe, half sister of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. At Pleasant Plains, La., Rev. Peter Cartwright, Pioneer Methodist Preacher of the West, in his 79th year.

29-Rev. Francis Hinton, D.D., Professor of Theology, and one of the Ministers of Trinity Church, New York.

## The gltan gitut.

Return of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the Allan Line Mail Steamers from November 9th, 1871 to May 4th, 1872.



## Gret chat sugax.

It is belleved that the soil and cimate of Canada are favourable to the profitable cultivation of the Sugar Beet. Mr. McMicken, the Dominion Govt. Immigration Agent, in Manitoba, states, in his report for 1871 to the Department, at Uttawa:-
"Root crops are produced with certainty (In Manitoba) the return abundant, and the quality not to be excelled.
"If beet root sugar can anywhere be manufactured with success, here it must then be successful beyond a peradventure.
"The inducement for enterprise in this direction is very great, sugar being a heavy article, the cost of transportation would of itself afford a large margin for a liberal profit to the manufacturer; whilst the sure crop easily, and consequently cheaply raised, would provide the raw material at the very minimum of cost.
"This vegetable has never been known to be attacked by the grasshoppers,-the only dread the farmer entertains."
It is yet, however, to be ascertained, by actual experiment, whether the conditions
which will give such large abundance of beets are also favourable to the saccharine qualities of the root itself.
Mr. Edw. Barnard, jr., a Special Immigration Agent of the Dominion to the continent of Europe, in a report to the Department at Ottawa, states that, in the beet growing countries of Europe " from twelve to fifteen "( $12 @ 15$ ) tons are considered a good average "" crop per acre, although twenty tons are of "ten produced. The average number of tons " of beets worked per factory In Germany ""the Zollverein) was only 3400 tons in 1840, "but it gradually increased until it reached " 8000 tons in 1870. However, as our winter "season, especially in the Provinces of (que" bec and New Brunswick, lasts nearly as "، long again as that of Germany, Belgium "or France, it is clear that, -very thing "" being equal,-we can manuracture double "" the quantity of sugar, from the same capi"tal employed, that they can on the conti"" nent. This advantage, in my opinion, "" fully compensates for the difference of "wages.

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"a small per centage of molasses) as the " final result of one years work, On the "other hand when they cannot extract more " than five per cent of sugar from the total " Weight of the beets worked, they consider " their work as unprofitable. However, the "excise which manufacturers of sugar gen"erally pay in Europe, must affect consi derably this incidental question of profitand " loss."
The following further extracts are taken from Mr. Barnard's Report:-

## 1. PRODUCTION OF BEET ROOT SUGAR IN EUROPE.

Bee "Fabrlcation du Sucre de Betterave." (Translation from the German.)

| Yoar. | Total production in tons. | Averag eac Manufa | ge for ch acturer. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Factories } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1809-7 | France... . . .216,854 | 499 | tons. | 434 | All fractions are omitted. |
| 4 * | Germany . . 202,950 |  |  | 296 | The total production of beet |
| " " | Austria. . . . . 103,000 |  |  | 140 | sugar in Europe has nearly doubled within the last |
| (1) 186\%-60 | ERussia. . . . . 149,000 | \% 575 |  | 259 | For Russia and Belgium the |
| - 1807-68 | Belgium. . . . 40,000 | ; 370 |  | 108 | amounts mentioned here can truly be doubled to |
|  | Holland. . . . 5,79 | 355 | " | 18 | obtain the present production. |
| -1800-67 | Poland . . . . . 15,000 | 276 |  | 41 |  |

GRADUAL INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR, \&C., IN GERMANY (ZOLLVEREIN.)
(Extract from U. S. Agricultural Report, 186:, page 161.)

| Year. |  | Tons of beets worked. 2, 100 H s $\ddagger$ ton. |  | Yield of |  | Av'ge $\ddagger$ factory |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | mbs. | p.c. | p.c. | tons. | tons. | HbS: | \$ |
| 1830-37 | $F 122$ | 27,880 | 18.00 | 5.50 | 4.30 | 228 | 13 | 3.99 | None. |
| 1839-40 | 152 | 242,310 | 17.40 | 5.75 | 3.80 | 1,594 | 92 | 5.10 | None. |
| 1840-41 | 145 | 265,635 | 17.00 | 5.88 | 3.77 | 1,833 | 108 | 4.69 | 28,173 |
| 1845-46 | 96 | 245,030 | 14.70 | 6.60 | 3.10 | 2,552 | 174 | 5.60 | 155,918 |
| 1850-51 | 184 | 809,836 | 13.80 | 7.25 | 2.70 | 4,401 | 319 | 6.01 | 1,030,701 |
| 1855-56 | [ 216 | 1,201,185 | 12.50 | 8.00 | 2.35 | 5,061 | 445 | 7.10 | 3,057,572 |
| 1860-61 | 11247 | 1,614,472 | 11.60 | 8.62 | 2.15 | 6,534 | 563 | 8.32 | 5,136,955 |
| 1865-68 | 295 | 2,389,853 | 11.70 | 8.55 | 2.70 | 8,101 | 692 | 10.69 | 7,301,230 |
| 1860-47 | 296 | 2,789,199 | 12.60 | 7.94 | 2.45 | 9,423 | 748 | 9.00 | 8,874,724 |

"For nearly" 55 years every encouragement wasgiven by the different governments in Europe to foster the production of beet sugar, with the object of increasing the agricultural productions of the country, improving the system of agriculture and the value of property. No internal revenue Whatever was charged in Germany until 152 factories had been established, with an annual production of about twenty-eight million pounds of sugar. In 1810 a tax of about 11 cents per ton of beets worked, was collected from the manufacturers-the folfowing Jear the tax ${ }^{2}$ was doubled-in 1844, 66
cents per ton of beets worked were charged; in 1850 it was increased again to $\$ 1.20$; in 1853 to $\$ 2.40$, and finally in 1858 to about $\$ 3.50$ per ton, or about the price paid to the farmers for the beets.
"During my stay on the continent, particularly in Belgium, I made careful enquiries with relation to the increased value of lands caused by the introduction of beet sugar factories. I ascert.ined that sugar beet producing farms which rented from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ only per acre, previous to the establishment of beet root sugar factories, now rent at from $\$ 19$ to $\$ 21$. The labor bestowed on
the soil for the beet crop secures excellent crops of grain and grasses; moreover, the pulp of the pressed beets and the extra fodder produced by the improvement in the culture of the soil, enables the farmer to feed with profit double the quantity of stock. In fact, the beet crop requiring proper drainage, clean and deep cultívation, a regular rotation with abundant manuring, forces the farmer to follow out the bess teachings of scientific agriculture. In the countries where beet root sugar is manufactured, the production of wheat has more than doubled since the introduction of this industry,
"In Germany the cost of beet root sugar is estimated at from 5 to 6 cents a pound. This allows for the cost of beers per ton, $\$ 3.30$; Excise duty per ton, $\$ 3.39$. However, the labor necessary in the manufacturing of the sugar is only counted at 30 cents per day for men and 20 cents for boys.
"Generally the best wheat producing soil is also the best for sugar beets. However, in prairie lands; and wherever there is an abundance of rich vegetable mould, th's imparts to the beets some acids and salts which are found exceedingly troublesome in the manutacture of sugar, reducing the quantity and the quality of the product. Caretully made experiments are therefore necessary in Manitoba before launching into unwarrantable expenditure.
"However, it has been found in Russia that sugar beets do remarkably well on newly cleared farms. Large crops of excelleat sugar beets were produced without manure.
"Soils containing much lime are generally preferred, as the beets they produce work better into sugar and contain a larger proportion than that obtalned in other solls.
"Sandy soils are not liked; whilst mostly all rich, well drained loams, contaning less than 60 per cent of pure clay, are considered excellent for the production of the sugar beet.
"However, as this industry requires a large capital, and as the returns will depend, to a very great extent, on the quaity of the beets produced in the vicinity, it is therefore advisable to grow the beets and to test carefully their value with what is called the "Polarization Instrument" belore establishing a factory in any district,
"Sugar beets should be sown as soon as
the soil is sufficiently dried, in early spring, to work without clogging. As a rule, the land should be thoroughly cleaned and prepared in the previous fall and sown as early as possible, to secure the molsture necessary to the starting of the young plant.
"They are best cultivated on the flat rather than in drills, as it is important to grow them as much as possible under ground. The part which grows above ground, contains much less sugar in proportion to weight than that part which is kept under ground.
"As small beets contain a much larger proportion of sugar, it is important to sow in rows from 18 to 20 inches apart, and to thin out the beets at from 7 to 10 inches in the rows.
"On the continentiabout 20 lbs . of seed are sown per acre, whilst in England 8 Jbs. only are sown. However it is no economy to save seed at the risk of having many blanks in the rows.
"Sugar beets, like all root crops, require deep and thoroughly clean cultivation, and the thinning of the crop should not be delayed; artificial manures such as guano, superphosphate, ashes, plaster, lime, dc., are very useful in giving the young plant a good start; but coarse barn yard manure should not be applied directly to this crop as they 1 mpart to the beets acids and salts, which spoil the juices for sugar making.
"All coarse manures are best applied to the crop which precedes the beets.
"Dry summers are more advantageous to the production of sugar in the plant, although the weight of crop is decreased thereby."
These extracts are thus given at this leugth because the infurmation they contain is of the very greatest importance to the people of Canada. If the beets produced in Canada are free from deleterious acids and salts and favourable for the manufacture of sugar, then it is certain that the introduction of this industry will increase the value of farming lands and add inmmensely to the wealth of the country.

We understand that rome experiments: are to be tried; and it further appears from this Report that the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, has caused to be imported some specimens of the best boet seed, which we believe would be given on application at Ottawa.

## Frisntific latemy.

New Harvestinc: MAOHINE.-A cottonharvesting mactive has been invented which will perfor... the work of fifty hands a day, collecting and gathering into the bags the cotton from twclve acres with the assistance of two men. one boy, and a pair of mules. The cotton plant passes between two sections, and the foliage is left undisturbed for the second and third pickings.

FOSSLL MONEEYS.-Two fossil monkeys have been discovered in Tuscany, the first ever found in Italy. One was found in the Maremma and the other near Montevarchi.

Sulver Mines. - Valuable silver mines have been discovered in the neighborhood of Yamsk, to the north of the sea of Ukhotsk, Siberia.

Steamship withour Funnels. - Two Austrian marine officers have discovered a method of conveying away the amoke from steam engines under water instead of through a funnel. By means of double ventilators, the smoke is compressed and forced overboard. By this discovery, the funnel, the only vulnerable part of armour-plated ships, will be removed; there will be a saving of space, security from fire, a saving of fuel and a better ventilation of boiler.

Treatment of Small Pox.-In the Berlin Charite Hospital,Small Pox patienta are lreated with xylol. From 10 to 15 minims are given in capsules, or in water. The results have been fayorable. Dr. A. Lominer, of stockneau, states that he has treated mere
than 40 patients with carbolic acid, 1 part of carbolic acid dissolved in 12 of oil, and a copious application made by means of cotton wool. The result in all cases was favorable, and the danger of infection greatly diminished.
Whar and Repair of the Brain.-The notion that those who work only with the brain require less food than those who work with their hands is fallacious, mental labor causing greater waste of tissue than physical. Three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of physioal exertion. One-fifth of the blood goes to che brain, though its average weight is only l-40th that of the body. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that brain workers need more and better food than mechanics and laborers.

Silicate Paint.-A curious deposit of almost pure silica was recently discovered in one of the hills in North Wales. The deposit lies in a basin of volcanic origin, at a considerable level above the sea, and forms the bed of a small lake about two miles in length and one mile in width. Amongst its uses, it is stated that it would be especially suited for producing crystal glass, and in the manufacture of porcelain, especially if the small percentage of oxide of iron were removed from it. At present the only use made of this silica is in the production of paint. For this purpose it is especially suitable, as it mixes freely with the pigments and oils, and is worked with ease. Moreover it entirely resists the action of heat. Added to these advantages, are those no less important, that the paint has no metallic base in its composition, and, when laid on it, becomes extremely hard and polished on the surface.
Waterproof Starch.-A patent has been granted in France for the preparation of a finish, or starch, for vegetable tissues, yarns, \&c., which is not soluble in water, and which, therefore, when once applied, will remain throughout several successive washings. The articles are first properly starched, and then passed through a bath of chloride of zing, (about 60 deg . Fahr.), by means of which such a change is produced in the fibre and the starch that the latter resists the action of the water in the most thorough manner. A bath of three parts of sulphuric acid and one of water may, it is said, be used instead of that of chloride of zinc.
BRICK-DUST MORTAR. - In the Spanish dominions ordinary brick-dust, made from hard - burned, finely-pulverised bricks, and mixed with common lime and sand, is universally and successfully employed as a substitute for hydraulic cement. The proportions used in general practice are one of brick-dust and one of lime to two of sand, mixed together dry, and tempered with water in the usual way, The Romans, our readers will remember, used powdered bricks in their mortar. Its presence serves to distinguish Roman work in England.
Guano Depostis.-The guano deposits on the Chincha Islands, which were in some places upwards of 100 feet thick, and generally admitted to be the excreta of birds, are now suspected by Dr. Habel and Prof. Edwards to be an accumulation of the bodies of animals and plants-most of them of marine origin. According to a notice in the Mechanics' Magazine, it appears that the anchors of ships moored in the vicinity of the Guano Islands frequently bring up guano from the bottom of the sea. This is thought to be opposed to the idea of the bird
origin of the deposit, and to refer it to those infusorial strata which are found in varlous parts of the world.

A Hard Cement. - A workman employed to repair the steps leading to a garden made use of Portland cement mixed with finely divided cast and wrought iron fillngs, or fragments, in place of sand. The resull is stated to be that the mass has become so hard as to resist fracture, either with the hammer or pickaxe.

A New Method of Iron-plating.-Captain M. Tweedle, R. A., has addressed an important and valuable suggestion to the Royal Artillery Institution for iron-plating a cruising ship so as to avoid the disadvantage appertaining to iron vessels generally, and provide a comfortable seagoing ship, fairly capable of holding her own with an ironclad on an emergency, and yet almost unsinkable. His plan is to spring an arch or dome of iron inboard from the sides of the ship below the water-line, the top of the dome rising a little above the surface, covering in the engines, the lower-deck and store-rooms being divided into a series of water-compartments. This, he contends, will give additional strength to the ship, and, however much her hull might be knocked about, she could not sink, unless the arch were penetrated, which, owing to its shape, would be nearly impossible.
SCIENCE AND CONDMERCE, - A clever application of science to commercial purposes has been made by an Italian gentleman, M. Eugenio de Zuccato, of Padua. By means of the invention, any number of copies of a manuscript or design, traced upon a varnished metal plate, may be produced in an ordinary copying press. To the bed and upper plate of a press are attrached wires leading from a small battery, so that, when the top of the instrument is screwed down, the two metal surfaces come into contact, and an electric current passes. An iron plate resting upon the bed of the press is coated with varnish, and upon this surface is written with a steel point any commundcation it is desired to copy. The letters having thus been formed in bare metal, a few sheets of copying paper are impregnated with an acid solution of prussiate of potash, and placed upon the scratehed plate, which is then suljected to pressure in the copying press. An electric current passes wherever the metal has been left bare, (where the writing is, therefore), and, the prussiate solution acting upon the iron, there is found prussiate of iron, or Prussian blue characters, corresponding to those scratched upon the plate. The number of copies that may be produced by this electro-chemical action is ammost unlimited, and the formation of the Prussian blue lines is, of course, instantaneous.

Per Saltum.-Nantwich, in Cheshire, has for some years past been gradtrally sinking, owing to the withdrawal of the lime from the subterranean salt lakes which underlie the town. The slip this winter occurred about the same spot where similar landslips happened one or two years ago. The pit, says the Mechanics' Magazine, is about 300 yards in circumference, about 100 feet deep, and its sides are almost perpendicular. Ihe imbabitants much fear that the town itself may ultimately suffer, not by gradual decadence-that they are used to (it is not uncommon to enter a house from the street into what had formerly been the first ifloor)-but by one of these sudden collapses.

A Novel, HYpNotic.--Dr. Cowan, in his "Medical History of the Himalayas," speaking of a native tribe in the northern district of the peninsula, says, when a mother goes into a field to work, or is otherwise unable to take her child with her, she selects some sheltered spot near a stream, in Which she places a little straw for a bed for her infant, and then directs, by means of a plece of split bamboo, a current of water, of from one to two or three inches in diameter, on its uncovered occiput and temples. This produces a soporific effect, which generally lasts as long as the water continues to flow. The sleep is satd to be very soothing, and children who have been much subjected to its influence are known to have been unusually free from the annoyances incidental to the period of dentition.

SYRUP OF COFFEE.-This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Take half a pound of the best ground cottee; put into a saucepad, containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan well scoured, and, boil it again. As it boils add White sugar, enough to give it the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire and When it is cold put it into a bottle, and seal. When travelling, if you wish for a cup of good coffee, you have only to put two teaspoonfuls of the syrup into an ordinary coffee-pot, and fill with boiling water. Add milk to taste if you can get it.

What IS IN The Bed-boom?-If two perseas are to occupy a bed-room during the night, let them step on a weighing scale as they retire, and then again in the morning, and they will find that their actual weight is at least a pound less in the morning. Frequently there will be a loss of two or more pounds, and the average loss throughout the Year will be a pound of matter, which has gone off'from their bodies, partly from the lungs, and partly through the pores of the skin. The escaped matior is carbonic acid and decayed animal matter or poisonous exhalation. This is difiused tbrough the air in part, and in part absorbed by the bedclothes. If a single ounce of wool cotton be burned in a room, it will so completely saturate the air with smoke that one can hardly breathe, though there can only be oce ounce of forelgn matter in the air. If an ounce of cotton be burned every half hour during the night, the air will be kept continually saturated with smoke, unless there be an open window or door for it to escape. Now the sisteen ounces of smoke thus formed is far less poisonous than the sixteen of exhalations from the lungs and bodies of two persons who have lost a pound in weight during the eight hours of sleeping; for while the dry smoke is mainly taken into the lungs, the jamp odours from the body are absorbed both into the lungs and into the pores of the whole body. Need more be said to show the importance of having bed-rooms well ventilated, and of thoroughiy airing the sheets, coverlids, and mattrases in the morning, before packing them up in the form of a neatiy-made bed?

LiquID GLUE.-An excellent liquid glue is made by dissolving glue in nitric ether. The ether will only dissolve a certain amount of glue, consequently the glue cannot be made too thick. The glue thus made is about the consistercy of molasses, and is doub'y as tenacinus as that made with hot water. If a few bits of indiarubber, cut into scraps the aize of a buck-shot, be added, and the solution allowed to stand a few days,
being stirred frequently, it will be all the better, and will resist the dampness twice as well as glue made in water.
To Preserve Bread a Long TrarbCut the bread into thick slices, and bake it in an oven, so as to render it perfectly dry. In this coudition it will be kept good for any length of time required. It must, however, be carefully kept from pressure; otherwise, owlng to its brittleness, it will soon fall to pieces. When required for use, dip the bread for an instant into warm water, and then hold it before the fire till dry; then butter it, and it, will taste like toast. This is a useful way of preserving bread for voyages, and also any bread that may be too stale to be eaten in the usual way.

Ornamenting Glass.-Bleached shellac is colored by alcoholic solutions of any of the aniline colours; this is spread upon glass or mica after they have been warmed. Gun cotton, dissolved in ether, when colored with any of the aniline dyes, forms beautifully tinted films. This colored collodion can be cut into any pattern, and the film attached to any transparent surface.
New ANENOMETEE.-A new anenometer has been invented by Mr. J. E. Gordon, of which four instruments are now in action for indicating and registering the force and direction of the wind at any distance from the vane, the communication being made by means of electric wires. The vane mioht be at Portsmouth, and the piinting instrument in the Meteorological Office at West minster.
Extract of Meat.-Professor Artus, of Jena, recommends a new method of making extract of meat, which possesses the advantage over that of Liebig in retaining the albumen, gelatine, and tat, which are all removed by Liebig's process, and which would seem, from recent experiments, to be the only nutritious elements of the meat. For this purpose, by a very simple apparatus, an extract of the meat is made first with cold water; this dis.olves out the soluble salts, the albumen, and part of the gelatine and creatine. The meat, after extraction in this way with cold water, is then boiled for a hour in a Papin's digester, and the liquid pressed out. The fat is skimmed off the surface, and this extract is mixed with the cold extract. The mixed extracts are then evaporated down to a proper consistence in a sand-bath or, better, in a vac-uurn-apparatus.

SUNFLOWERS As Disinfectants. - Attention is being directed to the sanitary advantages of the cultivation of the sunflower in mularious districts. Many facts have been adduced to show that the sunflower has the property of purifying air laden widh marsh miasm, absorbing a great quantity of moist and noxious gases, and exhaling an ozonised oxygen. Moreover, the French Sanitary Commission has lately pointed out that the sunflower is a most useful plunt; it yields about 40 per cent. of good oil, the leaves furnish an excellent fodder, and the stem, being rich in salupetre and potash, makes a good fuel.
Singular German Theory.-The ourious theory is propounded by a physician in Germany that small-pox orlginates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over freely in sweetmeats he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen. and coffee and tea if highly sugared, tend also to excite it
in adults. An organic acta, such as lemon julce, he considers the best means of freeing the blood when clogred up with too Imuch albumen; and he alloges that by taking these simple remedies, in the way of precaution, he has, for upwards of twelve yeara past, frequented and taken up his abode in the most pestilential amall-por hospltals in Earope and Soath America With entire impunity.

New Mode of W Astrara.-The ill-effects of soda on Hnen has given rise to a new method of washing, which has been extensively adopted in Germany, and introduced into Belgium. The operation consists in disolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one table-spoontul of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, laking care to cover up the vessel which contains them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterwards washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated, and used a second time, but, in that case, half a tablespoontul of turpentine and a table-spoonful of ammonia must be added. The process is said to cause a great economy of time, Labour, and fuel. The linen scarcely suffers at all, as there is little necessity for rubbing, and its cleanliness and color are perfect. The ammonia and turpentine, although their detersive action is great, have no injurious effect upon the linen; and, while the former evaporates immediately, the smell of the latter is said to disappear entirely during the drying of the clothes.
CARE OF THE FEET.-Many are careless in the keeping of the feet If they wash them once a week they think they are dong well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that copious perspiration is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the we k without chavge, which become perfectly saurated wi ih perspiration. Illhealth is generated by such treatment to Lhe feet. The pores are not repellants but absorbents, and this perspiration to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system. The feet snould be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the armpits. Stockings should not be Worn more than a day or two at the time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned, and worn another day, if necessary. Many persons suffer from tender or sore ieet s:mply from neglecting this precaution, especially the humbler classes, who exercise their feet most.
Improved stove.-When the last German Arctic expedition was about preparing for its voyage to the north pole, Captain Koldeway asked the aid of scientific men in devising a stove that would answer the double purpose of supplying a sufficient amount of heat and of economising the fuel. Among the patterus furnished that of Professor Meidioger, of Carlsrhue, was considered the best. This is simply an iron stove having a double wall, with a space about two mohes wile between the outer and inner one, to which the air has free access above and below. The cold air being always at the bottom, and the warm air ascending, it follows that all the air in the room is being constantly forced through the space between the out and the inner covering of the stove ; or, what is the same, is
being constantly heated. Connected with thls is another ingenious device. The coal is put in from the top, and fills the whole inside of the stove, which is about six feet high, more or less. It is then lighted at the top, and kept burning by the draught created by valves inserted both in the sile walls and at the bottom of the stove. The more valyes that ere open the greater the heat, so that the temperature of the room can be regulated to a nicety. At the same time the outer wall, being at a distance from the inner one, never reaches the excessive heat which is'so great an objection in ordinary iron stoves. The exponse of fuel to produce a sufficient amount of heat is very much less than that for ordinary stoves, and the new invention is rapialy coming into use in Germany.
STEAMTOWING.-A acheme is mooted for the adoption oi steam towing on the continuous lines of canals and rivers lying between the Straits of Dover and the Gulp of Lyons, soas to unite the Mediterranean and the English Channel by a navigable route of medium speed. A single line or rail, weighing lollb. per foot lineal, is to be laid along the baiks, with four-wheeled traction engines running thereon, each engine weigning four tons, and towing a single boat of of 150 to 160 tons' weight (with cargo), at a speed of about three miles per hou, working in relays and exchanging boats; the return journey, when empty, being made at double speed. Successful trials are said to have been made of this system on the Marne Canal.
Action of Porous Filters.-Filtration through beds of porous material includes very powertul chemical action, albumenoid matter being instantly resolved into anmonia and other products by the action of the filter, which indeed behaves in this respect like a boiling solution of permanganate of potash. A good filter is a sanitary engine of great power.
Antidote to Phosphorus.-Phosphorus is absorbed by carbon, and to such an extent that, taken in the form of pills, carbon constitutes a complete antidote to the poison, and relieves those who have to manipulate phosphorus from all the disastrous consequences hitherto accruing. It has been found that the results of these pills in match factories are better than those obtained by the use of the essence of terebenthine, as the contiuned use of the latter produces violent head-aches.
A Pleasant Cure for the Gout,-It has been stated that the advantages of asparagus are not sufticiently estimated by those who suffer rrom rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esc ulent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especlally if the patient carefully avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a simluar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalks, and drunk three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.
a Novel Racivg boat.-A noticeable and most interesting invention of recent date is a novel kind of racing boat, or, strictly speaking, a paper-covered boat, although they are popularly known by the former desiguation. The paper used in the manufaeture of boats is prepared from either linen or manilla. When made from the former material, the skin is formed of
several thicknesses or layers, glued together; but if manila paper is employed, a single sheet only is used. In either case the paper is moulded when damp on a wooden pattern of the form and dimensir ns of the proposed boat, and assumes the desired form by drying-a process which completely effaces all seams or wrinkles. Those parts of the wooden frame which are attached to the gkin, viz., the kelson and deadwoods, are adjusted to the pattern so as to torm part of it, and when tine covering dries adineros to it. The application of waterproof varnish, the tinishing of the rrame and decks, with the usual brass and iron trimmings as in an ordinary boat, complete the building.
The Domestic Usins of Ammonia.-The utility of ammonia in various domestic transactions is not unknown to many readers, nevertheless, it is not so widely recognized as it mightbe, save when presented umder come fancy name at an exorbitant price. Ammonia is nearly as useful in housekeeping as soap. and iis cheapness brings it within the reach of all. For many household purposes it is invaluable; yet its manifoid uses are not sogenerally known as they should be. It is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily, it will remove all glossiness and disagreeable odours. Added to the foot-bath, it entirely absorbs all noxious smell so ofien arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleansing the hair from dandruff and dust. For the headache it is also a desirable stimulant, and frequent inhaling of its pungent odours will often entirely remove catarrhal cold. For cleansing paint it is very useful. [Doubtful; will it not gradually remove the paint? Put a teaspoonful of ammona to a quart of warm soap-suds, dip in a flanuel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fy-specks, grime and smoke, and see for yous selves how much labnur it will save you, no scrubbing will be needful. It will eleanse and brighten wonderfully ; to a pint of hot suds mix a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks. \&c., rub with a brush, and then polish on chamois skin. For washing mirrors and windows, it is also very desirable; put a rew drops of ammonia wpon a piece of newspaper, and you will readily take off every spot ortinger mark on the glass. It will take out grease-spots from any fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blothing paper over the place, and press a not flat iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean laces and Whiten them finely, also musilins. For cleaning hair ar d nail brushes it is equally good. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of warm or cold water and shase the brushes tarough the water; when the bristles look white, rinse them in cold water and put into the sunshine or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out from this bath white and clean. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirit of ammonda is specially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wineglass of water are often 2 great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be tation in the same way, but it is not as palataple a dose. Farmers and chemists are well aware of the beneflcial effects of ammonia on all kinds of vegetation; and II you desire your roses, geruniama, fuchsias, \&o., to become more oourishing, you can try'it upon them, by adding ive or six drops of it to every pint
of warm water that you give them; but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in every five or six days, lest you stimulate 1hem too highly. Rain-water is impregnated with ammonia, and thus it refreshes and vivifies vegetable life. So be sure and keep a large bottle of ammonia in tre house, and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent, and also injurious to corke, eating them away.
DISIN ITETANTS. - Sulphate of iron 13 usoful from its action in decomposing amamonia carbonate and sulphohydrate. Per chloride of iron, besides this, precipitates albuminoid matters, and acts also by its chlorine. Lime disinfects organic matters, fixing carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydtogen, and decomposing hydrosulphate of ammonia. The permanganate of potassium is a most energetic oxidizing agent, decomprsing sulphuretted bydrogen, des. troying ergapic matter, and acting upon all fixed compounds with which it comes in contact. Cblorate of potassium may be used to disengage clalorine in places llke cesspools, that are not easy to reach by other means. Chloride of lime acts by the ehlorine it sets free, and chemically decomposes most foul gases Carbolic acid hinders the formation of miasms, and in, there. fore, a good preventive of epidemics.
Temperature of the sun.-Great difference of opinion exists as to the tempera. ture of the sun! As au instance of this, it may be said taat Father Secchi mantains this temperature to be about ten million degrees Centigrade. At a recent seance of the French Academy, in defending his estimate agaiost the much lower figures of Ericsson, Zollner, and Faye, St. Claire Deville asserted that he was engaged in investigating the subject, and that his results fixed the tem. perature at about three or four times the melting temperature of platinum, about $6,000^{\circ}$ to $8,000^{\circ}$ C. M. Fizeau stated that baving compared the solar lignt with that of the carbon points ot the electric light, he had been able to estimate that the former was about three times as intense as the latter, and hence, assuming the relative calorific intensity to be in proportion to the lu. mmous intensity, he had arrived at the figure of $8000^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$. as the correct one.
Directions for Bathing. The Royal Humane Society has issurd the following instructions:-Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal; when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause; when the body is cooling after perspiration; and alto. gether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense ot chillness with numbness of the hands and feet. Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avotd re. maining too long in the water-leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chillness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal-the best time for such is from two or three hours after breale. fast. Those who are subjent to attacks ot giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discom. fort at the heart, should not bathe without first consultung their medical adviser.

A Remarkable Flower.-A Flower has been described by an eye-witness at Con-
utantinople, which is so great a rarity that one is api to treat it as a fable, and wait for the confirmation of one's eyesight. It be longs to the narcissus kind of bulbs, and bears the bntanical name of "ophrys mouche." There were three naked flowers on the stalk hanging on one side; the underneath one was fading, while the two other wore in all their beauty. They represented a perfect humming bird. The breast of bright emerald green is a complete copy of this bird, and the throat, head, beak and eyes are a most perfect imitation. The hinder part of the body, and the two outstretched wings are bright rose colour one might almost say flesh coloured. On the abdomen rests the whole propagatic apparatus, of a doep dark brown tint, in the form of a two winged gad-fly.
Dugong OTL.-Attention has been recalled, by the contents of the Queensland Annexe at the International Exhibition, to the medical uses of the dugong oil. It has been declared to possess all the nutritive qualities of cod-liver oil, and to be equally useful in all the forms of tuberculous and wasting diseases which are benefited by the administration of cod oil. It is alleged to possess an actually agreeable flavour, to be pleasant as an article of tood, and to be acceptable to those whose stomachs reject cod-oil. At a recent dinner in the Annexe the pastry was made with dugong oll, and pronounced excellent. This should make it a valuable medicine, and one which might with advantage, be introduced into practical use by prescribing physicians in this country:
Photographing the Pulse,-The ingenious apparatus invented by Dr. Ozanam of Paris, for rendering the variable beatings of the pulse visible, is alrealy proving itself of practical value. It consists of a camera lucida, about ten inches wide, in which a piece of mechanism, moving at a uniform rate, pushes a glass-plate, prepared with collodion, in front of a very narrow aperture exposed to the licht. In this aperture is a glass tube, in which a column of meroury may rise or fall, as in a thermometer. By attaching to the wrist a rubber tube, filled with mercury, in conuection with the tube of the appartus, the beating of the pulse is received on this artificial artery, and the pulsations are transmitted to the recording apparatus. As the column in the tube acts as a screen, light can penetrate the aperture only where the column is deficient; consequently the prepared plate becomes black under the influence of light everywhere except at such places as the column intercepts it. As the column rises and falls with each pulsation of the heart, these black lines on the prepared plate, pushed regulariy forward, will be longer or shorter alternately, and will be successively phothographed as being lines perpendicular to a common base, the heart being thus made to register photographically its own pulsations. These photographic representations can be so magnined as to be rendered visible across a lare amphitheatre; and anoh is the pece.
liarlty of the apparatus, in its adaptation to different uses, that it may be modified so as to register the variations of respiration, the irregular action of coughing, and similar physiological and pathological phenomena.
Paper Car-Wheers.-The inationil Car Builder describes railway car-wheels of paper. The material, it says, is strawboard, in all respects the same all that used in the manufacture of paper boxes, and may be made of wheat, rye, or oat straw :-"The wheels constructed of it posse is some very requisite and desirable qualities,-a perfect form, considerable elasticity, great strength and durability, and a facility of repair which is entirely wanting in a chilled wheel. These points, together with the method of construction and the peculiar nature of the material, make these wheels worthy of attention." The tyre, however, is of steel, and covering the whole of each side of the wheel are two side-plates of Norway iron boiler-plate, which fit against a shoulder turned in the tyre. The paper framework is said to give elasticity to the cars in motion, and "deadens the jar." Trains have been run at the rate of thirty miles an hour with these wheels, which are said to be very strong and lasting.
Potassiun.--Professor A. E. Dalbear describes a new process for preparing this metal, which may prove of great commercial value. He first forms sulphide of potassitum by treating dissolved sticks of caustic potassa with sulphuretted hydrogen, and subsequently evaporating until the mass was solid in cooling. This mass was then mixed with somewhat more thin its bulk of iron filings and subjected to distillation, the product being led into petroleum. The reagents used in this process are low in price; the process seems to be a very sensible one, and worthy of trial on the commercial scale.
Friss.-A French inventor has patented an apparatus for swimmers. For the hands he has a large membranous fin; which is held in its place by loops passing over the fingers and a strap around the wrist. The surface presented to the water by these fins is so large as to add greatly to the effectiveness of the strokes of the arm, but nnt so large as to exhaust the muscular power. Their effect is to reduce very much the effort required to swim without them. But the greatest ingenuity is displayed in the form and fitness of the fins for the legs, which are attached to the ankles, and are so formed that they act upon the water, both in the movement of bringing the legs together and throwing them back. They act so flnely in "treading water," as swimmers call it, that one could really' walk, if not on the water, at least in it. The difference between swim. ming with this apparatus and without it, is very much like the handle and the blade of an oar. The old swimmer has no trouble in using the fins at first trial, and in surprised to find with what ease he can swim without exhaustion. He easily swims twice as fast with the apparatus as without it, and he can sustain himsolf for hours upon the water or swim miles with it:

## GENERAL STATISTICES.

The migration of human beings for a little more than the last half century, from the densely settled to the unpeopled portions of the earth, is one of the most remarkable features of the age we live i.i, and it bids fair in the immediate fature to assume even more vast proportions.
For the purpose of this article we will give threo statements, namely: numbers of emigrants from the United Kingdom; numpers of arrivals in the United States; and numbers of arrivals in canada, from such figures as are available in the order we have stated, as follow:
total emigration from the unted KINGDONI TO ALL PARTS, IN PERIODS OF 5 YEARS, FROM 1815 TO 1871 INCLUBIVE.
(Oomptled from the Report of IT. M. EmigraFo

| For the 5 years Ind. $d$. | Totats for 5 Years. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Yea7, ${ }^{\text {9, }}$ |
|  | 45,030 |
| 1829 | 121,054 |
| 1834 | 331,936 |
| 1838 |  |
| 1844 | +0\%2 209 |
| 1849 | ,023.209 |
| 1854 | ,698,645 |
| 1859. | 8010, 610 |
| 1884. |  |
| 1869. | 1,064,988 |
| Adding the to |  |
| years as follow : |  |
| 181871 | 252,435 |
| Total for 57 | 7,266,07 |

Total number of Passengers arrived in the United states for 5 DegrinNIATS, (Complledfrom the Report of Mr. Edward Young):-

Decenntads. Immigrants. 1820-30........................ 176,473 1831-40........................... 640,686 1841-50.............................1,768,175 1851-60........................... 8,874,687 1861-70.............................2,808,913
Add estimate for arrivals prior to 1820.

250,000
Aggregate Immigration for 51 years. .........................,518,334.
Deducted for cltizeus of United states returned.

714,400
Net allens........................7,803,734
The number of immigrants into the United States for year
ended Jume 30, 1871 was.
321,350
Total immigration 52 years. . . . . $\overline{8,125,084}$
This number of immigrant arrivals into the United States in 51 years, is therofore greater, if the figures are accepted as correct, than the whole of the departures from Great Britain from 1815 , i. e. 66 years.
According to the Report of Mr. Young a litule more than half of the impigrants into the United States were of British origin; and two thirds of the remainder German,
The following is an approximate statement of the number of naturalized eltizens of the United States:-


The arrivals of immigrants in Canada dol not bear any compariso 1 at present with those in the United States. The statistics are not arranged in such a way as to permit any exact comparison. But the following statement shows the arrivals from 1851 to 1871 inclusive :

| Year. | Arrvals by the St. Lawrence. | From the Untted states. | Settled in Canada. | Passed through to the U. S. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1851. | 41,076 | 3,670 | 22,515 | 22,231 |
| 1852. | 39,176 | 3,500 | 29,943 | 12,733 |
| 1853. | 36699 | 5,000 | 32,295 | 11,404 |
| 1851. | 53, 183 | 7,000 | 38,800 | 21,383 |
| 18.55 | 21,274 | 10,000 | 23,000 | 8,274 |
| 1856. | 22439 | $10 \cdot 729$ | 24,816 | 8,352 |
| 1857 | 32,099 | 41,991 | 33,663 | 40,428 |
| 1358. | 12,810 | 26,860 | 12,340 | 27,330 |
| 1859. | 8,778 | 13,179 | 6,300 | 15,657 |
| 1860. | 10,50 | 4,829 | 7,827 | 7,154 |
| 1861. | 19,923 | 23,723 | 12,486 | 19,960 |
| 1862. | 22,176 | 40,450 | 28,798 | 33,828 |
| 1863. | 19,419 | 23,98 | 26,118 | 17,249 |
| 1864. | 19,147 | 27,048 | 21,738 | 24,487 |
| 1865. | 21,355 | 28,853 | 19,413 | 31,795 |
| 1866. | 28,648 | 23,147 | 10,091 | 41,704 |
| 1867. | 30,754 | 31,121 | 14,660 | 47,412 |
| 1868 | 34,300 | 37,148 | 12,65 | 58,683 |
| 1869. | 43,114 | 32,718 | 18,630 | 57,202 |
| 1870. | 44,475 | 24,544 | 24,706 | 44,818 |
| 187 | 37,020 | 27,365 | 27,773 | 37,949 |
|  | 598,018 | 426,826 | 446,683 | 688,326 |

The numbers in the above statement of arrivals by the St. Lawrence may be accepted as accurate, being based upon a care. ful registration ; those under the other headings must be accepted as approximate, the mode in which they werotaken belng defeotive.
The emigrants reported an whaving gone to the United Statos, were in no sense emigrants from Canada, but simply passengers Prom the United Kingdom or continent of Europe, whose destinailon was the United States, and who ohnse the Bt. Lazrence as the shortest and best route.
The actual amount of money brought by immigrants from the Old Worla to the New
is very large, while the wealth which they have created is enormous. There have been cases of great individual hardship, but these have mainly arisen from want of individual adaptation. The great bulk of all that have come have done well, and a large proportion of them have become wealthy. Mr. Young, of the U S. Bureau of Statistics, estimates the value of the immigrants to the United States for the period, from 1820 to 1870 , at $86,248,880,800$. This is a vast amount, but it is not over the reality, and it is under the estimate of Mr. Kapp, one of the New York Immigration Commissioners.
Whatever, however, may be the value of Immigrants, per capita, to a new country (andwe do not think there is any mode of making this calculation witi accuracy) the value of the aggregate of immigrants and their descendants, within a comparatively Rew years, in what may be termed the life of a nation, is the enormous wealth that has been oreated, both in the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Immigration is, therefore, in fact, the very greatest interest of a country, with large tracts of land to settle, and industrial resources todevelope.

## IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINION.

We learn from the last Report of the Minister of Agriculture that the total numger of immigrantarrivals in 1871 was 65,722 . This shows a decrease, as compared with 1870; the gross numbers in that year being 69,019, which figures, as compared with thuse of 18e9, also showed a considerable decrease, the immigration of that year being 74,365.
The total number or immigrant arrivals luring the first nine months of 1872 was 68,958; and of these the number of passengers for the United Ststes was 31,617 so far as ascertained. There, therefore, remained in Canadaduring the nine months (to September 30) 37,341 ; or 9,506 more than in the whole year 1871. The three unexpired months will add very considerably to these figures. The return of 1872, will, therefore, show much better for the Dominion than that of 1871.
The number of immigrant arrivals by the St. Lawrence route in 1871, was 37,020 , against 44, 475 in 1870. A comparison of these figures shows a larger proportionate decrease in the immigration by the St. Lawrence than In that of the whole Dominion, the whole decrease in the year being 3,237 , or 15.01 per cent.; while that by the St, Lawrence was 7,455 , or $20 \cdot 13$ per cent.
The number of immigrant arrivals, via the suspension Bridge, aud the inland ports of Ontario and Quebec was 27,365, shewing an increase over the previous year of 3,508 . The number of arrivals, however, by these sources, not being so large as in 1868 and 1869, the figures in those years being, 36,511 and' 30,326 respectively.
The arrivals of im migrants at ports in the Maritime Provinces, during 1871, were 1,337, showing an increase of 650 over the previous year.
On this state of things the Minister remarks: "the decline in the total immigrafon in 1870, as compared with 1869, was attributed in the report of my predecessor to the revival of trade in Great Britain, and to the disturbed state of the continent of Europe. In 1871, the revival of trade in the United Kingdom was still more marized; and tothis cause may be attributed the continued check in the stream of emigration from that source."

We still further gather on the authority a this Report that the numbers or Immigrants who arrived by the St. Lutwrence and passed through the Domining in proceeding to the United States, during the last six years, as reported by Dominion Government Aysents, were as follow:-

| 1866 | 41,704 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1867 | 47,212 |
| 1868 | 58,683 |
| 1869 | 57,202 |
| 1870 | 44,313 |
| 1871 | 87,949 |

The numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents to have settled in Canada during the same period of six years, were as follow:

| 1866 | 10,091 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1867 | 14,666 |
| 1868 | 12,765 |
| 1869 | 18,630 |
| 1870 | 21,706 |
| 1871 | 27,773 |

It thus appears from a comparison of these statements, that while there was a large decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, or anv of the years since 1866, there was a large increase in the numbers of those, who announced to the Dominion agents that they had come to settle in Canada. The decrease in the numbers of those who went through Canada to the United States in 1871, as compared with 1870, was 6,361, or 1436 per cent. As compared With the average of the previous five years, it was 19,873 , or 23.83 per oent. On the other hand the increase in 1871, as compared with 1870, in the immigrants who came to settle in Canada, was 3,067 , or 12.41 per cent.; and as compared with the average of the previous five years, was 11,602 , or 71.72 per cent.
The national origins of the immigrants who landed at the port of Quebec during 1871, as compared with the previous year, were as follow :

|  | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| English | . 20,934 | 17,915 |
| Irish. | 2,858 | 2,980 |
| Scotch | 3,279 | 3,426 |
| German | 595 | 9,300 |
| Scandinavian | 16,780 | 2,999 |
| Other Orlgins. | 29 | 4,000 |
|  | 4,475 | 37,020 |

The following statement exbibits the trades and callings of the steerage maie adults who landed at Quebec during the $2 w o$ years, 1870 and 1871 :

|  | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farmers | 4,144 | 2,989 |
| Laborers | 12,248 | 11,485 |
| Mechanics. | $\cdot 1,717$ | 1,074 |
| Cloriss and Traders | 146 | 89 |
| Profersional Men. | 10 | 4 |
|  | 18,265 | 16,221 |

There is no classification of national orie ins and trades and callings of immigrant arrivals, except at the port of (Quebec.
The total expenditure for the immigration and quarantiue services during 1871, was $\$ 85,321.28$ against $\$ 73,440.23$ for the previous year, showing an increase of $\$ 14,881.05$.
The total amount of capitation tax collected in 1871 was $\$ 56,109.07$. But this tax
was entirely remitted by the Act of last session. The amount of this tax collected in 1870 was $\$ 44,3 i 3$, shewing a decrease in 1871 of $\$ 6,263.93$.
Of the expenditure of the Dominion Gorernment for immigration, the sum of $\$ 22,-$ 112. 31 was paid for affording transport and aid for indigentimmigrants.
Besides the amount paid by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec expended considerable sums for the care of immigrants, and otherwise for Immigration service. Ontario spent altogether, in 1871, $\$ 29,112.56$, of which sum $\$ 4,357.43$ were for provisions and medical attendance for iodigent immigrants, and $\$ 6,653.64$ for the transport of immigrants and their baggage. Quebec spent in the same year $\$ 18,291$, of which amount about one-fourth was spent for the temporary maintenance and transport of ledigent immigrants. And New Brunswick expended for aid and transport of immigrants, \$360.61. making a total spent by the Provinces of $\$ 48,364,17$ on acsount of immigration. The combined total expenditure for the service of immigration for the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Erunswick, in 1871, was \$133,612.28.
A large and commodious Immigrant Statilon has been erected at Quebec. It is provided with facilities to enable them to wash and cleanse themselves after coming off ship-board, with facilities for cooking, and large apartments in which they can sleep. Provision is made for supplying meals at reasonable rates in this building to immigrants. Meals are siven free to the absolutely Indigent; but these limited to cases of real need. The Government Agent at Quebec, and his assistants, bestow upon immigrants every possible attention, information as to the routes, and advice as to the localities where work can be obtained. Medicines and medical attendance are provided free for the sick.
At Montreal another Immigrant Station, similar in character, but of smaller size, is erected. It contains tne same kind of conveniences and accommodation as the Quebee Station, and the same kind of care is taken of the immugrants at this point.
At Kingston there is still another Immigrant station, of which precisely the same remarks may be made.

At Toronto, which is the chlef distributing point, there is a large Station erected, where fmmigrants receive all needful accommodation and information, and from which they are despatched to their several destinations.
In the new Province of Manitoba, it is proposed to erect a suitable shed for the temporary accommodation of immigrants, who, it is supposed, will go there in greater'numbers than heretofore.
The total number of immigrants assisted by benevolent socleties and individuals in the United Kingdom in 1871, wat 4,590, as appears trom the returns compiled by the Dominion agent at quebec. In the previous year the number was 9.787 , the decrease being more than one-half
The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants who were assisted by the several societies and by individuals, in 1871, to enable them to come to Canada:-
british and Colonial Emigration Fund................................ 1,071
Nationai Emigration League....... '955
Hon. Mrs. Hobart's Famly Emigration from the East of London Committoe

Brighton, Sussex, Emigration Society............................. Miss Macpherson's Committee...
Miss Rye...............................
Miss Rye to Halifax.....................
The Rev. Mr. Herring............
Other Charitable Societies and In-
dividuals .............................
452
Total....................... 4, 4890
In the previous year the number of Immigrants to Canada assisted by these socleties was 9,787 , the decrease being mo ethan one half. The fact is attribulable to the revival of all branches of trade in the Uuited Kingdom, and the consequent general prosperity creating an increased demand for labour and raising the rate of wages; thus creating at the same time, indisposition on the part of the public to subscribe to emigration funds, and indisposition on the part of the labouring classes to leave the country.
Immigrants now come to Canady almo wholly by steamships in preference to salling zessels. Uut of the 37,020 immigrants who landed at Quebec during the year 1871, 29,234 sailed from ports in the United Jingdom ; and of these 28,148 came out in steamships. It thus appears that only 1,136 emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom came out by sailing vessels.
The rate of passage by steamships, fixed by a combination of all the lines plying across the Atlantic is $£ 6$ 6s stg. while that by salling vessels is about f4 10s or less. But the greater swifness and comforts of the passage in in the steamships bring the passengers in much betier health, while the saving of time, which might be employed in earning wages, makes an economy it favour of the steamships.

It was announced during the year that the Dominion Govt. would issue Passenger Warrants to bring lmmigrants at the ieduced rate of $\pm 45 s$ stg. per adult, and children in proportion, in steamships. A large number availed themserves of this and
It was also announced that the Dominion Govt. Agents would receive monies from parties in this country who destred to make advances to pay the passages of Immigrants; and it will be found that advances of this kind will become more and more necessary in order to obtain supplies for the labour demands of the country.
In order to facilitate advances of this nature the Immigrant Aid Societies Act was passed. The following is a summary:

## immigrant aid societies act.

Cap. 29-Authorizes the formation of societies for the promotion of immigration by subscriptions and advances made to intending emigrants from abroad; and providing a meaus of recovering such advances in advances in cash or labor. The M. of A. is to divide the country into Immigration Districts. Any 25 persons in a district may form a soclety signing a declaration to that effect, a duphicate of which, with the constitution and by-laws, are to be forwarded to the District Immigration Agent for submission to the M. of A. If he approves them, the society becomes incorporated. The capital must be not less than $\$ 500$, one half of which must be paid up before the sacier y is incorporated. Societies may receive ald from municipal and other corporations. They may receive application for immigrants and forward them through the Department to immigrant agents abroad, who
may enter into contracts with such emigrants enforcable after their arrival in this country. They may also act as agents of persons or societies in the old country to renew advances made by them to assist intending emigrants to this country.

## HFATTE OF IMNIGRANTM.

The health of immigrants arriving by way of the St, Lawrence was generally good during the season of 1871. Forty-one vessels were inspected at Grosse Isle, containing a totel of 8,38 passengers, against forty-nine vessels and 13.136 passengers in 1870 showing a decrease of eight vessels and 4,758 passengers. The deaths in hospital were seven against six the previnus year. The expenditure for the maint enance of the station at Grosse Isle for the year was $\$ 18,316.31$.
There was very little sickness at the other quarantine stations in New Brunswick and
va Scotia, and none among immigrants.
CLASSES OF PERSONS Who SHOULD TMMIgrate to canada.

A memorandum has recently been published by the Imperial Government, written by the Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister, who is cbarged with immigration (dated June, 1872), in which the following statemenis are made respecting the classes of persons who ought to immigrate to Canada:
"The classes of labourers whose labour is most in demand, are the Agricultural, Agriculture being, at present, the chief interest of the Dominion. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely ncreased by other large public works projected, -notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Canal System.
"The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also aiways absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen
"There is everywhere, in town and country, a large demand for female domestic servants of good character.
"Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival, by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.
"The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country, constitute an mportant and rapidly increasing branch of industry; and they cause a large demand for Immigrant labour.
"The getting out of timber from the forests and its manufac ure, form a leading industry of the lominion; but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for Immigrant labour.
"The Fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific conast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind ol labour adapted to them.
"The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of al most everykind. These ofter a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a consi-
rable amount of labour, which itis expeoted will be increased to a very large extent, in the immediate future.
"It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private triends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or itterary men, and clerks and shopmen. As arule there is a tendency towards an over supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended immigrants seeking employment in them, might encounter painful disappointments."

## numbers of tmmigrants canada can $\triangle B S O R B$.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commission. ers in their 32nd Report, for 1871, make the tollowing statement:
"Canada cannot at present absorb more than between 30,000 and 40,000 emigrants a year; and the excess beyond that number can obtain employment only in the labor market of the United States."
This statement has not only no foundation in truth, but it is wholly gratultous and unjustifiable. Against tbat may be set off that of the responsible Canadian Minister (Hon. Mr . Pope) in the memorandum before refered to:
"With respect to the number of those for Whom employment could be found in the Dominion it is impossible to give a precise answer. But it may be stated that the number of immigrants who arrived by the St . Lawrence in 1871 , and announced their intention to settle in Canada was 27,773; besides those who came by the Suspension Bridge, and inland ports of Ontario and Quebec, and the ports of the Maritime Provinces, the total number of whom was 28,704 ;'but there are no means of distinguishing among the arrivals by these routes. those who intend to settle in Canada, from those who simply passed through to the Western States.
"The immigrant arrivals during 1871, as well as for some years previously, were quite insufficient to satisfy one-third of the labor demands of the country. These are at this moment more imporiunate than ever.
"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labor market."
These statements of the Minister refer only tn the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion; and it appears from them that three times the number of immigrants stated by H. M. Emigration Commissioners as the limit of those Canada could absorb, would not make any glut in the labour market. But be yond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present rpringing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian Canals, and other public works in progress.
The unoccupled lands of he Dominion can, in fact, absorb manv millions of settlers, but these will be more particularly hereinafter referred to.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.
We quote the following further extracts from the memorandum of Mr. Pope:
"With respect to 'the probable wages that immigrants would earn on their arrival in Canada, an average taken from the reports of the several Dominion Immigration Agents, shows that the wages paid to agricultural and other labourers are from £24 to £30 a year, with board and lodging, and from $£ 50$ to $£ 60$ a year, without board and lodging. The most common mode of engaging agricultural labourers is, however, with board and lodging.
"Skilled farm hands get from $£ 30$ to $£ 40$ a year, with board and lodging.
"Common labourers get from 5 s . to 6s. 3d. aday.
"The wages of mechanics and skilled artisans vary according to circumstances from bs. to l6s. a day.
"The wages of female servants vary from 16 s . to f 2 a month, with board and lodging. But there are cases in which higher wages are paid to servants, according to capacıy, or as there may happen to be demand. Very common rates are from £14s. to £1 l 2 s . per month.
"Boys in situations get from 16s. to $£ 2$ a month, with board and lodging, according to age and capacity.
"It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in. The following are average prices: 4-lb loaf. of white bread, 5 d. to $6 d$; salt butter, 9 d . to 13 d . per lb.; meat, $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}_{\text {. }} 5 \mathrm{~d}$, to 6 d . perlb.; cheese, $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per lb . ; potatoes, 1 s . to 2 s . per bushel ; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to bd. per 1 b . ; tea, 2 s . to 2s. 6d. per lb.; eggs, 6d. to 9d. per dozen; milk, per quart, $2 \frac{2}{2}$ d. to 3 d . ; beer, 2 d. to 5 d , per quart; tobacco, 1 s . to 2 s . per 1 lb .; and other articles in proportion.
"The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada, is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind, in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year."

## EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

The following statement shows the number of square milles of the several Provinces and the unorganized 'rerritory of the Dominion:


## CLIMATE.

As regards the Climate of Canada, it may be remarked that it has been more misconceived than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions pre-
vail respecting the rigor of Canadian Winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under fuot, making the best roads and forming a warm covering for the earth, prodiocing unoreover an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the operations of the firmer in the Spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark for instance the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regolarly sets 1 n . The summers, like the winters are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the Climate of Canada is more favorable for both the Agriculturist and the Horticulturist than that of England; with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be periormed in the field, owing torain, is much less in this country than in England.

## LAND SYSTEM.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several Provincial Governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which Government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.
The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Ierritory are held by the Dominion Government, which at present gives free grants of 160 acres in Manitoba on the condition of settlement. Dominion lands are also sold for 4 s . 2 d . sterling per acre.
The Dominion Lands are surveyed in blocks of 12 miles square, and these blocks are subdivided into four Tow ships of six miles square each ; these again into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each ; and each section into quarters of 160 acres each.

## THE PROVINCES.

For descriptions of the Provinces we refer to the Year Book of 1872 .

## AGENTS OF THE DOMINION.

Intending Emigrants should be careful not to take advice from any but the regularly authorized Agents of the Govt. before starting, or after their arrival in Canada:

## Agents in Canada.

Quebec, L. Stafford.
Halifax, $\dot{E}$. Clay.
St. John, N. B., E. Shives.
Chatham, N.B., W. Wilkinson.
Montreal, J. J. Daley.

Oturwa, W. Wills.
Kingston, R. Macpherson. I'orinto, J. A. Donaldson. Hamilion, R. H. Kae,
Winnipeg, G. McMicken,
North West Territory, J. A. N. Provencher, (at present in Europe.)

## Agents in the United Kinydom.

London, ( 11 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C.,) W. Dixon.

Be fast, (11 ClaremontSt.) C. Foy,
The following are Special Agents in the United Kingdom, without permanent rificial residence:-H. J. Larkin, Eden Quay, IJublin; Thn-. Connolly, in connection with the London Agencv; James Ross, England and scotland; Divid Shaw, Scotland; A. B. Davenv, Histern Counties of

England; Thos. Potts and Thos. Grahame, Lancashire, North West Counties of England and parts of Scotland; A. G. Nicholson, Hieblands of Scotland ' Peter Cowling, Cornwall and vicinity, England; George Kingsmill, rural parts of England; and H. J. Richards, Island or Jersey.

Other names may be from time to time added to this list.

## Agents on the Continent.

Paris, (16 Rue du Quatre Septembre) G. Bossange.
Antwerp, (32 Marche aux Chevaux) Richard Berhs.
The following are Special Agents on the Continent without fixed official residence:W, Hespeler and J. E. Klotz, Germany; J. A. N. Provencher, Switzerland.

## Zominion dands.

An . let was passed last session (35th Vic., cap: 23) amending and consolidating the laws and orders in Courcil respecting the public lands of the Dominion.
The surveys divide the lands into sections of 640 acres, half'sections of 320 acres, quarter sections of 160 acres and half quarter sections of 80 acres. All townships and lots are rectangular.

Untenanted Drminion lands may at present be punchased at the rate of $\$ 1$ per acre; but no purchase of more than a section, or 640 acrec, sball be made by the same person. Payments of purchases to be made in cash. But fite grants of quarter sections, 160 acres, are made to any person who is the head of a family, or to any person not the head of a family, who has attained the age of 21 years, on condition of 3 years settlement, from the time of entering upon possession.

Unoccupied Dominion lands will be leased to neighboring settlers, for the purpose of cutting hay thereon, but not to the hindrance of the sale or settlement of such lands.

As respects mining lands no reservations of gold, silver, iron, copper or other mines or minerals will be inserted in any patent from the Crown granting any portion of the Dominion lands. Any person may explore for mines or minerals on any of the Dominion public lands, surveyed, or unsurveyed, and subject to certain provisions may purchase the same. As respects coal lands they cannot be taken for homesteads.
Provisions are made in the Act for disposing of the timber lands so as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers, and to prevent any petty monopoly. But provision is made for the sale and settlement of timber lands as such. The standard measure
used in the surveys of the Dominion is the Ei.glish measure of l ngth.
For further particulars the reader is referred to the Act itself.

The total area of lauds, the pro erty of the yominion, exclusive of bibrador and the Islan Is in the Arctic Sea, is computed to be in the Report to the Secretary of State for 1871, 2,206,725 square miles, or $1,412,301,000$. acres. Uf this, $32,000,000$ acres are mostly unft for cuitivation, $76,800,000$ are prairie lands, with occasional groves or belts of timber, 298,384,000 acres are timber lands, with occasional prairies, all of it suitable for the growth of wheat and other cereals, $594,045,000$ suitable for the cultivation of tarley, potatoes and the grasses, and with sufticient timber, and 411,072,000, rock and swamp, in which the timber giowth disappears, and which may be considered as the fur-bearing region. Surveys of the whole of this immense tract are being prosecuted, commencing with the Province of Manitoba, and a strip of country on each side east and west of that Province. A million and a half of acres were surveyed in Manitoba, in blocks of twelve miles square, during the summer of 1871, of which all but a trifling prtion is first class land. The swamps and marshes give rich hay meadous without any troubie of cultivation. For supplies of wood for building, fencing, \&c., a thickly wooded country extends frompnorth to south across the whole eastern part of the Province. Another wooded country lies above the south bank of the Assiniboine, and the western part of the Province north of the Assiniboine is composed of mixed wood and prairie land. 489, 21 facres were surv. yed and divided into townships, exclusive of the "Settlement Survcys" of lands already occupied.

## (Ordnamfe Exads.

From the Report of the Secretary of State, we find, that the collections for the tiscal year ending June 30 , l: 71 , from instalments on sales and rents of Ordnance Lands a mounted t) $\$ 69,505,00$. The lands sold were building lots at Toronto, Ottawa, Prescott, Cornwall,

Coteau du Lac and Chambly. They were sold, payable on time, and the first instalments paid at time of sale amounted to $\$ 47,857$. A large amount of arrears have been collected. There have been very few defaulters and the lo:s held by these, have been resumed and will be resold.

## 

This Island has recently been purchased rying on all operations necessary to deveby "The Anticosti Company (limited)" incorporated by Act of Parliament-assented to 14 th June, 1872,-for the purpose of car-
rying on all operations necessary to deve-
lope the vast resources in Agriculture. Forests, Fisheries, Coal, Peat, Plumbago, Saltsprings, Marl, Slate, Limestone, Sand-
stoive, Grindstone, Marble and other economie substances and minerad deposits which abmad on it.
The Island is situated in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence about 425 miles below Quebec. It is 140 milles long and its greatest breadth is fully 33 miles near its centre gradually becoming narrower as it extends $\mathbf{E}$ and W. It contains upwards of 3,750 square miles or about $2,460,000$ acres.

At the earliest date next spring the company will proceed to divide the Island into twepty countles, subdivided into five townships each, making in all 100 of the latter of about 24,500 acres each; and to open up a ollonization road between Eillis Bay on the Western and Fux Bay on the Eastern edd.
Towns are to be surveyed and laid off at these pcints tirst, and the chier place of business is to be es'ablished at Ellis Bay.
Suitable harbour accommodation will also be provided at both bays, while as steamer will be run around the Island and make connexions with the Grif Ports Steamers at such points on the $N$. or $S$. shores as may be found most advantageous for settlers and the company.
The Island contains, according to Sir Wm. E. Logan's Report, upwards of $1,000.000$ acres of agricultural land of a similar nature to the best soils of Canada West and of the Genesee County, New York State; and farming lots of 100 acres or more each will be located thereon. Mr. Couper the Canadian naturalist says: "the Island has a "Sbuthern aspect laying in sunshine from "sunrise till nearly sunset, and this serves "to make it a quict vegetable and cereal "producing land. All garden vegetables " and fruitts and most of the cereals can be "ralse 1 in abundance."
It is contemplated to establish a telegraphic system around the Island, and this being connected with the present malntand line at Gaspe or at some other point by do cable, will be of immense value to the commerce and navigation of the St. Lawrence; and will supersede the present comparatively inland system for reporting arrivals, \&c., at Father Point, for the more extended system about to be opened at Cape Chat and Cape Magdeleine. Fox Bay which is an admirable position for such a station, is at least two day's steaming, seaward of Father Point and fully one day from Cape Magdelaine.
Fishing and curing stations will be erected at suitable localities, and the magniticent isherles of the coast and rivers will be developed and worked on the most approved methods. These fisheries are entitled to be classed amongst the most valuable of America, and comprise whale, seal, cod, mackerel, salmon, herring. halibut, haddock and eels, as well as shell fish.' Seals are very plentiful and may be caught in
thousands in the bays and sheltered places on the coast all the year round. Even now with the scanty and primitive means used by the fiflermen, the returns of the fishings as given by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, are much larger in comparison than any of ihe other and more extensive fishing districts in the Gulf.
Meeting and school houses will be built at central points when needed and competent teachers a ppointed in charge of these.
Valuable forests extend over the greater part of the island, of pine, spruce, maple, birch; juniper, tamurac, ash and cedar; and the timber is of a superior quality, though generally not of the largest size.
When the several permanent improvements are somewhat ad vanced the company will take the necessary steps for bringing the manifold advantages of the Island uuder the notice of the enalgrating population of Northern Europe, and will likewise make an appropriation in behalf of immigration commensurate with its importance; and generally every facility will be provided by the company that may tend to the thorough settlement and colonization of the Island and to the material prosperity and independence of the settlers.
The climate is exceedingly healthy and salubrious, and the atmosphere is clear, pure and bracing, and rarely subject to fors. Mr . Roche, who nas visited the Island, says in his paper read before the Literary and Historicai Snciety of Quebec: "When "Anticosti shall be properly known and "occupied it will probably become the "resort of many of those who now seek "health or recreation at the less bracing and "less interesting watering places upon the "main shores of the river. And of the "salubrity of the climate there can be no "doubt, for all who have resided there "describe it as beng the most healithy "place in the world. The frst Seigneur (to "whom it was granted in 1680 for services "rendered to the Crown of France), used "to reside every summer upon the Island "and it," is supposed that he was buried "there."
All lots will be sold (not leased) to the settlers at moderate rates, and a complete registered tille tn fee simple will be given by the company; while the purchase price will be payable in annual instilments, extending over ten or any less number of years, as may be desired by settlens, and interest will not be charged during the first five years.
The settiers will be, as at present, free from taxation.
Requisitions for lots may now be adIressed to the secretary of the company at their office in Montreal; and those will be disposed of as early in the ensuing year as the surveys and plans are completed.

## Britigh Cohmbia.

This latest member of the Dominion of Oanada is divided into two parts, the main land, commonly called British' Columbia merly separate colonies, but were uniled in 1806. The total area of the province is 2200 ,000 square miles, and it has a coast line of about 500 malles, with Innumerable bays, harbours and inlets. The principal harbours
on Vancouver's Island, are Victoria, Esquimault, Nanaimo and Barclay Sound. The harbour of Victoria is shoal, narrow and intricate, and there are deposits of mud that require to be removed.
The harbour of Esquimault is the best harbour on the Pacific, north of San Franclsco It has an almost even depth of 36 feet, with an excellent bottom, and is per-
fectly safe and sheltered. It is well lighted, may be entered with facility at all times, and 50 vesseis might anchor in it with ease. Only a tongue of land 750 feet wide prevents rree communication between the harbors of Esquinault and Victoria.
Nanaimo is situated on the east coast of the Island, 65 miles from Victorla. It is well situated, large and safe. The coal mines are near this port ; there are also fine quarries near, and it is very important, as the most convenient port for the fisheries, esfecially whale fisheries.

Barclay Sound is on the W. coast of the island. It opens into the Pacific Ocean itself, and is about 35 miles long. At its head it is only 14 miles from the east coast, and easy communication may be had with it. The water is very deep, and once in harbor, the shelter is perfect. But a lighthouse at the entrance is necessary for its safety.
The harbours on the mainland are Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, Bute Inlet, Milbank Sound, River Skeena and River Nass.

Burrard Inlet is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles from New Westminster. It is 9 miles long, deep and safe. It is the port from which the lumber trade is chiefly carried on. It is very easy of access to vessels of any size or clase, and convenient depth of water for anchorage may be found in almost every part of it.

Howe Sound is north of Burrard Inlet, separated from it by Bowen Island, and comparatively difficult of access.

Bute Inlet is much farther north, is surrounded with lotty mountains, and receives the waters of the River Hamatheo. Valdez Island lies between its mouth and Vaucouver.

Milbank Sound, still fartber north, will become valuable, as a harbour, as the gold mines on Peace River at tract population.

The River Skeena is now ascended by steam vessels from Nanaimo, and is one of the routes to the Uminica gold mines.

The River Nass, a little further north, is near the frontier of Alaska. It has been ascended by a steamer more than 25 miles. It is believed that the region it waters is rich in gold, and both it and the Skeena are vaiuable for the fisheries.

Tides in the Strait of Fuca are rather irregular. On the western side of Vancouver they are regular flood and ebb of 6 hours duration, but there are great and perplexing tidal irregularities between the Strait of Fuca, from the Race Island to Cape Mudge, 150 miles distant.

The total number of vessels that entered the ports of British Columbia in 1870 was 804 , of which 597 were British and 207 foreign, 545 with cargoes and 259 in ballast. The total tonnage was 170,624 tons. The number of vessels that cleared from the ports for the same year was 835 , and the tonnage 173,209.

There are steamers between Victoria and New Westminster on the Fraser River as far as Yale. A steamer has also been put on this river on the Cariboo route between Soda Creek and Quesnel, and as far up as Fort George, and another on Lake Fatla for the convenience of reaching the Ominica Mines.
The fisheries are probably the richest in the world. Whales and seals abound in the northern seas. Sturgeon are plentiful in the rivers and estuaries of British Co umbia. They are found weighing over 500 lbs ., and are caught with little difficulty.

Salmon are excellent and most abundant.

Those of Fraser River are justly famous. There are 5 species, and they make their way up the river for $1,000 \mathrm{miles}$. The silver salmon begins to arrive in March or early in April and lasts till the end of June. The average weight is from 4 to 25 lbs , but they have been caught weighing over 70. The 2ad kind are caught from June to August, and are considered the finest. Their average size is only 5 or 6 lbs. The third coming in August, average 7 lbs ., and are an excellent fish. The noan or humpback salmon comes every second year, lasting from August till winter, weighing from 6 to 14 lbs. The hor kbill arrives in September and remains till winter, weighing from 12 to 15 , and even 45 lbs . Saimon is sold at Victoria at 5 cents a lb., and there appears to be no limit to the catch.
The oulachans, a small fish like a sprat, appearing at the end of April, are delicious fifh, fresh, salted or smoked, and yield an oil of a fine and excellent quality. They enter the river in millions, and those caught at the north are said to be so full of oil that they will burn like a candle.
Several species of cod are found, and it is believed there are extensive cod banks in the Gulf of Georgia.

Herring also abounds during the winter months, and are largely used both tresh and emoked, and are of good quality.

Halibut banks are of frequent cecurence, and the fish attain an enormous size.

Anchovies are only second to the oulachans in abundance, and may be taken with great ease during the autumn.
Haddock is caught in the winter months.
Dogfish can be taken with gieat fucility in any of the bays and inlets, and the oil extracted from these is of great value.

Excellent trout are found in most of the lakes and streams, weighing from 3 to 8 lbs.
Oysters are found in all parts of the Pro. vince. They are small but of fine quality.
As an agricultural country, British Columbia has been much under estimated. The tracts of arable land are of very great extent. A portion of these, however, require artifical irrigation. This is easy to be obtained and not expensive, and lands so irrigated are of very great fertility. Land 1700 feet above the level of the sea thus irrigated yielded last year 40 bushels of wheat per acre.

The tracts of land suitable for grazing purposes are of almost endless extent, and the climate very favorable, shelter is only required for sheep, and even this not in ordinary seasons. On the Cariboo road there is a plain 150 miles long and 60 or 80 wide, and between the Thompson and Fraser rivers there is an immense tract of arable and grazing land. The hills and plains are covered with bunch grass on which the cattle and horses live all winter, and its nutritive qualities are said to exceed the celebrated qualities are said to exceed Vingia.

The forest lands are of great extent, and the timber most valuable. They are found throughout nearly the whole extent of the Province. The principal trees are the Douglas pine, menzies fir, yellow fir, balsam, hemlock, white pine, yellow pine, cedar, yellow cypress, arbor vitce, yew, oak, white maple. arbutus, alder, dog wood, aspen, cherry, crab apple, willow and cotton wood. The Douglas pine is almost universal on the sea coast, and up tq the Cascade range. It preponderates at the southern end of Vancouver, and along its east and west coast, the finest being found in the valley and low grounds
along the west coast, and on the coast of Britisk Columbla. It yields spars from 90 to 100 feet in levgth, can often be obtained 150 feet tree from knots, and has squared 45 inches for 90 feet. It is thought to be the strongest pine or fir in existence. Broken In the gale, the stem is splintered to a height of at least 20 feet, and it is as tonishing to see how small a portion of the trunk will withstand the leverage of the whole tree. The timber contains a great deal of resin and is exceedingly durable. The bark resembles cork, is often 8 or 9 inches thick, and makes splendid fuel.

On the banks of the Nitniat Inlet and elsewhere, forests of the Menzies pine occur suitable in size for first class spars, and the wood works beautifully. The white pine is common everywhere. The Scotch fir is found on the bottom lands with the willow and cottonwood. The cedar abounds in all parts of the country and attains an encrmous growth. Hemalock spruce is very common. The maple is universal everywh re. The arbutus grows very large, and the wond in color and text re resembles box. There are two kinds of oak, much of it of gond size and quality. There are few lumbering establishments, the trade being hatdy developed. The value of timber exported in 1870 was $\$ 128,257$. It was expected to kie considerably more in 1871.
The Frazer River and its tributaries, with the numerous lakes communicating with them, furnish great facilities for the conveyance of timber. The Lower Fraser country especially is densely wooded. Smaller streams and the numerous injets and arms of the sea furnish facilities for the region further north.
The mineral wealth is very great. Gold does not seem to be contned to any one section. It is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, again in the north along the Peace and Ominica rivers, and on Germansen Creek, and on Vancouver Island. From the U.S. frontier to the 53 d degree N . lat., and for a width of from 1 to 200 miles, gold is found neary every where. A thorongh geological survey, roads to $\mathrm{r}_{t}$ ach the mints, and capital to carry them on, seem to be the only obstacles to gold mining to an aimost exhaustlessextent. The yield of gold, under all these obstacles, for 1870 , was over $\$ 1,300,-$ 000 . The yield from the new mines spened in the Ominica District, in 1871, is estimated at about $\$ 400,000$ and that from the older mines of the Cariboo district as over a millhon.
Silver mines are found in the Fraser Valley, and one mine has been put in operation with every prospect of success.
Copper is also abundant.
The coal mines are even more valuable than the gold. Bituminous coal is found on Vancouver's Island in several places, especially along the east coast. The minesat Nanaimo are the only ones that have yet been much worked. The coal is of fair quality, superior to the scotch but not equal to the Welsh. The Dunsmuir coal at Departure Bay is pronounced, however, to be guperior for steaming purposes to the Neweastle. This mine was only opened in 1869. The harbors both of Nanaimo and Departure Bay are excellent. Veins of coal have been found in other parts of the Province. That of the Nicola River, 160 miles from the sea, is sald to be superior to that of the coast:
Anthracite coal, very excellent in quality, Is found on Queen Charlotte's Island.

There are also indications at coal along the whole west coast of Vancouver's Island. At Departure Bay there are quarries of very fine sandstone. Blocks 50 feft long by 8 in dia meter are obtaint drom it.
The manufactories are very fe w in number, but water puwer is everywhere abun. dant.
The exports in 1870 amounted to $\$ 203,364$, exclusive of gold.
Furs are one of the most valuable articles of export. The value of fur exported in 1869 was $\$ 233,000$. The mist vallable are Black and Silver Fox, Sea Otter, Red Fox, Fur Seal, Mink, Martin, Beaver aud com mon Otter. Buftaloare found on the plains, bears and mountain goats and sheep on the mountains, elk are met with on the ccast, deer on the groups of $k$ mall islands, wild ducks and geese are abundant, grouse and snipe are found everywhere, and in the plams a kind of tall bufi crunes, 4 or 5 ft . high.
The climate varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes, greater or less distan e from the sea and from the vicinity of the mountain regions, differeuce in the nature and quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver's Island have a moderate climate with a general range of frum $20^{\circ}$ in wiuter. to $80^{\circ}$ in summer. The spring is shert, lasting from the bepinningof March to the early part of May. The prevalling weather is fine and mild, alternated with occarional rain an d squalls. Fal ming operations may usually be commenced at the beginnin gor middle of March, the "March wirds" beins seldom severely felt. The summers begin in May and end with Sep tember. They are dry, with occasional showers; fogs and mists are rare, and the heat tempered by sea and land breezes. The temperature on the island is lower than on the mainiand, owing to the prevailing southern winds, blowing from the direction of the mountains across the sound. The crops are usually sown, reared, cut and housed with fine weather. October and Novemuer are the autumn months; cold and moist winds pr vail, fogs and frequent rains. There are, however, periods of fine weather, sometimes lasting for ten or twelve days, and even at the latter end of November the wild strawberries are sometimss seen in bloom. The winter lasts from the beginning of December till March; cold, noist northerly and southerly winds prevail, with frequent rains and occasional fogs. Snow neither falls heavily nor lies long, and the frosts are not severe, ice being seldom more than an inch thick. The general char cter of the climate is, a dry, warm summer, and an open wet winter. The absence of 'thunderstorms is a remarkable tact. Very rarely does any take place over Vancouver. Along the coast of British Columbia, for 150 miles inland, the climate is humid, the thermometer rarely falling below $10^{\circ}$, or rising above $90^{\circ}$. Rain is abundant during the spring. and during summer and autumn, sometimes continues for several days together. Snow falls from 1 to 2 feet; in the northern part often more; near the sea, seldom so inuch. It seldom lies more than a week or two at a time; winter breaking up in the early part of March. When the atmosphere is clear there are heavy dews, and fogs are common at all seasons. The harbour at New Westminster is dangerous from floating ice from January to March.
Beyond this district, lies a district of about
equal breadth, which is warmer and dryer, the summer heat bei-g more intense, and the mercury freezing in the winter. Beyond this again is another belt, with a more humid clim ite. The larger lakes never freeze over, the snow in the open country seldom exceeds two feet in depth, and throughout the Province cattle, as a rule, call obtain feed at any time. The farmer Who provides a month's forage is considered a very careful, prudeut man. Both in summer and winter the clin ate is remarkably healthy. Nothing li e malaria or ague prevailing either in the hottest summer or the dampest places.
In the Cariboo district the weather is most variable, and subject to violent thunder storms buth in winter and summer.
Tise populatiou, according to the census of 1871, was 10, के 6 , exclusive of Iudians. Tiue Chiuest population increased during 1871 to 2000. They are an iudustrious, clean and laborious community, and though not regarded with great affection by the people, are never ill-treated. Among tife colonists there is the same disproportion between men and women as in other gold regions, the men being more than two-thirds of the poputation. The people are inteligent and industrious, and remarkable for the spirit of order and submissinn to law.
The Indian population is estimated from thirty to fifty thousand souls. They are found all over the Province. On Vancouver's Island they are mostly coast Indians. Their houses are a sort of one story card castle, of axe-hewn lumber, divided into several compartments, one of which is occupied by each lamily. They have great skill in the manufacture and management or canoes. On the mainland they frequent more the upper country, it being superior for hunting and the salmon abundant in the rivers. Wild berries grow in great profusion and sre a staple article of Indian food. The bouses here are made of skins, more or less
dressed, old tent cloths, mats, \&c. In severe weather they build underground houses, circular pits, from 20 to 40 feet in diameter and 8 nr 10 feet deep, covered with a substantial earth roof, with a circular aperture in the centre for the ingress of men and provisious and the egress of the men and the :moke. جolygamy prevails among all of them They are very intelligent, with great natural power of observation, but, unlike other intelligent savages, they seem to have no religion whatever. Slavery is universally practiced but is dying out among tribes under European influence. 1,010 are said to be under instruction by Anglican Missionaries, and as many more by Roman Catholic. Their number seems to be always decreasing, from small-pox, tribal wars and measles. Wars hive much diminished among them. There has never been any trouble with them but once since 145j, and this was exused by some white men taking possession of one of their camping places, with a much valued spring of water. If they could be taught kettled hubits and agriculture they whuld become a yery valuable population. They are admirably adapted for opening up a new country, they are large consumers of cus. tomable articles, and iney are the best furhutters. They are faithful and trustworthy but not especially industrious, At the south they are dark, vear their hair long, and are not particularly cleanly. The Northern Indians have a clear complexion, and are larger, strouger and cleaner, a fine race. Their languages are difficult and numerous, but the "Chinook jargon" is used by all the tribes in their dealings with the whites.
The two great wants of British Columbia are population and means of transport. With the building of the Pacific Railway these wants will be supplied and the Province become one of the most valuable in the Dominion.

## Zximet edwara distand.

Prince Edward Island, which is sttuated in the snuthern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is separated from Nova scotia and New Brunswick by the Strait of Northumberland, the widih of the strait varying from nine to thirty miles. The Island is about 130 miles long and from 10 to 3 , miles broad, its area beilg 2,134 miles or $1,365,760$ acres.
During the season of navigation, there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, is Nova Scotia and Shediac in New Brunswick, in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Guif Ports to the north and Halifax and Boston to the south. What is known as the Baie Verto Canal, now projected, will greatly racilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. Daring this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times
safe, and it is belleved that powerful steamers $m$ ght keep the a ivigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round.

Charlottetown is the capital, situated at the confuence of the York and Hillsborough rivers and contzins nearly 10,000 inhabitants; Georgetowa and Summerside being the other chief towns, the latter, however, from its situation monopolizing the busiaess of the district, owing to its better harbour.
The soll is remarkable for its fertility being nearly all cultivable land. It is formed for the most part of a rich layer of ve getable matter, above a bright loam resting upon stiff clay and sandstone. All kinds of grains and vegetables grown in Britain ripen in great perfection, and duriag the ton years ending in 1871, when the last Census was taken, a great improvement was shown in the agricultural condition of the colony. The land not cultivable consists of soft spongy turf, or a deep layer of wet black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. Calculations recently made by Dr. Harriogton of the Canadian Geological Survey show the prospec-
tive value of this material．He estimates the quantities and value to be，in


## Total

\＄9，189，722
The difficulties connected with the land tenure stom il in the waly of the advance－ ment of Prince Eluward Island．In 1767， the Island，then attached to the Pro－ vince of Nova Scotia，was parcelled out into Nixty seven townships and granted by the Imperial authorities to individuals having claims on the Government，（chiefly office＇s who had served during the seven years war） on certain terms of settlement．In 1768，on the petition of the grantees，the island was erected into a separate government，on the uudertaking that the expense should be borne by them．This was found to be too precarious to depend upon，and in 1777 the civil expe diture of the Colony becam a charge on the Imperial Exchequer and con－ tinued to be so till 18．1，when Responsible Government was granted．The Lieutenant Governor＇s salary continued，however，to be thus paid till 1869，when it also was as－ sumed by the Provincial Legislatire．The lands were let to tenants on lease of 999 years at a shilling sterling an acre，the firt and second years being free，the third，three－ pence per acre；the fourth，sixpence，the ifth，ninepence，the full rate beginningonly on the sisth year．In the cuurse of years great discontent arose and several acts were passed with the object of dispossessing the proprietors in favour of the tenants．These were all disallowed，and finding such at－ tempts useless，the Provincial Government devoted as much money as could be spared to purchase the lands and resell them to the tenants，The latest returns show that 445,131 acres were then bought at a cost of $£ 98,435$ 13s 2d sterling，of which 315.474 were resold， leaving 99,657 acres in the hands of Govern－ ment．By an Act passed in 1868，facilities are olfered to those desirous of settling on the public wilderness lands．Amongst other privileges they are allowed eighteen years to pay for their farms，the first eight years free，the purchase money then to bear five per cent interest and to be payable in ten an－ nual instalment．The following table shows the changes rroduced by the Act：－

|  | 1861. | 1871. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} I n- \\ \text { crease. } \end{array}\right\|$ | De- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of per－ |  |  |  |  |
| sons holding |  |  | 771 |  |
| Acres held in |  |  |  |  |
| fee simple．．． | 465，942 | 697，598 | 231，656 |  |
| Acres held by |  |  |  |  |
| lease or agree－ | 407，169 | 279，601 |  | 127，568 |
| Acres held by |  |  |  |  |
| verbal agree－ |  |  |  |  |
| Occupiers nei． | 38，440 | 20，931 |  | 17，509 |
| ther freehold－ |  |  |  |  |
| ers nor lease－ holders（squat－ |  |  |  |  |
| ters）．．．．．．．．．． | 64，836 | 30，110 |  | 34，526 |
| Acres of arable |  |  |  |  |
| land held by all families． | 368，121 |  |  |  |

The growth of population has been as fol－ lows：－

| 17977．．．．．．．4，5mm | 1848 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1833．．．．．．． $32,{ }^{9} 2$ | 1855．．．．．．． 71.496 |
| 411．．．．．．．．．47，034 | 1861 |
|  | 18 |

It will thus be seen that in the thirty years between 1841 and 1871，the populatio had doubled．This has arisen from the natural increase，there being a falling offin the num－ ber of the population from other countries， which in 1861 was 16,242 ，reduced in 1871 to 13．750．Natives of the island were in 1861， 62,846 ，in 1871 they were 80,271 ．
The free school sysiem was established in 18＝3．There are now 357 district schools，with 15,000 children no the roll，of whom 9,000 are in average datly attendance．The total number of children between five and sixteen years of age is 25,952 There are fifteen grammar schoois and one college，tuition free in all；but the college，with the excep－ tion of a small fee for fuel．

A rail way is now in process of construction tn extend the whole length of the island，and which，it is expected，will be in op－ration by the end of 1873 ．The exports from 1855 down to 1870 ，the date of the latest returns were：

| 感 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 客 |  <br>  |
|  |  <br>  |
| 莖 |  <br>  |
|  |  |
| 荌 |  |
| 彥 |  |

Importation of Flour from Canada and the United States，for the following years：

| Year． | From U．States． | Fiom Canada． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1863 | Bbla． 36，323 | Bbls． 4.259 |
| 1864 | 38，566 | 2，848 |
| 1865 | 40，813 | 2，813 |
| 1866 | 29，043 | 12，650 |
| 1867 | 13，859 | 10，561 |
| 1868 | 22，118 | 34，113 |
| 1869 | 17，122 | 18，896 |
| 1870 | 13，544 | 32，970 |

The Imports, Exports and new Tonnage of P. E. Island for the following years :

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Tonnage Built. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1863... | ${ }_{2}^{\text {£ stg. }}$ | £ stg. |  |
| 1864... | -3937,928 | 311,682 330,600 | 17,035 17,680 |
| 1865... | 381,015 | 439,095 | 22,700 |
| 1866 | 444,746 | 383,108 | 20,968 |
| 1867 | 299,434 | 372,316 | 18,641 |
| 1863. | 368,027 | 362,913 | 13,084 |
| 13869. | 364, 233 | 359, 227 | 12,445 |
| 1870 .. | 385,732 | 427,691 | 12,475 |

## glewfoumaland.

The Island of Newfoundland, having a sea coast or ne rrly two thousand miles, commands the entrance to the Gulf of St . Lawrence. It is situated grographic ally between latitude $46^{\circ} 37^{\circ}$ and $51^{\circ} 40^{\circ} \mathbf{N}^{\circ}$, and longitude $52^{\circ} 61$ and $59^{\circ} 31 \mathrm{~W}$. The climate is salubrious, the summer heat being moderate, and the winter cold not excessive, the thermometer seldom falling to zero. The interior of the istand has as yet been little explored. There is not only no map of the Interior, but no general knowledge of it is to be had. The few road that, exist (except those in the peninsula of Avalon) are made along the coast and lead b't from one settlement to another. The interior is supposed to abound in lakes, called by the inhabitants ponde, but as a geological survey, recently begun, is now in progress. much more definite information must before long be available. For some years past a copper mine at Tilt Cove, in Notre-Dame Bav, has been successfully worked, and although owing to the low price of copper which prevalled operations were restricted, yet the marked and rapid increase in price within the last two years has again led to the addition of many men to the working force. Nickel ores have also been ronnd in paying quantities. Besides these it is stated that plumbago, coal, lead and silver have been discovered. Very fine white marble has been found, but there is yet no information to be obtained as to its extent.
The census of the colony does not farnish any estimate of the cultivated and uncultivated land, and there is no other source from which it can be procured. It is confidently asserted by those who know the island well, that the southern ard eastern coasts, although presenting a bare and uninviting aspect, offer many desirable spots for cultivation, whilst the western shore abounds in extensive valleys of rich, fertile land. But fishing forms almost the sole employment for the population, and therefore, the people are dispersed along the coast, their houses not being more than a mile or two from the sea anywhere except in the peninsula of A valonjalready referred to, where a few villages and houses of shelter are scattered here and there in the interior. The whole prosperity of the colony depends on the fisheries, and whilst the small population of about 130,000 exports on an average somewhere about five million dollars worth of the products of the sea, they are always verging on poverty, as a general rule. One reason for this, is the manner in which the fishing vessels are fitted out. The merchant of Newfoundland is the exporter of the staple, and the supplier of the means of catching and curing the fish. This has led to
the creditor supply system, acknowledged by all to be the bane of the country. Under this system, the fisherman fiuds his prospective voyage mortgaged to the merchant, who has probably not only fitted him out for the voyage, but fed him and his family during the preceding winter. In a bad season the fisherman, burdened with debt, not unfrequently abandons the voyage aud secretly sells what he has caught in order to provide for the coming winter. In a good year the profit to the merchant is very great, as he himself fixes the price he is to pay, at a rate to cover all his risks, but in a bad year his lo.sses are proportionately heavy, and experience has shown that the disadvantages more than overba'ance the advantages of the system. It is admitted, however, that the question of gettiog rid of the system, handed down, as it has been, for generations, is a very difficultone.
Seal fishing is one of the most important of the fishing interests. Some seventy years ago, it was prosecuted in vessels of thirty to forty'tons, manned by eight or ten men in each, Vessels of from 70 to 180 tons, manned by from $2 \overline{5}$ to 90 men were substituted for these, the most suitable being those from 120 to 140 tons. During the last five or six years steamers have been introduced, and so successfully that the probabilities are this class of vessel will be used exclusively for seal fishing. In the meantime they are only a small proportion of the whole, about 200 vessels usually being engaged, employing from 8,400 to 9,000 men. Fishing begins from about the 25th of February to about the 5th of March, depending upon the winds, a north east wind blocking up the coast with ice, which the first strong westerly wind clears away.
There are several kinds of seals the Harp and the Hooded seal being the most plentiful. The first of these is the most valuable, the latter although larger and fiercer does not contain so much oil. The crews of sailing vessels are paid no wages, but receive one half of the catch, which they are free to dispose of to the highest purchaser. They pay no proportion of the outfit except about twenty ta thirty shillings berth money. The allowance on board of the steamers is one third, but no berth money is changed. The master, or skipper is paid from sixpence to sevenpence, sometimes more, for each seal. The catch varies with the season. An excepptionally good year may produce from six to seven hundred thousand seals. The average is between three and five hundred thousend.

Cod fishing also employs a large number of men, fish to the amount of $\$ 4,000,000$ having been exported in 1870 .
It has been suggested that the fishermen
should employ part or their time in agricultural pursuits, which would render them less dependent on the risks of their ordinary occupation, but there seems to be no desire on their part to follow such advice.'
The public debt amounted at the end of 1870 to $\$ 1,162,818$, the revenue averages $\$ 700,-$ 000 annually, sufficient to meet all current expenses and the interest of the debt, beside. leaving a balance for improvements.
Education is within reach of all classes,
the Government grants to the district schools ${ }^{\text {s }}$ weing liberal.
There are two banks in the colony: "The Union Bank" and the "Commercial Bank" with a capital of $\pm 50,000 \mathrm{stg}$. each. There is a Savings' Bank in Sl. John's, with a branch at Harbour Grace, which are extensiveiy made use of. The greater part of the trade being effected by barter the amount of coin in circulation is not known. It is conjectured to be from $£ 80,000$ to $£ 100,000$.

## Bankiag aud durremy.

We continue our statement of the statisties of the Banks of canada as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the

Offcial Gazette fir the Dominion fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

| Months. | Capital paidup. | Circula. tion. | deposits. |  | Srecte and Dominion Notes. | Descounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Payable on demand. | Payableafter notice. |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1871 . \\ \text { July........ } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {\$ }}{ }^{\text {ch6,225 }}$ | ${ }_{483}^{\$ 49}$ | \% 085 | 7,769 |  |  |
| August | 3x,755,666 | - 19,733,387 | 32,741,634 | 27,931) $7 \times 3$ | 13,u80,973 | ${ }_{85}^{82,399,708}$ |
| September | 39,285,197 | † $\dagger 2,310,519$ | 29,428,475 | 21, 3822,863 | 11,20, 7710 | 89,883,348 |
| October.. | a 39,696,480 | - 25,754,866 | 31,877,572 | 26,438,0:51 | 12,977,696 | 90,0149,089 |
| November | 40,259,636 | 25,115,661 | 32,654,650 | 27,171,842 | $1+029,659$ | 80,637,344 |
| December | 40,532, 029 | * 24,480,627 | $33,371,146$ | 27,16,918 | 15,557,608 | 89,764,278 |
| 1872. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 41,245,135 | * 23,773,295 | 32,010,059 | 27,515,479 | ${ }^{19}, 936,305$ | 91,531,320 |
| February | 41,720,483 | + $24,087,720$ | 31, $+30,198$ | 26,939,865 | 13,511,088 | 96,267,497 |
| March.. | 43,648,389 | - 25,232,743 | 32,699,148 | 28,110,960 | 14,624,564 | 99,9, $\times$, 5,999 |
| April. | ${ }_{44,661} 41015$ | ${ }^{-23, x} 2,141$ | 3, 3128,5699 | ${ }^{27,71010,914}$ | 14, $26,4,435$ | 141, 153,471 |
| Maye | $44,661,015$ $45,13,109$ | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $34,739,042$ $36,568,514$ | - ${ }_{28,151,985}^{28,986,036}$ | 13, ${ }^{14,1462,536}$ | 101,398,698 |

- Merchants' Bank, N.S., no return.
$\dagger$ Bank of Nova Scotia,
$\ddagger$ Union Bank, N.A. no return.
s St. Stephen's Bank, N.B., "
$a$ The amount of paic up capitalfor the Banks not returned is added from the last return.

This table, although not containing all the banks, shows a remarkable increase in the amount of the paid up capital of the banks. In June, 1871, the paid up capital of the chartered banks was $\$ 36,415,390$; in June, 1872 it was $\$ 45,131,609$, the increase being $\$ 8,719,390$, or 23.92 . It will be observed that the increase has steadily taken place during every month of the year. If we take the first month of the fiscal year, 1870, we find the paid up capital amolnted to $\$ 29,-$ 801,013, making, as compared with June, 1872, an increase of $\$ 15,333,596$, or very nearly 02 per cent., in two years. The comparison of three vears, at the end of the last fiscal year, showed an increase of 37 per cent., which is very large, and may be accepted as one sign of the prosperity of the country.
The increase in circulation, as will also appear from the table, was considerable during the fiscal year. It was, of course, subject to fuctuations.
The discounts show very large increase from $\$ 82,199,708$ in the first month of the fiscal year, to $\$ 107,351,114$ in the last.
The deposits of the chartered banks at the 30th of June last, showed an amount of $\$ 64,720,489$, and the Post Office Savings Bank $\$ 3,046,500$. Beyond these there are the deposits in the Government Savings Banks, the Bulding Societies and other Savings Banks; but we have not been able to obtain any later returns of these than those pubHished in the Year Book of 1872 . The probable total deposits of the Dominion amuunt
to $\$ 77,235,000$. We do not take into arcount in this estimate the banks which decline to publish any returns, because they are not required by their charters to do so. Ac fast, however, as the ofd charters of these banks run out, they will be required to conform to the general provisions of the Canadian Banking Law.

The following table sh ws Bank and Govermment circulation, and both combined, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872 :
Banf and Government Ctroulation for Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1872.

| Months. | Bank Ctrculation. | Gov. Circulation. | Total Bank rend G:v. Clircu ation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1871 . \\ \text { July } . . . \end{array}$ |  | No Ret'rn | \$ |
| August... | 19,733,387 | 9,254,615 | 28,984,002 |
| September | 22,311,519 | $9.161,123$ | 31,465,612 |
| October.. | 25,754,866 | 9,674, 273 | 35.424, 138 |
| November | 25,115,661 | 10,013, 079 | 35, 118,740 |
| December. | 2t,480,627 | 10,517,307 | 34,997,984 |
| 1872. |  |  |  |
| January.. | 23, 73, 295 | 11,377,238 | 35,15n,533 |
| February |  | 11,080,312 | 35, 16x, 032 |
| March | 25.234 .743 | 11,103,691 | 36,335,831 |
| Apr | 23,8\%2,14 | 10,963,675 | 31,790,816 |
| June | 25,040,077 | 10,05', 271 | $32,723,0183$ $85,090,346$ |

The following table shows the Provincial $\mid$ vinces, and the specie and debentures held and Dominion Notes circulation by Pro-|tor the last fiseal year.
Provinciar, and Dominion Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year, 1871-72.

| Government Circulation <br> in <br> Quebec and Ontario. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1871 . \\ \text { July..... } \end{array}$ | No return | \% ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | No | $\stackrel{\$}{\$}$ return. | o return. | No $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ (turn | \$ |
| August. | 7,879 | 641.00 | 783,244,00 | 587,730.00 | 9,250,615.00 | 2988,183.00 |  |
| September. . 5 | 5,457,825,50 | 2,237,629.50 | 592,632.00 | 451,445.78 | 9,164,123.68 | 2,757,906.17 | 6,400,010.00 |
| October..... 5 | 5,629,072,25 | 2,456,331.50 | 636,224,00 | 470,521.60 | 9,674,273.10 | 3,054,152.04 | 6,400,000,00 |
| November... 5 | 5,495,917.13 | 2,403,720.50 | 673,020.00 | 473,900.38 | 10,003,079.76 | 3,427,728.15 | 6,4^0,000.00 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { December } 1872 . \end{gathered}$ | 6,713,468.88 | 2,539,640.5] | 756,955.00 | 507,243.25 | 10,517,307.63 | 4,104,659.75 | 7,200,000.00 |
| January..... 6, | 6,610,299.63 | 2,835,297.50 | 753,932.00 | 69+,985. 71 | 11,377,238.24 | 4,221,889.45 | 7,200,000.00 |
| February . . 6 | 6,2)6,966.38 | 2,968,154.50 | 750,758.00 | 715.948.98 | 11,080,312.01 | 3,900,882.72 | 7,200,000,00 |
| March ...... 5 , | 5,816,011.05 | $3,415,632.50$ | $750,325.00$ | 689,461.65 | 11,105,091 70 | $3,862,026.95$ | 7,200,000.00 |
| April ....... ${ }^{5}$ | 5,651,201.32 | 3,387,012,50 | 731 ¢899.00 | 786,987.93 | 10,968,675.75 | 3,643,335.14 | 7,200,000.00 |
| May. . . . . . . . ${ }_{5}$ | 5,500,680. 44 | 3,061,471.50 | 735,792.00 | 790,006.07 | 10,477,154.79 | 3,014,260.14 | 7,200,000.00 |
| June . . . . . . . 5 , | 5,216,861.51 | 2,911,983.50 | 730,161.00 | 828.501 .01 | 10,050,271.80 | 2,415,861.42 | 7,200,000.00 |

Thls table shows the fluctuations and large volume of the Government Circulation in the several Provinces of the Dominion during the last fiscal year, logether with the amount of specie and debentures held to secure it. These must be considered ample; and the circulation commands the confidence that it was claimed it would command, when the Banking measures of the Ministry were under the consideration of Parliament.

The credit obtained by the Government from this circulation is very considerable; and effects a very large saving to the public.

It is to be remarked that while the Government has obtained the large circulation shown by this table, that of the regular chartered Banks has not manifested any weakness; but on the contriary, it has simultaneously exhibited increase of volume, in the face of a system of daily clearing, and adequate provision for the protection of the noteholders.

A careful consideration of these facts cannot fail to be satisfactory to the country.
And the following table shows the state of the Post Office Savings Banks for the year ended, Sept. 30th, 1872 :
Returns of the Post Office Savings Banks for the Year ending 30th September, 1872, (Compiled from the Canada Gazelte.)

| Month. |  |  |  | Balanc <br> Int. at 4 p.c. | Dtie. <br> Int. at 5 p.c. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1871 .$ <br> October. | 218,118 | ${ }_{7}^{\$ 1} 40$ | 123,990 56; | $\begin{gathered} \mathbb{Q} \\ 1,557,451 \\ 57 \end{gathered}$ | $1,18 \mathbf{0}^{8}, 60000$ |  | $\frac{,}{2,765,51499}$ |
| November | Noreta | No ret'n | No return | No returns | No return | Noret'rn |  |
| December..... 1872. | 158,585 | 88035 | 143,637 74 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | 1,680,909 34 | 1,132,300 00 | 18,483 34 | 2,831,692 68 |
| January....... | 208,839 | 1,167 70 | $153,02980$ | $1,770,324$ | $1,101,20000$ | 17,145 36 | $2,888,66958$ |
| Februay. | 180,054 | 1,613 23 | 151,799 83 | 1,816,985 48 | 1,073,200 00 | 28,351 $30,37.19$ | 2,918,536 48 |
| March. | 193,463 | 1,863 90 | 180,698 63 | $1,857,693$ <br> 1,899 <br> 162 <br> 18 | 1,045,500 00 | 30,379 <br> 29,915 <br> 60 | 2,983,565 20 |
| April | 207,933 | 2,651 77 | 198,972 187 154 09 | $1,899,162$ <br> $1,930,801$ <br> 72 | 1,016,100 09 | 29,915 <br> 21,546 <br> 78 | $2,945,177$ <br> 2,939 <br> 2948 <br> 14 |
| May | 178,700 | 2,318 85 | 157,148 ${ }^{158} \mathbf{7 8}$ | $1,930,901$ <br> $2,112,694$ <br> 66 | 986,900 $\mathbf{9 5 1}, 900$ | 31,040 96 | 3,096,500 00 |
| June | 206,292 200,973 | 2, 20 | 158,721 34 | $2,158,809$ 43 <br> , 18  | 923,800 00 | 26,362 16 | $3,108,47164$ |
| August | 167,388 | 24604 | 153,174 46 | 2,195,875 83 | 90-,200 00 | 22,355 39 | 3,123,431 22 |
| September.... | 180,600 | 46897 | 148,111 23 \|, | 2,244,229 82 | 890,200 00 | 21,959 14 | 3,156,388 96 |

The following table shows the position of | the Canada Gazette on the 30th September, the several Banks which publish returns in 1872 :

Table showing the position of the several Banks on 30th September, $187 \%$.

| Name nf Banks. | Paid up Capital. | Ctreula. <br> tton. | deposits. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Specie } \\ \text { amd } \\ \text { Dom\&n'n } \\ \text { Notes. } \end{gathered}$ | Discounts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Payable } \\ \text { on } \\ \text { Demand. } \end{gathered}$ | Payable after Notice. |  |  |
| Ontario. <br> Niagara District Bank. | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { B } \\ 315,999 \end{gathered}$ | $344,990$ | $\underset{192,947}{\$(1)}$ | $\underset{396,125}{\$}$ | \$9,037 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & 895,32 \pm \end{aligned}$ |
| Bank of 'Toronto........... | 1,500,000 | 1,325,775 | 1,209,934 | 1,048,415 | 609,385 | 4,600, 202 |
| Ontario Bank.......... | 2, $1,854,345$ | 1,569,732 | - 9682,224 | 1,839,277 | 469,308 | 5,752,858 |
| Royal Canadian Bank Can. Bank of Commerce. | 5,160, 163 | 2,741, ${ }^{1,207}$ | 887,951 $+, 168,521$ | 1,524,490 | 359, 1,4481,055 | 4, $11,911,578$ |
| Bank of Hamilton... ..... | '143,870 | 29,609 | 14,179 | 2,350 | 16,242 | 121,442 |
| Queber <br> Bank of Montre | 7,952,230 | 3,522,601 | 8,996,557 | 6,222,683 | 3,608,616 |  |
| Quebec Bank... | 1,938,030 | 1,307,494 | 2,100, $8 \times 5$ | 815,087 | 8,529,741 | 5,076,190 |
| City Bank. | 1,200,000 | 341,901 | 1,106,844 | 101,954 | 310,803 | 2,014,985 |
| Bank of B. N. A | 4,866,666 | 2,393,518 | 1,830, 195 | 4,123,943 | 1,416,872 | 11,375,101 |
| Banque du Peup | 1,600,000 | ${ }^{208} 71768$ | 398,944 | 455,816 | 102,211 | 2,603,734 |
| Molson's Bank | 1,444,850 | 1,060,599 | 1,6:25,389 | 387,010 | 439,310 | 4,055, 360 |
| Eastern Townships Bank. | 715,185 | 602,778 | , 351,965 | 198,060 | 112,054 | '1,483, 892 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 6,381,743 | 4,270,534 | 5,285,792 | 2,420, 168 | 2171,433 | 15,353,547 |
| Union Bank of L. | 1,857,216 | 1,464,969 | 1,116,570 | 1,027,552 | 440,191 | 4,881,649 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 416165 |  | 424,338 |  | 10,958 | 694,157 |
| Dominion Bank | 850,272 | 722,241 | 497,028 | 440,248 | 259,948 | 2,110,332 |
| Metropolitan Bank........ | 651,050 <br> 150 <br> 100 | 173,256 | 875,556 | 156,475 | 11,0057 | 1,576,418 |
| Banque Nationale. | 1,210,365 | 661, 39 i | 745,061 | 610,142 | 246,088 | 2,788,586 |
| Banque Jacques Cartier... | 1,487,295 | 440,104 | 569,493 | 665, 184 | 109,847 | 3,031,238 |
| Nova Scotia. <br> Bank of Yarmouth. . |  | 132, 100 | 13,9.16 | 10,702 | 16,443 | 288,811 |
| Merchants' Bank. | No retn. |  |  |  | 55,475 |  |
| Union Bank. |  |  |  | 751,058 |  |  |
| Bank of Nova Sco Bank of Liverpool | 000 | 549,140 | s26,474 |  | 193,983 | 1,054,226 |
| New Brunswick. <br> Bank of New Brunswick. |  |  |  | 1,217,072 |  |  |
| St. Stephen's Bank........ | 200,000 | 123,180 | 51,810 |  | 14,571 | 328,726 |
| People's Bank Commercial Bank.......... | $\begin{gathered} \text { No ret's. } \\ \text { do } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals 1872. | 45,933,680 | 26,174,862 | 34,814,773 | 25,992,489 | 13,516,364 | 111,296,410 |

The following information respecting the offices, branches, and managing officers of the Banks of the Dominion, may be found useful:

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

Head Oflce-Montreal.
Board of Directors-E. H. King, Esq., President; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Vice-President; H. Thomas, Esq., D. Torrance, Esq., J. G. Mackenzle, Esq., Peter Redpath, Fsq. $G$. W. Campbell, Esq., M. D., George Stephen, Esq., and Donald A. Smith, Esq.
R. B. Angus, General Manager.

Branches and Agencics in Canada.

| Montreal, | T. R. Christian, | Manager. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toronto, | W J. Buchanan, |  |
| Quebec, | J. Porteous, | " |
| Hamilton, | A. Macnider, | " |
| London, | F. A. Despard, | " |
| Kingston, | R. M. Moore, | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Cobourg, | C. Brough, | " |
| Belleville, | R. Richardson, | " |
| Brantford, | S. Bkead, | ${ }^{6}$ |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Brockville, } & \text { A. F. Kerr, } \\ \text { Ottawa, } & \text { A Drummond, }\end{array}$ Guwa, St. John, N.B., Peterboro', F.J. Tate, (acting) Jas. H, Finlay, J. Hogg,

Perth, Simeoe, Cornwall, St. Mary's Port Hope, Sarnia, Halifax, N.S.
Newcastle, N.S IIndsay, Fergus, G. W. Yarker, Inspector of Branches and Agencies.

## Agents in Great Britain.

London-Bank of Montreal, 27 Lombard street.

London Committee-Robert Gillepsie, Esq.,

Mir John Lubbock, Bart., M. P., Brice Fingh Pearse, Esq., Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G. Frederick Gundry. Secretary.

## Bankers in Great Britain.

London-The Union Bank of London.
Messrs. Robarts, Lubbnek \& Co.
Liverpool-the Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches.

## Agents in tha Untted States.

New York-Richard Bell \& C.F.Smithers, of Wall Streer.
Chicago-The Bank of Montreal, Wm. Richardson Manager.

## Banke'sin the United States.

New York-The Bank of New York. Biston-The Bost $n$ National Bank. Buffalo- The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
A th Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia.

## Colontal and Foretgn Correspondents.

St. John, Ned.,-The Union Bank of Newfolindland.

Brilinh Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia.
New Zealand-The Bank of New Zealand.
India, Chinn, Japan, Australia-Oriental
Bank Corporation.
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Hear Office- 124 Bishopsgate Street within, L.ondon, E. C. England. Secretary, R. W. Bradford.

Gener il Minnger's Offer-Montreal, P.Q.
General Manxger-Cnas. McNab.
Sub-Manager-W. L. Pitcaithly.

## Branches and Agencies.

Branch.

## Manager.

Montreal
Quebec.
Ottawa
Arnprior
Kingston
Napanee ..................... A. eslie, A
Toronto . . . . . . . . . . . Aam ${ }^{1}$. Taylor.
Hamilton .........Jas. Robertson.
Brantford
A. Roberts in

Paric, Ont...........inhn Carnegie, Agent,
London, Unt...... Thos. Corsan.
~it. John, N.B.... Thos. MacLellan.
St. St-phen, N.B. .James Lockie.
Halif $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{N}$ S.....J. G. Orehard.
Victoria, N.S..... Hi. A. Tazo.
nunnvilie...........Robert Sleven, Agent.
Renfrew ........... Thos. Watson, Agent.
St. Andrews, N B..J. S. Carnegy, Agent.
Fredericton, N.B..J. W. Marsh, Agent. Moncton, N.B...O. Weir, Agent.
B irkerville, B.C.G. M. Morris, Agent.
New York-John Paton, Thomas Fyshe and 15. B. Davidson, Agents.

San Francisco-A. McKinlay and A. S. Finnie, Agents.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF UANADA, Branches and Agencies,
Head Offce - Montreal, Jackson Rae, Cashier.

| Brancs. | Manager. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Toronto | chibald Cameron. |
| Hamilton | James Bancroft. |
| Kingston. | J. G. Macdonald. |
| Belleville. | Andrew Thomson. |
| London | W. F. Harper. |
| Chatham | W. S. Ireland. |
| Galt | William Cooke. |
| Ottawa | Thomas Kirby. |
| Agenoy. | Agent. |
| Windsor | H, R. Morton. |
| Ingersoll | H. Sorley. |
| St. Thnmas | A. M. Uromrie. |
| Stratford. | C. H. Ransom. |
| Berlin. | R. N. Rogers. |
| Owen Sound | John Pottenger. |
| Walkerton | Alexander Sproat. |
| Prescott | .J. F Harper. |
| Perth. | James Gray. |
| Napanee | Alexander Smith. |
| Brampton | . Charles Crookall. |
| Elora. | William Kingsley. |
| Lindsay | William Hamilton. |
| Almonte | F. A. W. Lister. |
| Kincardine | W. S. Small. |
| Urangeville | W. H. Scott. |
| Pembroke | : Hector Fraser. |
| Mitchell | R. D. Freemgn. |
| Waterlon, O | J. S. Meredith. |
| Tilsonburg | .R. W. Cresswell. |
| St. John's. | W. L. Marler. |
| St. Hyacinthe. | Henry Barbean. |
| Sorel. | A. A. Taillon. |
| Renfrew | C. J. Morgan. |
| Fergus | Wm. Kingsley. |
| Beanharnois | A. De Martigny. |
| Grananoque |  |
| Winnipeg | D. Mcarthur. |

## Foreign Agenta.

London-The London Joint Stock Bank.
New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Caldwell Ashworth, 54 oroadway.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Head Oflce-Toronto.

## Directors.

Hon. William McMaster, President; H. S. Howland, Esq., Vice-President; F. W. Cumberiand, Esq.., M. ${ }^{*}$.P., William Eliott, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq., Geo. Taylor, Esq., Robert Wilkes, Esq.
H. S. Scrathy, Cashier.

Agents.
New York-J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Branches.

| Montreal. ....... W. Simpson, | anager. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hamiltrim. .....C. R. Murray, |  |
| London., ........E.E. W. Syer, | " |
| Guelph.........G. W. mandiland, | 4 |
| St. Catherises..H. C. Barwick, | " |
| Galt. . ..........G. H. Paterson, | " |
| Peterboro'......R. A. Smylle, | " |
| Wnodstock ..... W. A. Sampson, | " |
| Simcoe . . . . . . . . H. G off | " |
| Karnia. .......F. W. Homested, | " |
| Strathroy . . . . . . J. S. Small, | " |
| Barrie. .........J. Jennings, | " |
| Grderich.........A. M. Russ, | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Orangeville . . . . T. Y. (treet, | " |
| luandas. ......C.S. Rumsey, | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Collingwood . . . Johil McMaster, | 4 |
| Chath:m ......W. S. Ireland, | " |
| Brantford . . . . . . . J. H. Plummer, | 4 |
| Irenton..........W. Smith, | * |

## Bankers.

New York-The National Bank of the Republic.
London, England-The Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh- do. do.

## ONTARIO BANK.

Hoad 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. McMurtry; Peterboro, G. E. Shaw; Ottawa, J. H. Woodman; Whitby, Thos. Dow ; Port Hope, 7. H. G. McVity; Port Perry, A. C. Mowbray; Mount Forest, Geo. Hamilton ; Pembroke, - ; Montreal, J. Smart.

## Agents.

London-Bank of Montreal.
Boston-Tremont National Bank.
Halifax-People's Bank.
New York-R. Bell and C. F. Smithers.

## MOLSON'S BANK.

## Directors.

Wm. Molson, Esq., President; John Molson, Esq., Vice-President! Thos. Workman, Esg., E. Hudon, Esq., Thos. Cramp, Esq., T. J. Clexton, Esq.
Hopad Ofice - Montreal-F. Wolferstan Thomas, Cashier.

Branches.

## Manager.

London ............Jos. Jeffrey.
Morrisburg. ........G. K. Morton.
Owen Sound..............J. Joy.
St. Thomas........Thos. Blakeney.
Sorel................. D. Durnford, Acting.
Toronto ............R. J. Dallas.
Windsor
C. D. Grasett.

## Agents.

Quebec and Ontario-Bank of Montreal Brancues and Agencies.
New Brunswick and P. E. Island-Bank of New Brunswick, St. John.
Nova Scotia-Bank of Montreal, Halifax. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank, st. Johns.

## In Great Britain.

London-The City Bank, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie \& Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose \& Co.

## In Untted States.

New York-Messrs. Jay, Cooke \& Co., National Park Hank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss \& Co., Mechantes' National Bank.
Boston-Merchants, National Bank, Messrs. Foote \& F:ench.
Portland-Casco National Bank.
Chicago-First National Bank.
Cleveland-Commercial National Bank.
Detroit-Second National Bank.
Buffalo-Farmers' \& Mechanics National Bank.
Milwaukie-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insuarnce Co. Bank.
Toledo-second National Bank.
METROPOLITAN BANK, MONTREAL.
Hon. H. Starnes, President; M. Cuvillier, Vice-President.

## Directors.

M. P. Ryan, Hy, Judah, H. Hogan, s. Waddell, Amable Jıdoin, Esqrs.
A. S. Hincks, Cashier.

## Agents.

Bank of Montreal.

## BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Head Office-Montreal.
President, John Pratt; Vice-President, V. N. Davis; Cashier, A. Trottier; Directors, C. S. Cherrier, C. J. Coursol. J. F. Sincennes, B. H. Lemoine, G. S, Brush.
Agency, Quebec-La Banque Nationale. Foreign Agcncies
London, England-Glyn, Mills \& Co.
New York-National Bank of Republic.

## MECHANICS' BANK, MONTREAL.

Walter Shanly, M. P. . President; Alex. Morson, Vice-President and Managing Director; John Atkinson, R. T, Godiry, M.D., and C. J. Brydges, Directors.

## BANQUE NATIONALE, QUEBEC.

President, E. Chinic; Vice-President, Hon. I. Thibaudean; Directors, Hon. U. I. Tessier, O. Robitaille, C. Teta, A. Joseph, Prudent Vallee; F. Vezina, Cashier.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Head Offlee-Sherbrooke Q.
President, H. Pomroy; Vice-President, C. Brooks; Cashier, William Fart well, Jur, Directors, B. Pomroy, C. Brooks, R. W. Heneker, 1. A. Adams, J. Pope, G: $\mathbf{K}$. Foster.

## Branches.

Managers.
Waterioo ......Wm. G. Parmalee.
Stanstead.......A. P. Ball.
Cowans ville......W. J. Briggs.
Coaticook. .....Ben. Austio.

## Foreign Agencies.

New York-National Park Fank.
Bostou-National Exchange Bank.

## CITY BANK, MONTREAL,

## Directors.

Wm. Workman, President; John Grant, V.P.; Robert Mont, R. J. Reekie, W. W. ogit vie.
Head Offce - Montreal-V. Macculloch, Cashier.
Toronto Branch-John Macculloch, Agent.
Sherbrooke Agency-William Addie, Agt.
Agents in London-The Alliance Bank, limited.

Ireland-National Bank.
New York-National Bank of Republic.
Boston-Kidder, Peahody \& Co.

## BANK OF TORONTO.

Head office-Toronto, President, Wm. Gooderham; Vicr-President, J. G. Worts. Cashier, (reo. Hague.

## Branches.

Montreal... D. Manager
Cobourg................. Coulson.
Peterborơ.............. . . . Ropor.
Barrle.
D. M. Smith.

Port Hope.............. M. Cosby.

## Foreign Agencies.

London, England-City Bank.
New York-National Bank of Commerce, \&c.; and Bell \& Smithers.

## QUEBEC BANK.

Head Offlcz-Queboc-President, J. G. Ross; Vice-President, W. Withall; Cashier, James Stevenson.

## Brancles. Manager.

Montreal..........J. R. Renny.
Toronto .............D. R. Wilkie.
Ottawa...............r. V. Noel.
St. Catheriias....W. T. Benson.

> Agencies. Agent.

Three Rivers. T. McDougall.

Pembroke $\qquad$ J. Walker.

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INLAND MARINE INSURANOE.

| Companies. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Premiums } \\ \text { of } \mathrm{Year.} . \end{gathered}$ | No. of <br> Polictes. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount of } \\ \text { New } \\ \text { Poltcies. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount at Risk. | Cl'ms paid in 1871. | Olaims <br> Resisted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| amertcan. Andes............. | 26979 | 20 | 38,070 |  |  |  |
| Ganadran. Britishamerican. |  | 3,265 | 8,198,183 | 615,870 | 26,739 39 | 5,000 00 |
| Western ............. | $\begin{array}{r} 55,95821 \\ 104,82891 \end{array}$ | 2,158 | 5,861,740 | 626,200 | 35,74676 <br> 30,935 | 97289 |

## 

## THE CENSUSES OF CANADA SINOE ITS FIRST SSETTLLEMENT BY CHAMPLAIN IN 1608, COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ENGLAND AND THE UNited states-By W. Kingston, M.A.

The first attempt at the colonization of Canada by Europeans, was made by Samuel De Champlain in 1608, who brought out 30 persons, chiefly from Normandy, to settle in New France, as it was then called. Several of these returned home the same year, and so discouraging were the circumstances, that in 1630 the littie colony consisted of but 20 individuals. After various vicissitudes incident to this new settlement, the first official census was taken in 1665, when the numbers of persons was found to be 3251. Between this time and the close of the century, the census was taken ten times; and, in 1698, in consequence chiefly of immigration from France, the population had increased to 13,815 persons, and again in 1754 to 55,000 . And assuming the general ratio fof increase for the preceding half century, there were probably 60,000 persons in 1760, when the province was ceded to England. The last French census was taken in 1759, and gave 82,000 (Montcalm); but all these could not have been ordinary residents in the country, since that would imply anaddition to the population, during the five intervening years, of more than 5.000 annually; whereas the several censuses show that the average annual increase for several years preceding 1754 , was but little more than 800 . Many of these then must have belonged to the army, augmented at that time in the struggle with England, and they probably soon after returned to France.
Any addition to the population from immigration atter this period, was probably trom Grea t Britain. In 1770 the number had increased to 91,078 , and to 127,845 in 1780 . By an Act of the British Parliament in 1791, the old province of Quebec was divided into Lower and Upper Canada, the entire population, at that time being (as far as can be determined) between 150,000 and 160,000, of whom about 10,000 lived in the latter province. These were chlefly United Empire Loyalists who came from the United States during and after the Revolutionary War.
LOWER CANADA, (QUEBEC.) A well known authority, Joseph Bouchette, places the population of this province in 1806, at 250,000 , and again in 1825, at 450,000 , the number having been nearly doubled in the preceding nineteen years. -By interpolation
between these two dates, the population was about 397,600 in 1821-that is, just 50 years before the late census of 1871. This year 1831 is selected, so that there may be a half century for comparison between the several provinces, and also with other countries. The populations for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, and their respective ratios of increase, are as follows :-

| Years. | Numbers | Ratios. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1821 | 397,600 |  |
| ${ }^{4} 31$ | 548,214 | 37.8 per cent. |
| By Inter- <br> polation "41 | 661,380 | 20.4 |
| do "51 | 863,860 | 30.6 |
| ${ }^{6} 61$ | 1,111,566 | 28.6 |
| ، 71 | 1,191,575 | 7.2, or 22 p.c. as shown below |

This remarkuable decrease in the ratio given by the late census will be fully accounted for, when it is stated, that there are pretty satisfactory data from which it can be shown that probably not less than 150,000 of the people of L. Canada emigrated to the U. States between the years 1861 and 1871. These, with a moderate ratio of increase, added to the numbers given by the late census, would show a population for the province of Quebec of $1,356,000$, being an actual increase of 245,000 during the last decenniad, and giving a decannial ratio of increase of 22 per cent, instead of 7.2 as it now stands. This figure would accord very fairly with the ratios given in the table for the preceding four decenniads, and prove that the French people of L. Canada are not less prolific now than in former periods of their history.
UPPER CANADA, (Ontario.)-The same authority, Bouchette, gives to Upper Canada 77,000 souls in 1811, and 151,097 in 1824 ; and interpolationg, the population would be about 129,100 in 1821, that is also 50 years before the late census. The numbers for 1828 and 1832 are given, and interpolating, the population for 1831 was 239,690 . Again, the numbers are given for 1848 , and 1852 , and by interpolation, we have 888,840 , as the population in 1851. Tabulating these figures, we
have for the several decennial years, beginning with 1821, the following numbers and ratios of increase:-

| Yeart. | Numbers. | Ratios. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1821. | 129,100 |  |
| 1831. | 239,690 | 85.66 per cent. |
| 1811. | 465,357 | 94.29 |
| 1851 | 888,840 | 91.01 " |
| 1861.. | 1,396,091 | ${ }^{57.06}{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | $\text { or }(1,317,158)$ | or (48.18,) as will be shownelsewhere. |
| 1871. | 1,620,851 | $16.09{ }^{\text {W }}$ |

Thls striking decrease in the decennial ratio for 1871 will be discussed in another part of this paper, when the probable cause will be shown, and also, that the numbers in parenthesis for 1861 are probably the correct ones for that year.
Nova Scotia.-The populations of Nova Sootia and New Brunswick, prior to 1850, are notat hand. The numbers, taken from the census records, are for

| Years. | Numbers. | Ratios. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1851.. | 276,117 |  |
| 1861.. | 330,857 | 19.82 per cent. |
| 1871.. | 387,804 | 17.21 ، |

New Brunswrcz. - And similarly for New Brunswick, the figures are, for

| Years. | Numbers. | Ratios. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1851. . | 193,800 |  |
| 1861. . | 252,017 | 30.05 per cent. |
| 1871. . | 285,777 | 13.38 |

British Dolumbia.--This new province was made a part of the Dominion of Canada by proclamation of Her Majesty, on the $20 . h$ day of July 1871 ; and the population of the settled districts, including Whites, Colored, Chinese and Natives, on the 2nd day of Aprll 1871, was 19,252. The total Indian population is estimated at about 50,000 .

Manitoba.-The census of the provines of Manitoba was taken, for electoral purposes, in December 1870; and the number of persons, of British and French extraction, was found to be $11,9+5$.
The first census of England and Wales was taken in 1801; and the'following numbers, taken from the official returns, show the population in the several census years since that time cexclusive of the army and

Note-Although the Australian provinces do not belong to the Dominion of Canada, it is nevertheless interesting to learn, that the same race are as prosperous on the other side of the globe as we are in America. By the census of 1871 the population of New South Wales is 503,981 , and the ratio of increase including immigration since 1861 is 70.2 per cent; and that of Victoria for 1871 is 731,528 , showing an increase since 1861 of 37.2 per cent.
navy ${ }^{-a b r o a d}$ ) and their decennial ratios of increåse, viz.:

| Years. | Population. | Ratios. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1801. | 8,892,536 | 14.30 per cent. |  |
| 1811.. | 10,164,256 |  |  |
| 1821. | 12,000,236 | 18.06 |  |
| 1831.. | 18,896,797 | 15.80 | " |
| 1841. | 15,914,148 | 14.51 | * |
| 1851. | 17,927,609 | 12.65 | " |
| 1861. | 20,066,224 | 11.92 | " |
| 1871. . | 22,701,108 | 13.14 |  |

The actual increase could be ascertained only by considering in connection with these numbers the immense emigration from the mother country since 1801. In the Year Book for 1872 , it is shown, that since 1814, upwards of $7,000,000$ persons have left the British Islands for the colonies and forelgn countries; of whom nearly four and a hali millions have gone to the United States.
The mean annual ratio of increase during the last 70 years, is about 1.36 per cent. Until recently there was very little emigration from any of the countries on the continent of Europe. But notwithstanding this, the annual ratio of increase in Sweden was less than one per cent.; in Germany and Russia, about the same as in England with her large emigration; and in France, according to one of her great statists, M Block, the ratio had fallen, before the late German war, to 4 (four-tenths) of one per cent per annum.

## UNITED STATES.

The Government of the United States have selected the last year of the ordinary decennial periods for taking the national census. Their census, therefore, does not include the last year of each period; whereas the English census, which is always taken in the tirst year of each decenniad, includes just the whole of the preceding period, and is, therefore, a simpler arrangement. The following are the official returns, beginning with 1790, with the periodic ratios of increase :-

| Year. | Population. | Ratios. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1790 | 3,929,827 |  |
| $1800 . .$. | 5.305,927 | 35.01 p. ct. |
| $1810 .$. | 7,239,814 | 36.44 " |
| 1830. | \%,638,131 $12,866,020$ | ${ }_{33.50}^{33.12}$ |
| 1840.. | 17,069,453 | 32.00 " |
| $1850 .$. | 23,191,876 | 35.82 " |
| $18{ }^{20} 0$. | 31,443,321 | 35.52 |
| 1870... | 38,555,883 | 22.62 " |

The mean annual ratio of increase since 1820 has been about 3.2 per cent., which has arisen chiefly from the unprecedented influx of immigrants, principally from the British Isles and Germany, and more recently from Scandinavia and other countries.
Mr. Young, Chlef of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, places the entire number of immigrants since Oct:, 1819, at 7,553, 865 . Of these $3,851,830$, or more than one
half, were of British orlgin. But the total of British emigration to the United Statev from 1815 to 1871, as given in Imperial reooris, was $4,472,672$, sliewing an annial average of 81,321 . The average annual im migralion from all countries since 1819 is over 150,000 . This fally accounts for the very high annual ratio of increase of the population. But the increase without immigration, according to some of their best writers, would be much lower than that of Great Britain, and probably as low as that of France.

As already shown, the population of Upper Canada in 1821 was 129,100 ; the late census gave her $1,620,851$; so that. by naturat increase and immigration, she has repeated her numbers more than twelve times in 50 years. Lower Canada had 397,600 persons In 1821; by the late census her population is 1,191,575 ; she bas, therefore, trebled her numbers in 50 years, notwithstanding the recent large movement of her pe ple to the U. S., already noticed. And all such movements should be embraced in the calculations for both Low+r and Upper Canヶda, when comparing them with the U.S., since there has been no emigration from the latter country. Wuebec aud Ontiario combined have more than quintupled their population in 50 years; while the Republic has only quadrupled hers; for in 1820 her Lumbers were $9,638,131$ and $38,555,983$ in 1870.

## DEATH RATESS,

Other things being equal, as food, clothing and dwelling improve, the life of man is lengthened, as a general rule; and in consequence of improvements in these respects, the death rate is becoming gra fually less in England. It is now estimated at I dealh annublly to 47 living persons. In 1830, it was 1 to 45 .

In the $U$. States, by the censuses of 1850 and 1860, it is placed at 1 to 79 , as the mean ratio for the entire Union. And in Dakotah Territory, very recently settled, it is given as 1 death to 1204 living persons?
Regular records of mort tility were carefullykeit by the French Clergy in 1 . Cancia from 1665 to 1759 , for the entire community, (they are still kept for their own people, and the mean or them all for these 94 years was very nearly 1 death annually to 60 Living persons; and certainly $L$. Canada is a much healthier region of this continent than the U.States, taken as a whole. But to do them justice, the compilers of the census of 1860 state, that even in sober vew England, the estimated rate is unceliable. As no regular bills of mortality are kept in Canada, except those already mentioned, no reliable death rato can be given for the Dominton. From its geographical postinn, however, the climate of the entire region is much more condurive to longevity than that of the great Republic south of us, which extends to the borders of the torrid zone.

Ontario has recently enacted a $\mathbf{R t g i s t r a -}$ tuon law; but its value, so far, may be estimated from the following fact: the Report for 1871 gives 111 births and 40 deaths for the entire city of Ottawa, fur that year; (population 21,545, ) while the well kept books of the Catholic Church alone give 649 births and 391 deachs for the same year!
Something should certainly be done to remedy an evil so serious as this, and to sepure for the Dominion a uniform and reliable Registration law, and its efficient enforcement, so that all kinds oi statistios could be
collected annually, as in England. And it is gratitying to find, from the Report just published, that the Hin. Mr. Pope, the present Minister of Agriculture, iniends to org unize the proper instrumentalliles for thls very important work.

## BRITISH CENSUG.

To prepare for taking the late British census, England and Wales were divided into 32,606 districts, each of which averaged about $1 \frac{3}{4}$ square miles; and to each of these an Enumerator wa; appointed. Including Registrars, there were aitogether 35,430 local officers engaged in the work. Each Enumerator recorded, on an average, 646 names, The enquiries were restricted to the social staius of the population, and were all recrded in 7 columns, on a single page, smaller than foosscap. The labur of taking the census is thus lightened, because in Great Bitain, all others statistícs are taken anuually; whereas in Canada and the U. States, the miltitudinous "other statistics" are collected only in the decennial years, and with the esnsus. This fact, together with the immuse exten, of country to be canvassed, will fully account for the longer time required to prepare the results for publication in the latter countries.

## canadian oensus.

Before commencing the late census, the four Provinces then constituting the Dominion were divided into 206 districts, with a Cumminioner for each, aud these ugain into 2,935 smaller divisions, to which 2,789 Enumerators were appointed; all which together with 13 staff officers, constituted a body of 3008 persons engaged in collecting the statistics of the census of 1871 . To guard against the ternptation to exaggeration, such as existed in 1861 , (when bayment was made in proportion to the number of names in the schedule) each Enumerator's claim for remune arion iluvolved the number of families whose names were enrolled, the number of miles travelled, and the number of days spent in the work, all of which were carefully investigated before payment was made. The Enumerators commenced their work on the third day of April, 1871, and the usual abstract of the entire population was published in an extra of the Canada Gazette, on the 2ind day of Nuvember, in the same year; that is, in seven months and a half from the day of commencing.

The United States census was commenced on the first day of June, 1870 , and the first abstract of the general population that appeared in any of our Canarian newspapers, was in vept mber, 1871; that is, more than fifteen months and a half after the work was co n menced. 1 nis, it will be noticed, was double the time taken for a similar abstract of the Dominion census, although the systems were precisely the samp in both cases, i.e. the sysiem de jure, which is tbat followed in Sweden, France and some parts of Germany.

As stated in the beginning of this article, the French popu ation of Lower Canada in 1698 was 13,815 , and that of 1754 was 55,000 . After carefuily interpolating and, at the same time, taking into consideration the uumerous intervening censuses the mean annual increase during these 56 years is fousd to have beea over 2.55 per cent. During this comparatively long period it is wellsnown that there was very little im-
migration or emigration (to Detroit or other western French-settiements), the one probably neutralizing the other; and therefore, this number, 2.55 per cent per annum, may be regarded as the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) of this very prolfic community-chiefly agricul-tural-fairly housed, clothed and fed, and comparatively free from gross vices of any rind. This high ratio of increase, being irrespective of immigration, is probably without a parallel in modern times; and being based on authentic records, it furnishes perhaps the most reliable datum in the history of any country, for solving a very interesting problem, viz.: to determine the natural increase of an isolated community, under favorable circumstances, and for a long number of consecutive years.
The immigrants to this country from the Brilish Isles are chiefly of the vigorous, working classes; and these, when well kept, are found, in all countries, to be the most prolitic portion of th? community, Yet those best acquainted with them in Canada Will probably admit, that, in this respect, they do not fully equal the French Canadians. In this country, however, their wants aregenerally well supplied; and it is, therefore, quite safe to place their natural increase at 2 per cent. per annum; and fully as safe, to regard the annual ratio ofincrease of our' native and fixed population, who have all the comforts of life in abundance, at 1.50 per cent. per annum, when that of England and Wales is 1.36 per cent.
And now assuming these ratios for both classes of our people, and also tha' the immigration reports since 1851 are approximately correct, let us try to determine the population which Ontario should have, first In 1861, and then in 1871. The census of 1852 (for it was taisen in that year) gave us 952,004 persons. These, estimated at 1.5 per cent per annum, would amount to 1,088 511 , in nine years; and the 207,900 immigrants of these nlne years, reckoned at 2 per cont and according to the respective number of years after their arrival in the province, would amount to 228,617 , making a total of 1,317,000 persons in 1861 . The census of that year however was $1,396,091$, which exceeds the number thus found by 79,000 .
There are good reasons for believing that the census of 1861 was very inaccurately taken, and was conslderably in excess of the truth. A great part of our large lumbering population, is inow known- to have been taken both in the foreats and also at their proper homes. The Enumerators were paid a certain sum for every name or every 100 names in their books, which tended directly to exaggeration ; and there were varlous other sources of error, all which lead to the bellef, that the numbers given for 1861 were very much in excess of the actual facts, fully to the extent of 79,000, if not more. This estimate is corroborated by the results of the municipal census taken in Montreal last winter, and in other places, to prove that of the Dominion too small. The disappointing results of that trial compelled some of the leading journal- of that city to admit, that the census or 1861 must have been too great. This. was in another pro. vince, it is true, but that only proves that the excess was not confined to one portion of Canada.
Assuming now this excess of 79,000 to have been a fact, the census of Ontario should have been $1,317,000$ instead of $1,396,000$, us given for that year; and after making this
reduction, the decennial increase, compared with 888,840 , the population of 1851 ( 952,004 was the census for 1852 ) was 48.18 per oent.2 While that for the correspondingd ecenniad in the United States was only 35.52 , although the immigration during these ten years was $1,337,276$ in excess of that of any preceding decenniad! The estimated excees for Ontario, as given above, is, therefore, probably too small, and a nimplar reduction should be made in the censug of 1852 to reach the actual truth.
Let us next compute both this corrected number for 1861 and the 189,000 immigranta Who are reported to have come to Canada since the latter date, in the same manner and at the rame ratios as for the preceding decade, and we shall find as the sum of both classes, $1,736,667$. The late census gives for Ontario, $1,620,851$. This shows a deficlency of nearly 116,000 . Let us enquire whether this deficiency can be fairly accounted for.
Those who lived in Ontario between 1850 and 1860 will remember, that all our railways were built during that time; money was abundand, and labour of all kinds in great demand; and, in consequence, the immlgrants who came remained in the country. But between 1860 and 1870, the circum. stances were simply reversed; no public works were constructed; there was much reaction from speculation during the prosperous period of our railways and the Crinean war ; there was little demand for mechanic ; or other workers; the farmers, and indeed all classes, though well to do, keenly felt these influonces; and our political affairs, for some years preceding Confederation, were not at all in a matibfactory or en couraging state.
Under these adverse circumstances, it is not reasonable to suppose that a very large proporti $n$ of the 189,000 immigrants who were reported to have come to Canada during these ten years, became permanent settlers in Ontario. (Comparatively few from the British Isles at that time remained in the Province of Quebec.) They soon crossed over to the U. S. In large numbers, where, at that perlod, far better prospects presented themeselves to meet their necessities. And this emigration of our immigrants would account for a great part of the estimated deficiency of 116,000 .
But there was a much greater drain upon our population than this; during the American war, very manv of our people went 10 that country; (the American autborities sav that more than 30,000 . from all the Provinces, entered their armies) and after its termination, w $\theta$ all remember that there Was an extensive flow of enilgration froma Ontario to the Western Slates, In consequence chiefly of political unsett'edness at home. and of better prospects, at that time, in the noighbouring Republic:
The first volume of the United States cen : us for 1870, lately published, shows that large numbers emigrated from Canada, during the period now under conglderation, and thus fully sustains the position assumed in this paper as to the numbers that must have left us between 1860 and 1870. The number is more than 116,000. Couid the circumstances which Induced the depressing events of these years have been prevented, Ontario would have had a population of not less than $1,787,000$, when her last census was taken, thls number would give her a decimal ratio of upwards of 24 per cent., even on the over-
estimated census of 1861; while that of our southern neighbours, notwithstanding the unparalled immigration to that country, and also the further fact, that there was no emigration from $t t$, was only 22 per cent.

That period was indeed "the dark day of Canada;" but fortunately for the country, it was soon followed by the bi ight era of Confederation. And such have already been the happy results, that emigration to the United States has probably ceased altogether. We haar of no other emigration now than of that to Manitoba and our great North West. There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion or Caneda, with her millions of acres of the most fertile an'l cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labor of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected and obeyed.

The trying experiences through which we have passed should prepare us for estimating, at their proper value, the bright prospects that now lie before us-as the undisputed possessors of half a continent ; and it is confidently hoped that, with the present vigorous policy of our several Emigration Bureaus, the census of 1881 will show the most satisfactory results.

## COMPARISON WITH THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS.

As an addition to the article of Mr. Kingston the subjoined comparison of the population as shown by the Census taken by the Dominion Government in 1871 and that taken hy the municipalities of the Province of Ontario in the same year may be found interesting.

The Census taken by the Government shows almost uniformly larger figures than that taken by the muntcipalities. This result, might of course, be looked for from the greater thoroughness with which the Dominion Census was taken. But it is to be remarked that the muncipalities have no interest to understate their popilation; and this fact and the comparison afforded are well worth the consideration of those who he'd extravagant anticipations, and fou d themselves disappointed ky the truth which was revealed by the figures of the Census of 1871.

The Census taken by the Municipalities has been held to be, in the several localities, an approximately correct statement of the population; and comparisons which have made, in many places, between it and the Dominion Census, have quite dispelled impressions, at one time entertained, that the enumeration of the latter was imperfect.

The following is the comparison :-

Comparattye Statement of the Population of the Province of Ontario as returned in the Census of 1871 and by the Municipal Clerks, for 1871.

| Census Districts. | Census 1871. | Municipal 1871. | Per- oentage excess of oesus ouer Muni- cipal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Essex | 32697 | 27, 212 | 20.02 |
| Kent. | 26,836 | 22,568 | 18.91 |
| Bothwell | 20,701 | ${ }^{15,103}$. | 37.06 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ligin }}$ W | 31,994 | 25,221 | ${ }^{26.90}$ |
| Eigin W. \& E...... Middlesex, W., | 33,666 | 29,266 | 15.03 |
| and E. | 66,769 | 50,435 | 32.38 |
| London | 15,826 |  | 3.33 |
| Norfolk | 30,760 | 26,862 | 14.66 |
| Oxford, | 48,237 | 41,714 | 15.13 |
| Brant, S. \& | 32,259 | 25,904 | 28.06 |
| Haldimand | 20,091 | 19,180 | 4.74 |
| Monck. | 15,130 | 12,794 | 18.25 |
| Welland | 20,572 | 17,302 | 18.89 |
| Niagara | 3,693 | 3,158 | 16.94 |
| Lincoln. | 20,672 | 19,653 | 5.18 |
| Wentworth, S. \& N | 30,883 | 26,794 | 15.66 |
| Hamilton | 26,716 | 26,716 | 0.00 |
| Huron, s. \& N | 66, 165 | 57,570 | 14.02 |
| Perth, S. \& N | 46,536 | 42,271 | 110.08 |
| Waterloo, S. \& ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 40,251 | 36,098 | 11.50 |
| and N | 63,299 | 56,427 | 12.51 |
| Grey, S. \& N....... | 59,395 | 54,114 | 9.75 |
|  | 22,606 |  |  |
| Peel | 16,369 | 14,413 | 13.57 |
| Cardwell | 16,500 | 14,289 | 15.47 |
| Simcoe, S , \& N | 57.389 | 47,893 | 19.82 |
| York, N., W. \& E. Toronto, W. \& E.. | 59,382 | 47,110 | 27.11 |
| Toronto, W. ${ }_{\text {Ontario, }}$ S. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ N.... | -56,092 | 54,736 41,583 | $\begin{array}{r}2.46 \\ 10.35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Durha $=$ W. \& | 37,380 | 33,173 | 12.88 |
| Victoria,'s. \& N... | 30,200 | 26,269 | 14.96 |
| Northumberl and, W. and E... | 39,086 | 32,191 | 21.41 |
| Peterboro', W., E. |  |  |  |
| Prince $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { Edward...... }\end{aligned}$ | 30,473 | 28,901 | 8.82 18.19 |
| Lennox | 16,396 | 15,138 | 8.31 |
| Addington. | 21,312 | 17,595 | 2111 |
| Fronte | 16,310 | 12,877 | 26.65 |
| Kingston | 12,407 | 11,261 | 10.17 |
| Leeds, S | 20,716 | 17,238 | 20.17 |
| Brock ville | 10,475 | 9,352 | 12. |
| Grenvill | 13,197 | 10,577 | 24.77 |
| Leeds, ${ }^{\text {L }}$ N. | 13,530 | 10,897 | 23.97 |
| Dundas... | 18,777 | 16,500 | 13.80 |
| Stormont | 11,873 | 10699 | 10.97 |
| Cornwall | 7,114 | 5,134 | 38.56 |
| Glengarr | 20,524 | 16,546 | 24.04 |
| Prescott | 17,647 | 15,039 | ${ }^{17.34}$ |
| Russell. | 18,344 | 151,595 | 20.47 |
|  | 21,739 | 16,861 | 28.83 |
| Lanark, S. \& | 33,020 | 33,020 |  |
| Renfrew, S. \& N... | 27,977 | 24,006 | 16.54 |
| Muskoka | 5,400 | 3,717 | 45.27 |

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, as indicated in the Year Book, must be regarded as an tndication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.
The undermentioned additions will place the Canadian postal system on a par with that of the most advanced in other coun. tries:-
lst-The free delivery of letters in cities and towns.
znd-Interchange ot Money Orders with the United States.
3rd-Compulsory prepayment by postage stamp.
4th-The acquisition of the telegraph.
It is possible that one or more of these reforms may be made during the next session of Parliament.
The satisfactory working and large revenue derived from the system of Postal Telegraphs in the United Kingdom, will tend to Increase the desire to have it applied to Canada. But the conditions in the two countries are not quite the same. And the
very effective and economic manner in which the Montreal 'Telegraph Company is at present worked, will be found to be a considerable bar to change of system.
A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable, but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the New Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.
Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Franciso and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days; a tri-weekly mail has been established by stage between Pembina, U. S., and Fort Garry, and the mails from the latter place for the capital are delivered in ten days.

## LETTER RA'TE.

Within the Dominion of Canada and Prince Edward Island.

Prepaid 3 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., unpaid 5 c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., if partially paid the unpaid portion will be charged on delivery; when re directed no
further eharge; if forwarded from Dead Letver Ottice 3 c. additional, and 2 c. When delivered by carriers.

Table No. 1.-Postage Rates for places in, and pasaing through the United States-prepayment is required in $a^{l} 1$ cases.

| Countries. |  |  |  | Countries. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian Colonies | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{cts} . \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | cts. 04 | $\underset{08}{\text { cts. }}$ | Hong Kong and dependant | cts. | cts. | cts. |
| Acapulco. | 13 | 05 | 10 | ports ........ | 13 | 04 | 14 |
| - Aspinwall | 13 | 04 | 08 | tapan......... | 10 | 04 | 08 |
| Babamas. | 3 | 04 | 08 | Mexico....... | 13 | 05 | 12 |
| Belize. | 21 | 04 | 10 | New Granada, except Aspin- |  |  |  |
| *Bollvia | 25 | 06 | 14 | wall and Panama. ........... | 21 | 06 | 14 |
| Brazil | 18 | 05 | 10 | Nicaragua. | 13 | 04 | 13 |
| British Columbia | 03 | 02 | 01 | New Zealand | 15 | 04 | 08 |
| Buenos Ayers. | 21 | 06 | 14 | *Panama | 13 | 04 | 08 |
| - Colon.. | 13 | 05 | 12 | *Peru-Calao and Lima | 25 | 06 | 14 |
| Ecuador | 23 | 04 | 08 | Red River. | 03 | 02 | 04 |
| Central America. ............... | 13 | 04 | 08 | Sand wich Islands. | 09 | 04 | 18 |
| Costa Rica. | 13 | 04 | 08 | S United States | 06 |  |  |
| -Chili-Valparaiso. | 25 | 06 | 14 | Venezuela. | 13 | 05 | 12 |
| $\dagger$ China, except Hong Kong and dependant ports. | 10 | 04 | 08 | $\ddagger$ West Indies (British and Danish) | 10 | 04 |  |
| Cuba.............................. | 10 | 03 | 06 | West Indies (other)............ | 18 | 04 |  |
| Honduras. | 13 | 04 | 10 |  |  |  |  |

[^1]Note.-West India' Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every 'Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indles and Brazil on the rurd of every month.

Table No. 2-Postage Rates for places in and passing through the United Kingdom :


Note to Table 2.-All letters must be prepaid. Unpaid or short paid letters for the United Kingdom will be charged on delivery with the amt. short paid, and a 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., and double postage rate as per table.
Letters marked thus $\dagger$ cannot be reglstered.
There will be an additional charge of 2 cts. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., on letters, 2 cts. each on newspapers, and 2 cts. per 4 oz . on book packets, when those are forwarded by way of New York.
Book packets not exceeding 1 oz. may be forwarded by Canadian steamers for 2 cts. each.

## Parcel Post.

For the Dominion only, at the following rates, which must be paid in advance:
Not exceeding 8 oz.....................121 cts . Above 8 oz . and not exceeding 1 lb . 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 paymet of a lee of 5 cents. Short paid package of samples will be fined 5 cents.

## Postage on Miscellaneous Motter.

Seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, or Grafts, and botanical specimens, may be posted in Canada for any part of the Dominion or the United States on pre-payment by stamp of one cent per ounce. Packages containing the above articles may be received from the United States, for which the same charge must be paid on delivery.

## Newspaper Post.

On newspapers published in the Dominion the postage is, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher or by the party to whom it is delivered:
Once per week............ ${ }^{50}$ cents,
Twice ${ }^{10}$ ".........
Three times a week....... 15 "،
Daily.................... ${ }^{30}$

If not paid in advance, 1 cent each: The commuted rate applies not only to papers circulating within the Dominion, but also to subscribers in the United Kingdon, United States, Newfoundlant, the Prince Edward Island. All papers must be pre-paid before leaving Canada, if not at the commuted rate, 1 cent each, but all transient papers, i. e. papers not from the publishers, must be pre-paid 2 cents each by postage stamps.

Exchange papers pass free between publishers in Canada, and also too and from those in the United States, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.
Papers from England via the United States are charged 2 cents each on delivery. By Canadian mails free.
Postage on papers from the United States to regular subscribers in Canada, 1 cent. Transient United States papers, 2 cents.
Papers from Prince Edward Island and Newfound land may be delivered to regular subscribers at the ordin'ary commuted rate. Transient papers, 2 cen'ts each.

## Canadian Book Post.

Books and Pamph lets addressed to any place in Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland or the United States, must be pre-paid 1 cent pe roz. by pos tage stamps.

Table of Rates on all matter, not Letters, forwarded by Post-within the Dominion of Canada-to the United Kingdom, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the United States, and France.


Pattern and Sample Post with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries.

The following are the regulations for the transmission of Samples and Patterns of merchandise between the Dominion of Canada and the countries mentioned below :-

1st. Samples of seeds, drugs, and similar articles for delivery in the United Kingdom, may be sent in bags entirely closed, provided that such bags be transparent,

2nd. Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, netal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like articles are allowed to be forwarded by post, as samples, to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium, provided they be packed so as not to injure the manls or the officers of the Post Office. They must be so put up as to be easily examined. Any packet found insufficiently guarded will not be forwarded.
No package must exceed the undermentioned weights and sizes:-

| Destination. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Limit } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Weight. } \end{gathered}$ | Size. | RATE PER OZ. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Not exceeding 2 oz. | 2 to $40 x$. | 4 to 8 oz. | 8 to 1 lb . |
| France | 36 oz |  | cts. | ${ }_{10}{ }_{10}$ | ${ }_{20}$ cts. | cts. |
| Portugal. | 16 " | 18 inches long or 12 | 5 | 10 10 | 17 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Azores..... | 16 " | \} in breadth or depth | 5 | 10 | 17 | 34 |
| Madeira....... | 16 " | \{ | 5 | 10 | 17 |  |
| Germany......... | ¢ 6 | \{ $\}$ | 6 | 13 | 25 | 54: |
| Kingdom of Italy | 36 | 24inches longor12in | 6 | 13 | 25 | 38 |
| Belgium Netherlands | 8 " | 24inches long or 12in | 5 | 10 | 20 | 40 |
| Netherlands.... Denmark... | 16 48 48 | breadth or depth.. | 5 | 10 | 17 27 | 34 50 |
| Switzerland. | 48 " | I | 6 | 13 | 25 | 50 50 |

Should the above rules not be regarded, the package will be forwarded charged letter Trate, but if over weightor the size be greater than is allowed, it will be sent to the $P$. M. Genl.

## Money Order.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion, except Manitoba and British Columbia, are anthorized todraw on each other for any sum up to $\$ 100$, and as many orders of $\$ 100$ each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:-

| Ono | rder |  | \$10. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | \$10 | p |  |  |  |
|  | \$2) | ، | \$ 40 | $21)$ | , |
| ، | \$10 | 6 | \$40. | 30 | '، |
|  | \$60 | " | 330. | 40 | ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| * | \$80 | " | \$160. | 50 | ، |

Money Orders with Great Britain.
Money Orders Offlces in the Dominionalso graw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to $£ 10$ stg., and
grant as many orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.


Money Orders between the Dominion, Prince Edward Island and Newfounland.
Money Order Offices in the Dominion grant and pay Money Urders on all Money Urder Offices in the Province of Newfound:and. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to $£ 20$.

> On Orders up to fistg............. 25 ets.
> Over f5unto 10 str



## Post Office Savings Banks.

For Regulations respecting this Branch see Advertisement.

Postal statistics.

| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Posit } \\ & \text { Offices. } \end{aligned}$ | No. of miles of <br> Mail Route. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vnual Mailog } \\ \text { Travel. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No.of } \\ \text { Letters by } \\ \text { Post. } \end{gathered}$ | Postal Revenue. | Postal Expersiture. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1888. | 3,638 | 27,674 | 10,622,216 | 18,100,000 | \$1,024,710 | 1,053,570 |
|  | 3,756 | 22, 745 | 11,261,847 | 21,920,000 | 973,056 | 1,079,828 |
| 1870. | 3,820 | 29,439 341039 | $11,695,726$ <br> 11,992 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,500,000 \\ & 9700010 \end{aligned}$ | 1,010,767 | 1,155,261 |
| 1871.... | 3,943 | 30,039 | 11,992, 898 | 27,050,000 | 1,079,767 | 1,271,006 |

Postal Service with United Kingdom.

| Year. | To and from Canada. |  |  | To and from United states. |  | Average Passage. |  | Mean. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Letters. | Papers. | Books. | Letters. | Papers. | East. | West. |  |
| 1868. | 96n,900 | 1,148,000 | 27,750 | 129,000 | 107,000 | 920 | 1015 | 106 |
| 1869.... | l ${ }^{1,016,166}$ | $1,183,797$ $1,321,718$ | 25,127 39 | 81,000 21,363 | 54,000 91,038 | ${ }_{9}^{915}$ | $9{ }_{9} 916$ | 915 917 |
| 1871.... | 1,311,626 | 1,406,723 | 26,994 | 209,724 | 90, 725 | 920 | 1005 | 10.0 |

YEAR HOOK AND ALMANAC OF CANADA FOR 1873.

Matl Service between Halifax and Queenstown (Estimated.)


Money Orders, 1870.
No. of Money Order Offices.
558
ders issued......... $\$ 3,98,747$ 720 Commission accruing to $P$. O. D. $\$ 21,41871$

Amount of Grders issued.
. $\$ 4,537,902.41$
NEWFOUNDLAND.

Post Master General, John Delaney, Fsq.; G. Lemesurier, Ohief Clerk and Accountant; T.S. Dwyer, Superintendant of Money Order office.

## Letier Postage.

Letters circulating within the Province, If prepaid by stamps, 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; if not so paid, double postage will be charged on delivery. To all parts of the Dominion, Prince Edward Isiand and the Urited States, 6 cents; 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, via Pictot and Halifax, 12 cents. Postage on letters leaving St. John's direct for Liverpool will be 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. East and West Coast of South America, via Bermuda, 34 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Letters found to contain coin posted for the United Kingdom, not registered, will be forwarded, charged with a double registration fee.

Table of Foreign Rates.

| Countries. | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Countries. |  | (1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algeria |  | 834 | Chill |  | 58 |
| Australia |  | 22 | China |  | 34 |
| Austria | . | 22 | Cuba |  | 34 |
| Baden. | . | 22 | Constantino |  | 2040 |
| Bavaria. |  | 22 | Denmark. |  | 18 |
| Belgiam | . | 22 | Ecuador |  | 58 |
| Belize (Hondu- |  |  | Egypt... |  | 22 |
| ras).. |  | 58 | France |  | 6.32 |
| Bolivia |  | 34 | talatz |  | 20\| 40 |
| Brazil. |  | 84 | Gibralta |  | 2 |
| Bremen. |  | 22 | Greece. |  | 64 |
| Brunswick |  | 22 | Greytow |  | 34 |
| Buenos Ayres. |  |  | Guatemala |  | 34 |
| Cape of Good Hope |  |  | Hamburg. |  | 22 |
| Ceylon, ........... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | Hayti. |  | 34 |

Table of Fureign Rates.-(Con.)

| Countries. |  | Countries. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ind |  | u and West |  |
| Innian Islands. | - 130 | Coast . . . . . . . | 58 |
| Italy. | 2244 | Poland.......... |  |
| Larnaca | - 32 | Porto Rico..... | $\cdot 34$ |
| Lubeck | -32 | Portugal. |  |
| Madeira | 1632 | Prussia |  |
| Malta | 2244 | Russia |  |
| Mauritius | . 22 | South America |  |
| Mecklenburg | . 23 | (West \& East |  |
| Mexics | 34 | Coast via ser- |  |
| Naples | 224 | muda) ........ |  |
| Natal .......... | 34 | South America |  |
| New Grenada.. | ${ }_{3}^{34}$ | (West Coast |  |
| News. Wales. New Zealand. | 22 | via England |  |
| Norway ..... |  | Tenedos.. |  |
| Oldenbu | 22 | Tchesme |  |

Parcel Pcst.
Closed parcels may be forwarded from any Post Office within ine Island, to any office, (not a Way Uffice), at the following rates:
Under 4 ozs................................ 4 cts. Over 4 ozs. and not exceeding 8 ozs.. 8 " 8 " 8 ozs. ${ }^{2} 12$ ozs.. 12 Adding for every additional 4 ozs ... 4 "
Registration Eee........................... 5
Circulars (each)
2 "
Newspapers (each)............................ 2 .
Book Post with Great Britain.
The following are the rates on books, pamphlets and magazines for Great Britainthe postage on which must be prepaid :
Not exceeding 4 ozs. ........................ 8 cta Exceeding $40 z$ and not axceeding $80 z$. 19 " Do 8 oz . Do $1 \mathrm{lb} . .24$ " Adding, for every additional 8 oz...... 12 "

## Money Orders.

Money Orders are interchanged with the United Kiny lom, the Dominion of Canada, and Prince Edward Island, at the following rates:

## Fror the United Kingdom.



No single order can be granted for more than $£ 20$, and no $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. to be introduced.
abstract of Money Order transactions from 1865 to 1870 inclusive.

| Year. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1865. | 590 | 10,560 32 | ${ }_{267}{ }_{2}{ }_{2} \mathbf{c}$ | 117 |  |
| 1866 | 796 | 15,18186 | 32950 | 265 | 510638 |
| 18 | ${ }_{1017}^{917}$ | 18,920 61 | [38161 | ${ }_{420}^{311}$ | 727769 910181 |
| 18 | 977 | 20,218 14 | 420 | 496 | 872527 |
| 1870 | 1319 | 26,825 97 | 53776 | 486 | 900518 |
| 1871 | 1183 | 24,96981 | 47440 | 515 | 1215243 |

Table shewing the extent of Mail Service, Postal Reveuue, \&e, in Newfoundland, from 1868 to 1870 , inclusive:-

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ళ్x } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ} \\ \stackrel{y}{c} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $0$ | six |  | 気 | (\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 49 | 1,358 | 68,000 | 4, 4,77 | 14,793 | 4,971 |
| 1870 | 19 | 43 | 2,000 | 70,000 | 7,100 | 14,808 | 5,040 |

Note.-Exclusive of the routes given in the above table, three steamers are now employed one to run north for eight months, another, all the year round to ply once a fortnight each way, north and west; and the third for Labrador and special services. Length of northern route, 220 miles, and western route, 330 : total, 550 miles. There are also six sailing packets for the conyeyance of mails to and from different points.

## PRINCE EDW $A R D$ ISLAND.

John A. McDonald, Postmaster General; W. W. McLeod, Asst.

Clerks-D. A. Mc Donald, John A. Lawson, Owen P. Wainor, Theoph. Moore and John Bradley.

## POSTAGE RATES.

On letters circulating within the Isfand if prepaid 3 cents, if unpaid 6 cents. To the Dominion of Canada 4 cents; United States b cents; United Kingdom via Halifax, 6 cents; via United States, 8 cents; Unpaid or partially prepaid for the United Kingdom will be charged 3 pence sterling in addition to the postage on delivery.
To Bermuda or Newfoundland, 6 cents. Must be prepaid.
Australia, New Zealand, \&c., 16 cents.
Newspapers--For the Dominion, United States, Newfoundland and Great Britain, free. West Indies, 2 cents. must be prepaid.

Australia, \&c., 4 cts.
Books and Parcels-For the United Kingdom, not exceeding 10 oz ., 2 cents; $2 \mathrm{ozs}, 4$ cents; $4 \mathrm{ozs}, 6$ cents; 8 ozs., 12 cents; 1 lb ., 24 cents and 12 cents f(r each additional half pound or fraction thereof. Books for the Island or Dominion, 1 cent per oz.

Circulars-Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 cent each.
Parcels-For the Dominion, Newfoundland and the Island, 24 cents per lb.
The mails from the Island are dispatched three times in each week to the Dominion and the United States. Those for Nova scotia being sent by steamers to Pictou, and for New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, and the United States to Shediac. During the winter the mails and passengers from and to the Island cross the straits of Northumberland to and from Cape Traverse in the Island to Cape Tormentine, N. B., (a distance of about 9 miles) by ice boats. Couriers are under contract to perform this service three times a week.
To the United Kigndom and West Indies every alternate week throughout the year.

For Newfoundland every alternate week by Pictou in, summer and Halifax in winter.

## MONEY ORDERS.

May be obtained at the Post Office, Charlottetown, the only Money Order office in the Island on the Domidion up to $\$ 100$, in a single order, at the following rates:

| On Orciers up to \$10. |  |  |  | 15 cents. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 10 | u | 20. |  |  |
|  | 20 | ${ }^{6}$ | 40. |  | ، |
| " | 40 | " |  |  | " |
| " | 60 | * |  |  | ، |
| " | 80 | * | 100. | 150 |  |

On Great Britain and Newfoundland up to $£ 10$ stg, for which commission will be charged as follows :-

|  Over $\pm 1$ and up to $£ 2 ., \ldots, \ldots . . .1-3$ 6. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | £2 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\pm 5$. | 2-6 | 16 |
| * | $\pm 5$ | ${ }^{6}$ | $\pm 7$. | 3-9 | 46 |
| 6 | £7 | " | $\pm 10$ |  | 4 |

Abtract of Money Order Business.

| Year. | Amount of Orders issued. | Amount of Orders Paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1867. | $\begin{array}{ccc} \pm & \text { s. } \\ 4,304 & \text { d. }\end{array}$ |  |
| 1868. | 4,006 92 | 1,282 137 |
| 1869. | 4,151 1111 | 1,153 149 |
| 1870. | 3,941 10 | 1,091 155 |
| 1871. | 3,909 98 | 2,616 06 |


| The above sums are in the old currency, tie. 50 per cent on the sterling :- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | No. of Post and WCy Ufices. | No. Miles Mail Route. | No. M.les of Annual Muil Travel. |
| 1867...... | 119 | 477 | 94,846 |
| 1868...... | 119 | 493 | 95,463 |
| 1ヶ69...... | 121 | 511 | 97,057 |
| 1870...... | 133 | 531 | 98,172 |
| 1871...... | 154 | 566 | 133,575 |


| Postril Revenue. | Espediture. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of Letters } \\ & \text { by Post } \\ & \text { per annum. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Currency. | Currency. |  |
|  | $\boldsymbol{E}_{\boldsymbol{E}} \mathrm{s}$ d. |  |
| 2,1438811 | 6,576 23 | 475,061 |
| $1,963 \quad 4 \quad 2$ | 6,134 12 1 | 487,000 |
| 2,312 50 | $6.129 \quad 111$ | 503,000 |
| 2,35) 000 | 6,261 $14 \quad 4$ | 511,000 |
| 2,480 00 | 7,083 93 | 500,000 |

The figures under "Expenditure" includes the subsidies paid the steamer of the $P$. E. Island Steam Navigation Co., amounting to about one half the whole sum.

## forcigu ermsuls.

The following is a list of Foreign Consuis and Consular Agents in the Dominion:-

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.-Cons. St. John, N. B., J- Robertson.

AUSTRIA.-Cons., Halifox, N. S., Wm.
Cunard; Montreal. E. Schultze.
Belgrom.-Cons. Hal fax, N. S., C. E. Ronne. Montreal, Jesse Joseph, Iice Cons., Quebec, Abraham Joseph.
Brazil.-Cons. Agt., Halifax, N. S., M. Tobin.

Chill.-Con., Montreal, G.B.Day, ; Quebec, John Laird.
DENMARK. - Cons, Halfax, R. Tobin. Cons., Montreal, J. F'. Wulfi' Vice-Cons., Quebec, George T. Pemberton; Sagu $\epsilon$ nay, Lavid E. Price.

France.-Cans. Genl., Quebec. F. Gautier. Cons. Agt., Montreal. Dr. P. E. Picault; Toronto, W. J. Macllonell; st. John. N. B., George Carville ; Charlotietown, P. W. I., Dr. Hobkicck. Vice-Cons., sydney, N. S, M. Bourinot; Halifax, W. Cunard. St. John's, Newfountlnnd, Mons. Toussaint.
German Emplre.- Cons., Toronto, J. A. Simmers. Actg. Cons., Quebec, C. Pitl; Montreal, Dr. F. Fischer.
Italy.-Cons., Montreal, A. M. F. Gianelli. Cons. Agt., Gaspe', O. LeBoutillier.
Montevideo.-Cons., Quebec, Charles P. Champioa.
Netherdands.-Cons. Gent., B. Homer Dixon, K. N.L., Toronio. Vice-Cons., Quebee, Baron Falkenbery.
Peru.-Cons.. Montreal, G. B. Day; Quebac, John Laird.

Portugal.-Cons., Quebec, C. H. E. Tilstone; Vice-Cons., Montreal, C.S. Watson; Gaspe', P. Vibert, jr. Cons, New Brwnswick, Ed. Alison; Nova Seotta, Thos. Abbott.

SPAIN. - Cons. Genl., Quebec, Senor Don Joaq, M. de Satriestequi; Vice-Cons., Quebec, Jose Fronsky ; Monireal, Dr. J.'L. LeVrohon; Gaspe', Antoine Painchand. Actg Vice-Cons., Halifax, A. W. Scott; ViceCons., Sydney, C. B., W. Purves; Cons. Agts., Yarmouth, George S. Brown; Lunenburg, D. Uwen, sr. ; Liverpool, J. M. Viets;

Annapolis, D. Owen, jr.: Lttle Grace Bay, C. H. Rigby; Pietou. H. Primrose. ViceCons., $\overline{\mathbf{t}}$. John, $\boldsymbol{N} . \boldsymbol{B}$, Henry Jack; Cons. Agts., At. Andrew's, N. Y. Greathead; St. ttephen's, D. Brown; St. George, S. Johnson; Caraquette and Shippegan. J. R. Dovan. Vice-Cons., Charlotieicwn, P. E. I., J. S. Carvell. St. John's, Neufoundland Don Jose Modesto Blanco; Hartuur Grace, T. H. Ridley; Cons. Agts. Trinity, A. H. Cole; Greenspond, J. L. Noonan; Toulinguet, Blan Duder; Fogo, Hay Findlater; Rose Blanche $\mathbf{P}$. Sorsoliel ; La Pot'e, -... Burin, F. Berteau; Harbour Briton, r. Hubert; Gaulois, W. Crallop. Vice-Cons., St. Pisrre de Miquelon, J. F Mazier,

SWEDEN \& NORWAY.-Cons., Quebec, Baron Falkenberg. Vice-Cons, Morit eal, Wulf \& C.. ; Escoumains, Johı E. Barry; Soguenay, David Price Hoble; Truis Pistoles, Nazaire Tetu; R:mouski and Mutane, Geo. Sylvain; Gaspe', J.J. Lowndes; Dalhousie N.B., feo. Haddon; Miram.chi, Richard Hutchison; Richibueto, Robt. Hutchison; Babouche, J. Bowser; Shediac, Richard Scovill; St. John, John Cudlip; Buthurst, John Ferguson, jr.; Ha ifax, N.S., Jas. B Ox!ey; Pugwash, H. G. I'ineo, jr. ; Yarmouth, J. M. Moody; Sydney, C. B.', Wm. H. Archibald, jr.; St. Johns, Dewfoundland, Robert H, Prowse.
UNITED States of America. - Cons Genl., Montreal, W. A. Dart. Dep. Coris. Genl., Montreal, J. R. Reynolds. Ccns., Clifton R. S. Chilton; Fort Ert', A. C. Phi lipe; Goderich, Almon A. Thompson; Ham illon, F. N. Blake; Kingsion, S. B. Hance; Prescott, C. S. Sims; Port Sarnia, Samuel D. Pace; Toronto, Albert D. Shaw; Windsor, G. W. Swift; Coaticook, Edwin Vaughn, Quebec, F. G. L. Struve; Halifax, N. S., M. M. Jackson ; Pictou, N.'S., Oscar Malmros; Sl. John's. N.B., Darius B. Warner; St. John, Newfoundland, T. N. Malloy; Charlottetown, P.E. I., D. M. Murne; St. Johry Q., W.Harman.

U/UGOAY.-Cons., Montreal F. W. Henshaw ; St. John's, $\boldsymbol{N} \cdot \mathbf{B} . \boldsymbol{B}$ J. Robertson ; Cons. Agts, Quebec, Chas. P. Champion; Three Rivers, James McDougall.

## ONTARIO.

Th s latest published report uno thia subject is inat for the year ending 31st Decem-1

|  | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population of Ontario |  |  | About | 1600000 |
| Population between tne ages of five and sixtben years | 447726 | 464315 | 470400 | 483986 |
| Colleges in operation.......................... | 16 | 18 | 14 | 16 |
| Colnty Grammar Schools | 102 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Academies and Private Schools reported. | 312 | 282 | 279 | 284 |
| Norm il and Model Schnols for Ontario.... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total Common Sohools in operation as reported | 4281 | 4318 | 4399 | 4403 |
| Total Roman Catholic Separate chools. | 101 | 162 | 165 | 168 |
| Free Schools reported in operation (included in total Com. Schmols. | 3838 | 3988 | 4131 | 4244 |
| Grand Cotal Educational Establishments in Ontario | 4355 | 4882 | 4923 | 4870 |
| Total Students attending Colleges and Universitiez | 1980 | 1930 | 1930 | 1930 |
| Fotal Punils attending County Grammur Sch'ools $\qquad$ | 5696 | 5649 | 6098 | 7351 |
| Total Papils altending Acadomies and Private Schmols. | 6743 | 6835 | 6.122 | 6062 |
| Total stutents and Pupils attending No". mal and Model Schnols for Ontario...... | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Ontario. | 382719 | 399305 | 411746 | 4218:6 |
| Total Pupils attending the Roman Catho lic Separate Schools. | 18924 | 25894 | 23084 | 23052 |
| Grany Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Acaremies, Graminar, Private, Normal, Model and Common Schouls | 416812 | 431933 | 446160 | 459161 |
| Tot'il am ount paid for the salaries of Comm on and Separate School Teachers in Ontario. | \$1098516 | \$1146543 | \$1173166 | \$1222081 |
| Total umount paid for the erection or repairs of Common and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Aop uratus, Bonk-, Fuel, Stationery. \&c. | \$379072 | \$111391 | \$49730 | \$189380 |
| Grand Total paid for Common and Separate School Teachers' Saiailes, the erection and repairs of Shool Houses, and for Libraries and A: paratus. | \$1473188 | \$1588434 | \$1624895 | \$17i2301 |
| Total amount paid for Grammar School Martors's Salaries. | \$94820 | \$95818 | \$37009 | \$105153 |
| Total amount paid f r the erection or repairs ot Grammar Schonl Honsea......... | \$19190 | \$10297 | \$7378 | \$20390 |
| Amount re eived by other Educational Institintions, \&c. | \$332325 | \$332650 | \$3305'10 | \$330107 |
| Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario | \$1920029 | \$2027199 |  | $\$ 2173711$ |
| Total Com. School Teachers in Ontario... | \$ 4890 | 4898 | 5054 | 5165 <br> 2753 |
| Total Male do do | 2344 | 277 | 2775 | 2783 |
| Total Female do do .... | 2041 | 2219 | 2279 | 2412 |
| Average number of months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays......... | 1111 | 111 | 114 | 11 |

The returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case.
Increase in School population in 4
yrs......................
Do in Cormon Schools......
Do in R. . Separate do......
Do in Free do (included in

Common Schools)

Increase in Educational Establishments...... ..................... Do in Pupils attending Common Schools................ Do in Pupils attending R O. Separate Schools. 178
cap. 33 made all Common Schools free, to be supported by Provinclal grants and local taxes, and has made the education of children compulsory on parents and guardians. SSee Year Book for 1872, p. 133.) The large ohange, even under the old law frcm ftesupported to free schools indicated by the above figures is noteworthy.
Besides the Universities, Colleges, Collegiate Institutes, High Schoole, and Public or (Common) Schools, arrangements are being made to establish in Toron to a School or Technology, and a Provincial Model Furm with a school or College of Agriculture.

## QUEBEC.

In this Province we have ro later publishod report than that for 1869-70. The progress made since the last article in une Year gook is shown as follows:-

|  | 1867 | 1863 | 1869 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Common Schools and olher Educational Institutions | 3712 | 3913 |  |
| Papils........... | 206, 330 | 212,838 | 211,498 |
| Oontributions for | \$728,494 | \$792,819 | \$291,557 |

To this has to be added the Provincial Grant amounting to over $\$ 180,000$ and making the total expenditure in 1869 upon schools etc. under gavernment inspection or management,over $\$ 1,075,000$. There were 284 students in the then normal schools against 217 in 1868 and 219 in 1867. Altogether these have issued 83 diplomas to teachers of academies, 539 to teachers of model schools, and 731 to teachers of common or elementary chools-in all 1346 in 12 years. In the Universities and several colleges as well as the normal schools, lectures on agriculture are given, and two schools of agriculture have been in operation. Some of thr colleges, notably that of Masson at Terrebonne, have devoted a large part of their resources to complete courses of instruction in commercial pursuits; and academies for the purpose have been founded by the CommisSoneis in Montreal and Quebec. Schools of Design \&c. are in operation in those cities, and a Model Farm with school of agriculhure is in eourse of preparation and organization. A technological school is attached to McGll University and others aro in contemplation.

Altogether the progress in both the larger Provinces, seems to be rather in improving The schools and extending their usefulness, than in gathering in a greater proportion of pupils to the population. The limis attainWble under the voluntary system seems to have been well-nigh reached; and the results sory system have not yet been ascertained

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Rrunswick a new School Act was pissed in 1171 (see Year Bookfor $1872 p p 155$ \& 6 .) by it the School Trustees of each district are bound to provide school accommodation for fall persons therein, between the ages of 5 hand 20 , free of charge. Arrangements can only be made with existing scaools upon condition that they make them free, and
bring them under the authority of the Act and regulations. In addition to the Provincial grant, a tax is levied in each county equal to 30 cents per head, and a local tax sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the law-including a poll tax of $\$ 1$ per head-is raised by the localities. Serious objection has been raised to this law by the Roman Catholic population, who desire to use their own taxes for schools under their own management, and not subject to the government inspection, examination of teachers, regulations respecting text books \&c. A question has been raised indeed as to this Act, of some political importance. The Imperial B. N. A. Act of 1867, provided that "nothing in any such (Provincial) law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union." and that "where in any Province a system of separate or lissentient schools extsts by law at the Union, or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province an appeal shaH lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education." In New Brunswick schools under R. O. ecclesiastical and other contiol had received portions of the Government grants \&c. for educational purposes; but they, had never been recogpized in any legisiation as having a separate and distinct legal status. Upon appeal the Governor Genemal in Council (upon the reporty of the Minister of Justice) dectded that they were not, for that reason, within the purview of the constitutional guarantees above stated, and the case has since been carried to the Privy Councll in Britain, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Commons of Canada.
The regulations since adopted have, pprhaps, made the feeling of the minority stronger on the subject. One of these (No. 20) proviles that "gymbols or emblems, dis"tinctive of any national or other rociety, "political party or religious organization, "shall not be exhibited or employed in the "school room, either in its general arrange"ments or exercises, or on the person of any "teacher or pupil;" and No. 21 provides that "It shall be the privilege of every teacher "to open and close the dally exercises of "the school by reading a portion of Sertp"ture (out of the Common or Douay yer"sion, as he may prefer,) and by offering "the Lord's prayer. Any other prayer " may be used by permission ( $f$ the Board of "Trustees. But no teacher may compel auy "pupll to be present at these exercises "aguinst the wish of his parent or guardian, "expressed in writing to the Board of Trus"tees."
But, as in Ontario, the effects of the new law are not yet seen in the statistics before us,-the last report published being that for 1871:
The Rev. Mr. Rand formerly of Nova Scotia, has succeeded Mr. Bennet as Provincial Superintendent.
Parish Schools in operation in 1870; winter term, 825 ; summer term, 838-Do. 1871 do. do. 872 ; do. do. 898.
Pupils Registered 1870; winter term, 30,493; summer do. $33,627-1871$; winter term 32,025 ; summer do. 33,297 .

Proportion of population in school 1871; winter 1 in 8-92; summer 1 in 8-59.
The average attendance was, in winter

17，731，or an increase of 1,046 on the previous year，an tiu summer 17，755，an increase of 145．The total num＇jer of taachers em－ ployed was 44 males and $507 \mathrm{f} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ules；in Winter，an increase over 147 ）of 53 （although a decre sse of 12 was show in the male teachers），and in summer 335 m ule and 567 female，an increase of 5 altiogather，but a decrease of 33 in the m ule teachers．Tie sums expended on teachers＇salarios $w$ zre $\$ 90,933$ derived from the Provincial Gov－ ernment，bsing an increase of $\$ 3,513$ ；and \＄118， 545 from local sourc ss，a in increase of \＄9，9 95 ，or a grand total of $\$ 279,473$ ；and in－ crease of $\$ 7,008$ ．Total expended by Prov－ incial Government－\＄173，972．Tuere were， besides， 12 county gram nar schoo＇s，with 672 registe－ed pupils in winter and 631 in summer，and an average attendance of 412，
a little over one－fifth of the puplls being， however，under 10 years of age．On these was expented by the Province $\$ 6,224$ ，and from local so＇rces $\$ 4,815$－total，$\$ 11,129$ ．In October，1870，there were 24 teachers en－ rolled in the training sehool；in January， 1871， 35 ；in A pril， 42 ；and in October， 48 ．Io 1871， 24 first class， 61 second，and 62 third class diplomas were granted．Of these 121 were to female and only 29 to male teach－ ers．
We are unfortunately not in possession of the statistics of progress made in Nova Scotia or the newer Provinces．It wili be sean by reference to the synopsis of legis－ lation elsewhere that Manitoba has made provision for a system of schools，and the Dominion has made an ample grant of land to provide for their sustenance．

## 年ublic grounts of the 思manion．

The Public Accoints as laid before Parlia－ ment do not bear later date than the end of the fiscal year June 31ta，1371，that is the same date as the statements published ia the Year Book of last year．Monthlv state－ ments are，however，published in the Cun－ ada $G$ zette，and from these we compile the table which we subjo：n of the Ruvenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30th， 1872 ：－

|  |  |  | 嚚 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 窝 |  |  | N |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 名 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | ※ |  | 号 |
|  |  |  <br>  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & N \\ & N \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 氺 |
|  | 边 |  | 哭 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 령 } \\ & \text { H } \\ & \text { 응 } \\ & \text { 朂 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 돋 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | － |
| 会 |  |  | ＋ |

The expenditure of the Dominion，com－ piled from the same source，showing the payments oy months is as follows：
Expenditure for Fiscal Year，Ending JUNE 3）th， 1872.
M．nths
Jaly
det 2，694，867
Augusit 1，835，852
September ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，1，107，142
October．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，994， 1,387


January ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，511，637
February ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 771,842


June
1，835，137
Total Expenditure．
\＄18，964，664
The compilation which we have been able to make of the Revenue，sufficlently shows the details up to June，1872．But we have no later details of the heads of Expenditure than those furnished by the Public Accounts to June，1871，as follow：

## Consolidated Fund．

Interest on Public Debt．．．．．．．
$\underset{5,165,304}{\mathbf{c t a}}$
Charges of Management
， 396,3042
Sinking Fuods．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Premium，Discount and Ex－ change 421,66624

Civil Government
Administration of Justice．．．．．
Police
30，618 02 $6423 \div 50$ 31t，410 98 39，547 35
Penitentiaries and Prison In－ spectors $\qquad$ Legislation $\qquad$ 219，212 23 356，205 84
Geological Survey and Obser－ vatories $\qquad$ Arts，Agriculture and Statistics． Census．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Emigration and Quarantine．．．．
Marine Hospitals and Mariners Fund． $\qquad$ Pensions．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Militia and Defence．．．．．．．．．．．．． Public Works． Ocean and River Steam Servica Lighthouses and Coast Service．

| 97，827 51 | dreder |
| :---: | :---: |
| Culling Timber．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 62,13022 | by the final revision before they get into the |
| Railway and Steamboat In－ | the volume of Puolic Accounts of next year． |
| specilon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．8，8，321 00 | But they must be accepted as suos santially |
| Subsidies to Provinces．．．．．．．．2， 624,94023 | correct；and they show the fact of a largf |
| Miscellaneous．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ 165，716 6 | surplus in the financial operations of ti：． |
| Charges on Revenue Customs． 50 ， 44149 | year；which may be accepted as one vers |
| Do Excise ．．．．．．．．．129，563 56 | important test of the undoubted prosperi＊． |
| Do Post Office．．．．．815，470 59 | of the $\mathbf{1}$ ominion． |
| Do Public Works．$\quad 831,071.74$ | We subjoin a comparison of the items |
| Do Minor Revenues 35,43678 |  |
| Superannuation $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . . .$. ． 12,88049 | 1869－70 1870－71 1871－7\％ |
| North West Territories．．．．．．．．．．14，243 97 | Customs．．．．$\$ 9,384,212 \$ 11,820,838$ \＄12，287，821 |
|  |  |
| tal Consolldated Fund．．．15， $223,081.72$ | Post Office．．．573，565 6167,686 6，652，374 |
|  | Public Works 1，006，844 $\quad 1,161,691 \quad 1,110,981$ |
| REDEM | Bill stamps．． $134,047 \quad 180,793 \quad 189,616$ |
| demrtion of Public Debt．．．．614，803 41 |  |
| Savings Banks．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．335，031 58 | Totals ．．．．．15，512，2\％5 19，054，211 $20,300,133$ |
|  | An examination of these figures，shows |
|  | the gratifying tact of progressive increase under every head，with one very trifling |
| ， | exception． |
| 056，905 $8 \pm$ | In refersing to the statements showing |
| North West Territory．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {，773，871 }} 75$ | the financial position of the Dominion，Mr． |
| Pablic Works ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．2，566，376 44 | Langton，the Auditor，states in a letter to |
| Province of Canada Debt Ace＇t 4，607 39 | Sir F．Hincks，from the Board of Audit： |
| Do Ontario Do ．．1，153，598 65 | these statements and the |
| Do Quebec Do ．． 740,00000 | tion to these statements，and the it of the whole period shows that since |
| We gather from these tables the following | ＂July 1867，there has been an expenditure |
|  | ＂on Capital Accounts，out of income，of |
| Gross Revenue for 1872．．．．．．．．\＄20．300，133 | ＂ $86,101,027.58$ ，and that，although $\$ 3,640,248.19$ |
| Gross Expenditure．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $13,964,664$ |  |
|  | ＂1970－71，the net debt for the first time in |
| Surplus．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1，335，469 <br> The figures of the above statement are | ＂the history of the country decreased by |
|  | 1 |
| of the tables which are compiled frum the | the debt of the Dominio |
| Comparative Statement of the Debt of the Dominion，from list July， 1867 to July 1st，1871，according to the rate of interest it bears． |  |


| Liabilities． | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Without Interest | $\underset{5,540,631}{\$} 46$ | $\text { \$, } \$ 35,516 \text { cts. }$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ \\ 16,12 b, 758 \\ 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { \$ } & \text { cts. } \\ 15,992,256 & 24 \end{array}$ | $\underset{15,309,44881}{\$} \mathrm{cts}_{81}$ |
| At varying rates． | 1，475，965 20 | 1，372，873 87 | 49，080 91 | 215，570 75 |  |
| At 4 p．c．Interest | 1，326，020 36 | 1，482，309 41 | 8，462，349 19 | 10，988 45577 | 10，784，737 01 |
| ＂ 5 do do | 34，105，464 06 | 38，842，60土 18 | 41，450，757 78 | 41，715，746 57 | 42，421，848 16 |
| ＂ 6 <br>  | 42，724，770 63 | 44， 168,16266 | 46，274，051 76 | 47，081，6＇27 43 | 46，976，648 78 |
| Total Debt． | 98，046，051 | 96，896，666 20 | 112，361，998 39 | 115，993 70676 | 15，492，682 76 |
| Total Interest | 4，851，710 70 | 4，974，273 93 | 5，188，641 90 | 5，355，614 96 | 5，371，082 30 |
| Average Interest． | 521 | 513 | 462 | 461 | 465 |
| Aithout Inter |  |  |  |  |  |
| At varying rates |  |  |  |  | 4，366，317 84 |
| At varying rates | 3，174，660 16 | ¢，162，825 | 1，460，016 25 | 353，960 99 | 677，754 14 |
| ＂ $3_{3}^{1}$ do do |  |  |  | $4,883,08949$ | 5，055，48289 |
| ＂ 4 do |  |  | 2，768，234 70 | 2，076，176 03 | 1，384，117 36 |
| ＂ 5 do | 12，244，725 90 | 13，334，215 96 | 14，019，390 12 | 14，358，230 70 | 15，362，739 09 |
| ＂ 6 do | 431，3ॐ3 46 | 432，633 46 | 442，853 46 | 437，313 46 | 989，743 79 |
| Total Assets． | 17，317，410 36 | 21，139，531 46 | 36，502，679 19 | 37，783，964 31 | 37，796，165 11 |
| Total Inte est．． | 753，187 48 | 806，968 26 | 929，268 20 | 1，001，452 06 | 1，088，269 50 |
| Average Interest． | 435 | 377 | 253 | 285 | 288 |
| Total Debt． | 93，046，051 73 | 96 896，666 20 | 112，561，948 39 | 115，993，706 76 | 115，492，682 76 |
| Total Assets． | 17，317，410 36 | 21，139，531 46 | 36，502，679 19 | 37，783，964 31 | 37，786，165 11 |
| Net Debt | 75，728，641 37 | 75，757，134 74 | 75，859，319 20 | 78，200，742 45 | 77，706，517 65 |
| Total Int．on De | 4，851，710 70 | 4，974，279 98 | 5，188 64190 | 5，355，614 96 | 8230 |
| Total Int．on Assets． | 753，187 48 | 806，968 26 | 929，2ヶ8 20 | 1，001，452 06 | 1，068，269 50 |
| Net Interest． Average rate． | $4,098,523 ~$ 54 41 | $4,167,311 \begin{array}{rr} 5 & 67 \\ 5 & 50 \end{array}$ | $4,259.37370$ $5 \quad 83$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,354,16290 \\ 5,56 \end{array}$ | $4,302,81280$ |

The following three official Statements of the Capital Expenditure place the matter in a very clear light:-
I.-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

II.

| Consolidated Fund Balance, July, 1867.............................................. Less Public Works Expenditure in 1868, charged to Province..... | $\begin{array}{rr} \Phi & \mathrm{cts} . \\ 6,556,803 & 04 \\ 52,68181 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated Fund Balance, Julv, 1871. | $\begin{array}{r} 6,504,12123 \\ 400,09366 \end{array}$ |
|  | 6,104,027 58 |



## DEBT AND INTEREST PER CAPITA.

The net Debt of the Dominion amounts to $\$ 21.73$ 2-5 par head of the total pepuiation.
The netInterest of the Dominion amounts to only $\$ 1.20 \frac{1}{3}$ per head of the population.

The debt was incurred in the construction of public works which have promoted so greatly the rapid growth of the Dominion.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the features of the Dominion, is the immense increase of its trade since Confederation. This Increase is altogether greater than the most sanguine anticipated, before that event took place. In 1866-67 the totai trade amounted to \$94,791,860; in 1871-72 it reached \$191,070,190; showlng that the voiume of trade had more than doubled within the period.
For the purpose of comparison we repeat the figures showing the total trade for the two last decenniads:-

| Years. | Total Trade. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1850. | \$29.703,497 |
| 1851. | 34,805,461 |
| 1852. | . . 35,594,100 |
| 1853. | . . 55,782,739 |
| 1854. | . 63,548,515 |
| 1855 | .. 64,274,650 |
| 1856. | . . 75631,104 |
| 1857. | . . 66,437,222 |
| 1858. | . 52,050,461 |
| 1859 | . 58,299,242 |

And another between the years 1880 and 1869, inclusive, shows as follows:

| Years | Total Trade |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1860. | . $8188,955,093$ |
| 1861 | 76,119,843 |
| 1862. | 79,398,067 |
| 186 | 81,453,335 |
| 1864 | 34,586,054 |
| 1864-5. | 80,644,951 |
| 1805-6. | 96,479,738 |
| 1866-7. | 94 791,840 |
| 1867-8. | 119,797,879 |
| 1868-9. | 130,889,9 46 |

These two p ist decenniads show remarkable progress; but the first three years of the present show more remarkabie progress still:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1869-70 } \\
& \text { \$148,387,829 } \\
& \text { 1870-71. } \\
& \text { 170,266,589 } \\
& \text { 1871.72. } \\
& \text { 194,070,190 }
\end{aligned}
$$

The increase alone of these three years is almost as large as the total trade in 1850 .
SUmmary statemgent of the last fiscal year.
The grows value ol Goodsimported inio the Domitr ion of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30 ch June, 1872, was
. $\$ 111,430,527$
The value of Exports for same.... 82, 639,663
Aggregate trade of the Dominion. 194,070,10J
The amount of dutiles collected
was.
$\$ 13,045,692.82$
The aggrega'e of tons oi shipping was, exclusive of British Columbia.

12,516,600.00
Value of goods imported from G. Britain entered for consumption, 1871-2................. do do 1870-1

Increase........... $12,732,582.00$
Value of goods exported to $G$. Britain, 1871-2. do ${ }^{\text {do }}{ }^{\prime}$.... $18700-1$

25,637,996.00
Increase............
61,900,702.00
49,168,170.40
$24,173,24.00$
Value of goods imported rom
Uniter
sumption,
$1871-2 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~$
34,217,967.03 d) do 1870-71 $24,0223,387.00$

Increase............. $5,105,582.00$

## Exported to U. States, 1871-2... 31,896,816.00 do do 1870-1 .. $30,975,642.00$ <br> Increase <br> 921,174.00

The chief items of exports for the last fiscal year 1871-2, exclusive of B. Columbia and Manitoba, were:-

do Forest ............ 23, 685,382

Agrinaltund their proaucts ...... $12,416,618$ Agriculture........................................378,562
Manufactures
Mase,435
It thas appears that the product of the forest is for the largest item of exports of the Dominion; and it will probably be as growing one for many years to come. The following statement shows a detail of the ar ticles exported:

| Ashes, Pot. $\qquad$ Brls | zuantity. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1,482 |  |
| Timber | 6,970 | 68,499 |
| ch | 25,304 | 173,045 |
| , | 23,431 | 229,849 |
| Maple | 618 | 4,429 |
| Oak | 88,732 | 1,280,420 |
| White Pine.......... " | 433,826 | 4,155,974 |
| Red Pine............. " | 45,534 | 387,976 |
| Tamarac............ " | 4,370 | 9,72 |
| Walnut ............. M Ft. | 1,571 | 1,003 |
| Basswood, Butter- |  |  |
| ' nut \& Hiczory..M Mt. | 1,501 | 24,510 |
| Other Staves ......."، ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 788 | 296,290 |
| Battens..............Pcs. | 68,050 |  |
| Knees and Futtocks " | 3,046 | 33 |
| Scantling.......... |  |  |
| Deals.............Ft Hund | 174,483 | 5,113,978 |
| Deal Ends.......... " | 4,388 | 25,193 |
| Planks and Boards.. M Ft. | 882,001 | 8,527,249 |
| Spars...............Pes, | 31,412 | 227,602 |
| Masts | 422 | 13,225 |
| Handspikes. | 614 |  |
| Laths ...............Mille | 146,009 |  |
| Lathwood...........Cords | 1,432 | 9,490 |
| Fire Wood.......... " | 188,698 | 469.781 |
| Shingles............. Mille | 109,389 | 240,730 |
| Shingle Boits.......Cords | 8,474 |  |
| Stave Bolt | 2,5177 | 7,440 |
| Oak Logs . . . . . . . . . M Ft. | 725 | 8,028 |
| Spruce Logs........ | 6,812 | 27,559 |
| Pine Logs | 5,663 | 28,763 |
| Sleepers \& Railway |  |  |
| Oars.......................Pairs | $\begin{array}{r} 936,326 \\ 1,634 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 194,698 \\ 2,451 \end{array}$ |
| Other Woods |  | 496,165 |
| To |  | 1 |

## general featurig of trade.

Mr. Bouchette, the Commissioner of Customa, in the report upon the Trade and Naviwation of the Dominton for the flscal year 1871, in his report to Hon. Mr. Tilley, Minister of Customs, makes the following statements:
"The comparative value of the goods entered for ennsumption, and the duties collecter thereon, and the value of exports during the fiscal years $1869-70$ and 1870-71, are as follows, omitting fractions, viz :-

Entered for
Consumption. Duties.
1869-70......\$71,237,603 \$9,462,940 1870-71...... 86,947,482 11.843,655
Inc. 1870-71. $15.709,879 \quad 2,380,715$

Expports.
$\$ 73,573,490$
74,173,618

600,128
"Looking at the two chief countries with which the great bulk of Canadian trade is carried on-Great Britain and the United States-we find that the value of goods entered for consumption from the former, has increasedsfrom $\$ 38.595,433$, ins $1869-70$, to $\$ 49,168,170$, in 1870-71, or about $27.4^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$, and that the amount entered for Consumption, from the latter (the United States) during the same periods respectively, was $\$ 24,728$,166 ( $1869-70$ ), and $\$ 29,022,387$ (1870-71), or an increase of $17.3^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$. The valne of our Exports to Great. Britain, has, however, somewhat decreased, the Returns of 1869-70, showing $\$ 24,950,925$, and of $1870.71, \$ 24,173,224$. Our Exports to the Unitel States have also decreased, the value stated in the Returns for 1869-70," being $\$ 32,984,652$, and fir $1870-71$, $\$ 30,975,642$, letuving still an increase of Exports to the United States over Imports from that country of nearly $\$ 2,000,000$.
"With the British West Indies the aggregate amount of the trade in Imperts and Exports last year, has increased on the antecedent year by $\$ 518$ 671, but this increase is entirely in ourown Exporis to those islands, and British Griana. The import trade with the Spanish West Indies, which in 1869-70 amounted to \$2,423, 421, suffered a reduction $\ln 1870-71$ to $\$ 2,018,930$, The Exxports to Cuba, however, show an increase trom \$1,280,268 to \$1,498,85.."

## SHIPPLNG RETURNG.

The Shipping Returns exhibit a considerable increase in the tonnage, both British and foreign, engaged in the carrying trade with countries outside of the Dominion, both by,sea and upon our inland waters, the total tonnage so employed being for the last two years as follows:-

Inwards. Outwards.

| $1869-70 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .796,125$ | $5,619,745$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6,576,771$ | $6,519,257$ |

## MANITOBA.

"The Province of Manitoba figures for the first time in the annual tables of Trade and Navigation of the Dominion, lald befole Parliament. The period covered by the returns however, covers the last half only of the fiscal year 1870-71. The tariff under which the Customs duties are at present oollected, is that which existed at the time of the organization of that section of the country into a Province, and the rates of which are much below those imposed by the general Tariff of the Dominion. The value of goods imported into and eutered for Consumption during the six months referred to, $i$. $e$, from 1st January to 30 th June, L871, is $\$^{2} 286,337$, and the amount of duties collected, $\$ 15,723$. The value of soods exported from the Province of Manitoba ior the quarter ending 30 June, 1871 , $1 \mathrm{ss} \$ 30,520-$ the great bulk of which consists of furs dressed and udressed.

## COMPARISON OF EXPORTA.

The values of the principal articles, the growth produce and manufactures of the

Dominion exports during the last three years; shows general increase:-

1869-70. 1870-71. 1871-72.
Produce of the
Mine . . ....... $\$ 2,487,038 \$ 3,221,461 \$ 3,936,608$
Produce of the
Fisheries. .... 3,608,549 8,994,275 4,349,508
Produce of the
Forest . . . . . . 20, 910,434 22,352,211 23,685,382
Animals and
their products $12,138,161$ 12,582,925 12,416,613 Agricultural
products . . . . $13,676,619$ 9,853, $14613,378,562$ Manufactures.. 2,133,659 2,201,331 2,384,435

## VESSELS BUILTI IN DOMINION.

The number and tonnage of vessels built In the Dominion during the fiscal year under consideration, are as follows:


This Statement, says Mr. Bouchette, shows that, not only the largest number of vessels and largest aggregate tonnage of shlpping are built in the Maritime Provinces, but that the average tonnage of such vessels is as 306 to 258 compared with the Province of Quebec; and 3.6 to $141 \frac{1}{3}$ compared with Ontario-a difference, however, readily explained as regards the latter comparison from the inland position of Ontario.

## DUTIES.

" Comparing, by Provinces, the Customs' duties colleeted during the late fiscal year, with their respective collections the year preceding, we 'find that the per centage of increase in each Province, has been in-

Ontario
. . . 37.98 per cent.

"The proportion of the whole amsunt of duties collected in the Dommion, during bhe fiscal year ending 30 Lh Junt, 1871, which each of the fotr Provinces named contributed to the Custims', Revenue, stands as follows, viz :-

"The gross amount of the Customs' duties collected in Canada, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1871, compared with collections of the twelve months ending 30th June, 1870 , shows an increase of upwards of $25 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the former, over the latter perlod."

It should be remarked that a very large portion of the duties collected in the Province of Quebec (principally ut the port of Montreal) is upon goods consumed in all parts of the Dominion.

The following are statistics of the Montreal Telegraph Company :

| Defscription of Propmrty. | In Dom'n of Canada. | In United States. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poles, miles of. | 9,080 | 1,220 | 10,300 |
| Wire, Do | 16,244 | 1,756 | 18,000 |
| Cables, Do ................................ | ${ }_{829}{ }^{1}$ | $150^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 111 |
| Offices, number of, including Branch Ofice Setts of instruments, | 829 | 150 | 979 |
| Setts of instruments, number of.. | 974 | 203 | 1,177 |

buStiness done during the fear 1871.

| Number of Messages, | Dominion.. | 1,141,547 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " " | United States................. | 118,106 |
| Tota |  | 1,259,653 |

Number of cable messages sent to and from the Dominion, 8,624 . The cable lariff was raised in 1871 from $\$ 7.50$ to $\$ 15$ and $\$ 10$-this accounts for the number of cable messages being less than last year, 1870.

Number of words of report supplied to press, about 8,000,000; capita1, $\$ 1,250,000$. Last dividend, 10 per cent. per annum.
To give an idea of the prodigious number of words sent to the newspaper press by this Company in one year, we may state that an
close type (breviar), contains about 150 words; consequently $8,000,000$ words would be 5,333 columns. Each of these columns would give 5 pages of an ordinary octavo book. The whole would, therefore, make 53 octavo volumes of 500 pages each-a greater amount of reading matter, we ventire to assert, than the greater part of the world has any conception of.
The subjoined is a list of the officers and offices of the Company.

The Company was incorporated in 1847. The Head Office is at Montreal. Sir Hugh Allan is President, and Mr. James Dakers, Secretary.
Capital, $\$ 1,250,000$. Miles of Line, 18,000. Number of Offices, including Branch Offices, 950, Tarift between places in CANADA, not more than 12 miles apart, 15 cents for 10 words. and one cent for each additional word.
Tariff to all other Plades on this List 25 Cents, and One Cent for hach admitional Word
This Company Connects with all parts of the United States, Maritime Provinces, and with Cables to Europe, Cuba, \&c.

## LIST OF ORFICES, 20th November, 1878.

Officins marked thus * are Summer Offices.

Abercorn, 4 Abercorn Station, Q Acton, Q Acton, G1 $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{O}$
Acton, O
Adarms, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Adams'Centre, N Y
Adamsville, $Q$
Agincourt, $O$
Allsa Craig, 0
Ainleyville, 0
Alexandria,
Alexandria Bay, N Y
Allanburg, 0
Allandale, 0
Almonte, 0
Alton, 0
Altona, N Y
Alliston, O
Amberley, 0
Anherstburg, 0
Ancaster, O Angus, 0
Antwerp, N Y
Appin, O'
Appleton, O
Arkona, $O$
Arnprior, O
Arthabaska, Q

Arthabaskaville, Q Arthur, 0
Assametquagan, Q
Aston, Q
Aultsville, 0
Aultsville Station, 0
Aurora, O
Aurorastation, 9
Ausable Forks, N Y
Ayers Flats, $Q$
Aylmer, 0
Aylmer, $Q$
Ayr, 0
Arnott, O
Baden, 0
Baker, $\mathbf{N}^{\text {Y }}$
Ballantynes, 0
Baltimore, 0
Bangor, N Y
Barachois, $Q^{2}$
Bark Lake, O
Barnston, $Q$
Barrie, 0
Bath, 0
Bathurst, N B
Batiscan, Q
Battersea, 0
Bayfield, $O$.
Beachburg, 0

Beachville, 0
Beamsville, 0
Beauharnois, Q
Beaverton, 0
Becancours, $(2$
Bellamy, O'
Belle Ewart, O
Belle River, 0
Belleville, 0
Belleville, GTR, 0
Belleville, N Y
Bell's Coraers, O
Belœil, Q
Benson Landing, Vt
Berkshire, Vt
Berlin, 0
Berlin'GTR, 0
Berlin Falls, ${ }^{\text {NH}}$
Berthier, Q
Bertie, 0
Bethany, 0
Bethel, Me
Bic, Q
Black Brook, N Y
Black Cape, $\mathbf{Q}$
Blacklands, N B
Black River, Q
Blairton, O
Blenheim, 0

Bloomingdale, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Bluevale, 0
Blyth, O
Hobcaygeon, O
Bolton, 0
Bombay 4 Co n'rs, NY
Bonaventure, Q
Bondhead, O
*Bord a Plouffe, Q
Bothwell. 0
Bowmanville, 0
Bowmanville GIR.
Bracebridge, 0
Bradford, 0
Bradford Station, 0
Braeside, 0
Bramley, 0
Brampton, O
Brampton GTR,O
Brantford, 0
Brantford, GTR $O$
Brasher Falls, N Y
Breslau, 0
Brewer's Mills, O
Bridgeport, 0
Bridgewater, 0
Rrigham, Q
Bright, 0
Brighton, $\mathrm{O}_{3}$

Brighton, GTR, 0 Bristol, Q
Britannia Mills, Q
Brock ville, 0
Brockville GTR, 0
Brome Corner, Q
Brompton Falle, Q
Brooklin, O
Brownville, N Y
Brucefield, o
Brudenel, ${ }^{\circ}$
Brush's Mills, N Y
Bryant's Pond, Me
Buckingham,
Buctouche, N B
Buffalo, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Burke, $\mathbf{N}$ Y
Boucherville, Q
Burritts Rapids, 0
Bronte, O
*Cacouna, $Q$
Caledonia, 0
Cambray, 0
Camden East, 0
Camlinchle, O
Campbells, 0
Campbellford, 0
Campbellton, N B-
Cantield, 0
Cannington, 0
Canton, N.Y.
Cape Cove, Q
Cape Rosier, Q
${ }^{*}$ Cape Ronge, Q
Cape St. Ignace, $Q$
Cape Vincent, N.Y.
Caraquette, N.B.
Carrilion, 2
*Carillon Whf. Q
Carleton, Q
Carleto 1 Place, 0
Carleton Pl. Station, O
Carlton, O
Carp, 0
Carron Brook, 0
Carthage, N.Y.
Castleton, 0
Caughnawaga, $Q$
Causapscal, Q
Cayuga, 0
Contreville, N.I.
Chambly, 4
Champlain, N.Y.
Chateruguay, N.Y.
Chatham N.B.
Chatham, 0
Chatham. Q
Chatsworth, o
Chaudiere Junct'n $\mathbf{Q}$
Chaudiere Station Q
Chaumont. N.Y.
Cheever, N.Y.
Chelsea, Q
Chesterville, 0
Chippawa, U
Church's Falls, 0
Clarendon Centre, Q
Clarksburg, 0
Clarksville, 0
Clayburg, N. Y
Clayton, N.Y
Clifford, 0
Clifton, N.B
Clitton, 0
*Clifton House, O
Clinton, O
Clinton Mills, N. Y
Clintonville, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$
Coaticooke, Q
Cobourg, 0
Cobourg G T,R, $O$
Colborne, 0

Colborne GTR,O
Colchester, o
Colebrook, u
Coldwater, 0
Collingwnod, 0
Collingwood Stn., 0
Collins Bay, 0
Combermere, 0
Como, Q
Compton, Q
Consecon, 0
Cookstown, 0
Copenhagen, N.Y.
Copetown, 0
Cornwall, O
Cornwall, G T R, O
Coruma, 0
Coteau Landing, Q
Coteau, GTR, $\mathbf{Q}$
Cote St. Paul, ${ }^{\text {G }}$
Cowansville, $Q$
Cowansville Stat'n, Q
Craighurst, 0
Craig's Road, Q
Creemore, 0
Crosby mills, O
Cross Hill, 0
Crown Point, N.Y.
Cumberland, 0
Colton, N. Y.'
Urary's Mills, N.Y.
Dalhousie, N.B.
Danemora, N. Y.
Danville, Q
Danville Junction, Me
Davenport, 0
Deer River, N.Y.
De Kalb Junct N.Y.
Deleware, 0
Derby Line, Vt.
Desert, Q
Des Joachims, $Q$
Des Rivières, Q
Detroit, Mich.
Dexter, N.Y.
Dickinson's Land'g,
Do. Land'g Stn. O
Don, O
Doucet's Landing, 0
Douglas, 0
Douglastown, Q
Drayton, O
Dresden, o
Drumbo, O
Drummondville, o
Drummondville, 4
Duffin's ('reek, 0
Duncanville, 0
Dundas, 0
Dundee, Q
Dunham, $Q$
Dunnville, o
Durham, 0
Dechene, $\mathbf{Q}$
East Franklin, Vt
East S'dy Creek, N Y
East Templeton, $Q$
Ecclesvilie, o
Eden, 0
Eden Mills, O
Edwards, N Y
Edwardsburg, O
Edwardsburg, GTR, 0
Eganville, 0
Egmondville, O
Elgin, 0
Elizabethtown, N Y
Ellenburg, N Y
Elmira, 0
Elora, 0
Embro, 0
Enniskillen, 0

Erin, 0
Ernestown, O
Essex, N Y
Etchemin, Q
Evans Mills, N Y
Everton, O
Exeter, 0
Falmouth, Me
Farmersville, o
Farnbam, Q
Farran's Point, 0
Father Point, Q
Fenelon Falls, 0
Fergus, 0
Fingal, 0
Flesherton, 0
Florence, o
Fonthill, $O$
Forest, N Y
Forrest, 0
Fort Covington, N Y
Fort Erie, 0
Ft. Ticonderoga, N Y
Fox River, Q
Frankford, O
Frankiin, 0
Franklin Falls, N Y
Frelighsbhrg, Q
Frenchman's Bay, 0
Fort Jackson, N Y
Galt, 0
Gananoque, 0
Gananoque, GTR, O
tarden Island, 0
Gaspe, Q
Gatineau Mills, Q
Gatineau Point, Q
Georgetown, G'TR, o Georgetown, 0
Georgetown, GTR,O
Georgeville, $\mathbf{Q}$
Gilead, N H
Grilford, O
Glenallen, 0
Glencoe, 0
Glencoe, Stn, 0
Gloucester, $U$
Goderich, 0
Goderich Station, 0
Goodwood, O
Gorlaim, N H
Gorrte, U

* Gould's Landing, $O$

Gouverneur, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Grafton, O
Grafton Station, 0
Granby, Q
Grande Anse, NB
Grand Greve, $Q$
Grand River, Q
Granton, O
Gravenhurst, 0
Greenwood, 0
*Grenville, Q
Grenville Station, Q
Gritin's Cove, Q.
Grimsby, 0
Guelph, O
Guelph, G Ti R, 0
Hadlow Cove, Q
Haliburton, O
Hamburg Sitation, O
Hamilton, 0
Hamptou, 0
Hanover, 0
Harrisburg, 0
Harriston, 0
Harrow, 0
Harrowsmith, 0
Harwood, 0
Hastings, O
Havelock, 4

Hawkesbury, O
Hawkesbury Mills, 0
Hawkesville, 0
Hawkstone, O
Helena, N.'Y.
Helena, Q
Hemmingford, Q
Henderson, $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Hermon. N Y
Hespeler, 0
Hillsburg, 0
Hillsdale, 0
Hogansburg, N Y
Holland's Landing, 0
Hollin, O
Hull, ${ }^{2}$
Hull Landing, Q
Hunterstown'Mills,1Q
Huntingdon, Q
Harrisville, N Y
Fropkinton, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{Y}}$
Ingersoll, 0
Invermay, 0
Irish Creek, 0
rroquois, 0
Island Pond, Vt
Isle Verte, Q
Joliette, (
Kamouraska, Q
Kars, 0
Kazubazua, Q
Keenansvile, O
Keeseville, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathbf{Y}}$
Kemptville, 0
Kemptville Station, O
Kenmore, 0
Kerwood, O
Kettleby, 0
Kinburn, o
Kincardine, 0
King, 0
Kingtson, N B
Kingstoo, O
Kingston, GT R, O
Kingsville, 0
Kliveburg, O
Knapps, N Y
Knowlton, Q
Komoka, 0
La Baie, Q
Lacadie, Q
Lachine, Q
Lachine Locks, $Q$
Lachine Junction, Q
Lachute, Q
Cacolle, 2
Lakefield, o
Lake Metapedia, Q
Lambton, 0
Lanark, 0
Lancaster, O
Lansdowne, 0
Laprairie, ${ }^{2}$
LAssomption, $Q$
Lawrence, $N: Y$.
Leamington, ${ }^{\circ}$
Lefroy, 0
Leith, 0
Lennoxville, Q
L'Epiphanle, Q
Leslieville, 0
Levis, Q
Limehouse, 0
Lindsay, 0
Linwood, o
Lisbon, N.Y.
L'rslet, Q
L'Islet Station, Q
Listowell, $\mathbf{O}$ ud
Little Metis, Q
Lloydtown, O
Londesborough, 0

## Montreal Telegraph Company．

London， 0
London，G T R，O
Longueuil，Q
Longwood， O
L＇Original， 0
Low． Q
Low vilie，N．Y．
Lucan，O
Lucang T R，o
Lucknow， 0
Lyn， 0
Lyn G T R， 0
Lynden， 0
Longford Mills， 0
Lawrenceville，N．Y．
Madisco，N．B．
Madoc， 0
Madrid，N．Y．
Madrid＇Depot，N．Y．
Magog， $\mathbf{Q}$
Maitland， 0
Mallorytown， O
M alone，N．Y．
Malton， u
Manchester， 0
Manilla， 0
Mannsville，N．Y．
Manotick， 0
Mansonville，Q
Maria，Q
Markdale， 0
Markham，o
Midland， O
Milan， $\mathbf{N}^{2} \mathbf{H}$
Milburn，O
Milmay， 0
Milford， 0
Millbrook， 0
Millbrook Station， 0
Mill Cove， Q
Mill Roches， 0
Mill Point，O
Mill Bank， 0
Milton， 0
Milverton， 0
Minden， O
Mission Point，Q
Mitchell， 0
Marmora，O
Martins，N．Y．
Martinsburg，N．Y．
Maskinonge， Q
Massena，N．Y．
Matane，Q
Matapedia，Q
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Meaford，$O$
Mechanic Falls，Me．
Melbourne，$Q$
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Mocer＇s Junct＇n，N Y
Moore， O
Moriah Centre，N Y
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Morrisburg， 0
Morrisburg Station， 0
Morton， 0
Moulinette， 0
Mount Brydges， 0

Mount Forrest， 0
Perch， 0
Perth，o
Pera， $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{Y}$
Peterboro， 0
Petersburg， 0
Petawawa，o
Petrolia， 0
Petworth， 0
Philadelphia，N Y
Phillipsbourg， $\mathrm{L}_{\mathbf{2}}$
Pickanock， 4
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Pierrep＇t Manor，N Y Pierreville Mills， 4
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＊Repentigny， $\mathbf{Q}$
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R．du Loup，G T R，（Q
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Rocki gham， 0
Rockland， 0
Rockwood， 0
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弓higawake，Q
shingle Creek，N Y
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Fmith＇s Falls， 0
Smith＇s Falls Stat＇n， 0
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St Andrews， 2
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＊St Anne，Bt del＇Isle Q
St Anne，Bt de Lisle
Station，Q
st Anve la Perade，$Q$
St Anne la Pocal＇re，$Q$
Stanstead， Q
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it Armand， 4
Stayner， 0
St Bruno， Q
St Catharines， 0
St Celestin， 8
St Charles， Q
St Charles，en bas，$Q$
St Cuthbert， Q
St Dominigne，$Q$
St Edouard，$Q$

| St Eustache, Q | St Valiere, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Tweed, 0 | Way |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St Flavie, Q | St Vincent de Paul, Q | Tyendinaga, 0 | Welland, |
| Francis, G T R, Q | St Williams, 0 | Tyrconnell, 0 | Wellesley, 0 |
| St Frangois du Lac, Q | Summerstown, 0 | Tyrone, 0 | Wellington, O |
| St Gregoire, Q | Summit, N Y | Underwood, 0 | Wellington Square, 0 |
| St Gruillaume, Q | Sunderland, O | Union, 0 | Wendover, 0 |
| St Henri, Q | Sutton, 0 | Unionville, O | West Brome, Q |
| St Hilaire, ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ | Sutton, Q | Upper Wakefield, Q | Weston, 0 |
| St Hubert, Q | Sutton Flats Station, Q | Upton, Q . | West Paris, Me. |
| St Hyacinthe, Q | Sweetsburg, Q | Uxbridge, | West Port, 0 |
| Stirling, 0 | Sydenham, 0 | Valleyfield, Q | Westport, N.Y. |
| Stittsvile, 0 | St Jerome, Q | Vankleek Hill, 0 | West Shefford, Q |
| St Jacobs, 0 | St Therese, $\mathbf{Q}$ | Varennes, Q | Wesı Winchester, 0 |
| St Jean Baptiste, near | Tamworth, O | Varna, O | Whitby, 0 |
| Montreal, $Q$ | Tara, 0 | Vaudreuil, Q | Whitby G TR,O |
| S. Jean Port Joli, Q | Tartigou, | Vercheres, Q | Whitehall, N.Y. |
| St Johns, Q | Tavistock, O | Vienna, O | Whitevale, O |
| St Lambert, 4 | Teeswater, 0 | Victoria Farm, Q | Wick, 0 |
| St Mary's, O | Terrebonne, Q | Vittoria, 0 | Widder, 0 |
| St Mary's, G T R , O | Thamesville, 0 | Victoria Road, 1 | Widder Station, 0 |
| * St Nicholas, Q | Theresa, ${ }^{\text {N Y }}$ | Waddington, N. Y. | Willsborough, N.Y. |
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| St Octave, Q | Thorndale, 0 | Walkerville, 0 | Windsor, 0 |
| Stonefield, Q | Thornhill, 0 | Wallaceburg, O | Windsor, Q |
| Stotisville, Q | Thornhill Station, 0 | Wallacetown, 0 | Wingham, 0 |
| Stoutfiville, 0 | Thorold, O | Walton, O | *Wolfe Island, 0 |
| St Ours, Q | Three Rivers, Q | Wardsville, 0 | Woodbridge, 0 |
| 3t. Pascha', Q | Thurso, Q | Warkworth, 0 | Woodstock, 0 |
| Stratford, 0 | Ticonderog. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ Y | Warwick, ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | Woodville, O |
| Stratiford, G TP R, O | Tilsonburg, 0 | Watertown, 0 | Woodvilie Junc., O |
| rathroy, 0 | Tiverton, 0 | Waterford, 0 | Wroxeter, O |
| trathroy Station, 0 | Toronto, O | Waterloo, 0 | Wyebridge, 0 |
| treetsville, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Tottenham, 0 | Waterloo, 4 | W yoming, 0 |
| t Romuald, Q | Tracadie, N B | Waterlon Station, Q | Yamachiche, Q |
| St Scholastique, Q | Trenton, O | Watertown, N. Y. | Yamaska, Q |
| St Thomas, 0 | Trenton, G T R, O | Waterville, Q | Yarker, 0 |
| It Thomas, Q | rrois Pistoles, $\mathbf{Q}$ | Watford, O | Yarmouth, Me |
| Stukeley Mills, Q | Turin, N Y | Waubashene, 0 | Yorkville, 0 |

## Dentent (0fitice of Canada.

By the Act of last Session, Vic. 35, Cap. 26, any forelgners may take out patents in Canada, (residence being no longer made a condition of obtaining one.) But all articles patented must be manufactured in Canada; and the article patented must be one "not known or used by others before his invention thereof, and not being in public use or on sale for more than one year previous to his application in Canada, with the consent
and allowance of the inventor thereof" He cannot obtain it if he has taken a foreign patent more than twelve months before applying here; and if, during the twelve months, any one in Canada commences to manufacture the article, he may continue to do so irrespective of the patent $A$ patent for anything first patented abroad, expires here when it does in any foreign country.

## RULES, REGULATIONS AND FORMS OF THE CANADAEPATEN FA*OFFICE, $15 T$ SEPTEMBER, 1872.

## GENERAL RULES.

1. A personal appearance of the applicant or his representative at the Patent Office is not requiled, unless specially called for by the Comomissioner or Deputy Commissioner, the business being transacted in writing.
2. In all cases the applicant or depositor of any paper is responsible for the merits of bis allegations and the validity of the instruments furnished by bim or his agent.
3. Correspondence will be carried on with the applicant, or his agent, but only with one person.
4. All documents must be legtbly and neatly written on foolscap paper (say 13 inches long and 8 wide) with an inner margin of one inch and a half wide.
5. All communications are to be addressed:-"T'o the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa"
6. As regards proceedings not specially provided for in the forms, any form being comformable to the letter and spirit of the laws will be accepted, and if not comformable will be returned for correction.
7. Models must be neat and substantial working ones, not to exceed eighteen inches on the longest side, unless other wise allowed by special permission; such models must be so constructed as to show exactly every part of the invention and its mode of working. In cases where samples of ingredients are required by law, they must be contained in glass bottles properly arranged; but dangerous or explosive substances are not to be
sent. Both models and bottles must bear the name of the inventor, the title of the invention, and the date of the application; and must be furnished to the Patent Office free of charge and in good order.
8. All fees required to be paid by law must be transmitted with the application, in current, bankable funds, enclosed in registered letters. Post Uffice orders are preferred. In no case should money be sent enclosed with models.
9. An application for a Patent must be proceeded with and perfected within two years after the lodging of the petition, in default of which it will be regarded.as abandoned; and all previous proceedings and payment of fees will be held at the expiration of that period as of no avail.
10. Two or more separate inventions cannot be claimed in one application, nor patented in one Patent. But if separate matters are represented to be so dependant on, and connected with each other as to be necessarily taken together to obtain the end sought for by the inventor, the Commissioner of Patents shall be the judge whether cr not the pretentions of the applicant in such respect can be entertained.
11. The filing of a protest against the issuing of a Patent shali not be taken in itself as sufficient reason to withhold the granting of such Patent to an applican+.
12. A Caveat shall be composed of a specification (ana drawings), certified on oath [See form No. 24$]$ and the filer thereof may lodge with it additional papers during its currencr, provided they are revelant exclusively to the same invention. The person thing a Caveat will not be entitled to notice of any application pending at the time of filing his coveat.
13. All drawings must be made on one or more sheets of tracing linen (eight by thirteen inches) nea1ly executed, without colors.
14. In the matter of a re-issue, under Section 19 of the Act, whatever is really embraced in the original application and so described or shoun in the same that it might have been embraced in the original Patent, may be the ground for a re-issue. No new matter shall be introduced into the specification, nor shall the model and drawings be amended except each by the other. In the absence of model or drawing, the re-issue may contain amendments upon satistactory proof to the Commissioner that such amendments were a part of the invention, although omitted in the original application.
15. Information in relation to pending cases will be furnished only so far as it becomes necessary in conducting the business of the Office.
16. The office cannot respond to inquiries as to the probability of an alleged invention being patented in advance of an application for a Patent; nor to inquiries tounded upon brief and imperfect descriptions, propounded with a view of ascertaining whether alleged improvements have been patented, and, if se, by whom; nor can it act as an expounder of the Patent law, nor as counsellor fcr individuals, except as to questions arising within the Offlce.
17. All business with this Office should be transacted in writing. The action of the Office will be based exclusively on the written record. No attention will be paid to any alleged verbal promise or understanding in relation to which there is any disagreement or doubt.
18. Assignments of Patents are to be accompanied by a copy thereof; such copy will be kept in the Patent Office; and the original will be returned to the person sending it with certificate of registration thereon. The copy to be neatly written on foolscap paper ( 8 by 13 inches), with an inner margin of one inch and a halp wide.
19. All cases connected with the intricate and multifarious proceedings arising from the working of the Patent Office, which are not specially defined and provided for in these Rules, will be decided in accordance with the merits of each case under the authority of the Commissioner; and such decision shall be communicated to the interested parifes through the Depari mental correspondent of the Patent Office.

压 NOTICE.-I. Correspondence with the Department is carried through on the Canadian Mail, free of postage.
II. Every paper forwarded to the offlce should be accompanied by a letter, and a separate letter should be written on every distinct subject.
III. In order to avoid unnecessary explanations and useless loss of time and labour, it is particularly recommended that reference be made to the law before writing on an $y$ subject to the Department; and it is also recommended in every case, to have the papers and drawings prepared by competent persons, in the interest both of the applicant and of the public service.
IV. Although it is optional for the applicant to annex drawings to the Specification of a Caveat or not, still it is im poi tant in the interest of the inventor, always to attach drawings to such specific ation.

V, It is in the interest of the applicant that the greatest possible care should be taken With the papers, as dispatch and regularity in the proceedings are thereby promoted.

V1. A copy of the rules with a particular section marked, sent to any person making an inquiry, intended as a respectful answer by the Offlce.

The Appendix of Forms which will be sent to any person who may make application for a Copy consists of Peritions. J. "By a sole Inventor," 2. "By Joint Inventors", B. "By an Assignee or Legatee, Mutatts Mutandis;" 4. "By an'Inventor and Assignee;" 5. "By an Administrator or Executor"" 6. "For a re-issue by the Inventor;" 7. "For a re-issue by the Assignee;" 8. "Form of 'surrender to be uritten on the ortginal Patent. 9. Xor ehe excension' of the period of a Patent (Invention); 10. "For the extension of the period of: a Patent (Assignee); "17. "Extenston of a Provincial Patent to vhe whole Dominion;" 12. "Power of Attorney;" 13. Revocation of Power of Attorney,"

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OATHs.-17. "By Sole Inventor," 19, 20 \& 21. "Joint Inventors;" 22. "For a Re-issue Inventor;" 23. "For a Re-issue Asstgnment of the entire Interest; 24 . "Caveut."

Agsignments.-25. "Of an entive interest (or undivided one half interest (of an invention,) before the issue of Patent", 25 . "Of an entre interest in a patent; and 27 "Disclaimer to be in Duplicate."

YEAR BOOE AND ALMANACOE UANADA FOR 1873.

The Customs Circulars for 1872 related to:-
Customs Oircular No. 93, January 31 st, 1872 .-Ordered that ail invoices of Littlefield and Uhamberlin's Wood Screws," dated since!December 27th, 1871, filled with the ofd discount of sixty per cent. must have added to them a value for duty of twenty four per cent.

Customs Circular $\mathbf{V o}_{0} .94,12 \mathrm{th}$ February, 1872, states that by the decision of the Treasury Board the article of "Shoddy" properly "Shoddy Wool," is liable to a duty of 15 per cent ad. val.

Oustoms Circular No. 95.-In consequence of complaints from Clifton and other frontier ports, all Collectors were ordered to return all manifests by mail, immediately after the goods they represent have been secured by the Collectors; the Collectors affixing the official stamp as well as signature.

Crrcular No. 96, decides that "Bristol's Sarsaparilla," and all similar compounds containing spirits are subject to aduty under the present tarif at the rate of $\$ 1.20$ per gallon, with an od valorum duty of 15 per cent. on bottles and packages; and the Department having ascertained that these articles have been entered at several ports as proprietary medecines at 25 per cent $\alpha d$ val., the Minister of Customs instructs Collectors to allow Whatever stock of the above may remain in bond, to be entered for duty at the said ad val. rate of 25 per cent., but that all fature importations must pay the specific duty of $\$ 1.20$ per Gallon, and 15 per cent. on bottles, \&c., or unless, an alteration is effected in the 1aw;

Customs Circular No. 97, March 18th, 1872.-Recites, that there has been diversity of practice at different ports respecting the item of marble, as to admitting it free of duty. The circular goes on to recite, that there are two classes of marble mentioned in the act: the first being "blocks" which means all pieces capable of subdivision, by sawing, into two or more slabs of not less than two inches thick, and such slabs, to be entithed to free entro, must not have undergone any process of manufacture beyond the terms of the Tarif,', viz: "Sawn on two sides only." All "blocks" specially shapen, such as round, octagon or tapering being subject to the ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. The second class is described as "slabs,' and may be defined as oblong or square pieces not over inches thick, not specially shapen, which must have undergone no process other than sawing, and having at least two edges rough-the term "edges" applying either to the sides or ends; ard it should be remembered, that any planing or other preparation for the manutacture of "He id Stones, "Mantle Pieces," \&s., renders such "slabs" liable to afl valorum duty of 15 per cent. I am, Sir, your obedient'servant, R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissionar of Cnstoms.

Cusotms Circu'ar No. 98, March 27, 1872-Provides for a system of glass seals, for the security of bonded and unaccustomed goods, carried in the Cars of the Grand Trunk and Great We-tern Railway Companies.

Customs Circular No. 99, May 3rd, 1872.-Requests Returns of Steam Fire Engines imported

Customs C reu'ar No. 100, May 5th, 1872-Informs Collectors that "Foundry Facings" are alleged to thave been admitted free of duty at many ports of the Dominion under the name of "Black Sand;" and state that "the Sand" mentioned in Schedule C, of the Tariff, is a natural product, while the "Foundry Facings" is manufactured from "Sea Coal," "Charcoal," "Plumbago," "nd other minerals, and is legally liable to duty at 15 per cent al vator $m$ as unenumerated.

Customs Circular No. 101 May Eith, 1872 -Informs Collectors that it is not considered necessary that they should be required to compile and forward annual import returns.

Customs Circular No. 102, May 27th, 1872-Advises with directions the sending of Sealed Locks to be substituted for Bar and Shackie Locks for the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, with directions for use.

Customs Circular No. 103, June $8(h, 18 \overline{\mathrm{r}} 2$-Provides for the refund of Tea and Coffee Dutios unifer the Act of last Session.

Customs Circular No. 104, June 13th, 1872-Gives further detailed instructions as to the refund and re-entry of "Tea" and "Coffee" Duties.
Customs Circular No. 105, June 18th, 1872-Gives further instructions on the same subject.

Special Customs Circular, June 21st, 1872-Allows Post Masters to act in certain cases as Customs Officers for re-bonding and re-warehousing packeges of "Tea and Coffee."

Cus:oms Circular No. 106, June 21st, 1872-States that by Order in Council on the exportation of." Needles" which have paid duty on importation to be used with "Sewing Machines" manufactured in the Dominion, the duties so paid on the Needles shall be refunded, when the Sewing Machines are exported from Canada, together with such imported Needles. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs.

Customs Circular No. 107, Auqust 17th.-Referring to circular No. 93, on the subject of discount on Littletield and Chamberin's "Wood Screws" states that a further reduction from fifty to thirty per cent, has been allowed by that firm, and stating that this reduction is equivalent to an advance upon the net cost of the screws of forty per cent. The duty is to be collected accordingly.

Customs Circular No. 108, 6th Novemberil 1872 -Orders Collectors in consequence of the, difference of opinlon at several different port of entry respecting "Calf Skins," or "Kipp", to charge 15 per cent ad valorem on calf or kip. weighing less than 50 lbs. as being unenumerated, and 19 per cent. ad valorem on calf: or kip, weighing 50 lbs or more per dozen, Such skin being generally known in the trade as upper leather, and as such chargeable with the lower duty under the Tariff. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. BOOCHETTE.

Customs Circular No. 109, 2nd December, 1872.-Refers to the sending of returns to the Department.

Customs Circular No. 110, 7th December, 1872-An order of the Governor Ceneral, in Council, dated 14th May last, having reference to the mode of establishing or computing
the Tonnage of Foreign Vessels entering or clearing at any of the ports in this country, and subject by law wo the payment of tonnage dues when so entering or clearing, has ordered and directed that such tonnage dues shall be le vied and collected upon the tonnage of such Foreign Vessels, as computed in accordance with the Rules laid down in Part 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 -that is to say, in accordance with the British Measurement of such tonnage, and you are therefore to be governed hereafter by the Rule so laid down, should you not already have adopted it in the collection of tonnage dues at your port. It will therefore be your duty to cause Foreign Ships trading at your port subject to the payment of tonnage dues, to be measured under the Rules prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, referred to; but whenever such ships have been previously
measured at any port in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and lreland, and that sameasured at any porti in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and lreland, and that satisfactory evidence of that fact shall be produced to you, you are to be governed by the
British measurement so shown to have been made. I have also to call your attention to British measurement so shown to have been made. I have also to call your attention to the fact that certain Foreign Countries having adopted the British mode of computing the tonnage of ships, you are not called upon to re-measure the ships of such countries, but that you are to be governed by the Tonnage as shown by the Registries of such shins. The only countries so far, that have adopted the Rule of Measurement laid down by the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, are Denmark and the United States of America, official notice of which has been given to the Government of Canada, and is now communicated to you for your future guidance in such cases. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. S. M. Bouchette.

Order in Counctl, December 24th, 1872.-Orders, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of last Session, that from and after the first day ot January next, a duty of ten per cent, is authorized, and it is to be collected on Tea and Coffee imported into Canada from the United States.

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Beg to call the attention of the reader to the unequalled successes our FAMILY SINGER PATTERN SEWING MACHINE has met with at the various exhibitions held in Canada this year, they having been awarded a Diploma and Highest First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, September, 1872; a Diploma and First Prize at the Central Exhibition, Guelph, Gctober, 1872; and First Prize for greatest Range of Stitching at the Western Exhibition, London, October, 1872.

The unqualified successes our manufacture has met with, and the unexampled increasing demands upon us for our SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from all parts of this Dominion, Europe, South America, Mexico and Cuba, has brought us to be the largest and most complete Sewing Machine Factory in Canada. Extraordinarily Favourable Terms granted to qualified Agents.

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Clams 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.

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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 Prorits 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.

Volunterrs.-Persons assured are permitted without payment of extra premiums to join Militia, Yeomanry or Vulunteer corps, and to perform any military duties required of them in peace or war, in defence of their country.

Loans Advanced on Mortgage of Policies, to the extent of the office value.
UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE-NO IESTRRICTON AS TO RESIDENCE-The Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, being satisfled that it is unnecessary, in the Dominion, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and have no intention of proceeding to an unhealihy climate, cre prepared to issue policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases.

Fixed Surrender values given for Policies, so that a policy-holder can tell the cash value of his Policy at any time.
Assurance effected on the different systems suggested and approved by a lengthened experience, so as to suit the means of every person desirous of taking out a policy. Every information on the subject of Life Assurance willl be given at the Company's Office, No. 17 St. James Street, Montreal, or at any of the Agencies throughout Canada.

> CHS. R. RAY,

COM. MERCBANT \& MANOFACTURERS' AGENT.
WAREROOMS, Prince William Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
All classes of DOMESTIC GOODS sold on Commission from samples.
First class References given.

## Allan <br>  <br> Line!

## Under Contraot with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Canadian and American Mails

The lines of this Company are composed of the undernoted Full-powered, Double-engined Clyde-built Steamships :

| Ciroassian | 3400 | do | Building. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carpathian | 3000 | do |  |
| Polynesian | 4100 | T'ons, | Capt. Brown. |
| Sarmatian | 3600 | do | Capt. J. Wylie. |
| Caspian | 3750 | do | Capt. Kitchie. |
| Scandinavian | 3000 | do | Capt Ballanty |
| Prussian - | 31000 | do | Lieut Dutten, R.N.R. |
| Austrian | 2700 | do | Capt. Richardson. |
| Nestorian | 2700 | do | Capt. A. D. Aird. |
| Moravian - | 2650 | do | Capt Graham |
| Peruvian | 2600 | do | Lieut. S'nith, R.N.R. |
| Acadian | 2500 | do | Capt. Wilson. |
| Germany - | 3250 | do | Capt, Trocks. |
| Hibernian | 3434 | do | Capt. R.S. Watts. |
| Nova Scotian | 3000 | do | Capt. Grange. |
| North American | 1784 | do | Capt. Miller. |
| Corinthian | 2400 | do | Capt. J. Scott. |
| Manitoban | 3100 | do | Lieut. Archer, R.N.R. |
| St. David - | 1650 | do | Capt. Scott. |
| St. Andrew | 1432 | do | Capt. H. Wylie. |
| St. Patrick | 1907 | do | Capt. Stephens. |
| Norway | 1100 | do | Capt O. N. Mylius. |
| Sweden | 1150 | do | Oapt. McKenzie. |

The Steamers of the Liverpool Line sail Semi-weekly between Liverpool and Quebec throughout the season of Summer Navigation; and from Liverpool every Thursday. and from Portland every Saturday during the season of Winter Navigation, the Vessels of the Mail Line calling at Moville to receive and land Passengers and Mails to and from Ireland and Scotland.

The Steamers of the Halifax Line sail fortnightly between Liverpool and Quebec or Baltimore via Halifax, during the season of Summer Navigation; and between Liverpool and Baltimore via Halifax during the season of Winter Navigation.

## RATES OF PASSAGE.

from quebre or portland to liverpool or londonderey.
Cabin, $\$ 7000$ and $\$ 8000$, according to accommodation. Steerage, $\$ 2500$. Children under 12 years of age, $\$ 6.00$ per year in After Cabin, and $\$ 5.00$ per year in Forward Berths ; under 1 year, Free. In Steerage, over 1 year and under 12, $\$ 2.00$ per year ; under 1 year, Free. Servants in Cabin, $\$ 5000$.
Steerage Passengers require to provide their own Beds and Bedding, and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

## FROM QUEBEC OR PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.

Cabin, $\$ 6000$; Intermediate, $\$ 4000$; Steerage, $\$ 24$. Children under 12 years of age, $\$ 500$ per year in Cabin; $\$ 300$ per year in Intermediate; and $\$ 200$ per year in Steerage Under 1 year, Free.
gez Intermediate Passengers by this Line are fornished by the Company with Beds, Bedding, and other requisites.

Nor the Accommodation of Passsengers the understgned will grant Drapts on DEMAND on the Liverpool, Glasgow or London Agents of the Company.

## AGEITTS.

Liverpool. Messrs. ALLAN BROTHERS \& Co, Alexandra Buildings, James-St. Glasgow.....Messrs. JAMES \& ALEXANDER ALLAN, 70 Great Clyde Street. Londonderry " ALLAN BROTHERS \& Co., 85 Foyle Street.
London...... " MONTGOMERY \& GRE ENHORNE, Grace Chureh Street.
Quebec, Allang. Rae \& Co. ; in Toronto, H. Bourlier ; in Hamilton, Geo. A. Young; in Galt, A. Macgregor ; in Goderioh, P. H. Cartrer; in London, W. Tharp; in Stratford, W. Whyte; in Guelph, G. A. Oxnard; in St. Catherines, R. A. Clarke; in Nowmarket, W. Davis; in Uttawa, D. W. Coward \& Co; in Brookville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg. Yort Hope. Peterborough, Bowmanville or Whitby, the Agents of the Canadian Express Company in New England States, J. L. Farmer; in Detroit, E. Reidy ; in Chicago, F.S. WinsLow.

## H. \& A. ALLAN, Agents.

Corner Youville and Common Streets, Montreal.


## 1377 MILES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

THE GREAT DIRECT CANADIAN
Mail \& Express Route BETWEEN THE EASTERN \& WESTERN STATES.

# GREAT FREIGHT ROUTE 

BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.
SEVERAL LINES of Powerfal Screw Steamers, during the Summer, make Regular Trips between Liverpool and Montreal, and between Giasgow and Montreal, there connecting with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, thus forming the

MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO AND FROM ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES OF THE UNION.

Only Two Transhipments between Iiverpool and Chicago, or Cincinnati.
Goods sent through in Bond.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.
Tr Close Connections made with all Connecting Lines, and Through Tickets issued to all Important Points.

* AOCELERATION OF SPEED on the EXPRESS TRAINS.

EnEW CARS on all the EXPRESS TRAINS.
 TRUNE LINE.
gee For sain Francisco, Sacramento, sa It Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacffc Railway, the Grand Trunk is the most Direct Route.

Splendid Palace Cars are now run betw'een Cnicago and Sarnia witnout change.
Sprom Pasengers holding Through. Tickets, American Money is received at Par, for Sleeping Berih; and Refreshments.
be sure and ask for tickets via the grand trunk railway.
H. SHACKELL,
General Passenger Agent.
C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Montreal Advertisements.

## To The Man Who Thinks.

Suppose a wealthy man of your acquaintance, one whose word and whose ability to carry out his promises you place confidence in, proposed to sell you a valuable farm, worth, at this time, say $\$ 10,000$, and would sell it to you on a credit running through ten years, with a certain equal amount payable each year of the ten, and that it was in your power to apply that sum each year to the payment required; supprse, further, that this friend said, you can make these yearly payments for any number of the ten years that you please, and if you see fit, for any cause, to stop these payments at the end of any of the years short of the ten, I will make you a deed of the land in the proportion you have paid for; and, further, I agree to give you, at the end of each year while you are making these payments, the annual profits, earnings, or dividends on that farm, and, each year, deduct from your annual payment such earnings, profits or dividends as the farm may earn that year; and he assures you that these earnings or dividends will probably increase each year, and materially reduce the amount of your annual payment, and that the farm in that ten years shall not be subject to city, county or town taxation, nor be liable for your debts, and he further guarantees that at the end of the ten years the farm SHALI be worth exactly $\$ 10,000$. He thep says: Take this offer and I will further bind myself and guarantee to you that if you keep up your annual payments, and die ANY Time within thoee ten years, and before all the payments are made, that, in such case, I will deliver or pay over to your heirs or administrator, or to any person you may will or devise it to, THE ENTLRE FARM or $\$ 10,000 \mathrm{IN}$ gold CoIN, and require no further payments on the same. WOULD YOU NOT BUY A FARM UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES?

This is a fair sample illustration of a Ten Year|Endowment in the Æiva Lifr insurance Company of Hartford.

RATES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES FOR \$1,000, WITH PROFITS.


An Endowment Policy in the ATNA furnishes a convenient method of investment ${ }^{?}$ at a high rate of interest, and is PERFEGTLY NoN-Forfeit able from any cause, after two payments-l eing far superior in this respect to those of any other company doing business in Canada.

Dividends are not withheld for 5 or 7 years, but paid down in cash, each year, thus soon reducing the premium to a very small cost compared with many other companies.

Persons contemplating Life or Endowment Insurance should see an agent of the Company, or write to the Company's Branch Office for full information before insuring elsewhere.

Canada Branch Office-Opposite the Post Office, Montreal.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## EAGLE FOUNDRY.



# GEORGE BRUSH, 

24 TO 34 KING AND QUEEN STREETS, MONTREAL. GTKAM KNGINRS, STEAM BOTLERS, HOISTING MACBINES, 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. AgENT FOR JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR.

[PATENTED 1871.]
The Novelty of the Age!
AN INGENIOUS PIECE OF MECHANISM WHICH CAN BE ARRANGED IN
THIRTY POSITLIONS,
AND CONVERTED INTO AN
Invalid, 'Parlor, Library, Reading, Writing, Reclining, Smoking, student's, Physician's. and Dentist's Chair: or a Lounge, Bed and Child's Crib and Swing.
The Framework of this Chair is entirely of Wrought Iron; beautifully japanned anu bronzed; is light, yet strong and durable, cannot get out of order, and so simple in its working that a child cin adjust it.

The Upholstering is in the very best style of the art, which renders it a very beautiful and attractive article of furniture for the Parlor, Library or Chamber, as well as one of luxurious ease and comfort.
lnvalids will find this Chair the best ever invented for their use. It can easily be changed to any required position, from upright to reclining, and without trouble converted Into a bed with mattress all complete. In diseases which prevent the patient from lying In a recombent position it is just the thing needed, and in all cases it is a very agreeable change from the weariness and fatigue of the couch so trying in a long continuedillness.

As a Reading Chair there is nothing like it, for smoking it is without a rival, and for Writing there is a portable folding and adjustable Desk, which may be detached when not In use; in fact, it is adapted to a variety of purposes, and gives universal satisfaction wherever used.

Circulars with explanatory diagrams sent free on application. Orders by mail, or otherwise, receive prompt attention, and Chairs carefully and securely packed, shipped to any address on receipt of price, or forwarded by express, payable on delivery.

> Dr. N. A. SMITH \& Co.,

Sole Manufacturers and Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 241 St. James Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

# GODFROI CHAP工झAU. Dominion Safe Mamufactory. 

\author{

## FIRE PROOF SAFES

}


## Burglar Proof-Safes and Fire \& Burglar Proof Safes Combined.

Also: Iron Vault Linings, Burglar Proof Vault Doors, Fire Proof Doors, 1ron Shutters, Iron Doors for Public Buildings, Messengers' Chests and Deed Boxes, Cell Doors and Gratings, Jail, Safe, Bank and Store Door Locks, Iron Beams and Iron Bridges, \&c. A large number of Second-hand Safes of different makers always on hand, which will be sold cheap; also, Manufacturer of

$$
S T O N E \quad C U T T E R S, \quad \text { TOOLS. }
$$

Office-320 St. Lawrence Street. Works-Corner of Ontario and St, Chas. Borrommee Streets, Montreal.

## THE CROWNING BLESSING OF LIFE IS HEALTH!!

 WINGATE'S STANDARD ENCLISH REMEDIESNo class of Medicine has stood the test of trial with greater credit than these Standard Remedtes, which have now a high reputation for excellence and reliability, and are unlversaly regarded as the best combination of curative agents known for the cure of the various diseases for which they are specially desighed. They are pure in quality, prompt in action, effectual in use, and employed with great success by the most eminent physicians and surgeons in hospital and private practice in all parts of the world.

Cathartic Pills.-Unequalled as an active, purgative pill; mild, yet speedy and effectual in operation, regulating the secretions andegiving tone and vigor to the digestive organs.
Hepatic Pills Contain no calomel; have a powerful specific action on the liver, and are superior to any known remedy in all Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Resolvent Pills.-One of the most patent alterative and resolvent remedies used for the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rneum and ali impurities of the blood.
Female Pills.-A safe and reliable specific for female difticulties, irregularities, suppression, weakness and other complaints peculiar to females. They regulate the system and promote health and strength.
Rheumatic Pills.-A valuable remedy in cases of rheumatism, gout and rheumatic neuralgia, possessing extraordinary solvent power, it prevents and removes the doposition of uric acid and changes the vitiated condition of the blood.
Nervo-tonic Pills.-The use of these Pills affords the most astonishing results in neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, paralysis, leapse of memory, impotency, loss of nerves or ovtal force and nervous affections generally.
The above Remedies are sold by all Druggists and Dealersin Medicines. Single packages sent, post paid, on receipt of price.

Dr. N. A. SMITHI \& Co., Sole Agents for Canada and the United Stater, MONTREAL* AND NEW YORK.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Adv. p. 14] Montreal Advertisements.

E.J. MAXWELL \& CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS
Always on hand a select stock of Seasoned Pine, Wainut, Mlahogany and Hardwood Lumber. Veneers and Fancy Woods of every description.
Also, Dressed Lumber of all kinds.
Office and Yard-Corner Craig and Alexander Streets. P!aning Mill 163 to 121 Nazareth Street, Mor treal.
W M. HENDERSON,
LUMBER \& TI MBER MERCHANT, Steam, Saw and Planing Mills, William, west of McCord Street, (formerly Douglas Mills.) Also, St. Constant St. (in rear St. Lawrence Market) and Long Wharf.
Building Timber sawed to order, and all description of House Building Lamber constanly on hand.

MONTREAL.
PAINT \& OIL MERCHANTS. OOHN McARTHUR \& SON,

Importers and Dealers in Oils, Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Naval Stores, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, \&c. Nun's New Buildings, off St. Sulpice St., Montreal.
S. H. MAY \& CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oil, Varnish, German and Smithwick Glass, 21 and 26 oz ., \&c. 474 St. Paul St, Moñ̈treal.
R.
C. JAMIESON \& CO., Manufacturers of
Varnishes and Japans, Importers of Oils, Paints, Colors, Spirits of Turpentine, \&c., \&c.
3 Corn Exchange, 6 St. John Street, Montreal.

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS \& HABERDASHERS.

McMILLAN \& CO.,

## MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 252, 9t. James Street, Montreal, next door West of the Uttawa Hotel.

## QUEBEC ADVERTISEMENTS.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

## H

GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 16, Peter Street,

QUEBEC.

## H. <br> B. SEWELL,

## COMMISSION MERCHANT

And General Agent,
44, St. Paul Street, quebec.

## W.

H. JEFFREY \& Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERUHANTS, and
Dealers in Fish and Fish Oils. st. James street, quebec.
H. J. JEFFERY,
R. L. THOR 4 E.

## CARBRAY \& ROUTH,

General Commission
LUMBER \& SHIPPING, Quebec \& Montreal.

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM W. LINNERT,
Wholesale Importer of
DRYGOODS, No. 14, Arthur St., Lower Town, Quebec.
G F. GIBSONE \& CO.,
DRY GOOD, JOBBERS, Commission Merchants, Cor. St. Peter \& St. James Streets,

QUEBEC

> PATRICK SHEE \& CO., Importers of
> DRY GOODS \& EARTHENWARE, Foot of Mountain Hill, Wholesale only.

QUEBEC.
P. G ARNEAU \& FRERE, Ci-devant Têtu \& Garneau, Importateurs de Marchandises Francaises, Anglaises, Allemandes ef Americaines,

QUEBEC.
J. P. Garneau.

# ADVERTISEMENTS. 

Quebec Advertisements
[Adv. p. 15

## GROCERIES.

## N <br> AZAIRE TURCOTTE,

AGENT GENERAL,
Marchand en Gros d'Epiceries, Vins, Liqueurs, Poisson, Huile, Tahaes de toutes sortes, etc., etc., etc.
Quai de Hunt, Basse-Ville, QUEBEC.

HARDWARE.

## HUGENE DOUCET, <br> Importer of

ENGLISH \& AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 52, St. Peter St., Lower Town, Quebec. General assortment of all kinds of Goods in this branch of Trade. Moderate Prices.

## SAMUEL J. SHAW,

Importer in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWAKE, St. John St., Upper Town, Sous-le-Fort St., Lower Town, QUEBEC.

## $C^{\text {HINIC \& BEAUDET, }}$

wholessale \& retail merchants
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
4, Peter Streer, Quebec.

## JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

## PHI. BRUNET,

CLOCK and WATCH MaKER, - And-

WORKING JEWELLER, 69, ST. JOSEPH STREET, ST. ROCH, QUEBEC.

## E. JACOT,

Importer of Gold and Silver Watches, Jowellery, dc. Also, Clocks and Fancy Goods. Watches cleaned and carefully repaired.

37 Crown Street, St. Roch's, Quebec.
G. LAMONTAGNE,

1mporter of

Jewellery and all kinds of Fancy Goods.
Watches a.nd Jewellery cleaned and care-
fully repaired.
39, (CRAIG S'TREET-33, RUE DU PONT,

## 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, dic.ARCHER \& CO.,
Quebrec.

## J. H. CLINT,

LUMBER MERCHANT, Always on hand a large assortment of Pine, Spruce and other Lumber, of all quallities, Dressed and Undressed, Wholesale and Retail.
St. Paul Street, Quebec City.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRY STAVELEY,

## ARCHITECT,

No. 7, St. Lawrence Chambers,
12, Peter Street,
QUEBEC.

## BENJAMIN HUOT,

## St. Lawrence Foundry,

Machinery, in Brass and Iron; Portable, Stationary Engine and Bollers' Mill Machinery, and all kinds of Jobbing and Repairing done at Moderate Rates.

Heayy and Light Forging, Heavy and Light Casting in Iron and Brass. Maker of the most Improved Water Wheel.

POIN'T LEVY.
QUEBEC.

## JOSEPH P. LEBEL, <br> DEALER IN <br> FLOUR, PRODUCE AND PROVI. VISIONS.

Finlay Market Place.
QUEBEC.

## OHN GLASS,

SHIP BREAD BAKER, TE
QUEBEC

J.
B. RENAUD \& Co.,

Importers of
FRENCH BURR STONES,
No. 26, St. Padl St., Quebec,
Have constantly on hand a large assortment of MILLSTONES manufactured of the best French Burr Stone. Also, Barley Millstones, Millstones for Oatmeal and French Burr Blocks.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 16] Quebec Advertisements.

## WM. HICKMAN,

Importer, Hair Dresser and Wig Maker
and Ornamental Manufacturer,
No. 1, GARNEAU STREET,
Next Door to Mils Hotel,
QUEBEC.
A JNO.MAXHAM \& CO., $A U C T I O N E E R S$ \& $B R O K E R S$,
Agents for the London Assurance Corporation; Fire-Standard Life Assurance Co.

## BLANCHARD'S HOTEL,

(Established in 1830)
2, Notre-Dame Square, Lower Town, QUEBEC, CaNADA.

> C. BEAUPRE,
> WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 73, Corner of Fleurie and Dorchester Streets, ST. Roch's,
> QUEBEC.

## J. P. VALLÉE,

Portrait \& Landscape Photographer 10, JOHN STREET, Opposite Notre Dame Savings Bank, Quebec.
L. P. V. respectfully calls the attention of the public and tourists in particular to his large and splendid collections of Quebec Views, and solicits a visit to his Gallery.

## QUEBEC DAILY MERCURY.

ESTI ABLISHED BY T. CARY, SEN., 1805.
A Daily Evening, Folitical, Literary, Commercial and General Newspaper.
Ccntaining all the Press Reports and Cable Telegrams in advance of all other City Newspapers.
SUBSCRIPTION \$6.00 PER ANNUM.
AdVERTISING- 8 cent per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Contracts by the year on liberal terms.

## T. G. CARY, Editor and Proprietor.

Intending Advertisers in England will find a complete file of $T \boldsymbol{T} B \quad M B R C U R Y$ from 1805, in the Library of the British Museum, Great Russell Street, W, C., London.

INET\& LAROCHE, MANUFACTURERS AND

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quebec Adverlisements. [Adv. p. 17
LOUIS BOURGET,

$$
\text { GROCERY MERCHA } \mathcal{N} T \text {, }
$$



IEAS,

$$
\text { COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, } \quad \text { LIQUORS, BRANDY, GIN. }
$$

Cut and Lear Tobacco, Cigars, Clay and Wood Pipes, an I generally the best assortment of Groceries.
H. C BOSSE,

Timber and General Commission Merchant No. 8, Gowen's Buildings, Quebec,
$\qquad$
At New-Orleans: DARLEY, FRENCH \& Co.,

41, Union Sta, NEW-TRLEANS,
CARRIER, LAINE \& CO.,

$$
E \mathcal{N} G I \tilde{\mathcal{N}} E E R S
$$

commercial street, mckenzig's wharf levis, FOUNDE:S, MILIWRICHTS \& MACHINISTS,

- aLio, Mantracturers of

Stoves, Ploughs, Kettles, and all kinds of Heary and Light Castings, Bulders of Steam Engines for Steamboats, Propellers, Saw and Grist Mills. Every Description of Boilers.
J. W. STEWART,

COMMISSION AGENT, BROKER \& FORWARDER, office:-No. 4, gowen's bulldinge, st. Peter street, quibec.

Merchandise of every Description Bought and Sold on Favorable Terms.

Adv. p. 18] Quebec Advertisements.
l. $\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{AHONT}}$,

## BOOT'\& NHOE HMOKER,

 17, ST. JOHN STRFET,QUEBEC.

BOUCHARD, LORTIE \& Co.,

## IMPORTERS OF

DRY GUODS AND ST'ATIONERY,
36 St. Peter Street, Young's Building, Wholesale only, QUEBEC.
W. \& R. BRODIE,
geveral commission merchants, and dealers
In Flour, Produce and Provisious, No 16, ARTHUR STREET,

Next the Bank of Montreal, QUEBEC.

McCALLUM'S BREWERY,

## Paul Etreet, Quebec.



ESTABLISHED IN 1765.


Agencies : 71 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, Broad Street, Boston. ALE AND PORTER IN WOOD AND BOTYLE

## R. \& R. SAMPSON,

Brass Founders, Plumbers \& Gas Fitters, No. 1, sT. GEURGE STREET,

Ship Brass Work, Stair Rails and Plates, Windov Guards,
\&C., \&C. made to order.

Sewing Machines, Shoe Machinery, \&c., \&c., repaired or adjusted in a superi\% manner.

## St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis Street, Quebec.

T $\$ HIS HOTEL, which is unrivalled for SIZE, STYLE and LOCALITY, in QUEBEC, is open throughout the year for Pleasure and Business Travel. It is eligibly situated near to, and surrounded by the most delightful and fashionable promenades,-the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes and Durham Terrace-which furnish the Splendid Views and Magnificent Scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which is unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The proprietors, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, inform the public that this Hotel has been Thoroughis Renovated and EmbelLISHED, and can now accommodate about 500 Visitors; and assure them that nothing will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

> WM. RUSSELL \& SON,

## St. John $\mathbb{N}$. B., Advertisements.

## BARRISTERS \& ATTORNEYS.

PUGSLEY, CRAWFORD \& PUGSLEY,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Equity, Notaries Public, Solicitons of Patents, \&c.

ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Offices:-Corner of Prince, William Street and Market Square.

Gifibert R. Puctiley,
J. HERBERT ORAWFORD,

Wiltidam Pugsley, Jr.
BRASS FOUNDER, ETC.

V ALES \& GREEN.
Brass and Copper Founders, Manufacturers of all kinds of
Ships Rudder Braces, spikes, Clinch Rinus,
dec., \&c., Milt and Con Rushes Rebers dec., \&ic., Milt and Cor Bushes, Babbel's Metal, Bells, Hinges und Finished Brass of all Desitiption.
Paradise Row, Portland, St. John, N.B.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 20] St. John, N. B. Advertisements.

BROKERS \& COM. MEROHANTS
W. D. W. HUBBARD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT -AND-
AUCTIONEER, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

GEO. A. LOCKHART \& SON,

## PRODUCE BROKERS

-AND-

SHIP AGENTS, $12 \& 13$ South Wharf, St. John, N.B.

## TERTON BROS.,

Agents and Commission Merchants, IMPORTERS AND
Wh'liesale dealers in teas, -Also in-
Molasses, Sngars, 'Yobaccos, Refined Sugars, London Grocery Goods, Spices, Dyestuffs, Paints and Oils, \&cc.

59 DOCK STREET, ST. JOHN.

A.
W. MASTERS \& Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale Dealers in
Flour, Groceries, and Fish, $5 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{rth}$ Wharf, St. John, N. B. Agents for the sate of Extra Kerosine Otl. General Agents for Mammoth Tinegar Works.

## DRY GOODS.

BARNES, ANDERSON \& KERR, London House-Retail, 3 \& 4 Market Square, St. JOFN, N. B. Importers and
Dealers in all kinds of British and Foreign Dry Goods.
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Commission Merchants, and Dealer ine
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JAS. E. MASTERS.
JAS. PATTERSON. $\qquad$ ST. JOHN, N.B.
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WILLIAM WARN,
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HAIR DRESSER, \&c.
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hats and FURS.

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$J$
OHN D. ROBERTSON \& Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF


SOUTHWARK STREET, ST. JOHN, N.B.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 28] St. John, N. B. Advertisements.
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W. E. JOHNSON, Agent.

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| St. John, N. B. | Adv. p. 29 |
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|  |  |
| THE FAVOURITE HOUSE OF THE PROVINCES. <br> The Proprietor thankful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to the travelling Public that he will spare no pains or expense to render the House still further deserving their patronage. |  |
| every attention paid to the comport of quest |  |
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Adv. p. 30] St. John, N. B. Advertisements.

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|  | Fredericton, N. B. Advertisements. |
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| [Adv. p. 31 |  |
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MARTIN \& CO., Importer: of
Staple \& Fancy Dry Goods ! granville streeet, Halifax, N. S.

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Adv. p. 32] Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

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Adv. p. 38! Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

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Messrs. Cockburn Smithes \& Co., Oporto.
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A. Guinness, Sons \& Co.'s Extra Foreign Stout, \&c., \&c.
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J. B. JENNET \& CO,

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All Descriptions of Shelf Hardware. BURSLEM HOUSE,

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## No. 118 Upper Water, Coriteretacob Street, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

## Carean Xusurave (6umpany.

 CAPITAL $\$ 10,000,000$.150,000 DOLLARS INVESTED AT OTTAWA.
FIRE AND LIFE REVERSIONS AND ENDOWMENTS.
Chief Offices:-Queen Insurance Ruildings, Dale Street, Liverpool ; Queen Iusurance Buildings, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
Chairman :-Bernard Hall, Esq. ; Deputy Chairmav, W. Hind, Esq.; Manager and Actuary, J. Mongrieff Wilson, Esq.
tive.
Insurance on Property of every descriptlon in the City and throughout the Province effected on reasonable terms.

## dife.

Policies issued without reference to Eugland, and at moderate rates of Premium.
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTLA,
STEPHEN TOBIN, ESQ., COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office-Ppposite Tobin's Whart;
UPPER WATER STIREET,
Bomatitors:-HON. JAS. Mcponat. , JAS ThOMPSON, EAQ., Medical Refeee-W. J. Almon, Esq., M.D.


PILOT AND NAYY BREAD, WINE, SUDA, SUGAR, dyspepsia and fancy crackets, CORN MEAL, CRACKED CORN, OATS, FEED, BRAN, \&c. Wholesale and Retain.
Orders for all parts of the Provinces promptly attended to. MOIR \& Co.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

 BETWEEN
## Halifax, Bermuda aud St. Thomas.

STEAMSHIPS or this Line will leave Halifax for st. Thomas, calling at Bermuda
going and returing as follows:

| Monday, | 27th January, | 1873. | Mondary, | 1 th Alugusl, | 153.3. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ' | $24 t h$ February, | 16 | \% | Sth September, | * |
| 6 | 24 th March, | 6 | 6 | tith Octoler | 6 |
| * 6 | $218 t$ April, | 6 | 6 | 3rd November, | " |
| 6 | 10th May, | " | ${ }^{6}$ | lst Hocember, | 4 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 16th June, | 46 | ${ }^{6}$ | 39th December, | ، |
| 6 | 14th July, | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |

HOR FIREIGHT OR PASSAGE, <
S. (UUNARD \& (io.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 42] Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

## AVERY, BROWN \& CO. (ESTABLISHED 152!.)

#  

 OF EVERE DEGCRIRTMON. SPICES, DYE STUFFS, OILS, CHEMICALS;DRY-CO .OURS AND VARNISHES,

 GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

## Office and Salerooms-7 11 George St. Warehouse- O'donnor's Wharf, HIAMTHAX, N. ©

Our house is the Oldest Drug-Hou*e in the Frovince and yossesses unsurpassed facilities for doing business. Our entire stock (which is very larexe, varied and complete, and is being constantly replenishfd) is porchased for CASH in the best markets, and we offer it to our clients at correspondingly low rate:

Our SPICES, ground expressly for ns, ind put up by ourselves, are guaranteed for purity and excellence.

A Special Catalogue of DRUGGIS's' AND PHYSICIANS' REQUIREMENTS furnished on application. Our Descriptive vatalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds issued annually, gratis

## W. L. LOWVELL \& Co., BANKERS,

## EXCEANGE BROXERS,

DEALERS IN
 Of Every Description.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and British Provinces.
Agents for the Conneoticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

ORDNANCE SQUARE,

- HALIFAX, N.S.


# W. STAIRS, SON \& MORROW; MERGHANTS. 

AND IMPORTERS OF
dratage,



## BERS ENTD BOLR MTRMT

 Fapper. Bars, Muntz, Me'al Bars and Sheathings,Nets, Lines, Twines, and Fishing Implements, white lead, paints and linseed oil.

GEORGE ST. AND BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

## Darimoutl Rope Walk Company,

 Pis'l OFFICE ADDRESS, D.R.W. CO., hatifix, n.s.MANUF!CTURERS OF CORDAGE AND OAKUM.

MANAGER, JOHN F STAIRS, of the firm of Wm. Stairs, Son \& Mor row (residence at the Works.)
Adv. p. 44] Halifax, N. S. Advertisements.

TAKE THE
 RALWWAYS FOR OTTAWA.
CHEAPEST ANDBEST ROUTE. easy riding cars.
自 $A$ SK FOR TICKETS VIA BROCKVILLE Stred conntetions with g. T. Trains.

Goods Shipped [via Brockville] from all points East or West from OTTA WA much sooner than by any other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through to destination without unloading.
TH २OUGH TICKETS from $r$ tiawa to all parts of Canada and the United States had ht the Lowest Ristes at the CANADA CENTRAL OFFICE, Eigin Street, opposite the Russell House.
H. ABBOTR', Manxger.
W. E. JOHINSON, Agent.

## OTTAWA ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, ETC.

## L EWIS \& PINHEY,

Barristers, Attornies, Notaries, Conveyancers \& $c$., Elgin St., next to Post ()ffice, Ottawa, ont. J. B. I.RWIに.
G. II. PINHEV.

## HORACE LAPIERRE,

BARRISTER,
Attorney-at-Law, Solli،itor-in-Chancery, Conveyancer, and Notary Public for the

Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
Will atiend to the coliection of Caims in any part of Ontario or Quebec.
Cornersursex \& YoRK Strentr, OTYAWA

## WALKER \& PENNOCK,

Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notarics Public. de., ottana.
H. h. walier. ध pennock, Jr.

## DENTISTS.

W. McPHEE, L. D. S ,

DENTISTT,
51, Sparks Street, Ottawa.

OLIVER MARTIN,
surgeon dentiat, SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN H. LANGFORD,
BOOKSELLER \& STATIONER,
Fancy Goons, Toys, de., OTTAWA, ONT.

## H. R. DAVIDSON,

 Importer andDealer in all Drugs \& Chemicals
Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Machines and Coal Olls, \&c.
71, Sparks Street,......Ottawa.
W ILLIAM HOWE, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Gilder, Decorator \& Paper Hanger, Latest Patterns in Room Paper.

Yeoman's Trimmer.
I have recently purchased one of those useful machines for trinnming the edge of room paper, and my customers will thus be spared a good deal of trouble. 87 Cumberland Street, UTTAWA.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.



## VERTISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 46] Ottawa Advertisements.

TO INVENTORS!

> HENRY GRIST, OTTAWA, CANADA, Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, Solicitor of Patents for Inventions, \&c., \&c.,
Prepares applications for the Canadian, United States and European Patent Offices, on receipt of the Model of the Invention.

Preliminary searches as to patentability carefully made.
All communications strictly confidential.
Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Instructions.
Copyrights and the registration of Trade Marks, Timber Marks and Designs procured, and Letters Patent for the incorporation of Soint Stock Companies obtained. Established Ten years.
N.B.-Residents of the United States and other foreign countries can now obtain Patents in Canada.
RAYMOND'S

## 

IS EASY TO RUN! IS EASY TO LEARN!
Well Made, Beaulifully Finished. and will Last a Life Time. Sold by Agents Everywhere. agent for ottawa,

ALFRED BROWN, 69 SPARKS STREET.

feladies call and see befone you buy. rax

# JOHN DURIE \& SON, <br> CHEPDRTERS, <br> Gemeral Booksellers and Stationers 

WHOLESALE \& RETAIL,
$10 \cdot$ Sparks Street, Ottawa.
JAMES $\mathrm{gH}^{3} \mathrm{OPE} \& \mathrm{CO}$,
Importers and Manufacturing
 CORNER OF SPARES \& ELGIN STS., OTTAWA,

Engravings and Chromo Lithographs', Artists' Materials, Church Books, School Books, Stamps, Dies and Seals, Monograms and Adress Cards.
: Particular Attention paid to the Manufacturing of Account Books.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Advertisements.
EAGLE STEA'M BAKEUR .

## 

WHOLESALE
Biscuit Manufacturer ${ }^{\circ}$ Confectioner, Nos. $45 \& 47$, YORK STREET, ottawa, ont.

Nearly opposite the Market.
THE LONDON RESTAURANT, Rawe's 母flock, OTTTAWA. Rideau Fftreet, MEALS FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

English Ales, Dublin Porter, Wines, Spirits and Cigars. Arrangements can be made with Gentlemen for Daily or Monthly Board.

- W. MILLS, (late of Quebec,) Proprietor.



## JAS. A. GOUIN,

OTTAWA.

By Special Appointment to H. E. Goternor Grieiral of Canada.
GEO MORTIMER,



Drutggist, Apothecaries Hall, 41, Sussex St., Ottawa, PROPRIETOR OF THE
Canadian Cough Emuision, Cholera Mixture, Vegetable Worm Powder, de., de. All kinds of Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, Tonth Powders, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, \&c., \&c.

## THE OTTAWA TIMES

 PRINTING \& PUBLISHING COMPANY.OFFICE :-Wellington Street, Centre Iown.

THE OTTAWA DAILY TIMES.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted)- the ONLY MORNING PAPER publshed in Ottawa-at SIX DOLLARS per Annum.

## THE OTTAWA WEEKLY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, in time for the morning mail, at $\$ 1.00$ per annum. paid in advance; or $\$ 1.50$ if paid during the Fear.
 up Clubs, whether for the Daily or Weerly.
Letters, prepaid, and if contalntng Money, REGISTERED, (in which case they will be at the risk of tha undersigned,) may be addressed,

TIMES PRINTING \& PUBLISHING CO.,
Ottawa, Ont.


## Le Courrier d'Outaouais,

THE ONLY FRENCH DAILY \& WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN CENTRAL CANADA. Published Eery Evening, (Sundays excepted) at FiVE DOLIARS per Annum.
L. A. GRISON, General Agent.

- Ottawa Advertisements. [Adv, Engineers,
SPARKS STREET,
OTTAWA.

THE CONSTRLCTION OF
flodrlig, barley, oatmeal and saw mills atyended to.
GANG LATH MANHINES, WITH GANGS OF FROM TWO TO TEN SAWS.

LAMB'S PATENT GROAT SCREEN,
And all kinds or
©rist and Saw flill furnishings flude to (Drder.
ALL SIZES OF
Cumli's Gfoulile-Gtction N"atei NWheel kept on hand.

- 0 -

Plans and Specifications of Mill Work, Surveys of Mill Sites, Machinery, Drawings, \&c., made out at Moderate Rates.

## UNION HOUSE.

CITY HALL SQUARE, OTTAWA, ONT. thorocghly renosated and refitted.
Large Sample Rooms Added, with every Convenience for Commercial Travellers.

New Dining Hall. The Table always Supplied with the Best the Market Affords; and the bar upholds its old Celebrity.

An Attentive Porter at the Cars and Boats.
-GOOD VAED AND STABLINI, WITH ATTENTIVE HOSTLERS
TERMS, I.50 PER DAY.
ARMSTRONG BROTHERS,
Proprietors.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## Ottawa Advertisements.

## TAATKE TEXE

## Brockville \& (Otawa \& CHanada Cenrral

## RA]IWAYS 

Theapest and Best Route. Easy Riding Cars. Ast for GICKEIS via BROCKVILLE SURE CONXECTIONS WITH G. T. TRAINS.

## FREIGHT NOTICE.

 Goods Shipped (via Brociville) from all points EAST or WEST reach OTTAWA much sooner than by other Route, as the Grand Trunk Cars go through to destination WITHOUT UNLOADING.

THROUGH TICKETS from Ottawa to all parts of Canada and the United States had at the Lowest Rates at the CANADA CENTRAL OFFICE, ELGIN STREET, opposite the Russell House.

H. ABBOTT, Manager,<br>W. E. JOHNSON, Agent.

##  <br> CONVERTION OF DEBENTURES INTO STOCK.

1. All 5 per cent currency Debentures may be converted into 5 per cent stock at par, whatever may be the period for which the Debentures have to run.
2. All 6 per cent currency Debentures not maturing before January 1878, when the 6 per cent stock is redeemable, may be converted into 6 per cent stock at par.
3. The six per cent currency Debentures issued in 1868 on which there is an endorsation that they are convertible into stock may be so converted at par.
4. Six per cent currency Debentures maturing before 1878 may be converted into stock upon application to the Finance Department at rates fixed by the Treasury Board.
5. In case it should be desired to convert any 5 per cent or 6 per cent Debentures payable in London into stork, application must be made to the Treasury Board in each case.

If it is desired to convert 6 p ; c. Debentures into 5 per cent stock application must be made to the Treasury Board.

In the first four cases above mentioned the Debentures may be sentin to the Receiver General or to any Assistant Receiver General upon which a certificate of stock will be issued. If the case should be one which has to be submitted to the Treasury Board, the application should be sent to the Secretary of the Board with full pariculars as to the nature of the Debentures.

JOHN LANGTON,
Ottawa, December, 1872.
Sec. Treas. B.


## ADVERI'ISEMENTS.

Adv. p. 52] Ottawa Aa'vertisements.

## A. MORTIMER

# Bookbinder, Paper Ruler 

MANUFACTURER,

# Sign of the Group of Books, 

## ROBERTS' BLOCK



Would respectfully call the attention of Merchants, Bankers and the public generally, to his extensive Stock of Day Books, Ledgers, Cash Books and Journals, made up from the best class of paper, and at prices as low, if not lower than at any other house in the Dominion, wholesale or retail.

Account books adapted to every variety of business; if not in stock, ruled and bound to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Book-binding executed ln any style, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elegant.
Ruling, Perforating or numbering, carefully and promptly attended to, and at most reasonable rates.

Paper ruled to any pattern. Maps mounted. All order executed on the shortest notice.

DEPARTMENT

## OF THE

# Secretary of State of Canada, 

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

November 1st, 1872.

Public Notice is hereby given, that officers and men of the late Red River Expeditionary force, entitled to Military Bounty Land, or parties claiming under such officers or men as their representative or by assignments duly fyled in the above office, may obtain their respective Warrants therefor on application to the undersigned. The application for the Warrant, must, if made by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier, a representative or an assignee, be accom: panied by the discharge papers.

By order of the Honorable the Secretary of State,

> J S. DENNIS,

Surveyor General.

## ADVERTISLMENTS.

Adv. p. 54] Ottawa Advertisements.

CANADA GAZETTE.

Partins sending advertisements to be inserted in "The Canada Gazette," will hereafter please observe the following rules:

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."
2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required;
3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are elght cents for the first insertion, and two cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, \$4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette," will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will b: charged 10 cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,

Queen's Printer.
December, 1872.

## 

D EPARTMENT MARINE \& FISHERIES,
FISHERIES RRAVCH,
Ottawa, 1st January, 1873.
Public Notice relating to Fisheries and Fishing in the respective Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada.

The undersigned is directed by the Minister to call the attention of all person concerned and the public generally to the following provisions of the Fishery Laws and Regulations :-

Net Fishing for Salmon is prohibited-
In Quebec and Ontario, from 31st July to 1st May;
In New Brunswick, from 15th August to 1st March;
In Nora Scotia, from 31st July to 1st March.
angling for Salmon is prohibited-
In Quebec and Ontario, from 1st September to 1st May;
In New Brunswick, from 15th September to 1st March.
In Nora Scotia, from 1st September to 1st. May.
Fishing for Speckled (or Brook) Trout with nets or other apparatus is forbidden at all times. Angling for the same with hook and line, extends from 1st January to 1st October in Quebec, and trom 1st May to 1st October in Ontario.

Fishing for Whitefish, with nets or other apparatus, is forbidden between the 19th November and 1st December in Ontario and Quebec, nor is it lawful to catch this fish with SEINES between the 30th May and 1st August in Ontario, 31st July and 1st December in Quebec.

Fishing for Bass, Plcherel (Dore), and Mashinonge is forbidden between the 1st and 24th May in Quebec, and from 15th April to 1st May in Ontario.

Fishing by means of nets or other other apparaius (except in the tidal deep sea fisheries) without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries is prohibited in the waters of Quebec and Ontario.

All applications for leases or licenses, or any other communications relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,<br>Commissioner of Fisheries.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## 

1.-The following Post Offce Savings Banks are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.
2.-The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.
3.-Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from $\$ 1$ up to $\$ 300$, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.
4.-Deposits may be made by married woinen, 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.
F'irstly-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, Lf so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.
6.-A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Books, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or windraw his money through, the Post'Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, 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 Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws nioney, 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 recelpt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he should apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, renew his application until he receives a satisfactory reply.
9.-When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.
10. - Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits in the ordinary Pass Book deposit account, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.
11.-Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.
12.- No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

13-The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applieations, 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 Omce Savings Bank may be seen at any of the Post Offices named in the following List:-

## Pō̃t Offict. Post Ofeice.

Acton Vale
Albion
Alexandria
Almonte
Amherstburg.
Angus:
Arkona
Arnprior
Arthur
Aurora:
Aylmer, East
Aylmer, West
Ayr
Parrie
Bayfield
Beamsville
Beauharnois
Beaverton Belleville
Berlin
Berthier
Blairton
Bond Head
Bothwell
Bowmanville
Bracebridge
Bradford
Brampton
Brantford
Bridgewater
Bright
Brighton
Brockville
Brooklin
Buckingham
Campbellford
Cannington
Carleton Place
Cayuga
Chamblv Canton
Chatham, West
Chelsea
Chippawa
Clarksburg
Clifton
Clinton
Coaticook
Cobourg
Colborne
Coldwater
Collingwood
Compton
Cookstown
Cornwall
Cremore
Danville
Dingle
Dundas
Dunnville
Durham
Elora
Erin
Exeter

Morrisburg
Mount Brydges
Mount Forest
Murray Bay
Napanee,
Newboro'
Newburgl:
Newbury
Newcastle
New Edinburgh
New Hamburg
Newmarket
Niagara
Norwich
Norwood
Oakvilie
Odessa
Oil Springs
Omemee
Onslow
Orangeville
Orillia
Orono
Oshawa
Ottawa
Owen Sound
Paisley
Pakenhum
Paris
Pembroke
Penetanguishene
Perth
Peterboro
Petrolea
Picton
Point St. Charles
Portage du Fort
Port Burwell
Port Colborne
Port. Dalhousie
Port Dover
Port Hope
Port Robinson
Port Rowan
Port Stanley
Piescott
Preston
Prince Albert
Quebec
Renfrew
Richmond East
Richmond Hill

## Rimouski

Riv. du Loup en bas
Rockingham
Rosemont
St. Andrew's East
St. Catherines West
St. Cesaire
St. Hyacinthe
St. Jerome
St. John's East
st. Mary's, Blanchard

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

|  | Ottawa Advertisements. |  | [Adv. p. 57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Post Office. | Post Office. | Post Office. | Post Office. |
| Fergus | St. Paul's Bay | Lachive | Toronto |
| Fingal | St. Roch de Quebec | Lachute | Trenton |
| Frelighsburg | St. Thomas West | Laprairie | Valleyfield |
| Gananoque | Sarnia | L'Assomption | Vankleek Hill |
| Garafraxa | Saugeenl | Leeds | Vienna |
| Georgetown | Scarboro | Levis | Wallaceburg |
| Goderich | Seneca | Tindsay | Wardsville |
| Granby | Sherbrooke | Listowel | Waterdown |
| Grimsby | ${ }^{\text {Simcoe }}$ Smith's Falls | London | Waterford |
| Guelph | Smith's Falls | L'Original | Waterloo East |
| Hamilton | ${ }_{\text {Smaithville }}$ | Lucan | Waterloo West |
| Hawkesbury | South Quebec | Lya | Wellesley |
| Hespeler | Sparta | Madoc | Wellington Square |
| Hull | Stanstead | Manchester | West Farnham |
| Huntingdon | ( | Meaford | West Winchester |
| Inverness | Stouffville | Melbourne | Whitby |
| Iroquois | Stratford | Merrickville | Windsor |
| Jollette | Strathroy | Millbrook | Woodbridge |
| Keene | Streetsville | Mille Roches | Woodstock |
| Kemptrile | Thornhill | Milton, West | Woodville |
| Kincardine | Thorold | Montmagny | Wroxeter |
| Kingston | Three Rivers | Montreal Morpeth | Work Yoming |
| Kingsville Knowlton | Thurso ${ }_{\text {Tilsonburg }}$ | Morpeth | York |

## Brockville Advertisement.

## ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

 NEIL McCARNEY, Proprietor. BR,COKVII工E,This Hotel is pleasantly situated in view of the THOUSAND ISLANDS.


SPLENDID FISHING AND HUNTING GROUNDS IN THE VICINITY.
——o——
CHARLESTON LAKE, CELEBRATED FOR ITS MAGNIFICENT FISHING, ONLY FIFTEEN MILES DISTAN1.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODAT1ONS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, TOURISTS, SPORTSMMEN and others.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Adv. p. 58] Kingston Advertisements.

## KINCSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

| BARRISTERS, \& C . |
| :---: |
| K |
| Barristers, Attorneys at Law, \&c., ont Arto st reet, Kingston, Ont |
| Alex. S. Kirkpatrich, County Crown Attoryey. $\quad$ E. SMYTH M. |
| $B^{\text {RITTON \& }}$ |
| Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, \&c, Clarence St., Opp. Custom House. KINGSTON |
| m. m. britton, M.A., C. v. price, i |



ESSRS. O REILLY \& CAMERON,
Law and Chancery Chambers,
Anchor Butldings, Kingston, Ont., North East Side Market Square. J. O'REILLY, Q. C., P. CAMERON.

GROCERS.
J. CARRUTHERS \& Co.,

Wholesale Grocers, ontario street, kingston.
$\mathrm{G}^{\text {EO. Robertson \& son, }}$
luporters and Wholesale Groctre, ONTARIO STREET, kingston.

HARDWARE.

## A RTHUR CHOWN,

No. 7 Bagot Street, Kingston, Ont., mporter of
HEA YY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
Bar Iron, Glass, Paints, Oils, Springs, Axles, Carriage and Harness Trimmings, Tin and Wooden Ware, Brushes, Mats, \&c. Terme liberal. Agent for Threshers, Mowers and Reaping Machines.
$\frac{\text { SOLICITOR, \&c; }}{\text { JOSEPH BAWDEN, }}$
Solicitor, Conveyancer \& Notary
33 KING STREET, KINGSTON,
$-\mathrm{O}-$
Money Loaned on Mortgage of Improved Farms.

# Anglo-American Hotel, CORNER JOHNSON AND ONTARIO STREETS, 

KINGSTON, CANADA.



This well-known and Commodious Hotel, having leasel that splendid and spacious stone building, formerly the Custom House, and immediately opposite, has been newly furnished and undergone thorough repairs. The proprietors, in returnng their sincere thanks for past favore, solicit and continuance of that matronage and support so liberally accorded them in years past, and beg to assure the tr friends and the travelling public, that acching will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.
E. MILSAP \& CO., Proprietors.

# Agricultural Insurance Company, 

 (STOCK COMPANY,)INSURES farm property and residences only. CHARTERED AND COMMENCED BUSINESS 1853.

Cash Assets, $\quad \$ 700,000 . \quad$ Government Deposit, $\quad \$ 100,00$


HEAD OFFICE FOR OANADA, KINGSTON, ONT., ISAAC MUNSON, Manager.

Branch Office for Province of Quebec, 245 St. James Street, Montreal.
E. H. GOFF, General Agent.

MARKET VALUE OF STOCK, 400 PER CENT. CANADIAN DIRECTORS.

Hon. Louis Archambault, Min. of Agriculture.
E. Benoit, Esq., M.P., St. Hubert, Que.

Col. Asa Westover, Dunham, Que.
Hon, Frank Smith, Senator, Jorouto.

John Crawtord, Esq., Q.C. \& M.P., (President of the Royal Canadian Bank) Toronto John Turner, Esq., of Sessions, Turner \& Co Alex. Manning, Esq., Toronto.

## Toronto Advertisements.


2, masontc boiliding*, toronto.

## BARRISTERS. AND ATTORNIES.

$\mathrm{H}^{\text {ITTZGERALD }}$ \& ARNOLDI,
Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys,
4 Church Street, Toronto.
Edward Fitzgerald, M.A., L.L.B.
$R^{\text {EAD }} \& \mathrm{KEEFER}^{2}$ barristers,
Attorneys, Solicitors, \&c., Office, 77 King Street, East. D. $\operatorname{s.}$ READ, Q. C
T. A. keefer.

## BROKERS \& BROKERS.

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LAIKIE \& ALEXANDER
HANKERS,

Stock Brokers and Financial Agent
8 king strbet kast, toronto. John Lang Blaikie. Wiliam AlexanderJohn Stark. Isawrence Buchan.
PHILIP BROWNE \& Co.,
Bankers and Brokers, Dealers in Sterling Exchange, Bank Stocks, Debentures, Mot trages, \&c., U. S, Currency, Gilver and Bonds. Drafis on New York issued in Gold and Gurrency. Prompt attention given to collections. Advances made on securities.

No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontalrio.

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| C. \& W. WALLKER, MERCHANT TAILORS, DRAPERS, 比., <br> No. 7, King Street, East, |  |
|  | $\mathrm{B}^{\text {URGESS \& CHANTER, }}$ <br> TALLORS AND DRAPERS, No. 92 King Street Fast, one door Ladies' Rtding Habits, Liveries ana Military Undforms made to Order. |
| ' F | $\mathrm{D}^{\text {AVID WILSON, }}$ <br> Ornamental and General Engraver, No. 8 King SReet, East, Opposite Lash \& Co, Jewellery EstablishCrests, Cyphers and inscriptions on all kinds of Silver Ware, \&e. Every description of Jewellery neatly execnted. |
| Bexeral Harduare Mercharts |  |
|  | I. COOPER, Importer and Manufacturer of Shirts, Collars, Hosiery \& Gent's Furnishings generally. 129, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, (Opposite Jas. Shjelds \& Co.) |
| 「HOS. DRYSDALE \& Co., <br> General Commission Merchants, Flour, Grant, Seeds, Feed, \&c, |  |

## NELSON, WOOD \& Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
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Paper Hangings, Clocks, Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates, Corajage, Mats and Baskets.
manufacturers of
Brooms, Brushes, Wooden Wares $\varepsilon$ nd Matches.
178, 80, York St., Toronto. 93, 95, St. Peter St., Montreal. H. A. Nelsoo. | A, S. Wood. | A. D. Nelson. | H. W: Nelson. N.B.-The Toronto House will remove in the Fall of 1873 to the New Warehouse on Front Street.

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Toronto Advertisements.
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## Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

 BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,MANUFACTURERS OF WATER, STEAM AND GAS FIXTURES, dec., ON THE
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【 OCKHART \& HALDANE,

> Importers of

## British and Contınental Dry Goods,

$9 \& 11$ weilington street, east, toronto.
Specialities-Carpets, Dress Goods, Silks and Ribbons.

JOHN MACNAB \& Co.,
 -and-
General Commission Merchants, TORONTO.

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Adv．p．62］Torontc Advertisements．

## POBERT COGHILL＇S

## CARRTAGE WORKS，

$$
163 \text { KING STREET, WEST, }
$$

Manufacturer of First Class Buggies，Carriages，\＆o． all Work made of the best material，and warranted．

## MACORQUODALE BROTHERS，

## PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS，

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## M ORRISON \＆McGUIRE，

Practical，Plumbers，Gas and Steam Fïtters， BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS． 5気
71羊 KING STREET WEST，TORONTO，ONT． Iron Pipe and Fittings，Steam and Water Gauges，Steam and Greenhouse Heating，Engineer＇s Brass Works，Bell Hangers， Brass Castings to order，Gas Fixtures in every style．

Entrance on Exchange lane，Toronto，Ont．Hours from 10 a．m． to 3 P．M．No advice charged for．Medicines sentby mail to order．Parties wishing to obtain any of the special remedies can do so with perfect secrecy，as the office to the Dispensary is so arranged that is impossible for patients calling to see other．
$C^{U R R I E}$

# BOLLER works. 

 on fsplanade, near church strlet, toronto,NEIL CURRIE, Proprietor.
Patterson \& BEATY,

## Barristers \& Attorneys at Law,

 Jotaries Public, Conveyancers, fo.Patterson, beaty \& hamilton,
Barristers at Laze and Solicitors in Chancery, no. $\overline{\text { s. }}$, hing street west, toronto.
C. S. Patterbon, Q.C.

James Beaty, Jr.
J. C. Hamilfox, L,L.B.
$G^{E O}$ H. SACKMAN,

## Merchant Tailor, \&c.,

131 KING STREET,
E.1ST OF CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

CROOKS, KINGSMILL \& CATTANACH, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, \&c., edinburgh assurance buildings,
Next to MERCHANTS' BANK, WELLINGTON STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
. dDaM CROOKS, q.C., alexander J. cattanach,

NICOL KINGSMILL, WELLINGTON FRANCIS.

## ADVERTISLIMENTS.

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## TORONTO Frale factory,

 BY C. WILSON.C. W. has been manufacturing scales for more than Twenty Years, and makes every description of scale in use in the Dominion of Canada, from the largest Railroad Track Scale down to the smallest Chemists' and Druggists'.

These scales have taken eighteen prizes at the Public Provincial Exhibitions, and a DIPLOMA from the Governor GENERAL.
Every Scale is Warranted. Repairs promplly executed.
j50 These cales took the First Prize at the Exhibition in 1870.
FACTORY, Toronto Street, north of 1'. O., Toronto. Residence 30 Albert Street. P.O. address, Box 707, Toronto.

跨 C . W. has been fourteen years Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Simcoe; and he is also Inspector of Scales for the Northern Railway of Canada.

## JAMES SHIELDS \& CO.,

# Wholesale Importers of <br> GROCERIES, 

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Biscuits and Confectionery.
138 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

# $\mathbf{B}^{\text {UNTIN, BROTHER \& CO., }}$ 

## Wholesale Stationer,

 WRaPPING PAPER, TWINES, \&c.
$61 \& 63$ YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
$R^{\text {IDOUT, AIKENHEAD \& CROMBIE, }}$
trorzonto.
importers of, and dealers in
 CORDAGE, PAINTS, GUN FURNITURE,
Fishing and Shooting Tackle, and every description of British American, and Domestic Hardware.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HARTFORD STEAM BOILER
 (CAPITAL \$500,000.)
Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to

## Boilers, Buildings and Machinery, rising from explosions of

Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Steam Boilers.
Forms of Applieation can be obtained from
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B. F. HEDDEN, Inspector. B. F. HEDDEN, Inspector.

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F \& C. Perkins \& co.,
WICIESAIE GRIDCEER, IMPORTERS AND GOM. MERGHANTS, TORONTO, ONT.

 No. 165 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
Hearses, Carriages, Scarfs, Gloves and Crape Furnished at Funerals.
FISKE PATENT METALLIC CYASES COASTAATLY ON HAND. Funerals conducted with rare and economy to all parts of the Dominion.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HUTOHINSON \& BARNES,
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## And No. 5, NTEISON STREETP

## Carringes made to Order anifl kept in Stock.

All work warranted and made from second growth timber, and finished with English Varnish.

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British America Assurance Co'y.
Incorporated by Act of Pariiament, 1833.
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Fire Inspector-E. Roby O'Brien.
THOMAS WILLIAM BIRCHALL, MANAGER Marine Inspector-Captain R. C'ourneen.

Insurances on all descriptions of Property are granted by this Company against Loss and Damage by Fire, and also against Loss or Damage by the Perils of Inland Navigation, at the Current Rates of Premium. Risks in each Branch are also taken by the several Agents of the Company at the principal Cities, Towns, and Ports of Shipment throughout the Province. Forms of Application, with every requisite information, may be obtained at the Head Office, or any of the Agents.

## Hamilton Advertisements.

CLOTHIERS \& TAILORS.
$\mathbf{M}^{\text {UNRO, HENDERSON \& MACKENZIE }}$
23 \& 25 King Street, West,
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS, Hamilton, Ontario.

JOSEPH HERRON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
82 King Street, East,
hamilton, CAVADA WeSt.

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| GROCERS. | miscellaneous. |
| ```W. M. Lottridge \& co., \\ Importers and Wholesale Grocers 62 MacNab Street, hamilton, ontario.``` <br> TAMES TURNER \& CO | ```R. N. LAW, ATtORNEY AND SOLICITOR, 5l James Street, Hamilton, -AND AT- Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay.``` |
| JAMES TURNER \& CO., <br> -IMPORTERS AND- <br> WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAMILTON, ONT., <br> Stores, Hughson Street. | G. H. FURNER \& CO., <br> Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Millinery and Straw Goods. |
| EDWARD ADAMS \& Co., |  |
| WHOLESALE GROCERS, <br> -AND IMPORTERS OF- <br> Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Wines \& S'pirits DUNDAS STREET, <br> London, Canada West. | $A^{\text {N }}$ Market Street, corner McNab, hamilton, ontario, canada. thomas VEAZIE, Proprietor. |

[^3]
## ADVERTISEMENTS.



HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
John I. Mackenzie, James I. Buchanan, A. I. Mackenzie, Alex. Duncan.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY, W. BRUCE,

PEN ARTIST ORAUSHTSMAN, AND PATENT AGENT, NO. 14 KING ST. EAST, HAMILTON, ONT.
Patents ohtained for tere dominion of Canada, the United States, and adi loreign Countries.
——O-C.
Copyrights and the Registration of Trade Marks and Designs procured.
Finished Drawings executed from Rough Outlines.
Trade Marks Designed and Registered.
Assignments of Letters Patent Prepared and Recorded.
Documents Engrossed in the highest style of the Art on Vellum or Parchment.
PATENTAGENCY, \& C.

## JOHN H. YOUNG,

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OFFICE: COFN $\because R$ RF JAMEG AND MERRICKSTS, hamilton, ont., Opposite Post Office.

## English Advertisements.

HDWIN LANDER \& CO.,

$$
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$$

## EXPORT KARDWARE MRRGHAFTS.



TRADE MAARK.
çMRDOUS.
Immediate execution of orders with credit on approved Houses in England

ADVERTISEMENTS.
English Advertisements.

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PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.
All classes of British Manufactures sold on Commission from Samples; first class references given and satisfaction guaranteed.
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> (Late W. Alucock,)

PARK HILLS, NECHELLS, BIRMINGHAM, manufacturers of
 and every deschiption of
Edge Tools, of Best Quality Only.
ORDERS RECEIVED through british merchants
PURE CHEMICALS \& NEW MEDICINES.

## T. MORSON \& SON.

s1, $33 \& 124$, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London; CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD; -andSOMERFIELD WORKS, HOMERTON;
Supply PURE CHEMICAIS and all NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIUNS,
including the following Specialities:-
PEPSINE-the active digestive principle of the gastric.juice; an agreeable and popular romedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Glubules.
PANCREATIC EMUISION AND PANCREATINE-in Powder; containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat Pisefiected.
PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL. In half pints and in quart tins.
CHLORAL HYDRATE CAKE AND CRYSTALS-(NEW SEDATIVE.)
CHLORODYNE (MORSON'S)-the universally approved Anodyne. In 2-02., 4-oz., and 8-oz, bottles.
CHLOROFORM-Methylated and Pure.
CREOSOTE-(CAUTION)-from Wood Tar, of which T. M. \& Son are the only British Manufacturers.

To test a suspected sample, mix it with an equal quantity of pure glycerine. If they unite and make a clear solution, the substance is carbolic acid, or In greater part consists of it.
GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass.

## shippeng Orders Executed with Care and Despateh.

BILVER MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS EXHIBITION. 1867; JUROR, 1862.

## THE BIRMINGHAM

## 

MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Brass and Copper Tubes for Marine and Stationary Boilers and Condensers.

ALSO, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
TUBES © AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND
Water Purposes, Hydraulic and Artesian Well Tubes,
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SEVENTY Years of success have proved beyond doubt, that

## ROWIAND'S <br> Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto

## Are the Three most invaluable Toilet Requisites extant.

The MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest RESTORER and BEAUTIFIER of the HUMAN HAIR, being perfectly free from all poisonous or mineral admixtures.

CAUTION-Each Bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the ${ }^{\text {Conk }}$ Cork, as formerly ; all with the Cork are spurious imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies, under their names.

The KALYDOR produces PURITY of COMPLEXION, and a softness and Delicacy of Skin.

The ODONTO preserves the TEETH, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the BREATH.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout India, China, and the Colonies.
Ask for "rOWLAND'S" Articles, of DO HATTON GARDEN, LONDON. <br> \title{
THE ORIGINAL <br> \title{
THE ORIGINAL <br> <br> Metallic Bedstead Works <br> <br> Metallic Bedstead Works BRADFORD ST. \& GREEN ST.,
 <br>  <br> Benjamin Cook \& Son,
} MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS \& IRON BEDSTEADS, Oots and onairs.
J. H. HOPLEINS \& SO.N'S,

Granville Works, Birmingham,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TINPLATE,
TINNED IRONPLATE GOODS, STAMPED TINNED HOLLOWWARE,

and Japanners,

Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Dish Covers, Camp Kettles, Milk Pans, Washhand Basins, Brass Jelly Pans, Bath Toilets Washhand Stands, \&c., \&c., \&c.

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# James Russell \& Sons 

## WEDNESBURY,

Please address as above, in fuld.
ENGLAND.

Awards.
UNI'TED STATES, $1 \times 5$. Hon. Mention. PARIS, 18.55. Medal. LONDGN, 1462. Medal, COLOGNE, 1865. Gold Medal.

Awards.
DUDLEY, 1866. Medal. PARIS, 1867. Medal. TURIN, 1868. Honourable Mention. HAVRE, 1868. Diplome d'honneur.

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For Gas, Steam, Water, \&c., \&c,
Also of Patent Lap-Welded Iron Tubes, and the only Patentees and Manufacturers of
Homogeneous Metal Tubes!
For M.1RINE, LGCUMOTIVE and SRATIONARY BOILERS,
Makers of Plain, Twisted and Tapered Tubes,
For Bedstead, Architectural, Foundry, Core Bars, TELEGRAPHIC, and other purposes, Also Patentees and Manufacturers of

STOCKS, TAPS, AND DIES, AND OF RUSSELL \& BROWN'S STEAM REGULATING VALVES;

Makers of Brass and Gun Metal, Fittings of all kinds applicable to Steam and Gas purposes, Coils for Heating, Superheating, Condensing, and Blast Furnace.

LONDON WAREHOUSE, SOUTHWARK ST., S. E.

## J. DEFRIES \& SONS'

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By Appointment to Her Majesty, and Contractors to Govemment.
CRYSTAL"\& BRONZE CHER SERVICE $10_{2}$ CHADEITBRS


OR
CANDLES!
NEW LAMP FOR indla.
J. Defrirs \& Sons. Estiinates for lighting street, towns, railways and 10anulactories, with a light equal to Ga, at a much less cost.
 India and the Colonies. Contracts taken, and experienced men sent out if required, as for His Highness he Nizam, Secumderabad,
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Estimetes \& Designs free *** Catalogues can be had on application at the office of this Directory.


New Decorations
FOR DINING, DRAWING

AND
BALD BOOM.

Manufacturers of Storers'


PATENT PERPETUAL AND PERFUME GRYSTAL TABLE FOUNTAIN, which, when complete with Flowers and Fruit, forms the most elegant Ornament for Dining Rooms, Ball Rooms, Drawing Rooms and $C$ inservatories. They are portable, most elegant and new in design, and rich in appearance. Also the Conservatory Fountain, Which is quite independent'of "a; service of water pipes, ${ }_{2}^{\prime \prime}$ tanks and other expensive accessoljes, and having no mechanism, cannot possibly get out of order. Most Wonderful Invention of the day.

## FOUNTAINS :

## FOUNTAINS!:

FOUNTAINS!!!
In great variety from
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In Crystal and Gilt, for the Dining Room and Drawing Rooms.
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For the Slick Room, can be used with every kind of perfume water. Chemists, Druggists \& Perfumers can make satisfactory arrangement for the sale ot Storer's

PATENT
Perpetual \& Portable TABLE

## FOUVTAINE.

By applying to
TH ${ }_{\text {EI }}$ MANOFACTURERS.

J. DEPRIIS \& SHNS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Every Packet hor rs the Fac-simile of his

Signature,


## Medal Awarded, I862, for Good Work.

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TUBE COMPANY


MANUFACTURERS OF

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## BRASS AND COPPER TUBES,

Galvanized and Glass Enameled Iron Tubes and Fittings, LAP-WELDED IRON AND BRASS BOILER TUBES, \&c.,

TUYERE COILS for BLAST FURNACES, BORING TUBES

COREBARS, GUV METAES
And Other Cocks, Boller, Mountings, \&c.

COTTON YARN,
WHITE, BLUE, RED AND ORANGE. BEAM WARPS FOR WOOLEN MILLS. Warranted of Best Quality, Full Length and Correctly Numbered. manto actorge br WM. トARKS \& SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

JAS. HOSSACK \& CO., IMPORTERS OF
Staple \& Fancy Groceries, manufadturers of
Steam Confectionery, Fancy Biscuit and Oil Paste Blacking.

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QUEBEC COFFEE AND SPICE STEAM MILLS, 22 Notre Dame Street, Lower Town, Quebec. JAMES HOSSACK, ALEX. WOODS, JOHN F. HOSSACK.

EVERITT\& BUTLER, tMPORTERS OF
 SMALLWARES \&C.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN.
Agents for Domestic Homespuns of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Manufacture.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ALL GOODS SOLD OUT AT THE LOWEST LIVING PROFITS-WHOLESALE ONLY.
$55 \& 57$ KING STREET,
ST: JOHN, N.B.



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[^0]:    * Corrected from table of Diurnal Variations by Mr. Allison.
    $\dagger$ No oorrection applied.

[^1]:    * Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.
    $\dagger$ Letters can be registered to Shanghae, and Yokohama only, Fee 10 c .
    $\$ 10 \mathrm{c}$. If forwarder unpaid.
    $\ddagger$ Letters for Bermuda, British and Foreign West Indies, when sent in the monthly mails from Halifax, Postage is 12 c . per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.

[^2]:    ## THE MODERN

    TURKISH OR ROMAN BATHS, 140 st. Monique Street, near Crystal Palace MONTREAL.
    Hours.-Gentlemen: 6 to 8 a. m., 3 to 9 p . m. Ladles: 10 to 12 a . m.

[^3]:    J. LYGHT\& CO., -Wholesale and retail-

    BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, LITHOGRAPHERS and bookbinders,

    Paper Hangings, Fancy Goods, \&c., in great variety. 36 \& 38 KING STREET, EAST, HAMILTON.

    AGENTS FOR THE YEAR BOUK

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    HMMILON Importers of

    # gritisg ant fifrien Ary fiboss, 

    -ALSO, DEALERS IN-BOOTS AND SHOES.

