

HA 746
Y4
1876
c.2



Year Book & Almanac

CANADA FOR 1876!

TENTH YEAR.

TO ADVERTISERS—From its circulating all over the Dominion, it offers unrivalled advantages.

Editions will be issued during the winter, and all advertisements sent, at whatever period, will be inserted one year in all editions.

Back numbers of the YEAR BOOK may be obtained on application, containing continuous record of public events in Canada for the last ten years.

T. P. POWELL, General Agent,
Year Book Office, 1 Beury Street, Montreal.

AETNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1818. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.00.

LOSSES PAID IN 55 YEARS - - - \$41,000,000.

JULY 1, 1874. ASSETS AT MARKET VALUE.

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK.	\$452,133.14
CASH IN HANDS OF AGENTS AND IN TRANSIT	472,443.53
REAL ESTATE	405,000.00
MORTGAGE BONDS	1,343,530.00
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS	1,269,350.00
RAILROAD STOCKS	457,598.00
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE	90,611.00
LOANS ON COLLATERALS	44,594.70
UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY STOCK, AND OTHER SECURITIES	1,394,008.36

TOTAL - - - \$6,046,268.36

ROBERT WOOD, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

DAILY WITNESS
\$1 PER AN. POST-PAID.MONTREAL WITNESS
TRI-WEEKLY \$2. PER AN. POST-PAID.WEEKLY WITNESS
\$1.10 PER AN. POST-PAID.CANADIAN MESSENGER
30 CTS. PER AN. POST-PAID.

NEW DOMINION

MONTHLY
\$1.50 PER AN. POST-PAID.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

MONTREAL.

Electrotyping, Job Printing, Chromatic and Plain.

Witness Printing House, 218 and 220 St. James St.

GET THE
MATHUSHEK PIANO!The most noted artists of the day pronounce it the
BEST PIANO MADE.

If Dealers near you have not got it, send to us for catalogue and testimonials.

PRICES LOWER THAN ASKED FOR OTHERS OF LOWER GRADE
ELSEWHERE.

SOLE

AGENTS

FOR THE

DOMINION.



AGENTS WANTED

EVERYWHERE.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

NORRIS & SOPER,

No. 8 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Western Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$800,000

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO \$1,000,000.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.

PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN MCNURRICH.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHARLES MAGRATH.

DIRECTORS.—James Mitchell, Esq.; John Flakin, Esq.; A. M. Smith, Esq.;
Seah Barnhart, Esq.; Robert Beatty, Esq.; Wm. Goodenham, Jr., Esq.; B. Haldan,
Managing Director. Fredk. G. C. Lovelace, Secretary.
RISK INSURANCE.—Messrs. Wm. Hight and Jas. Pringle.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise and
other property against loss or damage by fire.

On Hull, Cargo and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by sail or steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to British Ports.

Established Agencies in the principal cities, towns, and ports of shipment
throughout the Province.

A special Low Tariff of Rates has been recently adopted for the insurance of
detached dwellings, churches and schools, with their contents, in cities, towns,
and country places, also farm property, for one or three years, at option of assured.
Conditions of Policy materially modified to meet this class of business.

PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH.

ONE POUND WILL MAKE NEARLY A BARREL
OF BEST SOFT SOAP.

Full and explicit directions for making all kinds of soap, and much other valuable
information on every label.

Use the waste grease of your house, and make your own soap. The best of
Family Soap. There is no Kerosene, Lye, or Potash, so concentrated in strength
and purity as the PURE SNOW FLAKE POTASH. One pound will make
about fifteen pounds of the Best Hard Soap.

FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

Dissolve 1 Pound Snow Flake Potash in 1 Gallon of Water and use it as below.

For cleaning Type, one pound can to a gallon of water.	quart to a gallon water.
To scour milk pans, churns, &c., a pint to a gallon water.	To remove paint, a quart to a gallon water.
To clean plates, dishes, &c., a pint to a gallon water.	To clean infected places, a quart to a gallon water.
Scrubbing greasy floors, &c., a quart to a gallon water.	
Scrubbing cook's galley's, &c., a quart to a gallon water.	

Sold by all wholesale houses, and the proprietor. Retail by most drug-
gists, grocers, and storekeepers, in town and country.

JAMES GOULDEN,

175 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

Dominion Type Founding Company,

13, 15, 17, CHENNEVILLE STREET, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURE

EXTRA TOUGH METAL TYPE!

And have constantly in stock a large assortment of

Fancy and Job Letter,

And Printers' Material Generally

AGENTS FOR

RELIANCE WHARF DALES, UNIVERSAL JOBBERS,

"MINERVA" PAPER CUTTERS.

ESTIMATES FOR OUTFITS FURNISHED PROMPTLY.

THE
YEAR BOOK,
AND ALMANAC OF
CANADA.
FOR
1876;

BEING AN
ANNUAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE DOMINION
AND
A REGISTER OF LEGISLATION AND OF PUBLIC MEN
IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



WITH MAP, PRICE 25 CENTS.

Montreal and Ottawa:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO.

Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1876.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The *Year Book* contains, besides the usual ALMANAC DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, VITAL and TRADE STATISTICS, TARIFFS and STAMP DUTIES, and a RECORD OF ALL PUBLIC EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The volume for 1876 contains, as its predecessors have done, the fullest and most authentic information of public interest pertaining to British North America, anywhere gathered together in one single work.

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 a circulation in all parts of the Dominion.

It thus affords advantages to advertisers which cannot be otherwise found.

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

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

TO ADVERTISERS. From its circulating all over the Dominion, it offers unrivalled advantages.

Editions will be issued during the winter, and all advertisements sent, at whatever period, will be inserted one year in all editions.

Back numbers of the YEAR BOOK may be obtained on application, containing a continuous record of public events in Canada for the last ten years.

All orders may be sent to T. P. POWELL, General Agent, at the YEAR BOOK Office, corner of Bleury and Craig Street, Montreal, and P. O. Box 637, Montreal.

The Calendar.

Golden Number.....	15	Dominical Letter.....	B. A.
Epoch.....	4	Roman Indiction.....	4
Solar Cycle.....	9	Julian Period.....	6589

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

New Year's Day.....	Jan.	1
Epiphany (*).....	"	6
Septuagesima.....	Feb.	13
Sexagesima.....	"	20
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday.....	"	27
St. David.....	March	1
Ash Wednesday.....	"	1
St. Patrick.....	"	17
Annunciation—Lady Day (*).....	"	25
Palm Sunday.....	April	9
Good Friday.....	"	14
Easter Sunday.....	"	15
Low Sunday.....	"	22
St. George.....	"	23
Ascension Sunday.....	May	21
Queen Victoria—Birth Day.....	"	24
Ascension Day—H. Thursday (*).....	"	25
Whit Sunday.....	June	4
Trinity Sunday.....	"	11
Corpus Christi.....	"	15
Queen Victoria, Accession.....	"	20
Queen Victoria—Proclaimed.....	"	21
St. John Bapt.—Midsummer Day.....	"	24
St. Peter and Paul (*).....	"	29
Dominion Day.....	July	1
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day.....	Sept.	29
All Saints Day (*).....	Nov.	1
Prince of Wales—Birth-day.....	"	9
St. Andrew.....	"	30
First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec.	3
Conception of St. Mary.....	"	8
St. Thomas.....	"	21
Christmas Day.....	"	25
St. John the Evangelist.....	"	27

The only legal holidays in the Province of Ontario are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birth-day, and any day set apart by proclamation.

In the Province of Quebec feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are also legal holidays; also days proclaimed for Thanksgiving.

The Year 5537 of the Jewish Era commences on September 19, 1876.

The year 1288 of the Mohammedan Era commences on January 23, 1876.

The 40th year of Queen's Victoria's reign commences on June 20, 1876.

The 10th year of the Dominion of Canada, commences July 1, 1876.

The 101st year of the Independence of the United States commences July 4, 1876.

On pp. 6, 7, 8 of the Calendar are given the local civil times at which the upper limb of the sun appears to rise and set at a central station in lat. 45° N., and long. 4h. 40m. W. allowance for refraction having been applied to the true times of rising and setting.

The times of sunset in any latitude from lat. 42° to lat. 50° may be found with sufficient accuracy, by applying with their proper signs, the corrections given in the following table.

The same corrections, with their signs changed, are applicable for finding the times of sunrise.

LATITUDE.	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°
January 1-15.....	m. +10	m. +7	m. +3	m. 0	m. -4	m. -7	m. -11	m. -15	m. -20
" 16-31.....	8	6	3	0	3	6	9	13	16
February 1-14.....	6	4	2	0	2	5	7	10	12
" 15-28.....	4	3	1	0	1	3	5	6	8
March 1-14.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
" 15-28.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 29-31.....	-1	-1	0	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+1
April 1-14.....	3	2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
" 15-30.....	5	4	2	0	2	4	6	8	10
May 1-14.....	7	5	3	0	3	5	8	11	14
" 15-31.....	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	8
June 1-14.....	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
" 15-30.....	10	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	20
July 1-14.....	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	11	17
" 15-31.....	7	5	2	0	2	5	8	10	18
August 1-14.....	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
" 15-31.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	4
Sept. 1-14.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15-30.....	-1	-1	+1	0	-1	-1	-2	-3	-4
October 1-14.....	5	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	9
" 15-31.....	7	5	3	0	3	6	8	11	14
November 1-14.....	9	6	3	0	3	7	10	14	17
December 1-31.....	11	7	4	0	4	8	12	16	21
LATITUDE.....	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°	47°	48°	49°	50°

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses in 1876.
On the 10th March, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, visible in North America.
On the 25th March, an Annular Eclipse of the Sun, visible in North America and at

Montreal at 4 p. m.
On the 8th September, a partial Eclipse of the Moon, invisible in North America.
On the 17th September, a total Eclipse of the Sun, not visible in North America.

THE MOON.

The times at which the moon rises and sets, are both given for every day in the year. They are computed for the moon's centre, and those on pp. 6, 7, 8, for a station in Lat. 5°, and Long. 46h. 4m. W. The corrections for latitude to be applied to the times of setting given in pp. 6, 7, 8, of the Calendar, in order to find the times at which the Moon sets at other stations, may be found approximately from Lat. 42° to Lat. 48°, by multiplying the numbers in the adjoining column by the numbers of degrees on which the Latitude exceeds 5°. If the Latitude be less than 45°, the signs of the corrections must be changed. The corrections for Latitude 49° and 50° will be more near to the truth, if the multipliers (which according to the preceding rule would be 4 and 5) be taken as $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.

The corrections for Latitude to be applied to the times of rising are the same as those used for setting, but with the signs changed.

In strictness, two corrections for longitude are required,—one due to the motion of the moon in Right Ascension during the interval that 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 two minutes to be added for each hour or for each fifteen degrees of longitude west of the central meridian, 4h. 46m; the corrections being subtracted when the place is to the east of the central meridian.

The correction for change of declination may be disregarded.

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

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

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1876.

5636	1876.	5636.	1876.
Sebat.....	Jan. 27	Ab.....	July 22
Adar.....	Feb. 25, 26	".....	" 20
" 13, 14	" 9	Elul.....	Aug. 20, 21
" 14, 15	" 10, 11		
Nissan.....	March 26	5637.	
" 15, 16	April 9, 10	Ti hri....	Sept. 19, 20
" 21, 22	" 1, 16	" 3	" 21
Iyar.....	" 24, 25	" 10	" 26
" 18	May 12	" 15, 16	Oct. 3, 4
Sivan.....	" 24	" 21	" 9
" 6, 7	" 29, 30	" 22	" 10
Tamuz.....	June 24, 25	" 23	" 11
" 17	July 9	Heavan...	" 18, 19
		Kislev...	Nov. 17
		" 25	Dec. 11
		Tebet....	" 16, 17

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, &c.

		Born.	Accession.
Austria.....	Francis Joseph, Emperor.....	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baden.....	Frederick W. L., Grand Duke.....	9 Sep. 1826	5 Sept. 1835
Bavaria.....	Louis II., King.....	25 Aug. 1845	10 Dec. 1863
Belgium.....	Leopold II., King.....	9 April 1835	7 April 1831
Brazil (South America).....	Pedro II., Emperor of.....	2 Dec. 1825	16 Nov. 1838
Denmark.....	Christian IX., King.....	8 April 1848	30 June 1847
England.....	Victoria, Queen.....	24 May 1819	24 May 1837
France.....	Marshall MacMahon, President.....	13 July 1802	26 June 1868
Greece.....	George I., King of the Greeks.....	24 Dec. 1845	18 June 1848
Hesse Darmstadt.....	Louis III., Grand Duke.....	9 June 1810	17 Mar. 1849
Holland.....	William III., King.....	19 Feb. 1817	25 Mar. 1849
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel II., King.....	14 Mar. 1820	7 Mar. 1842
Mecklenburg & Schwerin.....	Frederick Francis, Grand Duke.....	23 Feb. 1823	6 Sept. 1866
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	Fred. Wm. Charles, Grand Duke.....	17 Oct. 1819	27 Feb. 1853
Oldenburg.....	Nicolas, Grand Duke.....	8 July 1827	11 Nov. 1861
Portugal.....	Dom Louis I., King.....	31 Oct. 1838	2 Jan. 1861
Prussia.....	William I., Emperor of Germany.....	22 Mar. 1797	16 June 1844
Roman Church.....	Pius IX., Pope.....	18 May 1792	2 Mar. 1855
Russia.....	Alexander II., Emperor.....	9 April 1818	29 Jan. 1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha.....	Ernest II., Augustus Charles, Duke.....	21 June 1818	30 Sept. 1866
Saxe Meiningen.....	George, Duke.....	22 April 1826	7 July 1856
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Alexander, Grand Duke.....	12 June 1818	9 Aug. 1854
Saxony.....	John, King.....	2 Dec. 1801	Feb. 1873
Spain.....	Alphonso I., King.....		1874
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II., King.....	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1872
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz Khab, Sultan.....	9 Feb. 1830	5 June 1861
United States (America).....	Ulysses S. Grant, President.....	27 April 1822	4 Mar. 1869
Wurtemberg.....	Chs. Frederick Alexander, King.....	6 Mar. 1842	25 June 1861

JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
	D. H.		D. H.		D. H.		D. H.
First Quarter	4.10.23a	First Quarter	2.8.53p	First Quarter	3.4.53a	First Quarter	1.11.17a.
Full Moon	11.1.23a	Full Moon	9.9.52p	Full Moon	10.1.17a	Full Moon	8.2.44p.
Last Quarter	18.3.52a	Last Quarter	16.0.1p	Last Quarter	17.3.20p	Last Quarter	16.3.43p.
New Moon	26.3.47a	New Moon	25.1.23a	New Moon	2.53.17p	New Moon	24.2.9p.
						First Quarter	30.5.32p.

MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.	
	D. H.		D. H.		D. H.		D. H.
Full Moon	8.4.53a	Full Moon	6.7.42p	Full Moon	6.10.43a	Full Moon	5.1.43a.
Last Quarter	16.8.32a	Last Quarter	14.10.20p	Last Quarter	14.9.1.a	Last Quarter	12.5.4p.
New Moon	23.10.30a	New Moon	21.5.22p	New Moon	20.11.53p	New Moon	19.7.31a.
First Quarter	30.0.54a	First Quarter	28.10.19a	First Quarter	27.10.24p	First Quarter	26.1.23p.

SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	D. H.		D. H.		D. H.		D. H.
Full Moon	3.4.18p	Full Moon	3.6.2a	Full Moon	1.6.36p	Full Moon	1.6.9a.
Last Quarter	10.11.26p	Last Quarter	10.5.26a	Last Quarter	8.0.22p	Last Quarter	7.9.28p.
New Moon	17.5.0p	New Moon	17.5.2a	New Moon	15.7.53p	New Moon	15.1.19p
First Quarter	25.7.9a	First Quarter	26.3.9a	First Quarter	23.1.32p	First Quarter	23.6.47p
						Full Moon	30.5.4p.

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4h. 40m. W.—1876.

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

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N., and Long. 4b. 48m.—1876.

MAY.

Day of the Week.	D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
Monday	1	4 54	7 09	1 59	11 57
Tuesday	2	4 53	7 07	2 21	11 57
Wednesday	3	4 51	7 03	2 44	11 57
Thursday	4	4 50	7 04	3 07	11 57
Friday	5	4 49	7 05	3 30	11 57
Saturday	6	4 47	7 07	3 49	11 56
SUNDAY	7	4 45	7 09	4 13	11 56
Monday	8	4 43	7 08	4 38	11 56
Tuesday	9	4 42	7 10	5 02	11 56
Wednesday	10	4 41	7 11	5 21	11 56
Thursday	11	4 40	7 12	5 40	11 56
Friday	12	4 39	7 13	6 00	11 56
Saturday	13	4 37	7 15	6 21	11 56
SUNDAY	14	4 36	7 16	6 43	11 56
Monday	15	4 35	7 17	7 06	11 56
Tuesday	16	4 34	7 18	7 29	11 56
Wednesday	17	4 33	7 19	7 51	11 56
Thursday	18	4 32	7 20	8 13	11 56
Friday	19	4 31	7 21	8 35	11 56
Saturday	20	4 30	7 22	8 57	11 56
SUNDAY	21	4 29	7 23	9 19	11 56
Monday	22	4 28	7 24	9 41	11 56
Tuesday	23	4 27	7 25	10 03	11 57
Wednesday	24	4 27	7 27	10 25	11 57
Thursday	25	4 26	7 28	10 47	11 57
Friday	26	4 25	7 29	11 09	11 57
Saturday	27	4 24	7 30	11 31	11 57
SUNDAY	28	4 23	7 31	11 53	11 57
Monday	29	4 22	7 32	12 15	11 57
Tuesday	30	4 21	7 33	12 37	11 57
Wednesday	31	4 20	7 34	12 59	11 57
Thursday	...	...	...	...	...
Friday	...	...	...	...	...
Saturday	...	...	...	...	...
SUNDAY	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	...	...	...	...	...

JUNE.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
1	4 20	7 34	1 33	11 58
2	4 20	7 37	1 55	11 58
3	4 19	7 37	2 17	11 58
4	4 19	7 37	2 43	11 58
5	4 18	7 38	3 05	11 58
6	4 17	7 39	3 27	11 58
7	4 17	7 40	3 49	11 59
8	4 17	7 40	4 11	11 59
9	4 17	7 41	4 33	11 59
10	4 17	7 42	4 55	11 59
11	4 17	7 42	5 17	11 59
12	4 16	7 43	5 39	12 00
13	4 16	7 43	6 01	12 00
14	4 16	7 44	6 23	12 00
15	4 16	7 44	6 45	12 01
16	4 16	7 45	7 07	12 01
17	4 16	7 46	7 29	12 01
18	4 16	7 46	7 51	12 01
19	4 16	7 47	8 13	12 02
20	4 17	7 47	8 35	12 02
21	4 17	7 47	8 57	12 02
22	4 17	7 47	9 19	12 02
23	4 18	7 47	9 41	12 02
24	4 18	7 47	10 03	12 02
25	4 18	7 47	10 25	12 02
26	4 18	7 47	10 47	12 02
27	4 18	7 47	11 09	12 02
28	4 18	7 47	11 31	12 02
29	4 18	7 47	11 53	12 02
30	4 19	7 46	12 15	12 03
31	4 20	7 46	12 37	12 03

JULY.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
1	4 20	7 40	0 46	12 04
2	4 21	7 46	1 12	12 04
3	4 23	7 48	1 41	12 04
4	4 23	7 48	2 05	12 04
5	4 23	7 48	2 29	12 04
6	4 24	7 48	2 53	12 04
7	4 25	7 48	3 17	12 04
8	4 26	7 48	3 41	12 05
9	4 27	7 48	4 05	12 05
10	4 28	7 48	4 29	12 05
11	4 28	7 48	4 53	12 05
12	4 28	7 48	5 17	12 05
13	4 28	7 48	5 41	12 05
14	4 29	7 48	6 05	12 05
15	4 29	7 48	6 29	12 05
16	4 31	7 49	6 53	12 05
17	4 32	7 49	7 17	12 05
18	4 33	7 49	7 41	12 05
19	4 34	7 49	8 05	12 05
20	4 35	7 49	8 29	12 05
21	4 36	7 49	8 53	12 05
22	4 37	7 49	9 17	12 05
23	4 38	7 49	9 41	12 05
24	4 39	7 49	10 05	12 05
25	4 40	7 49	10 29	12 05
26	4 41	7 49	10 53	12 05
27	4 42	7 49	11 17	12 05
28	4 43	7 49	11 41	12 05
29	4 44	7 49	12 05	12 05
30	4 45	7 49	12 29	12 05
31	4 46	7 49	12 53	12 05

AUGUST.

D of M.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
1	4 45	7 51	1 30	12 03
2	4 46	7 52	1 54	12 03
3	4 47	7 53	2 18	12 03
4	4 48	7 54	2 42	12 03
5	4 49	7 55	3 06	12 03
6	4 50	7 56	3 30	12 03
7	4 51	7 57	3 54	12 03
8	4 52	7 58	4 18	12 03
9	4 53	7 59	4 42	12 03
10	4 54	8 00	5 06	12 03
11	4 55	8 01	5 30	12 03
12	4 56	8 02	5 54	12 03
13	4 57	8 03	6 18	12 03
14	4 58	8 04	6 42	12 03
15	4 59	8 05	7 06	12 03
16	5 00	8 06	7 30	12 03
17	5 01	8 07	7 54	12 03
18	5 02	8 08	8 18	12 03
19	5 03	8 09	8 42	12 03
20	5 04	8 10	9 06	12 03
21	5 05	8 11	9 30	12 03
22	5 06	8 12	9 54	12 03
23	5 07	8 13	10 18	12 03
24	5 08	8 14	10 42	12 03
25	5 09	8 15	11 06	12 03
26	5 10	8 16	11 30	12 03
27	5 11	8 17	11 54	12 03
28	5 12	8 18	12 18	12 03
29	5 13	8 19	12 42	12 03
30	5 14	8 20	13 06	12 03
31	5 15	8 21	13 30	12 03

CALENDAR calculated for Lat. 45° N. and Long. 4th. 46m. W.—1876.

Day of the Week.	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	D of M.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.	D of M.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.	D of M.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.	D of M.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Moon rises.	Sun on Mer.
Friday.....	1	5 25	6 31	3 02	12 00	1	6 03	5 37	3 51	11 49	1	7 23	4 12	3 42	11 49	1	7 23	4 12	3 42	11 49
Saturday.....	2	5 28	6 32	4 06	11 50	2	6 04	5 35	3 56	11 49	2	7 25	4 12	3 37	11 50	2	7 25	4 12	3 37	11 50
SUNDAY.....	3	5 29	6 31	Rises.	11 50	3	6 05	5 31	Rises.	11 49	3	7 28	4 12	6 53	11 50	3	7 28	4 12	6 53	11 50
Monday.....	4	5 30	6 28	7 10	11 55	4	6 07	5 31	6 03	11 49	4	7 29	4 11	7 23	11 51	4	7 29	4 11	7 23	11 51
Tuesday.....	5	5 31	6 27	7 32	11 58	5	6 08	5 30	6 33	11 48	5	7 30	4 11	10 41	11 52	5	7 30	4 11	10 41	11 52
Wednesday.....	6	5 32	6 25	8 00	11 54	6	6 09	5 29	6 58	11 48	6	7 32	4 11	11 52	11 52	6	7 32	4 11	11 52	11 52
Thursday.....	7	5 33	6 21	8 31	11 57	7	6 11	5 25	7 53	11 48	7	7 33	4 11	11 44	11 53	7	7 33	4 11	11 44	11 53
Friday.....	8	5 35	6 19	9 13	11 57	8	6 12	5 21	8 58	11 47	8	7 35	4 11	11 44	11 53	8	7 35	4 11	11 44	11 53
Saturday.....	9	5 36	6 17	10 00	11 56	9	6 13	5 21	9 41	11 47	9	7 36	4 11	11 44	11 54	9	7 36	4 11	11 44	11 54
SUNDAY.....	10	5 37	6 16	11 04	11 56	10	6 14	5 20	10 30	11 46	10	7 37	4 11	11 44	11 55	10	7 37	4 11	11 44	11 55
Monday.....	11	5 39	6 14	A.M.	11 56	11	6 15	5 19	A.M.	11 46	11	7 38	4 11	11 44	11 56	11	7 38	4 11	11 44	11 56
Tuesday.....	12	5 40	6 12	0 14	11 56	12	6 16	5 17	0 31	11 46	12	7 39	4 12	11 44	11 56	12	7 39	4 12	11 44	11 56
Wednesday.....	13	5 42	6 10	1 02	11 55	13	6 18	5 14	1 49	11 46	13	7 40	4 23	11 44	11 56	13	7 40	4 23	11 44	11 56
Thursday.....	14	5 43	6 07	2 49	11 55	14	6 20	5 12	2 39	11 46	14	7 41	4 28	11 44	11 56	14	7 41	4 28	11 44	11 56
Friday.....	15	5 44	6 06	4 02	11 55	15	6 21	5 09	4 09	11 45	15	7 42	4 27	11 44	11 57	15	7 42	4 27	11 44	11 57
Saturday.....	16	5 45	6 04	Sets.	11 54	16	6 23	5 07	5 17	11 45	16	7 43	4 26	11 44	11 57	16	7 43	4 26	11 44	11 57
SUNDAY.....	17	5 46	6 03	6 41	11 54	17	6 24	5 04	Sets.	11 45	17	7 44	4 25	11 45	11 58	17	7 44	4 25	11 45	11 58
Monday.....	18	5 48	6 00	8 41	11 53	18	6 25	5 01	5 42	11 45	18	7 45	4 24	11 45	11 58	18	7 45	4 24	11 45	11 58
Tuesday.....	19	5 49	5 57	7 15	11 51	19	6 26	5 02	6 15	11 45	19	7 46	4 23	11 45	11 59	19	7 46	4 23	11 45	11 59
Wednesday.....	20	5 50	5 56	7 43	11 53	20	6 28	5 00	6 51	11 45	20	7 47	4 22	11 45	12 00	20	7 47	4 22	11 45	12 00
Thursday.....	21	5 51	5 54	8 21	11 52	21	6 29	4 57	7 37	11 45	21	7 48	4 22	11 45	12 00	21	7 48	4 22	11 45	12 00
Friday.....	22	5 52	5 52	8 56	11 52	22	6 31	4 57	8 30	11 44	22	7 49	4 21	11 45	12 00	22	7 49	4 21	11 45	12 00
Saturday.....	23	5 53	5 50	9 47	11 52	23	6 32	4 55	9 19	11 44	23	7 50	4 20	11 46	12 01	23	7 50	4 20	11 46	12 01
SUNDAY.....	24	5 54	5 48	10 41	11 51	24	6 33	4 53	10 35	11 44	24	7 51	4 19	11 46	12 01	24	7 51	4 19	11 46	12 01
Monday.....	25	5 55	5 46	11 44	11 51	25	6 35	4 50	11 39	11 44	25	7 52	4 18	11 47	12 02	25	7 52	4 18	11 47	12 02
Tuesday.....	26	5 56	5 45	A.M.	11 51	26	6 36	4 48	A.M.	11 44	26	7 53	4 17	11 47	12 03	26	7 53	4 17	11 47	12 03
Wednesday.....	27	5 57	5 43	0 48	11 50	27	6 38	4 46	0 42	11 44	27	7 54	4 16	11 47	12 03	27	7 54	4 16	11 47	12 03
Thursday.....	28	5 59	5 41	1 54	11 50	28	6 39	4 44	1 44	11 44	28	7 55	4 15	11 47	12 03	28	7 55	4 15	11 47	12 03
Friday.....	29	6 00	5 40	2 53	11 50	29	6 41	4 42	2 47	11 44	29	7 56	4 14	11 48	12 04	29	7 56	4 14	11 48	12 04
Saturday.....	30	6 02	5 38	3 53	11 50	30	6 42	4 40	3 53	11 44	30	7 57	4 13	11 48	12 04	30	7 57	4 13	11 48	12 04
SUNDAY.....																				
Monday.....																				
Tuesday.....																				
Wednesday.....																				
Thursday.....																				

Debt of the United States.

The following figures are taken from United States Official Statistic for the Month of June, 1875:—

		<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Interest.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
<i>Debt bearing Interest in Coin.</i>				
Bonds at 6 per cent ..	\$1,100,985,850 00			
Bonds at 5 per cent...	607,182,750 00			
Bonds at 4½ per cent...	.....		
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	.....		
		\$1,707,998,900 00	\$38,177,585 11	
<i>Debt bearing Interest in lawful Money</i>				
Certificates of Indebtedness at 4 per cent	678,000 00			
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00			
		14,678,000 00	219,000 00	
<i>Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity.....</i>		11,425,820 25	227,316 42	
<i>Debt bearing no Interest.</i>				
Old demand and legal-tender notes.....	\$75,814,687 50			
Certificates of deposit	58,415,000 00			
Fractional currency...	42,129,421 19			
Coin certificates.....	21,796,300 00			
		498,182,411 00	.....
Unclaimed Interest...			23,504 84	
Total Interest....		2,232,284,581 95	38,647,556 19	\$1,270,982,088 14

Census of Canada,—1871.

(Continued from the Year Book, 1875—page 15.)

Table XXI contains "Immovable Property and Shipping."

Table XXI contains "Occupiers of Lands and Lands occupied."

Table XXII contains "Vehicles, Implements, Animals and Animal Products."

Table XXIII contains "Field Products."

Table XXIV contains "Various Products and Furs."

Table XXV contains "Products of the Forest."

Table XXVI contains "Fisheries."

Table XXVII contains "Raw Mineral Products."

Table XXVIII contains "Industries—Agricultural Implements—Bakeries—Blacksmithing."

Table XXIX contains "Boots and Shoes—Bricks and Tiles—Furniture."

Table XXX contains "Carding and Fulling Mills—Carpenters, &c.—Carriage Making."

Table XXXI contains "Cooperage—Dress-making—Flour and Grist Mills."

Table XXXII contains "Foundries and Machines—Lime Kilns—Saddles and Harness."

Table XXXIII contains "Saw Mills—Shingles—Tanneries."

Table XXXIV contains "Tailors, &c.—Tin and Iron—Wool Cloth."

Table XXXV contains "Boats—Breweries—Brooms and Brushes."

Table XXXVI contains "Cheese—Furriers—Hatters—Jewellers—Watch Makers."

Table XXXVII contains "Meat Curing—Paints—Pot and Pearl Ashes."

Table XXXVIII contains "Photography."

Table XXXIX contains "Sash, &c.—Factories—Ships—Stone and Marble."

Table XL contains "Basket making—Bookbinding—Charcoal."

Table XLI contains "Chemicals—Cider—Cordials and Syrup."

Table XLII contains "Dyeing and Sewing—Edge Tools—Miscellaneous Works."

Table XLIII contains "Oil Refineries—Potteries—Soap and Candles."

Table XLIV contains "Spinning Wheels—Tobacco—Wood turning."

Table XLV— "Aerated Waters—Boilers—Carving and Gilding."

Table XLVI contains "Distilleries—Engines—Engraving and Lithographing."

Table XLVII contains "Gas Works—Gold and Silver—Gun making."

Table XLVIII contains "Gypsum—Hosiery—Matches."

Table XLIX contains "Musical Instruments—Paint and Varnish—Paper Factories."

Table L contains "Patent Medicines—Preserved Food—Rope making."

Table LI contains "Salt—Saws and Files—Scutching Mills."

Table LII contains "Straw Works—Trunks and Boxes—Wigs."

Table LIII contains "Various."

Table LIV contains "Aggregate value of all the Industries."

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Immovable Property.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xx	Acres of land owned	19,605,019	17,701,580	5,453,963	6,607,459	49,368,029
	Town and Village lots owned.	178,126	47,737	15,700	20,937	242,550
	Number of houses owned...	262,618	176,376	40,905	59,611	539,510
	Warehouse, factories, stores and shops	28,555	20,264	6,906	13,789	69,514
	Barns and stables	323,575	270,211	14,670	54,908	663,364
<i>Shipping.</i>						
xx	Steam Vessels	161	183	33	19	396
	Tonnage	21,440	51,774	6,373	1,787	81,374
	Average size, tons..	131	283	193	94	204
	Seagoing sailing vessels, No.	291	630	647	1,686	3,254
	Tonnage	46,033	158,750	181,315	294,848	680,946
xxi	Average size, tons..	158	220	280	175	203
	Barges and other such craft, No.	255	1,467	200	88	2,010
	Tonnage	23,121	71,997	4,200	1,979	101,306
	Average size, tons..	91	49	20	22	50
	Grand totals					
xxii	No. of Vessels	719	2,240	889	1,793	5,672
	Tonnage	90,594	762,521	191,497	298,114	843,126
	Occupiers of Land and Lands Occupied.					
	Total Population	1,620,851	1,191,516	185,594	387,800	3,485,761
	Total Occupiers	172,258	118,086	31,202	46,316	367,862
xxiii	Owners	144,212	109,059	29,059	43,850	326,180
	Tenants	27,340	7,995	2,034	2,314	39,683
	Employees	706	1,132	109	172	2,119
	No. of Occupiers of 10 acres and under	19,954	10,519	2,669	7,148	40,290
	10 " to 50	38,802	22,379	6,415	11,201	78,807
xxiv	50 " " 100	71,461	44,410	11,588	18,138	145,607
	100 " " 200	23,984	39,891	6,900	10,401	80,176
	Over 200 acres	7,574	9,896	3,330	4,428	25,228
	Total Occupiers	172,258	118,086	31,202	46,316	367,862
	Average and state of lands occupied—					
xxv	Total occupied	16,161,676	11,025,786	3,827,711	5,031,217	36,046,400
	Total improved	8,833,626	5,703,944	1,171,157	1,627,091	17,335,818
	Under crop	6,587,438	3,714,304	778,461	790,155	11,870,358
	In pasture	2,089,177	1,943,182	385,165	823,322	5,240,786
	Gardens and orchards.	207,011	46,458	7,591	13,614	274,674
xxvi	Vehicles and Farm Implements—					
	Light carriages	206,248	240,018	27,736	40,119	514,121
	Vehicles for transport	209,367	401,966	62,030	76,151	649,514
	Ploughs, harrows and cultivators	289,362	206,603	38,928	38,700	573,648
	Reapers and mowers	36,874	5,149	880	1,312	44,204
xxvii	Horses rakes	46,246	10,401	2,635	3,701	63,003
	Threshing mills	13,805	15,476	959	485	30,735
	Fanning mills	120,732	37,262	5,239	4,731	168,964
	Working Animals.—					
	Horses	368,585	196,339	36,322	41,825	643,071
xxviii	Colts and fillies	120,416	57,038	8,464	7,654	193,572
	Working oxen	47,941	48,848	11,132	32,214	139,935

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.		Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxiii	Farm Stock—					
	Milch cows.....	638,759	406,512	88,220	122,688	1,256,179
	Other horned cattle.....	716,474	328,572	69,335	119,065	1,233,446
	Sheep.....	1,514,914	1,007,890	234,418	398,377	3,155,599
	Swine.....	871,664	371,452	65,805	51,162	1,360,083
	Hives of bees.....	91,604	41,235	5,954	3,038	144,791
	Animals killed or sold and Products—					
	Cattle killed or sold.....	277,986	155,373	31,551	42,815	507,725
	Sheep killed or sold.....	653,618	464,119	104,062	189,631	1,351,430
	Swine killed or sold.....	777,131	325,699	60,569	52,788	1,216,197
	Pounds of wool.....	6,411,305	2,763,304	796,168	1,182,703	11,153,480
	Pounds of honey.....	1,239,612	642,310	90,004	21,374	1,993,300
	Field Products.					
	Wheat—acres.....	1,365,872	2,422,726	18,881	19,299	1,646,781
	“ spring..... Bushels	7,811,989	2,035,921	208,692	244,410	10,355,912
	“ fall..... Bushels	6,311,400	22,155	1,319	3,057	6,267,961
xxiv	Barley—bushels.....	9,461,213	1,658,296	70,547	296,058	11,406,068
	Oats.....	23,188,958	15,116,232	2,044,134	2,159,199	42,498,153
	Rye.....	547,600	453,971	23,792	33,967	1,061,858
	Peas.....	7,651,515	2,205,585	26,856	19,749	9,905,729
	Beans.....	107,935	79,650	18,206	15,463	220,644
	Buckwheat.....	585,158	1,676,076	1,231,091	241,167	3,728,484
	Corn.....	3,145,457	603,356	27,658	23,849	3,804,830
	Potatoes—acres.....	171,649	128,185	47,689	52,583	400,102
	“ bushels.....	17,138,584	18,068,323	6,562,355	5,560,915	47,530,187
	Turnips—bushels.....	2,455,543	812,073	693,721	468,139	24,339,476
	Other roots, “.....	2,706,903	597,160	98,357	150,839	3,553,260
	Hay—acres.....	1,690,508	1,211,953	331,807	412,961	3,650,419
	“ tons.....	1,304,476	1,225,610	344,793	443,733	3,818,641
	Grass and Clover Seed—bush.....	189,716	142,735	8,233	8,131	318,605
xxiv	Various Products—					
	Butter—pounds.....	37,621,613	21,239,127	5,115,917	7,161,867	74,190,584
	Cheese.....	3,432,797	512,435	134,758	884,853	4,964,843
	Flax seed—bushels.....	21,542	91,545	3,127	2,830	118,044
	Dressed flax—pounds.....	1,165,117	1,270,215	37,845	111,538	2,584,705
	Linen, home-made—yards.....	25,502	1,549,410	74,241	111,987	1,771,140
	Cloth, home-made “.....	1,775,320	3,339,766	1,050,823	1,476,093	7,641,917
	Fruits—					
	Apples—bushels.....	5,483,504	400,903	126,095	342,513	6,353,315
	Grapes—pounds.....	1,028,431	88,499	1,745	8,167	1,126,402
	Other fruits—Bushels.....	242,878	100,878	2,471	12,736	353,968
	Maple sugar—pounds.....	6,247,412	10,497,478	880,091	151,199	17,776,054
	Tobacco.....	99,870	1,195,345	454	263	1,595,932
	Hops.....	1,189,910	499,568	10,901	12,389	1,711,769
xxiv	Furs—					
	Beavers.....	10,575	36,148	752	676	48,151
	Beers.....	859	1,181	314	269	2,653
	Ollers.....	2,083	8,434	344	267	6,132
	Martins.....	4,521	11,812	1,063	156	17,582
	Minks.....	21,458	19,072	1,970	4,264	49,799
	Foxes.....	5,775	5,086	1,172	828	12,861
	Moose, cariboo, deer.....	11,349	6,740	211	971	19,271
	Seals.....	.....	35,400	64	1,938	37,402
	Musk rats.....	263,931	184,830	18,972	20,449	488,182
	Other skins.....	22,810	19,700	1,145	12,960	56,105

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.		Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxv	Products of the Forest—					
	Sq. pine—white—cubic feet.	11,791,203	8,876,060	330,920	278,638	24,236,821
	" red " "	1,524,693	847,515	60,139	23,020	1,954,372
	Square oak " "	3,144,551	53,045	7,360	98,494	3,302,043
	Tamarac " "	1,223,441	3,994,878	360,825	116,316	5,695,961
	Birch and maple " "	92,290	500,995	827,315	518,727	1,939,357
	Elm " "	1,777,905	53,299	1,250	200	1,882,654
	Walnut, black " "	117,589				117,589
	Do soft " "	72,214	28,382	120	2,265	102,981
	Hickory " "	157,975	39,612		240	197,827
	All other timber " "	10,594,913	10,414,710	2,192,603	3,058,603	26,260,264
	Pine logs.....	5,718,204	5,011,532	1,214,485	477,187	12,416,408
	Other logs.....	1,255,090	3,628,720	3,538,152	897,595	9,314,557
	Masts, spars, &c.....	4,876	94,822	11,356	10,631	121,685
	Staves—M.....	20,964	1,181	747	11,811	34,706
	Lathwood—cord.....	15,955	7,148	2,490	924	25,457
	Tanbark " "	8,854	91,951	78,228	12,388	162,521
	Firewood " "	4,519,320	3,121,612	545,679	526,472	8,713,083
xxvi	Fisheries—					
	Vessels—No.....	20	110	139	722	691
	Men " "	73	801	537	5,573	6,984
	Boats " "	1,154	4,779	3,003	7,940	16,876
	Men " "	2,307	6,929	4,776	11,855	25,867
	Shoremen " "		3,143	726	778	4,647
	Net—fathoms.....	129,858	348,694	425,109	975,674	1,879,485
	Fascines—No.....	14	1,309	160	771	2,324
	Coal..... Quintals.		264,742	37,531	380,308	682,631
	Haddock, hake, pollock " "		1,811	17,290	101,042	120,213
	Sounds and tongues—barrel.....		350	40	871	1,261
	Herring " "	9,814	90,428	181,792	133,206	417,300
	Gaspereaux " "		225	18,534	10,358	29,117
	Mackerel " "		5,857	2,421	69,617	77,925
	Sardines " "		6,457	10	25	6,492
	Halibut " "		891	133	2,506	3,560
	Salmon " "		5,349	6,310	4,218	15,907
	Shad " "		1,665	3,532	7,183	12,380
	Eels " "	127	5,818	488	4,262	7,693
	Whitefish " "	21,445	1,591	57	14	23,017
	Trout " "	17,333	1,724	280	372	19,729
	Other fish " "	12,536	58,179	9,070	1,367	81,152
	Cured roes " "	83	919		1,952	2,934
	Oysters " "			13,243	1,257	14,500
	Cod liver oil—gallons.....		869	217	1,405	2,491
	Other fish oil—gallons.....	3,622	309,030	75,826	287,925	676,403
xxvii	Raw Mineral Products—					
	Gold—oz.....	199	3,411		19,331	22,941
	Silver " "	69,197				69,197
	Copper ore—tons.....	1,934	11,326	50		13,310
	Iron ore " "	30,728	92,091	3,070	3,568	129,388
	Pyrites " "	500	2,310			2,810
	Manganese " "			475	160	635
	Other ores " "			10	14,053	14,063
	Coal—tons.....			13,502	657,503	671,008
	Peat " "		14,597	160	15	14,772
	Plumbago " "		270			270
	Lump gypsum " "	4,230		13,659	96,514	114,483
	Phosphate lime " "	1,975			5	1,980
	Alca—pounds.....		4,000	10		4,010
	Crude petroleum—gallons.....	12,968,435				12,968,435
	Grained marble—cubic feet.....	8,870				8,870
	Build. stone for dressing " "	2,098,711	1,674,862	810,552	628,471	5,206,796
	Roofing slate—squares.....		4,583		1,420	6,015

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxviii	Agricultural Implements—					
	Number.....	173	65	4	10	252
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	2,018	355	7	15	2,395
	Females....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
	Under 16—Males....	106	23	.....	3	131
	Females....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yearly wages.....\$	745,693	105,087	2,080	3,274	856,064
	Value of raw material.....\$	791,073	97,185	876	1,913	889,847
	Value of articles produced.....\$	2,291,929	322,532	7,804	7,063	2,629,328
	Bakeries—					
	Number.....	383	471	41	29	924
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	981	1,011	102	104	2,198
xxix	Females....	115	63	11	15	200
	Under 16—Males....	123	78	14	10	225
	Females....	17	3	4	5	29
	Yearly wages.....\$	316,254	275,252	32,011	36,922	660,439
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,067,601	2,316,432	19,073	233,300	4,636,406
	Value of articles produced.....\$	2,963,740	3,233,623	279,191	395,915	6,672,469
	Blacksmithing—					
	Number.....	2,394	2,129	498	751	6,275
	Hands employed—over 16:	4,632	3,177	819	1,165	9,813
	Under 16—Males....	156	134	47	61	400
	Females....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yearly wages.....\$	1,182,167	567,866	193,930	248,589	2,212,552
	Value of raw material.....\$	719,051	433,697	164,485	182,173	1,529,406
	Value of articles produced.....\$	2,729,760	1,529,058	512,930	502,713	5,364,461
xxx	Boots and Shoes—					
	Number of factories.....	1,965	1,419	359	448	4,191
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	5,364	5,561	898	1,048	12,881
	Females....	608	3,036	201	160	4,035
	Under 16—Males....	265	612	83	89	1,100
	Females....	98	606	10	18	732
	Yearly wages.....\$	1,569,087	1,080,255	276,073	334,446	4,159,861
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,397,498	4,543,655	503,431	412,571	7,927,155
	Value of articles produced.....\$	5,025,455	9,074,137	976,457	1,057,539	16,133,588
	Brick and Tile making.					
	Number.....	309	69	9	39	426
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,661	700	65	191	2,617
xxx	Females....	13	13	.....	1	27
	Under 16—Males....	259	75	20	34	388
	Females....	6	3	.....	32	41
	Yearly wages.....\$	229,842	142,122	9,193	18,481	399,638
	Value of raw material.....\$	66,814	14,260	2,776	3,756	87,106
	Value of articles produced.....\$	577,904	2,323	19,660	84,133	95,235
	Cabinet and Furniture.					
	Number.....	598	218	43	52	854
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	2,503	97	142	267	3,039
	Females....	129	52	.....	13	194
	Under 16—Males....	133	124	32	28	317
	Females....	4	5	.....	7	16
	Yearly wages.....\$	799,835	541,668	51,540	96,507	1,189,435
	Value of raw material.....\$	937,096	368,612	46,707	62,357	1,414,772
	Value of articles produced.....\$	2,306,975	859,491	162,951	254,460	3,580,978
xxx	Carding and Fulling Mills—					
	Number.....	153	323	70	99	650
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	277	424	100	140	941
	Females....	4	53	31	37	125
	Under 16—Males....	56	59	8	15	129
	Females....	1	14	8	6	21
	Yearly value.....\$	54,190	56,723	15,188	20,271	146,372
	Value of raw material.....\$	415,912	1,002,885	183,547	216,908	1,818,652
	Value of articles produced.....\$	539,357	1,204,915	232,183	271,839	2,253,794

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	N. Scotia.	Total.
xxxi	Carpenters and Joiners—					
	Number.....	553	1,245	100	201	2,099
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,704	2,780	199	479	5,162
	Under 16—Males....	38	10	12	37	94
	Yearly wages.....\$	517,178	623,263	47,873	123,428	1,311,744
	Value of raw material.....\$	417,943	723,995	57,414	71,546	1,390,922
	Value of articles produced..\$	1,281,917	2,032,285	131,910	278,103	3,724,215
	Carriage Making.					
	Number.....	1,421	841	170	193	2,625
xxxii	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	4,601	1,964	456	402	7,423
	Under 16—Males....	17	14	2	.....	33
	Females.....	163	140	14	28	345
	Yearly wages.....\$	1,229,791	404,332	130,680	96,755	1,861,558
	Value of raw material.....\$	847,891	832,154	84,911	42,805	1,807,761
	Value of articles produced..\$	3,078,811	1,257,736	378,734	204,023	4,848,304
	Cooperage—					
	Number.....	669	472	191	407	1,739
	Hands employed:					
xxxiii	Over 16—Males....	1,745	735	251	511	3,242
	Under 16—Males....	92	61	10	37	200
	Yearly wages.....\$	478,168	89,028	17,515	50,642	644,353
	Value of raw material.....\$	516,646	111,156	14,189	44,249	686,240
	Value of articles produced..\$	1,261,863	320,919	38,707	131,099	1,752,688
	Dressmaking and Millinery—					
	Number.....	493	333	56	53	935
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	86	14	5	3	108
	Females.....	1,856	1,089	241	206	3,392
xxxiv	Under 16—Males....	17	5	.....	.....	22
	Females.....	167	208	22	8	405
	Yearly wages.....\$	255,967	107,764	30,545	10,837	405,117
	Value of raw material.....\$	815,514	557,275	119,078	91,835	1,584,702
	Value of articles produced..\$	1,540,483	882,918	195,396	154,882	2,683,679
	Flour and Grist Mills—					
	Number.....	95	80	233	301	709
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	2,654	1,440	297	308	4,799
	Under 16—Males....	105	66	14	8	203
xxxv	Yearly wages.....\$	833,960	230,266	55,367	62,687	1,282,379
	Value of raw material.....\$	22,615,811	8,152,797	866,034	839,239	32,474,548
	Value of articles produced..\$	27,115,799	9,397,711	7,040,355	1,040,654	39,135,919
	Foundries and Machine Working—					
	Number.....	256	111	31	30	428
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	4,370	1,707	554	440	7,071
	Females.....	11	2	.....	.....	13
	Under 16—Males....	192	163	96	5	556
	Females.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
xxxvi	Yearly wages.....\$	1,587,018	478,217	200,354	164,723	2,430,312
	Value of raw material.....\$	1,376,603	505,034	199,947	145,747	2,427,431
	Value of articles produced..\$	3,601,830	1,607,474	602,005	484,112	5,795,421
	Lime Kilns—					
	Number.....	559	279	33	39	1,010
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,053	733	111	78	1,975
	Under 16—Males....	46	25	1	.....	72
	Yearly wages.....\$	91,521	40,816	15,429	7,177	154,943
	Value of raw material.....\$	51,159	29,399	13,205	3,870	97,643
	Value of articles produced..\$	265,883	166,346	51,987	18,340	502,556

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxxiii	Saddle or Harness Making—					
	Number.....	576	233	64	66	1,041
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,656	925	150	131	2,462
	Females....	17	4			21
	Under 16—Males....	86	63	5	12	178
	Females....	2	4			6
	Yearly wages.....\$	461,416	116,320	42,106	33,893	653,735
	Value of raw material.....\$	732,931	272,698	59,534	48,706	1,113,869
	Value of articles produced.\$	1,615,398	572,608	142,691	104,414	2,435,111
xxxiii	Saw Mills—					
	Number.....	1,837	1,708	565	1,444	5,554
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	13,072	10,774	6,293	2,710	32,849
	Females....	25	12	3	4	44
	Under 16—Males....	723	1,055	837	142	2,757
	Females....	26	7	1	2	36
	Yearly value.....	2,675,390	1,635,677	1,400,662	790,417	6,502,146
	Value of raw material.....\$	7,104,234	6,168,723	3,747,968	755,167	16,776,092
	Value of articles produced.\$	12,733,741	9,514,810	6,573,769	1,397,067	30,258,387
xxxiv	Shingle Making—					
	Number.....	411	396	345	109	1,354
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,177	558	521	291	2,477
	Females....	19	19	2		40
	Under 16—Males....	492	83	41	31	556
	Females....	13	14			27
	Yearly wages.....\$	203,335	32,471	22,894	20,707	279,349
	Value of raw material.....\$	214,178	31,924	22,577	21,125	321,804
	Value of articles produced.\$	662,608	105,599	69,448	54,306	891,961
xxxiv	Tanneries—					
	Number.....	429	420	101	195	1,145
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,513	1,612	352	531	3,978
	Females....	15	48		2	65
	Under 16—Males....	65	64	9	21	159
	Females....	1	11			12
	Yearly wages.....\$	440,043	394,793	89,467	124,961	1,056,264
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,137,837	2,830,314	831,506	413,493	5,713,150
	Value of articles produced.\$	3,420,218	4,397,999	596,722	769,993	9,184,932
xxxiv	Tailors and Clothiers—					
	Number.....	912	359	83	117	1,531
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	2,312	619	227	218	3,376
	Females....	3,628	2,095	786	326	6,835
	Under 16—Males....	133	87	35	21	276
	Females....	175	592	24	14	605
	Yearly value.....\$	1,257,414	378,516	185,263	192,716	1,923,909
	Value of raw material.....\$	3,117,667	1,543,964	464,911	223,884	5,350,426
	Value of articles produced.\$	5,424,464	2,685,699	826,831	427,881	8,364,875
xxxiv	Tin and Sheet Iron Working—					
	Number.....	440	261	45	47	793
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,145	705	117	120	2,087
	Females....	8	3	4		15
	Under 16—Males....	95	111	27	18	240
	Females....	8				8
	Yearly wages.....\$	360,533	165,464	29,389	37,064	592,450
	Value of raw material.....\$	92,820	416,464	58,382	66,445	1,133,661
	Value of articles produced.\$	1,327,276	824,379	118,418	127,565	2,407,638

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxxv	Wool Cloth Making—					
	Number.....	233	23	6	8	270
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,702	246	41	57	2,046
	Females....	1,253	234	46	41	1,574
	Under 16—Males....	469	32	5	6	502
	Females....	277	31	5	.....	330
	Yearly wages.....\$	761,934	118,193	1,254	20,450	917,827
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,706,245	379,434	72,900	54,491	3,212,069
	Value of articles produced.\$	4,589,119	691,978	126,700	99,752	5,507,549
	Boat Building—					
	Number.....	29	51	21	45	146
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	51	103	45	76	275
	Females....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Under 16—Males....	7	4	2	5	18
	Yearly wages.....\$	14,767	13,101	7,880	15,891	51,052
	Value of raw material.....\$	5,091	8,209	4,396	7,879	25,575
	Value of articles produced.\$	25,140	24,356	15,260	30,820	95,576
	Breweries—					
	Number.....	105	26	4	2	137
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	517	300	21	19	856
	Females....	4	16	.....	.....	20
	Under 16—Males....	15	10	.....	.....	25
	Females....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
	Yearly wages.....\$	174,708	102,135	8,800	7,500	293,143
	Value of raw material.....\$	5,2137	8,42,410	19,883	34,750	912,430
	Value of articles produced.\$	1,198,919	818,980	38,780	87,000	2,141,229
	Broom and Brush Making—					
	Number.....	73	21	2	4	100
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	200	103	9	19	331
	Females....	31	16	27	.....	74
	Under 16—Males....	44	12	11	5	72
	Yearly wages.....\$	82,278	28,613	6,490	4,800	122,181
	Value of raw material.....\$	150,065	48,192	30,700	11,579	220,536
	Value of articles produced.\$	313,319	151,011	41,159	22,675	518,665
xxxvi	Cheese Factories.					
	Number.....	323	25	3	2	353
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	524	35	6	4	569
	Females....	304	39	1	1	345
	Under 16—Males....	58	2	.....	.....	60
	Females....	23	1	.....	.....	24
	Yearly wages.....\$	110,763	7,083	880	1,300	120,026
	Value of raw material.....\$	1,134,073	95,168	5,809	12,360	1,249,410
	Value of articles produced.\$	1,454,702	123,961	7,075	16,000	1,601,738
	Furriers, Hatters, &c—					
	Number.....	58	69	2	2	131
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	167	364	19	2	552
	Females....	303	184	26	3	1,120
	Under 16—Males....	27	21	3	2	53
	Females....	48	86	1	.....	135
	Yearly wages.....\$	113,041	254,828	12,850	1,700	382,419
	Value of raw material.....\$	255,085	1,253,674	27,490	3,500	1,539,699
	Value of articles produced.\$	513,189	2,302,971	51,400	7,500	2,875,060

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxxvii	Jewellers and Watch Makers—					
	Number.....	93	68	12	9	182
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	203	160	22	12	397
	Females.....	6	2	1	.....	9
	Under 16—Males....	26	23	6	3	57
	Yearly wages.....\$	80,840	54,200	10,480	4,170	149,690
	Value of raw material.....\$	66,693	74,035	10,015	1,230	151,963
	Value of articles produced.\$	210,183	175,354	33,650	8,710	427,897
	Meat Curing.					
xxxviii	Number.....	105	39	30	19	193
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	601	79	55	26	761
	Females.....	33	7	2	1	43
	Under 16—Males....	27	2	4	4	37
	Yearly wages.....\$	116,620	17,617	7,608	3,531	145,376
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,512,268	293,432	115,201	21,885	2,942,786
	Value of articles produced.\$	3,193,122	429,716	144,473	32,241	3,799,552
	Painters and Glaziers—					
	Number.....	68	33	11	4	116
xxxviii	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	254	98	51	54	457
	Under 16—Males....	25	13	3	5	46
	Yearly wages.....\$	79,964	26,570	15,535	17,300	139,369
	Value of raw material.....\$	73,143	76,507	8,555	29,150	136,355
	Value of articles produced.\$	208,304	80,166	31,900	57,100	377,470
	Pot and Pearl Asheries—					
	Number.....	267	252	.....	.....	519
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	568	329	.....	.....	897
	Under 16—Males....	30	18	.....	.....	48
xxxviii	Yearly wages.....\$	96,044	24,757	.....	.....	120,731
	Value of raw material.....\$	172,079	50,805	.....	.....	231,891
	Value of articles produced.\$	391,655	123,635	.....	.....	515,290
	Photographic Galleries—					
	Number.....	97	35	11	3	146
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	151	96	15	4	266
	Females.....	13	18	4	3	43
	Under 16—Males....	13	11	3	1	33
	Females.....	7	2	1	.....	10
	Yearly wages.....\$	69,181	41,281	7,769	1,200	119,431
xxxviii	Value of raw material.....\$	53,941	36,340	5,170	1,550	99,001
	Value of articles produced.\$	172,084	142,606	18,365	4,950	338,005
	Printing Offices—					
	Number.....	191	68	24	25	308
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,301	784	172	213	2,470
	Females.....	122	93	12	2	229
	Under 16—Males....	361	301	55	57	734
	Females.....	63	63	1	.....	64
	Yearly wages.....\$	664,807	574,478	72,697	80,040	1,191,013
	Value of raw material.....\$	671,948	303,118	56,408	130,755	1,162,229
xxxviii	Value of articles produced.\$	1,907,067	968,045	190,690	324,406	3,420,202
	Pump Factories—					
	Number.....	146	7	1	3	157
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	240	11	1	5	266
	Under 16—Males....	13	.....	1	.....	14
	Yearly wages.....\$	63,515	3,450	900	1,375	69,240
	Value of raw material.....\$	31,559	1,449	2,500	2,110	37,618
	Value of articles produced.\$	169,335	13,585	5,000	3,900	191,820

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xxxix.	Sash, Door, and Blind Factories—					
	Number	156	41	14	11	222
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	1,403	612	122	95	2,232
	Females.....	2	10	.....	.....	12
	Under 16—Males....	143	84	35	4	266
	Females.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
	Yearly wages.....\$	485,069	172,417	41,779	38,450	735,715
	Value of raw material....\$	186,558	800,502	40,663	87,265	1,614,988
	Value of articles produced.\$	1,546,898	1,174,949	106,944	179,850	3,008,641
	Ship Yards—					
	Number	19	43	78	112	232
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	438	2,142	1,331	2,038	5,949
	Under 16—Males....	22	22	33	20	97
	Yearly wages.....\$	168,667	404,548	346,046	531,814	1,451,075
	Value of raw material....\$	130,100	567,773	438,087	627,571	1,763,531
	Value of articles produced.\$	359,212	1,351,416	1,086,744	1,634,920	4,432,262
	Stone and Marble Cutting Establishment—					
	Number	98	47	13	18	176
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	562	446	56	55	1,119
	Under 16—Males....	15	21	11	4	50
	Yearly wages.....\$	177,412	190,566	25,943	14,100	408,021
	Value of raw material....\$	159,827	170,593	35,117	10,145	385,672
	Value of articles produced.\$	459,891	490,783	77,250	44,950	1,072,874
xi	Basket Making—					
	Number	15	47	6	.....	68
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	27	50	6	.....	83
	Females.....	8	66	5	.....	79
	Under 16—Males....	1	.....	.....	.....	11
	Females.....	2	7	.....	.....	9
	Yearly wages.....\$	7,465	15,616	180	.....	23,261
	Value of raw material....\$	2,930	32,204	44	.....	35,238
	Value of articles produced.\$	17,670	63,992	370	.....	82,032
	Book Binding—					
	Number	21	20	4	1	46
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	132	83	10	4	229
	Females.....	181	49	7	5	242
	Under 16—Males....	18	35	2	.....	55
	Females.....	34	30	.....	2	66
	Yearly wages.....\$	74,238	4,586	3,761	2,500	123,085
	Value of raw material....\$	198,619	54,361	5,800	10,100	267,780
	Value of articles produced.\$	853,953	131,413	11,325	15,000	512,211
	Charcoal Burning—					
	Number	16	55	2	.....	73
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	24	55	3	.....	82
	Under 16—Males....	1	3	.....	.....	4
	Yearly wages.....\$	1,545	4,547	105	.....	6,197
	Value of raw material....\$	1,488	2,721	31	.....	4,240
	Value of articles produced.\$	4,617	11,625	170	.....	15,812
xli	Chemical Establishments—					
	Number	13	25	.....	.....	38
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	57	87	.....	.....	144
	Females.....	4	32	.....	.....	36
	Under 16—Males....	4	19	.....	.....	17
	Females.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
	Yearly wages.....\$	22,800	41,278	.....	.....	64,078
	Value of raw material....\$	133,650	341,885	.....	.....	475,535
	Value of articles produced.\$	307,100	603,150	.....	.....	910,250

CENSUS OF 1871.

<i>Table.</i>	<i>Industries.</i>	<i>Ontario.</i>	<i>Quebec.</i>	<i>New Brunswick.</i>	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Cider Making—					
	Number	48			1	49
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	98			2	100
	Under 16—Males....	13				13
	Yearly wages.....\$	5,830			80	5,910
	Value of raw material.....\$	19,037			520	19,557
	Value of articles produced.\$	41,906			700	42,606
	Cordial and Syrup Manufactories—					
	Number	41	13	1	1	56
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	67	57	1	6	131
	Females.....	2	1			3
	Under 16—Males....	16	13	1		30
	Females.....	1				1
	Yearly wages.....\$	11,235	17,436	200	2,700	31,611
	Value of raw material.....\$	35,358	370,800	864	5,000	413,622
	Value of articles produced.\$	65,123	488,830	1,375	15,000	560,328
xiii	Dyeing and Scouring—					
	Number	5	10	2	9	26
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	6	31	5	28	70
	Females.....	1	15	2	6	24
	Under 16—Males....	1	5	1	1	8
	Females.....	1	3			4
	Yearly wages.....\$	3,123	9,840	2,400	5,532	20,947
	Value of raw material.....\$	1,780	28,796	1,025	37,140	68,341
	Value of articles produced.\$	6,530	60,981	4,000	52,780	124,871
	Edge Tool Manufacture—					
	Number	22	14	6	2	44
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	219	97	45	4	365
	Under 16—Males....	4	4	2	1	11
	Yearly wages.....\$	82,871	46,183	14,900	1,300	145,154
	Value of raw material.....\$	61,885	57,010	14,230	910	134,205
	Value of articles produced.\$	294,403	157,570	53,400	3,100	418,773
	Miscellaneous Wares—					
	Number	45	77	4	3	129
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	142	405	6	6	559
	Females.....	57	274	12	11	354
	Under 16—Males....	34	40	3		77
	Females.....	12	39			51
	Yearly wages.....\$	56,375	139,818	8,586	1,186	200,077
	Value of raw material.....\$	123,550	425,905	15,500	2,036	567,996
	Value of articles produced.\$	252,730	974,310	23,200	3,830	958,076
xliii	Oil Refineries.					
	Number	46	4			50
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	391	58			449
	Females.....	4	1			5
	Under 16—Males....	35	2			37
	Yearly wages.....\$	184,810	17,500			202,310
	Value of raw material.....\$	1,266,744	174,500			1,441,244
	Value of articles produced.\$	2,845,669	249,000			3,094,669

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brun- swick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xlii	Potteries—					
	Number.....	58	17	3	3	81
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	192	34	16	22	314
	Females.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
	Under 16—Males....	13	23	6	.....	42
	Females.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages..... \$	57,060	19,424	5,100	15,925	97,509
	Value of raw material.... \$	25,117	10,084	1,350	12,150	48,701
	Value of articles produced. \$	186,405	99,814	10,400	34,000	330,619
	Soap and Candle Making—					
	Number.....	38	24	7	6	75
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	150	80	25	23	288
xliii	Females.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
	Under 16—Males....	4	2	.....	1	7
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yearly wages..... \$	47,098	27,872	7,274	8,230	89,974
	Value of raw material.... \$	395,986	436,359	89,188	79,550	1,000,083
	Value of articles produced. \$	524,720	588,423	197,060	103,719	1,323,853
	Spinning wheel Factories—					
	Number.....	7	35	4	3	49
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	9	48	5	7	69
	Females.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
	Under 16—Males....	1	2	.....	.....	3
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yearly wages..... \$	1,830	6,192	1,227	1,806	11,055
	Value of raw material.... \$	385	1,795	190	305	2,872
	Value of articles produced. \$	5,088	13,555	2,962	5,200	26,805
xliv	Tobacco Working—					
	Number.....	42	25	4	6	77
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	371	431	13	58	873
	Females.....	91	288	15	92	486
	Under 16—Males....	160	223	21	51	456
	Females.....	85	242	15	60	402
	Yearly wages..... \$	157,423	200,197	7,275	42,200	407,095
	Value of raw material.... \$	424,382	660,863	13,700	98,800	1,197,745
	Value of articles produced. \$	692,837	1,426,656	26,800	288,500	2,435,348
	Wood Turning Establishment—					
	Number.....	52	13	1	8	74
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	108	21	3	13	145
	Females.....	12	4	.....	.....	16
xlv	Under 16—Males....	31,309	4,081	600	1,467	37,557
	Females.....	18,604	5,504	100	657	24,665
	Yearly wages..... \$	81,091	14,809	1,500	3,100	99,500
	Value of raw material.... \$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Value of articles produced. \$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aerated Water Making—					
	Number.....	25	6	1	4	36
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	61	88	4	11	164
	Females.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
	Under 16—Males....	19	15	2	5	41
	Females.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages..... \$	18,028	30,115	2,390	4,278	54,811
	Value of raw material.... \$	38,440	24,367	5,000	1,880	69,687
	Value of articles produced. \$	101,010	97,737	12,000	14,930	225,677
	Boiler Making—					
	Number.....	11	2	1	1	15
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	167	32	30	5	234
	Females.....	12	8	4	.....	24
	Under 16—Males....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yearly wages..... \$	67,065	12,000	13,300	700	93,125
	Value of raw material.... \$	135,000	19,000	32,000	1,000	187,000
	Value of articles produced. \$	274,150	37,000	50,000	2,000	363,150

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xivi	Carving and Gilding—					
	Number	13	13	5	3	34
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	44	64	15	5	128
	Females.....	1	1	1	.....	3
	Under 16—Males....	29	5	5	.....	42
	Females.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
	Yearly wages.....\$	19,150	23,974	6,410	1,710	51,274
	Value of raw material.....\$	36,136	44,060	10,285	680	91,141
	Value of articles produced..\$	81,950	101,900	23,950	2,980	213,780
xvii	Distilleries—					
	Number	18	1	.....	1	20
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	418	45	.....	1	464
	Under 16—Males....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
	Yearly wages.....\$	170,590	16,000	.....	300	186,890
	Value of raw material.....\$	1,141,071	60,000	.....	2,000	1,203,071
	Value of articles produced..\$	3,875,757	210,000	.....	6,780	4,192,537
	Engine Building—					
	Number	6	5	.....	1	12
xviii	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	488	372	.....	36	896
	Under 16—Males....	20	85	.....	6	111
	Yearly wages.....\$	190,573	126,388	.....	12,000	328,961
	Value of raw material.....\$	289,154	109,650	.....	14,000	412,804
	Value of articles produced..\$	671,000	333,525	.....	40,000	1,044,525
	Engraving and Lithographing—					
	Number	5	10	2	.....	17
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	13	84	2	.....	99
xix	Females.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
	Under 16—Males....	8	12	.....	.....	15
	Yearly wages.....\$	8,200	43,410	900	.....	52,510
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,100	35,200	800	.....	37,600
	Value of articles produced..\$	14,200	119,300	2,400	.....	135,900
	Gas Works—					
	Number	11	5	4	3	23
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	112	107	31	40	290
	Under 16—Males....	1	3	4	1	9
xx	Yearly wages.....\$	44,402	42,170	12,500	30,011	131,173
	Value of raw material.....\$	80,974	127,220	30,392	26,496	265,082
	Value of articles produced..\$	263,206	304,460	66,020	116,514	750,200
	Gold and Silver Smithing—					
	Number	3	5	2	1	11
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	12	24	3	2	41
	Females.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
	Under 16—Males....	4	1	2	.....	7
	Yearly wages.....\$	6,824	10,140	2,000	500	19,464
xxi	Value of raw material.....\$	7,860	24,100	1,200	1,100	34,260
	Value of articles produced..\$	34,900	48,300	4,500	1,800	89,500
	Gun Making—					
	Number	20	6	1	2	29
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	31	7	1	3	42
	Under 16—Males....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Yearly wages.....\$	10,230	3,562	150	1,440	15,422
	Value of raw material.....\$	2,831	2,810	30	1,640	6,711
	Value of articles produced..\$	18,587	12,750	240	3,300	34,877

CENSUS OF 1871.

Total.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
xlviii	Gypsum Mills—					
	Number.....	15	1	2	2	20
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	120	30	104	3	257
	Under 16—Males....	4	10	7		21
	Yearly wages.....\$	21,915	8,000	32,061	242	63,158
	Value of raw material.....\$	51,700	9,000	6,739	210	67,649
	Value of articles produced.....\$	96,394	30,000	43,490	720	170,514
	Hostery Manufactories—					
	Number.....	10	1			11
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	52				52
	Females.....	164	1			165
	Under 16—Males....	18				18
	Females.....	10				10
	Yearly wages.....\$	30,113	120			30,233
	Value of raw material.....\$	92,514	250			92,764
	Value of articles produced.....\$	193,642	480			194,122
	Match Factories—					
	Number.....	7	15	1	1	24
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	16	88	2	4	110
	Females.....	12	87	6		105
	Under 16—Males....	8	59	13	3	83
	Females.....	5	318	6		329
	Yearly wages.....\$	8,950	87,051	3,000	800	92,801
	Value of raw material.....\$	5,485	69,824	3,000	241	78,499
	Value of articles produced.....\$	14,650	202,897	11,200	1,380	230,137
xlix	Musical Instrument Making—					
	Number.....	26	9	4	3	42
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	362	59	17	30	468
	Females.....	2	1	1		4
	Under 16—Males....	23			3	26
	Yearly wages.....\$	165,539	24,225	7,900	3,040	200,704
	Value of raw material.....\$	169,265	17,479	5,400	7,060	199,175
	Value of articles produced.....\$	496,012	77,630	24,180	21,340	622,162
	Paint and Varnish Works—					
	Number.....	2	6	1	3	12
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	6	24	15	19	64
	Under 16—Females....		1		2	3
	Yearly wages.....\$	1,700	11,526	4,500	3,900	21,700
	Value of raw material.....\$	7,900	116,500	45,000	11,915	181,315
	Value of articles produced.....\$	12,700	198,200	60,000	23,800	294,700
	Paper Manufactories—					
	Number.....	12	7	1	1	21
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	252	225	19	8	484
	Females.....	64	182	3		199
	Under 16—Males....	32	11	2		45
	Females.....	16	16			32
	Yearly wages.....\$	99,270	89,473	7,072	2,000	197,815
	Value of raw material.....\$	236,250	275,823	6,000	4,500	522,573
	Value of articles produced.....\$	487,500	531,376	37,400	9,375	1,071,651

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
I	Patent Medicine Manufactories—					
	Number	12	1	2	1	16
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males...	34	2	5	1	42
	Females...	18	1	3		22
	Under 16—Males...	8				1
	Females...					2
	Yearly wages.....\$	16,159	1,000	2,300	500	19,859
	Value of raw material.....\$	32,143	3,000	12,000	1,400	48,543
	Value of articles produced.\$	98,750	6,000	61,000	2,300	171,050
	Preserved Articles of Food—					
	Number	1	1	22	10	34
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males...	7	16	206	119	348
	Females...	12		41	71	124
	Under 16—Males...	2	2	20	20	5
	Females...	3		6	21	30
	Yearly wages.....\$	1,020	1,200	28,508	32,732	63,290
	Value of raw material.....\$	1,500	5,500	78,500	42,414	128,004
	Value of articles produced.\$	3,500	8,832	139,832	110,363	262,053
II	Rope and Twine Making—					
	Number	12	3	4	1	20
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males...	71	92	32	40	235
	Females...	7	26	9	10	52
	Under 16—Males...	49	41	23	25	138
	Females...	11	10	4		25
	Yearly wages.....\$	24,826	32,450	12,600	15,000	84,876
	Value of raw material.....\$	85,215	344,129	49,100	80,000	558,544
	Value of articles produced.\$	133,740	431,400	79,700	120,000	764,840
	Salt Works—					
	Number	16			2	18
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males...	175			6	181
	Females...				4	4
	Yearly wages.....\$	60,900			2,000	62,900
	Value of raw material.....\$	19,725			4,210	23,935
	Value of articles produced.\$	119,990			16,600	136,590
	Saw and File Cutting—					
	Number	4	3	4		11
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males...	61	72	16		149
	Under 16—Males...	2	15	6		23
	Yearly wages.....\$	28,375	27,500	6,500		62,465
	Value of raw material.....\$	48,085	64,850	20,000		133,445
	Value of articles produced.\$	96,150	136,273	44,100		276,523
	Scutching Mills—					
	Number	24	11			35
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males...	299	56			355
	Females...	50	11			70
	Under 16—Males...	89	12			101
	Females...	33				33
	Yearly wages.....\$	79,010	3,940			82,950
	Value of raw material.....\$	125,370	4,217			129,587
	Value of articles produced.\$	250,663	10,165			260,828

CENSUS OF 1871.

Table.	Industries.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
III	Straw Works—					
	Number	4	2			6
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	30	27			57
	Females....	287	203			490
	Under 16—Males....	19	1			20
	Females....	33	3			41
	Yearly wages.....\$	37,600	47,000			84,600
	Value of raw material....\$	60,705	213,000			273,705
	Value of articles produced \$	154,250	384,000			538,250
	Trunk and Box Making—					
	Number	27	24	6	8	65
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	82	134	35	21	272
	Females....	28	82	5	3	118
	Under 16—Males....	35	36	3	2	76
	Females....	20	31			51
	Yearly wages.....\$	35,799	51,065	9,630	5,210	100,704
	Value of raw material....\$	9,403	149,703	17,390	6,092	271,588
	Value of articles produced \$	201,740	282,300	34,740	17,650	536,430
	Wig Making—					
	Number	8	8			16
	Hands employed:					
	Over 16—Males....	10	19			29
	Females....	12	8			20
	Under 16—Males....	1	4			5
	Females....	1	2			3
	Yearly wages.....\$	6,080	6,748			12,828
	Value of raw material....\$	5,160	16,100			21,260
	Value of articles produced \$	11,360	33,233			44,593

TABLE LIII.—Other Factories in the Dominion of Canada.	No.	Hands Employed.		Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
		M.	F.			
Baking powder making	2	8	—	\$ 8,114	\$ 6,330	\$ 11,500
Bank Note Engraving Establish't ..	1	44	38	35,000	20,000	60,000
Bark extract establishments	5	139	—	49,140	161,800	352,500
Bell foundries	3	17	6	6,500	13,393	28,100
Bellows making	4	24	—	6,600	15,100	43,300
Belting and hose making	3	25	—	7,800	81,000	105,000
Billiard table making	1	6	—	2,200	9,000	10,000
Blackening manufactories	5	32	6	7,800	17,145	47,065
Bone crushing mills	1	11	—	2,300	7,220	11,205
Button factories	2	10	24	5,000	4,600	11,600
Cement mills	6	66	—	15,300	14,630	51,300
Cork cutting	3	24	7	8,100	27,360	51,260
Cotton factories	8	265	480	129,400	162,000	781,200
Cutlery	3	11	—	3,100	3,100	11,520
Fire-proof safe making	6	118	—	31,510	33,140	97,675
Fishing tackle making	2	2	—	700	110	1,694
Fittings, &c., in brass, iron, lead, &c.	76	935	56	276,968	374,821	893,368
Floor oil-cloth factory	1	10	—	4,500	23,500	50,000
Fuse factory	1	3	3	1,000	100	1,200
Glass works	6	309	—	104,800	102,275	293,130
Glue making	9	35	2	6,945	15,560	34,200
Grindstone works	33	326	2	53,987	4,820	74,395
Gunpowder manufactories	3	22	—	10,175	55,000	12,000
India rubber factories	4	179	315	83,197	357,702	502,316
Indian manufactories	47	54	480	27,000	13,827	5,273
Ink factory	1	1	—	400	150	550
Iron smelting and steel making	6	624	—	125,000	62,100	236,000

CENSUS OF 1871.

TABLE LIII.—Other Factories in the Dominion of Canada.	No.	Hands Employed.		Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material	Value of Articles Produced.
		M.	F.			
Last factories.....	9	68	14	\$ 25,004	\$ 10,366	\$ 54,357
Lead pipe works.....	1	23	—	5,500	92,000	117,317
Linseed oil factories.....	4	30	—	2,549	58,398	75,112
Mathematical instrument making.....	4	14	—	6,250	1,020	11,000
Mattress making.....	7	20	1	7,134	14,479	31,340
Nail and tack factories.....	15	589	21	191,670	708,000	1,147,330
Oil-Clothing establishments.....	17	13	85	2,989	7,649	12,439
Pail and tub factories.....	5	124	—	18,919	53,345	172,754
Paper collar factories.....	3	8	88	12,000	75,400	115,000
Plaster and stucco works.....	9	51	—	19,284	11,692	40,330
Plumbago mills.....	2	21	—	6,785	4,000	10,818
Prepared peat fuel factories.....	2	292	—	19,500	1,500	29,000
Quartz crushing mills.....	18	325	—	92,568	5,496	220,718
Railway car factories.....	5	175	—	61,000	293,000	512,000
Rivet factory.....	1	18	1	4,000	7,000	25,000
Rolling mills.....	5	760	2	241,500	1,059,000	1,680,400
Roofing felt manufactories.....	3	11	—	3,400	10,000	14,902
Sand paper factory.....	1	3	—	800	1,500	3,500
Scale factories.....	7	58	—	18,380	28,370	85,750
School slate factory.....	1	22	—	3,800	1,200	8,000
Sewing machine factories.....	18	965	1	375,845	267,449	1,123,464
Ship material making—						
Ontario.....	9	40	—	13,600	26,000	49,745
Quebec.....	14	67	2	17,840	46,895	111,280
New Brunswick.....	27	117	—	39,118	450,002	540,791
Nova Scotia.....	48	146	—	38,057	115,551	180,455
Total.....	98	370	2	108,810	688,308	882,271
Shook factories.....	10	47	—	11,880	15,948	39,080
Skate factory.....	1	70	3	30,000	35,000	90,000
Snut machine manufactory.....	1	2	—	400	200	750
Spike and railway chair factory.....	1	30	—	18,000	48,000	80,000
Spring and axle factories.....	7	164	—	51,000	97,880	238,812
Starch factories.....	5	71	1	27,100	101,150	222,684
Sugar refineries.....	4	359	—	118,200	8,716,000	4,132,750
Surgical appliances.....	6	15	5	5,458	5,820	15,820
Tent and awning factory.....	1	3	2	900	400	2,000
Tobacco pipe factories.....	4	50	48	18,100	5,340	39,060
Turpentine distillery.....	1	3	—	1,800	14,000	19,000
Type foundries.....	4	59	25	24,436	19,225	66,000
Vinegar factories.....	10	41	—	13,286	86,200	180,312
Wax candle and taper factories.....	6	9	6	830	5,318	8,224
Window shade factories.....	3	8	1	3,580	10,800	15,000
Whip factories.....	4	16	12	6,745	10,233	21,618

TABLE LIV.—Aggregate Value of all Industries in each Province.	Capital Invested.	No. of Hands Employed.	Amount of Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
Ontario.....	\$ 37,574,010	87,281	\$ 21,415,710	\$ 63,114,804	\$ 114,706,799
Quebec.....	21,071,568	66,714	12,383,673	44,555,025	77,205,182
New Brunswick.....	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,260	9,431,760	17,367,687
Nova Scotia.....	6,041,906	15,595	3,176,236	5,806,257	12,338,105
Total.....	\$77,664,020	187,942	\$40,851,009	\$124,907,846	\$221,617,773

DOMINION OF CANADA—COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE TABLE SHEWING THE PROPORTIONS IN THE 4 PROVINCES OF THE RESPECTIVE ITEMS MENTIONED.

Items.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Total.
Proportion of Superfecies in each Province per cent.....	80.15	55.59	8.06	6.20	100
Proportion of Land occupied in each Province per cent.....	44.83	30.59	10.62	13.96	100
Population in each Province per cent..					
Males.....	46.96	33.78	8.26	10.98	100
Females.....	46.02	34.59	8.41	11.27	100
Married in each Province per cent. .					
Males.....	46.84	31.31	7.93	10.89	100
Females.....	46.81	31.29	7.97	10.93	100
Religions—per cent, Church of England	67.09	12.64	9.29	11.16	100
Wesleyan.....	81.52	6.01	5.25	7.21	100
Presbyterians.....	65.40	8.47	7.13	19.00	100
Baptists.....	38.19	3.63	29.50	30.68	100
Others.....	74.41	13.87	8.23	8.66	100
Roman Catholics	18.37	63.85	6.44	6.34	100
Unable to read, over 20.....	20.20	60.72	6.38	12.72	100
" writs "	23.72	56.60	6.75	14.91	100
Religion—Church of England.....	20.48	5.24	15.94	14.22	14.18
Wesleyan.....	28.53	2.86	10.45	10.51	16.27
Presbyterians.....	22.00	3.88	13.61	24.71	15.63
Baptists.....	5.31	0.73	24.72	18.93	6.87
Others.....	6.30	1.70	1.67	3.30	4.25
Roman Catholics.....	83.00	14.41	66.39	73.70	57.20
" " " "	16.91	85.59	3.64	26.30	42.70
" " " "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Population—Males.....	51.12	50.02	50.11	49.97	50.01
Females.....	48.88	49.98	49.89	50.03	49.99
" " " "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Widowed—Males.....	31.26	34.02	33.41	27.81	31.91
Females.....	63.74	65.98	66.59	72.16	68.06
" " " "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Education—Going to school.....	87.51	59.43	53.54	83.04	74.81
From 6 to 16—not going to school.....	12.49	40.57	46.47	16.96	25.16
" " " "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unable to read—over 20.....					
per cent M.....	7.48	38.77	14.47	14.23	19.24
per cent F.....	7.60	29.80	13.08	17.59	16.97
Unable to write—over 20.....					
per cent M.....	10.84	34.58	18.20	19.74	23.73
per cent F.....	14.57	42.82	21.43	28.00	26.16
Ratio of Births per cent.....	3.11	3.83	3.21	4.12	3.37
Deaths per cent.....	1.11	2.25	1.24	1.24	1.32
marriages—M. & F.....	0.298	0.325	0.326	0.351	0.316
Blind—1 in.....	1606	1164	1822	11*2	1353
Deaf and Dumb—1 in.....	1148	781	933	879	920
Unsound Mind—1 in.....	397	361	362	309	370
Proportion in each Province engaged in Occupations per cent.....	28.50	28.51	30.28	30.50	28.97
Proportion of the six classes in each Province.....					
Agricultural.....	40.36	47.06	46.70	41.95	47.49
Commercial.....	6.27	7.47	18.19	11.40	7.41
Domestic.....	5.78	4.20	6.20	5.00	5.93
Industrial.....	24.24	19.25	21.60	29.12	21.08
Professional.....	3.62	4.55	3.31	3.50	3.87
Not classified.....	14.71	15.47	14.00	8.34	14.17
" " " "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Married.....	31.25	31.26	29.90	30.51	31.14
Widowed.....	3.27	3.28	3.69	3.80	3.36
Single and Children.....	65.34	65.46	66.41	65.66	65.50
" " " "	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average number in a family.....	5.56	5.50	5.78	5.72	5.60

Obituary.

FROM OCTOBER, 1874, TO SEPTEMBER, 1875.

OCTOBER.

6. Bryan Waller Proctor (Barry Cornwall, the poet), in his 85th year.
7. At Quebec, Mr. Joseph Elliot, Assistant Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, in his 72nd year.
9. At Pictou, Ont., Rev. Edward Harris, Wesleyan Minister.
11. At Montreal, Que., Eliza Taylor, wife of Hon. Mr. Justice Badgley.
11. Suddenly, at Lévis, Qu., Capt. Biledeau.
11. At London, Ont., Mrs. Mary Duckles, aged 108.
16. Dropped dead, at his residence, New York city, Rev. Henry Montgomery, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Incarnation.
21. At London, Eng., Theodore Formes, brother of Carl Formes, the celebrated basso singer.
21. At Paris, France, Mons. Montalvo, late private chaplain to Napoleon III.
23. At Toronto, Ont., Geo. Antony Barber, Esq., Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, a d for 20 years one of the city auditors, in his 73rd year.
21. At Montreal, Qu., William Robinson, Major of the Prince of Wales Volunteer Rifles, in his 32nd year.
23. In Westmoreland County, Virginia, Bishop Payne, P. E. Bishop of Liberia.
25. At London, Eng., John Lillywhite, the veteran cricketer and author of several works on cricket, in his 44th year.
26. At Birkenhead, Eng., John Laird, Esq., M. P., the well-known ship-builder.
28. At Rotterdam, Holland, Mons. Heycamp, Bishop of the Old Catholic Church.

NOVEMBER.

5. At New York city, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bacon, R. C. Bishop of Portland Me.
8. At Toronto, Ont., Capt. Thos. Dick, in his 66th year.
8. At London, England, Thomas Miller, the well-known author, in his 68th year.
8. At Paris, France, M. Taschereau, a former director of the National Library, author of a life of Molière, &c., in his 74th year.
11. At Durham, Que., John Anderson, Esq., M.D., Coroner of the District of Beauharnois, in his 63th year.
12. At Pictou, Ont., John P. Roblin, Esq., Registrar, for many years a member of the Canadian Parliament, in his 75th year.
13. At Boston, Mass., Dan N. Haskell, for more than 20 years editor of the Boston Transcript.
14. At Glengarry, Ont., James Craik, Esq., M. P. for Glengarry, in his 51st year.
14. At Montreal, Que., Edward Vennor, Esq., in his 68th year.
20. At Vienna, Austria, Archduke Charles Ferdinand.
20. At London, Eng., Tom Hood, son of the poet, and editor of Fun.
20. At Kingston, Jamaica, Sir Joshua Rowe, ex-Chief Justice of that island, in his 80th year.

21. Fell dead in the street of Albany, N. Y., Rev. T. J. Byrne, of Whitty, Ont.
22. At Montreal, Que., Pierre R. Lafrenaye, Esq., D. C. L., in his 51st year.
24. At Trenton, Ont., Mr. John Bleeker, the first white man born in the County of Prince Edward.
25. At Norwalk, Conn., Dr. Asa Hill, D. D., one of the first citizens of Connecticut.

DECEMBER.

1. At Boston, Mass., Gen. Robert O. Tyler, of the U. S. Army.
5. At Windsor, N. S., Hon. Richard McHaffey, in the 75th year of his age.
6. At Montreal, Que., Alfred Welsh, Esq., B. C. L., Advocate, in his 37th year.
8. At Paris, France, Baron E. C. G. Wappes, a distinguished Belgian artist, in his 72nd year.
9. At Ithaca, N. Y., Ezra Cornell, Esq., founder of the Cornell University, in his 63th year.
- At Halifax, N. S., Hon. Hiram Blanchard, in his 56th year.
20. At Ottawa, Ont., Mons. Etienne Parent, late Under Secretary of State.
22. At Bowmansville, Ont., Mr. Henry Munro, M. P. P., in his 74th year.
23. At London, Eng., Lord Romilly, late Master of the Rolls, and son of Sir James Romilly, the jurist.
23. At New York, Hon. Gerritt Smith, in his 79th year.
29. The Spanish statesman, Joaquin Baldomero Espartero.
31. In France, Ledru Rollin, in his 67th year.
31. In London, Eng., the Duke of Montrose.

JANUARY, 1875.

1. At London, Eng., Mrs. Motley, wife of the celebrated historian.
4. At Chicago, C. B. Goodyear, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Chicago Board of Trade.
7. At Berlin, Frederick William, Elector of Hesse.
8. At Fingal, Ont., John Hyndman, in his 105th year.
- At Kingston, Ont., Allan Macpherson, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that town.
12. In China, Tong-chie, Emperor of China, in his 27th year.
15. At Amherst, Ont., Wm. Mercer Wilson, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Norfolk.
18. At Cannes, France, W. J. Cunningham, Esq., of Montreal, in his 81st year.
20. At Barbison, France, Jean Francois Millet, a celebrated painter, in his 61st year.
22. At Boston, Mass., Charles Sprague, poet and banker, in his 85th year.
21. At London, Eng., Rev. C. Kingsley, Canon of Westminster, in his 66th year.
- At London, Eng., the Countess of Caernarvon.

25. At Fitchburg Mass., Rev. George F. Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle, in his 79th year.

29. At London, Eng., Edward Sugden, Lord St. Leonards, late Lord Chancellor, in his 95th year.

Rev. Dr. John Hoppus, F. R. S., one of the oldest Independent Ministers in England, in his 86th year.

FEBRUARY.

4. At Norwich, Conn., Wm. A. Buckingham, ex-Governor and U. S. Senator, in his 72nd year.

6. At Paris, France, M. Dahirels, a prominent Legitimist Deputy in the Assembly.

7. At London, Eng., the Earl of Yarborough, in his 41st year.

At Yonkers, N. Y., Joseph O. Eaton, a well-known portrait painter, in his 47th year.

9. At Montreal, Que., W. Sutherland, Esq., M.D., in his 60th year.

11. At Oshawa, Ont., the Rev. Robert H. Thornton, D. D., in his 70th year.

12. At London, Ont., John Birrell, Esq., President of the London, Huron and Bruce Railway.

13. At Paris, France, M. Foulds, the eminent banker.

15. At Kingston, Ont., Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, R. C. Bishop of Kingston.

16. At Toronto, Ont., D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., M.P.P., in his 50th year.

16. At Port Hope, Ont., Capt. Thomas Gregson Anderson, an old officer of the Indian Department, in his 97th year.

18. At Montreal, Que., William Molson, Esq., in his 82nd year.

19. At New Brunswick, N. J., Rear Admiral Chas. H. Beil, U. S. Navy, in his 78th year.

22. At London, England, Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, in his 79th year.

At Kingston, Ont., Pierre Tassé, in his 108th year.

27. At Kingston, Ont., Very Rev. Vicar General McDonnell.

MARCH.

2. At Washington, U. S., General Lorenzo Thomas, U. S. A., in his 72nd year.

6. At Toronto, Ont., John Lizars, M.R.C.S., Edinburgh and London, in his 43rd year.

7. At London, England, Sir Arthur Helps, author of *Friends in Council*, in his 60th year. Gen. Sir James Hope Grant. At Paris, France, Claude Louis Mathieu, an eminent astronomer, in his 93rd year.

8. At Rome, Italy, Cardinal Lorenzo Barilli.

9. At Toronto, Ont., Rev. James Richardson, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his 85th year.

13. At New York city, Wm. J. Hays, the animal painter, in his 45th year.

15. At London, Eng., Field Marshal Sir Wm. Maynard Gomm, Constable of the Tower, in his 92nd year.

At Guysboro, N. S., John Huggar, an old veteran of Napoleon's army, in his 118th year.

19. At Newry, Ireland, John Mitchell, the noted Irish Home League leader.

22. At London, Eng., the Comte de Jarnac, French Ambassador.

H. L. Bateman, a well-known theatrical manager.

28. At Paris, France, M. Edgar Quinet, a distinguished author and member of the French Assembly, in his 73rd year.

29. At Dublin, Ireland, John Martin, Esq., M. P. for Meath, in his 64th year.

APRIL.

1. At Philadelphia, Penn., Will. Selkirk Young, son of W. Young, who printed the first Bible in Pennsylvania, in his 72nd year.

Dr. Francis Condie, a medical author, in his 81st year.

5. At New York city, Judge James J. Roosevelt, in his 81st year.

8. At Dublin, Ireland, Sir John Gray, M. P. for Kilkenny.

9. At Montreal, Que., Mr. David Rodger, M. A., of the High School, Montreal.

10. At New York city, Henry Clapp, a well-known newspaper writer.

13. At New York city, Samuel R. Wells, the well-known mineralogist, in his 56th year.

14. At London, Eng., Baron Brunow, the Russian diplomatist.

16. At Cornwall, Ont., Colonel Alex. McLean, in his 83rd year.

18. At Montreal, B. H. Lemolne, Esq., of the *Banquet du Peuple*.

20. At Aylmer, Que., Dr. Church, an old and much esteemed physician, father of the Attorney-General of Quebec.

22. At New York city, John Harper, Esq., senior member of the firm of Harper Bros.

At Quebec, Col. Sewell, ex-Postmaster of Quebec, in his 82nd year.

25. Rev. Wm. Selwyn, D. D., Chaplain to the Queen, in his 64th year.

Henry W. Pickersgill, a noted English painter, in his 94th year.

In England, W. Winwood Reade, nephew of the novelist and author of various sketches of travel.

28. At Quebec, Hon. Edward Hale, Chancellor of Bishop's College, &c., in his 75th year.

27. Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras.

28. At London, Eng., Sir Gilley Pigott.

At New York city, Mrs. Conway, an actress of excellent repute, in her 42nd year.

30. At Paris, France, Fred. Baron de Waldeck, the famous artist and traveller, in his 111th year.

At London, Eng., Edward Bowring Stephens, the sculptor.

Henry Albert Zycharte, the eminent German jurist.

MAY.

5. Heinrich George August Ewald, the German philologist, theologian and historian, in his 75th year.

At Paris, Michael Levy, a well-known French publisher.

10. At Toronto, Ont., His Honor Lieut. Governor Crawford.

15. At Kingston, Ont., James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C.

17. At Hamilton Ont., E. C. Thomas, Esq., sheriff of that city, in his 70th year.

At Lexington, Kentucky, John C. Breckenridge, Esq., late Vice-President of the United States, in his 55th year.

20. In Abyssinia, on a shooting expedition, Lord Ranfurly, in his 26th year.

21. At Munich, Germany, Amella, widow of the late King of Greece.

27. At London, Eng., Lord Augustus Harvey, M. P. for West Suffolk.

29. At Munich, Germany, Johann Klen, the eminent painter. At Edinburgh, Scotland, Rev. Wm. Arnot, one of the founders of the Free Church, in his 67th year.

JUNE.

5. In France, M. Charles de Remusat, the statesman and author, in his 78th year.

11. At Toronto, Ont., Adam Miller, Esq., in his 65th year.

At Boston, Mass., Prof. Winlock, director of the Observatory of Cambridge, Mass.

13. At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Rev. Cornelius Vaneleef, D. D., one of the oldest Ministers of the Reformed Church, in the 77th year of his age, and in the 53th year of his ministry.

14. At Boston, Mass., Samuel Gardner Drake, historian and antiquary, in his 78th year.

17. At London, Ont., Mrs. Joseph Jaynes in her 81st year.

At Kensington, Eng., Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, a well-known religious author, and brother to Catharine Sinclair, in his 78th year.

24. At Lindsay, Ont., George Dormer, Esq., late M.P. for the South Riding of Victoria, in his 83th year.

25. At Burlington, N. J., Rear Admiral DeCamp, of the U. S. Navy.

At New York city, Mortimer Thompson (Q. K. Philander Duesticks), in his 45th year.

At Cardigan, Wales, Sir William Logan, the eminent geologist, in his 78th year.

29. At Prague, Austria, His Imperial Majesty Ferdinand, ex-Emperor of Austria, in his 83rd year.

JULY.

4. At Washington, D. C. U. S., Hon. Thomas B. Florence, late member of Congress and proprietor of Washington Sunday Gazette.

7. At London, Eng., J. E. Cairnes, Esq., Professor of Political Economy in the University of London.

Gen. Guillaume Henri Dufour, General-in-chief of the Swiss Army, in his 89th year.

8. At St. Louis, Missouri, General Frank P. Blair, Jun., in his 55th year.

At Halifax, N. S., George Brown, the champion orator, in his 57th year.

Monseigneur Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Que., in his 68th year.

15. Drowned, at Bracebridge, Ont., Mr. David Courtnay, editor and proprietor of the Northern Advocate.

18. In England, Lady Jane Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, in her 70th year.

At Bermuda, R. W. Outbridge, a prominent politician and merchant.

19. At London, Eng., Rev. Benjamin Davies, D. D., at one time Professor in McGill University, Montreal.

21. In England, Sir Francis Bond Head, K.C.B., formerly Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, and author of numerous well-known books, in his 83rd year.

23. In France, Athanasie Josué F. Coquerel, an eminent Protestant clergyman and leader, in his 55th year.

25. At London, Eng., Isaac Merritt Singer, inventor of the "Singer" Sewing machine, in his 65th year.

26. At London, Eng., John McIver, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Canada S. S. Line.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Sir Charles Locock, M.D., Physician, accoucheur to the Queen, in his 77th year.

27. Rt. Rev. Connop Thirlwall, D. D., Bishop of St. David's, a widely known historian, in his 79th year.

31. In Carter Co., Tennessee, U. S., Andrew Johnson, late President of the United States, in his 68th year.

At Berlin, Prussia, Dr. Von Schwellizer, leader of the Social Democrats.

At Quebec, Duncan Bruce, Esq. at one time the lumber prince of Quebec.

AUGUST.

2. In New York city, Gen. Alex. Hamilton, in his 91st year.

4. At Copenhagen, Denmark, Hans Christian Andersen, poet and novelist, in his 71st year.

5. At Montreal, Que., Hon. Edward Masson, in his 50th year.

At Chl ago, Illin is, U. S., Hon. Jesse O. Morton, a prominent public man of that State.

6. At Mars, Utah, U. S., very suddenly, Joseph A. Young, oldest son of Brigham Young.

8. At London, Eng., William Boyle Bernard, author of many popular plays, in his 84th year.

11. At Como, Que., drowned at the wharf, Miss Murray, Lady Principal of McGill Model School, much beloved and regretted.

12. At Philadelphia, U.S., Horace Binney, Esq., the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, in his 97th year.

21. At Kinderhook, N. Y., Mrs. Mary Killenhouse, in her 107th year, having survived four husbands nearly 20 years.

At Carlsle Bay, from a wound, by a poisoned arrow, Commodore Goodenough, commanding the British squadron in Australia.

22. At Shelburne, N. S., Willis Nazrey, Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

23. At London, Eng., Sir Edward Ryan, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

26. At Rome, Italy, the wife of General Garibaldi.

25. At Ottawa, Ont., Rev. John A. Gordon, Wesleyan Minister.

31. At Montreal, Que., Mr. Alex. Bertram, Chief Engineer of the Montreal Fire Department, in his 65th year.

SEPTEMBER.

3. At Paris, France, General Frossard.

5. At London, Eng., Lieut. Colonel F. M. Wilson, M. P. for West Suffolk, and H. M. Feilden, M. P. for Blackburn.

6. At Jersey city, N. Y., Dr. Leveritt Bradley, the well-known electrician inventor.

8. At Hamilton, Ont., Alderman W. Campbell, for 28 years a resident of that city.

13. At Halifax, N. S., Capt. Hallett of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

At Tanneries West, Montreal, Gabriel Lescor Rolland, a veteran of 1812, in his 84th year.

15. In England, the Earl of Huntingdon, in his 68th year.

18. At London, Eng., Sir George Ewex Honyman, late Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

20. In Ireland, John Vance, Esq., M.P. for Armagh.

22. At Munich, Germany, Prince Adalbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria.

23. At Liverpool, Eng., Robertson Gladstone, Esq., brother of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

23. At Montreal, Que., George Edward, Clerk, Esq., editor of the *True Witness*, in his 61st year.

24. At Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. Israel T. Hatch, late Reciprocity Commissioner, in his 68th year.

28. At Lambeth, near London, Ont., Mrs. Lucy Patrick, in her 102nd year.

Sir Fred. Carriv, Bart., member of the Council of India, in his 76th year.

Hon. Ashley Carr Glyn, brother of Lord Wolverton, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. Registrar Roche, of the London Bankruptcy Court.

Memorable Events.

OCTOBER, 1874.

1. Meeting of Evangelical Alliance in Montreal.

2. Barge in Regent's Canal, London, Eng., on which were 4 tons of gunpowder, exploded, killing several persons and some animals in the Zoological Gardens, and shattering bridges and houses.

4. Count Von Arnim arrested in Prussia on charge of embezzling State Papers. Elections for Councils General in France.

5. Opening of Danish Parliament. Ice in New Hampshire. Sultan prohibits exportation of coral from Morocco. Great excitement at Buenos Ayres in consequence of Argentine insurrection, and families leave by every steamer.

6. Mr. Bradlaugh defeated at Northampton Election.

7. Canadian Lumber Association meet at Ottawa.

8. Wool manufacturers of United States in convention at New York, oppose reciprocity with Canada. Franco-German Convention readjusting boundaries of frontier dioceses, signed at Paris.

9. Postal Convention signed at Berne. Archbishop of Cologne released.

10. 1,200 steerage passengers leave New York for Europe.

11. Edinburgh Starch Factory burned. Ice a quarter of an inch thick at Omaha, U. S. A new diamond field discovered in Cape Colony.

12. Gen. Haly sworn in Administrator of Dominion of Canada. Very heavy weather on the Atlantic.

13. First snow of the season reported in Canada. Two-thirds of Virginia tobacco crop destroyed by frost. Public meeting in Birmingham against anticipated expenses of Prince of Wales' visit.

14. Twenty-one foreign governments accept the invitation to Centennial. Empress of Russia visits England. Fiji Islands formally annexed to England.

16. Spanish Government pay compensation to England for Virginius affair and other claims.

17. Stanley arrives at Zanzibar on his exploring expedition.

20. Marriage of President Grant's son. Eighteen indictments for polygamy brought in by Grand Jury at Salt Lake City. American gold dollar made standard at foreign ports instead of silver dollar. Famine reported in Kherson and Bessarabia. Heavy gale on North Coast of England.

21. Iron clipper ship Shandon lost on Anticosti. Successful debut of Madame Albani, a Canadian Prima Donna, at New York.

22. Election for Montreal West declared void. Sherbrooke, E. T., and Kennebec R. R. inaugurated. Steamer City of Brooklyn burst her boiler on Detroit river; 15 persons killed and many wounded.

23. Leg timists urge Comte de Chambord to return to France. Two thousand persons killed in India by a cyclone.

25. Jury at Fort Garry in Lepine case bring in verdict of guilty, with recommendation to mercy.

27. Largest ship ever built in Maritime Provinces launched at Matland, N. S. Labrador, outside the Province of Quebec, declared to be part of Newfoundland.

24. Alarming forest fires in India. Count Von Arnim released on bail.

29. Thanksgiving Day in Ontario. German Reichstag opened by Emperor in person.

30. Irish Roman Catholic Episcopate denounce Prof. Tyndal's address to British Ass. at Belfast. Largest cotton crop ever recorded in Presidency of Bombay, India. Union Pacific impeded by snow.

31. Suppression of Protestant schools in Syria reported. Twelve inches of snow in West Pennsylvania.

NOVEMBER.

1. Hurricane in West Indies.

2. United States Army reduced to 25,000. One thousand five hundred cases of typhoid fever in a Lancashire, Eng., town. Prepar-

ations going on for war between China and Japan. Typhoid fever alarming; prevalent in New York City. Louisiana elections held quietly. Democratic majority.

3. Large forest fires in various parts of United States. Prince of Wales visits Birmingham. Elections in 24 of the United States with great Democratic gain. Heavy fog on Lake Erie, many vessels aground. Representative Government established in Alsace, Lorraine.

5. Gold fields at the Cape attracting attention.

6. New direct Australian Steamship Line organized, making trip from London in 45 days.

7. Difficulty between China and Japan amicably arranged. Great painting by Murillo stolen from Cathedral of Seville. Griqua Land annexed to Cape Colony.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Two persons crushed to death in the procession. Mr. D'Israeli's speech causes great excitement in Germany.

10. Three and a half tons silver bullion received at New York Assay Office from San Francisco. First heavy frost in Great Britain.

11. Meeting of Ontario Legislature. Snow fall in Southern Counties of England. Carlists meet with heavy losses.

12. Paul Boynton swims the Liffey. Complete anarchy in Khiva, and Russian aid invoked by Khan.

15. Insurrection in Buenos Ayres put down. Revolution in Venezuela. Floods in Cuba. Robbery of American Express Company, at Cincinnati.

16. D'Israeli elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Inundations in North Lancashire do much damage. Disastrous collision of ships near Calcutta, two boats crews drowned. Strike of longshoremen at New York.

17. Steamship Empire sunk at her dock, New Orleans, with loss of many lives. Second class fares abolished on Midland Railway, England. Steamship Cospatrick burned at sea, and over 400 persons lost.

18. New Polar Exploring Expedition resolved on.

22. Heavy gale in the Mediterranean. Twenty-four men killed by explosion of coal mines in Lancaster.

23. Dense fog over South of England for two days. Navigation of rivers suspended, and numerous accidents on railways. Terrible storm at Tusculum, Alabama; two persons killed, and half the town in ruins. Italian Parliament opened by King.

25. Frightful disaster on the Great St. Bernard; eleven persons buried in the snow. Deputation from British Chambers of Commerce wait on Lords Derby and Cairnmaron to oppose Repeal City Treaty.

29. Circular letter from Cardinal Manning read in Churches of E. C. London Diocese, excommunicating all who deny the Pope's infallibility.

30. Special panel of 1,000 men. N. Y., ordered for a jury to be selected from, in Beecher-Tilton case. Severe storm on West Coast of England. Twenty-one lives lost.

DECEMBER.

2. Meeting in Montreal against Compulsory Vaccination Act. Italian Chamber of Deputies agree to vote annuity to Garibaldi. Dr. Kenealy disbarred by Benchers of Gray's Inn.

3. King of Sandwich Islands visits United States.

7. Opening of United States Congress. President's message read. Decision of Privy Council in Gulfport Case received in Montreal. Violent storm in St. Petersburg inundating lower part of the city, and causing much distress.

10, 11. Disastrous gales on Coasts of Great Britain.

13. Bishop of London prohibits Bishop Colenso from preaching in his diocese.

15. Large fire in Boston, Mass. Intense cold. Heavy gale on British Coast and snow in London, rendering travelling difficult.

16. Heavy fall of snow in France, and terrible storm in Bay of Biscay. Distressing famine in Asia Minor. Terrific storm at Cape Town, and unprecedented floods and many wrecks.

18. Prince Bismarck sustained in German Reichstag by large majority.

19. News received of a great fire in Japan, and of burning of Steamship Japan between Japan and Hong Kong. Bursting of dam at Haydenville, Mass, causing great destruction. Count Von Arnim's trial concluded. He is sentenced to three months imprisonment. Meeting of Committee at Montreal to investigate Quebec "Land Swap" transaction.

24. Prince Edward Island Railway assumed by Dominion Government. Death of the famous Spanish Leader, Espartero.

28. New Postal arrangements between United States and Canada agreed upon. Sir John Macdonald re-elected for Kingston.

29. Archbishop of Cologne again fined and threatened with imprisonment. Count Von Arnim appeal from his sentence.

30. General trade depression in United States, with heavy failures, and thousands of workmen unemployed.

31. Prince Alfonso proclaimed King of Spain. Very cold weather. Terrible distress in Asia Minor.

JANUARY, 1875.

1. Sixty thousand colliers in South Wales strike work. Snow in South of England, and heavy gale around the Coasts.

2. President Serrano leaves Spain, and the young king is generally recognized.

4. Navigation of Hudson River closed. Disturbances in New Orleans. United States troops interfere. The Beecher-Tilton trial commenced.

5. Great excitement over Louisiana troubles. General Sheridan sustained by President.

7. French Cabinet resigns. Jury in Beecher case completed.

8. New French Ministry formed. The Pope sends his blessing to King Alfonso. Extremely cold weather and heavy storms.

9. Collision between Steamers Pennsylvania and Abouaford.

11. First large fire in Winnipeg. Ontario elections going on. Very excited meeting at New York about Louisiana affairs. Election in Montreal Centre.

15. Mr Gladstone withdraws from leadership of Liberal Party. King Alfonso enters Madrid, and is well received. Snow blockade on railways. Lepine's sentence commuted by Governor General.

16. Unsatisfactory relations between Germany and Spain. Eight vessels of German fleet ordered to Bay of Biscay.

18 Violent gales on the Atlantic. Six European Steamers overdue at New York; Prussian authorities close Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulda, and expel the priests from German territory.

19 Severe snow storm. Meeting of Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa. Dangerous illness of Prince Leopold.

20. Several vessels lost near English Coast. Snow slides in Utah with much loss of life.

21. Allied powers attempt to reconcile difficulties between Turkey and Montenegro, and are unsuccessful. Floods in California, with great loss of life and property.

21. Death of Charles Kingsley. General Garibaldi enthusiastically received in Rome. Ice in New York Harbor impedes passengers and traffic seriously. Alfonso officially proclaimed King in Cuba.

25. Nine persons burned to death at Boucherville, Quebec. Terrific gale for two days on British Coast. Bill for the creation of a Senate passed its reading in French Assembly, by large majority.

26. Mr. Bright addresses Birmingham electors, attacking Established Church. School Riot in New Brunswick.

27. Great party contest in United States Congress. Dead Lock continuing for two days.

30. Russia recognises King Alfonso. Burning of Beaufort Asylum, Quebec.

31. One hundred and twenty thousand miners in South Wales coal mines idle. Important debates on Constitutional Bill in French Senate.

FEBRUARY.

1. Treasurer, Quebec, presents his Budget. Health Committee of Quebec Legislature present report strongly recommending compulsory vaccination.

3. Avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost.

4. Marquis of Hartington chosen Liberal Leader of House of Commons. Opening of Dominion Parliament. Violent gale throughout Dominion and Western States. Death of Chinese Emperor formally announced.

5. Imperial Parliament reassembled. Civil Rights Bill passes United States Congress.

6. Coldest day of the season.

7. Resolutions of Amnesty for North West troubles moved in Dominion Parliament by Premier. Louisiana troubles still unsettled, and great excitement in United States.

9. Excitement in Quebec over St. Patrick's Church Bill. Ice bridge between Staten Island and New Jersey.

10. Potomac frozen over. New Tariff Bill introduced in United States Congress.

11. Disturbances in Montreal, arising from Father Chiniquy's lectures. Extreme cold. Fearful fires in Kingston, Jamaica.

12 Importation of American potatoes into Germany prohibited. Intense cold, and railway trains stopped throughout Dominion and United States.

13. Amnesty resolutions passed.

15. Arch. Cullen, in a pastoral, condemns the preaching of Moody and Sankey. Over 30 fishing vessels off Cape Cod shut up by ice.

16 Dominion Finance Minister makes his Budget Speech. John Mitchell elected M. P. for Tipperary.

17. French Ministry defeated. Importation of Chinese women into United States prohibited.

18 Meeting of New Brunswick Legislature.

19. Serious fire in Portland, N. B.

22. Hon. G. Brown explains Reciprocity negotiations in Dom. Senate. Report of "Louisiana Committee" presented in United States Congress.

23. Closing of Quebec Legislature. Bill for the organization of Senate passes French Assembly. Religious excitement in Mexico.

21. Several English railways blocked by snow. State of Colorado admitted into the Union. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet "Vaticanism" appears. Riel expelled Dominion Commons.

25 Dense fog in New York. Bill for organization of Public Powers passes French Assembly. Change of Ministry in France. Roman Catholic Church, New York, partially blown down by wind, and a number of lives lost. Communists in Chicago threaten disturbance.

26 Destructive flood in Tennessee. Protestant liberty threatened in Spain.

27. Contraction in the money market, and commercial derangement throughout Dominion.

MARCH.

1. Civil Rights Bill signed by President United States. Very severe snow storm throughout Dominion.

2. Serious railway accident in Staffordshire, Eng. Steamer Gottenburg wrecked in Bass Straits, Australia, and only four persons out of over 100 saved.

4. Closing session of United States Congress. Bill introduced into Prussian Chambers for withdrawing endowments from Roman Catholic Clergy. Exportation of horses from Germany prohibited.

6. Fresh reports of terrible famine in Asia Minor. Small pox again increasing in Montreal.

9. Heavy gale on British Coasts, and shipping disasters numerous. Great fire in Montreal. G. T. Railway Works burned.

10. A French Ministry formed after many weeks futile attempts. Resolutions on New Brunswick School Law pass Dominion Commons.

11. Opening of Nova Scotia Legislature.

12. Bill for organization of North West Territory introduced into Dominion Parliament. John Mitchell again elected M. P. for Tipperary, Ireland. Messrs. Moody and Sankey hold great revival services in London.

13. Holland and Denmark join Postal Union.

15. Consistory held at the Vatican, and Archbishop Manning and McCloske, and several others made Cardinals. News received of massacre of surveying party in Assam, India. Very heavy thunder storm in Ontario.

16. Carlist General Cabrera acknowledges King Alfonso, and advises his countrymen to make peace.

17. Extensive freshets in New York and Pennsylvania. Snow storms at the West, with snow slides and loss of life.

18. Opening of Prince Edward Island Legislature.

19. Belgium and Portugal join Postal Convention. Serious trouble on Chinese and Burmese frontiers.

21. University Boat Race on Thames won by Oxford. Irish demonstration in Hyde Park. Press censorship in Spain gives great dissatisfaction. Terrible Tornado in Georgia, U. S.

22. Great mortality from measles in Fiji Islands. Moody and Sankey hold meeting in Exeter Hall.

24. Funeral of John Mitchell at Newry. Court House at Kingston, Ont., burned.

25. Gen. Sheridan publishes notice of determination to keep out all miners from Indian Territory at the Black Hills.

26. Good Friday

27. Opening of Lake navigation. Ice gorge on Delaware River.

28. Immense mass meeting in Hyde Park. London, for Tichborn claimant.

30. Importation of American potatoes into France prohibited. France agrees to Postal Convention.

31. Opening of Manitoba Legislature. Disturbances at Pennsylvania Coal Mines. Supreme Court and Insolvency Bills pass Dominion Commons.

APRIL.

1. Eighty Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics imprisoned at Posen, Prussia. Disturbances on border between Mexico and Texas. Floods from breaking up of ice in many places in Dominion and United States.

3. Difficulties between Germany and Belgium respecting pastorals of Roman Catholic Bishops.

4. Collision of Steamships off Chinese Coast, fifty lives lost.

5. Emperor of Austria visits King of Italy in Venice. Ice in St. Lawrence breaking up. Archbishop of Quebec forbids Roman Catholics to read 'Montreal Witness.'

6. Publication of Dr. Newman's reply to Mr. Gladstone's 'Vaticanism.' Dominion Senate reject Vancouver Island Railway Bill.

8. Dominion Parliament closed. Sensational article in London Times against Canadian railways. Powder explosion in San Francisco, with loss of life.

9. Professors in the University of Madrid exiled for protesting against Education laws.

10. Paul Boynton swims across English Channel.

12. Floods in Australia. Trial of Canal Land Case in Montreal.

13. Snow in New York and Pennsylvania. Navigation open on Lake Ontario and at Quebec.

14. Hudson navigation opens.

15. Outrages on Protestants in Mexico.

16. First revival meetings held by Moody and Sankey in London. Mr. Pearsall Smith holds revival meetings in Germany, attended by immense crowds.

17. Compromise arrived at in New Orleans, and business and confidence reviving.

19. Heavy snow in Virginia.

23. Tichborne case discussed in House of Commons. Steamboats burned, with great loss of life, at New Orleans.

24. Great scarcity of coal in Philadelphia in consequence of miners strikes. Snow storm on entire line of Union Pacific Railroad, and railway blockade.

25. Union Pacific inaugurated. Proclamation of North West Amnesty. Fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

30. Religious Orders abolished in Prussia. Gale on Lake Ontario.

31. Dreadful explosion in coal mine, North Staffordshire, Eng.

MAY.

3. Montreal Harbor open. Mutiny on an American steamer.

5. Arrival of first steamer at Quebec. Wreck of S. S. Schiller off Scilly Island.

15. Lord Dufferin leaves Dominion for England. Swarms of bees and grasshoppers threaten crops of Western States. One half of Peshawar, Afghanistan, burned. Reduction of postage in United States.

19. Destructive bush fire in South Eastern New York, and in North Minnesota.

20. Terrible fires in Pennsylvania.

21. International Metric Convention signed at Paris.

24. Fifty thousand persons attend Moody and Sankey's meetings. Seventy-six persons drowned by sinking of ferry boat in the Tyrol. Panic in Chicago grain market.

25. Processions in honor of the Pope's Jubilee forbidden in Prussia.

26. Derby Day. House of Commons adjourn by vote of large majority. Committee of thirty completed by French Assembly. Tipperary election case decided in favor of Moore.

27. Boynton swims again across the channel. Church burned in Springfield, Mass., 75 persons killed.

28. Strike in S. Wales ended. Fire at Portland, N. S. Earthquake in Asia Minor. Nearly 300 lives lost.

29. Departure of Arctic Expedition. President Grant writes his "Third Term Letter."

31. Question of Privilege settled in Imperial Commons. Judgment in Lachue Land Case, Montreal.

JUNE.

1. Earl Derby makes important statement in Lords respecting relations of France and Germany. Statement of U. S. Public Debt. Renewed fires on head waters of Delaware River.

2. Dissatisfaction in New Brunswick with fishery taxes. Forest fires on Upper Ottawa. First meeting of General Synod of Reformed Episcopal Church.

3. Heavy cyclones on Chinese coast. Hurricane in several of U. States.

5. Court of Chancery decides Canada Oil Co. case against the English Directors.

6. Fire at Hull, Q. Finest Lumber Mills in America destroyed. Dissolution of Quebec Assembly.

8. Forest fires in Nova Scotia. Continued fatal epidemic of Measles at Fiji.

9. Sultan of Zanzibar arrives in England. Violent storm at Paris does immense damage.

10. Terrible earthquake in New Granada. 16,000 lives lost.

12. News received in Dom. of sinking of S. S. Vicksburg by icebergs—only 12 persons saved.

14. Landing of Am. Rifle team in Ireland. Cold wave throughout U. States and Dominion with frost. Burning of Lumber and Mills at Thurso, Q.

15. Failure of Alex. Collic & Co., London, Eng. Trial of Count Von Armin resumed.

18. Change of gauge on Intercolonial Railway. Great fire in Dublin.

19. Tennyson's new drama published.

21. Excitement in England over proposed revival meetings at Eton.

22. Heavy rains and floods in Southern France. Difficulties with Burmah satisfactorily settled.

23. Von Armin sentenced to 9 months imprisonment. Opening of the Lewis and Kennedec Railway, Quebec. Violent storm in Ontario.

24. Greatful Inundation in S. W. France, 1,000 lives lost. Inundations in various parts of Austrian Empire, with great loss of life and property. Nine thousand Mennonite emigrants leave England for America.

25. Terrible storm at Pesth, Hungary. Death of Sir W. Logan.

26. Americans win International Shooting Match at Dublin. Carlists and their families expelled from Spain, and property confiscated. International Court of Appeal opened at Alexandria, Egypt, by the Khedive.

JULY.

1. Dominion Day kept throughout Dominion of Canada. Jury in Beecher trial discharged without coming to an agreement. Epidemic still raging in Fiji Islands.

2. Irish rifleman win the All Ireland Challenge Shield in competition with Americans.

3. Americans give festival in Crystal Palace, London, which is largely attended. Gene at 4th July celebration in United States.

4. Fearful storm in New York City. Montreal City elections won by Conservatives.

5. Insurrection in Herzegovina. Plymouth Church increase Beecher's salary to \$100,000. Agricultural Household Suffrage Bill rejected in House of Commons.

6. Fearful storm in Geneva, Switzerland. 12. Moody and Sankey hold their closing meetings in London.

13. incessant rains in England with flood and damage to crops. Prince of Wales' visit to India settled in Commons.

14. American Rifle Team visit Wimbledon. Loss of a balloon and its occupants in Lake Michigan.

15. Heavy rains in Yorkshire and Lancashire, with overflow of rivers, &c. Council of Presbyterian Delegates from all Presbyterian Churches in Christendom, meet in London.

16. Irishmen win Elcho Shield at Wimbledon. Steamer Abbotsford goes on shore on Coast of Wales. Violent speech of Mr. Pimms in Commons causes great excitement. Canadians again win Kolsapore Cup at Wimbledon.

17. Canadian Copyright Bill passes House of Commons. Floods in several parts of England.

18. Prussian Clergy generally submit to new laws, regulating relations to the State.

19. Closing of numerous mills in England and Scotland, 39,000 hands unemployed.

20. Grand jury find true bill against Col. Baker for assaulting a young lady. Lord Mayor of London gives International Mayor's Banquet at London.

21. Shipping Bill passes House of Commons. Yellow fever in Florida, U. S.

22. Continued rain and damage to crops in Western States. Turkish Government authorize circulation of Bible in Turkey.

AUGUST.

1. Immense amnesty meeting in favor of Fenian Convicts, in Hyde Park, London.

2. Trouble in Queensland from Chinese immigration. South Australia petitions for annexation of New Guinea. Fearful gales on Coast of New Zealand. Strike of operatives in Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

3. Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall. Mr. P. Israel declares the country prosperous, and the people generally content. Session of French Assembly closed. New Postal Money Order System between Dominion and United States inaugurated.

4. O'Connell Centennial Celebration. 5. Shipping Bill passes Imperial Commons. Eighteen more cotton mills in Lancashire closed.

6. Serious riot in Glasgow between Home Rulers and Orangemen. Cholera raging in Damascus.

7. Anti-Vaccination Riot in Montreal, Q.

8. Heavy storm in New Jersey. Old Catholic Conference opened at Bonn. Excessive heat in France. Yellow fever in Mississippi.

9. Imperial Parliament prorogued. Hurricane near Paris, France.

10. Inauguration of statue of Hermann in Germany.

11. Contemplated Negro Insurrection in Georgia, U. S., discovered.

12. Collision of Royal Yacht Alberta with the Yacht Mistletoe.

13. Swiss National Council order suppression of all convents and religious orders.

14. Heavy frosts in Western States.

15. Epidemic among cattle in England. Captain Webb swims across English Channel.

16. Commercial depression in England. Several vessels wrecked in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

17. Pesches successfully exported to England from United States by means of ice.

18. Great distress in Iceland, one-third of the island devastated by eruption of volcanoes.

19. Insurrection in Turkey gaining ground. Trope for Persian burned on Lake Michigan.

20. Steamer Paradox recovers eastern section of direct cable. Roman Catholic Synod of Ireland meet at Dublin, to discuss Education Question. Failure of Bank of California.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Association for reform and codification of International Law, opens at The Hague.

2. Collision between British Iron Clad Vanguard and Iron Duke in British Channel, and sinking of Vanguard. Riot in Montreal. Attempt to bury Guibord unsuccessful.

3. Strikes in Dundee, Scotland, and Fall River, Mass., settled. Turks victorious in combats with insurgents.

4. Direct Cable in working order. Chinese difficulty with England reported settled.

5. Cattle disease on the increase in England. Order restored in Turkish provinces.

6. Three accidents on Chicago and N. W. Railway. Forest fires in North East New York.

7. Gale on Upper Lakes, causing much disaster to shipping. Steamer Equinox foundered with entire crew. Tank set on fire by lightning at Oil City, Pa., and a large quantity of oil burned.

8. Destructive gales off Coast of France. Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, issues Pastoral respecting Guibord Case.

14. Abatement of Cattle Disease in England. Papal Nuncio sends circular to Spanish Government asking for suppression of heretical teaching and transfer of education to the clergy. Rain storms throughout Dominion and gales on lakes. Fearful gales at Galveston, Texas.
 17. Snow fall at Riviere du Loup, Quebec, and White Mountains, New Hampshire.
 20. Close of Roman Catholic Synod at Dublin. Appearance of epizootic at New York City.
 21. Suspension of Mechanics Bazaar, Montreal Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa.
 22. Spanish Ministers refuse the demands of the Vatican.

23. Disturbances in Toronto to prevent Roman Catholic procession. Resignation of United States Secretary of Interior. Prince Imperial assumes control of Bonapartist party.
 27. Direct Cable parts in mid-ocean. Return of Swedish Arctic Expedition. Severe storm over North of England.
 28. Destructive floods in British Isles. Burning of Victoria Foundry at Leeds, Eng. Completion of Lincoln Memorial Tower, London. Forest fires in Tunis Africa.
 29. Turkish troops cross Syrian Frontier. Railway accident near Sorel, Quebec. Severe storm throughout Ontario.

Public Works of the Dominion.

The following information is condensed from the Report of the Department of Public Works:—

CANALS.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND LAKES.

The *Lachine Canal* is 988 miles from the Straits of Belleisle, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from the city of Montreal to the village of Lachine, avoiding the St. Louis Rapids. Navigation on it during the season of navigation was only once interrupted, and then only for 5 hours. The canal was kept in good order, several gates and bridges repaired, wharves and flour sheds put in order, drains cleaned out, banks, tow-paths and roads repaired. The new works—one, a new entrance of two locks and intervening basin, and the other, the enlargement and deepening of the existing basin, and the construction of Wellington Basin are being proceeded with. The work on the St. Gabriel Basin has been completed, the River St. Pierre excavation and Cote St. Paul bridge finished, and four farm bridges built. The expenditure for construction was \$158,618; repairs, \$23,081.

The *Beauharnois Canal*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lachine, connecting Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis, and avoiding the Cascades, Cedars and Coteau Rapids. A large number of repairs were made to this canal—the drains cleaned out and five farm bridges built over them. Traffic was maintained throughout, without interruption, during the season of 206 days. There was expended on it for construction, \$28; repairs, \$10,990.

The *Cornwall Canal* is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of the Beauharnois, and enables vessels to pass the Long Sault Rapids. Seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars were expended for repairs in the years 1873-74. There was no expenditure for construction.

The *Williamsburgh Canals* are divided

into three sections—Farran's Point, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 5 miles from the head of the Cornwall Canal; Rapid Plat, 4 miles long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Farran's Point, and the Galops Canal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of Rapid Plat. These works were efficiently maintained, and navigation, with one brief exception, uninterrupted. The expenditure for repairs on these canals was \$7,896—\$28,541 was paid out for construction account on the St. Lawrence Canals.

The *Welland Canal*, 27 miles and 1,090 feet long, between Lakes Ontario and Erie, had a number of repairs. There was one break in the navigation from a pair of lock-gates being carried away, which took three days to repair. The enlargement of this canal is being rapidly proceeded with. The expenditure for construction was \$746,420; for repairs, \$108,707.

The *Burlington Bay Canal* cuts through the sand bar separating that bay from Lake Ontario, giving access to the Port of Hamilton. It is half a mile long. There were no repairs required during the season of 1874.

TUG SERVICE.

For a number of years a Tug Service had been subsidized by the Dominion Government on the navigable reaches between the St. Lawrence Canals. By an Order in Council, this service was directed to be discontinued after the season of 1875. Between 1st July, 1874, and 30th June, 1875, 1,768 craft were taken up, and 1,434 taken down, for which was received over \$38,000. The Government subsidy was \$12,000.

MONTREAL, OTTAWA & KINGSTON NAVIGATION.

This navigation is 246 miles in length, of which 183 miles is canal navigation. The *St. Anne's Lock*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, enables

vessels to surmount the St. Anne's Rapids, 23½ miles from Montreal. There was no serious interruption to trade. Some repairs were made, and a new canal, 1200 feet long, 120 wide and 10½ feet deep, contracted for and put under construction. Twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars were paid for construction, and \$7,208 for repairs. At the River La Grasse a channel was excavated by the steam dredge from the Ottawa to the village of Rigaud.

The *Carillon Canal*, 2½ miles long, past the Carillon Rapids, was, owing to the breaking of a lock-gate, closed once during the season of 1874, for 48 hours. It was efficiently maintained in good order, \$10,605 having been expended for repairs. Four miles from the Carillon canal is

The *Chute a Blondeau Canal*, ¼ of a mile long, only used by vessels going down the river. On this canal new works are being constructed to supersede these canals. A dam, 1,800 feet long, with a timber slide, has been built at the foot of the Carillon Rapids. The expenditure on this during the fiscal year was \$54,935.

The *Grenville Canal*, 5½ miles long, about 60 miles below Ottawa, enables vessels to pass the Long Sault Rapids. New works are being constructed on this also. The expenditure on construction account in the fiscal year for the Carillon and Grenville Canals was \$190,823.

Above the city of Ottawa, some locks and dams have been constructed to overcome the *Culbute and L'Islet Rapids*. The expenditure on these in 1873-74 was \$38,389. They consist of two locks each 200 feet long, and dams of 520 feet in length.

The *Rideau navigation* between Ottawa and Kingston, 120½ miles long, has 47 locks. Five thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars were expended in construction on this, and \$28,467 for repairs. The navigation in this canal was interrupted for fourteen days by an accident at the Kingston Mills. The water supply was good throughout the season.

THE RICHELIEU AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Navigation, commencing at Sorel, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, continues 81 miles in the territory of the Dominion to Lake Champlain. Fourteen miles above Sorel the river is divided into two channels. The St. Urs Lock and an earthwork dam is one channel, and a large dam of crib-work and stone in the western, gives a navigable depth of seven feet for 32 miles to Chambly Basin.

The *Chambly Canal*, 12 miles long, between Chambly and St. Johns, was built to avoid rapids. These works were put in thorough repair, and some other improvements made in the navigation of the river. The cost of these was \$21,600. Arrangements have been made to dredge a channel 50 feet wide and 6 feet deep in the St. Francis river up to St. Thomas de Pierreville, 8 miles from its confluence, with Lake St. Peter.

The *St. Peter's Canal* connects St. Peter's Bay on the south coast of Cape Breton, N. S., with the Bras d'Or lakes, crossing an isthmus half a mile long, and giving access to and from the Atlantic. The expenditure

on this work was \$1,580. Four thousand and eighteen dollars were expended on surveys for the Bale Verte Canal.

TOTAL CANAL EXPENDITURE.

The total canal expenditure for the fiscal year was:

Construction.....	\$1,237,814
Repairs.....	227,240
Staff and Maintenance.....	150,120
Total.....	\$1,615,183

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

The rivers under the control of the Dominion Government are the St. Lawrence and Ottawa; St. Croix, Restigouche, St. John, and Tignish, New Brunswick; Missisquoi, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Fraser, British Columbia; and Red, Manitoba. An appropriation of \$1,500,000 was voted by Parliament for deepening the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal; \$500,000 was authorized to be expended in 1873-74, under the supervision of the Department, by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. In the fall of 1873 contracts were given out for six dredges, six steam tug-boats, fifteen scows and two coal barges, and the work was commenced in the spring of 1874. Surveys of obstructions in the St. Croix River, the removal of which is estimated at \$100,000, have been made at the joint expense of the Dominion and United States Governments. A number of improvements have been made in the navigation of the River St. John, and steamboats now make their trips with ease in high water to the confluence of the Tobique. The reports received from all sections of the Dominion on the subject of navigable rivers suggest the necessity for the enforcement of the law for the protection of streams. Most of the harbors of the western lakes have been reduced in depth by deposits of sawdust, &c., &c., brought down from the upper waters of the streams flowing into them. The same difficulties are reported in the Maritime Provinces. Much inconvenience and, even positive danger to navigation, has been caused, and a heavy expense for dredging been thrown upon the Department.

HARBOURS AND PIERS.

Dredging operations were carried on in Harbours of Kingston, Napanee, River Salmon, Belleville, Picton, Presque Isle, on Lake Ontario. Some additional works are in progress in the harbour of Port Hope. Arrangements were made for the extension of the harbour of Cobourg, but owing to difficulties with the contractors, have been delayed. The works at Rondeau, on Lake Erie, have been completed. Surveys have been made with a view of constructing a harbour of refuge at Kingsville. Surveys were also made to ascertain the cost of improving the navigation of Chenail Ecarte, Lake St. Clair. Works are under contract for the better protection of the harbour of Bayfield, Lake Huron. The works in the harbour of Goderich, on the E. Coast of Lake Huron have been completed and further improvements are being carried on. Works

are in progress to make the harbor of Port Albert, 11 miles N. of Goderich, available for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. The works in the harbour of Kincardine have been completed, and those at Inverhuron are in progress. At Chantry Island, at the mouth of the Saugeen, on the east of Lake Huron, the breakwater has been carried from the N. point of the Island 1,600 feet easterly on a curved line, and a beacon 50 feet across and 40 feet above water line on the point of the shoal running S.W. from the Island. The improvement of the channel at Owen Sound, Georgian Bay, is being carried on, and also at Meaford, 18 miles from that place. A breakwater 700 feet long with a lighthouse at the eastern end, is in course of construction at Collingwood, the terminus of the Northern Railway, on Georgian Bay. Repairs were made at Malbale, Riviere Ouelle, Riviere du Loup (en bas) and Rimouski harbours, in the Province of Quebec. Works were resumed on the harbour of Richibucto, on the Straits of Northumberland, N. B. The breakwater at Stony Creek, on the Petit Codiac, was completed with satisfactory results, and also breakwaters at Herring Cove, Chignecto Bay, Dipper Harbour, 18 miles west of St. John, and Millsboro, on the Petit Codiac.

The breakwater at Brooklyn, on the E. side of Liverpool Bay, N.S., has been completed, and 300 feet additional been contracted for. Works for the protection of the beach at Yarmouth, have been finished, and those at McNair's Cove, St. George's Bay. A breakwater is being constructed and the channel widened and deepened at Ingouish on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At Big Pond, Bras D'or Lake, Cape Breton, a passage has been opened from the Lake to the Pond. A breakwater has been constructed at Chedabucto Bay, the S.E. extremity of N.S., and that at Cow Bay, Cape Breton repaired. Breakwaters and piers have been repaired at Canada Creek, Bay of Fundy, and Digby, Annapolis Basin. The channel at Gabarons Bay, Cape Breton, has been deepened, and the breakwater at Green Cove repaired.

At Joggins, on the E. side of Chignecto channel, the breakwater has been extended 100 feet; another 170 feet long been constructed, and the basin cleared out. A pier is building at Maitland, and breakwaters repaired at Morden and Oak Point. 2,200 feet of cribwork has been constructed as a protection at Port Greville, Miners' Channel. Piers and breakwaters have been repaired or extended at Port Hood, Cape Breton, Port George, Port Williams S. side of the Bay of Fundy, Plympton, St. Mary's Bay and River Salmon, Bay of Fundy. The harbours of Liverpool and Lockport, on the Atlantic coast were dredged; House harbour, Magdalen Islands, improved. The total expenditure for harbours and piers, do., was,

Construction	\$625,429
Repairs	46,487
Maintenance	4,500

Total

SLIDES AND BOOMS.

Government slides have been made on several rivers to pass lumber where there are impediments to navigation, and the booms from bays at the entrance and dis-

charge of the slide, to receive the timber. The works on the River Saguenay cover a distance of about 6 miles. They were all repaired on the St. Maurice and the Vermillion, one of its tributaries, there are 9 stations, including the booms at the mouth of the river. Repairs were made at nearly all of them. The expenditure on the Saguenay for repairs was \$3,455, and on the St. Maurice \$9,032, and \$31,500 were spent in the construction of new works at the mouth of St. Maurice. On the Ottawa and its tributaries there are 73 timber stations, the first 27, and the last 389 miles from the mouth of the Ottawa. The works on the Ottawa River consist: 2,000 feet of canal, 3,835 do. of slides, 29,855 feet of booms, 8,656 feet of dams, 316 bu'heads, 1,981 of bridges, 52 piers, 3 slidekeepers' houses, and 3 store-houses. The works were generally maintained and a new slide completed at the Roche Capitaine Rapids. On the Gatineau there are 3,071 feet of Canal, 4,138 feet of booms, 52 bridges, 10 piers and one slidekeeper's house. The main boom was rebuilt and the low water channel dredged. On the Madawaska river there are 15 stations, with 1,760 feet of slides, 18,178 feet of booms, 4,180 of dams, 182 of bridges, 43 piers, 1 slidekeeper's house, and one work shop. The works were kept in good repair. There are 3 booms and 10 support piers on the River Cooledge, which were kept in good repair. On the Black River there are 1,139 feet of booms, 873 of slides, 316 of glance pier, and 135 of flat dam; all were kept in good repair. On the Petawawa there are 13 stations, with 5,577 feet of slides; 11,140 feet of booms, 3,586 of dams and 30 pier. The works were all kept in serviceable condition, and one new slide constructed. On the River du Moine there are 30 feet of slide, 800 of booms, 1,831 of dams, and 6 piers, all kept in good repair. The total expenditure on the Ottawa in 1873-74 was: for construction, \$53,128, for repairs, \$35,698.

On the River Trent and the lakes connected with it various works have been constructed. There are 14 stations; the last 161 miles from the Bay of Quinte, on the River Seungog. The expenditure in this division was, \$4,080 for construction, \$5,568 for repairs.

The total expenditure during the fiscal year, for slides and booms, was,

Construction	\$53,718
Repairs	54,125
Maintenance	40,182

Total

The gross revenue from the tolls on the works in the Ottawa district was \$117,389.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Dominion Roads are Métapédic, Temiscouata and Huntingdon. The Métapédic connects St. Marie, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, 201 miles below Quebec, with the Quebec and New Brunswick coast roads. The Temiscouata, from Riviere du Loup to the New Brunswick boundary is 67 miles long. The Huntingdon, between Huntingdon and Port Louis, on Lake St. Francis, 8 miles long, is about to be transferred to the main circuitous through which it passes. The expenditure on these roads during the year was \$7,050. On the bridges

at Portage du Fort, on the Ottawa, and at Fort Carri, Manitoba, there was expended \$6,511. Total, roads and bridges, \$13,173.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Various alterations, additions and repairs were made in the Houses of Parliament. The work on the new library was steadily prosecuted; some improvements made in the Departmental buildings; new workshops constructed on the line of Bank street; work on the grounds proceeded with, and a new building commenced as an addition to the Western Block. The expenditure during the fiscal year was:

Construction	\$135,963
Repairs	92,473
Heating, &c	39,390
Total	\$278,226

Repairs were made at Rideau Hall, at a cost of \$55,824, and \$46,169 expended on the new Post-office and Custom House, Ottawa, which had to be taken from the original contractors and re-let. At London, Ont., the new Custom House was finished and put in use at a cost of \$19,349, \$582 expended for repairs to the Post office, and a new immigrant depot completed at a cost of \$3,420. At Hamilton, Ont., additions and alterations were made to the Post-office, costing \$9,235. At Toronto, Ont., the new Post-office was completed and occupied at a cost, during the year, of \$1,445; work on the new Custom House done to the extent of \$55,119, and repairs in the Revenue offices made, costing \$1,907. At Kingston, Ont., the Custom House and Post-office were repaired. Expenditure, \$6,188. The total expenditure in Ontario, exclusive of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings was for

Construction	\$149,528
Repairs	21,166
Total	\$170,692

In the Province of Quebec, the new Post-office at Montreal was proceeded with; the Custom House repaired; and steps taken for the construction of an Examining Warehouse; alterations and additions were made to the Post-office at Quebec, and repairs in the Custom House; the Observatory completed; extensive repairs made in the Marine Hospital, and work done on the fortifications in the Citadel; the Immigrant Depot at Pointe-Levis was improved; and some work done at the Quarantine Station, Grasse Isle; a Custom House and Inland Revenue offices built at Three Rivers. The total expenditure in the Province of Quebec was:

Construction	\$102,849
Repairs	47,656
Total	\$150,504

In New Brunswick, the Post-office at St. John was proceeded with; repairs made at the Custom House; the Savings Bank fitted up for the Assistant Receiver General, and the Quarantine Station repaired; the Custom House and Post-office Building at Chatham made ready for use, and the Custom House at Newcastle and the new Marine Hospital at St. Andrew's completed. The expenditure was, for construction and repairs, \$50,630.

In Nova Scotia, the Dominion Building was repaired; the Quarantine Building fitted up, and a Custom House at Pictou commenced. Expenditure, \$8,709.

In Manitoba, Custom House, Inland Revenue and Post-office buildings were being erected, and the Penitentiary under contract. Expenditure, \$12,920.

In British Columbia, contracts have been given out for a Custom House, Post-office and Penitentiary which are in progress.

Expenditure in 1873-74	\$38,370
For Telegraph Lines in British Columbia was expended	29,021

Total **\$67,391**

The total expenditure on Public Buildings during the year, including the Parliament Buildings, was \$814,897.

RAILWAYS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The western section of this road between River du Loup and Trois Pistoles, 23 miles long, was placed, temporarily, under the management of the Grand Trunk, but this arrangement ceased in November, 1874. The line between Trois Pistoles and St. Flavie, 61 miles, was partially worked for traffic by the contractor, and was completed in 1874. The earthworks from St. Flavie to the Restigouche, 92 miles, were completed during the summer of 1874, and the track was to be laid during the summer of 1875. From River Restigouche to Bathurst, 75 miles, arrangements were made for track laying, and from Bathurst to Miramichi, 43 miles, work to be completed during the season of 1875.

These 291 miles are to be on the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. The remaining 81 from Miramichi to Moncton, are to be laid on 5 feet 6 inch gauge. The total, 394 miles of track-laying, to be completed in the summer of 1875, but the ballasting will not be perfected. The bridging on the entire line, with the exception of that over the N. W. Branch of the Miramichi, were expected to be completed by the close of the winter of 1874. Provision has been made for a supply of water, and for necessary rolling stock.

The eastern division of the railway in the Province of Nova Scotia, extends from Halifax to Truro, 61 miles. From Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and the branch from Halifax to Windsor, 32 miles, being 145 miles in all.

The Central Division extends from Truro to Paines, on the Intercolonial, and the line between Moncton and Point du Chene, 113 miles, and the New Brunswick division from St. John to Point du Chene on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 103 miles. Total, 371 miles, giving a total of 765 miles for the Intercolonial, of which 454 are open for traffic. Seven hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars were expended in 1873-74 on construction account; 1,023,830 for ordinary expenses, and \$275,719 for extraordinary repairs. Making a total of \$1,304,550—or including construction account \$2,044,138 expenditure during the year. The revenue was \$893,430. There was an increase in expenditure over the preceding year of \$13,938, and of receipts of \$189,972. A thorough inspection of the railway was made in 1874 by the General Superintendent of Government

Railways. It was estimated by him that about \$1,600,000 would be necessary for the completion of the railway, with rolling stock, &c., making the total ultimate cost of the railway between Riviere du Loup and Truro \$21,250,000.

NORTH-WEST COMMUNICATION.

The Dominion route to the North-West, generally called the Dawson route, was leased during the season of navigation to Messrs. Ca pentar & Co. The route is as follows: From Toronto to Collingwood, 94 miles, by rail. From Collingwood to Prince Arthur Landing, through Lake Superior, 532 miles by steamer. From Prince Arthur's Landing to Lake Shebandowan, 45 miles of road. From Lake Shebandowan to North-West Angle, 3093 miles by water; 84 portages; and from North-west Angle Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, 95 miles by land. Total distance, 1,078 miles, being nearly 500 miles shorter than by rail through the United States, and 450 shorter than that by water. During the latter part of the season of 1874, passengers were sent from Prince Arthur to North-West Angle in six days. The Prince Arthur road was gravelled and improved; on the navigable sections steam power is now used. East of Rainy Lake small tugs, with boats and barges, are used; on Rainy Lake, a side-wheel steamer runs regularly; between Fort Frances and the Long Sault, a tug, with boats; and from Long Sault to the N. W. Angle another side-wheel steamer. Two-decked barges have been built for the Windegoos lakes and Lake Kogewickok. Boulders were removed during the winter from the Long Sault in Rainy River. The Lake of the Woods road was damaged by the Spring floods of 1874. Surveys were made of lakes and rivers contiguous to the route. The surveys made have gone far to establish the fact that a railway is practicable between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry in a generally direct course—50 miles shorter than any other that could be adopted, and passing through a wide region in which timber is abundant, the only large timber

region west of the Rocky Mountains. Settlement is beginning in the fine agricultural district on Rainy river, one of the finest in the whole North West, with forests of pine to the north and east, minerals of various kinds, and building stone in unlimited quantity. The expenditure on this road was \$185,545 for construction, and \$229,835 for maintenance.

PACIFIC RAILWAY SURVEY.

This survey may be said to extend from Ottawa to the Pacific Ocean. On the eastern or woodland section three routes have been found practicable, one to the north of Lake Nipigon, with a branch either to Prince Arthur or Red Rock, on Nipigon Bay, the second to the south of Lake Nipigon, with branch to Red Rock, and the third to the south of Lake Nipigon, touching Lake Superior at Prince Arthur.

Lake Nipissing is 780 feet above the sea level, while the mean height of Lake Superior is 948 feet, and Lake Winnipeg is 710 feet. Two summits between Lakes Nipissing and Superior have to be crossed which are 1400 feet above the sea, and a third west of Lake Superior 1580 feet. The chief difficulty in the Central or Prairie region is the crossing of rivers, these generally running through deep valleys. In the western or mountain region surveys are still being prosecuted. Great difficulty is found in finding a favorable course through the Cascades. Once the valley of the North Thompson is reached, a favorable line, without heavy works is found for the entire length across the mountains to the eastward.

The expenditure on this survey during the fiscal year was \$200,750.

TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was,

Construction	\$2,733,549.29
Repairs	676,872.84
Staff and Maintenance ..	1,831,579.68

Total.....\$6,141,901.81

Secretary of State's Department.

In the correspondence branch of this Department 3,884 letters were sent from the Department, and 1,800 received. In the Registrar's branch 2,065 documents were engrossed or recorded, and 703 pages of copies made. An Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities was prepared for Parliament, and a Quarterly Return of all the Indian and Ordnance Lands Sales sent to the Registrars of each county. In the Queen's Printer's Department the cost of the *Ontario Gazette* for the financial year was \$16,618, and the revenue derived from it \$1,198. About 1,030 copies are distributed gratis to official persons, &c., every month, and between 75 and 100 to subscribers and advertisers. Of the Statutes of 1874, 23,000 copies were printed—17,500 in English, and 4,500 in French. Of these 90 copies were sold, the remainder distributed gratuitously. The cost of these was about 55 cents a volume, or \$12,112. A volume has

been published containing the Criminal Laws and Acts relating to criminal procedure, for the use of justices of the peace. The cost of Departmental printing for the different departments during the year was \$39,167—a small decrease on that of the preceding year. That of confidential printing, nearly all from the Finance Department, was \$600, against \$1,008 the preceding year; and that paid by warrant \$2,697, against \$2,286. The total work done under the superintendence of the office amounted to considerably more than \$70,000. In the Stationery Office branch the goods issued amounted to \$49,579—an increase of \$11,500 over the preceding year. The profit on the year's transactions was \$1,181. The average value of the stock on hand at the end of each month was \$14,019. The value of waste paper collected from the Departments and sold was \$807 for the year.

Dominion Lands.

Up to 31st December, 1874, 1,042 assignments had been registered under the Dominion Lands Act; 2,059 applications had been filed, of which 614 had been examined and recommended for patent; 2,000 township maps had been prepared, and some 23 parish plans, involving a mass of detailed information. Maps were also compiled and published showing the lands available for settlement. A map has also been prepared and published of the territory between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, showing the tracts of country surrendered by the Indians, &c. The total number of townships subdivided up to the close of 1874 was 440, representing about 9,658,156 acres, of which 6,572,238 acres are in Manitoba. A party is engaged in marking and defining the 49th parallel east of the Lake of the Woods, as a base line for block surveys, and another blocking the country south to Rainy River. Applications for land in Rainy River Valley are numerous. There is a large area, with excellent soil and abundant timber. A saw-mill, with planing and shingle machines, has been erected at Fort Francis, which will greatly aid settlement in this valley. A number of the Indian Reserves have been surveyed and marked out. The survey, in detail, of all holdings in the parishes on the Red River and Assiniboine have been completed. Surveys have been made of several different timber limits on Lake of the Woods, Rainy River, and Lake Winnipeg. The lands in the Lac-La-Poudre district reserved to the Hudson's Bay Company were surveyed during 1874. A special survey of meridians and bases in the North-West Territories is being carried on under the superintendence of the Assistant Surveyor General, Lindsay Russell, Esq. The objects of this survey are to establish a practical ground-work for the extension of township surveys along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway, to facilitate the location of the land grant along the line, and to obtain a knowledge of the character and resources of the territories covered by the survey. It is possible also that data of value may be obtained for estimating the length of a degree of the meridian in that region. The work will extend over some 12 degrees of latitude. Careful triangulation will be made, under Mr. Russell's personal direction, northerly from the 49th parallel, and westerly from the principal meridian, unless the country north of the Saskatchewan should be too heavily wooded, until the McKenzie River is reached, near Lake Athabasca. Mr. H. B. Smith, C. E., was employed during last season in obtaining a section on the principal meridian, connecting at Pembina with the surveys effected by United States engineers, and north of the Assiniboine with those for the Canada Pacific Railway. He also surveyed the Assiniboine from Red River to the parish of High Bluff, and connecting through Long Lake and the intervening country with Lake Manitoba. Special facilities were found to exist for opening up a navigable communication between Winnipeg

and Lake Manitoba. A channel through a nearly level country could be cut from the south end of Lake Manitoba through Long Lake to the Assiniboine, giving a volume of water sufficient with one lock only to render that river navigable for steamers throughout the season. The distance would be only 26 miles, and there are no rock cuttings. The estimated cost is about \$875,000. The Assiniboine in its present state is unfit for anything but canoe navigation. The banks are of a soft, yielding nature; in many places pure sand; and every year large portions are carried off into the river; sometimes masses of many tons in weight precipitated into the stream. The only way of effectually deepening it is by letting in such a body of water as would keep it at a sufficient level for navigation. The population of Manitoba largely increased during the year. The settlers, with the exception of the Menonites, were principally from Ontario. The city of Winnipeg has increased sevenfold in three years, and has now a population of nearly 5,000. Between thirteen and fourteen hundred Menonites settled in the Province, and are a valuable addition to the population. 1,376 homesteads were entered in 1874. The total number entered up to December, 1874, was 2,537, representing 405,920 acres. 635 entries have been made under the Act allowing persons entering for homesteads to enter also for an adjoining quarter section reserve, of which he takes possession, and for which he will receive a patent on completing his homestead entry. 50,123 acres of Dominion lands had been sold up to the close of the year, and 118,240 acres entered by Military Bounty Warrant. \$73,422.60 had been received at that date from Dominion lands; 977 patents had been issued. Enquiries for maps and information about these lands are constantly being received, and a concise description of them has been prepared. The allotment of Half Breed lands was unavoidably delayed, owing to claims which have now been finally settled, and the allotment need no longer be delayed. The Reports of the Township Surveys show the character of the soil, of 135 townships east of the principal meridian, and between 300 and 400 townships west of the line. In by very far the greater number of cases the soil is said to be of superior quality, and water generally easily obtainable. The want of wood is the most frequent defect, but a good many of the townships are well timbered. In some of the ranges east there is a good deal of marsh land. The shores of Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake, where traversed, have the same rugged, rocky appearance as the north shore of Lake Superior. There is a great deal of fallen timber, and at one point a level country with green timber was discernible, stretching to the west as far as the eye could reach. Almost the entire country between Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods has been swept by fire. The height of the coast of these lakes varies from 20 to 80, and in some places 100 feet.

Dominion Militia.

The total number of Active Militia who performed their annual drill in 1874 was only 1,323 officers, and 27,488 men. These were divided as follows:—

Ontario.....	913 officers	11,863 men.
Quebec.....	543 "	7,644 "
New Brunswick..	144 "	1,987 "
Nova Scotia.....	312 "	2,571 "
Manitoba.....	2 "	58 "
Totals.....	1,823 "	27,488 "

From Prince Edward's Island 788 men are returned (provisionally). In Manitoba the authorized strength of the local corps is 5 companies, with 15 officers and 296 men. Only one—the Winnipeg Field Battery—performed the twelve days' consecutive drill. In British Columbia, the Militia Companies were inspected at several places; but owing to the unfavorable weather, and the absence of the larger number from head-quarters, the muster was very small, both for drill and inspection. One company only of 3 officers and 28 men performed their annual drill. 12 batteries of artillery were inspected in Ontario. The inspecting officer reports a general deficiency in knowledge of ammunition and a crew, owing principally to the limited time allowed for their annual training. (Clothing generally in good order; a good deal of repairs, painting, &c., needed for the batteries, and careful instruction necessary in the minor details of harnessing, driving, &c. The general appearance, efficiency, zeal, and *esprit de corps* gave unqualified satisfaction. In Quebec the Batteries number ten, but two of the corps have not drilled for two years, and the inspecting officer recommends their being struck from the roll. Some of the corps are very efficient, but there is great want of proper equipment. 6 officers and 147 men joined the School of Gunnery at

Kingston during the year 1874. 22 first-class and 20 second-class short-course certificates were granted during the year. At the Gunnery School in Quebec 4 officers and 131 men joined the school; 5 first-class certificates were granted, and 41 second-class. The Dominion forces in the North-West only comprise at present a total of 200 of all ranks. Besides the ordinary services of the year, these were called upon to make an expedition to the Qu'Appelle lakes, on the occasion of the conclusion of a treaty with the Cree and Ojibbawa Indians. A point in the interior was reached farther west than had before been visited by any of Her Majesty's troops; and the fact was demonstrated that infantry can be marched over the plains with rapidity and facility without any such large supporting bodies of cavalry or heavy wagon trains as are used in United States expeditions. The expedition performed the entire journey and return to Winnipeg—a distance of 333 miles—in 16½ days, inclusive of one day occupied in taking on supplies: averaging over 20 miles a day. No accident occurred; there was no sickness and no irregularities; no horses were lost; and it was fully demonstrated that, with proper management, infantry can be economically and expeditiously marched on the prairies, though, from the nature of the soil and the grass, the marching is exceptionally difficult.

A number of improvements in the training, equipment, &c., of the Active Militia force are in contemplation. This year the force enrolled was 42,000 men, besides the Grand Trunk Brigade; and the Reserve Militia of the three classes was 655,000. The amount of money voted did not allow of the training of more than 30,000 men, which was about the number of officers and men actually returned. 663 companies of infantry are enrolled, and 39 independent companies; 61 garrison batteries and 16 field do., and 40 troops of cavalry, 16 of them independent troops.

Fisheries of Dominion.

The following information is taken from the Report of the Marine and Fisheries Department for 1873-74:—

The Fisheries are steadily improving. The yield last year was considerably larger than that of the previous one. The money value in 1874 was \$11,081,886, an increase of nearly one million of dollars. This is chiefly on fish for exportation. About 10 per cent more should be added for home consumption; and the produce of British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West is also to be added. The value of the fish production by Provinces in 1874 was:—

Nova Scotia - - -	\$4,652,301.50
New Brunswick - -	2,065,793.91
Prince Edward Island	288,368.00
Quebec - - - - -	1,908,660.20
Ontario - - - - -	423,267.60
Total - - - - -	\$11,081,886.20

The production increased in every Province. The largest actual increase was in New Brunswick. The largest, in proportion to the amount, in Ontario, where the increase was more than a third of the whole amount in 1873. This increase was chiefly in White Fish and Trout, the latter having more than doubled, and the former having increased from \$155,000 to \$232,000. In Quebec the cod-fish fishery showed a decrease, but there was a large increase in herrings, mackerel, salmon, hunge, lobsters, and mixed fish. In Prince Edward Island the increase was in mackerel, herring, and lobsters. In New Brunswick the principal increase was in cod fish, hake, salmon, smelts, and lobsters. In Nova Scotia there was a decrease in cod fish and herrings and mackerel, and an increase in haddock, salmon, shad, and lobsters.

The total expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year was:—

In Ontario - - - - -	\$11,745.85
In Quebec (including expense of <i>La Canadienne</i> schooner)	23,458.14
In New Brunswick - -	14,038.95
In Nova Scotia - - -	10,902.63
Total	\$60,145.57

In Prince Edward Island for contingent expenses	405.62
Marine Police - - -	15,364.69
Total	\$79,910.88

The Collections amounted to:—

Ontario - - - - -	\$1,386.75
Quebec - - - - -	8,523.45
New Brunswick - - -	978.60
Nova Scotia - - - -	123.94
Total -	\$11,012.83

The collections exceed by nearly \$3,800 those of the previous year; and the number of stations leased for 1875 is still greater than for 1874. There are now altogether 488 fishery officers employed in the outside service. Considerable progress has been made in defining the close seasons for various kinds of fish, and in setting apart waters for the culture of fish. A marked increase takes place in the production of the waters set apart at different seasons. There are vast inland water districts in the districts of Central Canada, abounding in edible fish, which it is desirable to protect. Persons resorting to them have been required to provide themselves with season licenses at nominal rates, such licenses prescribing the modes and times in which fishing is allowed in the respective localities, with due regard to the protection of breeding fish.

The Government schooner *La Canadienne* cruised as usual in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence during the season of 1874 to protect the fisheries. The season was late, and the vessel only arrived at Gaspé Basin on the 4th June, when the salmon fishing was just beginning. She was engaged over five months in the cruise, visiting the Magdalen Islands twice, the North Shore and Labrador Coast three times, stopping at the Island of Anticosti and the Baie des Chateaux the same number of times. No accident occurred, and a spirit of order and tranquillity was found everywhere on the coasts. Among so large a number of fishermen of all creeds and nationalities, no disturbance of the peace took place. The population of the North Shore is slowly but steadily increasing. Comparatively few American vessels visited the shores of the Gulf, and not a single French vessel. The fisheries of British Columbia are beginning to be important, especially in regard to the canning of fresh salmon. There were in 1874 four establishments on the Fraser, and others were to be opened in 1875. The proceeds from these were 18,819 cases of fresh

salmon, each case containing 481 lb. tins, and 2,674 barrels of salt salmon. A large quantity of oil is also manufactured from the dog-fish. Whale fishing appears to have been given up, from the want of necessary capital and appliances; but during the autumn months the Gulf of Georgia appears to be alive with whales, though of a smaller size than those generally seen in the ocean.

FISH HATCHING.

Five fish-hatching establishments are now in successful operation in the Dominion viz., Newcastle, Ont.; Tadoussac and Gaspé, Que.-bec; and Restigouche and Newcastle, N. B. The quantity of eggs laid down in these in 1871 exceeded 4,000,000. Other similar establishments are proposed to be established. At Newcastle, immense numbers of salmon hatched there, and grown to maturity in Lake Ontario, returned to spawn, and run in below the house. Half a million of young salmon, trout, and white fish, hatched in 1873, were distributed in several of the rivers of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. Those placed in 1872 in Salmon River, on the Lower Ottawa, were found to have done well. Between three and four millions of young fish were distributed in the streams of the different Provinces in 1875. About 20,000 eggs of California salmon were deposited in the Newcastle establishment, and have hatched out fish that are promising well. Specimens of British Columbia salmon have been received from the Pacific Coast in good condition; and considering their immense numbers, a lucrative winter trade might probably be carried on with Canadian and American markets. Fish ways have been built in River Cocagne, Kent County, Salmon River, Albert County, and on the Meduxakik Dam, Carleton County, N. B. Also on La Have River, Lunenburg County; Musquodabuit, Salmon and Indian rivers, Halifax County; Port Medway River, Queen's County; Trusket River, Yarmouth County Nova Scotia; on Salmon River, Hastings County; Morin River, at Thurlow; eleven on the River Thames, and three on the Grand River, Ontario. New fish ways were also built on the River à Mars, a branch of the Saguenay, and at Matane River, South Shore, St. Lawrence, in Quebec. Obstructions have been removed in Salmon River N. B., and in Gola Petite, River Lier, and Kyles Brook, N. S. For want of a proper vessel, the investigations respecting food fishes were not pursued in 1874. As for the oyster supply, the beds are so exhausted that nothing but partial closure and active cultivation can restore them. In artificial fish culture the chief difficulty met is a want of skilled labour; and it is recommended that some encouragement should be given to persons willing to learn the process, and special efforts made to instruct all fishery officers. The license system adopted in Ontario and Quebec has been introduced with good effect into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and with beneficial effect. The seal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is threatened with extinction. Some joint commission to regulate a close time, and prevent the wholesale slaughter now carried on, seems necessary.

Dominion Marine.

The following is condensed from the Report of the Department of Marine:—

LIGHTS AND LIGHTHOUSES—ONTARIO.

This division extends from Montreal to Lake Superior. At the close of navigation, 1874, there were in it 102 lighthouses and light beacons and 4 light vessels. There were 38 keepers paid directly by the Government. The new lighthouses built or completed during the year were at Cobourg Point, Hatchewana Bay; Thunder Cape, Lake Superior; Kincardine Harbor, Lake Huron; two range lights at the entrance to the Kaministiquia; a Lighthouse at Brown's or Knapp's Point, Wolfe Island, in the St. Lawrence; 6 beacons in the lower Ottawa; a lighthouse in the place of the lightship at Point Claire, Lake St. Louis. The total cost in the fiscal year for the Ontario Division was,

Construction	\$21,461
Maintenance	56,212
Total	\$80,708

LIGHTS BELOW MONTREAL IN RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

This Division comprises the Lighthouses below Montreal and in the Richelieu, in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Straits of Bellefleur, Coast of Labrador, and the N.W. coast of Newfoundland. In it at the close of navigation, 1874, there were 113 lights, 8 lightships, 7 steam fog whistles, (8 of them on lightships), 8 fog cannon, 67 buoys, 55 beacons and 3 provision depots. The number of lightkeepers, &c., was 132. The new lights established during the year were, a lighthouse at St. John, Island of Orleans; at Entry Island, one of the Magdalen Islands; at Point Maquereau, near the entrance of Bay of Chaleurs; at Cape Despair, Bay of Chaleurs; at Little Misamis Point, Rimouki, and on Whitehead Cape, Percé Roadstead; steam fog whistles were put in operation at Gaspé Cape, and at Etang du Nord, Magdalen Islands. The total amount expended was,

Construction	\$ 41,950
Maintenance	113,139
	\$155,089

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

There were on the 31st Dec., 1874, 65 lights, with 47 keepers, and 6 steam fog whistles. The lighthouse constructed at Cape Spencer, in the Bay of Fundy, is one of the best revolving lights in the Dominion, and has been of great service to vessels navigating the Bay of Fundy. The steam fog whistle on the Island of Grand Manan, was put in operation on the 1st July, 1874. Another, the most powerful one in the Bay of Fundy, was established on Machias Island. On the

1st June, the fog whistle at the entrance of Miramichi Bay was put in operation. Another was erected in 1874 at the entrance to the Bay of Chaleurs. A fog whistle at Cap Ecurie, Albert Co., was completed and put in operation in October, 1874. A new lighthouse was erected at Grose Lake, on Miscon Island Bay of Chaleurs, and another on Heron Island in the same bay. Extensive repairs and improvements were also made to several other lighthouses, particularly on Partridge Island. The total expenditure in this Division was,

Construction	\$51,572.90
Maintenance	53,439.04
Total	\$85,011.61

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

At the close of 1874, the number of lighthouses in operation was 91, and of steam fog whistles 7, with a staff of 97 men. During the year new lighthouses were erected or put in operation at Sunker's Island, Yarmouth Harbour, Church Point, Digby Co., Whitehead Island, Yarmouth Co., Bon Portage Island, Shelburne Co., Grand Narrows and McKenzie's Point, Victoria Co., Cape Breton, Crighton's Head, Cape la Rive, and Onetique Island, Richmond Co.; Point Aconi and Lingan Head, Cape Breton Co., and Isaac's Harbour, Guysboro' Co. Lighthouses were also completed, ready to be put in operation in the spring of 1875, at Money Point, Cape North Victoria Co., and at Cape George, Bras d'Or Lake. A steam fog whistle was erected at Cape d'Or, at the entrance to Minas Channel, Bay of Fundy, and put in operation in Dec., 1874. Iron bell buoys were placed on Trinity Ledge, off Digby Co., on the Bluff Sisters, East of Sambro' Islands, and another is to be placed on Grime's Shoal, Guysboro' Co. The total cost, including the humane establishment on Sable Island, St. Paul's and Seathurle Island, was

Maintenance	\$106,409.81
Construction	51,867.91
	\$158,267.75

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lighthouses were visited by the General Superintendent and arrangements made for the urgent repairs, and necessary supplies delivered. A large amount of repairs and improvements were found necessary. The total expenditure up to June, 1874, was \$3,857.71.

IN THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION

The new lighthouse at Cape Beale, on the west coast of Vancouver, was put in operation on the 1st July, 1874. A new light-

house was erected at Point Atkinson, in the Gulf of Georgia, but was not put into operation until the Spring of 1875. Two iron beacons were placed on Gabriola reef, in the Gulf of Georgia, and Walker Rock, Trincomalee channel. Two bell-buoys were placed near the entrance to Victoria Harbor, and on the Kelp reef. The number of buoys and beacons in this division amounts to 39—15 iron and the rest wood. The total cost was \$18,519.15.

THE OIL

Required for the light-houses was supplied by the Union Petroleum Co., London, Ontario, and except that required for Nova Scotia and British Columbian lights was of Canadian manufacture. The oil for Nova Scotia was American, supplied by Messrs. Yeoman & Burney, Montreal. Colza oil, imported by the department, was used in British Columbia, except at the new light-house at Cape Beale. The rate paid was 16 cents per gallon, delivered at Quebec; 11 cents at Montreal; 12 cents at Hamilton, and 11 cents at Sarnia. The oil for Nova Scotia was delivered at Halifax for 19 cents per gallon. The amount supplied at Halifax was 31,752 gallons; for the other places, 47,161 gallons. The total number of lights in the Dominion on the 31st December, 1875, was 341. The total expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1874, was:

Construction	\$151,844 61
Maintenance	359,496 03
Total	\$511,340 64

DOMINION STEAMERS.

These consist of the screw steamer 'Napoleon III,' 'Lady Head,' and 'Sir James Douglas,' the paddle-wheels 'Druid' and 'Richelieu,' and two small river police steamers, the 'Dolphin' and 'Alert.' The first of these was unfortunately sunk by the shoving of the ice in the harbor of Quebec, in May, 1874, but was successfully raised, and not being so seriously damaged as was supposed, has been altered and repaired, to be employed again in 'Light-house Service.' The 'Druid' was employed during the early part of the season in light-house service, between Quebec and Montreal. During June and part of July she was used to convey the Governor General and suite to different places in the Lower St. Lawrence. During August she was put in good repair, and was employed again in the fall in attending to the buoy service. The 'Lady Head' was as usual employed in attending the Humane Establishment on Sable Island and supplying the lights in Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy. She also supplied several of the steam fog whistles with coal, and, late in the season, supplied the light-houses on Anticosti and in the Quebec Division, being employed till nearly December. The 'Sir James Douglas' was employed in carrying mails and passengers and supplying lights on the east coast of Vancouver, but owing to the breaking of her shaft, was rendered unfit for service. Repairs have been made, which it is expected will render her able to perform all the Dominion Service for some years. The total expenditure on account of Dominion steamers was \$105,064.64.

METEOROLOGY.

The chief stations in correspondence with the Central office at Toronto are Sydney and Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John and Fredericton, New Brunswick; Montreal and Quebec, Quebec; Woodstock, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Spence's Bridge, British Columbia;—at these, observations are recorded at intervals not exceeding three hours, and at Quebec for several months every second hour. From these observations may be computed corrections for diurnal and non-periodic variations. The two Quebec and Nova Scotian stations are also Reporting Telegraph Stations, as are also Chatham, N. B., Cape Rozier and Father Point, Que., and Ottawa, Ont. A new telegraph station has been established at Parry Sound, Ont.

There are two Reserve Telegraph Stations at St. Andrews, N. B., and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The Drum Stations are 13 in number, mostly in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Ordinary Stations are divided into three classes. Of class I. there are 2 in Newfoundland, 5 in Nova Scotia, 1 in P. E. Island, 2 in New Brunswick, 1 in Quebec, 2 in Ontario, 2 in Manitoba, and 2 in British Columbia. Of class II. 3 in Newfoundland, 4 in Nova Scotia, 1 in P. E. Island, 3 in New Brunswick, 5 in Quebec, 13 in Ontario, and 1 in Manitoba. Of class III. 5 in Nova Scotia, 1 in New Brunswick, 9 in Quebec, 5 in Ontario and 1 in Manitoba. Besides these there are several stations from which special weekly observations are made and sent to Toronto. Instruments and books have been supplied to a number of stations in the North-West Territories and to a number of light-houses in the older Provinces. Storm-warnings were issued on 58 days in 1874, the number being 541. To Quebec and points westward, 224 warnings were addressed on 29 days, and to points east of Quebec 22 on 31 days. The greatest number of these was in November—104; the least in July—none; and in March—4. These storm-warnings indicate that a storm will probably occur in some portion of a region within a radius of 100 miles of the port named. Delays in transmissions of these warnings are sometimes unavoidable from the closing of the telegraph offices, but this has been lessened by an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company's agent at Sackville, who receives warnings at nights, and transmits them very early in the morning. The enlargement of telegraphic facilities and the addition of many new telegraphic reporting stations are needed to make the system more generally useful. The total expenditure at the Central office during the year, ended 30th June, 1874, was \$5,925.50. For chief stations, \$3,516.67; for telegraph stations, including reserve stations, \$5,451.50; for drum stations, \$815, and for instruments, apparatus and general expenses, \$18,555.36. Total, \$33,491.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Ports of Bathurst, N.B., Amherst, House Harbour, Cape Chat, and Quebec, a tax of 10 cents per ton is levied on all vessels arriving, and the money applied to the improvement of the harbours. The amount collected during the fiscal year was \$2,769.90, about \$200 less than in the preceding year.

The amount expended on these harbours amounted to \$16,042.63, of which \$1,500 was paid for the services of a steam tug at Robt. bueto, while a new breakwater was being built.

HARBOUR AND RIVER POLICE.

During the season of navigation a Water Police force is maintained at Quebec and Montreal to repress crimping and preserve order. A tax of 8 cents per ton is imposed on all vessels arriving at these ports to maintain this force, those over 100 tons paying the tax twice in the year, and under 100 only once. The force at Quebec consists of a chief and assistant, an engineer and do. 1 steersman, 6 constables and 57 constables. The two steam yachts, "Alert" and "Dolphin," are constantly kept on patrol among the shipping during the day, and tow boats at night. The expenditure during the fiscal year at Quebec, was \$26,538.66, and the receipts \$22,089.13. At Montreal, the force consists of 1 chief constable, 4 sergeants and 20 constables. The expenditure was \$12,370.88, and the receipts \$6,561.21. Total amount expended \$38,909.54, total receipts \$28,650.39. Excess of expenditure over receipts \$10,257.14. During the past 5 years there have been received on this account \$127,716.43, and expended \$127,781.95, showing an excess of expenditure of \$65.52. A marked decrease in crimping occurred both at Montreal and Quebec, there being only 6 arrests at the former port instead of 14 the preceding year.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINES.

No collections for sick mariners' dues are made at the ports of ONTARIO. A grant of \$500 is made at the hospital at St. Catharines and a similar one to that at Kingston for the benefit of sick seamen. In the other provinces a tax of two cents per ton is imposed on vessels. In QUEBEC the expenditure for sick and distressed seamen was \$1,290.87 at the port of Quebec, \$4,621.20 at Montreal, and \$626.14 at other ports. The sum expended on account of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital during the year was \$20,466.45, of this \$1,000 was paid by the Government of Quebec, and \$200 received from other sources. The cost of immigrants was \$2,884, leaving \$18,703.45 as the sum expended on Marine's Account. The dues collected in the Province of Quebec amounted to \$19,234.31, and the whole expenditure to \$18,243.08 leaving an excess of receipts of \$991.23. In NEW BRUNSWICK there are Marine Hospitals at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Beausart and Sackville. The expenditure was \$11,087.53, and the receipts \$9,811.78, showing an excess of expenditure \$1,275.75. The average weekly number of patients at St. John, St. Andrews and Miramichi Hospitals was 20. In the Province of NOVA SCOTIA no marine hospitals have yet been established. Medical officers have been appointed at Pictou, Sydney and North Sydney. At Halifax mariners are treated in the Provincial and City Hospital at \$5.00 a week. The expenditure for Nova Scotia was \$20,497.85, and the receipts \$10,961.91, excess of expenditure \$9,535.94. In PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND the expenditure was \$223.88, and the amount collected \$16.86. A Marine Hospital has been established at Charlottetown and a

Medical Superintendent appointed. In BRITISH COLUMBIA the amount spent was \$1,231.12, and that collected \$975.42. A Marine Hospital was erected during the year by the Public Works Department. A medical officer and a keeper have been appointed; \$6,536.64 has been paid the Imperial Board of Trade to reimburse expenses incurred for Canadian seamen in foreign ports. The total expenditure on this account during the year was \$59,778.90, and the total receipts from dues \$41,500.16. During the last 5 years there have been

Received \$205,995.55
Expended 222,738.13

Balance to debit of Fund \$ 16,738.58

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Four examinations only were held at Quebec during the year, 22 at Halifax and 19 at St. John. 350 candidates presented themselves, of whom 196 obtained Masters' Certificates, and 48 mates do. Since the Act went into operation in Sept., 1871, 525 have obtained Masters' Certificates and 138 Mates' do. A fee of \$10 is paid for each Master's Certificate and of \$5 for each Mate's do. During 1874, 149 Certificates of Service were granted to Masters, and 131 to Mates. These Certificates are not recognized in the United Kingdom, but are granted to Masters and Mates who have held situations previous to 1870, and can produce Certificates of experience and good conduct. The fee for these is \$5 for Masters and \$3 for mates. The whole number of Certificates of this kind so far granted was 659 Masters and 213 for Mates. The fees received during the fiscal year were \$2,995 and the expenditure \$4,520. Schools were subsidized to the extent of \$1,500 for the instruction of persons willing to qualify, and the arrangement will be continued to 31st October, 1875.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

One thousand and fifty-eight certificates to steamboat engineers were issued during 1874, being an increase of 234 over the previous year. Of these, 387 were to first, second and third class engineers, and the remainder to assistant engineers. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars were received on account of these certificates, being \$334 more than in 1873. The number of steamers inspected was 595, with a gross tonnage of 102,136 and 62,518 tons register. One hundred and seventy-eight were in the West Ontario, Huron and Lake Superior Division; 77, East Ontario; 108, Montreal; 58, Three Rivers; 43, Quebec and 91, Maritime Provinces. Two hundred and eighty were paddle steamers, 315 screw, 232 passenger boats, 79 freight, and 234 tug boats. Seventy-four new steamboats, with a gross tonnage of 12,252 tons, were added to the steam marine of Canada during the year; 21 were lost, broken, or put out of service, with a tonnage of 5,363 tons, leaving a gain of 50 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 6,889 tons. The receipts on account of steamboat inspection were \$15,003.19, and the expenditure \$10,291.58. The fees charged are \$5 for a steamer of 100 tons and under, and \$8 for each steamer over 100 tons. There was also a charge of ten cents per ton on each steamer. Only \$63.27 was collected in Brit-

ish Columbia. But little difficulty was experienced in placing all low-pressure boats within the provisions of the law, but the high-pressure boats on the Fraser anticipated considerable difficulty, and the act was suspended until June, 1874, to give them time to equip their boats. The difficulties appear to have been overcome, and the act likely to work satisfactorily. Only two casualties with loss of life occurred, one person only being lost in each case. The receipts on account of this service for the last five years amounted to \$65,617.62, and the expenditure to \$45,717.30, showing a balance of nearly \$20,000 to the credit of the fund. During the past year the salaries of the inspectors have been increased—the Chairman's to \$1,800, and the inspectors to \$1,400, \$1,200 and \$1,000 per annum.

SHIPPING MASTERS AND SHIPPING OF SEAMEN.

The Act regulating the shipping and discharge of seamen in all Canadian ports, came into operation on the 27th March, 1874. Offices have been established and shipping masters appointed at Quebec, St. John, St. Andrews, N. B., and Halifax, Pictou, Liverpool, La Have, Sydney, North Sydney, Cow Bay, Little Glacé Bay, Lingan, Louisbourg and Arichat, in Nova Scotia. At ports where no shipping offices are established, the chief officers of customs are the shipping masters. The shipping master at Halifax had shipped, up to 31st December 3,164, at a fee of 50 cents each, and discharged 2,350 at a fee of 30 cents making a sum of \$3,237. The expenses were \$1,173, leaving his remuneration \$1,108. At St. John, N. B., 3,504 seamen were shipped, and 6,504 discharged. At Quebec, 2,264 were shipped, and 615 discharged.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

The number of casualties to sea-going vessels reported was 278, with an amount of loss, so far as could be ascertained, of \$1,856,393. The loss of life was 108. On the inland waters, the casualties were 30, and the amount of loss \$173,597, and two lives lost. The amount expended for investigations respecting wrecks during the fiscal year, was \$2,313.31.

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

Forty-eight testimonials and money rewards were presented by the Government of Canada during the year for saving of life from Canadian vessels. The amount expended was a little over \$2,000, besides a special appropriation of \$9,000 for the expenses incurred on account of the steamship Atlantic.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS AND HARBOR MASTERS.

At the port of Toronto, \$10,144.15 were received for harbor dues during the season of navigation. The total receipts were \$18,563.49, and the expenditure \$18,560.21. One thousand five hundred and thirty-four sailing vessels, 561 steamboats and 196 pro-

pellers loaded, and 233 vessels of all kinds unloaded during the season. There was a considerable falling off in the number from the previous year. At the port of Montreal there were entered 731 vessels, 29 more than the preceding year. The revenue was \$280,021.45, an increase of \$81,136.49. The receipts from all sources, including sale of decreitures and receipts from the Dominion Government were \$955,028.86, and the expenditure on account of improvements, \$802,215.53. Five pilots were licensed during the year, making 42 pilots on the list. The gross savings amounted to about \$36,610. The receipts of Decayed Pilots Fund amounted to \$2,291.92, and the expenditure \$1,200. There are 21 pensioners on the list. At Quebec, the revenue of the Harbor Commissioners from 1st May to 1st December, 1874, amounted to \$75,239, and the expenditure to \$106,539. The assets of the Commissioners was estimated at \$739,492.83, and the liabilities to \$723,000.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES—TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

The number of Pilots on the active list on 31st Dec., 1874, was 201, and of apprentices 51. The amount paid for salaries, &c., was \$7,995. The Decayed Pilot Fund, showed a balance to credit of the Fund, of \$60,470.30. The number of pensioners was 51. The pilotage receipts from foreign vessels, amounted to \$33,886, and from 1,049 British vessels to \$125,078, thus making the total receipts, \$158,964. The expenditure amounted to \$37,739, and the dividend to each pilot \$653. Pilotage authorities have been established at St. John, Charlotte Co., Miramichi and Restigouche, N.B.; and at Halifax, Pictou, Sydney, Digby and Annapolis, and Great and Little Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia, but some of them have not been put in operation and others for only a very short time. At Pictou \$1,140 were received, \$1,000.51 divided among 13 pilots, and the rest used for incidental expenses.

MERCHANT SHIPPING OF DOMINION.

The quantity of shipping registered in the Dominion of Canada on the 31st Dec., 1874, 6,930 vessels, measuring 1,158,333 tons, an increase over 1873 of 147 vessels and 84,645 tons. 490 new vessels were registered in 1874, measuring 183,010 tons, besides 6 new vessels measuring 7,746 tons, which went to the United Kingdom. The average value of all new vessels built in the Dominion is estimated at about \$45 a ton, which would give the value of new shipping built in Canada \$8,584,020. Of the new vessels registered 175 were in Nova Scotia, 99 New Brunswick, 88 P.E. Island, 73 Quebec, 50 Ontario and 5 British Columbia; 49 were ships, 91 bargues, 12 barquentines, 14 brigs, 78 brigantines, 165 schooners, 12 wood boat schooners, 2 sloops, 18 barges and 42 steamers. Of the total registered shipping 1,144 vessels were of New Brunswick, 2,787 of Nova Scotia, 1,337 of Quebec, 815 of Ontario, 312 of P.E. Island and 35 of British Columbia. But the shipping registered in the Dominion gives but little help towards forming a just estimate of the tonnage owned in the Dominion, many vessels being registered in the United Kingdom which are partly or wholly owned by Canadians.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMERS.

In 1874, the sum of \$10,000 was paid by the Department of Marine as a subsidy to the Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co. for a line of steamers to the lower ports. A subsidy of \$16,000 was also for several years paid to the P. E. Island Steam Navigation

Co. for carrying mails and passengers between Charlottetown and Pictou, but the contract expired in February, 1874, and was not renewed. The number of employees in the outside Marine Service on the 31st December, 1874, was 1,030. The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the Fisheries Branch, was \$264,003.

Mining in the Dominion.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gold. The Chaudiere Gold Fields are still inactive, and no change has appeared in their prospects since our last issue. No returns have been received from the mines in operation in Marmora and Madoc.

Silver. Silver Islet has not been heard from, but the 34½ tons of silver ore, worth \$407,325 appearing in the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1874 among the exports of Ontario, must have come from that mine.

"The Lake Superior Silver and Gold Mill Reducing Works Company of Thunder Bay," though not strictly speaking a mining company, has for its object the development of the mining interests of the Thunder Bay region, by providing an immediate market for the ores, especially those of the lower grades. Vast quantities of these ores are on the surface awaiting treatment and have been purchased by the Company on what appear to be favorable terms. The Company expects to have a mill in operation in the month of May next.

No returns have been received of the output of the Thunder Bay district. At "17 E," fourteen miles from Prince Arthur, the shaft is down 40 feet on a 1 ft. 8 in. vein, holding argentiferous galena and silver glance. At Shuniah the east shaft is down 200 feet, and sixty barrels of ore have been tested at Silver Islet Works with good results. "Native 7" has an 8 foot vein, widening and improving with depth, traced for 1½ miles. The rock at 49 feet deep is worth \$60 per ton. There is a good show of gold and silver. At the Canada Silver Mining Co.'s mine at Sturgeon Bay, a contract has been given for a 100 feet shaft. The outcrop of the vein shows native silver. The veins of all the Thunder Bay mines are said to resemble those of Silver Islet, except, so far, in the little matter of the proportion of silver to the ton, which it is hoped may increase with depth.

Plumbago. The Buckingham Plumbago Mines have become the property of the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company, and would appear to have a good time coming if not come.

The deposits on the Company's property have been described in former Year books. It is now estimated that with an outlay of £7,500 on permanent works, the mines will produce from 1,200 to 2,000 tons of plumbago

yearly, of quality suited to all the many uses this mineral is put to. It can be delivered in the English market at half the present cost of plumbago, and at a still lower rate upon the completion of the Northern Colonization Railway. The prospects of the Company would seem to be an unfailing demand for an unfailing supply.

Among the endless uses of plumbago may be mentioned the manufacture of crucibles and retorts, pencils, stove polish, foundry flings, paint, polishing, gunpowder and shot, electrotyping and lubricating. The demand for cheap plumbago is therefore not likely to slacken.

The factory building is now up, and manufacturing will begin about February or March, 1876, when the various grades will be turned out for all the purposes enumerated above. Sixty or seventy hands are at work. The Company has a saw mill at work on the ground, and all the necessary buildings.

Petroleum. 1874 compares poorly with 1873, as appears from the following statement:—

	EXPORTS.	Est'd for home Consumption.	Est'd for Warehouse.	Total quantity Manufactured.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1874.	1,276,611	2,254,183	3,708,119	6,742,282
1873.	9,355,325	3,245,128	11,856,959	14,602,087

Iron.—About 10,000 tons of ore were raised at the Marmora Mines during the last twelve months, but none shipped.

The Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company (capital \$50,000) have now four Catalan forge fires at work, driven by cylinder, and stampers of a capacity for eight fires, which will be added in spring. Also a rolling mill for boiler plate, and a trip hammer capable of striking eighty five-ton

blows per minute, driven by a 100-horse engine. There is also a 45-horse engine to drive the cylinders, and an 8-horse for the stamps, and two 5-horse power steam pumps. The capacity of the present fires is 5 tons per day of steel billets. About 70 men are employed.

The Baldwin Mine has not been in operation during the present year. A large amount of ore is ready awaiting demand. No preparations have so far been made for erecting smelting works.

Copper.—Things have improved at the Harvey Hill Mines, unproductive ground having been abandoned, and operations resumed in the old workings. About two months were employed in pumping these out after which the yield of ore exceeded expectation. Some 30 tons of 40 per cent ore were broken and shipped, and about as much more is ready, besides a large quantity of vein stuff not yet crushed. The character of the vein is very much improved with depth, and altogether things are very promising.

The Huntington Mine is closed. No report received from the Bruce.

Ontario and Quebec exported during the fiscal year 1874 the following quantities and value of products of the mine:—

QUEBEC.

	Tons.	\$
Gold.....	—	1,500
Copper.....	2,912	133,802
Coal.....	656	4,833
Iron Ore.....	400	4,400
Pig and Scrap Iron....	806	33,000
Stone.....	—	5,505
Mineral Oil.....		24,628
		81,087

ONTARIO.

	Tons.	\$
Gold.....	—	—
Copper.....	150	—
Silver.....	341	407,325
Iron ore.....	43,874	93,185
Pig and Scrap Iron....	79,453	311,387
Stone.....	—	32,136
Mineral Oil.....		272,666
		1,138,924

NOVA SCOTIA.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL
PRODUCE OF THIS PROVINCE IN 1874.

Quantities.	Values.
872,720	\$1,787,008
9,141	177,914
2,469	7,407
104,110	104,140
8,829	40,313
448	537
300	600
	\$2,118,039

Minerals.	Number of Mines.
Coal.....	30
Gold.....	33
Iron Ore.....	2
Plaster.....	12
Freestone, Grindstone, &c.....	10
Limestone.....	1
Moulding Sand.....	
Total Values.....	

These figures show a falling off in every branch of mining from the returns of the previous year.

Coal.—The produce and sales of coal were as follows during the first three years:—

1874, produce	872,720 tons;	sales, 749,127 tons.
1873, " "	1,011,467 " "	881,106 " "
1872, " "	880,960 " "	785,914 " "

The markets for the coal of Nova Scotia were:—

	1874.	1873.
	Tons.	Tons.
Nova Scotia.....	214,965	215,295
Quebec.....	182,289	187,059
New Brunswick.....	78,841	68,217
Newfoundland.....	55,696	55,867
Prince Edward Island..	41,948	26,840
United States.....	138,355	261,760
West Indies.....	47,844	54,213
South America.....	5,077	1,885
Europe.....	4,152	6,976

The falling off in the sales of 1874 was 131,579 tons, of which 126,425 belonged to the American trade; the obstacle in the way of which is the great and constant fluctuation in the rates of freight. "A mining company cannot afford to assume the risk of delivery at the minimum, nor the purchaser enter into any large contract that may subject him to pay the maximum freight." During 1874 there was a variation from the rate of \$1.50 per ton on the final cost of the Nova Scotia coal delivered; where as the American producer knows at the opening of the season the rate of freight throughout. The American purchaser of Nova Scotia coal must also make all his purchases in the six months affording the lowest freight, and accumulate stock in advance of requirement. This is an important question for the Nova Scotia coal trade.

Gold.—"What is the cause of the decline in the gold mining of Nova Scotia?" is a question often asked; for it is only too apparent that year by year the yield of gold is lessening, and the number of men engaged in mining reduced. Seven years ago 27,583 ounces were extracted from 30,673 tons of quartz by the labour of 678 men; and last year but 9,180 ounces were obtained from 13,311 tons of quartz mined by 248 men. An answer is not far to seek, but a remedy is not so readily available. Among the causes that have been assigned are—over speculation, share dealing in place of quartz mining, incompetent and expensive management, and, lastly, dishonesty. These all doubtless did exist, and had their influence; and yet the decline continues even now, when most of the causes which are resorted to have largely produced little or no result. Search must consequently be made deeper; and it is desired that all advances must be made for the natural obstacles to be surmounted in the mines themselves, such as the excessive thinness of the paying leads, the disproportionate expense of pumping, and an absence of rich finds, and large profits to excite further prospecting, and continued labour in spite of non-success."

"Capital has been already induced to speculate in our mines, but, on the whole, it failed to do so profitably. To turn it again into the same channel will be difficult. It can only be done—now that companies have nearly ceased to interest themselves in our gold mines—by showing that individuals and companies of tributaries can do more than merely make wages by working the out-crops of the leads; and by showing that experience has been gained, economy learnt, and improved methods of mining and milling introduced since the first attempt was made to bring capital into the business."

"Without doubt there are many leads just as rich as any that have been found yet to be discovered; and although wages and the prices of materials have risen, experience in mining now enables leads to be worked and pay expenses that before could not be made to do so. So that while the prospect of a return to the activity of 1867 are not immediate still there is no likelihood of an entire cessation of this industry." (Report of Department of Mines.)

GOLD STATISTICS—1874.

District.	Average men employed.	Crushing Mills employed.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Quartz, &c., crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from Alluvial Mines.	Total yield of Gold.	Maximum Yield per ton.	Average yield per man for twelve months.	At \$20 per oz.
St. John's	9	1	1	1	236	0 14 5	.....	167 19 20	1 11 15	\$508 90	.....
Wine Harbour	18	1	1	1	1,193	0 10 14	.....	833 11 4	5 5 0 0	683 40	.....
Shesbrooke	95	2	2	2	5,496	0 14 20	.....	4,037 1 2	4 4 5 6	741 46	.....
Tangier	17	1	1	1	496	0 11 21	.....	419 7 5	2 9 7 1	444 61	.....
Moncton	17	1	1	1	706	0 11 10	.....	455 0 23	12 12 22	668 53	.....
Waverley	40	1	1	1	1,646	0 18 11	.....	1,568 12 15	7 0 0 0	409 13	.....
Oldham	11	1	1	1	527	0 6 11	.....	535 8 11	18 11 15	2,084 73	.....
Renfrew	1	1	1	1	19	0 6 7	.....	8 3 7	0 6 8	56 85	.....
Unalaska	1	1	1	1	19	0 14 10	.....	14 1 0	0 16 0	152 80	.....
Caribou	14	1	1	1	531	0 13 8	.....	303 10 23	1 0 23	478 30	.....
Gay's River	10	1	1	1	2,679	0 8 8	.....	460 13 14	6 4 10	810 11	.....
Unproclaimed, &c.	13	1	1	1	303	0 18 9	.....	186 2 4	0 17 12	210 14	.....
Total	246	21	11	10	13,844	0 18 5	.....	9,140 18 9	19 12 22	664 76	.....

Iron.—The Report of the Commissioner of Mines for 1874 gives assays of iron ores from twenty-three localities, showing an average of 55.38 metallic iron. The fuel difficulty, which has hitherto stood in the way of iron manufactures in Canada, is obviated in Nova Scotia, where the necessities for an unlimited iron trade exist side by side. Coal, iron ores, and limestone are all near together.

At the Annapolis Mines (New York and Nova Scotia Iron and Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company) the furnace was out of blast during 1874. Some eight men were employed in mining. It is the Company's intention to establish a foundry and forge in connection with their works.

"The Acadia Iron Mines have also changed hands, and become the property of the Steel Company of Canada (limited),

having a capital of £500,000 sterling. According to the prospectus, the property consists of 55 square miles of freehold lands together with the mines thereunder, and the works and buildings thereon. It was purchased for £32,000 in cash, and £120,000 worth of fully paid up founders' shares. During the year but 1,000 tons were mined, the chief operations being on new ground, cutting, exploring trenches, and driving adits.

The blast furnace, burning charcoal, was kept running during the year, and smelted 1,462 tons of metal from 3,097 tons of ore. The steel works were closed, and the foundry alone was utilized. Some 231 tons of ore were shipped to England as a sample. On an average during the last six months 218 men were employed.

"The ore from these deposits is considered more than usually free from sulphur and phosphorus, and especially suitable for steel making. For this purpose the company which now possesses the property was formed, and while they propose to work the main bulk of the ore by Siemens' Direct Process for the production of iron and steel, they also intend to erect two large blast furnaces to use coke and produce foundry pig. Three Siemens furnaces are already built, and they will probably be lighted in April." (Report of Dept. of Mines.)

In the Siemens Process the smelting is done by the combustion of gases in combination, evolving a heat estimated at 4,000 Fahrenheit. The advantages of this process for puddling are that the heat can be raised to an almost unlimited degree, that the flame can be made oxidising, neutral or reducing at will, without interfering with the temperature, that the in-draught of air and cutting flames are avoided, and that the gas fuel is free from ashes, dust and other impurities.

Extensive workings are in progress to strike and prove the beds, some of which have been found to be 30, 40, or even 120 feet thick.

Freestone. New quarries were opened at Wallace and Pictou. From Wallace 1,613 tons were shipped to United States and Prince Edward Island. Fifty-five men were employed here. The proprietor (Mr. Batty) has built a new wharf, put up a hoisting engine, and purchased a steam tug to tow vessels in and out. The total shipments from Wallace in 1874 were 6,863 tons, worth \$23,211.

Grindstones to the value of \$17,102 were shipped.

Barytes. This mineral has been found in various localities, but only been mined at Five Islands, whence 208 tons were exported. It is in demand in the United States for the purpose of adulterating white lead.

Plaster. New quarries have been opened, and large shipments are being prepared. The exports in 1874 amounted to \$104,240.

Salt. Salt springs are known to exist in many places. The opening of the coal mines at Spring Hill, and the completion of the railway, ensuring cheap fuel and transit, encourage a further trial of this spring, the brine from which shows from 30° to 35° on the Sal meter, equal to one bushel of salt to 72 or 82 gallons of brine. The proportion of salt would probably increase with depth. With cheap fuel, a ton of salt should be

made for \$1 50, the present price at Halifax being \$7.00.

The Nova Scotia Salt Works Company have all the plant for a large business, but their wells are out of order. The brine of their wells shows 35°. As the Maritime Provinces annually consume about 50,000 tons of salt, a profitable business might be done were the works fairly set a-going.

Petroleum. There are shows of petroleum in several places. At Lake Ainslie, Cape Breton, a hole was put down 900 feet, and yielded, it is said, nearly 100 gallons, after standing for several days. About \$20,000 were expended, and want of funds stopped further search.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT. RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Twelve Months, ended 31st December, 1874

RECEIPTS.

Licenses to Search Coal.....	\$4,880 00
" " Work ".....	2,425 00
Royalty, ".....	77,351 03
Rents.....Gold.....	1,736 00
Royalty.....".....	3,283 71
Prospecting Licenses ".....	615 73
	<hr/>
	85,059 03
	5,685 44
	<hr/>
	\$90,744 47

EXPENDITURE.

Return Licenses to Search Coal.....	\$ 259 47
Surveys ".....	100 00
	<hr/>
Salaries and Surveys, ".....Gold.....	1,908 46
Royalty Commission, ".....	131 53
Return Rents, ".....	82 00
" Royalty, ".....	67 29
" Prospecting Licenses, ".....	2 00
	<hr/>
General Expenses.....	3,795 50
Postage.....	113 47
Stationery and Printing.....	2 687 15
	<hr/>
	6,406 12
	<hr/>
	\$9,046 57

All the above information respecting the mines of Nova Scotia, is taken from the Report of the Dept. of Mines for 1874.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Quantities and Value of Produce of the mine exported from the Dominion during the fiscal years ended respectively the 30th June, 1873 and 1874:

ARTICLES.	For Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1873.		For Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1874.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PRODUCE OF THE MINE.				
Antimony Ore.....	8	131	27	2,583
Gold-bearing Quartz, Dust, Nuggets, &c.....	2,588	1,035,251	21,518	1,073,922
Copper Ore.....	401,757	16,525	8,138	135,077
Silver Ore.....	47,201	1,379,391	346	40,885
Coal.....	838	951,886	418,757	1,313,739
Lead Ore.....	26,000	112,366	60	2,070
Iron Ore.....	9,555,825	17,171	41,273	97,710
Manganese.....		75,082	17,516	17,216
Pig and Scrap Iron.....		186,023	80,991	305,815
Stone.....		1,819,183	211,388	211,388
Mineral (or Earth) Oils.....		57,530	1,276,611	298,417
Other Articles.....				31,464
Total Produce of the Mine.....		6,471,163		5,977,216
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
The exports from this Province of products of the mine during the fiscal year 1873-74 were:—				
Coal.....	6,827 tons;	value, \$72,567		
Lead Ore.....	57	"	1,807	
Antimony Ore.....	27	"	2,583	
Manganese.....	960	"	17,204	
Pig and Scrap Iron.....	83	"	750	
Stone.....	1	"	128,429	
Total.....		\$223,340		

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Copper.—The Union Mine shipped in 1874 3,000 tons of ore, realizing £16,000 sterling without, however, being very vigorously worked only about 50 mines and a proportionate amount of surface labor being employed.

A new mine is being opened at Bett's Cove, about eight miles from Pitt Cove, and promises well.

No advice has been received from the Lamache Lead Mines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold.—"The gold fields of British Columbia at present known extend from Rock Creek on the 49th to Liard River on the 60th parallel of north latitude, a distance of 700 miles. The gold is chiefly found on the slopes of a range of mountains lying between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascade Range on the west, and known as the Selkirk Range, embracing an area of 165,000 square miles. Gold has been found and profitably worked in different fields throughout the whole area in question." (Report of the Minister of Mines, 1874.)

The extent of the British Columbian gold fields is therefore about twice and a half that of England. Their value will appear from the following facts from their earlier history:—

CARIBOO.

Atter Creek in 1861 for some time yielded \$10,000 a day. \$1,000 was taken out of one sluice-box in one day's work. Steel's Claim, on William's Creek gave a maximum yield of 400 ounces, or \$6,521 a day. Over \$100,000 was taken out of this claim of 80 feet by 25.

In 1862 the highest amount taken out by any one company in twenty-four hours was \$3,050. This was from the Cunningham Claim on William's Creek, which realized at the rate of nearly \$2,000 a day for the season. On several days as much as 52 pounds weight of gold was taken out.

The Adams Claim yielded to each of its three partners \$40,000 clear of expenses.

In 1863 Dillon's Claim yielded in one day the extraordinary sum of 102 pounds of gold—\$30,000.

In 1864 many of the above claims continued to pay as well as before. On Conklin's Gulch a discovery of that year, the Ericsson Claim yielded from 400 to 500 ounces a day; the Butcher Claim 350 ounces a day; the Aurora from 300 to 600 ounces; the Caledonia 300 ounces; the Wake-up Jake 150 ounces.

These few returns are given merely to illustrate the wealth of Cariboo, and in no way to describe the amount of gold taken out over the whole district, but only from a few claims selected for illustration.

Van Winkle and Lightning are now attracting considerable attention. The claims below mentioned have turned out in 1874 the amount set opposite each:—

Vancouver.....	\$150,000
Victoria.....	167,441
Van Winkle.....	141,000
Vulcan.....	21,530

These rich deposits have been invariably found on what is known as the bed-rock, at

a depth of 60 or 80 feet from the surface, and in the channels or beds of ancient water-courses.

The most extensive and costly workings in operation in the Province are at Cariboo. Here there are 5 steam engines, 27 water wheel, 13 tunnels, 63 shafts, 43 hydraulics, 23 ground sluices. The miners employed number over 1,000, and the estimated annual yield of gold amounts to \$700,000.

OMENICA.

The Omenica Mines are situated on the north-eastern watershed of the great gold range, which traverses the Province in a direction from north-west to south-east, between the Coast Range and the Rocky Mountains, while Cariboo is on the western slope, all the water of that district draining into the Fraser River, which falls into the Pacific.

Although mining is still carried on to a considerable extent, the great promise held out by the Omenica Mines has not been fulfilled.

There are at present about 60 claims being worked by 80 men. There are 2 tunnels, 45 ground sluices, and 3 hydraulics. It is estimated that the gold taken out in 1874 amounted to \$87,000.

Mining is chiefly confined to two creeks—Manson and Germansen.

CASSIAR.

The name of Cassiar is given to a large tract of country in a north-west direction from Omenica, just south of the 60th parallel of north latitude, and lying on both sides of the Liard River, a branch of the Mackenzie.

The works and discoveries in this district in 1874 have been eminently successful and satisfactory. Several new creeks, of equal value with the original discoveries, have been struck, and the individual yield has been rarely excelled in the first year of a new field. Hardly any of the miners who visited Cassiar and remained for the season returned "broken." (Report of the Minister of Mines.)

The following statements concerning the mines on Dease Creek were made by Mr. Gold Commissioner Sullivan, dated the 1st July, 1874.

"Mining on Dease Creek is carried on vigorously, and I am pleased to report that the mines, so far, on which the dams have been erected, are yielding very handsome results." The success of the various Companies appears from the following table:—

Three-to-One Co.	\$ 1 to 1 oz. per day per man.
Caledonia	" 3 to 8 " " "
Lyon	" 2 to 8 " " "
Forest Rose	" 3 to 8 " " "
Wigg	" 4 to 5 " " "
Canadian	" 4 to 5 " " "

Six other companies average about 5 ounces daily per man.

The product of the Cassiar district in 1874 was estimated at \$1,000,000.

KOOTENAY.

This district is situated on the south-eastern border of the Province, and is largely occupied by miners from the neighbouring American territories. The number of miners employed is 132. 82 claims are

recorded, and 33 regularly worked. Yield of gold for the year about \$50,000.

Prospecting in outlying sections of this district in 1874 proved the presence of gold in every creek examined.

Silver.—"In almost every mining camp in British Columbia, from the earliest discoveries of gold in 1858 to the present time, pieces of virgin silver have been found among the gold in washing the pay dirt, which led to the conclusion that valuable silver leads would eventually be found."

"True veins of silver ore were finally discovered about 1871 in the Cascade Mountain Range at Fort Hope, about 80 miles from the mouth of the Fraser River, and 6 miles south of the town."

"The first lead, called the Eureka Mine, crops out about 5,000 feet above the river level, is well defined, 4 to 7 feet in thickness, and has been traced 3,000 feet. A tunnel has been driven into this lead 190 feet. The ore is described as argentiferous gray copper, and has yielded under assay from \$20 to \$1,050 worth of silver to the ton."

"During the time the above lead was being worked, another about 300 feet distant was discovered. This lead is of a far more valuable character, and is called the Van Bremer Mine."

"The ore is described as chloride of silver, and has yielded under assay from \$25 to \$2,403 of silver per ton of rock. A quantity of the out-crop sold at San Francisco at \$120 a ton. The lead is distinctly traceable for half a mile."

Although a company has been formed for working these lodes, no works of any importance have been undertaken. It is, however, rumoured that when the company have matured their plans, working of the lodes will be vigorously prosecuted."

Copper.—Copper has been found in various places, and is doubtless distributed widely over the Province. At the entrance of Howe Sound a lead of pyrites was discovered in 1865, and worked for some time with good prospects, but abandoned from want of capital.

Iron.—A vast deposit of magnetite exists on the south side of Texada Island, concerning which Mr. Richardson, of the Dominion Geological Survey, says:—

"These iron ores could hardly be more favorably situated either as regards mining, smelting, or shipment. There is deep water close to the shore, and wharves might be easily and cheaply constructed at which vessels could always load in safety."

The site of the ore is 18 miles from Comox Harbour, 21 miles from Deep Bay, and about 23 miles from Panny Bay. These are all good and safe harbours, and only a short distance from the productive coal seams of the Comox area. In the event of charcoal being required for smelting the ore, abundance of wood can be procured on the island."

Coal.—"Coal was first discovered by the Indians here in about 1854, and their discovery communicated to the Hudson Bay Company, who proceeded to work it till the year 1861, when they sold out to an English Company, by whom it is now held."

The present active operations in coal are confined to the Nanaimo district, the statistics of which for 1874 are as follows:—

DEPTFORD BAY MINES--1874.

<i>Output of Coal—1874.</i>		<i>Sold for Home Consumption</i>		<i>Sold for Exportation.</i>	
29,818 tons.		6,141 tons.		23,719 tons.	
<i>Number of Hands.</i>			<i>Wages per Day.</i>		
Whites, 71.	Chinese, 60.	Indians, 12.	Whites, \$2 to \$4.	Chinese, \$1.25.	Indians \$1.25.

VANCOUVER COAL MINE--1874.

Output of Coal.		Sold for Home Consumption.		Sold for Exportation.	
51,238 tons.		18,878 tons.		32,319 tons.	
Number of Hands.				Wages per Day.	
Whites, 204.	Chinese, 61.	Indians, 19.	Whites, \$1.75 to \$3.75	Chinese, \$.1 to \$1.25.	Indians, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

The actual amount disposed of in the year, 81,000 tons 15 cwt., at a sale price of \$6, gives a gross return of \$486,000.
Total number of miners, 277.

"The value of plant, machinery, rolling stock, &c., of the Vancouver Island Company, amounts to \$93,657. No return of the value of plant, &c., of the Dismuir Coal Company has been received."

"These returns show a steady increase in the development of the coal interests of the Province; and the early commencement of railway works will doubtless still further advance them."

The Comox Coal Field is estimated at about 300 square miles in extent. "The most instructive exposure," says Mr. Richardson, is one that occurs about 5 miles from the shore, on the south-west side of Comox Harbour, on the claim of the Union Coal Mining Company."

Mr. Richardson here describes an almost perpendicular cliff showing four seams of coal of 18 feet, 6 feet, 5 feet 4 inches, and 4

feet 6 inches respectively. Other seams exist at no great distance.

The Geological Survey's reports describe thirty-nine coal seams with an aggregate thickness of 137 feet as already known in British Columbia.

The products of the mines of British Columbia in 1874 were:—

Gold.....	\$1,841,618
Coal.....	484,360
Total.....	\$2,330,978

And it must be remembered that the coal mines are so far worked to an extent trifling when compared with their capacity; while the silver, copper, and iron deposits have as yet contributed no share to the wealth of the Province.

The above facts concerning the mines of British Columbia are taken from the Report of the Minister of Mines for 1874.

REPORT ON THE MARMORA GOLD FIELDS.

THE GATLING MINE.

This valuable property remains in pretty much the same position as at this time last year. An attempt was made this year to induce a number of English capitalists to invest their money in the enterprise, but the time selected was unfortunate, being just after the collapse of the oil companies, when it was impossible to convince the English people that any Canadian scheme could be other than a swindle. However, it is to be hoped that the efforts now being put forth will result in getting sufficient Canadian capital to complete the works, and enable the Company to proceed with the mining and reduction of their very rich in spickel ores. The buildings and machinery, on which have been expended something like \$30,000, are of a solid character. There has been no mining done on the property during the year 1875.

THE DEAN AND WILLIAMS MINE.

The water has not been pumped out of the shaft this year. At the last workings (1874) the vein appeared to maintain the same strength at 100 feet depth as at any point of the shaft, and the ore proved richer.

It will be remembered that Professor Chapman's process was tried on this Company's ore at the old mill in 1873. The results were very satisfactory, giving nearly 900 lbs. of arsenic, about 700 lbs. of a brown fire-proof paint, and \$30 in gold to the ton of ore; but the few gentlemen who were testing the process had not funds enough to proceed with the erection of works on a sufficiently large scale to make it profitable; and failing to induce others with more capital to join them, were reluctantly compelled to abandon the idea.

THE TORONTO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

This Company, which is the only one actively engaged in Marmora, has sunk several shafts on the property Lot 6 in 9th Concession. They are now working on an exceedingly rich vein of mistickel ore, and at a depth of 60 feet find it will assay from \$200 to \$400 in gold per ton. In the open "stone" immediately north of the shaft, ore was found which, according to Professor Rickard of London, England, assayed \$700 in gold to the ton of ore. On this mine depends the future of gold mining in Marmora. The Company is composed of active business men, who intend, after developing the property, to erect machinery (which is already purchased and on the ground) to crush and concentrate the ore, and ship the same to Germany for reduction, or to adopt the Chapman process, and treat the ore on the spot.

OTHER MINES.

No other gold mines in this neighbourhood call for remark. The owners of them appear to be waiting either for a fresh "gold excitement" to spring up, or (perhaps wisely) to see what the Toronto Company do, and then follow in the same track.

It seems strange that, with such valuable properties at our very doors, our people prefer investing their spare funds in almost any country but our own. Numbers of our people own stock in mines in Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and British Columbia, which, if they pay any dividends, only do so by having sufficient capital to rush forward the work vigorously, instead of allowing the enterprise to languish (as in Marmora) for want of the same. The time, however, is not perhaps far distant when, with the success of the Toronto Company before their eyes, capitalists will only be too glad to "buy in" in what they now treat with such cool indifference.

Inland Revenue of the Dominion.

EXCISE.

The Revenue from Excise for the fiscal year 1873-74 shows an increase as compared with the preceding year of \$1,099,388, the revenue for the year being \$5,612,542, against \$4,513,154 in 1872-73. The greater part of this increase is from spirits and tobacco. On malt and malt liquor there was a decrease of between 4,000 and 5,000 dollars.

About \$104,000 of the increase is attributable to the additional rate of excise duty for the last two or three months of the fiscal year. \$523,611 is due to the withdrawal of excisable goods from bond during the first weeks in April in anticipation of an advance in duty, and the remaining sum to the natural increase in the quantity of goods consumed.

The quantity of spirits manufactured last

year was 5,433,741 gallons, a decrease in manufacture from 1872-73 of 103,776 gallons. The quantity entered for consumption was 5,479,809, an increase over 1872-73 of 1,003,405 gallons. There was remaining in bond on 30th June, 1874, 1,006,843 gallons, a decrease of 525,939 gallons, of which 783,875 were held by distillers, and 221,968 by dealers. The estimated actual consumption of

1873-74 was 4,921,331 proof gallons, about 8 per cent more than the average of the two preceding years. The quantity of spirits used in bonded manufactures, chiefly vinegar, steadily increases year by year, having increased from 167,988 gallons in 1870-71 to 281,007 gallons in 1873-74, while the quantity exported has as steadily decreased from 271,833 in 1870-71 to 197,676 gallons in 1873-74.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SPIRITS MANUFACTURED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

Provinces.	Grain, &c. for Distillation.							Total Quantity of Grain, &c., for Distillation.
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Wheat, &c.	Oats, &c.	Mill Meal.	Molasses and Sugar.	
1873.								
Ontario.....	lbs. 4,021,578	lbs. 67,588,109	lbs. 11,238,170	lbs. 8,792,845	lbs. 2,489,811	lbs. 2,321,957	lbs. NIL	lbs. 91,452,558
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,021,578	67,588,109	11,238,170	8,792,845	2,489,811	2,321,957	.....	91,452,558
1874.								
Ontario.....	5,623,067	68,781,300	11,234,681	1,237,066	1,770,739	2,967,930	.....	87,481,183
Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	.....	4,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
P. E. Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	2,019	11,822	.....	35,085	.....	4,424	.....	53,331
British Columbia.....	86	.....	414	.....	.....	.....	737	82,527
Totals.....	8,633,093	68,797,828	11,235,109	1,322,101	1,770,739	2,971,864	162,806	87,703,091

* Lbs. Sugar Scraps.

The quantity of MALT taken for consumption has also been steadily on the increase, having increased in four years more than six million and a half pounds. The quantity exported fell last year nearly four millions, owing principally to a short supply of barley, there being an active demand, and the foreign buyer outbidding the Canadian maltster. To the same cause may be attributed the very great falling off in the quantity of malt in warehouse, it having fallen from 12,862,041 lbs. in 1873 to 4,650,355 lbs. in 1874.

Of the quantity entered for consumption 28,685,003 lbs. were used in the manufacture of malt liquor, and 3,632,093 lbs. in the production of spirits. The quantity of beer and porter manufactured during the year was 10,771,519 gallons, a decrease from 1873 of 339,002 gallons. The exports of malt liquor amounted to 104,000 gallons, an increase of 19,639 gallons; while the home consumption diminished by 307,641 gallons, the figures being 10,975,110 in 1872-73, and 10,667,519 in 1873-74.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MALT manufactured for the years ended June 30th, 1873 and 1874.

Provinces.	License No.	License Fees.	Barley used.	Other Grain.	Total Grain used.	Malt.	
						bushels.	lbs.
1873.							
Ontario.....	88	15,275	905,620	1,408 corn.	907,028	1,000,856	38,808,310
New Brunswick.....	17	2,500	273,445	.....	273,445	288,557	9,010,156
Quebec.....	3	400	12,800	.....	12,800	13,242	444,699
Nova Scotia.....	3	600	20,262	.....	20,262	21,870	747,300
Total.....	111	18,775	1,212,127	1,408 corn.	1,213,535	1,324,528	44,010,405
1874.							
Ontario.....	87	15,375	570,375	14,433 corn, &c.	580,808	654,463	22,617,945
Quebec.....	18	2,500	176,014	.....	176,014	188,356	6,131,032
New Brunswick.....	3	.....	9,289	.....	9,289	9,561	323,011
Nova Scotia.....	5	.....	25,028	.....	25,028	27,425	894,175
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	3	.....	9,741	.....	9,741	10,582	366,200
Manitoba.....	4	.....	1,196	.....	1,196	1,234	44,661
Victoria, B. C.....	5	.....	16,091	.....	16,091	18,504	606,918
Total.....	125	21,075	813,684	14,433 corn, &c.	828,117	909,927	31,504,065

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF MALT LIQUOR MANUFACTURED FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1873 AND 1874.

* Provinces.	No. of Licenses issued.	License Fees.	Total Quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Sugar, Syrup, and other matter.	Total Quantity of Malt Liquor manufactured.	Duty Collected on Malt Liquor at 24 cents per gallon.
1873.			lbs.	343 bushels corn.	gallons.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	118	5,755	15,893,653		8,989,407	111 51
Quebec.....	24	1,175	9,491,700	283,375 lbs. Glucose.	3,401,584	19,136 04
N.-w Brunswick.....	4	200	616,951		203,890	
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	1,308,445		385 960	
Total.....	151	7,380	20,300,789	343 bushels corn. 283,375 lbs. Glucose.	11,400 591	19,247 55
1874.						
Ontario.....	118	5,750	17,671,086	12,800 lbs. corn. 6,219 lbs. sugar. 350 c. meal.	8,758,441	991 79
Quebec.....	23	1,160	8,277,981	198,201 lbs. Glucose.	3,165,716	16,428 29
New Brunswick.....	4	200	444,481		147,588	
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	1,405,484		419,816	
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	8	150	347,465		111,817	
Manitoba.....	6	275	105, 83		36,787	
Victoria, B. C.....	7	325	433,900		108,876	
Total.....	163	8,100	28,688,006	12,800 lbs. corn. 6,219 lbs. sugar. 350 c. meal. 198,201 lbs. Glucose.	10,771,519	17,420 08

Of TOBACCO there was manufactured during the year 1873-74 8,465,276 lbs., an increase of more than two million and a quarter pounds. Of this was taken for consumption 8,494,193 lbs., exported 483,336, and 12,989 lbs. otherwise accounted for. There were remaining in warehouse on the 1st July 1,805,804 lbs., against 1,490,547 the preceding year. To these figures must be

added the quantity of raw leaf taken for consumption, being 118,797 lbs. Canadian and 277,634 foreign, making the total tobacco taken for consumption 8,882,624 lbs., against 8,489,839 the preceding year. The consumption of imported cigars in 1873-74 was more than 300 per cent more than in 1869, and of Canadian cigars, 10 per cent.

With regard to Petroleum, the quantity refined in 1873-74 was less by 7,849,805 gallons, and the quantity exported less by 8,521,739 gallons. This serious decline is probably owing to the over production of

previous years. The entries for consumption were 5,902,175 gallons, showing an increase of 685 gallons, or about 15 per cent., and of 16½ per cent. over the average of the four previous years.

PETROLEUM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, for the years ended 30th June, 1878 and 1871

Years.	Provinces.	Crude Oil and Distillate used.	Tar and Resin not Dutiable.	Quantity entered for Consumption, Re-Manufacture, and Duty collected thereon.		Quantity entered for Warehouse, and Duty accruing thereon.		Total Quantity Manufactured and Duty according.	
				Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
1873.....	Ontario.....	25,978,725	1,563,653	3,163,257	168,577 68	11,756,931	667,817 93	11,520,106½	737,425 59
	Quebec.....	170,713	59,502	81,291	1,511 07	.....	.....	81,891	4,541 07
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	89 58	.....	.....	.....	89 58
	Totals.....	26,214,438	1,613,555	3,215,128	174,206 81	11,856,069	567,817 93	11,602,087½	742,056 24
1874....	Ontario.....	9,217,029	797,418½	2,943,801	160,555 48	3,798,119	189,865 98	6,741,910	350,441 46
	Quebec.....	84,050	31,440	10,362	1,026 09	.....	.....	10,362	1,096 80
	Nova Scotia.....	.....	.....	.....	5 03	.....	.....	.....	5 00
	Totals.....	9,251,070	828,858½	2,954,163	161,637 08	3,798,119	189,905 98	6,752,282	351,543 06

The revenue derived from Manufactures having nearly doubled in four years.
in Bond increases steadily year by year,

RETURN of Manufactures in Bond for the year ended 30th June, 1874.

Revenue Division	No. of Licenses.	Amount of License Fees.	Materials used.				Products of Manufactures		
			Spirits at proof.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Other Commodities.	Other Commodities.	Vinegar at 3 cents per gallon.	Methylated Spirits at 12 cents per gallon.	Articles at \$1.20 per gallon.
		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Hamilton.....	8	150	202,514 63	.....	7,151	363	360,619	113,853 83	.....
Kingston.....	1	25	2,873 75	5,661	.....	.....	11,258	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	1	25	1,180 74	.....	.....	.....	5,073	.....	.....
Toronto.....	3	150	54,926 25	57,805	.....	.....	222,759	.....	.....
Windsor.....	1	50	7,808 04	.....	.....	.....	81,907	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, N.B.	2	100	11,767 39	.....	203	74	50,433	1,429 66	60
Halifax, N. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals...	12	450	281,089 80	63,466	7,854	437	682,051	115,233 49	60

MANUFACTURES in Bond—Four years.

1870-71.....	\$20,288	1872-73.....	39,329
1871-72.....	24,840	1873-74.....	39,480

The revenue from Public Works in 1873-74 shows an increase of 5½ per cent, the figures being \$672,119 against \$636,797. The greater portion of this increase was from canal tolls, the revenue from which was \$191,143. The following table shows the comparative increase and decrease on each of the canals.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Welland Canal.....	259,461	302,891	43,430	.....
St. Lawrence Canal.....	98,121	100,741	2,620	.....
Chambly Canal.....	31,961	27,130	.....	7,831
Ottawa Canals.....	31,728	45,990	14,262	.....
Rideau Canal.....	28,126	9,238	.....	18,888
Burlington Canal.....	6,626	4,523	.....	2,103
St. Peter's Canal.....	970	620	.....	350
Total.....	450,993	491,143	60,312	29,162

Total increase..... .. \$31,150

The apparent increase on the Ottawa Canals is due to the increasing number of boats passing from Ottawa to Whitehall. The apparent increase upon the early part of the year 1874 on the Welland Canal, did not, however, continue till the close of navigation. The season of navigation showed a small decrease as compared with that of 1873. There passed through the Welland Canal during the fiscal year 6,485 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,573,113 tons; 3,821 of these were Canadian, and 1,707 United States vessels—total 11,465, with a tonnage of 1,377,989 tons. Through the Chambly Canal 2,092 Canadian, 1,672 United States—total 3,801 vessels, tonnage 288,822. Burlington Bay Canal, 1,577 Canadian vessels and 108 United States vessels—total 1,645 carrying 287,938 tons. Ottawa Canals, 1,302 Canadian, 1,004 United States vessels, tonnage 357,331. Rideau Canal, 3,148 Canadian vessels and 110 United States—total, 3,528; tonnage 197,152. St. Peter's Canal, 534 Canadian, no United States vessels, tonnage, 19,528 tons. Total Canadian vessels passing through canals, 25,005 with a tonnage of 3,002,331; United States vessels 7,309, with a tonnage of 1,087,513—total vessels, 32,304; tonnage, 4,089,874. During the season of navigation 1874, there passed through the Canadian Canals 31,375 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,950,832. During the same season in 1873 the number of vessels was 31,145 and the tonnage, 3,941,787 tons.

There was a decrease during the season of navigation of 1874, as compared with 1873 on the Welland, Chambly, Rideau and Ottawa Canals, and an increase on the St. Lawrence, Burlington Bay and St. Peter's Canals.

The revenue from Slides and Booms for 1874 was \$150,775 against \$12,173 the preceding year. There is a large and increasing amount of uncollected balances, chiefly of disputed claims for boomage against the Chaudiere mill owners. The following table shows the increase of the Ottawa lumber trade. Of the square and mixed timber, 25,733 pieces are of white and red pine, nearly 2,000 cedars and 10,000 railway ties. The other woods in small quantities.

YEAR.	Square and Platted Timber. No. of Pieces	Saw Logs. No. of Pieces.
Year ended 31st Dec'r, 1854.	302,157	178,779
do 1864	300,841	509,404
30th June, 1874	281,390	2,264,126

The outstanding Balances on Hydraulic Rents increased during the year from \$174,946 to \$188,284. \$31,513 was received for these rents, and \$4,572 from Harbors, Bridges, Ferries, &c., and 10,000 was paid in on account of the purchase of the old P. O. buildings in Montreal.

The fees from Cutting and Measuring Timber amounted to \$35,912, of which \$32,772 was collected, about \$7,500 more than the preceding year. The cost of the supervisor's Office was \$23,412.

BILL STAMPS.

The revenue from Bill Stamps was \$308,238—an increase of \$7,791 about the average yearly rate of increase. The following Table shows the amounts issued:

STATEMENT OF BILL STAMPS ISSUED ON REQUISITION, BY THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1874.

Supplied to Distributors.	1 cent.	2 cents.	3 cents.	4 cents.	5 cents.	6 cents.	7 cents.	8 cents.	9 cents.	10 cents.	20 cents.	30 cents.	40 cents.	50 cents.	\$1.	\$2.	\$3.	Gross Value.
In Nova Scotia.	10,000	1,000	56,000	5,000	6,000	20,000	6,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	.....	2,000	500	.....	.....	\$ 10,150 00
New Brunswick	5,000	2,100	26,000	2,500	3,500	22,000	2,500	3,000	17,000	7,500	4,800	3,500	3,000	4,700	1,400	200	100	13,571 00
Ontario & Quebec.	144,703	128,801	398,023	28,887	54,057	367,003	19,002	21,007	214,254	88,497	42,533	63,878	24,007	42,291	19,783	4,211	3,018	168,945 69
To Post Office Department, Ottawa.	140,000	136,000	298,000	3,000	4,500	110,000	.....	3,000	50,000	8,000	9,500	7,500	2,800	3,800	1,800	.....	.....	31,805 00
Total.	308,238	271,104	702,023	38,887	70,857	450,003	27,162	82,067	291,252	113,997	83,183	80,878	80,807	52,321	22,988	4,441	2,718	228,571 59

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND GAS.

So much delay took place in the manufacture of the Dominion Standards for Weights and Measures, that a postponement for six months beyond the time originally proposed for carrying the law regulating these into effect became necessary. It was not till the 30th of September, 1874, that the first two of the Standard Yards were delivered in London, and they did not reach Ottawa till December.

The Measures, &c., received, and the date at which they were received, were as follow:—

October 8—Three platinum-iridium avoirdupois lbs. A, B, C; and three platinum-iridium troy ounces, A, B, C. November 12—Three standard gallons of gun metal, respectively marked A, B, C; and the Standard Yard C. December 3—The Standard Yards A and B.

The Gas Standards were delivered as follows:—

July 27—The model photometer and testing apparatus. October 25—The standard ten and five feet gas-holders, and two standard meters, one for one hundred and one for twenty lights. December 10—The standard cubic foot measure.

One of these primary standards was placed in the custody of the Speaker of the Senate, and another in that of the Speaker of the Commons. The laws respecting them took effect after July 1st, 1875. The lineal standards consist of three bars of Baileys Metal; each bar about 38 inches long, the section being a square, the side of which is about one inch. The Standards of Weight are three Avoirdupois pounds and three Troy ounces of platinum-iridium, each is contained in an inner casing of silver, gilt, and this again in a bronze box, the cover of which is secured by four screws with countersunk heads. In addition to these a Standard Kilogram has been obtained and placed in the strong box of the Department of Inland Revenue with the other standards. The Standards of Capacity consist of three Standard Gallons enclosed in iron fire proof boxes with a brass plate on the lid. They are of gun metal, cylindrical in form. The internal diameter is 7.5 inches, and the depth 6.25 inches. They are made with two handles cast solid with the measure, and have the following relations to the Imperial Standards.

	Grains.	Ascertained Errors.
A contains of Standard Water, the corrections for temperature and barometer pressure being made.	69981.03	—13.07
B contains of Standard Water.....	69961.71	—38.29
C contains of Standard Water.....	69972.26	—27.74
The true Standard contains of Standard Water.....	70000.	

The Gas Standards consist of a Model Photometer, with an apparatus for testing for Sulphuretted Hydrogen; a set of Chemical apparatus for testing for Ammonia and Sulphur, a cubic foot bottle to test the accuracy of gas-holders or meters, by passing through them such number of cubic feet of air as may be deemed expedient; a 10 foot gas-holder, a 5 foot gas-holder, and test meters for 100 lights and for 20 lights. These are deposited in the Department. The Platinum Iridium Standards are only to be used for the verification or restoration of the Departmental Bronze Standards which approximate very nearly in density to the average density of the material commonly used for commercial weights, and may be used for verifications. The Imperial Standard for the gallon is 70,000 grains or 10 lbs., avoirdupois; the weight of standard water the measure should contain, clean rain water at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, will give results very nearly accurate for this. Besides the Dominion Standards, there are the following sets of Departmental or Secondary Standards: Two 10 feet bed and 2 rods, 16 feet bed and 1 rod;—2 sets of avoirdupois weights, 20 in number, being 10, 20, 30 and 50 lbs. with their decimal parts; 2 sets of 10 avoirdupois weights each from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to $\frac{1}{4}$ dram, 2 decimal sets of Grain Weights from 1,000 grains down to the 1,000th part of a grain; 2 sets of Decimal Troy Weights of 24 weights each; 1 set of Metric Weights; 2 sets of Measure and Capacity, with glass Discs from a Bushel to Half Gill. Some of the instruments for the Departmental equipment are not yet delivered. There are also Gas Standards for Departmental use. Standard Thermometers and Barometers, Weighing and Comparing Apparatus of various kinds. The District Inspectors, when appointed, will be furnished each with a set of Avoirdupois Weights from 50 lbs. to $\frac{1}{4}$ dram; 3 Balances of 50, 5 and 1 pound; 1 Divided Yard Line Measure; 1 ten feet end Measure bed and 2 Rods; 1 chain, 100 feet, divided in feet; 1 chain, 66 feet, divided in 100 links; 1 set of Weights for Decimal Division of the Pound; 1 Set Troy Weights, from 500 oz. to 1-1000th of an oz.; 1 Box Grain Weights, from 1000 grains down to 1-10th of a grain; 1 Set Measures of Capacity from $\frac{1}{4}$ Bushel to Gill and 1 comparing apparatus for end or line measures.

It is hoped that a complete system of inspection will be established at all places of importance in the Dominion by the 1st January, 1876, but the verification of all the weights and measures over so great an extent of territory, involves so much labour that considerable time must necessarily elapse before they can be in universal use. The change to the new standards is not compulsory till 1880, so that parties may be able to accommodate themselves to the changes except Newfoundland the United States is the only country in which the wine gallon and Winchester bushel are retained as the legal standards for liquid and dry measures. The adoption of the Imperial Standard by Canada effects nearly complete uniformity throughout the English speaking portion of the Empire, a population of 50,000,000 souls. The use of the metric system has been permissive in Canada since 1871, but there seems no probability of its becoming generally used, except among scientific men. It has been legalized in Italy, Germany and some other States, but

Canada has not the same reasons for adopting it, the greater part of the trade of the world being regulated by the system already in use. Probably the metric system will become the International system, though the United States have practically the English system, and the Russian is in many respects similar to it. Without changing existing laws existing standards may be made to approximate closely to a decimal system. Thus the "Cental" of 100 lbs. is the only legal unit for expressing grain and other articles—and is identical with the hundred weight now in use.

An act was passed during the last session of Parliament for the inspection and stamping of casks containing certain fluids. It would be quite desirable that these should have distinctive names with a fixed measure of capacity, and the decimal system could be easily used for them. A puncheon now varies from 100 to 120 wine gallons. If it were always 100 gallons Imperial—then a Hogshead could be 50; a Barrel 25, Half-Barrel or Bawtel 10 and a Keg 5. A decimal division of the yard or foot

would be more difficult and seem hopeless but the decimal divisions of the inch are now marked on nearly all good lineal measures.

INSPECTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES.

Since the General Inspection Act of 1874 was passed, Boards of Examiners have been appointed and Inspectors selected. No complete returns had been received before the close of the fiscal year, as to the quantities of articles inspected.

Examinations for the outside excise service were resumed in 1873, but only for candidates already in service. On the Pay Rolls of the outside service, there are now 13 First Class Officers 42 Second Class, 52 Third Class, and 27 who failed in examination. There are 12 who refused to present themselves, and 12 not examined, making in all 73 Excise Officers on the Roll.

The total Revenue from this Department during the fiscal year was \$3,569,848, showing an increase of 2½ per cent as compared with the average of the previous years.

The expenditure of the Department for the year was \$365,106.

The following summary comparison shows the accrued Revenues for the years ended June 30th, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, respectively.

	1867-68.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Excise	\$3,073,212	4,301,339	4,762,378	4,513,194	5,612,583
Revenue Public Works	\$66,811	579,122	502,961	636,798	672,120
Culling Timber	70,386	63,226	74,512	79,787	95,913
Bill Stamps	119,712	184,256	189,161	201,496	209,283
Total	\$3,755,621	5,128,004	5,619,012	5,431,255	6,569,848

STANDARD FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

	tons.		tons.
2,000 lbs. avoirdupois	1	Stone, 12 cubic feet	1
Per M. is per thousand feet		Do. 1 cord	7½
Per Mile is per thousand pieces		Whiskey, 4 barrels, or 215 gallons	1
Green fruit, 9 barrels are	1	Empty barrels, 10	1
Asbes, 3 do.	1	Barrel hoops, 10 Mille	1
Bark, 4 cords	1	Board and other sawed lumber, 600 feet board measure	1
Beef, 7 barrels	1	Boat knees, 4 pieces	1
Biscuit and crackers, 9 barrels	1	Firewood, 1 cord	3
Bricks (common), 1,000	2	Hop poles, 40, or 40 cubic feet	1
Butter, 22 kegs or 7 barrels	1	Shingles, 12 M. or bundles	1
Cattle, 3	1	Split posts and fence rails, 1 Mille	1
Cement and water lime, 7 barrels	1	Staves and headings (pipe), 1 Mille is	8
Fire bricks, 1,000	3	Do. do. (West India), 1 mille 4	
Fish, 7 barrels	1	Do. do. (barrel), 1 Mille	3½
Flour, 9 do.	1	Do. do. (salt barrel), 1 Mille	4
Gypsum and manganese, 6 barrels	1	Saw logs (standard), 1	1
Horses, 2	1	Square timber, 50 cubic feet	1
Lard and tallow, 7 barrels or 22 kegs	1	Telegraph poles, 10, or 40 cubic feet	1
Liquors and spirits, 215 gallons	1	Masts and spars, 40 cubic feet	1
Liquors, all others, 215 do.	1	Railroad ties, 16, or 60 cubic feet	1
Nuts, 9 barrels	1	All other woodenware, or partly manufactured wood, 40 cubic feet, as per Tariff	1
Oysters, 6 barrels	1	Traverses, 40 cubic feet, or 5 pieces	1
Pork, 7 barrels	1	Flots, 50 lineal feet	1
Salt, 7 barrels	1		
Seeds, 9 barrels	1		
Sheep, 20	1		

NOTE.—By the Weights and Measures Act of 1873, the following articles are to be estimated by the cental of 100 lbs., viz.: Barley, Beans, Charcoal, Corn, Oats, Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Salt, Seeds, and Wheat.

RATES OF TOLL.

The Rates of Toll are divided into Five Classes as under, unless otherwise specified.		Welland Canal, each way.	St. Lawrence Canals, ea. way.	Chambly Canal & St. Ours Lock, each way.	Lake Erie to Montreal each way.	Burlington Bay Canal ea. way.	Ottawa and Rideau Canals, each way.	St. Ann's Locks, each way.	Ottawa to St. John's.
CLASS No. 1.		\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
Vessels, steam.....	per ton	0 02½	0 01½	0 01½	0 04	0 01	0 03	0 01	0 02½
do sail and other.....	"	0 02½	0 01½	0 01½	0 04	0 01	0 03	0 01	0 02½
CLASS No. 2.									
Passengers, 21 years of age and upwards.....	each	0 10	0 10	0 05	0 20		0 10	0 00½	0 10½
Do. Under 21 years.....	"	0 05	0 05	0 02	0 10		0 05	0 00½	
CLASS No. 3.									
Corn.....									
Coal.....									
Flour.....									
Iron, Railway.....									
do Pig.....									
do all other.....									
Plaster, Gypsum.....									
Salt.....		0 20	0 15	0 10	0 35		0 10	0 03	0 20
Salt Meats or Fish, in barrels or otherwise.....									
Agricultural products (Vegetables) not enumerated.....									
Agricultural Products (Animal) not enumerated.....									
Stone for cutting.....									
Wheat.....									
CLASS No. 4.									
All other articles not enumerated..		0 40	0 20	0 10	0 60		0 35	0 05	0 30
CLASS No. 5.									
Bark.....		0 20	0 15	0 10	0 35		0 10	0 03	0 19½
Barrels, empty.....		0 02	0 02	0 02	0 04		0 02	0 01	0 04
Boat Knees.....		0 05	0 02	0 02	0 07		1 40	0 01	0 04
Floats, per 1,000 lineal feet.....		1 40	1 40	1 20	2 80		0 20	0 15	2 05
Firewood, per cord, in vessels.....		0 20	0 20	0 10	0 40		0 25	0 03	0 23
Do do in rafts.....		0 25	0 25	0 15	0 50		0 25	0 03	0 30½
Hoops.....		0 25	0 20	0 15	0 45		0 20	0 05	0 30
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in vessels.....		0 15	0 05	0 05	0 20		0 10	0 05	0 13½
Masts and Spars, Telegraph Poles, per ton of 40 cubic feet, in rafts.....		0 20	0 10	0 10	0 30		0 20	0 25	0 42½
Railway Ties..... in vessels.....		0 01	0 00½	0 01	0 01½		0 01	0 00½	0 01½
do..... in rafts.....		0 02	0 01	0 01	0 03		0 02	0 01	0 02½
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling, and sawed Timber, per M. feet board measure..... in vessels.....		0 30	0 15	0 10	0 45		0 15	0 03	0 20
Sawed Stuff, Boards, Plank, Scantling and sawed Timber, per M. feet board measure..... in rafts.....		0 60	0 30	0 20	0 90		0 25	0 03	0 36½
Square Timber, per M. cubic feet..... in vessels.....		3 00	1 00	1 00	4 00		0 75	0 25	1 63½
do do in rafts.....		4 50	2 00	2 00	6 50		1 50	0 25	3 12½
Wagon Stuff, Woodenware and Wood partly manufactured, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....		0 40	0 40	0 25	0 80		0 40	0 10	0 55
Shingles per M.....		0 06	0 04	0 04	0 12		0 06	0 01	0 08
Split Posts and Fence Rails, per M..... in vessels.....		0 40	0 40	0 20	0 80		0 30	0 05	0 42½
do do in rafts.....		0 50	0 50	0 40	1 60		0 50	0 05	0 77½
Saw Logs, each standard log.....		0 06	0 03	0 01	0 16		0 08	0 05	0 14
Staves and Headings (barrels) at 21 tons per M.....		0 40	0 20	0 15	0 60		0 20	0 03	0 30
do (pipe) at 8 tons per M.....		1 50	1 00	1 00	2 50		1 00	0 25	1 75
do (W. India) at 4 tons per M.....		0 75	0 60	0 25	1 35		0 60	0 10	0 65
do (Salt barrels) sawn or cut.....		0 08	0 04	0 03	0 12		0 04	0 01	0 08
Traverses, per 100 pieces.....		0 50	0 50	0 40	1 00		0 50	0 03	0 63
Hop Poles, per 1,000 pieces.....		2 00	2 00	1 50	4 00		2 00	0 15	2 65
SPECIAL CLASS.									
Stone, unwrought, corded, and not suitable for cutting, per cord.....		0 75	0 60	0 37½	1 35		0 37½	0 15	0 15
Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore.....		0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05	0 05
Ice.....		0 05							

Free under O. C. of 1st April, 1873.

NOTE.—Coal to pass up all Canals, except the Welland Canal, free of Toll, as per Order in Council, June 7th, 1869.

Iron Ore, Kryolite or Chemical Ore, through one section of all the Canals, per ton, 5 cents.

Iron and Salt having paid full Toll through the whole line of the St. Lawrence Canals, or through the Lachine Canal, St. Ann's Lock or 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 Tolls shall be refunded at Montreal or Kingston Mills, upon the Iron or Salt leaving the Canal.

Wheat Flour, Corn, Barley, Peas, Oats, and Petroleum, having paid full Tolls through the Welland Canal, shall be allowed to pass free through the St. Lawrence Canal, or through the Ottawa and Rideau Canals, St. Ann's Lock, the Lachine Canal, and the Chambly Canal, provided always that the articles to be entitled to the exemption shall go downwards through the whole length of the Canal to Montreal, or pass upward from Montreal through the whole length of the Ottawa and Rideau Canals to Lake Ontario.

All articles, goods or merchandise not enumerated above to be charged to Class No. 4.

No Let Passes to be issued to steam tug or other small vessels for less than 25 cents as a minimum charge, but such vessels not carrying freight or passengers can obtain, on payment of \$30, a season 'Let Pass,' which will pass them up and down the Canal as often as desired.

The following WAY RATES to be levied in Vessels and Property passing the several Sub-Divisions of the Canals:—

WELLAND CANAL.

	rate
1. From Port Maitland, Dunnville, and Port Colborne, to Port Robinson or Albanburg, not passing the Lock, each way.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. From Chippawa Cut, or any part thereof, to Dunnville, Port Maitland, or Port Colborne.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
3. From Dunnville to Port Colborne..	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. From Thorold to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. From Maitland, Dunnville, Colborne, or Port Robinson, to Marshville and intermediate places...	$\frac{1}{2}$
6. From Marshville or intermediate places to Port Maitland, Dunnville, Port Colborne, and Port Robinson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
7. From Port Robinson to Albanburg or Thorold.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
8. From Port Robinson to St. Catharines or Port Dalhousie.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
9. From St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
10. From Dunnville to Maitland.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
11. From Port Robinson through the Lock and Chippawa Cut.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
12. From Port Colborne to Port Maitland.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
13. From Chippawa Cut through Lock to Port Robinson.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
14. From Colborne, Dunnville, Maitland, and Marshville to Thorold..	$\frac{1}{2}$
15. From Colborne, Dunnville, Maitland, and Marshville to St. Catharines.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
16. Through the Chippawa Cut only...	$\frac{1}{2}$
17. Through the Port Robinson Lock only.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

The navigation to be divided into four sections, viz.: Edwardsburg, Cornwall, Beauharnois, and Lachine. Tolls to be levied on all vessels and property in proportion to the number of sections passed through.

CHAMBLY CANAL.

Vessels and Property passing from Sorel to Chambly, to pay.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Vessels and Property passing from Chambly to St. John's, to pay.....	$\frac{1}{2}$

OTTAWA AND RIDEAU CANALS.

The navigation of these canals is divided into four sections: Carleton and Grenville (Ottawa), Smith's Falls, and Kingston Mills. Vessels and freight passing one section to be charged one-fourth, two sections one-half, and so on.

GENERAL.

Note.—Any fraction of a ton freight to be charged one ton, and portions of sections to be charged as a whole section on all the above canals.

The passing of saw logs or other lumber through any of the canals or sections thereof is to be at all times governed by the regulations for their management.

HARBOR DUES.

Vessels receiving or discharging freight at the premises of the Welland Railway, at Ports Colborne or Dalhousie, are to be free from harbor dues; but all other vessels discharging or receiving cargo at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, or Port Maitland, shall pay on every ton of freight so received or discharged, two cents.

Insurance.

We continue from the Year Book of 1873 the Statistics of Life, Fire, and Marine Insurance in Canada, as they appear in the official Statistics laid before Parliament.

The following table shows the business of the Life Insurance Companies operating in Canada for five years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Premiums.....	\$ 1,426,444	\$ 1,843,045	\$ 2,088,941	\$ 2,377,658	\$ 2,834,413
New Policies.....	6,938	7,891	11,403	12,748	12,978
Amount do.....	22,161,279	13,208,293	29,367,289	28,614,401	20,034,754
Total amount of Policies.....	41,453,917	45,409,769	61,305,441	77,500,856	85,714,327
Policies become claims.....	162	197	226	290	380
Amount of do.....	379,113	423,256	468,410	565,373	731,035
Claims paid.....	275,183	417,018	417,061	520,622	672,237
Do. in suspense.....	74,883	69,817	163,004	101,080	140,019

The per-centages of Life Insurance show an increase of premiums from 1873 of a little over 9 per cent. This increase is chiefly in the Canadian companies.

Canadian Companies in 1874.....\$32,857
Do. in 1873.....511,235

Increase (nearly 28 per cent.) ..141,622

British Companies in 1874.....615,807
Do. in 1873.....591,108

Increase.....21,699
or a little over 3½ per cent.

United States Companies in 1874.....1,565,749
Do. in 1873.....1,492,315

Increase.....73,434
or nearly 5 per cent.

The following table shows the business of Fire Insurance Companies operating in Canada for five years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Premiums.....	\$ 1,894,934	\$ 2,412,285	\$ 2,610,311	\$ 3,565,575	\$ 3,543,892
Amount at risk.....	169,564,708	290,733,891	251,725,940	275,751,815	232,251,081
No. of Losses.....	1,057	2,761	2,661	2,771	2,915
Losses paid.....	1,610,428	1,577,615	1,900,961	1,638,647	1,928,463
Do. in suspense.....	259,314	140,105	359,876	108,001	139,122
Do. resisted.....	48,461	39,034	68,600	52,907	42,255

COMPARISON FIRE INSURANCE—FIVE YEARS.

FIRE INSURANCE—TOTALS.

Receipts 1874.....\$3,524,832
1873.....3,565,575

Decrease.....41,213
or about 1 2-20 per cent.

Losses 1874.....\$2,169,739
1873.....1,850,146

Increase.....319,593
or 16 7-10 per cent.

CANADIAN COMPANIES.

Receipts 1874.....\$1,453,781
1873.....866,432

Increase.....587,349
or about 70 2-5 per cent.

Losses 1874.....\$727,920
1873.....577,780

Increase.....150,040
or nearly 27 per cent.

UNITED STATES COMPANIES.		BRITISH COMPANIES.	
Receipts 1874.....	\$251,076	Receipts 1874.....	\$1,806,478
" 1873.....	252,237	" 1873.....	1,773,271
Decrease.....	91,181	Increase.....	33,207
or nearly 26 per cent.		or a little over 2 per cent.	
Losses 1874.....	\$181,020	Losses 1874.....	\$1,247,900
" 1873.....	227,814	" 1873.....	1,068,453
Decrease.....	46,799	Increase.....	184,447
or about 24 per cent.		or a little over 17 2-10 per cent.	

INLAND MARINE INSURANCE—1874.

Names of Companies.	Pre- miums.	No. of Policies.	Amount New Policies.	Amount of Risk.	Claims paid.	Claims in suspense.	Claims refused.
BRITISH:	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	
British and Foreign Ma- rine.....	2,264						
CANADIAN:							
Anchor.....	47,282	1,177		47,283		4,500	
British American.....	108,575	4,234	7,490,983	412,150	54,681	11,351	
Provincial.....	27,819				26,782		
Western.....	215,191	2,656	10,106,042	427,818	53,941	5,888	
UNITED STATES:							
Phoenix of Brooklyn, N.Y..	536	1	128,743	11,322			
CANADA GUARANTEE CO.	Revs. 25,861	567	1,885,300	2,292,700	12,468		
ACCIDENT BUSINESS:							
Citizen's Insurance, Mon- treal.....	9,413	1,113	1,617,000	1,725,000	2,601		
Travellers' do Hartford, U. S.....	81,662	11,437	13,710,860	Unk'wn.	24,066		
Accident Insurance of Canada.....	No returns.						

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.

During the last fiscal year, the products of the sales, rents, &c., from these lands amounted to \$216,504.52. These were due to the Department of the Interior in instalments and arrears \$104,165.63, a perfectly reliable amount. In 1856 the Ordnance Lands had an uncertain and unpaid income of \$15,000 a year, but under the able management of the present Commissioner, it has averaged \$25,000 a year. Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of lands have been sold, and extensive lands remain available for sale. The Department is entirely self-supporting.

The system of selling lots to be paid for in instalments has had an excellent effect. Artizans and others are enabled to buy homesteads for themselves, and at good prices. The Department never loses anything, and such sales are a great gain to the public. In Kingston and Prescott these good results are especially noticeable. Under the same management are the sales of lands belonging to the late Bank of Upper Canada. Up to the end of 1874 these sales amounted to \$123,591.51.

LIFE INSURANCE—1874.

68

Insurance.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Premiums of Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	No. of Losses during year.	Amount of Policies become Claims.	Claims Paid.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
BRITISH COMPANIES.	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Briton Medical.....	49,899	159	215,106	1,636,769	10	37,524	52,106	None.	None.
Commercial Union.....	27,376	27	58,239	813,633	6	13,140	12,156	1,916	.....
Edinburgh.....	24,959	5	14,113	308,339	4	.....	5,403	4,595	.....
Life Association of Scotland.....	136,179	111	193,479	4,116,283	28	64,722	64,944	20,440	.....
Liverpool, London and Globe.....	12,253	21	28,530	354,500	1	1,037	1,037	None.	.....
London and Lancashire.....	20,485	262	418,700	535,439	1	5,000	None.	5,000	.....
North British.....	28,168	8	44,148	927,596	8	16,818	10,934	5,879	.....
Queen.....	11,708	10	31,200	379,710	4	3,960	1,960	2,000	.....
Reliance.....	19,931	77	106,500	521,913	3	3,500	1,000	2,500	.....
Royal.....	33,670	25	73,895	1,147,295	10	25,703	19,226	6,500	.....
Scottish Amicable.....	24,107	71	220,108	857,372	6	10,341	None.	10,341	.....
Scottish Provident Mutual.....	7,425	.....	.....	280,210	1	1,946	1,946	None.	.....
Scottish Provincial.....	64,566	19	23,229	1,499,972	8	17,161	19,441	5,703	.....
Standard.....	113,681	137	313,194	4,839,715	36	77,515	64,940	12,615	.....
Star.....	11,291	12	20,923	365,047	None.	None.	None.	None.	.....
Total.....	615,897	994	1,775,337	19,483,868	126	278,405	255,473	77,519	None.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.									
Canada.....	388,430	1,279	1,654,766	11,954,659	89	130,386	122,840	None.	None.
Citizens'.....	39,519	221	358,639	1,151,769	6	8,000	4,500	3,500	.....

Confederation.....	89,809	1,202	1,673,908	2,611,708	4	6,000	5,000	8,000	3,000
Mutual.....	56,139	837	916,317	1,413,292	6	5,000	5,000	None.	None.
Positive.....	11,003	814	473,590	380,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun.....	35,982	321	567,842	1,786,092	5	6,000	3,000	3,000	.....
Toronto.....	8,978	114	132,500	283,800	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	652,857	4,288	6,003,022	20,011,310	110	155,886	140,310	9,500	3,000
UNITED STATES COMPANIES.									
Aetna.....	820,687	1,090	2,323,617	8,941,479	84	56,183	66,790	.....	.....
Atlantic Mutual.....	35,540	277	353,87	1,331,636	8	13,500	12,500	1,000	.....
Connecticut Mutual.....	208,369	360	983,612	6,768,000	8	11,678	11,638	.....	.....
Equitable.....	191,633	660	1,797,500	5,071,650	14	41,500	27,590	14,000	.....
Globe Mutual.....	This Office gives no statement of Canadian business separately.								
Metropolitan.....	63,939	362	693,500	2,129,500	2	6,000	.....	.....	.....
National.....	35,429	131	233,613	1,586,616	7	8,000	10,000	2,000	.....
New York.....	215,517	516	1,224,485	7,066,000	14	60,776	79,950	None.	.....
N. W. Mutual.....	24,691	357	500,500	813,187	3	5,000	3,000	2,000	.....
Phoenix Mutual.....	205,856	940	1,246,935	4,937,695	34	43,592	31,592	18,000	.....
Travellers'.....	90,243	835	1,189,635	3,023,128	81	32,536	21,856	16,200	.....
Union Mutual.....	125,967	1,056	1,618,750	4,35,750	8	12,500	6,000	None.	.....
United States.....	8,878	53	113,000	123,500	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,565,749	7,056	12,316,911	46,216,139	163	297,215	278,826	53,000	.....
Totals.....	2,831,413	12,933	20,081,753	85,714,327	399	731,036	672,239	147,019	3,000

FIRE INSURANCE, 1874.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Premiums of Year.	No. of New Policies.	Amount of New Policies.	Amount at Risk.	Losses of Year.	Claims Paid.	Claims in Suspense.	Claims Resisted.
BRITISH COMPANIES.								
Commercial Union	\$ 84,066	2,644	10,231,644	\$ 6,404,891	81	\$ 30,467	\$ 8,881	None.
Guardian	51,225	1,843	4,025,315	4,583,912	25	31,465	25	.....
Imperial	131,794	4,551	12,302,988	10,452,344	81	68,856	17,461	.....
Lancashire	43,097	2,909	4,445,853	8,921,333	73	45,088	6,436	15,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	219,019	10,496	21,201,439	21,214,536	211	164,156	3,500	8,200
London	60,086	1,918	6,863,945	5,567,885	45	56,724	None.	None.
North British	322,516	11,968	81,039,837	26,665,913	200	157,391	10,916	3,000
Northern	76,397	4,025	9,226,707	7,420,018	82	85,269	8,242	2,000
Phoenix	188,543	8,925	16,786,684	16,073,539	58	81,752	3,640	None.
Queen	163,820	6,362	18,783,765	11,250,420	164	126,904	15,285	180
Royal	405,502	14,143	40,326,482	36,540,544	255	253,970	19,967	None.
Scottish Imperial	60,011	3,409	7,052,517	5,992,041	101	60,035	8,762	3,000
Total	1,808,475	67,156	177,346,241	165,088,466	1,856	1,120,402	95,318	32,180
CANADIAN COMPANIES.								
Agricultural Mutual	74,377	14,101	12,954,897	31,756,276	212	45,047	5,600	1,200
British American	194,077	10,056	20,193,592	17,596,653	213	92,346	10,242	None.
Canada Agricultural	139,892	15,000	Not given.	15,000,000	145	41,318	None.	None.
Isolated Risk	83,550	8,316	8,635,781	17,274,319	107	37,210	2,229	.....
Provincial	244,331	7,017	.....	16,254,639	211	117,386	8,525	8,875
Quebec	79,453	8,621	8,013,975	.....	61	27,810	12,000	.....
Royal Canadian	332,431	13,020	39,814,291	25,305,961	169	157,672	14,898	.....
Stadacona (1 month and 24 days)	21,918	584	2,124,620	2,124,620	None.	.....	.....	.....
Western	251,049	10,962	18,565,687	14,617,508	224	143,653	1,879	.....
Total	1,453,781	83,247	110,534,326	142,959,076	1,343	662,472	55,373	10,075
UNITED STATES COMPANIES.								
Etna	168,447	7,458	15,243,769	13,550,427	135	103,864	17,769	None.
Hartford	90,942	8,000	10,000,000	11,500,000	80	39,719	20,662	.....
Phoenix of Brooklyn	2,067	68	260,545	158,175	1	6	.....	.....
Total	261,456	15,526	25,504,314	25,208,602	216	143,589	38,431	.....
Totals	3,524,832	165,924	313,384,881	323,277,094	2,915	1,926,463	189,122	42,255

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	DEPOSITS MADE BY INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA.
Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, U. S.	\$ 5,070 Canadian Govt. securities. 48,500 Bank stocks, \$53,570.
Aetna Life Ins., do do	149,000 in 5 20 United States gold bonds.
Agricultural Ins. Co., Watertown, N. Y.	85,500 do do do 14,500 Do- minion stock.
Agricultural Mutual of Canada	25,000 Dominion stock.
Anchor Marine, Toronto	20,000 (1st instalment of three).
Atlantic Mutual, Albany, N. Y.	80,292 Government securities.
British America Ass. Co., Toronto ..	50,000 Municipal Debentures.
British and Foreign Marine, Liver- pool	50,000.
Briton Medical, Montreal	10,343 Dominion stock.
Canada Agricultural, Montreal	50,000 Municipal Debentures.
Canada Guarantee, Montreal	33,836.
Canada Life Ass., Hamilton	Not given.
Citizen's Insurance, Montreal	\$ 53,000 Municipal Debentures.
Commercial Union, London	100,343 Government securities.
Confederation, Toronto	5,000 Municipal Debentures.
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford	110,000 United States bonds.
Edinburgh Life, Toronto	Not given.
Equitable Life of U. S., Montreal ..	\$ 93,000 Dominion stock.
Globe Mutual, New York	103,000 stocks and bonds.
Guardian of London, Montreal	100,313 Dominion stock.
Hartford Fire, Hartford	100,000 United States bonds and Dominion stock.
Imperial of London, Montreal	Not given.
Isolated Risk, Toronto	\$100,004 Municipal Debentures.
Lancashire, Toronto	Not Given.
Life Ass. of Scotland, Montreal	\$150,000 Dominion stock.
Liverpool, London and Globe, Montreal	50,000 Dominion stock, 23,500 Govt. bonds, 81,000 Montreal Corporation bonds, 25,000 Mon- treal Investment Ass. Total \$159,500.
London Assurance, Montreal	99,873 Dominion stock, 50,127 Canada 5 per cent Total \$150,000.
London and Lancashire, Montreal ..	100,000 Dominion stock.
Metropolitan of New York	100,000 United States gold bonds.
Mutual of Canada, Hamilton	33,333 cash, 21,490 Municipal Debentures \$54,823
National of United States, Hamilton	100,000 United States bonds.
New York Life, Montreal	100,000 United States gold bonds.
North British and Mercantile, Mon- treal	5,000 Dominion 6 per cent. stock, \$85,000 Montreal 6 per cent., \$35,000 Montreal Harbour 6 1/2 per cent. Total \$150,000.
Northern Ass. Co., Montreal	100,000 Canadian Government securities.
North Western of Milwaukee, U. S.	100,000 United States 5-20 bonds registered.
Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.	50,000 United States 10-40 bonds par value.
Phoenix of London, Montreal	50,171 Dominion stock, \$50,120 Canada 5 per cent. Total \$100,291
Phoenix of Mutual, Hartford	130,000 United States bonds.
Positive Govt., Montreal	100,551 Canadian Government securities.
Provincial, Toronto	5,852 securities.
Quebec Fire, Quebec	100,000 Canadian Government securities.
Queen of England Life, Montreal ..	100,000 Dominion stock, \$51,100 Canada 5 per cent. Total 151,100.
do do Fire, do	100,000 do do do
Reliance Mutual of London, do ..	100,000 Canadian Government securities.
Royal Canadian, Montreal	50,000 Montreal Harbour bonds.
Royal Insurance, do	96,932 cash, \$53,333 Can. 5 per cent. Total \$150,515.
Scottish Amicable, do	150,000 Canadian Government Securities.
Scottish Imperial, do	71,067 Dominion stock.
Scottish Provident, do	100,346 Canadian Government securities.
Scottish Provincial, do	112,313 Dominion stock, \$3,416 Canada 5 per cent. sterling.
Standard of Scotland, Montreal	150,000 Dominion stock.
Star of England, Toronto	100,343 Dominion stock.
Sun Mutual, Montreal	50,000 cash.
Toronto Life and Tontine, Toronto ..	17,000.
Travellers' of Hartford, Montreal ..	140,000 United States 5-20 bonds.
Union Mutual of Maine, Boston, U. S.	100,000 United States 6s of 1881.
United States of New York, New York City	55,000 United States 6 per cent gold.
Western Ass., Toronto	5,200 Municipal Debentures.

Dominion Penitentiaries.

The largest and most important of these institutions is the Kingston Penitentiary. In this, at the close of the year 1874, were confined 408 persons, 355 males and 25 females, being an increase of 24 over the number at the commencement of the year. The increase of commitments during the year was, however, only 10 over those of the preceding year, a very small increase in proportion to the growth of the population of the Province of Ontario to which most of the convicts belong. The conduct of the prisoners, with few exceptions, was satisfactory. Thirty-three of the convicts have the sentences, three of these being female. The remainder are under sentences varying from two years to 17, there being 98 of the former and one of the latter. The convicts work 10 hours a day in summer, and the hours of daylight in winter. A large number are employed by contractor in different industries, and the remainder on the work of the Penitentiary itself, the greater part of it having been built year by year by the convicts. The Warden recommends the introduction of a grist mill and woollen factory among the industries of the prison, making it, as far as possible, self-supporting. The system of allowing convicts to earn a remission of sentence by good conduct and industry, is productive of the best results. After the first six months, during which the convict is learning some trade, he should be able to do a fair day's work, and the Warden recommends that all done beyond this should go towards remission of sentence. Some of them now earn five days in a month, and the incentive to form habits of industry is very great. Money compensations for extra earnings are not so useful, there being always the danger of the convict not working after his release till his earnings are exhausted.

The sanitary condition is good and the health of the convicts excellent, only four deaths occurring in the year, and the hospital admissions were fewer than in the year preceding. The chaplains report favorably of the attendance on the religious services, and the use made of the library. The Penitentiary farm has furnished an ample supply of vegetables for the prison. The female department is admirably conducted. "Good order, perfect cleanliness and unceasing industry" are its characteristics.

The earnings of the convicts during the year amounted to \$53,828.82, the maintenance expenditure to \$71,189.35, and the total expenditure to \$101,072.20.

At the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, connected with the Penitentiary, there were at the close of the year 1874 380 patients. Seventeen died during the year, 43 were discharged as cured and one eloped. Forty-six patients were admitted during the year, one only of these from the Penitentiary. A number of additions to the building are recommended by the Medical Superintendent. The first is the purchase of more land to furnish occupation for the patients, every portion of the inclosure being now in use. During the summer of 1874, an acre

and a half was added to the garden by quarrying out rocks and carting soil, from which a good crop of potatoes was obtained. The grounds are in beautiful order, and have been made and kept entirely by the labor of the patients. The situation is extremely healthy, and the supply of perfectly pure water unlimited but more extensive accommodation is much needed both in the house and land. The total expenditure for the year was \$52,735.57. More than 25,000 days work was done by the patients during the year, and the value of the farm and garden produce was nearly \$2,000.

At the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul there were, on the night of the 31st December, 1874, 179 prisoners. Thirty-nine were discharged during the year, and six pardoned. 29,872 days work were done by the prisoners. The warden reports a great improvement in the behaviour of the prisoners. Although the number was considerably greater than the preceding year, the punishments were much fewer. No death occurred among the prisoners, and only one case of contagious disease. The prisoners were also either employed on the works of the institution, which are altogether incomplete and insufficient. The total value of the work performed by the men was, including materials, \$24,935.25. Eighty-four prisoners attend the school; 44 of these can read and write 40 more are learning to read, and 32 are learning arithmetic. The conduct at school is generally good. The Chaplain reports favorably, and the library is much used by all who can read. The value of real estate of this penitentiary is estimated at \$37,026.60, and of the stock on hand, &c., at the close of 1874, at \$251,795. The expenditure for the year was \$69,151.52.

At the St. John, N. B., Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1874, there were 369 convicts and common prisoners. There were only two deaths during the year, but the surgeon reports the health of most transient prisoners as bad. Among all there is a tendency to pulmonary disease, and a hospital is urgently needed. The Chaplain reports favorably of the conduct of the convicts. Twenty-one pupils attend the school, evincing a great desire to learn. The number of days' work performed was 2,358. \$17,722.61 was expended in purchase of material for manufactures, and the sale amounted to \$23,151.47. The total expenditure is not given. The value of land, buildings &c., is estimated at about \$105,000.

At Halifax there were 42 convicts. No deaths during the year, and no epidemic disease. The health of the prisoners was generally good. The conduct of the prisoners was also good. 719 days remission was earned by them during the year; 9,734 days work was done. The earnings in the Broom and Shoe Departments were \$10,799, and the value of unpaid labor on farm, &c., 3,661.38. The expenditure was \$24,866. The value of the property is estimated at nearly \$20,000. A change in the management of the Penitentiaries was made at the last session of Parliament, appointing an Inspector of Penitentiaries in the place of the Board of Directors.

Customs Tariff of the Dominion of Canada.

(As in force on November 1st, 1875.)

SCHEDULE A.—GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.

List of Goods.	Duty.	List of Goods.	Duty.
Acid—Sulphuric.....	Per lb 0 01	Cologne Water and Per-	
do—Acetic.....	p. gal 0 10	formed Spirits when in	
Butter.....	p. lb. 0 01	flasks or bottles. For each	
Cigars.....	p. lb. 0 70	flask or bottle, not weigh-	
Cheese.....	p. lb. 0 03	ing more than four ounces	0 05
Chicory or other Root or		Unenumerated Spirits and	
Vegetable and used as		Strong Waters.....	p. gal 1 50
coffee, raw or green.....	p. lb. 0 03	Spirits and Strong Waters	
Chicory, kiln dried, roasted		imported into Canada,	
or ground.....	p. lb. 0 01	mixed with any ingredient	
Coffee—Green.....	p. lb. 0 02	or ingredients, and al-	
Coffee—Ground or roasted..	p. lb. 0 12	though thereby coming	
Fish, salted or smoked—ex-		under the denomination of	
cept as provided by the		Proprietary Medicines,	
Washington Treaty.....	p. lb. 0 01	Tinctures, Essences, Ex-	
Fruits, preserved in Brandy		tracts, or any other de-	
or other Spirits.....	p. gal 1 50	nomination, shall be never-	
Hops.....	p. lb. 0 05	theless deemed "Spirits	
Lard and Tallow.....	p. lb. 0 01	or Strong Waters," and	
Meats, fresh, salted or		subject to duty as such....	p. gal 1 50
smoked.....	p. lb. 0 01	Tea, Green or Japan.....	p. lb 0 01
Malt.....	p. bush. 0 40	Tea—Black.....	p. lb 0 03
<i>Oils, viz:—</i>		Vinegar.....	p. gal 0 10
Coal and Kerosene, distilled,		Wines of all kinds, including	
purified, and refined.....	p. gal 0 75	Ginger, Orange, Lemon,	
Naphtha, Benzole, and		Gooseberry, Strawberry,	
Refined Petroleum.....	p. gal 0 15	Raspberry, Elder and Cur-	
Products of Petroleum,		rant Wines, containing	
Coal, Shale, and Lignite,		less than 20 per cent. of	
not otherwise specified....	p. gal. 0 10	alcohol, and not worth	
Crude Petroleum.....	p. gal 0 06	more than 40 cents per	
Rice.....	p. lb. 0 11	gallon, (five quart and 10	
Soap—common.....	p. lb. 0 01	pint bottles to be held to	
Starch.....	p. lb. 0 02	contain a gallon).....	p. gal 0 30
<i>Spirits and Strong Waters.</i>		Wines—all other, except	
<i>viz:—</i>		Sparkling, imported in	
Spirits and strong waters,		wood.....	p. gal 0 60
not having been sweetened		Wines imported in Bottle,	
or mixed with any article		except Sparkling wines	
so that the degree of		(five quart and ten pint	
strength thereof cannot be		bottles to be held to con-	
ascertained by Syke's hy-		tain a gallon) per dozen	
drometer, for every gallon		quart bottles.....	1 50
of the strength of proof by		Wines—Sparkling, (five	
such hydrometer, and so		quart and ten pint bottles	
in proportion for any		to be held to contain a gal-	
greater or less strength		lon).....	p. doz. 2 00
than the strength of proof,		" " " "	p. gal 1 25
and for every greater or		<i>Sugar and Molasses.</i>	
less quantity than a gallon,		(From 11th April, 1875.)	
namely:—		Sugar—Equal to and above	
Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol		No 13 Dutch Standard....	25 p. c. and 1 c.
Rum, Gin—including Old		Sugar—All sugar equal to or	per lb.
Tom—Whiskey and enu-		above No. 9 Dutch Stand-	
merated articles of like kind	p. gal 1 00	ard, and not above No. 13	
Other Spirits, being sweet-		twenty-five per cent. ad	
ened or mixed, so that the		valorem and a specific duty	
degree of strength cannot		of one cent per pound to	
be ascertained as aforesaid,		10th April, 1875, and from	
namely:—		11th April, 1875.....	25 p. c. and 2 c.
Rum—Stroh, Cordials, Schel-		Below No. 9, Dutch Standard	per lb.
damp, Schnappa, Tafia,		twenty-five per cent. ad	
Bitters, and unenumerated		valorem and a specific duty	
articles of like kind.....	p. gal 1 50	of three-fourths of one cent	
Cologne Water and Per-		per pound to 10th April,	
formed Spirits not in flasks	p. gal 1 50	1875.....	25 p. c. and 1 c. per lb

List of Goods.	Duty.	List of Goods.	Duty.
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar Cane Syrup of Molasses, or of Sorghum, Melado, or concentrated Melado, or concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent, per pound to 10th April, as regards Melado.	Melado 25 p. c. and $\frac{1}{2}$ c's. p. lb from 11th April, '75.	Hay, Leather—Sole and upper, Linen Machine Thread, Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for Tires of wheels —bent and welded—Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank pins and Connecting Rods, Machine Twist and Silk Twists, Machinery for Mills and Factories of kinds which are not then manufactured in the Dominion, Plants, Plush for batters' use and for gloves, Prunella, Seeds not classed as Cereals, —bruba, Straw, Trees, Vegetables, including Potatoes and other roots, Wooden Netting for India Rubbers and Gloves. Goods paying five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> , and a specific duty of one cent per pound. Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manu- facture of sugar..... per 100 lbs..... Molasses, if not so used, 25 per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .	0 73	Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed, —not being foreign reprints of British Copyright Works, nor blank account books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Can- ada, nor printed sheet music, Iron—viz:—Bar, Rod, Hoop and sheet, Canada plates and tinued plates Nail and spike Rod, round, square and flat. Rolled plate and Boiler plate Scraps and galvanized, Bars puddled, Blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled, Bolts and spikes, galvanized Wire, whether galvanized or not, except for wire rigging. <i>Ships Materials, viz:</i> Binnacle Lamp, Blocks, and patent bushes for blocks, Bunting, Cables, hemp, or grass, Compasses, Cordage, Dead eyes, Dead lights, Deck plugs, Knees, Iron, Pumps and pump gear, Riders, Iron, Sail cloth or canvas, Shackles, Sheaves, Signal lamps, Steering apparatus, Travelling trucks, Varnish, black and bright, Wedges,	
SCHEDULE B.			
Goods paying twenty-five per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Cassia, ground Cinnamon, " Ginger, " Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, ground, Perfumery, not otherwise specified, Perfumed and fancy soaps, Pimento, ground, Playing cards, Proprietary Medicine, com- monly called Patent Me- dicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the Recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recom- mended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.			
Goods paying ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Animals of all kinds, except such as shall be imported for the improvement of stock, which shall be ad- mitted free of duty under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.			
Bran, Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes and Gloves, Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unfinished, Nos. 3 and 4 ply—white— not under No. 20 yarn, Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40, Cotton Thread on Spools, Felt used for Gloves, Felt for Hats and Boots, Glass paper and glass cloth, Green fruits of all kinds,			

List of Goods.	Duty.	List of Goods.	Duty.
<p>TYPES. Goods paying ad valorem and specific duties. Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of five cents per gallon in casks, and seven cents per gallon in bottles (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.) Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, twelve and one-half per cent ad valorem, and a specific duty of twenty-five cents per lb. Packages and non-enumerated. The following packages, viz:—Bottles, Jars, Demijohns, and Carboys, whatever be their contents, and Brandy Casks, Barrels, or other packages in which spirituous liquors, Wines, and Malt Liquors are contained, and barrels, or other packages in which Petroleum Oils or the products thereof are contained, and all goods not enumerated in this or any other Act as charged with any other duty of Customs and not declared free of duty by this Act or some other Act or provision repealed by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of seventeen and one-half per centum ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of Warehouse for consumption therein.</p>		<p>Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Oils and Colors not elsewhere specified, viz:— Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar, Alum, Aniline Salts for dyeing purposes, Antimony, Argol, Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing, Barilla, Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing, Borax, Bleaching powders, Brimstone in roll or flour, Colors, viz: Bichromate of Potash, Fine Black, British gum, Chinese Blue, Lakes, scarlet, and marone, in pulp Paris and permanent greens Satin and fine washed white Sugar of lead, Ultra Marine, Umber, raw, Cream of tartar in crystals Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing, Indigo, Kelp, Kryolite, Metallic Oxides, dry, ground, or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, Nitre, Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing, Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state Heavy oil or Carbolic oil used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties, Phosphorus, Precipitate of Copper, Red Lead, dry, Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state, Sal ammoniac, Sal Soda, Saltpetre, Soda ash, Soda caustic, Soda, nitrate of, Soda, silicate of, Sulphur in roll or flour, Vitriol, blue, Vegetables when chiefly used in dyeing, White lead, dry, Whiting or Whitening,</p>	
<p>SCHEDULE C. Free Goods—Arts & Science. Anatomical preparations, Botany, specimens of Cabinets of Antiquities, " Coins, " Gems, " Medals. Drawings, not in oil, Gems, Medals, Mineralogy, specimens of Models, Natural History, specimens of Sculpture, specimens of, Works of Art, viz: Busts—Natural Size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process. Casts—As models for the use of schools of design. Paintings—In Oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists. Statues—Of bronze, marble, or alabaster, natural size.</p>			

<i>List of Goods.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>	<i>List of Goods.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
Woods, unmanufactured, when chiefly used in dyeing, including woods simply ground or chopped or in solid pieces or sticks, O. in C. 20 June, 74, Zinc, white, dry.		Lumber—plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut, and pitch pine, and boxwood, O. C., 10th May, 75. Nails—Composition, Nails—Sheathing, Oakum, Oil Cake, Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by, and for the use of, Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies, Printing Ink, Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses, Rags, Sheet German silver, O. C., 10th May, 75. Ships Cables, iron chain, over one half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not. “Masts or parts of Iron, “Wire rigging, and wire galvanized, for manufacture of Spikes, composition, Straw Platts, Tuscan and grass—Fancy, Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes, Treenails, Union Collar cloth paper. Veneering of wood or ivory, Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing, ““““ cotton. Wire cloth of brass and copper, Wool waste.	
<i>Manufactures and Products of Manufactures.</i>		<i>Metals.</i>	
Anchors, Ashes, pot. pearl and soda, Bread and biscuit from Gt. Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, Bolting cloth, Bookbinder's tools and implements, Mill boards and Binder's cloth, Brim moulds for gold beaters, Burstones, Candle wick—cotton, Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth not less than 18 ft. wide, and not pressed or calendered, Cement—Marine, unground, Cement—Hydraulic, do Church Bells, Clothing—donations of, for charitable Institutions, Collar cloth paper, Communion Plats, Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces, Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin, Cotton thread in hanks, colored and unfinished No 6 Ply—white, 20 yarn Cotton waste, not under No. 20 yarn, Cotton Wool, Drain Tiles, Duck for belting and hose, Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes, Farming implements and utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Fire brick, Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines, Flax waste, Gold beaters' skin, Hoopskirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for covering Crinoline wire, clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles, and slotted tapes and flat or round wire uncovered, Junk, Lithographic Stones,		Brass—Bar, Rod, Sheet, Scrap and Strips, Crank for Steamboats, forged in the rough, Do Mills do do Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheet, and Sheathing Iron, Pig, Lead, in Sheet or Pig, Litharge, Railroad Bars and frogs, wrought iron or steel Fish Plates, and Car Axles, Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough, Spelter, in blocks, sheets, or pig, Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods, “plates cut to any form but not moulded,	

List of Goods.	Duty.	List of Goods.	Duty.
<p>Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated, Tubes and piping—of brass copper, or iron—drawn, Type Metal, in blocks or pigs Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat, Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing, Zinc in sheets and blocks and pigs.</p> <p><i>Natural Products.</i> Annato, liquid or solid, Bristles, Broom corn, Bulbs, Caoutchouc, unmanufactured, Citrons and Rinds of—in brine for candying, Clays, Coal and coke, Cocoa, bean and shell, Cork wood, Cork wood bark, Diamonds—unset, Earths, Eggs, Emery, Fibre—Mexican, Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes, Fibrilla, Flax seed, Flax, undressed, Flour—wheat and rye, Flour and meal—all other, Fire clay, Fire Wood, Fish—fresh—the produce of the United States Fisheries, including Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs. Fish bait, Fish oil and fish of all kinds the produce of the Fisheries of the United States, except fish of the Inland Lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil. Furs—undressed, Gravels, Grain of all kinds, Grease and Grease Scraps, Gum, Copal, Damar, Mastice, Sandarac and Shellac, Gutta Percha, unmanufactured, Gypsum, not ground nor calcined, Gypsum or Plaster, ground, imported for agricultural purposes, Hair—Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hcg, and Mohair, unmanufactured, Hair curled, Hair, buffalo for the manufacture of felt—27 August, '74, Hemp, undressed, Hides, Horns, India Rubber, unmanufactured, Ivory Nuts,</p>		<p>Ivory, unmanufactured, Lemons and Rinds of—in brine—for candying, Manilla Grass, Manures, Marble in blocks unwrought or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such blocks having at least two edges unwrought, Mats for upholstery purposes Oranges and rinds of—in brine—for candying, Ores of metals of all kinds, Osters, Pelts, Pipe clay, Pitch, Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined, Precious Stones, unset, Rattan for chair makers and whip manufacturers—O. in C. 20 June, '74, Rennet, Rosin, Salt, Sand, Sea Grass, Skins, undressed, Slate, Stone, unwrought, Tails, undressed, Tanner's bark, Tampico, white and black, Tar, Teasels, Tobacco, unmanufactured, under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap 51. Tow, undressed, Turpentine, other than spirits of, Vegetable fibres, Whale Oil, in the casks from on ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed, Willow for basket makers, Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured, Wool.</p> <p><i>Special Exemptions from Duty.</i> Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada, Articles imported by and for the use of the Governor General. “ for the public uses of the Dominion. “ use of Foreign Consuls General, Army and Navy, for the use of—Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores, Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.</p>	

List of Goods.	Duty.	List of Goods.	Duty.
<p><i>Under Regulations and Restrictions to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.</i></p> <p>Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops, nor hawkers,</p> <p>Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives & cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.</p> <p>Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, Travellers' baggage.</p>		<p>Timber, lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,</p> <p>Fish oil,</p> <p>Gypsum ground or unground</p> <p>Hay,</p> <p>Hops,</p> <p>Straw,</p> <p>Bran,</p> <p>Seeds of all kinds,</p> <p>Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots),</p> <p>Plants, trees and shrubs,</p> <p>Coal and Coke,</p> <p>Salt,</p> <p>Wheat,</p> <p>Peas and beans,</p> <p>Barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain,</p> <p>Flour of wheat and rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain.</p>	
<p>SCHEDULE D.</p> <p>The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces may be imported free of duty, subject to alteration or regulation, by proclamation, of the Governor in Council viz:</p> <p>Animals of all kinds,</p> <p>Fresh, smoked and salted meats,</p> <p>Green and dried fruits,</p> <p>Fish of all kinds,</p> <p>Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water,</p> <p>Poultry,</p> <p>Butter,</p> <p>Cheese,</p> <p>Lard,</p> <p>Tallow,</p>		<p>SCHEDULE E.</p> <p>The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:</p> <p>Books, Printed Papers,</p> <p>Drawings, Paintings,</p> <p>Prints and Photographs, of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.</p> <p>Coin, base or counterfeit.</p> <p>SCHEDULE F.</p> <p><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 Cubic feet \$1 00,</p> <p>Spruce Logs, \$1 00</p> <p>Pine Logs, \$1 00</p>	

Railways of the Dominion.

LIST OF RAILWAYS IN DOMINION, 1ST OCTOBER, 1875, AND THEIR MILEAGE.

	Miles.		Miles.
Brockville and Ottawa Railway.		Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers—	
Brockville to Carleton Place 45 miles.		Sherbrooke and White River Junction.....	25
Smith's Falls to Perth..... 12 do		Cobourg, Peterboro and Mar- morea.....	30
Canada Central..... 70 do	127	European and North American.....	52
Canada Southern—		Hamilton and Lake Erie.....	32
Victoria to Amherstburg.. 229 miles.		Intercolonial—	
St. Thomas to Courtwright 66 do		St. John to Halifax.....	276 do
Niagara Junction to Niagara 24 do	323	Truro to Pictou.....	52 do
Carillon and Grenville.....	122	Painsec to Point du Chene....	11 do
Central Vermont—			
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chamblay Division—			
St. Johns and Waterloo.....	48		

Grand Trunk Railway—		Midland of Canada—	
Montreal to Island Pond 148 miles		Port Hope to Orillia..... 87 miles	
Island Pond to Portland..... 297 do		Milbrook to Lakefield..... 22 do.	109
Richmond to Quebec..... 96 do			129
Quebec to Trois Pistoles..... 148 do		New Brunswick and Canada	
Three Rivers to Arthabaska..... 35 do		Northern of Canada—	
Montreal to Province Line... 40 do		Toronto to Mesford..... 115 miles.	
Montreal to Rose's Point... 80 do		Allandale to Severn..... 40 do	155
Montreal to Toronto..... 833 do			
Toronto to Detroit..... 231 do		Prince Edward Island—	
St. Mary's to London..... 23 do		Charlottetown to Tignish.... 117 miles.	
St. Mary's to Goderich..... 169 do	1,413	Charlottetown to Georgetown 46 do	
		Charlottetown to Souris..... 90 do	229
Great Western Railway—			
Clifton to Windsor..... 230 miles.		South Eastern Counties.....	46
Hamilton to Toronto..... 39 do		St. Lawrence and Ottawa.... 54	
Harrisburg to Southampton.. 129 do		St. Lawrence and Industry.. 12	
Palmerston to Kincardine... 68 do		Toronto, Grey and Bruce..... 127	
London to Sarnia..... 61 do		Toronto and Nipissing..... 102	
Welland Junction to Glencoe 129 do		Whitby and Port Perry..... 19	
London to Port Stanley..... 25 do		Windsor and Annapolis..... 129	
Merriton to Welland Junction 15 do			
Harrisburg to Brantford 8 do	701	Total Railways in the Dom-	4,220
		inion in operation.....	

Railway Traffic Returns.

The following statements compiled from the Official Gazette contain the latest information on the subject which has been published. No returns have been published since June, 1875. These statements are a continuation of those published in former numbers of the Year Book:—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS FOR THE YEARS 1873 & 1874.

RAILWAYS.	No. of Months returned.	Total, 1874.	Total, 1873.	Miles 1873.	Miles, 1874.
Brockville and Ottawa.....	7 months.	No ret'n.	281,451	86	86
Canada Central.....	6 months.	Do.	54,012	28	28
Carleton and Grenville.....		No ret'n.	No ret'n.	123	123
Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora.....	4 months.	No ret'n.	51,785	22	22
Great Western.....	Year.	6,080,576	5,618,239	3514	3514
Grand Trunk.....	Do.	10,074,515	9,342,223	1,877	1,877
Intercolonial.....	10 months.	776,778	321,421	269	269
London and Port Stanley.....		No ret'n.	No ret'n.	244	244
Midland of Canada.....	2 months.	95,498	179,918	89	89
Northern of Canada.....		No ret'n.	401,950	141	141
New Brunswick and Canada.....		No ret'n.	51,180	138	138
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	Year.	210,406	183,273	54	54
St. Lawrence and Industry.....	5 months.	10,384	12,703	12	12
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....		No ret'n.	52,387	88	
Toronto and Nipissing.....		No ret'n.	No ret'n.		92
Windsor and Annapolis.....		No ret'n.	No ret'n.		
Welland.....	Year.	97,713	101,648	25	25
Total.....		\$ 16,236,896	17,139,876	2,638	2,642

RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF DOMINION, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1874.

(Compiled from Canada Gazette.)

RAILWAYS.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	
							\$	
Brockville & Ottawa.....	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	.....
Canada Central.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Carleton & Grenville.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Great Western.....	354,185	366,955	418,831	448,028	401,259	443,351	2,432,609	
Grand Trunk.....	949,746	777,452	850,782	946,928	901,223	1,039,015	5,465,144	6 mos.
Intercolonial.....	No ret'n	90,352	90,838	97,583	79,612	No ret'n	858,283	do
London and Port Stanley.....	do	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	.....	.....	4 mos.
Midland of Canada.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Northern do.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
New Brunswick and Canada.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.....	19,065	18,246	19,240	19,730	18,131	17,482	111,504	6 mos.
St. Lawrence and Industry.....	2,846	2,000	1,831	No ret'n	1,004	No ret'n	8,681	4 mos.
Toronto and Nipissing	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n	do	No ret'n	do	.....
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Windsor and Annapolis.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	.....
Welland.....	18,250	10,388	10,491	5,722	7,233	4,213	56,297	6 mos.
Total.....	\$1,844,092	1,265,393	1,892,011	1,513,039	1,409,282	1,509,061	8,422,908	

RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF DOMINION FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1875.

(Compiled from the Official Gazette.)

RAILWAYS.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
	\$	\$	\$				
Brockville & Ottawa.....	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n				
Canada Central.....	do	do	do				
Carleton & Grenville.....	do	do	do				
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora.....	do	do	do				
Great Western.....	304,449	312,248	365,178				
Grand Trunk.....	660,411	628,006	723,393				
Intercolonial.....	44,008	49,485	57,943				
London & Port Stanley... ..	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n				
Midland of Canada.....	do	do	do				
Northern do.....	do	do	do				
New Brunswick & Can- ada.....	do	do	do				
St. Lawrence & Ottawa.....	12,255	14,071	20,218				
St. Lawrence & Industry	No ret'n	No ret'n	No ret'n				
Toronto & Nipissing.....	do	do	do				
Toronto, Grey & Bruce...	do	do	do				
Windsor & Annapolis.....	do	do	do				
Welland.....	2,709	2,877	3,596				
Totals.....	1,023,362	1,006,665	1,170,328				

Department of the Interior.

On the 1st July, 1873, a new Department was established under whose management was placed the N. West Territories of the Dominion, Indian Affairs, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, Crown Lands in Manitoba, &c., and Geological Survey. The report of the Minister of the Department ends with the Fiscal Year of 1872-73, but some of the appended reports are carried to the close of 1874. In four of these departments the business is constantly increasing in importance. In the Ordnance Lands Branch from the very nature of the affairs to be transacted there cannot be any very great increase.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

New questions of more than ordinary gravity are likely for a good while to arise in the administration of the affairs of these territories as population pours in. The acts prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the establishment of the Mounted Police force in the territories with powers to carry out the provisions of that Act have already done much to suppress that traffic. Fines having been taken beforehand to inform the Indians of the object for which the force was sent, they were everywhere welcomed by them. A few ordinary magistrates have been appointed in the territories, but they have not been able to accomplish much, and the N. W. Council strongly recommended the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates, at important points, a recommendation which has been acted upon. The work of the N. Am. Boundary Commission has been completed and the Boundary Line located from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. With the exception of 19 miles at the Western end the whole line has been cleared of trees. Along the Province of Manitoba, iron pillars have been placed two miles apart. West of the Province stone cairns about 8 miles apart indicate the line. Iron pillars will be placed from the boundary of Manitoba to the Lake of the Woods in such places as can from the swampy nature of the ground be availed of. The completion of this line cannot but be a source of satisfaction to both the Imperial and Dominion Governments as difficulties and disputes, leading to danger of international complications, were frequently arising.

By a treaty concluded on the 15th of Sept, 1874, with the Cree, Saulteaux and other Indians, a large tract of land was ceded to the Dominion of Canada on similar conditions to those obtained the preceding year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nations and the Mississaugas occupy about 52,000 acres of land in this province. Their number 3,207, having increased by 17 since last year. Their real and personal property is valued at \$1,400,000. About a quarter of their reserve is under cultivation, the farm production being in fair quantity, and they own a considerable number of horses, cows, &c., and all the

usual agricultural implements, including machinery. 2,017 cords of fire wood were cut and sold during the year, and the means and comforts of both tribes is year by year increasing. There are 13 schools, with 57 pupils and 8 of the teachers are Indians. There is also an "Institute" at Brantford. This and 9 schools are maintained by the New England Co., London, Eng., two schools are supported by the Wesleyans and two by the Indians themselves. At the "Institute," besides the ordinary education, the boys are taught arming and the girls household work. There is a flourishing agricultural society among the Six Nations and several Temperance Societies—about 800 of them are still Heathens, but the larger portion belong to the Church of England. The Mississaugas are all Wesleyans. During the past two years the Six Nations have expended besides the usual statutory labour, over \$3,000 on roads and bridges.

The Chippewas, Muncees and Oneida Indians of the Thames, number 1,167, occupying a reserve of 20,383 acres. They are slowly but surely advancing in civilization. Intemperance is decreasing, and their moral condition is hopeful. There are 2 schools taught by native teachers under the supervision of the Missionaries.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte number 781. They have a reserve of 27 square miles, 2,500 acres are under cultivation and 4,500 in pasture. Their property is valued at \$505,080. There are 3 schools attended by 110 children, one of the teachers being an Indian woman. They are steadily increasing in number and advancing in civilization.

The Mississaugas of Alnwick, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, and Scugog number 503, having a reserve of 7,300 acres, of which 13 are under cultivation, value of property \$172,500. There are 3 schools with 125 scholars. The Indians of Rice and Mud Lake are in a flourishing condition in a fair state of civilization, those at Alnwick are more backward but are beginning to improve. The few at Scugog are in a very wretched and destitute condition, and the agent advises their removal to Mud Lake, where they would be under better influences.

The Chippewas of Snake Island, Rama, Beansoleit Island, Nawash, and Saugeen, number 167, and occupy 25,548 acres exclusive of the two Islands, 3,456 of which are cultivated. Their property is valued at nearly \$20,010. They manufactured last year, boats, baskets, &c., to the value of \$15,775. They are all steadily improving in morality and civilization. There is no want among them, and except among the Saugeens there is an increase in the lumber.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA ISLAND AND NORTH SHORE ON LAKE HURON.

The unceded portion of this Island is occupied by Ottawas, with a few Chippewas and Potawatamies. The village of Wilkewikong contains a population of 712 souls, all Roman Catholics. 150 children attend the schools. Excellent crops are raised.

sufficient to supply the wants of the people, 1,500 acres being under cultivation, and wood to the value of \$847 was cut last year, to be sold to steamboats. A quantity of flannel and coarse cloth is manufactured. There is almost unknown and the Indians of this district are generally happy and contented. The value of personal property is estimated at \$18,220. At Sucker Creek is a reserve of 2,241 acres of land of good quality occupied by a band of 60 Indians. Only 15 acres are under cultivation and their property is only valued at \$531. Michiquedniung is occupied by Chippewas. It contains 8,036 acres, 216 being under cultivation. The Indians are industrious and well conducted, raise good crops, and are generally prosperous. Another band of 117 Chippewas at Sheguanting raise excellent crops, more than they can use and are steadily progressing in wealth and civilization, have substantial and comfortable buildings, and a village regularly laid out. Another band of 118 Chippewas at Shegulandale are not so prosperous, being more nomadic in their habits, but are beginning to improve. They have 5,106 acres of land, only 70 cultivated. There are several smaller settlements on the Island, which are tolerably prosperous, and the Indians orderly and industrious when whiskey can be kept from them. The Spanish River Band numbers 420, and own property to the value of \$6,974. Most of them are head men, except a few who are living among the Ottawas on Manitoulin Island, who have made good progress in agriculture, and are accumulating property. Of the White Fish River Indians, only 20 reside now on the Reserve, the others having joined other bands. The Mississauga band are all hunters and mostly Pagans. They number 116. The Serpent River Band number 73, and live mostly by hunting and fishing, but have substantial log-houses and are comfortably clothed. The Thessalon River Reserve contains much excellent land and some good live timber. The band number 163, of whom some find employment at the Bruce Mines, and many chop cord wood during winter, but their moral condition is not as good as that of the Indians on Manitoulin Island. At White Fish Lake are a band of 143, mostly Pagans, orderly and well behaved. They maintain themselves by hunting. There is another small band at Gumbing Point, also living chiefly by hunting. Some 6 or 700 dollars were distributed among these Indians during the year principally on the north shore. The Parry Sound Indians comprise the Ojibwas, numbering 503, between Penetanguishene and Lake Nipissing—a band of 143 at Heavy's Inlet—a band of 126 at Lake Nipissing—and another of 49—the Shawanaga and Sandy Island Indians, numbering 165, and the Parry Sound Island Indians numbering 72. Their reserves altogether contain 407 square miles, and they have 1580 acres under cultivation, principally in corn and potatoes. Two or three of the Chiefs have comfortable houses, and there are some 180 log-houses and shanties among all the bands. Their personal property is very trifling. Some of the bands have a few horses and cattle. No timber was cut for sale, and no fish caught but for home consumption.

The *Sault Ste. Marie Indians* live on Garden River and Batchewana Reserves. The two bands number 647. The Garden River

Reserve contains 22,000 acres. The size of the other is not known. 20 acres of land are cultivated on the Garden River, and the value of the houses and out buildings is estimated at \$12,850. They have 68 horses, 105 head of cattle, and 47 pigs and raise considerable produce. There are three schools, with about 70 pupils, and \$1,025 was distributed among them last year. There is visible improvement among them.

QUEBEC.

The *Coughnawaga Band* number 1,557, inhabiting a reserve of 30,000 acres. They own a considerable number of horses and cattle, and raise a good deal of grain, &c. They have 363 houses, besides barns and other out-buildings. They are improving in wealth and civilization, and their moral condition is pretty good. 145 children attended the school. \$1,300 was distributed among them in the year. A portion of this band has applied to the United States Government to be allowed to settle in their Indian Territory, preferring a warmer climate.

The *Lake of Two Mountains Band* numbers 547, has 140 houses, 16,000 acres of land, are advancing in civilization and wealth, and improving in agriculture. 114 children attend the schools; viz., 51 the R. Catholic, and 60 the Wesleyan. \$325 was the amount of money received by this band.

The *St. Regis Band* number 94. The estimated value of their property is \$65,500. The Reserve comprises 21,250 acres, but only 3,750 is occupied by the Indians. Of this 1,270 acres are under cultivation, 919 under pasture, and the remainder woodland. The value of the crops raised last year was \$6,760. About one half the band are farming, and are improving in every way; the other half live by lumbering, rafting, and hunting; and are neither so prosperous nor so sober and peaceable. There is only one school supported by the Department, and only 35 children attended it. \$3,471 69 were distributed among them during the year.

The *Abenakis* at Pierreville number 266, and their property is valued at \$50,000. Their village is composed of 48 houses and 2 churches. The Reserve is about 2,000 acres of an irregular form, the remainder pasture and woodland. \$3,500 was realized from furs, and \$7,412 by the sale of Indian goods, baskets, &c. \$308.30 was distributed to them by the Department. They are generally poor and improvident, intelligent, but lazy, and addicted to drinking. All the younger generation know how to read and write and they are, when sober, religious, moral, and peaceful. There are two schools, R. C. and Protestant, taught by Indian teachers.

The *Montagnais Indians* of the Lake St. John Reserve number 283, owning property to the value of \$46,000. They have only 10 houses. The Reserve covers some 5 or 6 square miles, of which only 64 are in cultivation, and 40 or 50 in pasture. There was received from the Department \$508.79. These Indians are all poor, and advance slowly in civilization. They are kind and obliging, but indolent, and inclined to drink. They have no school.

INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians about Chatham, N. B., number 903. They have very little property of any sort. The Government hold the Re-

serve for their use, and the area is not ascertained. The greater part are wilderness lands, with small patches cultivated on the banks of the rivers. \$785 was distributed among them, and \$450 for seed grain. They are civil and quiet when liquor can be kept from them, and might get plenty of employment, but are not inclined to work. There are a number of other small bands of Indians in New Brunswick, the total number of which is 600. These inhabit reserves of different areas, varying from 2 to 17,000 acres, amounting in all to over 12,000 acres. As a rule, agriculture is not much practised among them. As a body they are poor, and do not advance in wealth. Except when they obtain liquor, their morality will compare favourably with that of their white neighbours. They are nearly all Roman Catholics. The children number 181, but they have no schools. \$1,276 was distributed among them, besides a certain amount for seed grain.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of the *Bear River District* number 383, living on a reserve of 3,000 acres, of which 100 is cultivated, 300 in pasture, and the remainder woodland. The amount of personal property is estimated at \$10,000. 50 cords of wood and 50,000 feet of lumber were cut and sold by them last year; 1,500 porpoises taken, yielding oil to the value of \$3,000; and \$1,111 worth of furs sold. About \$240 was distributed among them, of which nearly \$100 was for seed grain, and the balance among a few destitute Indians. They are gradually improving in wealth and civilization. 8 children out of 70 attend school.

In the County of Pictou there are about 400 Indians. They have but little personal property, and only 12 small houses. Their reserve is 90 acres, of which 10 were cultivated, yielding 12½ bushels wheat and potatoes for two months' supply. \$371 were distributed among them. They are perceptibly improving in sobriety, slightly in industry. There are no schools, owing to the want of school-houses.

In Antigonish District the band numbers 158. Reserve, 700 acres; 300 cultivated. Personal property \$2,000. The majority are sober and industrious, but many very dissipated. They are beginning to feel inclined to build houses, and leave their wandering life for a settled one, but their advancement is very slow. \$357 was distributed among them last year.

The *Malisee* Indians about Port Hood number 245, possessing 3,200 acres of land worth \$4 an acre. About one-sixth is under cultivation. Some of them live in houses, own horses and cattle, &c., but more are poor, living in wigwags; are excellent labourers, and make a living as coopers, &c., and by hunting and fishing. From \$200 to \$300 are distributed among them every year for seed grain and blankets. Their moral status is, on the whole, good. There is one school, with 20 or 30 pupils.

The number of Indians in Cape Breton was 234. They have a large tract of land 3 miles long, mostly uncultivated, from which they raise their potatoes and oats. They have few houses and no schools. As a general rule they are sober, quiet, industrious, and religious. They receive about \$200 a year.

INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

These number 302. The Aborigines Protection Society hold in trust for them Lennox Island Reserve of 1,320 acres, of which one-fourth is bog and peat, and a tract of 2½ acres belonging to eight families in Township 29. Their personal property is valued at \$644. Only about 60 acres of land are cultivated. About \$450 was distributed among them for blankets, &c. Little progress has been made in wealth and civilization, but their morality is fair. Out of 99 children, 40 are attending school.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The Portage Band have their reserve on the western border of Manitoba. They are almost entirely plain hunters, independent of white men; and although peaceful, apt to annoy by petty depredations. A large party of them have settled near White Mud River, and claim to be a separate band. There is dissatisfaction among these Indians and they are urging a re-arrangement of the treaty with them.

The Indians of St. Peter's Parish are composed of Christian Indians and Pagans, partly Swampy Crees and partly Saulteurs. They are a large band and not united among themselves, and seem discontented with their chief.

The three bands on Roseau River have made some progress towards cultivating the ground. With some re-arrangement of treaties they would likely be converted into actual settlers.

The Indians on Lake Manitoba have commenced cultivating the land and are anxious for tools and cattle to be sent them. Drunkenness unfortunately is increasing among them at the times of payment, and as yet the Indian Agents have not been able to prevent it. Great dissatisfaction exists among the Indians with whom the first treaties were made, at the more favourable terms granted to those under the second treaty, and some re-arrangement of terms with them will be necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS.

All the Indians in British Columbia were visited in 1874 except those on the mainland N. of Bella Bella, and the tribes on the Skeena and Stikkeen Rivers. The visits were received with satisfaction and great confidence expressed in the intentions of the Government to deal justly with them. No regular census has yet been taken of the B. C. Indians, but from the most careful estimates that could be made, the number is not far from 35,000. The habitations of the Interior Indians are like those in the other parts of the Dominion, but the Coast Indians live in villages, called *Rancherías*, of 12 or 15 houses, with 10 or 15 families in each, built of cedar boards, with flat roofs, and a small opening in the centre or one side for ingress or egress. These houses become perfect deposits of filth, and account for the decimation of these Indians by any epidemic disease. Among the Cowichans and some other tribes of the mainland, the missionaries have been successful in discouraging this mode of life, and the condition and prospect of the natives have much improved, many of them having adopted the manners and customs of the whites.

The Indian Reserves in British Columbia are in a very unsatisfactory condition, being small and insufficient, and in many cases not valuable, 20 acres for each head of a family was the quantity finally agreed upon between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, but the Provincial Government consider this to apply to future reserves only, and as many existing reserves do not contain two acres to a family, the allotment of reserves has consequently been suspended, and a good deal of irritation is felt by the Indians.

Considerable advance has been made in agriculture by several of the bands, especially at Cowichan, on Vancouver Island, and on the Lower Fraser, on the Komloops reserve, 60 acres of grain were sown. The Indians on the west coast of Vancouver, had never made any attempt to grow crops till the present year, but a judicious present of spades, hoes, &c. being made, they have commenced clearing available patches with a view to cultivation. They have very little prairie land, their land being chiefly dense, heavily timbered forest. On the N. W. coast of the mainland and Q. Charlotte's Island the country near the coast is rocky and thick with pines, but the natives grow potatoes on old village sites and along the banks of the streams. Here the sea and rivers teem with fish at all seasons.

At Cowichan and on the Lower Fraser, the Indians are beginning to purchase and breed horses and cattle; and in the Interior, there is great scarcity of grazing lands for their stock, which is counted by the thousand, and an addition of pastoral tracts is necessary besides the 20 acres set apart for each family.

The Songees Reserve, near Victoria is very valuable, but useless for the Indians from its proximity to the city. The sale of

this and removal of the Indians to a more suitable location is earnestly recommended. Even reserves on the mainland and nine on the Island have been divided into 20 acre allotments, but a large part of the land is of poor quality, and extensive additions will be necessary.

Fish is the staple product of all the coast Indians. All kinds are found in great abundance, but the six varieties of salmon give the most constant article of diet. The dog fish yields large quantities of oil. The export of fish oil and furs almost entirely obtained by Indians amounted in 1874 to \$352,078, and that of cranberries to \$2,000. Very few schools have as yet been established—9 were aided with grants in 1874, and the number is likely to be increased.

The recent Dominion Liquor Law has given a great blow to the Whiskey traffic and the penalty having been fully exacted, has had a most beneficial effect; but from recent information received, it appears that the Alaska Indians are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Whiskey from mo'asses or sugar and potatoes and such berries as are to be found during the summer months, and have communicated a knowledge of its manufacture to the Queen Charlotte's Island Indians and some tribes on the mainland. All liquor being by the U. S. Government excluded from Alaska, it seems the soldiers stationed at Sitka, began to make it for themselves and taught the secret to the natives, who find it profitable to make it for sale to the whites. Some action by the Dominion Government is therefore rendered necessary.

With the single exception of the land difficulty peace and content, prevails among the Indians of B. Columbia.

Dominion Appointments.

From 1st October, 1874, to 30th Sept., 1875.
(Compiled from Official Gazette.)

October 1st—Major-General Edward Selby Smith to be Adjutant-General of Militia of Canada.

Patrick L. Foley, Esq., of New Brandon, N. B., to be Sub-collector in Customs.

Donald Campbell, Esq., of Boullardrie, N. B., to be do. do.

12—Wm. Alfred Himsforth, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council for Canada, and Edward Allan Meredith, Esq., Dy. of Min. of the Interior, to be Depts. for signing Money Warrants.

20—Capt. Hardy John Canton Haly. 2nd East Norfolk Militia, to be Extra aide-de-camp from 12th Oct.

Nov. 4th—Louis Bonaventure Caron, Esq., Adv. of Quebec, to be Puisné Judge of Superior Court of Q.

Wm. Bartlett, of Windsor, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs Jean Baptiste Bissonnette, of St. John's, Q., to be do. do. do.

Samuel Cochran Kerr, of Ottawa, Ont., to be do. do. and Locker in Do.

5th—Hon. Wm. Ross, of St. Anne's, N. S., to be Collector in Customs.

Fred. T. Boardman, Esq., of Havelock, Q., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.

George Aug. B. dell, Esq., of Anderson, N. B., to be Sub-collector in do.

Fred. Wm. Brown, Esq., of Grand Falls, N. B., to be Sub-collector in do.

Hugh Blackadar, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., to be Postmaster of Halifax.

Chas. S. Ketchum, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to be Warden of the Penitentiary at St. John.

12th—Au. Brownson, Esq., of Dunville, Ont. to be a Collector in Customs.

17th—Horatio Nelson Case, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., to be Postmaster of Hamilton.

Dec. 12th—Peter Hackey, of Bathurst, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Irwin Whitney Blinney, of Moncton, N. B., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

15th—Wm. Merritt Shaw, of Port Credit, Ont., to be do. do. do.

Jan'y. 1st, 1875—James Johnson, Esq., of Ottawa, to be Commissioner of Customs. Chas. Ermatinger Perry, of Sherbrooke, to be Collector of Customs.

8th—George E. Everett, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to be Superintendent of the Money Order Branch of P. O. Department N. B.

14th—Henry Wm. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, N. S. Q. O., to be Judge of Supreme Court of N. S.

February 4th—Lt. Colonel Charles Eugene Paret, of Quebec, to be Deputy of Minister of Militia.

8th—David F. Merritt, Esq., of Woodstock, N. B., to be Collector in Customs.

8th—F. V. Tremain, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., to be Asst. P. M. of that city.

23th—Henry A. Hood, Esq., of Yarmouth, N. B., to be Collector in Customs.

March 8th—Capt. Jeremiah Nagle, of Victoria, B. C., to be Port Warden for the ports of Victoria and Esquimaux, B. C.

March 9th—W. McGill, of Yarmouth, N. S., to be Landing Waiter, Searcher and Clerk in do.

14th—Wm. M. Somerville, of Ottawa Ont., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Ottawa and its district.

12th—Ronald McEachern, of Antigonish, N. S., to be Harbour Master of the Port of McNair's Cove, N. B.

Jacob Troop Starrett, of Annapolis, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Geo. Zwicker, of Gotsville's Cove, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

15th—Thos. Eric Peck, of Nanaimo, B. C., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

18th—Forman Hatfield, of Truro, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Charles Tooker, of Yarmouth, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

20th—Captain Jeremiah Nagle, of Victoria, B. C., to be Harbour Master for Victoria and Esquimaux, B. C.

27th—Harry Moody, Esq., to be Secretary of Governor-General.

29th—Captain David Hunter, of Halifax, N. S., to be Port Warden for that Port.

Robert P. Grant, Jos. Gordon, Jas. D. McGregor, Cornelius Dwyer, and Wm. Campbell, Esq., to be Pilotage Authority for District of Pictou, N. S.

Robt. P. Grant, Jos. Gordon, and Jas. D. McGregor, Esq., to be Harbour Commissioners of the Port of Pictou, N. S.

Donald Boyd, of River Bourgeois, N. S., to be Measurer and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of River Bourgeois.

31st—Thos. Babington McMahon, Esq., of Brantford, Ont., to be Deputy Judge of County Court of Norfolk, Ont.

April 10th—Ronald S. Macdonald, of Grand River P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for that Port.

Charles Deagle, of Rollo Bay, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Wm. R. Dingwell, of Bay Fortune, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Alex. Hallowan, of Port Sorel, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

James Macdonald, of St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Joseph McAlmon, of Hopewell Hill, N. B., to be Harbour Master of Harvey, N. B.

John Sabatini, of Nanaimo, B. C., to be Harbour Master of that Port.

Thomas Tracey, of Okmeek's Port, N. S., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

John R. Henry, of River John, N. S., to be do.

23th—Major-General Edward Selby Smyth, to command the Militia of the Dominion, with rank of Major-General in Militia.

Lieut.-Col. Walker Powell, Dep. Adj. Gen., to be Adjutant-General of Militia at head-quarters, with rank of Colonel.

Robert Jaffery, Esq., of Toronto, Ont., to be additional Director of Northern Railway Co. of Canada.

21st—Ezra Heppel, of Father Point, Qu., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

May 5th—Andrew Geo. Hill, Esq., of Clifton, Ont., to be Commissioner under Act respecting Treaty with United States "for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders."

Henry J. Thorne, of Fredericton, N. B., to be Postmaster of Fredericton.

15th—Wm. A. Himsworth, Esq., Clerk of Privy Council, and Edmund Allan Meredith, Esq., Deputy of Minister of Interior, to be Deputies for signing Money Warrants.

17th—Chas. Benj. Perry, of Napanee, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

Frederic Edmond Gauthier, of Ottawa, Ont., to be Preventive Officer in do.

Mederic Eustache Bourgeois, of Tracadie, N. B., to be Sub-Collector in do.

Hugh Campbell, of Tracadie, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master of that port.

Capt. Ewen McMillan, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for the Port of West River, P. E. I.

Wm. McNeil, jun., of North Rustico, P. E. I., to be Harbour Master for that port.

Wm. R. Wood, of Shebac, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that port.

John Aard, of Great Shemogue, N. B., to be Harbour Master of that port.

John H. Dunlop, of Liverpool, N. S., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

18th—Hon. D. A. Macdonald, of Ottawa, Ont., P. C., to be Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

19th—Hon. Telephore Fournier, P. C., to be Postmaster General for the Dominion.

Hon. Edward Blake, P. C., to be Minister of Justice for do.

26th—Alex. Molson Kinbear, of Dunville, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.

June 4th—Réné Edouard Kimber, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the Senate.

Prof. John Bradford Cherriman, of University College, Toronto, to be Superintendent of Insurance.

Geo. Watson, Esq., of Collingwood, Ont., to be Collector in Customs.

14th—Alex. J. Patterson, Esq., and Capt. Daniel McDonald, of Pictou, N. S., to be two of Commissioners of Pilotage Authority for District of Pictou.

Ulderic F. Langlois, Esq., of Three Rivers, Q., to be Harbour Master of that port.

Joseph Etienne Bolduc, Esq., of Quebec, to be Assistant Postmaster of that city.

Fred. M. Passow, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., to be Post Office Inspector.

John Dundas Slater, Esq., of Pembroke, Ont., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.

Alex. E. Rowand, Esq., M. D., and Chas. Deguse, Esq., M. D., to be Port Physicians for the Port of Quebec.

- John Wills, of Drummondville West, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs.
- Thos. Bryan, Esq., of Galt, Ont., to be Collector do.
- Wm. S. McKenzie, of Crow Harbour, N. S., to be a Preventive Officer do.
- Thos. Fred. Milward, of Stormont, N. S., to be do.
- 16th—Henry Mitchell, Esq., of Glace Bay, N. S., to be Member of Pilotage Authority for District of Sydney.
- Dan Hennessey, of Port Hawkesbury N. S., to be Port Warden of that port.
- July 9th—Joshua King, of Dorchester, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- Francis J. McGuire, Esq., of Trenton, Ont., to be a Collector in Customs.
- 14th—John Fulton Crow, of Truro, N. S., to be Collector in Customs.
- 16th—Vital Arseneault, Tracadie, N. B., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- John Murphy, jun., of Port Hood, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
- Danl. Hennessey, of Port Hawkesbury, N. S., to be Harbour Master of that port.
- Peter Francis Boutillier, of St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- 22nd—Thos. Babington McMahon, Esq., of Simcoe, Ont., to be Judge of the County Court of Norfolk.
- John M. Burke, Esq., of Ingonish, N. S., to be Receiver of Wreck for that district.
- Geo. B. Hadley, Esq., of Port Mulgrave, N. S., to be Port Warden for that port.
- 26th—James Hemlow, of Liscomb, N. S., to be Sub-Collector in Customs.
- Geo. Alvan Carson, Esq., of Whitby, Ont., to be Collector in do.
- August 11th—Alex. Vincent McMillan, of Cornwall, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.
- Wm. Hook, Esq., of Ingersoll, Ont., to be a Sub-Collector in do.
- Edgar Howard Porter, Esq., of Grenville, N. S., to be do.
- 27th—Roderick McKenzie, of Cow Bay, N. S., to be Shipping Master for that port.
- John Gunn, Esq., of Pictou, N. S., to be Harbour Master for that port.
- Silas Blair, Kent, of Londonderry, N. S., to be a Landing Waiter in Customs.
- Chas. Wesley Lewis, of Fort Erie, Ont., to be do.
- Chas. Hamilton McKinley, of Alma, N. B., to be a Preventive Officer do.
- Duncan Elliot McFarland, of Port Robinson, Ont., to be Landing Waiter and Searcher in do.
- Sept. 23d—David Cascadden, of Southampton, Ont., to be Harbour Master of that port.
- Stephen Atwater, of Baddeck, N. S., to be Harbour Master for Baddeck and Baddeck Bay.

Judiciary of the Dominion.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

This court established by 38 Vic. ch. 11, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, five of whom constitute a quorum. It has an appellant civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion from every court. In case from Quebec, the subject in dispute must be \$2,000 and over. The court has also original jurisdiction in exchequer matters and in disputes between provinces (Secs 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 &c.) Chief Justice, Hon. W. B. Richards; Puisne Judges, Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. J. T. Taschereau, Hon. Telephone Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. W. J. Ritchie.

ONTARIO.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of the court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000 or where annual rent, fee or future rights of any amount are affected. Judges—Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Appeal in Ontario, Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. B. Patterson, Hon. Thomas Moss.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The jurisdiction of the court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed within Ontario, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. Chief Justice—Hon. R. A. Harrison. Puisne Judges—Hon. Jos. C. Morrison, and the Hon. Adam Wilson. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas—Robert G. Dalton, Esq., Q. C.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction, as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either court. Chief Justice—Hon. John Hawkins Hagar. D. C. L. Puisne Judges—Hon. J. W. Gwynne and Hon. Thomas Galt. Clerk of the Crown and Pleas for the Common Pleas—Monsell B. Jackson, Esq.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

This court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executor, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudhon. *Referee in Chambers and Referee of Titles*—G. S. Holmes. *Clerk in Chambers*—W. D. Croton. *Registrar*—A. Grant. *Deputy Registrars*—W. Ault A. F. Maclean. *Clerk*—F. Arnold. *Clerk of Records and Writs*—A. Holmes. *Clerk*—J. H. Beaven. *Special Examiners*—John Crickmore, Barrister, J. Hutcheson Eston, Barrister, and G. W. Evans.

Master in Ordinary—T. W. Taylor, M. A. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars*—*Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrear. *Barrie*—J. R. Cotter. *Belleville*—S. S. Lazier. *Berlin*—J. W. Hall. *Brampton*—A. F. Scott. *Brantford*—S. J. Jones. *Brookville*—Jacob Dockstaer. *Bussit*. *Chatham*—E. O'Hara. *Cobourg and Peterboro*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—J. F. Pringle. *Goderich*—H. McDermott. *Georgetown*—James W. Hall. *Hamilton*—M. O'Reilly, Q. C. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D. C. L. *Lindsay*—Judge Dean. *London*—James Phelan. *L'Orignal*—J. Butterfield. *Milton*—J. Miller. *Napanee*—S. S. Lazier. *Niagara*—J. A. Woodruff. *Ottawa*—W. M. Matheson. *Owen Sound*—J. Masson. *Perth*—Judge Senkler. *Pictou*—S. S. Lazier. *Simcoe*—W. M. Wilson. *Sarnia*—Samuel S. Macdonnell, L. L. D. *Sarnia*—P. T. Pousette. *Simcoe*—C. O. Kapelle. *St. Catharines*—F. W. MacDonald. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—G. W. Lawrence. *Sault Ste. Marie*. *Algoma*—Hon. W. McCrear. *Walkerton*—Wm. Allan McLan. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. R. Beard. *Pembroke*—T. Deacon. *Accountant*—A. N. Buell. *Clerk*—W. Little.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

Terms of the Court.—This court holds its sittings on the 15th days of March, June, September and December and it 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 first Monday in May and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter; Trinity begins first Monday after 1st Aug. and ends Saturday of the following week; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November and ends Saturday of the second week thereafter. The Administration of

Justice Act, 39 Vic. c. 8, and the amendments to that Act 37 chap. 7 direct the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, to hold sittings in time of vacation [except long vacation] to appoint a single judge to sit once a week in and out of term to hear certain business named in the statutes.

CHANCERY TERMS.

Re-Hearing Terms.—Third Thursday in February, last Thursday in August, and first Thursday in December. The court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year for hearing motions; on Wednesday for hearing *pro confesso* on bill and answer, motions for decree, further directions, petitions, demurrers, and on Thursday for Appeals from Masters' Reports.

LONG VACATION.

Extends from the 1st July to the 21st of August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS.

The several county courts in Ontario hold semi-annually terms to commence on the first Monday in January and July, and end the following Saturday except the county court of the county of York, which holds three terms, to commence respectively, on the first Monday in January and April, and the last Monday in August and ending on the Saturday of the same week.

LAW CIRCUITS.

Circuits of the Courts.—Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius and of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, shall be held twice a year in each county or union of counties, in the vacation between Hilary and Easter Terms, and in the vacation between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the county of York in which county there shall be a third such Court in every year, between Easter Term and the first of July, and a fourth to the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; and in the county of Wentworth, in which there shall be a third such court, in the vacation between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. There are eight circuits as follows: *The Eastern*—Cornwall, L'Orignal, Ottawa, Pembroke, Perth. *Midland*—Belleville, Brockville, Kingston, Napanee, Pictou. *Victoria*, *Brampton*, *Whitby*, *Coburg*, *Lindsay*, *Peterboro*, *Broxton*, *Owen Sound*, *Stratford*, *Woodstock*, *Walkerton*, *Goderich*, *Niagara*, *Hamilton*, *Milton*, *St. Catharines*, *Wendell*, *Cayuga*, *Waterloo*, *Barrie*, *Berlin*, *Georgetown*, *Stratford*, *Simcoe*. *Western*—Chatham, *London*, *Sarnia*, *Sarnia*, *St. Thomas*. *Home*—Toronto.

The Court in each District shall be presided over by one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts or, in the absence, by some one judge, including Judges of the Court of Appeals of the County Court, or some one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by any one of the chief justices or judges of the superior courts to act in that behalf.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.

For the examination of witnesses and hearing causes are held in the spring and autumn of each year, as follows:—

Toronto, Belleville, Brockville, Cornwall, Cobourg, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterboro', Chatham, Goderich, London, Sandwich, Sarnia, Simcoe, Stratford, Woodstock, Barrie, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, Lindsay, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, Whitby.

The courts in each circuit are presided over by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors, or by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, requested by the chancellor or one of the vice-chancellors to act in that behalf.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

R. Snelling, LL.D., barrister, Toronto; Gerrard W. Smith, D.C.L., barrister, Toronto; James Henry Morris, barrister, Toronto; James A. Henderson, D.C.L., barrister, Kingston; James Jessup, Brockville; J. D. Buell, M.P., Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Theodore Doucet, notary public, Montreal; J. Court, Montreal; J. J. C. Abbott, advocate, Montreal; George Macrae, advocate, Montreal; John H. Isaacson, notary public, Montreal; William B. Lambie, advocate, Montreal; P. B. Cassin, advocate, Quebec; Fred. C. Vanvooren, advocate, Quebec; Charles G. H. Q.C., advocate, Quebec; J. R. Dufrenoy, advocate, Quebec; Geo. Fufvoys, advocate, St. John's, Quebec; Hewitt Bernard, barrister and advocate, Ottawa; E. L. Montizambert, advocate, Ottawa; Livingston E. Morris, Prothonotary, Sherbrooke.

COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN CANADIAN COURTS.

Charles Bischoff [Bischoff, Bombar, & Bischoff, solicitors] Great Winchester Street, London, England; John Morris [Ashurst, Morris, & Co., solicitors], 6 Old Jewry, London, England; W. Graef, notary public, 31 Sherbrooke Street, London, England; W. D. Freshfield.

LAW REPORTERS.

C. Robinson, Q.C., editor-in-chief, Queen's Bench; H. D. W. Wetney, barrister, Common Pleas—George Frederic Harman, barrister, Chancery—A. Grant, barrister.

LAW SOCIETY.

Treasurer—Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C.; Secretary and Librarian—J. H. Esten, Esq.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—The Chief Justice of Appeal, and the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Common Pleas. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in the Province of Ontario, for which no patent has issued from the Crown, in favour of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees, or assignees. Clerk—William B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their jurisdiction is similar to the Court of Queen's Bench, but is limited in amount, and does not include cases involving the title to lands (with the exception of actions of ejectment in specified cases) validity of wills, or action for libel, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies in certain cases to either of the superior courts of law.

INSOLVENCY COURTS.

These Courts regulate 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 County Judge presides. There is a Registrar to each court, besides the Surrogate Clerk (Sir James Lukin Robinson), who is an officer of the Court of Chancery.

COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Chairman—The County Judge in each County, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of General Sessions in his county twice a year (except in the County of York, where three Courts will be held in the year), for trials by jury in cases of felony and misdemeanor, and for the decisions of appeals from summary convictions of Magistrates.

COUNTY JUDGES' CRIMINAL COURTS.

Any persons 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 Session 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 \$10, and torts to \$10. These courts have a limited jurisdiction to relieve and power to garnish debts. Each judicial district is divided into court divisions, and courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener, in the discretion of the Judge.

QUEBEC.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JUDGES.

Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

Hon. Samuel C. Monk, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Hon. J. S. Sanborn, Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier.

APPEAL SIDE.

MONTREAL—11th to 22nd of March, June, September and December.
 QUEBEC—13th to 8th of March, June, September and December.

CROWN SIDE.

Where held. When held.
 Quebec—27th April and October.
 Montreal—24th March and 21st Sept.
 Three Rivers—23rd March and Sept.
 Sherbrooke—1st April and 11th Oct.
 Kamouraska—23rd June and 18th Dec.
 Rimouski—14th March and Nov.
 Aylmer—21st January and 1st July.
 Perce—13th March and 13th Aug.
 New Carlisle—13th January and 13th Sept.
 St. Etienne de Malbaise—1st May.
 Chicoutimi—1st June.
 St. Christopher—19th Feb and 19th Oct.
 Beauce—20th June and 20th Oct.
 Montmagny—25th March and 25th Nov.
 Beaubarnois—1st March and 1st Oct.
 St. Hyacinthe—1st May and 1st Dec.
 St. John—22nd March and 15th Sept.
 St. Scholastique—7th January and 2nd July.
 Nelsonville—3rd Tuesday of March and September.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurisdiction for sums exceeding \$200, under Cap 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Collis Meredith, Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges:

Hon. Charles Mondelet,
 " Andrew Stuart,
 " Amie Lafontaine,
 " Antoine Poëte,
 " Joseph A. Berthelot,
 " Thomas J. J. Loranger,
 " Louis Victor Lecomte,
 " Francis G. Johnson,
 " Jos. N. Basse,
 " Robert Mackay,
 " John McGuire,
 " Frederick W. Torrance,
 " Joseph U. Beaudry,
 " Louis E. N. Cassault,
 " H. E. Taschereau,
 " C. Dunkin, P. C.,
 " A. B. Routhier,
 " A. Olivier,
 " Thomas McCord,
 " M. A. Plamondon,
 " F. B. Caon,
 " Marcus Doherty,
 " Louis Renner,
 " Hubert Wilfrid Chagnon,
 " Vincenzas Paul Wilfred Dorlon.

MONTREAL.—Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly and Vercheres and city of Montreal, held from 16th January to 20th April, from 1st May to 30th June, and from 1st September to 20th December, inclusive.

QUEBEC.—Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Lévis, Lotbinière 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 1st to 22nd of March, June, September and December.

ST. FRANCIS.—Richmond, (including town of Sherbrooke, West Compton and Stanstead, held at Sherbrooke, from 6th to 10th February, April, June and 1 October.

KAMOURASKA.—Kamouraska and Temiscouata, held at Kamouraska, from 19th to 22nd of March, June and September, and from 14th to 17th December.

OTTAWA.—Ottawa and Pouriac, held at Aylmer, from 13th to 19th of February, June and November.

CHICOUTIMI.—Chicoutimi held at Chicoutimi, from 13th to 19th Feb., June and Oct.

GASPE.—Gaspereau and Bonaventure held at Perce, from 13th to 19th of March, and Aug. and from 13th to 21st December. At New Carlisle, from 13th to 19th January, 10th to 16th June, and 13th to 19th Sept.

TERREBONNE.—Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne, held at St. Scholastique from 13th to 19th February, May and Oct.

JOLIETTE.—L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette, held at Joliette, from 15th to 20th January, March, May, Sept. and Nov.

RICHÉLIEU.—Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, held at Sorel, from 9th to 11th of each month, except January, July and August.

SAGUENAY.—Charlevoix and Saguenay, held at Malbaise, from 13th to 19th March, May and December.

RIMOUSKI.—Rimouski held at Rimouski from 12th March, June and November.

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

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

ARTHABASKA.—Mégantic, Arthabaska, and Drummond, held at Arthabaska, from 20th to 25th inst. of March, June, Sept. and December.

BRADFORD.—Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome, held at Nelsonville, first Tuesday of January, March, May, September and November.

ST. HYACINTHE.—St. Hyacinthe, Bécot, and Rouville, held at St. Hyacinthe, from 1st to 6th February, April, June, and Nov.

IBERVILLE.—St. John's, Napierville and Itherville, held at St. John's, from 13th to 19th of March, June, October and December.

BEAUBARNOIS.—Huntingdon, Beaubarnois and Beauguey, held at Beaubarnois from 23rd to 28th of February, May, Sept. and December.

CIRCUIT COURT.

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

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

By 35 Vic. cap 8 [Quebec] sec. 27, fixed terms of the Circuit Court of Montreal are abolished, and every judicial day is a day on which the court may sit, but the judges presiding may adjourn from time to time, and in the interval the court will not sit.

Vaudreuil County Court, held at Vaudreuil 1st to 5th March, July and November. 8 ulages Circuit, held at Coteau Landing 6th to 10th March, 6th to 9th July, 6th to 10th November.

Vercheres County Circuit, held at Vercheres 1st to 5th February, May and Oct.

QUEBEC DISTRICT.

Quebec District Court, held at Quebec 16th to 21st January and June and 20th to 25th of every month, except July and Aug.

Lotbinière County Circuit, held at St. Croix the 7th to 15th February, May and October.

THREE RIVERS CIRCUIT.

Three Rivers Circuit, held at Three Rivers 12th to 16th of March, June, September, and December.

Maskinonge County Circuit, held at Riviere du Loup 4th and 5th February, June and October.

ST. FRANCIS DISTRICT.

St. Francis District Circuit held at Sherbrooke, 1st to 15th February, April, June and December.

Stanstead Circuit, held at Stanstead Plain, 11th to 13th February, May and November, and at Coaticook, 22nd to 24th of February, June and November.

Compton County Circuit, held at Cochrane, 25th to 27th January, May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Richmond, 19th to 21st Jan., May and October.

Richmond County Circuit, held at Danville, 22nd to 24th January, May and September.

KAMOURASKA DISTRICT.

Kamouraska District Circuit, held at St. Louis, from 15th to 18th of March, June, and September, and from 10th to 13th December.

Temiscouata County Circuit, held at St. Jean Baptiste, 5th to 7th March, June and December.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa District Circuit, held at Aylmer, 7th to 12th February, June and November.

Ottawa County Circuit, held at Papineauville, 7th to 10th January, May and September.

Ottawa Circuit Court, held at Buckingham, 17th to 20th January, May and September.

Pontiac Circuit, held at Portage du Fort, 2nd to 7th March, 20th to 25th June, and 3rd to 8th November.

Pontiac County Circuit, held at Chapeau Village, 8th to 11th March, 26th to 29th June and October.

GASPE DISTRICT.

Gaspe District Circuit, held at Perce, 7th to 12th March and August, and 12th to 17th December.

Courts of Bonaventure's, held at New Carlisle, 7th to 12th January, 4th to 9th June, and 7th to 12th September; and at Carleton, 23rd to 28th January, 20th to 23rd June, and 22nd to 25th September.

Basin Circuit, held at Basin, from 25th to 28th February, and 12th to 15th October.

Magdalen Islands Circuit, held at Amherst 22nd to 30th May, and 22nd to 30th August.

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

TERREBONNE DISTRICT.

Terrebonne District Circuit, held at St. Scholastique, 7th to 11th February, May and October.

Terrebonne County Circuit, held at St. Jerome, 2nd to 6th February, May, and October.

Argenteuil County Circuit, held at Lacbute, 12th to 16th January, 25th to 29th May, and 12th to 16th September.

JOLIETTE DISTRICT.

Joliette District Circuit, held at Joliette, from 10th to 15th February, 22nd to 27th June and October.

L'Assomption County Circuit, held at

L'Assomption, 26th to 30th January, May, and October.

Montcalm County Circuit, held at Ste. Julie, 6th to 11th June, and 1st to 5th November.

RICHELIEU DISTRICT.

Richelieu District Court, held at Sorel, 7th to 12th January and May, 27th September to 2nd October.

Berthier County Circuit, held at Berthier 20th to 24th January and May, and 20th to 25th September.

Yamaska County Circuit, held at St. Francois, 24th to 28th February, 1st to 5th June, and 4th to 8th November.

SAGUENAY DISTRICT.

Saguenay District Circuit, held at Malbaie 7th to 19th March, June, and September.

Charlevoix County District, held at Bale, St. Paul, 20th to 23rd January, May, and September.

CHICOUTIMI DISTRICT.

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

Chicoutimi County, held at Hebertville, 20th to 23rd February, June, and October.

RIMOUSKI DISTRICT.

Rimouski District Circuit, held at Rimouski, 1st to 6th March, June, and Nov.

Rimouski County Circuit, held at Matane, 24th to 27th March, June, and November.

MONTMAGNY DISTRICT.

Montmagny District Circuit, held at Montmagny, 7th to 12th February, May, and November.

L'Islet County Circuit, held at St. Jean, P. J. Jolie, 20th to 24th February, May, and November.

Bellechasse County Circuit, held at St. Michel, 20th to 24th March, 25th June to 2nd July, and October 28th to 1st November.

BEAUCHE DISTRICT.

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

Dorchester County Circuit, held at Ste. Heneilne, 2nd to 6th March, June, and October.

ARTHABASKA DISTRICT.

Arthabaska District Circuit, held at St. Christopher, 14th to 18th March, June, September and December.

Drummond County Circuit, held at Drummondville, 15th to 17th January, May, and October.

Megantic County Court, held at Inverness, 9th to 12th January, May, and October.

BEDFORD DISTRICT.

Bedford District Circuit, held at Nelsonville, first Tuesday of January, March, May, September, and November.

Brome County Circuit, held at Knowlton, second Tuesday of February, April, June, October, and December.

Shefford County Circuit, held at Waterloo, first Tuesday of February, April, June, October, and December.

Missisquoi County Circuit, held at Bedford, last Tuesday of January, March, May, September, and November.

ST. HYACINTHE DISTRICT.

St. Hyacinthe District Circuit, held at St. Hyacinthe, 22nd to 27th January, March, and October.

Beauville County Circuit, held at Marieville, 15th to 19th February, May, and October.

Bagot County Court, held at St. Liboire, 15th to 20th January, April, and September.

IBERVILLE DISTRICT.

Iberville District Circuit, held at St. John's, 5th to 10th March, June, October, and December.

Napierville County Circuit, held at Napierville, 1st to 5th February, June, and October.

BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT.

Beauharnois District Court, held at Beauharnois, 17th to 22nd of February, May, September, and December.

Huntingdon County Circuit, held at Huntingdon, 8th to 11th February, May, and September.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF PEACE.

MONTREAL.

Charles Joseph Coursol, Chairman.

Terms—QUEBEC—1st June, July, and December, and 9th January.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Under Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Caps. 105 and 106.

C.J. Courcel, Esq., Presiding Justice.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

County of St. Hyacinthe, at St. Hyacinthe, 1st to 4th February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Bagot, at St. Liboire, 5th to 8th February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Rouville, at Marieville, 10th to 13th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Joliette, at Joliette, 1st to 4th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Merculaim, at Rawdon, from 5th to 8th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of L'Assomption, at L'Assomption, 14th to 16th of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and at St. Lin, from 21st to 24th March, 12th to 14th June, 24th to 26th September, and 20th to 22nd December.

County of Berthier, at Berthier, from 10th to 12th of February, April, June, October, and December.

County of Châteaufort, at Châteaufort, 7th to 9th January, March, April, June, September, and November; at Notre Dame du Lac, 11th January, 20th to 22nd February, June, September, and December; and at L'Anse Saint Jean, 20th to 24th March and July.

County of Brome, at Knowlton, the second Wednesday and three following days of January, March, May, September, and November.

County of Shefford, at Waterloo, the third Wednesday and three following days of January, March, May, September, and November.

County of Missisquoi, at Bedford, the third Wednesday and three following days of February, April, June, October, and December.

County of Charlevoix, at Malbale, 7th to 10th January, February, April, May, September, and November.

County of Maguway, at Beccoumain, 20th to 23rd February, May, and October.

Town of Sherbrooke, 10th to 12th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Wolfe, at South Ham, 6th to 8th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Stanstead, at Stanstead Plains, 15th to 17th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Richmond, at Richmond, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September, and November; and at Lanville, 25th to 27th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Compton, at Cookshire, 25th to 28th January, March, May, July, September, and November.

County of Bagot, at Acton Vale, 10th to 13th February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Soulanges, at Coteau Landing, 11th to 13th January, April, August, and December.

County of Vaudreuil, at Vaudreuil, 8th to 10th January, April, August, and December; and at St. Marthe, 18th to 20th March, June, September, and December.

County of Beauharnois, at Beauharnois, 2nd to 4th January, May, August, and November.

County of Chateaugay, at St. Martine, 20th to 23rd January, April, July, and October.

County of Huntingdon, at Huntingdon, 25th to 27th January, May, August, and November.

County of Rimouski, at Rimouski, 1st to 3rd February, May, July, September, and December; at St. Moise, 10th to 13th February, July, September, and December; at Melville, 15th to 18th February, July, September, and December; at Matane, 20th to 24th February, July, September, and December; and at St. Simon, from 27th to 29th of January, April, June, September, and November.

County of Argenteuil, at Lacbute, 5th to 7th March, April, and 25th to 27th June, July, August, and November.

County of Two Mountains, at St. Scholastique, 10th to 12th March and April, 20th to 22nd July, August, and September, and 28th to 29th December.

County of Terrebonne, at Terrebonne, 25th to 27th January, Feb., April, May, Sept., October, at St. Jerome, 20th to 24th March and Dec., and 10th to 12th June, July, August, and November, and at St. Therese de Blainville, 2nd to 4th January, April, June, September and December, and 3rd to 5th November.

County of St. John's, at St. John's 1st to 3rd of February, April, May, September, October and December. At Lacolle, 20th to 23th January, March, May, July, Sept. and November.

County of Iberville, at Iberville, 4th to

6th of February, April, May, Sept, October, and December.

County of Napierville, at Napierville, 7th to 8th of February, April, May, September, October and December.

County of Nicolet, at Becancour, 10th to 12th of January, March, April, July, Sept and December.

County of Champlain, at Batiscan, 14th to 16th of January, March, May, July, Sept and November.

County of St. Maurice, at Yamachiche, 19th to 31st of February, April, June, Aug., October and December.

County of Maskinongé, at Rivière du Loup from 22nd to 24th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Ottawa, at Wakefield, 21st and 22nd of January, May, and September, at Wright, from 23rd to 25th of same months, at Papineauville, 22nd to 25th of February, May, June, August, October and December, at Hull 1st to 5th of Feb., April, June, August, October, and December; and at Maniwaké from 25th to 27th of May, and from 13th to 15th of August and December.

County of Pontiac, at Village of Bryon, from 7th to 9th, and at Portage-du-Fort from 10th to 13th of January, March, May, July, September, and November, and at village of Chapeau, 15th to 17th of January, March, May, July, September and Nov.

County of Lévis, at Lévis, 1st to 4th of February, March, May, June, July, Sept., October and December.

County of Lotbinière, at St. Croix, 18th to 20th of January, March, May, June, September, and November; at St. Sylvestre, 10th to 12th of February, April, June, July, September, and December; and at St. Jean Deschêlous, 22nd to 24th of January, March, May, July, September, and December.

County of Montmagny, at Montmagny, 27th to 30th of January, May, September, and November, 1st to 8th of April, and 4th to 7th of July.

County of Bellechasse, at St. Michel, 1st to 3rd of February, June, October, and December, 27th to 29th of March, and 26th to 28th of August, and at St. Raphael, 4th to 6th of February, April, June, October, and December, and 23th to 30th of August.

County of L'Islet, at St. Jean Port Joly, 22nd to 25th of January and March, and 1st to 3rd of May, July, September, and November.

County of Drummond, 1st to 3rd of February, April, May, July, October, and November inclusive.

County of Arthabaska, 11th to 13th of January, February, April, May, October, and November inclusive.

County of Mégantic, 7th to 9th of February, April, May, July, October, and November inclusive.

County of Richelieu, at Sorel, 1st to 4th of February, April, June, and August, and 10th to 11th of October, and December; and at St. Ours, 27th to 30th of January, May, and July, and 1st to 4th of March, September, and November.

County of Yamaska, at St. Francois du Lac, 5th to 8th of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

County of Kamouraska, at Kamouraska, 14th to 16th of January, April, June, and September.

County of Témiscouata, at Green Island, 1st to 3rd of February, May, September,

and December; at Rivière du Loup, 8th to 11th of January, April, June, September, and December; at Notre Dame du Lac, 27th to 30th of March, June, September, and December; and at Trois Piliers, 5th to 8th of February, 27th to 29th of April, 5th to 8th of September, and 3rd to 6th of November.

County of Bonaventure, at New Carlisle, 28th to 30th of January, March, April, June, August, September, and October; at New Richmond, 8th to 10th of February, March, July, August, and October; at Carleton, 12th to 14th of February, March, July, August, and October; at Nouvelle, 15th to 17th of February, March, July, August, and October; at Cross Point, 19th to 21st of February, March, July, August, and October; at Resigouche, 22nd to 24th of February, March, July, and October.

County of Gaspé, at Grand River, 1st to 3rd of March, June, September, and December; at Percé, 8th to 10th of March, June, September, and December; at Gaspé Basin 16th to 18th of March, June, September, and December; at Fox River, 24th to 26th of March, June, September, and December; and at St. Anne des Monts, 6th to 8th of July and October.

NOVA SCOTIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. Sir W. Young, Knt., Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty, and Judge in Equity.

Puisne Judges—Hon. W. F. DesBarres, Hon. L. M. Wilkins; Hon. J. McCully; Hon. Hugh Macdonald; Hon. H. W. Smith; Hon. J. W. Ritchie.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. J. C. Allen, Chief Justice, and Judge of Vice Admiralty.

Puisne Judges—Hon. J. W. Weldon; Hon. Chas. Fisher; Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Hon. Charles Duff.

MANITOBA.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice.
Puisne Judges—Hon. Jas. McKeagney; Hon. L. Belourney.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. M. B. Begbie Chief Justice.
Puisne Judges—Hon. H. P. Crease; Hon. J. H. Grey.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon. E. Palmer, Chief Justice.
Puisne Judges—Hon. J. H. Peters; Hon. Jas. Hensley.

Immigration.

The following facts are derived from the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, the Reports of the Local Governments, of the Bureau of Statistics of Washington, and of the Imperial Immigration Commissioners.

The following statement shows the number of settlers in Canada, and the immigrants who have passed through Canada for the Western States since 1865:—

	Passengers through Canada.	Settled in Canada.
1866.....	41,704.	10,091
1867.....	47,312.	11,666
1868.....	58,683.	12,765
1869.....	5,202.	12,940
1870.....	44,813.	21,706
1871.....	27,949.	27,773
1872.....	52,008.	26,578
1873.....	49,669.	50,060
1874.....	40,649.	39,373

The figures for the year 1875 have not been obtained as these pages go to press; but from those which have appeared it is certain there is a very great falling off in the immigration both to Canada and the United States. The settlers in Canada will probably not reach 22,000. The immigration arrivals at Quebec for the last two years were:—

In 1874.....	21,359
" 1875.....	13,600

The decline thus indicated is owing to the commercial crisis which has prevailed, and it shows the measure of the shrinkage of the immigrant passenger traffic by the St. Lawrence.

The following table shows the nationalities of the immigrants arrived at Quebec for the last three years. (The nationalities of those who arrive at the inland ports cannot be ascertained):—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
English.....	14,867	18,004	13,286
Irish.....	3,410	4,336	2,650
Scotch.....	4,165	4,765	2,561
German.....	764	789	962
Scandinavian.....	10,148	4,447	1,407
French & Belgians.....	1,366	2,634	1,632
Other origins.....	23	76	....
Icelanders.....	....	....	351
Mennonites.....	....	....	1,582
Totals.....	37,743	38,901	23,694

The following is a comparative statement of the trades and callings of the steerage male adults who landed at Quebec from 1870 to 1874 inclusive:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Farmers.....	2,336	1,470	1,743
Labourers.....	6,159	6,262	4,250
Clerks & Traders.....	79	62	22
Professional Men.....	14	7	1
Totals.....	15,427	15,463	8,823

Almost the whole of the immigrants now come by Steamship, instead of by sailing vessel. The cost is a little more. But the comfort and speed and comparative healthiness are immensely superior by the steamship:—

	1873.	1874.
By steamships.....	31,460	23,332
" sailing vessels.....	2,041	512

The following table continued from previous Year Books, shows the movement of Immigration to and through the Dominion from 1851 to 1874 inclusive:—

Years.	Arrivals by the St. Law- rence.	Via the United States	Settled in Canada.	Went to the United States
1851.....	41,076	3,670	22,515	22,281
1852.....	39,178	3,500	29,943	14,733
1853.....	38,699	5,000	22,295	11,404
1854.....	53,185	7,000	35,800	21,383
1855.....	21,374	10,000	28,000	8,274
1856.....	23,439	10,729	21,816	8,852
1857.....	32,069	41,894	38,963	40,428
1858.....	12,810	26,990	12,340	27,580
1859.....	8,773	13,179	4,300	16,657
1860.....	10,150	4,829	7,837	7,152
1861.....	19,923	28,793	12,466	19,249
1862.....	22,176	40,450	23,798	33,828
1863.....	19,419	23,943	26,128	17,249
1864.....	10,147	27,048	21,798	24,487
1865.....	21,355	28,653	39,413	30,785
1866.....	23,648	23,147	10,001	41,704
1867.....	31,757	31,121	14,666	47,212
1868.....	34,300	37,148	12,765	58,683
1869.....	43,114	32,718	18,630	57,202
1870.....	44,475	21,644	24,706	44,313
1871.....	27,029	27,865	27,773	37,949
1872.....	34,743	54,444	26,578	52,600
1873.....	36,901	62,307	50,060	49,059
1874.....	21,359	58,663	39,373	40,649
Totals.....	691,029	602,181	672,684	730,742

The number of Immigrants to Canada from the United States, as distinguished from those who simply entered the Continent by United States ports showed very great increase in 1874, the following are the figures:—

1873	8,971
1874	11,110

The decline in the numbers of emigrants from all parts since 1873 has been very marked. The following figures are taken from official returns published by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, distinguishing the destinations:—

	1873.	1874.
To United States.....	233,073	148,161
North American Colonies.....	37,236	25,450
Australian Colonies.....	24,423	53,865
All other places.....	12,908	13,445
Total emigration from Great Britain.....	310,612	241,921

The returns, the figures being taken from the same source, for the first nine months of 1875, show still further decline. The decrease on the nine months of 1875, ending 30th September, as compared with the similar period of 1874 being 26,308, and as compared with 1873, of 85,980.

The following statement shows the immigrant arrivals in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1875:—

	Males.	Females	Totals.
Professional Occupations.....	2,147	279	2,426
Skilled occupations.....	32,014	1,789	33,803
Miscellaneous occupations.....	78,782	10,814	84,546
Occupations not stated.....	255	1,036	1,291
Without occupation.....	31,802	73,630	105,437
Aggregate.....	139,950	87,548	227,498

The following are the countries which

principally sent these immigrants to the United States:—

	Males.	Females.	Total
England.....	24,497	15,633	40,130
Ireland.....	18,029	19,928	37,957
Scotland.....	4,473	2,837	7,310
Wales.....	270	179	449
Isle of Man.....	6	.....	6
Guernsey.....	1	.....	1
Channel Islands, n.s.	7	1	8
Total British Isles	47,283	38,578	85,861
Germany.....	27,576	20,193	47,769
Austria.....	3,652	3,230	6,882
Hungary.....	477	289	766
Sweden.....	3,274	2,299	5,573
Norway.....	3,726	2,367	6,093
Denmark.....	1,563	1,008	2,566
Netherlands.....	750	487	1,237
Belgium.....	475	140	615
Switzerland.....	1,127	687	1,814
France.....	5,578	2,943	8,321
Italy.....	2,775	795	3,570

The following statement shows a comparison of the immigrant arrivals in the United States for 3 years:—

For the year ending June 30th, 1873.	459,804
do do June 30th, 1874—	313,339
do do June 30th, 1875—	228,498

The decline in the three years is thus very marked.

Members of the Governments and Legislatures.

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

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Governor General.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboyne of Clandeboyne in the County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboyne of Ballyveldy and Killeleagh in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland and a Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice Admiral of the same.

The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

THE CABINET.

(Formed 7th November, 1873)

The Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Premier, and Minister of Public Works.	The Hon. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON, Postmaster General.
The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Minister of Justice and Attorney General.	The Hon. RICHARD W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.
The Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.	The Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, Minister of Customs.
The Hon. LOUIS LETELIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics.	The Hon. THOMAS COFFIN, Receiver General.
The Hon. RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Finance.	The Hon. FELIX GEOFFRION, Minister of Inland Revenue.
The Hon. DAVID LAIRD, Minister of the Interior.	The Hon. WILLIAM B. VAIL, Minister of Militia.

Members of the Privy Council not now holding office.

The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., K.C.B., &c.	The Hon. WILLIAM McDONNELL, C. B.
The Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, C. B.	The Hon. WILLIAM P. HOWLAND, C. B.
The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER T. GALT, K.C. M. G.	The Hon. ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, C. M. G.
	The Hon. PETER MITCHELL.
	The Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

The Hon. JEAN CHARLES CHAPAIN.
 The Hon. HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN, C.B.
 The Hon. Sir EDWARD KENNY.
 The Hon. THEODORE ROBTAILLE.
 The Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, K. C. M. G.
 The Hon. CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.
 The Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS.
 The Hon. Sir FRANCIS HENCKS, C.B., K.C.
 M.G.
 The Hon. A. A. DORION.
 The Hon. HUGH MACDONALD.

The Hon. JAMES COX ATKINS.
 The Hon. CHARLES TUPPER, C.B.
 The Hon. JOHN HENRY POPE.
 The Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR.
 The Hon. THOMAS N. GIBBS.
 The Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE.
 The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE.
 The Hon. WILLIAM ROSS.
 The Hon. D. A. MACDONALD.
 The Hon. T. FOURNIER.

THE PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Speaker—Hon. D. CHRISTIE.

Clerk—ROBERT LEMOINE, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. John Hamilton.....	Kingston
" Benjamin Seymour.....	Port Hope
" Walter H. Dickson.....	Niagara
" James Shaw.....	Smith's Falls
" Alexander Campbell.....	Kingston
" David Christie.....	Paris
" David L. McPherson.....	Toronto
" Billa Flint.....	Belleville
" Geo. William Allan.....	Toronto
" James R. Benson.....	St. Catharines
" Ebenezer Perry.....	Oshawa
" Frank Smith.....	Toronto

Senators.	P.-O. Address.
Hon. James Cox Atkins.....	Richview
" David Reesor.....	Markham
" Elijah Leonard.....	London
" William McMaster.....	Toronto
" John Simpson.....	Bowmanville
" James Skead.....	Ottawa
" Donald MacDonald.....	Toronto
" Robert Read.....	Belleville
" Alexander Vidal.....	Sarnia
" George Alexander.....	Woodstock
" Richard W. Scott.....	Ottawa
" George Brown.....	Toronto

Province of Quebec.

" J. L. Chapais.....	Kamouraska
" Jacques O. Bureau.....	Montreal
" Charles Malhiot.....	Pointe du Lac
" L. Letellier de St. Just.....	Rivière Ouelle
" John Hamilton.....	Montreal
" Charles Cormier.....	Plessisville
" David Edward Price.....	Chicoutimi
" Leandre Dumouchel.....	Longueuil
" Eugene Chénier.....	Quebec
" J. H. Bellerose.....	St. Vincent de Paul
" Matthew H. Cochrane.....	Compton
" Louis Lacoste.....	Boucherville

Hon. Joseph F. Armand.....	Riv. des Prairies
" Charles Wilson.....	Montreal
" William H. Chaffers.....	St. Césaire
" Jean B. Guevremont.....	Sorel
" James Ferrier.....	Montreal
" Thomas Ryan.....	"
" A. R. C. De Lery.....	Quebec
" F. X. A. Trudel.....	Montreal
" Edward Griff Penny.....	Montreal
" P. Baillargeon.....	Quebec
" Hector Fabre.....	Quebec
" A. H. Paquet.....	St. Cathbert.

Province of Nova Scotia.

" Sir Edward Kenny.....	Halifax
" T. D. Archibald.....	Sydney
" Robert B. Dickey.....	Amherst
" John Holmes.....	Pictou
" John Bourinot.....	Sydney, C. B.

Hon. William Miller.....	Halifax
" A. W. McLellan.....	Londonderry
" Alex. Macfarlane.....	Wallace
" Jer. Northup.....	Halifax
" H. A. Kaulback.....	Lunenburg

Province of New Brunswick.

" Amos E. Botsford.....	Westbrook
" John Robertson.....	Westmoreland
" William H. Odell.....	St. John, N. B.
" David Wark.....	Fredericton
" John Ferguson.....	Bathurst

Hon. Robert D. Wilmot.....	Belmont, Sunbury.
" Abner R. McLellan.....	Hopewell, Albert Co.
" John Glazier.....	Sunbury
" James Dever.....	St. John, N. B.
" William Muirhead.....	Chatham, N. B.

Province of Manitoba.

" Marc A. Girard.....	Winnipeg
-----------------------	----------

Hon. J. Sutherland.....	Winnipeg.
-------------------------	-----------

Province of British Columbia.

" B. W. W. Carrall.....	Barkerville
" F. O. Cornwall.....	Ashcroft

Hon. W. J. Macdonald.....	Victoria
---------------------------	----------

Province of Prince Edward Island.

" R. P. Haythorne.....	Charlottetown
" T. H. Haviland.....	Charlottetown

Hon. D. Montgomery.....	Park Corner
" G. W. Howland.....	Alberton

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker—The Hon. T. W. ANGLIN. | Clerk—ALFRED PATRICK, Esq.

Province of Ontario.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington	Schuyler Shibley	Napanee	Middlesex W R	George W Ross	Strathroy
Algoma	E. B. Barron	St. Marie	Monk	J D Edgar	Toronto
Bothwell	David Mills	Clearville	Muskoka	A P Cockburn	Gravenh't
Brant, N. R.	Gavin Fleming	Glenmor	Niagara Town	J B Plumb	Niagara
Brant, S. R.	William Pater- son	[ris Brantford	Norfolk, N R	John Charlton	Lynedoch
Brockville, Tn	Jacob D. Buell	Brockville	Norfolk, S R	Wm Wallace	Simcoe
Bruce, N. R.	John Gillies	Paisley	Northum, O.		
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. E. Blake	Ottawa	North'md O.	J L Biggar	Murray
Cardwell	Hon J H Came- ron	Toronto	W. R.	Wm Kerr	Cobourg
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa	Ontario, N R	Adam Gordon	Manche'er
Cornwall, Tn	A. F. Macdonald	Cornwall	Ontario, S R	Hon M Cameron	Ottawa
Dundas	William Gibson	Morrisb'gh	Ottawa City	J M Currier	"
Durham, E. R.	Lewis Ross	Port Hope	" P St Jean		"
Durham, W. R.	H. W. Bork	Bowman ville	Oxford, N B.	Jas A Skinner	Woodstock
Elgin, W. R.	Geo. E. Casey	Fingal	Oxford, S R.	E V Rowell	Ingersoll
Elgin, E. R.	C. McDougall	St. Thomas	Peel	Robert Smith	Brampton
Essex	W. McGregor	Windsor	Perth, N R.	A Monteith	Stratford
Frontenac	George A. Kirk- patrick	Kingston	Perth, S R.	James Trow	Shakspe're
Glenarry	Archibald Mc- Nab	Alex'ndria	Peterboro', E.	James Hall	Peterbo'gh
Grenville, S. R.	Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott	Peterboro', W	Jno Bertram	do
Grey, N. R.	George Seider	Owen S'nd	Prescott	Albert Lagar	Plantage- net.
Grey, E. R.	Wm. R. Fleisher	Fleisher's	Prince Edward	Walter Ross	Pictou
Grey, S. R.	George Lander- kin	Hanover	Renfrew, N R	W. Murray	Pembroke
Haldimand	David Thompson	Indiana	Renfrew, S R	(vacant)	Renfrew
Halton	W. McCraney	Oakville	Russell	R Blackburn	N Edli'ro
Hamilton City	J. K. Irving	Hamilton	Simcoe, N R	H H Cook	Toronto
	A. T. Wood	"	Simcoe, S R.	W O Little	Allandale
Hastings, N. R.	M. Bowell	Belleville	Stormont	C Archibald	Dickinson
Hastings, E. R.	John White	Roslin	Toronto, East	S. Platt	Landing
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Belleville	Toronto, West	J. B. Robinson	Toronto
Huron, N R	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale	Toronto, Cent're	John Macdonald	do
Huron, S R	Thos. Greenway	Centralia	Victoria, O N		do
Huron, C R	Horace Horton	Goderich	Victoria, O S	Hector Cameron	do
Kent, O.	Rufus Stephen- son	Chatham	R.	A McQuade	Omersee
Kingston	Sir John A. Mac- donald, K O B	O	Waterloo, N R	I E Rowman	St. Jacobs
Lambton	Hon A Macken- zie	Toronto	Waterloo, S R	James Young	Galt
Lanark, N R	Daniel Galbraith	Ottawa	Welland	W A Thomson	Clifton
Lanark, S R	John G Haggart	Almonte	Wellington N		
Leeds & Gren- ville, N R.	C F Ferguson	Perth	R.	N. Higinbotham	Guelp
Leeds, S. R.	David F Jones	Kemptv'll	Wellington, S.		
Lennox	Hon Richard J Cartwright	Gacan'que	R.	David Stirton	Guelp
Lincoln	James Norris	Ottawa	Wellington, C.		
		St Cathar- ines	R.	Geo T Orton	Hanover
London City	J. H. Fraser	London	Wentworth, N		
Middlesex, N R	Tnos Scatcherd	London	R.	Thomas Bain	Strabane
Middlesex, E R	D. McMillan	London	Wentworth, S		
			R.	Jos Rymal	Barton
			York, O., E R	Jas Metcalfe	Yorkville
			York, O., N R	A H Dymond	Toronto
			York, O., W R	David Blain	do

Province of Quebec.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Off Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil	(vacant)	Montreal	Beauce	Ch Pozer	Quebec
Bagot	J A Mousseau	"	Beauharnois	U I Robillard	Beauhar- nois.
			Bellevue	Hon Dr Blanchet	Quebec.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Province of Quebec.—Continued.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Berthier.....	E O Guthbert...	Berthier en haut	Montmorency	Jean Langlois...	Quebec
Bonaventure.....	Theodore Robitaille.....	New Carlisle	Montreal (Pare East)	B Devlin.....	Montreal
Brome.....	Nathaniel Pettes (vacant)	Knowlton	" West	Louis A. Jette...	"
Chamblay.....	H. Montpialsir.	Cap de la Magdeleine.	Napierville...	S Goupal dit La Reine.....	Napierville.
Champlain.....	Pierre Tremblay	Chicoutimi	Nicolet.....	Joseph Gaudet...	Gentilly
Charlevoix.....	Hon L H Holton.....	Montreal	Ottawa Co....	A. Wright.....	Ironside
Chateauguay...	E Climon.....	Murray Bay	Pontiac.....	Wm. M. Wright	Ottawa
Chicoutimi & Saguenay...	Hon John H Pope	Cookshire	Portneuf.....	E. A. de St. Georges.	Cap Sante
Compton.....	— Rouleau.....	Arthabaska.	Quebec Centre	Hon. J. E. Cauchon.	Quebec
Dorchester.....	Wilfred Laurier	Gaspe Basin	Quebec East...	Hon. J. Thibaud.	Quebec
Drummond & Arthabaska.	John Short.....	Montreal	" West.	Hon. Thos. McGreevy.....	"
Gaspe.....	A Desjardins...	Hemmingford	Quebec Co....	Adolphe P. Caron.	Quebec
Hochelaga.....	Julius Scriver...	Iberville	Richmond & Wolfe.....	Hon H Aylmer, Jr.	Melbourne
Huntingdon.....	Francois Bechard.	Montreal	Richelieu.....	G. J. Barthe...	Sorel
Iberville.....	Rodolphe Lafamme	Joliette	Rimouski.....	J. B. Romuald	St Germain
Jacques Cartier.....	Louis F. G. Baby	Quebec	Rouville.....	Fiset.....	St Hilaire
Joliette.....	G A P Pelletier	L'Assomption	St. Hyacinthe	G. Cheval.....	St. Hyacinthe
Kamouraska.	Alfred Pignon-neault	Levis	St. John's, Q.	Louis Delorme.	St. Jean, Q.
Laprairie.....	H Hurteau.....	Phillippe P Cas-grain	St. Maurice...	Francois Bourassa.....	Yamachiche
L'Assomption	J A Ouimet.....	Quebec	Sheffield.....	Charles Lajoie..	Ottawa
Laval.....	L. H. Frechette.	Stanford West	Sherbrooke Tn	Hon L. S. Huntington.....	Sharbrooke
Levis.....	Phillippe P Cas-grain	Quebec	Soulanges.....	E. T. Brooks...	St. Polycarpe.
L'Islet.....	H Bernier.....	Quebec	Stanstead.....	Jacques P. Lanthier.....	Stanstead
Lotbiniere.....	Louis A. Boyer.	Montreal	Temiscouata..	Charles C Colby	Riviere du Loup
Maskinonge.....	Edouard E. Richard	Stanford West	Terrebonne...	J. B. Pouliot...	Terrebonne
Megantic.....	W Donahue.....	Farnham	Three Rivers.	L. F. R. Masson	Three Rivers
Missisquoi.....	Firmin Dugas...	St. Jullienne	Two Mount-ains.....	Wm McDougall	St. Eustache
Montcalm.....	Henri T. Tasche-reau.....	Quebec	Vaudreuil.....	C A M Globen-sky	Rigaud
Montmagny...			Vercheres.....	Robt. Harwood	Ottawa
			Yamaska.....	Hon F Geoffrion	St David
				Cnas. Gill.....	

Province of Nova Scotia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Annapolis.....	William H. Ray	Clements-port, N.S	King's, N.S....	F W. Borden....	Canning, N.S.
Antigonish.....	A. Melsaac.....	Antigonish	Lunenburg....	C. E. Church....	N Glasgow
Cape Breton...	Wm. McDonald.	Truro, N.S	Pictou.....	{ J H Carmichael	Pictou
Colechester.....	T. McKay.....	Halifax	Queen's, N.S.	Jno A. Dawson	Liverpool, N.S
Cumberland...	Hon. G. Tupper.	Halifax	Richmond.....	Jas. B. Forbes...	Arichart
Digby.....	Hon W B. Vall.	Glenside NS	Shelburne....	E. P. Flynn.....	Barrington
Guysborough...	John A. Kirk...	Halifax	Victoria, N.S.	Hon Thos Coffin	N.S
Halifax.....	{ Alfred G. Jones	Windsor	Yarmouth....	B E Tremain...	Baddeck
Hants.....	{ Patrick Power	Port Hood		Frank Killam...	Yarmouth N.S
Inverness.....	M. H. Goudge...				
	Sam. MacDonell				

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Continued.

Province of New Brunswick.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Albert.....	John Wallace...	Hillsboro'	St John, N.B.	Hon. I. Burpee.....	St. John.
Carleton, N.B.	S. B. Appleby...	Woodstock	County.....	Acalus L. Palmer.....	St. John.
Charlotte.....	A. H. Gillmor...	St George	St John, City.	J. S. B. DeVeber	St. John.
Gloucester....	Hon. T. W. Anglin.....	St. John,	Sunbury.....	Charles Burpee.	Sheffield,
King's.....	James Donville	St. John,	Victoria, N.B.	John Costigan..	Grand Falls
Kent.....	G. McLeod.....	St. John	Westmoreland.....	Hon. A. J. Smith	Ottawa.
Northumb'ld.	Hon. P. Mitchell	Montreal	York, N.E....	John Pickard...	Fredericton.
Queen's.....	John Ferris....	Cambridge			
Restigouche..	George Moffat...	Dalhousie,			

Province of Manitoba.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Marquette....	Joseph Ryan..	Portage la Prairie	Selkirk.....	Donald A. Smith	Montreal
Provencher...	A. G. B. Bannatyne	Winnipeg.	Lisgar.....	J. C. Schultz...	Winnipeg

Province of British Columbia.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Cariboo.....	J. S. Thompson.	Cariboo,	Victoria.....	F. J. Roscoe...	Vic'a., B. C.
New Westm'r	J. Cunningham	N. Wes'm	Yale.....	Amor de Cosmos	Vic'a., B. C.
Vancouver....	Arthur Bunsler	Victoria r		E. Dewdney...	

Province of Prince Edward Island.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
King's.....	D. Davies.....	Charlotte-town	Princes'.....	J. Yeo.....	Port Hill
".....	P. A. McIntyre	Souris	Queen's.....	Hon David Laird	Ottawa
Prince's.....	S. F. Perry.....	Tignish	".....	P. Sinclair.....	Summerfield

LOCAL LEGISLATURES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour the HON. DONALD A. MACDONALD, Esquire, Toronto.

Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General.
 Hon. Adam Crooks, Treasurer.
 Hon. S. C. Wood, Secretary.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of
 Public Works.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—(Continued.)

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. R. M. Wells.

(Lt.-Col. C. T. GILLMORE Clerk.)

Divisions.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Addington....	H. M. Deroche.	Napanee.	Middlesex, W.	J. Watterworth.	Wardsville
Algoma.....	S. J. Dawson.	Pr. Arthur's Landing.	B.....	H. R. Haney....	Penwick
Brant, N. R....	H. Finlayson....	Paris.	Muskoka.....	J. C. Miller.....	Toronto
Brant, S. R....	A. S. Hardy.....	Brantford.	Northumberland, E. R....	Jas. M. Ferris..	Campbellford
Brockville....	W. H. Cole.....	Brockville	Northumberland, W. R....	Wm. Hargraff..	Cobourg
Bruce, N. R....	Donald Sinclair.	Paisley.	Norfolk, S. R....	Rd. Richardson	Koyan
Bruce, S. R....	Robert M. Wells	Toronto.	Norfolk, N. R....	John Clarke....	Simcoe
Cardwell.....	John Flesher....	G. It.	Ontario, N. R....	Thomas Paxton	Port Perry
Carleton.....	G. W. Monk.....	S. March.	Ontario, S. R....	Nich. W. Brown	Whitby...
Corwall.....	J. G. Setalinger.	Moulinette.	Ottawa.....	D. J. O'Donohue	Ottawa
Dufferin.....	John Barr.....	Hornby's Mills	Oxford, N. R....	Hon. O. Mowat	Toronto
Dundas.....	And. Broder....	W. Winchtr.	Oxford, S. R....	Hon. Ad. Crooks	Brampton
Durham, E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.	Peel.....	Ken. Chisholm..	Listowel
Durham, W. R.	John McLeod..	Bowmanville.	Perth, N. R....	David D. Hay	Stratford
Elgin, E. R....	J. H. Wilson....	St. Thomas	Perth, S. R....	Ths. Ballantyne	
Elgin, W. R....	T. Hodgins.....	Toronto.	Peterborough, E. R....	John O'Sullivan	Peterboro'
Essex, N. R....	J. C. Patterson.	Windsor.	Peterborough, W. R....	Wm. H. Scott...	Peterboro'
Essex, S. R....	Lewis Wigle....	Leamington	Prescott.....	Wm. Harkin....	Vankleek Hill
Frontenac....	Peter Graham..	Kingston.	Prince Edward	G. Striker.....	Pictou
Glengarry.....	Alex. J. Grant.	Williams-town.	Renfrew, S. R.	Jas. Bonfield...	Scansville
Grenville, S. R.	Hon. C. F. Fraser.	Toronto.	Renfrew, N. R.	T. Deacon.....	Pembroke
Grey, N. R....	David Creighton.	Owen Sound	Russell.....	A. J. Baker.....	Osgoode
Grey, E. R....	A. W. Lauder....	Toronto.	Simcoe, E. R....	John Kean.....	Marchmont
Grey, S. R....	J. H. Hunter....	Durham.	Simcoe, S. R....	Hon. W. Macdougall.	Toronto
Haldimand....	Jacob Baxter..	Cayuga	Simcoe, W. R....	Thos. Long.....	Collingwood
Halton.....	Wm. D. Lyon....	Milton.	Stormont.....	J. Bethune.....	Toronto
Hamilton.....	J. M. Williams.	Hamilton.	Toronto, East.	M. C. Cameron..	Toronto
Hastings, W. R.	Thos. Wills....	Belleville.	Toronto, West	Robert Bell....	Toronto
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby..	Shannonville.	Victoria, N. R.	D. McEae.....	Robson
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter..	Stirling.	Victoria, S. R.	S. C. Wood.....	Toronto
Huron, N. R....	T. Gilson.....	Wroxeter.	Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer....	Waterloo
Huron, S. R....	A. Bishop.....	Hay.	Waterloo, S. R.	John Fleming...	Galt
Huron, W. R....	Alex. McL Ross	Goderich.	Welland.....	Hon. J. G. Currie	St. Catharines
Kent, E. R....	Dani. McCraney	Bothwell.	Wellington, N. R....	John McGowan	Aims
Kent, W. R....	Alex. Conits....	Valetta	Wellington, C. R....	C. Clarke.....	Elora
Kingston.....	W. Robinson....	Kingston.	Wellington, S. R....	Hon. P. Gow....	Guelph
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Fardee.	Toronto.	Wentworth, N. R....	Jas. McMahon..	Dundas
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.	Wentworth, S. R....	W. Sexton.....	Jerseyville
Lanark, N. R....	Wm. Mostyn....	Aimonte.	York, E. R....	John Lawe.....	Turnhill
Lanark, S. R....	Abraham Code..	Innisville.	York, W. R....	P. Patterson....	Patterson
Leeds, N. R....	H. Merrick.....	Merriville.	York, N. R....	Jos. H. Widdifield	Newmarket
Leeds, S. R....	E. H. Preston..	Newboro'.			
Lennox.....	J. T. Grange....	Napanee.			
Lincoln.....	Sylvester Nelson	St. Catharines			
London.....	W. R. Meredith.	London			
Middlesex, E. R.	B. Tooley.....	Belmont			
Middlesex, N. R....	John McDonald	Komoka.			

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. RENE EDOUARD CARON,—Quebec.

Executive Council.

Hon. C. E. DeBonoberville Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Public Instruction.
 Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer.
 Hon. T. R. Church, Attorney General.
 Hon. H. G. Mahlot, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. F. Garneau, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
 Hon. F. LeMair, President of Legislative Council.
 Hon. A. R. Angers, Solicitor General.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—(Continued.)

Legislative Council.

Speaker—The Hon. F. LEMAIR. (FELIX FORTIER, Clerk.)

Divisions.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Divisions.	Councillors.	Post Office Address.
Alma.....	Hon. J. L. Beaudry.....	Montreal	Laurentides...	Hon. J. E. Gingras.....	Quebec
Bedford.....	" Thos. Wood.....	Dunham	Lauzon.....	" A. C. Delery.....	"
Dela Durantye	" J. O. Beaubien.....	Montmagny	Mille-Iste.....	" F. H. LeMaire.....	St. Benoit
De la Valliere.	" J. B. G. Proulx.....	Nicolet	Montarville...	" Chs. DeBoucherville...	Boucherville
De Lanaudiere	" P. E. Dostaler.....	Berthier	Repentigny...	" L. Archambault.....	L'Assomption
De Lorimier...	" C. S. Rodier.....	Montreal	Rigaud.....	" E. Prudhomme.....	Tannery, W.
DeSalaberry...	" H. Starnes.....	"	Rougemont...	" J. Fraser.....	St. Marc
Grandville....	" E. Dionne.....	St. Anne de la Poc're	Sauvel.....	" P. E. Roy.....	St. Pie
Gulf.....	" T. Savage.....	Cape Cove	Stadacona....	" J. Sharples.....	Quebec
Inkerman.....	" Geo. Bryson.....	Chichester	Shawinigan....	" J. J. Ross.....	Champlain
Kenbec.....	" L. Richard.....	Quebec	Victoria.....	" J. Ferrier.....	Montreal
La Salle.....	" L. Panet.....	"	Wellington....	" W. H. Webb.....	Melbourne

Legislative Assembly.

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

Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Members.	Post Office Address.
Argenteuil...	S. Bellingham...	Montreal.	Missisquoi...	Geo. B. Baker...	Sweetsburg
Bagot.....	P. S. Gendron...	Ste. Rosalie.	Montcalm...	L. G. Martin...	Montreal.
Beauce.....	F. X. Dulac.....	St. George.	Montmagny...	P. Landry.....	St. Pierre (Riv. du Sud)
Beauharnois...	E. H. Bisson.....	St. Louis de Gonzague.	M'tmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Bellechasse...	P. Fradette.....	St. Gervais	Montreal, W.	J. W. McGauvran.....	Montreal.
Berthier.....	L. Sylvestre.....	Berthier en h.	" O'tre	W. A. Ogilvie...	"
Bonaventure...	P. C. Beauchesne	Carleton.	" East	L. O. Taillon...	"
Brome.....	W. W. Lynch...	Knowlton.	Napierville...	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard
Chambly.....	R. Prefontaine	Longueuil.	Nicolet.....	O. Methot.....	St. Pierre les Becquets.
Champlain...	D. Nap. St. Cyr.	St. Anne de la Parade	Ottawa, Co.	Lon's Duhamel.	Wright
Charlevoix...	Onesime Gauthier.....	St. Urbain	Pontiac.....	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Chateauguay.	E. Laberge.....	St. Philomena	Portneuf...	P. Larue.....	St. Augustin
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	W. E. Price.....	Saguenay	Quebec, East	Jos. Sheyn.....	Quebec.
Compton.....	W. Sawyer.....	Sawyer ville.	" W'est	J. Hearn.....	"
Two Mountains	Hon. G. Outmet	Quebec.	" O'tre	R. F. Rinfret dit Malouin.....	"
Colchester...	L. N. Larochelle	St. Anselme.	" Co...	Hon. P. Garneau	"
Drummond & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts.....	Drummondville.	Richmond & Wolfe...	J. Picard.....	Wotton.
Gaspé.....	Hon. P. Fortin...	Laprairie.	Richelieu...	Michel Mathew.	Sorel
Hochelaga...	L. J. B. Beaubien	Montreal.	Rimouski...	A. Chauveau...	Quebec.
Huntingdon...	A. Cameron...	Huntingdon	Rouville...	V. Robit.....	Ste. Angèle.
Iberville.....	L. Mollere.....	St. Jean.	St. Hyacinthe	P. Bachand.....	St. Hyacinthe
Jacques-Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent.	St. Jean...	F. G. Marchand	St. J. d'Iberville
Joliette.....	V. P. Lavallee.	St. Felix de Valois.	St. Maurice.	Elie Lacerte...	Yamachiche
Kamouraska.	C. F. Roy.....	Ste. Anne de la Poc're.	Shedford...	Hon. M. Laframboise	Montreal...
Laprairie...	L. B. Alp. Cherlebois.....	Laprairie.	Sherbrooke...	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke
L'Assomption	O. Peletier.....	L'Epiphanie	Soulanges...	E. S. de Beaujeu	Col' du Lac
Laval.....	L. O. Loranger	Montreal	Stanstead...	John Thornton	Barnston
Levis.....	T. E. Paquet...	St. Nicholas	Toniscouata	G. R. Deschene	St. Epiphane
L'Islet.....	P. G. Verreault.	St. J. Port Joly	Terrebonne.	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....	Montreal.
Lotbiniere...	H. G. Joly.....	Quebec.	Three Rivers	Hon. G. Mathiot	Three Rivers
Maskinonge...	M. Houde.....	Riv. du Loup (en haut).	Vaudreuil...	E. Lalonde...	Ste. Marthe
Megantic.....	Hon. G. Irvine	Quebec.	Vercheres...	Jos. Dalgte...	Beloeil.
			Yamaska...	J. C. S. Wurtele	Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieutenant Governor—His Honor ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, P. C., C. M. G.

Executive Council.

Hon. S. Brown, Treasurer.	Hon. A. J. White, Comr. Crown Lands.
Hon. P. C. Hill, Prov. Secretary.	Hon. Jas. Cochran, without office.
Hon. Wm. S. Weeks, Attorney General.	Hon. Colin Campbell,
Hon. R. Robertson, Comr. Public Works and Mines.	Hon. D. McDonald,

Clerk—Hon. John McKinnon.

Hon. P. C. Hill, Prov. Secy.

Legislative Council

President—Hon. JOHN CREIGHTON, Lunenburg.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. Robert Morrison		Hon. McN Parker, M.D.	Halifax
“ Cutler.....	Guyborough	“ James Fraser.....	Pictou.
“ Staley.....	Brown	“ William Annand.....	Halifax
“ (Treasurer) M. E. C.	Yarmouth	Henry Mariell, Esq.....	Arichat
“ Wm. C. Whitman.....	Annapolis	Gilbert McKenna, Esq.....	Shelburne
“ Freeman Tupper.....	Liverpool	Charles Dickie, Esq.....	Cornwallis
“ J McKinnon, M.E.C.	Antigonish	Hon. J Cochran, M.E.C.	Halifax
“ Peter Smyth.....	Port Hood.	Robert Bock, J., Esq....	Halifax
“ Samuel Croftman.....	Stewiacke	E. R. Oakes, Esq.....	Digby
“ Wm O. Heffernan.....	Guyborough.	A. McN. Cochran, Esq....	Malcolm.

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. MATHER B. DESBRISAY, Bridgewater.

Constituencies.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies.	Names.	Post office Address.
Annapolis.....	Avard Longley.	Paradise	Inverness.....	Dr. Campbell.....	Pt. Hood
“.....	W. B. Troop.....	Granville	Kings.....	J. B. North.....	Hantsport
Antigonish.....	D. Macdonald.	Meadow Gr	“.....	D B Woodworth.....	Canning.
“.....	J. J. McKinnon	Antigonish	Lunenburg.....	J. Eisenhauer.....	Lunenburg
Colchester.....	John B. Dickie.	Truro	“.....	M B. Desbrisay.....	Bridge.
“.....	W. A. Patterson	Tatamagouche	Pictou.....	A. McKay.....	W Riv Pict
Cumberland.....	H. Black.....	Amherst	“.....	S. H. Holmes.....	Pictou
“.....	E. Vickery.....	Parrsboro	“.....	Hugh Cameron.....	N Gaseow
Cape Breton.....	E. Macleay.....	Syrdney	Queens.....	J. M. Mack.....	Mill Village
“.....	A. J. White.....	Halifax	“.....	Bern. Freeman.....	Mill Village
Digby.....	Hon C Campbell	Weymouth	Richmond.....	Chas. Evudrot.....	Arichat
“.....	H. M Robicheau	Clare	“.....	M. McRae.....	St Peters
Guyborough.....	C M Frenchville	“.....	Shelburne.....	Hon. R. Robert	son
Halifax.....	Hon. P. C. Hill	Halifax	“.....	Tho. Johnston.....	Harrington
“.....	E. Farrell.....	do	“.....	“.....	Lockport.
“.....	Don. Archibald	Musquodobbish	Victoria.....	J. A. Fraser.....	D’r
Hants.....	W. H. Allison.....	Newport	“.....	D. McCurdy.....	Bathcock
“.....	Alex. Putnam.....	Maitland	Yarmouth.....	John Lovitt.....	Yarmouth
Inverness.....	Hon J McKinnon	Whycecromagh	“.....	Albert Gayton.....	Argyle

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieutenant Governor.

His Honor, SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, P. C., C. B., Fredericton.

Executive Council:

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

Legislative Council.

Names.	P. O. Address.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Hon. S. S. Saunders, President.....	Fredericton	" W. Hamilton,	Dalhousie
" J. H. Ryan.....	Sturholm	" A. McL. Seeley	St. John
" C. Perley.....	Woodstock	" Gideon Bailey	Newcastle
" Hanington.....	Shediac	" A. Harrison...	Maugerville, Sunbury Co
" J. Lewis.....	Hopewell	" W. Lindsay..	Woodstock, Carleton Co
" R. Young.....	Bathurst		St. George, Charlotte Co
" T. R. Jones.....	St. John	" F. Hibbard ..	Co
" B. Beveridge.....	Andover	" J. A. Beckwith	Fredericton, York Co
" O. McInerney.....	Kingston		
" E. B. Chandler	Moncton		

House of Assembly.

Speaker, WM. WEDDERBURN. Clerk, G. J. BLISS.

Constituencies.	Members.	Residence.	Constituencies.	Members.	Residence.
Albert.....	James Ryan.....	Coverdale	St. John City and Co....	Hon. G. E. King	St. John
"	A. Rogers.....	Alma	"	Hon. E. Willis..	St. John
Carleton.....	J. S. Leighton..	Woodstock	"	Wm. Elder.....	St. John
"	R. K. Jones.....	Woodstock	"	H. A. Austin....	Town of Portland
Charlotte... Hon. B. R. Stevenson		St Andrews	"	W. Wedderburn	St John
"	J. Murchie.....	St Stephen	"	W. H. A. Keans	St John
"	T. McKay.....	Pennfield	St. John City	Hon. W. E. Perley	Blissville
"	T. Cotterell.....	St. Davids	Sunbury	J. S. Covert....	Monger
Gloucester.. K. R. Burns.....		Bathurst	"	W. B. Beveridge	Tobique
"	(vacant.)		"	L. Theriault...	Little Falls
Kent..... H. O'Leary.....		Kingston	Victoria	Hon. A. McQueen.....	Point de Bute
"	U. Johnson.....		Madawaska		Shediac
King's..... Hon. J. H. Crawford		Hampton	Westmorland	E. J. Smith....	Moncton
"	J. A. Flewelling	Hampton	"	J. A. Humphrey	Sackville
"	R. E. McLeod..	Sussex	York.....	T. Pickard.....	Fredericton
Northumberland	Pon. W. M. Kelly	Chatham	"	Hon. J. J. Fraser	Canterbury
"	W. Swim.....	Ludlow	"	R. Robinson....	St. Mary's
"	A. A. Davidson	Newcastle	"	T. F. Barker....	Fredericton
"	L. J. Tweedie..	Chatham	"	Dr. H. Low....	
Queen's..... W. S. Butler.....		Chipman			
"	F. Woods.....	Nelsford			
Restigouche	A. Mackenzie..	Dalhousie			
"	John Phillips..	Dalhousie			

MANITOBA.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour, the Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, P. C., Fort Garry.

Hon. R. A. Davis, Treasurer, Premier.
Hon. Joseph Royal, Secretary.Hon. Colin Inkester, Comr. of Public
Works and Agriculture.
Hon. Jas. McKay.

(Clerk, S. BLANCHARD, Esq.)

Legislative Council.

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

J. H. O'Donnell, Esq.
Solomon Hamelin, Esq.
Donald Gunn, Esq.Colin Inkester, Esq.
Francis Ogilvie, Esq.
F. Dauphinais, Esq.*Legislative Assembly.*

Dr. BIRD, Speaker.

Clerk—RICH M. HOWARD, Esq.

Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.	Constituencies	Members.	Post Office Address.
Bate St. Paul..	F. Chanier....	Bate St. Paul	St Boniface W	Louis Schmidt	Winnipeg
Readingly.....	Jno. Taylor...	Readingly...	St Charles....	A. Murray...	St. Charles
High Bluff.....	Jas Cowan....	Portage La	St Clements...	Thos Howard.	St John's
		Prairie....	St. Francois		Pointe de
Kildonan.....	J Sutherland..	Winnipeg...	Xavier, E...	M. Lepine....	Euttes
Lake Manito-			do do W...	Hon Jos Royal	Winnipeg
ba.....	Angus McKay	St. James...	St James.....	E. Bourke...	St James
Poplar Point..	F. E. Cornish.	Winnipeg ..	St Norbert...	Jos Dubuc...	St Norbert
Portage La					
Prairie.....	K. McKenzie .	"	St Pauls.....	Dr. Bird.....	Winnipeg
Rockwood.....	W. F. Luxton.	"	St Vital.....	Jos. Lemay...	St Norbert
St Agathe.....	A. F. Martin.	"	Springfield...	W. R. Dick...	Springfield
St. Anne.....	C. Nolin.....	St Anne.....	Westbourne ..	C. P. Brown :	Palestine
St Andrews N.	John Gunn...	Lr. Ft. Garry	Winnipeg.....	R. A. Davis...	Winnipeg
do do B.	J. Norquay...	Winnipeg ..			
St Boniface, E.	Hon. M. A Gir-	"			
	ard.....				

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor.

His Honour the Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, P. C.

*Council.*Hon. Marc A Girard.
Donald A. Smith.
Henry J. Clarke.
Pascal Breland.
Alfred Boyd.
John C. Schultz.
Joseph Dubuc.
Andrew G. R. Bannatyne.
William Fraser.Robert Hamilton.
Joseph Royal.
Pierce Delorme.
Walter R. Brown.
James McKay.
William N. Kennedy.
John H. McTavish.
William Tait.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Ministry.

Hon. Frederic B. T. Carter, Premier and Attorney-General.	Hon. James J. Rogerson, Receiver-General.
Hon. Edward D. Shea, Colonial Secretary.	Hon. William J. S. Donnelly, Financial Secretary.
Hon. William V. Whiteway, Solicitor-General.	Hon. Stephen Rendell.

Members of the Legislative Council.

Hon. Edward Morris, President.	Hon. Edward D. Shea.
Hon. Nicholas Stabb.	Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
Hon. Robert Kent.	Hon. A. W. Harvey.
Hon. James S. Clift.	Hon. Robert Thorburn.
Hon. Edward White.	Hon. Thomas Talbot.
Hon. Peter G. Tessier.	Hon. Stephen Rendell.
Hon. Peter Winter.	

Members of the House of Assembly.

Speaker—PRESCOTT EMERSON, Esq., Q. C.

<i>District of Twillingate and Fogo</i> —Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Charles Duder, William Killegrew.	<i>Harbor-Main</i> —Joseph J. Little, Patrick Nowlan.
<i>Bonaville</i> —John H. Warren, Charles Bowring, A. J. W. McNelly.	<i>Placentia and St. Mary's</i> —C. F. Bennett, James Collins, Michael E. Dwyer.
<i>Trinity</i> —Hon. W. V. Whiteway, John Steer, James Watson.	<i>Burns</i> —James M. Winter, Charles Ayre.
<i>Bay-de-Verds</i> —Hon. J. J. Rogerson.	<i>Fortune Bay</i> —Robert Alexander.
<i>Corbonear</i> —John Rorke.	<i>Burgeo and La Poile</i> —Prescott Emerson, Q. C.
<i>Harlor Grace</i> —Hon. A. Shea, Joseph Godden.	<i>Ferryland</i> —J. G. Conroy, Richard Rattus.
<i>Brigus and Port-de-Groce</i> —Nathaniel Rabbitt.	<i>St. John's East</i> —Robert J. Parsons, Robert J. Kent, Mr. J. J. Deanio.
	<i>St. John's West</i> —Maurice Fenelon, Lewis Tessier, Patrick J. Scott.

Parliamentary Summary.

The Dominion Parliament met on the 14th February, 1875. The Gov. Genl. in his speech from the Throne, congratulated the Houses on the successful organization of the N. W. Police Force; the negotiation of treaties with Crees and Sautaux Indians, spoke of the pleasure he had derived from his tour through Ontario the preceding summer; and said that measures would be submitted for creating a Supreme Court; an Insolvency Bill; North West Government; General Insurance law; and Copyright. Reference was made to the progress of the Canada Pacific Railway Survey, to the steps taken to promote Immigration, and to the general commercial depression. The speaker informed the House that he had received reports from Judges that 29 members had been unseated and warrants had been issued for a new election. Reports of the Minister of Public Works and of Librarian were presented. In the Senate, the Governor's speech was ordered to be considered on the 5th.

5th—SENATE—The answer to address was moved by Hon. Mr. Wark, seconded by Hon. Mr. Baillargeon and was passed unanimously.

COMMONS—Answer to address moved by Mr. Frechette, seconded by Mr. Colin Macdougall. Sir John Macdougall spoke briefly in view of the subjects mentioned in the address, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in reply and the address was passed.

February 8th.—SENATE.—Several petitions and returns presented.

COMMONS.—Mr. Masson moved for papers relating to commutation of Lesine's sentence. A discussion arose after recess, the papers were sent down and resolutions for amnesty were moved.

February 9th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Paquet was introduced, and took the oath. Out of respect to the memory of two Senators deceased since last session, the House adjourned for two days.

COMMONS.—A Bill relating to Marine Telegraph Companies. Explanations were made by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie respecting changes in the Ministry since last session. After some remarks by Sir John A. Macdougall, and explanations by Hon. Mr. Baker, the House adjourned until the 11th.

February 11th.—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Campbell moved for address for copies of Postal Convention with U. S. Carried.

COMMONS.—Some Bills respecting railways were introduced, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved his N. West Amnesty resolutions. In a very long speech he recapitulated the evidence on this question, contending that amnesty had been virtually promised by the late ministry, and moving an address to His Excellency in this sense asking for amnesty for all concerned in N. West troubles but Riel, Lepine, and O'Donohue and a like amnesty to them on 5 years banishment. Mr John A. MacDonald replied in a very long review of the whole subject showing the various difficulties with which the late Government had been obliged to contend, and taking the ground the question was one to be settled by the Imperial not Dominion Government. Hon. Mr. Blake followed in reply to Sir John, and the House adjourned at 3 a.m.

February 12th—SENATE.—Several messages with papers from Gov. Genl. and Copy Right Bill introduced.

COMMONS.—Estimates were presented.—A noverty debate resumed by Mr. Wallace, followed by Mr. Devlin and Mr. Gordon. After recess, Mr. Mousseu moved an amendment for full amnesty. A number of other members spoke when the amendment was negatived by a vote of 23 to 12. Another amendment was put and lost and the original motion carried on a vote of 126 to 50 and the House adjourned at 2.40 a.m.

February 15th—SENATE.—Hon. Mr. Fabre was in reduced and took the oaths.

COMMONS.—Bill introduced by Mr Mackenzie for better protection of life and property on railways. Several other bills were introduced without discussion. The expulsion of Riel was moved by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. A debate on juvenile military education took place on a motion of Dr. Brown respecting the present system of Military Drill. The motion was finally withdrawn.

February 16th—COMMONS.—Budget Speech. Total revenue of financial year, \$24,000,000. Expenditure, \$23,316,000. Estimated expenditure for 74-75, \$21,857,486. Estimated receipts \$25,250,000. Hon. Dr. Tupper made a long speech in review of the Finance Min. statement, to which the Min. replied, and was followed by Mr. Denville, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Mitchell and some others, and the House went into Committee of Supply and passed some items.

February 17th—SENATE.—Address for papers relating to Georgian Bay branch of Pacific Railway.

COMMONS.—The question of the B. C. and Alaskan boundary was discussed and an address moved to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject. Mr. Young moved for the establishment of a Board of Statistics but withdrew his motion on the assurance of the Premier, the subject was under consideration by the Government. The subject of U. S. regulations respecting Canadian shipping on Lake Michigan was discussed and a motion adopted for correspondence, &c. The Canadian Fisheries question was brought up upon a motion of Mr Mills for correspondence.

18th February—SENATE.—Bill for divorce of H. W. Peterson, read first time, and 1st March fixed for hearing testimony.

COMMONS.—Mr. Dymond moved for return of Capital Punishment since Confédération with reference to abolition of such punishments. Mr Bunster for survey

of Dom. Lands in B. Columbia, and the establishment of an office for sale of lands to settlers. Mr De Cosmos followed, urging the importance of the subject. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie explained that the lands were not in possession of the Dom. Govt. till the Pacific railway was located. The Survey would be proceeded with as soon as it was in their power. Settlers could go on the lands by pre-emptive right, so that there was no serious hindrance. Steam communication between P. E. Island and Nelson was discussed. Mr. Wallace made a statement relating to charges made against him respecting Pacific Railway Survey Accounts, and the steps taken to prevent his election. Mr. Mackenzie followed refusing a Special Committee, the matter being before the sub-committee of Public Accounts. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The House went again into Committee of Supply and passed a large number of items without debate. On the item of the Civil Service Bonus, several members spoke strongly in favour of its being extended to the outside service.

Friday 19th—SENATE.—Bill to amend Act for organization of Sec. of State's Department introduced.

COMMONS.—Insolvency Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Fournier. 2nd reading of Marine Electric Telegraph Bill. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie went over the history of the question, and the Bill was referred to Rail way Committee. House in Committee of Supply. On the item for Centennial Exhibit some discussion arose, and on the Mennoite Loan quite a long debate, the House generally being in favour. A very large number of items were passed, and the House adjourned.

Fr-day, 22nd—SENATE.—Debate on Reciprocity Treaty.

COMMONS.—2nd reading Postal Service Amendment Bill. Postage stamps and registration stamps to be prepared and distributed; also stamped envelopes and post cards, and stamped bands or wrappers for newspapers. Postage uniform rate of 3 cents, prepayment compulsory. House went into Committee of Supply and passed a large number of items for the Indian Service and several others.

February 23rd—SENATE.—Report of Minister of Agriculture presented. Some bills from Commons read. Adjourned debate on Reciprocity resumed.

COMMONS.—Supreme Court Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Fournier. Controversial Elections and Militia Amendment Acts read second time and House went into Committee of Supply.

February 24th—SENATE.—Reciprocity debate continued, and after long discussion postponed to the 25th.

COMMONS.—Dominion Notes Act introduced by Hon. Mr. Cartwright. Penitentiaries Bill by Hon. Mr. Fournier. Outlaw of Riel, motion of Mr. Mackenzie. A long debate followed, when the motion was carried by a vote of 141 to 16.

February 25th—SENATE.—Reciprocity debate concluded.

COMMONS.—Insolvency Bill read second time and referred to a Select Committee. House in Committee of Supply. A long debate respecting the Agent General, Mr. Jenkins. On the Mennoite Loan, some French Canadian members spoke strongly in favour of extending the grant to French

Canadians in U. S., and an amendment was passed with this view. Some discussion arose also on the Militia items, which were passed.

February 26th—SENATE.—Act respecting Copyrights reported from Select Committee with amendments.

COMMONS.—Mr. Mills moved resolutions to amend Constitution of Senate, leaving to each Province the appointment of Senators. Mr. Palmer spoke in opposition, as did also Mr. Plumb. Mr. Le Cosmos and Mr. Moss supported the motion. Several other members spoke for and against it, and the resolution was finally carried by a vote of 77 to 74, and the House went into Committee of the whole. Mr. Mills explained he intended to go no further at present.

March 1st.—SENATE.—Domestic Militia and Defence Acts, and Preservation of Peace near Public Works Act, sent from Commons and read 1st time.

COMMONS.—Bill to amend Act for Administration of Justice and Police Force in N. W. Territories introduced by Hon. Mr. Fournier. House in Committee of Whole to consider resolutions on salaries of Nova Scotia Judges. After discussion the first resolution was amended and carried. House in Committee of Supply. Long explanations were made by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie with reference to works on Lachine, Beauharnois and Welland Canals. After recess, the item for Bale Verte Canal was taken up, and brought on a long debate. It was finally passed, Mr. Mackenzie promising the Govt. would make some distinct proposition in concurrence. The Dawson route also caused considerable discussion but this item and a number of others were passed.

March 2nd—SENATE.—Several Bills were passed and sent to Commons. Copyright Bill postponed.

COMMONS.—Insurance Bill introduced by Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Wilkes moved for Select Committee to report on Dominion Circulation. The Fishery question was again gone over in elaborate speech by Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and the House went into Committee of Supply and passed a number of items.

March 3rd—SENATE.—After routine, the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and of the Government deposits in Banks and papers agreed to be asked for. The Militia and Preservation of Peace Acts were read a 2nd time and the Copyright Bill again sent to Committee.

COMMONS.—House in committee of the whole on Postal Service Resolutions. An amendment was moved by Mr. Young seconded by Mr. Ross, making newspapers free. This was strongly opposed by the Premier, and after a considerable discussion the amendment was lost and the resolutions adopted. A long debate on the controverted elections bill followed. A number of amendments were adopted, and the bill passed committee as amended.

March 4th—SENATE.—Intercolonial railway affairs were the subject of the principal debate. The reciprocity papers were brought down. Copyright Bill again reported and agreed to.

COMMONS.—House went into committee of supply, and on item for Pacific Railway, the Premier gave a long explanation respecting the present state of the survey the parts of the work under contract, and the

work done on the telegraph line. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Tupper, who, while generally approving of the measures of the Province, pointed out what he considered defects in the plan in building branch lines not origi ally contemplated, and was followed by Hon. Mr. Masson opposing, and on Mr. Geoffrion supporting the Georgian Bay Branch. Several other gentlemen followed, and Hon. Mr. Blake closed the debates, when the item was passed, and the House rose.

March 8th—SENATE.—A number of Bills passed 2nd and 3rd reading. Debate took place on the Civil Service in P. E. Island and the Mail Service in British Columbia.

COMMONS.—Mr. Costigan moved resolutions respecting New Brunswick School Law, asking for amendment to B. N. A. Act, giving R. C. minority in N. B. separate schools. Mr. Appieby followed opposing the motion as unconstitutional and interfering with the rights of the people of N. B. The debate was continued till nearly midnight.

March 9th—SENATE.—Niagara District Bank Bill passed with amendments. A debate arose on 2nd reading of Marine Electric Telegraph Bill, and it was finally postponed. "Patent Act" read 2nd time and referred to Committee of Whole.

COMMONS.—Postal Service Bill again under discussion. Section 19 was finally struck out. Section 21st was amended so as to make the Act come in force on 1st Oct., and the Bill passed. Dominion Notes Bill read 3rd time and passed. Sick and Distressed Mariners Bill read 2nd time after considerable discussion. A number of supply items were concurred in. On the Welland Canal item, several members urged strongly it should be deepened to 14 feet.

March 10th—SENATE.—Marine Electric Telegraph Bill read 2nd time and referred to Committee. Several other Bills advanced a stage and House went into Committee of the Whole on amendments to Patent Act, and the Bill was passed. Several Bills sent from Commons read first time, and Report of Committee on Peterson Divorce case received and read.

COMMONS.—B. Columbia Telegraph Lines and Surveys of the St. Lawrence were subjects of discussion. Mr. Plumb made a motion respecting Reciprocity negotiations with U. S. After recess the debate on N. B. School Act was resumed by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, who moved an amendment that the legislation asked for was inexperienced and an infraction of the Provincial Constitution. Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved an amendment to the amendment, that Her Majesty will use her influence with the N. B. Legislature to procure a change in the Law. Mr. Costigan moved adjournment of debate, which was defeated by 124 to 60. The debate was kept up till a late hour, when Mr. Cauchon's amendment was carried by a vote of 111 to 13.

March 11th—COMMONS.—After some unimportant business, Mr. Kirkpatrick moved for papers relating to the land for Lachine Canal enlargement. Mr. Jetté made a long explanation respecting this and the motion was carried. On the Penitentiaries Bill, some discussion arose on one or two points which were satisfactorily explained by Mr. Mackenzie. On the item in estimates for Bale Verte Canal, Hon.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that it be reduced to \$21,000 for a further survey before undertaking the work. A very warm discussion followed, but the amendment was finally carried.

MARCH 12th—SENATE.—The Report of Committee in Peterson Divorce case was adopted, and the Bill after rejection of some amendments, read 3d time and passed. A number of Bills were read a first time.

COMMONS.—Bill to amend laws respecting N. W. Territories introduced by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Pacific Railway item in Estimates again under consideration. The debate on it was continued until a very late hour.

MARCH 13th—COMMONS.—Pacific Railway debate resumed. An amendment was proposed by Hon. Mr. Tupper, that no time should be lost in commencing the eastern portion of the railway from Lake Nipigon eastward and westward, which was lost on a division of 117 to 48.

MARCH 14th—COMMONS.—Mr. Casey moved a series of resolutions for Civil Service Reform, making a long and elaborate speech. He was followed by Mr. Palmer and the Premier, and the motion was finally withdrawn. The Prohibitory Liquor Law occupied the remainder of the sitting till 1 a.m.

MARCH 15th—SENATE.—Marine Telegraph Bill reported with amendments and referred to Committee of the Whole.

COMMONS.—2nd reading Supreme Court Bill. Objections were made to several features of the Bill by Mr. Palmer, N.B., Mr. Taschereau, Quebec, and Mr. Mills, Ontario. Mr. Irving also opposed the Bill, which was read a 2nd time and referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. Moss made a long speech in answer to the pretension that the House had not the constitutional power to constitute such court. Mr. Ross and Mr. Wilkes followed, and the debate was closed by Hon. Mr. J. H. Cameron and Hon. Mr. Fournier and motion carried. The amendments to Supervisors of Culvers Bill caused discussion, but were passed. A Bill to amend the Civil Service Act introduced by Mr. Cartwright, caused a great deal of discussion, but the resolutions were finally carried and the House adjourned.

MARCH 17th—SENATE.—Marine Telegraph Bill postponed.

COMMONS.—Being St. Patrick's Day the House only sat till six o'clock. The Tea Duty, Quebec Graving Dock, Veterans of 1812 Esquimaux Lighthouse, Land Grants to Volunteers and one or two other matters were made subjects of Enquiry of the Govt. The Peterson Divorce Bill from Senate was read a 2nd time on a division of 82 to 71. The P. E. I. Railway and Leases of Water Power on Rideau Canal caused a little discussion. Hon. Mr. Masson made a motion relating to the eastern connection with Pacific Railway asking that the wishes of the Quebec Legislature might be carried out. The discussion on this occupied the remainder of the sitting.

MARCH 18th—SENATE.—The most important part of the sitting was on the Marine Telegraph amendments, 11 clauses were adopted.

COMMONS.—The "Lobster Can Duty" in U. S. occupied the first part of the sitting, members on all sides of the House protesting against the violation of the Treaty. Controversial Elections Bill discussed in

Committee of the Whole. An amendment moved by Mr. Laflamme was carried, and the Bill was reported. On the 2nd reading of Copyright Bill, Mr. Dymond objected that the Bill did not go far enough. Mr. Mackenzie explained that the Bill was a compromise and it was read 2nd and 3rd time and passed. On 2nd reading of Civil Service Superannuation Act, one or two amendments were suggested and adopted and the Bill passed. On 3rd reading of Insurance Bill, Mr. Oliver moved in amendment that Canadian Cos. be obliged to deposit the same amount as Foreign Cos. The amendment was lost on a division and the Bill passed. On 2nd reading of Northern Railway Bill, Mr. Masson and Mr. Wood opposed the Bill as did several other members, and the 2nd reading was carried on a division.

MARCH 19th—SENATE.—The remainder of amendments to Marine Telegraph Bill were concurred in. Amendments to Copyright Act by Commons read and referred to Committee.

COMMONS.—Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway Bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. Nova Scotia Judges' Salaries Bill referred back to Committee of the Whole for amendments, and was reported and read 2nd time. 3rd reading of Northern Railway Bill, Mr. McCallum moved the "six months' hold" which was negatived and the Bill passed. Controversial Elections Act in Committee of the Whole, Hon. Mr. Cameron moved several amendments which after discussion were accepted.

MARCH 20th—SENATE.—Marine Telegraph Bill, several amendments were discussed and negatived, and the Bill was finally passed. A protest being entered on the Journals signed by 17 Senators.

COMMONS.—Questions of Order and Privilege first came up; the House then went into Committee of the Whole on Insolvency Bill. Two amendments to the first clause were moved but negatived and the first clause was carried at midnight.

MARCH 22nd—SENATE.—An amendment was made to Act respecting Police Forces in North-West Territories and Bill amended sent to Commons. To Dominion Notes Act, an amendment was offered, but negatived and Bill passed 2nd reading. A very large number of Bills from Commons were read 1st and 2nd time and amendments to Copyright Bill agreed to.

COMMONS.—The Reciprocity negotiations occupied the time until recess and Mr. Plumb's motion for correspondence was carried. After recess Hon. Malcolm Cameron moved an address to Her Majesty respecting International Arbitration. It was supported by Mr. Richard, but opposed by several members and the motion was finally withdrawn. A motion by Mr. DeCosmos for the establishment of a Divorce Court was negatived by a division of 134 to 5.

MARCH 23rd—SENATE.—Amendments were made to London and Canada Bank Bill, Upper Ottawa Improvement Co. Bill, Lower Ottawa Boom Co's Bill. Dominion Notes and Northern Railway Bills were passed.

COMMONS.—Questions of Privilege brought up by Mr. Devlin and Mr. Donville. 3rd reading of Culling of Timber Bill. An amendment by Mr. Macdougall was accepted. Another by Mr. Currier, lost on divi-

sion, as well as one by Mr. Cimon and the Bill passed. Senates' amendment to Marine Electric Telegraph Bill. An amendment was moved by Mr. Bowell which was ruled out of order; another by Hon. Mr. Tupper which was lost; an amendment by Mr. McIsaac was accepted and the second clause passed. An amendment to clause 21 was passed and one to clause 19 lost. Two or three amendments to clause 27 on the appointment of Assignees were lost, and the clause carried. A good deal of discussion arose on clause 58 which was finally carried on a division. An amendment of Mr. Langlois to the 3rd clause was accepted and a change made in the 22nd and the Bill reported.

March 21th—SENATE.—Postal Bill was passed with amendments and sent down to Commons for concurrence, as were also, Upper Ottawa Improvement and Lower Ottawa Room Cuts Bills. Several others passed without amendment. Insurance Bill read 1st and 2nd time.

COMMONS.—House in Committee of the Whole on Resolution to repeal Export Duty on Oak Logs. The Resolution was opposed by Hon. Mr. Poole, Mr. Wright (Pontiac), Mr. Jones, Mr. Scriver, Mr. Bowell, Mr. McCallum, Hon. Mr. Mitchell and others, but it was finally concurred in. Mr. Orton moved for a Special Committee to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, it was opposed by several members. After recess, the Bridge over the River L'Assomption was the subject of a long debate, and the Committee rose. Mr. Irving introduced a Bill repealing some provisions of the Criminal Law Amendments Act relative to the Trades' Union. Mr. Moss supported the Bill. Hon. Mr. Fournier objected to taking up the measure at this late period of the Session, and the debate was adjourned.

March 25th—SENATE.—Canadian Navigation Co., Richelieu Co., Levis Board of Trade, European and North American Company's Railway Bills were passed. Industrial Life Insurance Company's Bill was passed, with a number of amendments, and sent down to Commons. House went into Committee on Penitentiary Bill, which caused considerable debate, and the Committee finally adjourned to the 27th.

COMMONS. Resolutions respecting Quebec Graving Dock were reported, and the House went into Committee on amendments to Insolvency Bill. Several were adopted, and the Bill reported. Other amendments were proposed by Mr. Bowell, Mr. Bourassa, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Cooby, Mr. Bechard, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Barthe, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Mousseau, but were all lost on division, and the Bill was passed. The Supreme Court Bill occupied the remainder of the evening. A series of amendments were moved by Mr. Baby, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Palmer spoke against the Bill.

March 26th—Good Friday.

March 27th—SENATE.—A great deal of work was done. The only debate of importance was on the amendments to the Penitentiary Bill, which were concurred in on a division.—COMMONS. The Supplementary Estimates presented. Several Bills relating to Manitoba passed; and the House took up again the Supreme Court Bill. Mr. Baby's amendment was negatived, and the House went into Committee.

March 28th—SENATE.—The only division was on the Nova Scotia Judges' Bill, which was carried by a vote of 31 to 17.—COMMONS. Harbour Trustees' Bill read second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole. Quebec Trinity House Bill caused discussion. The first 12 clauses were passed. Some amendments were suggested by Hon. Mr. Holton, and the Bill as amended concurred in. Some amendments were also made to the Quebec Graving Dock Bill, and reading of Esquimaux Railway Bill occupied the remainder of the day. The three months' hoist was moved by Mr. Wallace, but lost by a division of 101 to 62. In Committee Dr. Tupper moved an amendment that the contracts should have approval of Parliament, which was lost. On 3rd reading Dr. Tupper moved the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 91 to 64, and the Bill was passed.

March 31th—SENATE.—Several amendments to the Penitentiary Bill were negatived by a vote of 25 to 18, and the Bill read a third time and passed.—COMMONS. Third reading of Supreme Court Bill. Mr. White moved six months' hoist; negatived by a division of 121 to 38. Mr. Guimet moved an amendment, and Mr. Taschereau an amendment to the amendment, which were both rejected by a vote of 118 to 40. Mr. Lafamme moved an amendment that two of the Judges should be taken from Quebec which was agreed to. Mr. Palmer moved an amendment reducing the salaries of the Judges, which was negatived by a vote of 99 to 49. Mr. Irving moved an amendment reserving the right of appeal to the Privy Council, which was lost. Mr. Hunster moved one Judge should be from British Columbia. Lost. Mr. Irving moved another amendment against appeals to any Court of Appeal in England, which was accepted. Some other amendments were negatived, and the Bill finally passed, and the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed a large number of items. That of a sum of money to reimburse Hon. D. A. Smith, for advance, by order of late Government, to Etel, gave rise to an angry debate, but was finally passed.

March 31st—SENATE.—Amendments were passed to the Bills of Exchange Law and the Royal Mutual Insurance Bill. The Report of Committee on Prohibitory Liquor Law was amended and adopted.—COMMONS. The principal topics of discussion were some resolutions of Hon. Mr. Blake on Responsible Government, with reference to an opinion expressed in a despatch of the Secretary of the Colonies, after some explanations by the Premier, the resolutions were withdrawn. Mr. Plumb moved for papers connected with Reciprocity Treaty, which was carried, and Dr. Tupper for all papers connected with Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph, which gave rise to a somewhat stormy discussion. The House went into Committee of Supply. The item for Centennial Exhibition caused some debate, but was passed. A large number of items passed. On that for aid to Indian schools, Dr. Schultz brought up some matters connected with Indian titles in Manitoba, and accused the Minister of the Interior of gross ignorance of the affairs of his Department. The grievances of the Indians in Algoma were brought up by Mr. Barron, supported by Hon. Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald, and those of British Columbia by Mr. Hunster.

April 1st—SENATE—Pilotage Bill amended and sent back to Commons. A number of reports received and read.—**COMMONS.** 2nd reading R. I. way Act. House went into Committee and passed first three clauses. On the 4th objections were taken by several members, and it was amended. A long discussion arose on an amendment proposed by Dr. Tupper, limiting the amount of Railway Supplies to be purchased by private contract, but it was finally rejected, and the Bill concurred in. 2nd reading of North-West Territories Bill. Amendments were made to render the provision for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors more stringent, and the Bill was concurred in. House in Committee of Supply. A long discussion took place on the question of payment of a sum to the heirs of the late Joseph Bochette. It was finally carried by a vote of 55 to 50. Another discussion arose on the payment to Hon. D. A. Smith, which finally passed by a vote of 89 to 27.

April 2nd—SENATE.—The bill respecting Railway Traffic Returns was amended and sent down to Commons, as also the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals. The debate on the Georgian Bay Railway was resumed, and a motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 18 that it was premature and unwise to undertake the large expenditure involved in it. Certain amendments of the Commons to the Penitentiary Bill were concurred in, and a number of bills read 1st and 2nd time.—**COMMONS.** A number of orders were discharged. Pacific Railway Telegraph again under discussion. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved an amendment, which was lost by 181 to 43, as was also Mr. Howells. House in Committee of the Whole on Prohibitory Liquor Law. An amendment was negatived, and Mr. Ross's resolution, "that the House is of opinion the most effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance would be to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors," was passed. Mr. D. A. Smith made a long speech defending himself from allegations brought against him in reference to N. W. troubles, and was followed by Dr. Schultz.

April 3rd—SENATE.—A division took place on some amendments to the Bill for Better Protection of Persons and Property on Railways, which were lost, and the Bill was discharged from Orders of the Day. Amendments to Quebec Graving Dock Bill were agreed to, and the Bill relating to

taking of Land by Railway Co.'s.—**COMMONS.** Two Pacific Railway Contracts were laid on the table by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. The motion for ratification of one contract was carried without discussion. To the other Dr. Tupper moved three months' hoist, which was lost, and the motion was carried, as also one authorizing a contract for construction between Rat Portage and Cross Lake. Hon. Mr. Smith made another personal explanation.

April 5th—SENATE.—Dominion Mutual Assurance Co. Bill, and Red River and Pacific Ocean Railway Bills, passed. Amendments to Ontario and Quebec Lumber Association Bill agreed to. Several Bills read first and second times. Amendments to Insolvency Bill reported and agreed to. Further amendments agreed to, and Bill passed and sent back to Commons.—**COMMONS.** Mr. Young presented resolutions for an Address to Her Majesty respecting Naturalization of Aliens. The resolution was passed without division.

April 6th—SENATE.—The Bill to repeal Export Duties on O-k Logs was finally passed on a vote of 27 to 25. Amendments were made to the Inspection Bill, and it was sent down to the Commons. A number of amendments were made in Committee to the Supreme Court Bill, Quebec and Lake Huron Railway Bill passed with amendments, and sent back to Commons. A large number of amendments to Supreme Court Bill were negatived, and the Bill finally passed as amended, and sent to Commons. The Esquimaux Railway Bill was thrown out by a vote of 23 to 21.—**COMMONS.**—The Tea Duties were made the subject of several inquiries of Ministers, and the amendments to the Insolvency Bill by Senate. Two of them were not concurred in, the rest passed.

April 7th—SENATE.—Quebec Trinity House and Graving Dock Bills were passed as amended and sent to Commons. The Insolvency Bill as sent from Commons agreed to, and a number of other Bills. A division took place on an amendment to the Railway Act, which was negatived, as was also one to the North-West Territories Bill. A protest by 17 members against the Supreme Court Bill was entered on the Journals.

April 8th.—Parliament prorogued. Governor-General assented in name of Her Majesty to 93 Bills, and reserved two for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Climateology.

We refer to previous numbers of the Year Book, from 1870 to 1873 inclusive, for tables of Climatological Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, compiled by Professor Kingston, Director of the Magnetic Observatory, Toronto, for a record of facts to establish the nature of the climate of Canada. We have now before us a volume

of "Abstracts and Results of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations" at that Observatory from 1811 to 1871 inclusive, printed by Copp, Clarke & Co., Toronto, to which we refer for more detailed information on the subject. We abstract the following:—

At Isle Jesus (near Montreal).....	1853-62	February was warmer than January by	8.4
Quebec	1861-67	" " " "	3.6
St. John, New Brunswick	1861-68	" " " "	3.6
Halifax	1867-68	" " " "	2.3
Stratford, Ontario	1861-68	" " " "	1.9
Toronto	1859-68	" " " "	1.5

That the change in the time when the greatest cold occurs in Toronto has been a progressive change, is shown by comparing the means of January and February in groups of five years:

1841-45, Jan. warmer than Feb. by $\frac{2.6}{100}$	1856-60, Jan. colder than Feb. by $\frac{0.3}{100}$
1846-50, " " " " $\frac{2.6}{100}$	1861-65, " " " " $\frac{1.5}{100}$
1851-55, " " " " $\frac{0.9}{100}$	1866-70, " " " " $\frac{2.1}{100}$

The following are ranges of temperature at Toronto collected into yearly averages:—

	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Daily Range.	Greatest Daily Range.
1841-45 ...	52.62	36.14	16.48	1841-52... 26.28
1853-61....	51.00	35.50	15.19	1853-61... 27.34
1862-71....	52.12	36.95	15.17	1862-71... 26.22
The whole	52.12	36.22	15.90	1841-71... 26.60

The following are averages for the year, found from monthly averages:—

	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Monthly Ranges.
1841-52.....	66.21	19.82	46.39
1853-61.....	66.78	19.13	46.65
1862-71.....	66.86	20.52	46.34
1841-71.....	66.58	19.84	46.74

The following are quarterly averages of Barometric Observations at Toronto:—

MAXIMA.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
1841-52	30.2311	30.0783	29.9251	30.0654
1853-61	30.2249	30.0585	29.8796	30.0813
1862-71	30.2329	30.0173	29.9107	30.1096
1841-71	30.2331	30.0513	29.9073	30.0959

MINIMA.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
1841-52	29.9175	29.0143	29.2329	29.0811
1853-61	29.9351	29.9891	29.2113	29.0261
1862-71	29.9189	29.0284	29.2093	29.1101
1841-71	29.9231	29.0115	29.2191	29.0763

RANGES.

Years.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
1841-52	1.3186	1.0640	0.6922	1.0123
1853-61	1.2398	1.0694	0.6682	1.0551
1862-71	1.3140	0.9839	0.0714	0.9994
1841-71	1.3160	1.0398	0.6682	1.0206

Annual fall of rain and snow at Toronto in two equal groups, 1846-53 and 1859-71:—

Years.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
1846-53.....	28.552	60.82	34.634
1859-71.....	27.659	78.46	35.485

Change..Dec. 0.913 Inc. 17.64 Inc. 0.851

Number of day's rain and snow at Toronto in the same:—

Years.	Rain.	Snow.
1846-53.....	106.4 days.	53.6 days.
1859-71.....	120.3 days.	76.0 days.

Change..Inc.. 13.9 days. Inc. 22.4 days.

Average of heaviest falls at Toronto:—

in 1846-53 was 2.108 inches,
and in 1859-71 was 1.956 inches.

Heaviest fall of snow in the year, on a single day, at Toronto:—

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
1853	6.5	1863	16.0
1854	5.5	1864	10.0
1855	15.0	1865	7.0
1856	5.8	1866	6.0
1857	5.5	1867	15.0
1858	6.0	1868	12.0
1859	6.0	1869	9.0
1860	9.0	1870	16.0
1861	8.0	1871	12.0
1862	9.0		

Mean velocity of the Wind, on the average of the year for each of the sixteen points, for the seven years, 1853-59 inclusive:—

N.....	7.31	E.....	8.40
N.N.E.....	6.3	E.S.E.....	6.05
N.E.....	6.2	S.E.....	5.22
E.N.E.....	8.57	S.S.E.....	5.73
S.....	6.64	W.....	10.72
S.S.W.....	7.46	W.N.W.....	10.39
S.W.....	8.05	N.W.....	10.90
W.S.W.....	9.85	N.N.W.....	9.63

Canadian Banks and their Branches.

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Ayr.	Royal Canadian Bank	Robert Wylie.
Almonte.	Merchants' Bank	F. A. W. Lister.
Amherst.	Bank British North America.	R. Steven.
Amherst, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	J. M. Hay.
Annapolis, N. S.	Union Bank of Halifax	T. S. Whitman.
Antigonish, N. S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. W. Klug.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	A. Gow.
Barrle	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. Smith.
"	Bank of Toronto	D. Campbell.
Bedford.	Exchange Bank of Canada	T. L. Rogers.
Bradford.	St. Lawrence Bank	T. Dewson.
Brantford.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	James Pollock.
"	Bank of British North America.	A. Robertson.
"	Bank of Montreal	S. Read.
Belleville.	The Royal Canadian Bank	James Young.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Robert Thomson
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Richardson.
Berlin.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Charles Crokall.
Bowmanville.	Ontario Bank	Geo. McGill, mangr.
Brampton.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. Cresswell, jr.
Beauharnois.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	N. Roy.
Brockville.	Bank of Montreal	J. N. Travers.
"	Molson's Bank	J. W. B. Rivers.
Cannington.	St. Lawrence Bank.	R. N. Moor.
Colbourne.	St. Lawrence Bank.	F. R. Shon
Collingwood.	Bank of Toronto	W. R. Wadsworth, jr.
Cayuga.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	W. Roberts.
Coaticook.	Metropolitan Bank	A. W. Hart.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank	Ben Austin.
Cobourg	Bank of Montreal	C. Brough.
"	Bank of Toronto	J. H. Roper.
Cornwall.	Bank of Montreal	Neil McLean.
Collingwood.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	John McMaster.
Chatham, N. B.	Bank of Montreal	R. J. B. Crombie.
Chatham, Ont.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	W. S. Ireland.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	A. Richardson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	Robert N. Rogers.
Clinton.	Royal Canadian Bank.	M. Hough.
Cowansville.	Eastern Townships' Bank.	W. J. Briggs.
Dunville.	Bank of British North America	E. O. Cross.
Dundas.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	D. Just.
Elora.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	William Kingsley.
Exeter.	Molson's Bank	E. W. Strath.
Fredericton, N. B.	People's Bank of New Brunswick	S. Babbitt.
"	Bank of British North America	Robert Narber.
Fergus.	Bank of Montreal	G. D. Ferguson.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	William Kingsley.
Galt.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. S. Meredith.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Robt. Gill.
"	Royal Canadian Bank	John Cavers.
Georgetown.	Hamilton Bank	G. A. Colquhoun.
Guelph.	Federal Bank of Canada.	G. W. Sandiland.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	E. Morris.
"	Ontario Bank	J. Robertson.
"	Bank of Montreal	A. Petrie.
Gananoque.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	James H. Finlay.
Goderich.	Bank of Montreal	A. M. Ross.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Jas. H. Stewart.
Granby.	Merchants' Bank	C. Hunter.
Harriston.	St. Lawrence Bank	W. Sawyers, stg. cshr.
Halifax.	Union Bank of Halifax.	W. C. Menzies, cshr.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia, head office.	J. H. Black, cashier.
"	Halifax Banking Co.	George McLean, cshr.
"	Merchants' Bank of Halifax, head office.	Peter Jack, cashier.
"	People's Bank of Halifax, head office.	Jeffry Penfold.
"	Bank of British North America	K. Gundry.
"	Bank of Montreal	C. R. Murray.
Hamilton.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	H. C. Hammond, chr.
"	Bank of Hamilton.	W. Munro.
"	Bank of Montreal	William Cooke.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	Thomas Corsan.
"	Bank of British North America.	J. M. Burns.
"	Royal Canadian Bank.	D. Kemp.
Ingersoll.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	F. E. Corville.
Joliette.	Hochelega Bank	D. O. Pease.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada	G. Durnford.
Kingston.	Bank of British North America.	R. W. Moore.
"	Bank of Montreal	D. Fraser.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	T. E. P. Drew.
Kincardine.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Kentville, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia	L. C. V. Chipman.
Liverpool, N. S.	Bank of Liverpool	R. S. Starnes, chsr.
Lockport.	Peoples' Bank of Halifax.	Austin Locke.
Listowel.	Hamilton Bank	W. Corbould.
Levis.	Merchants' Bank	I. Wells.
London	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	W. F. Harper.
"	Bank of Montreal.	F. A. Despard.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	R. W. Smylie.
"	Bank of British North America.	Oswald Weir.
"	Molson's Bank.	Joseph Jeffery.
"	Federal Bank of Canada.	Charles Murray.
"	St. Lawrence Bank.	A. H. Ireland.
Lindsay.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.	D. Miller.
"	Bank of Montreal.	J. Dunsford.
"	Ontario Bank.	S. A. McMurtry.
Lucan.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	A. H. Ireland.
Markham.	St. Lawrence Bank.	F. A. Reesor.
Montreal.	Bank of Montreal.	R. B. Angus, g.m.
"	Banque Nationale.	W. J. Buchanan.
"	Banque Ville Marie.	P. Aimé Fauteaux, esbr.
"	Banque De Hochelaga.	J. S. Paquet, eshr.
"	Molson's Bank.	F. W. Thomas, eshr.
"	Quebec Bank.	Thomas McDougall.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada.	P. Nash.
"	Exchange Bank of Canada.	R. A. Campbell, eshr.
"	Banque du Peuple.	A. Trottier, eshr.
"	Bank of Toronto.	D. Coulson.
"	Bank of British North America.	R. B. Grindley.
"	Ontario Bank.	John Smart.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	W. Simpson.
"	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	Jackson Rée, g.m.
"	Metropolitan Bank of Canada.	H. A. Bouden.
"	City Bank.	J. B. Renuy, eshr.
Morri burg.	Molson's Bank.	R. Clouston.
Meaford.	Molson's Bank.	P. Fuller.
Moncton, N. B.	Bank of British North America.	W. E. Odier.
"	Bank of Montreal.	D. H. B. Glass.
Mitchell.	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	R. D. Freeman.
Mount Forest.	Ontario Bank.	J. F. Felde.
New Glasgow, N. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	J. W. Carmichael.
Napanee.	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	Alexander Smith.
"	Bank of British North America.	J. K. Allen.
Newcastle.	St. Lawrence Bank.	F. E. Winslow.
Newcastle, N. B.	Bank of Montreal.	Joseph Cawthra.
New Market.	Royal Canadian Bank.	J. Macdonald.
Norwich.	Royal Canadian Bank.	Thomas Blakeney.
Owen Sound.	Molson's Bank.	John Pottenger.
"	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	J. H. Plummer.
Ottawa.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	J. G. Litch.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada.	S. Benoit.
"	La Banque Nationale.	J. Robertson.
"	Bank of British North America.	J. H. Woodman.
"	Ontario Bank.	A. Drummond.
"	Bank of Montreal.	Thomas Kirby.
"	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	H. V. Noel.
Oshawa.	Quebec Bank.	W. F. Cowan.
"	St. Lawrence Bank.	R. Milroy.
Orangeville.	Ontario Bank.	R. T. Haub.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	A. M. Kirkland.
Pictou, N. S.	Merchant's Bank of Commerce.	H. Primrose.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia.	W. Ives.
Pictou.	Merchant's Bank of Halifax.	A. T. Kerr.
"	St. Lawrence Bank.	J. F. Harper.
"	Bank of Montreal.	James Gray.
Prescott.	Bank of Montreal.	R. J. Drummond.
Perth.	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	Hector Fraser.
"	Bank of Montreal.	W. Beith.
Pembroke.	Merchant's Bank of Canada.	J. Walker.
"	Ontario Bank.	G. H. McVetty.
Port Hope.	Quebec Bank.	A. M. Cosbey.
"	Ontario Bank.	R. A. Macgregor.
"	Bank of Toronto.	W. Manson.
Peterborough.	Bank of Montreal.	G. E. Shaw.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	J. M. Smith.
"	Ontario Bank.	F. Lewis.
"	Bank of Toronto.	J. F. Patterson.
Paisley.	Bank of Montreal.	
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	

Location.	Bank.	Manager or Agent.
Montreal	City Bank	W. T. Benson.
Port Elgin		H. S. Steven.
Port Perry	Ontario Bank	A. C. Mowbray.
Pr. Arthur's Landing	Royal Canadian Bank	C. J. Brent.
"	Ontario Bank	Wm. Beith.
Paris	Bank of British North America	J. H. Carnegie.
Quebec	Stadacona Bank	W. N. Dean, cashier.
"	Union Bank of Lower Canada	P. MacEwen, cashier.
"	Banque Nationale	F. Vézina, cashier.
"	Bank of British North America	C. F. Smith.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Porteous.
"	Quebec Bank	Jas. Stevenson, cshr.
Rimouski	Molson's Bank	J. McMeillon.
Renfrew	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. G. Morgan.
"	Bank of British North America	Jas. Watson, act. agt.
Sorel	Molson's Bank	H. C. Brewer.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. A. Taillon.
St. Thomas	Molson's Bank	G. K. Morton.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	A. M. Crombie.
Stanstead	Eastern Townships' Bank	A. B. Ball.
Seaford	Royal Canadian Bank	M. P. Hayes.
Strafford	Royal Canadian Bank	H. Campbell.
"	Bank of Montreal	J. Hogg.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	C. H. Ransom.
St. John, N. B.	Bank of British North America	Thomas MacLellan.
"	Bank of Montreal	E. C. Jones.
"	Maritime Bank of the Dominion	Alfred Ray.
St. Stephen	Bank of New Brunswick	Wm. Girvan, cashr.
"	Bank of British North America	R. Burns.
"	St. Stephen's Bank	Robt. Wason, cashr.
Simcoe	Canadian Bank of Commerce	F. W. Holmsted.
"	Federal Bank of Canada	H. Groff.
"	Bank of Montreal	F. F. Blackader.
Smith's Falls	Molson's Bank	A. L. Thomas.
St. Catharines	Canadian Bank of Commerce	H. C. Barwick.
"	Quebec Bank	D. B. Crombie.
"	Bank of Toronto	Joseph Henderson.
Sarnia	Canadian Bank of Commerce	T. W. Nisbet.
"	Bank of Montreal	W. L. Creighton.
Strathroy	St. Lawrence Bank	J. B. Cummings.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	J. S. Small.
St. Mary's	Federal Bank of Canada	
"	Bank of Montreal	R. Hillyard.
St. Hyacinthe	Merchants' Bank of Canada	F. Bartels.
St. John's, Q.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	W. L. Marler.
Sydney	Merchants' Bank of Canada	J. E. Burchell.
"	Bank of Nova Scotia	F. D. Archibald.
Sherbrooke, Q.	City Bank of Montreal	William A. Idie.
"	Eastern Townships' Bank	Wm. Farwell, cshr.
"	Banque Nationale	P. Lafranc.
Stellarton, N. S.	P. P. N. A.	J. T. Reid, Esq.
Toronto, head office.	Federal Bank of Canada	H. S. Strachy, cashr.
"	Molson's Bank	H. C. Robinson.
"	Royal Canadian Bank, head office	J. S. Lockie.
"	Bank of Toronto, head office	G. Hague, cashier.
"	City Bank of Montreal	John Macculloch.
"	Quebec Bank	D. R. Wilkie.
"	Bank of British North America	Samuel Taylor.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. N. Anderson, csh.
"	Bank of Montreal	G. W. Yarker.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Archibald Cameron.
"	St. Lawrence Bank	K. F. Lockhart, cshr.
"	Ontario Bank	A. Fisher.
Three Rivers	Union Bank of Lower Canada	O. A. Boxer, agent.
"	Quebec Bank	F. G. Wotherspoon.
Thorold	Quebec Bank	Geo. Henry.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	W. J. Robertson.
Trenton	Canadian Bank of Commerce	P. H. Fauquier.
Tilsonburg	Merchants' Bank of Canada	R. W. Cresswell.
Truro	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	J. B. Dickie.
Victoria, N. S.	Bank of British North America	John Goodfellow.
Weymouth	Merchants' Bank of Halifax	Colin Campbell, jr.
Wolfville	People's Bank of Halifax	John W. Barrs.
Windsor	Commercial Bank of Windsor	W. Lawson, cashier.
"	Merchants' Bank of Canada	H. R. Morton.
" Ont.	Molson's Bank	O. D. Grasset.
"	Canadian Bank of Commerce	H. E. Walker.
Walkerton	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Alexander Sproat.
Waterloo, Ont.	Merchants' Bank of Canada	D. M. Harman.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Bank.</i>	<i>Manager or Agent.</i>
Winnipeg, Man.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	D. McArthur.
" "	Ontario Bank.....	Geo. Brown, mangr.
Woodstock, Ont. ...	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	W. A. Sampson.
" "	Royal Canadian Bank.....	Thomas McDonald.
Wingham.....	St. Lawrence Bank.....	W. J. Hayward.
Whitby.....	Ontario Bank.....	Thomas Dow.
Waterloo, Q.	Eastern Townships' Bank.....	W. G. Parmalee.
Weiland, Ont.	Molson's Bank.....	J. W. McGlashan.
Yarmouth, N. S.	Bank of Yarmouth.....	J. H. Bowley, cashr.
" "	Exchange Bank.....	A. S. Murray, cashr.
" "	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	James Murray.
Yorkville, Ont.	St. Lawrence Bank.....	R. J. Montgomery.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.....	Bank of Prince Edward Island.....	Wm. Cundall, cashr.
" "	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Owen Connolly.
" "	Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island.....	W. McLean.
" "	Union Bank of P. E. Island.....	George McLeod.
Rustico.....	Farmers' Bank of Rustico.....	M. J. Blanchard, cashr.
Summerside.....	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Stephen McNeill.
" "	Summerside Bank.....	R. McC. Stavert.
" "	Union Bank of P. E. Island.....	Neil McKelvie.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Barkerville.....	Bank of British Columbia.....	W. Powell.
Victoria.....	Bank of British North America.....	John Goodfellow.
" "	Bank of British Columbia.....	W. C. Ward.

Banking and Currency of Canada.

*We continue from the *Year Book* of 1875, a statement of the statistics of the Banks of Canada, as compiled from the Banking Returns published in the *Canada Gazette* for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1876:—

BANK STATEMENT FOR 1874-75.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Capital paid up.</i>	<i>Circulation.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>		<i>Specie and Dominion Notes.</i>	<i>Discounts.</i>
			<i>Payable on demand.</i>	<i>Payable after notice</i>		
1874.	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
July.....	59,754,229	25,358,420	39,252,127	36,526,965	16,626,622	127,798,860
August.....	61,154,788	27,090,714	42,809,039	37,073,449	16,790,495	139,752,647
September.....	61,997,157	29,351,872	42,620,965	39,373,721	16,919,845	133,937,387
October.....	62,817,456	32,442,410	42,354,382	40,399,636	17,263,127	139,143,078
November.....	62,922,272	30,374,318	44,227,255	41,731,628	18,336,140	139,016,738
December.....	63,202,085	28,465,192	42,971,964	42,546,652	17,014,074	139,379,458
1875.						
January.....	64,143,864	26,941,889	39,282,412	43,799,118	15,808,475	141,793,313
February.....	63,685,804	25,508,146	36,995,264	42,321,587	15,240,390	141,143,438
March.....	63,917,861	23,377,564	36,047,270	40,667,779	15,120,818	138,918,034
April.....	64,422,785	21,612,319	33,608,983	40,360,832	15,243,587	138,125,374
May.....	64,354,225	21,123,829	35,580,822	38,945,056	15,383,795	135,789,852
June.....	63,867,687	20,902,691	35,836,457	39,144,154	15,066,642	133,833,633

6 Banks not returned. 5 do do. 4 do do. 5 do do. 4 do do. 5 do do. 5 do do.
6 do do. 7 do do. 6 do do. 6 do do. 7 do do.

The following table compiled by an able writer for the press shows the position of the Banks for six years. It shows a shrinkage of about six millions in the circulation as compared with the month of October of 1874, although October, 1875, shows the usual increase, as compared with June, to move the harvest:—

	Discounts.	Depts. at notice.	Circulation.
June, 1871..	\$ 79,820,209	\$19,884,000	\$17,757,000
Oct., 1871..	85,592,818	18,595,000	24,299,000
June, 1872..	99,508,900	19,600,000	21,911,500
Oct., 1872..	105,817,480	20,007,500	23,905,800
June, 1873..	113,252,000	23,917,400	22,376,800
Oct., 1873..	112,084,554	22,495,600	28,583,600
June, 1874..	118,874,000	26,230,000	22,961,100
Oct., 1874..	127,698,000	27,635,000	29,100,000
June, 1875..	122,714,000	25,127,900	18,282,320
Oct., 1875..	128,273,614	22,188,286	26,308,860
Capital	\$ 60,647,288	\$37,708,000	
Circulation	23,208,857	24,269,000	
Discounts	125,273,614	85,592,000	
Deposits	61,836,629	55,278,000	
Available Assets ...	26,970,290	32,182,000	

BANK AND GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION.

Months.	Bank Circulation.	Govt. Circulation.	Total Bank and Govt. Circulation.
1874.	\$	\$	\$
July	25,358,420	12,213,900	37,572,320
August	27,090,714	12,891,468	39,982,180
September	29,351,872	12,408,206	41,760,078
October	32,442,410	12,480,684	44,922,994
November	30,374,316	12,599,592	42,973,908
December	28,465,192	11,850,892	40,316,084
1875.			
January	26,941,869	10,762,492	37,704,361
February	25,508,146	10,777,802	36,285,948
March	23,377,564	10,703,732	34,081,296
April	21,642,819	10,893,327	32,536,146
May	21,129,829	10,918,806	32,048,635
June	20,902,991	10,824,590	31,727,581

Government circulation 30th September	\$11,022,993
Bank do	23,182,619
	34,205,612

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

STATEMENT of balances at credit of depositors in Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1875:—

From the Official Gazette.

Provinces.	Deposits for May.	Balance due depositors 31st May, 1875.
	\$	\$
P. E. Island	25,890.00	840,521.87
Nova Scotia	98,064.20	1,565,975.25
N. Brunswick	48,124.00	1,158,829.78
Ontario	17,560.80	145,589.66
Manitoba	8,337.00	50,832.04
B. Columbia	57,272.00	854,423.67
Total	\$255,368.00	4,121,179.27

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Compiled from Canada Gazette.

DR.

1. Balance in hands of Receiver General, on 30th June, 1874	\$ 3,504,965.46
2. Deposits during year	1,912,346.00
3. Int. accrued during year made principal	100,894.12
Int. closed accts. during year	20,363.94
	\$5,268,069.52

CR.

4. Repayment (cash paid) during year	2,041,879.04
5. Amt. written off depositors accts. and inscribed in 5 p.c. Dominion Stock	300,100.00
Balance due depositors 30th June, 1875, at 4 p.c. interest	\$2,501,082.34
At 4 do do	400,700.00
Outstanding cheques	24,338.14
	\$5,268,069.52

DISPOSAL OF BALANCE.

In hands of Receiver General, 30th June, 1874	3,204,967.46
Deduct amt. of cash transferred to Receiver General on acct of business during year being difference between items 2 and 4 in above acct.	99,553.04
	3,105,432.42
Add. interest as allowed above Do for month of June 1875	100,894.12
	2,821.94

Deduct—item 5 of above acct. ..	300,100.00
	2,908,548.48
Balance in hands of Receiver Genl., 30th June, 1875	2,908,548.48

AMOUNTS IN SAVINGS BANKS 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Government Savings Banks	\$4,121,169.27
Post Office do	2,908,518.48
Montreal City and District do ..	5,085,207.91
Caisse D'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec	2,561,679.20
	14,676,604.86
Deposits in Chartered Banks ..	75,030,611.00
Total Deposits, 1875	89,707,215.86
Do. 1874	93,275,972.00
Decrease	3,568,757.00

In June, 1874, five Banks were not returned. In June, 1875, seven Banks made no return.

In addition to the amounts deposited in the several Banks, may be placed the amounts invested in Building Societies. The figures would therefore stand:—

Deposits, Banks, in 1875	\$89,072,215.86
Do Building Societies, 1875 ..	16,229,407.97
	105,986,623.83

This total may be held to represent the available money of the people.

DOMINION and PROVINCIAL Notes Circulation and Specie and Debentures held during the Fiscal Year 1874-75.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Dominion Government Circulation.</i>					<i>Provin- cial Notes.</i>	<i>Total Govt. Circulation including Fractional Notes.</i>	<i>Specie held.</i>	<i>Debentures held.</i>	<i>Certificates of Deposit.</i>
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	<i>New Brun- swick.</i>	<i>Quebec.</i>	<i>Ontario.</i>	<i>British Columbia.</i>					
1874.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July.....	1,405,405	609,486	5,514,986	3,580,281	11,167	935,910	12,213,900	3,829,621	7,200,000	1,822,361
August.....	1,412,761	610,577	5,557,674	3,650,069	10,915	918,023	12,301,466	3,854,385	7,200,000	1,852,165
September.....	1,409,990	609,735	5,653,649	3,626,743	10,803	898,417	12,408,206	3,304,265	7,200,000	1,904,174
October.....	1,415,722	682,861	5,624,909	3,623,095	10,803	859,095	12,430,584	3,170,163	7,200,000	1,810,391
November.....	1,478,755	688,830	5,829,020	3,689,313	11,278	838,737	12,599,592	3,457,703	7,200,000	1,911,863
December.....	1,501,127	785,367	5,128,526	3,661,675	11,278	798,824	11,850,892	3,098,818	7,200,000	1,552,074
1875.										
January.....	1,524,015	784,724	4,379,542	3,553,398	10,744	776,459	10,762,492	2,609,987	7,200,000	852,505
February.....	1,513,703	728,371	3,940,763	3,453,807	10,709	762,198	10,777,802	3,079,417	7,200,000	498,335
March.....	1,550,202	705,591	3,988,041	3,501,242	10,708	704,905	10,703,732	2,931,229	7,200,000	522,503
April.....	1,461,807	818,221	4,125,975	3,562,738	9,625	687,540	10,893,327	2,872,214	7,200,000	821,083
May.....	1,478,706	819,286	4,097,356	3,672,125	8,868	657,104	10,913,806	2,944,406	7,200,000	769,407
June.....	1,575,177	824,418	4,013,653	3,587,591	8,078	629,618	10,824,590	2,759,138	7,200,000	835,452

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

SOCIETIES.	Liabilities to Stock-holders.	Liabilities to Public.	Total Liabilities.	Assets: Loans secured.	Assets: Property owned.	Total Assets.	Amount of Subscribed Stock.	Dividend for Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Montreal Permanent Building Society....	311,771 74	22 53	311,794 27	295,737 10	16,057 17	311,794 27	311,794 27	9 per ct.
Comp. de Pret et Credit Foncier, Montl..	744,565 37	131,061 65	875,626 02	794,024 04	81,601 98	875,626 02	1,058,600	8 p.c.; bon
Credit Foncier du Bas, Canada, Montreal..	128,548 41	90,134 74	218,683 15	202,343 60	17,339 55	219,683 15	586,500	8 p.c. [3 p.c.
Prov. Per. Building Society, Montreal....	178,396 49	14,221 47	192,618 96	192,618 96	170 00	192,818 96	156,550	10 per ct.
Montreal Mutual Building Society.....	64,120 41	.....	64,120 41	61,027 83	2,094 21	63,122 04	648,000	.....
Montreal Metropolitan Building Society...	144,878 45	8,954 70	153,833 15	149,491 30	2,345 85	151,837 15	2,160,300	.....
Montreal Soc. Per. Con. Jacques Cartier...	118,015 10	90,919 74	208,934 84	198,867 11	9,067 73	208,934 84	312,300	9 p.ct.
Soc. Per. Con. d. Iberville.....	73,712 04	46,495 50	120,207 54	113,546 18	6,661 36	120,207 54	77,600	10 p.ct.
Totals (Quebec).....	1,764,000 64	883,018 81	2,647,019 45	2,008,486 12	188,581 85	2,197,067 97	5,619,250	
Imp. Bg., Sav., and Invest. Soc., Toronto.	333,678 94	96,057 27	429,736 21	384,350 09	45,386 21	429,736 21	400,000	8 per ct.
Freehold Loan and Savings Co., Toronto.	614,291 22	430,726 93	1,045,018 15	1,011,856 46	33,161 69	1,045,018 15	500,000	10 p.r.ct.
Edin Per. Bg. and Sav. Soc., Toronto....	281,165 27	161,033 34	442,198 61	431,712 75	10,485 86	442,198 61	250,000	10 per ct.
Canada Per. Loan and Sav. Soc., Toronto.	2,078,462 75	1,357,120 19	3,435,582 94	3,300,925 42	76,784 70	3,415,482 91	1,500,000	11 1/2 per ct.
Metropolitan Building Society, Toronto...	126,882 19	22,430 93	149,313 12	139,572 55	9,740 57	149,313 12	112,350	10 per ct.
W. Canada Loan and Sav. Co., Toronto....	895,637 81	699,592 10	1,595,229 91	1,481,328 11	101,901 47	1,586,229 91	700,000	10 per ct.
Prov. Permanent Building Soc. To. to.	536,750 31	61,111 10	597,861 41	581,531 44	18,760 00	600,291 44	318,800	8 per ct.
Building and Loan Association, Toronto..	567,878 13	211,088 54	778,967 17	776,977 03	3,010 09	779,987 17	600,000	8 per ct.
City of Toronto Per. Bg. and Sav. Society..	60,352 43	23,021 16	83,373 59	83,427 69	845 95	84,273 61	191,650	8 p.c. (4 y.r.
Forme & Mechanics' Loan & Sav. Co. Tor.	205,470 58	353,461 45	558,932 03	552,262 36	1,202 09	553,464 45	300,000	8 per ct.
Ontario Loan and Savings Co.	59,866 01	57,993 87	117,860 88	117,541 97	1,594 57	119,136 54	250,000	10 per ct.
Metropolitan Building Society, Ottawa....	231,331 90	59,210 53	290,542 43	274,757 83	19,584 57	294,342 40	299,050	10 per ct.
Civil Service Bg. & Sav. Soc., Ottawa....	120,043 43	.....	120,043 43	115,582 26	4,461 17	120,043 43	150,000	9 per ct.
Mutual Building Society, Ottawa.....	166,381 60	150 44	166,532 04	155,825 41	10,706 63	166,532 04	210,000	10 per ct.
Edin Mutual Building Society, Ottawa....	93,948 98	58,767 43	152,716 41	152,300 11	416 30	152,716 41	742,400	10 per ct.
Ontario Sav. & Investment Soc., London.	666,916 80	317,713 40	984,630 20	950,876 00	33,754 20	984,630 20	1,000,000	10 per ct.
Huron and Erie Sav. and Loan Soc., Lon.	872,987 33	560,857 97	1,433,845 30	1,375,000 21	128,605 15	1,503,605 36	790,750	10 per ct.
Dominion Savings and Invest. Soc., Lon.	287,381 68	163,303 88	450,685 56	425,855 42	24,761 10	450,616 52	785,000	10 per ct.
Agri. Invest. Soc. and Sav. Bank, London.	159,027 51	90,899 76	249,927 26	230,879 45	19,047 81	249,927 26	432,100	8 per ct.
Ontario Bldg. and Savings Soc., Kingston.	25,495 00	438 47	25,933 47	21,575 00	4,358 47	25,933 47	75,800	.....
Frontenac Loan & Invest. Soc., Kingston.	201,146 1	145,152 39	346,298 40	316,298 83	29,999 57	346,298 40	170,200	10 per ct.
Grand Per. Bg. and Sav. Soc., Woodtick.	91,977 17	3,501 29	95,478 46	83,060 03	12,418 43	95,478 46	100,550	8 per ct.
Hamilton Prov. and Loan Soc., Hamilton.	426,042 10	172,827 45	598,869 55	597,511 62	1,398 93	598,910 55	878,600	8 per ct.
Security and Per. Bg. Soc., St. Catherine's.	151,159 06	24,528 55	175,687 61	178,010 81	7,676 80	185,687 61	168,100	8 p.r.ct.
4. Counties Per. B. & Sav. Soc., St. Thomas	126,857 18	66,290 50	193,147 68	177,543 66	15,604 11	193,147 77	128,100	8 per ct.
Totals (Ontario).....	9,370,836 44	4,771,573 56	14,142,410 00	13,161,377 00	621,033 00	13,782,410 00	10,958,450	
Grand Total.....	11,074,816 08	5,151,191 89	16,226,007 97	15,469,853 12	756,614 85	16,226,467 97	16,507,700	

Official Assignees.

ONTARIO.

NAME.	PLACE.	COUNTY.	NAME.	PLACE.	COUNTY.
Richard Carney,	Sault St. Marie,	Algoma	Robert Reid, Henry	London,	Middlesex
Thomas Botbarn	Brantford, Brant		E. Nelles,	do	do
Geo. Gould,	Walkerton, Bruce		Thomas Clincher,	Bracebridge,	Muskoka
Paul McInnis,	Teeswater, do		Thos. M. Bowerman,	Simcoe, Norfolk	
Wm. M. Smith	Paisley, do		Augustine J. Donly,	Colborne, Northum-	berland
Wm. Fingland,	Ottawa, Carleton		Addison Vars,	Cobourg, do	
Francis Clemow,	do do		Edmund Alexander	Whitby, Ontario	
Daniel S. Eastwood,	do do		MacNachtan,	Uxbridge, do	
Sylvester Kenyon	Morrisburg, Dundas		John S. M. Wilcox,	Woodstock, Oxford	
Mathews,	Bowmanville, Dur-	ham	Alson T. Button,	do do	
Wm. Thompson	Port Hope, Dorham		George Perry,	Campbell's Cross, Peel	
Seth S. Smith,	St. Thomas, Elgin		James McWhirter,	Stratford, Perth	
Colin Munro,	Windsor, Essex		Edward T. Hagyard,	do do	
John M. Crae,	Kingston, Frontenac		John Hossie,	Peterboro', Peterboro'	
Cornelius Valance	Williamstown, Glen-	gary	Thomas Miller,	Vankleek Hill, Pres-	cott
Price,	Owen Sound, Grey		James A. Hall,	Picton, Prince Edward	
Donald McLellan,	Prescott, Grenville		Jas. Pendleton Wells,	Renfrew, Renfrew	
George Price,	Merrickville, do		William Carter,	Pembroke, do	
Thomas Tracy,	Cayuga, Haldimand		John D. MacDonald,	Arnprior, do	
Eleazer H. Whit-	Milton, Halton		Alfred J. Fortier,	Osborne, Russell	
marsh,	Belleville, Hastings		James Bell,	Carrie, Simcoe	
Fred. George A. Hen-	Goderich, Huron		Peter McLaren,	do do	
derson,	Seaforth, do		Joseph Rogers,	Orillia, do	
David Watson Camp-	Chatham, Kent		Thos. D. McConkey,	do do	
bell,	do do		Alex. Kennedy,	do do	
Marshall B. Roblin,	Sarnia, Lambton		A. J. Alport,	Collingwood, Simcoe	
John Parker Thomas,	do do		Theophilus Robert	Cornwall, Stormont	
Robert Gibbons,	Goderich, Huron		Esli,	do do	
Saml. P. McCaughey,	Seaforth, do		Daniel E. McIntyre,	Lindsay, Victoria	
Hugh Francis Cum-	Chatham, Kent		Donald McDonald,	Gait, Waterloo	
ming,	do do		Geo. Kempf,	Berlin, do	
Harry Black,	Sarnia, Lambton		Alex. McGregor,	Welland, Welland	
William T. Keays,	do do		Menno Eby,	Orangeville, Wellin-	ton
James Flintoft, Jr.,	Almonte, Lanark		Fletcher Swayze,	Elora, do	
John A. Gemmill,	Carleton Place, do		Jas. Shaw,	Hamilton, Wentw'rth	
A. W. Bell,	Brockville, Leeds		John Smith,	do do	
John Norman Abbott,	do do		Alex. Davidson,	do do	
Norton Marshall,	Napanee, Lennox and		Ralph Leeming Gunn,	Dundas, do	
Wm. Fletcher Hall,	Addington		Alex. James Mc-	Toronto, York	
Edward Andrew	do do		Kenzie,	do do	
Deroche,	do do		Fred. D. Suter,	do do	
Walter S. Williams,	St. Catharines, Lincoln		Wm. Thos. Mason,	do do	
James McEdward,			J. B. Houstead,	do do	
			John Kerr,	do do	
			Wm. F. Munro,	do do	
			Robt. Hall Smith,	Newmarket, York	

QUEBEC.

Simeon Fraser,	L'Avenir, Arthabaska	Frederic Belanger,	Montmagny, do
Octave Ouellet,	Somerset, do	Cleophus Beausoleil,	Montreal, Montreal
Louis Ratnville,	St. Christophe, do		(except city)
Daniel Doran,	St. Joseph de la	Louis Joseph Lajoie,	do City
Elie Louis Norman-	Beauce, Beauhar-	Jas. Cour,	do do
adin,	nois	Arthur Perkins,	do do
Peter Cowan,	Ormslow, Beauhar-	William Rhind,	do do
Thomas Brassard,	Nelsonville, Bedford	Alphonse Doutre,	do do
Jean Alfred Gagné,	Waterloo, do	T. G. Brown,	do do
Charles A. Lebel,	Chicoutimi, Chicou-	A. Buchanan Stewart	do do
Chas. H. T. Borman,	timi	Olivier Lecours,	do do
Louis A. Auger,	New Carlisle, Gaspé	John Fair,	do do
Adolphe Magnan,	Barachois, do	David Craig,	do do
J. Eizear Pontiot,	St. Grigore d. Iber-	Louis Dupuy,	do do
	villa, Iberville	James Tyre,	do do
	Joliette, Joliette	Edward Evans,	do do
	Fraserville, Kamour-	F. Samuel Mackay,	Papineauville, Ottawa
	aska	Alexander Bourgeau,	Aylmer, do
Alfred Lemieux,	Levis, Levis	D. C. Simon,	Hull, do
Alfred Lemieux,	Levir, Lotbinière	Louis M. Coutlee,	Aylmer, do
Thadée S. Michaud,	St. Jean, Port Joli	Owen Murphy,	Quebec, Quebec
	Montmagny	William Walker,	do do

QUEBEC—Continued.

NAME.	PLACE.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	PLACE.	DISTRICT.
Odillon Roy,	Quebec,	Quebec.	Israel Wood,	Stanstead,	Stantead
Jacques Auger,	do	do	H. C. H. Chagnon,	Coaticook,	do
Rich Henry Wurtele,	do	do	M. Esdras Bernier,	St. Hyacinthe,	St. Hyacinthe
Victor Gladu,	St. Francois du Lac,	Richelieu	Gidson M. Prevost,	Terrebonne,	Terrebonne
A. Evariste Brassard,	Sorel,	do	Chas. D. Hébert,	Yamachiche,	Three Rivers
Adophe Germain,	Ste. Luce,	Rimouski	Adolphe Odilon Houle	St. Celestin,	do
Elzéar Côté,	Richmond,	Richmond and Wolfe	Jean Bapt. Onésime	Three Rivers,	do
William Brooke,	Murray Bay,	Saguenay	Dumont,		
Elle Auger,	Sherbrooke,	S. Francis	François Lambert,	Xavier	Rivière du Loup, do
Charles J. L. Bacon,	do	do			(en haut)
J. A. Archambault,	do	do			
Galen E. Loomis,	do	do			

NEW BRUNSWICK.

George Calhoun,	Hopewell Cape,	Albert	Caleb B. Fox,	Gagetown,	Queens
Daniel C. Courser,	Woodstock,	Carleton	William S. Smith,	Dalhousie,	Restigouche
Geo. Fred. Hill,	St. Stephen,	Charlotte	Geo. Bliss Seeley,	Fredericton,	Sunbury
Ezekiel McLeod,	St. John,	St. John	Peter O. Byram,	Grand Falls,	Victoria
Thos. W. Bliss,	Richibucto,	Kent	John McKenzie,	Moncton,	Westmoreland
John E. B. McCready,	Caldwell,	Kings		Fredericton,	York
John Ellis,	Newcastle,	Northumberland	E. Byron Winslow,		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Rich. John Unlace,	Annapolis,	Annapolis	Geo. C. Lawrence,	Port Hood,	Inverness
Arch. McGillivray,	Antigonish,	Antigonish	Edmund J. Cogswell,	Kemptville,	Kings
Charles W. Hill,	Sydney,	Cape Breton	Henry S. Jost,	Lunenburg,	Lunenburg
Jas. K. Blair,	Truro,	Colchester	Wm. G. Glennie,	Pictou,	Pictou
Barry Baker,	Amherst,	Yamherland	William Ford,	Milton,	Queen's
Geo. Henderson,	Digby,	Digby	John H. Rinchess,	Arichat,	Richmond
Wm. Hartshorne,	Guysboro',	Guysboro'	Samuel H. Cox,	Shelburne,	Shelburne
Wm. Creighton,	Halifax,	Halifax	Duncan McDonald,	St. Ann's,	Victoria
Thos. Aylward,	Windsor,	Hants	Stephen B. Murray,	Yarmouth,	Yarmouth

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Malcolm McDonald,	Georgetown,	King's	David Montgomery,	Summerside,	Princes
	Francis L. Haszard,	Charlottetown,	Charlottetown,	Queen's	

MANITOBA.

Geo. Kennedy,	Lisgar,	Lisgar	Sam. R. Marlatt,	Portage la Prairie,	West Marquette
Sam. R. Marlatt,	Portage la Prairie,	East Marquette	Robt. Strange,	Winnipeg,	Provencher
			John Balsillie,	Do.	Selkirk

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Jas. Morrison,	New Westminster,	British Columbia	Richard Woods,	Victoria,	B. Columbia
----------------	------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------	-------------

Legislation—1875.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

H. M.—Her Majesty.	The Co.—The Company.
G. G.—Governor General.	J. P.—Justice or Justices of the Peace.
G. in C.—Governor in Council.	C. O. L.—Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Lt. G. in C.—Lieut. Governor in Council.	A. C. L.—Assistant do do
P. C.—Privy Council.	E. C.—Executive Council.
M. C.—Minister of Customs.	L. C.—Legislative Council.
C. C.—Commissioner of do.	L. A.—Legislative Assembly.
M. I. R.—Minister of Inland Revenue.	A. Comr.—Assistant Commissioner.
C. I. R.—Commissioner of do.	O. in C.—Order in Council.
P. M. G.—Postmaster General.	C. of A.—Commissioner of Agriculture
P. O.—Post Office.	M. P. I.—Minister of Public Instruction.
P. O. D.—Post Office Department.	C. C.—Civil Code.
R. G.—Receiver General.	C. C. P.—Code of Civil Procedure.
C. R. F.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.	C. S. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
M. P. W.—Minister of Public Works.	O. S. L. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.
P. W. D.—Public Works Department.	C. S. U. C.—Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.
M. F.—Minister of Finance.	V.—Victoria.
S. of S.—Secretary of State.	c.—Chapter.
M. of A.—Minister of Agriculture.	s.—Section.
M. M. F.—Minister of Marine and Fisheries	subs.—Subsection.
M. of I.—Minister of Interior.	
H. of C.—House of Commons.	
C. C. C.—Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.	

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

(Opened 4th February, and Prorogued 8th April, 1875.)

THE STATUTES AND INTERPRETATION.

Chap. 1—Provides for the publication of the public general Acts in a separate volume from the local and private Acts. "Superior Courts" in 31 V., c. 1 shall mean the Queen's Bench in Manitoba, the Supreme Court in British Columbia, and Supreme Court of Judicature in P. E. Island, also the Court of Error and Appeal in Ontario in addition to Courts already included. Amending Acts are only to apply to the same Provinces as those amended, unless otherwise stated therein.

CONTINUING ACT.

Chap. 2—Continues Insolvent Act and amendments till 1st January, 1876, (but see *Chap. 16*) also 35 V., c. 41, ss. 2 and 3, for admission of P. E. Island to 1st January, 1876, and end of next Session.

SUPPLIES.

Chap. 3—Grants \$1 779,787 for services of 1874-75, and \$27,117,107 for those 1875-76. The G. in C. is authorized to raise loans for \$2,433,333 for the Intercolonial Railway, \$1,400,000 for opening communication with and settlement, &c. of the North-West, \$1,500,000 for improvement of the St. Lawrence, \$1,200,000 for the improvement of Quebec Harbour, \$20,926,836 for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and \$12,436,583 for general purposes in lieu of securities redeemed, under the Act of 1872, respecting the Public Debt—the other authorities therefor being cancelled.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Chap. 4—Amends 35 V., c. 6, and authorizes the issue and sale of 1 annuity 4 p. c. stock under the same provisions as the 5 p. c.

DOMINION NOTES.

Chap. 5—The R. G. must hold gold for all notes above \$12,000,000 issued, and 50 p. c. of gold for all above \$9,000,000 up to \$12,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Chap. 6—Authorizes the Deputy Registrar General to sign and certify the registration of all documents requiring it, and copies of the same or of any record.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Chap. 7—Makes new provision for the postal service. Old regulations, &c., are continued till new are made. The Revenue Management Acts are made applicable to the postal revenue and officers. The organization of the Department and powers of P. M. G. are similar to those in former Acts. (See *Year Book for 1868*, p. 59.)

Among the changes are provisions for issuing and use of stamps for registration fee and post cards, and stamped post bands or wrappers for newspapers, and

other mailable matter, and the appointment of assistant inspectors. Inspectors or assistants need not report monthly, but must inspect and report on offices, &c., from time to time as necessary. They are to inquire in to cases of suspected misconduct or mismanagement, whether a complaint has been made or no, as well as into marriage or loss of letters or other mail matter. Remuneration for extra work is to be subject to the Civil Service Act. The prepayment of letter postage is made in all cases compulsory by stamps. Unpaid letters will not be forwarded, but those insufficiently paid with at least one full rate will be sent, chargeable with double the amount which is lacking to the full postage. Drop letters pay 1 cent. per half oz. The postage on Canadian newspapers and periodicals sent from the publication office to subscribers or news agents, and put up in parcels according to regulations of the P. M. G., is 1 ct. per lb. or fraction. Single copies weighing less than an ounce may be sent for a half cent prepaid by stamp. On such publications otherwise sent, or on other mailable matter, including lithographs and documents wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies, militia and school returns, &c., the rate is 1 ct. for each 4 oz. or fraction. In cases of the purchase of stamps, cards, or bands, or payment of postage on letters from abroad on which prepayment is not compulsory, neither the P. M. or letter-carrier can be called on to give change, but the exact amount must be tendered. Free delivery to cities or towns to be made subject to regulations of the P. M. G. Books may be sent from the Parliamentary Library to members of the two Houses, and returned by them, free of postage, as well as public documents, &c. Members of the several Provincial legislatures may send public documents printed by those bodies free, and petitions and addresses to those bodies may go free. Postage is to be charged on letters returned through the Dead Letter Office. The provision for opening letters suspected to contain contraband matter is extended to parcels of other mailable matter. The obligation of ferrymen to transport mails is extended to N. S. and N. B., heretofore exempt. The carriage of U. S. mails through Canada need not be at the expense of that country. The provision requiring accounts under oath of the revenue derived from boxes, &c., in cities, towns, &c., is abolished. Also the provision for advertising undelivered letters in newspapers. Tenders for contracts are to be advertised for in such papers as the P. M. G. directs, and by posting in the principal offices on the line. A statement of tenders made need not be submitted to Parliament; nor need the annual report contain a statement of contracts entered into, with time of arrival and departure, mode of transportation, &c., nor a statement of extra allowances to contractors, or curtailment of expenses, or of fines imposed on contractors, or of the new offices, money order offices, and routes

established or discontinued. It must show how dead letters and contents have been disposed of. Interest on deposits of \$1 and upward is to be calculated in the P. O. savings banks. It is a misdemeanor for any one authorized to issue money orders to do so without receiving the money for it; or for any P. M. to destroy or mutilate, or refuse to produce to the inspector or proper officer, any book containing a record of money orders or registered letters, or kept for the purpose; or to hypothecate or pledge or create a lien on any stamps, cards, bands, &c.; or to post any obscene or immoral book, picture, &c., or anything indecent, seditious, or libellous. The use again of stamped envelopes, cards, bands, &c., is punishable as that of stamps was before. The bonds of employees may be extended to the loss of mailable matter by their crime or neglect, and the P. M. G. may sue for and recover on such bond from the sureties, and pay over to the party who has suffered loss any sum not recovered by him from the offender.

MILITIA, &c.

Chap. 8—Amends the Militia Act. An officer holding the rank of colonel or a higher rank in H. M. army shall be appointed to the command of the Militia, with rank of Major General in the Militia and a salary of \$4,000, in lieu of salary and allowances. There is to be an Adjutant General at headquarters, with rank of Colonel and salary of \$2,000. The G. in C. may make orders respecting the duties of these and other officers of Militia. No commissions in the Militia, except in case of the Major Genl. Adj. Genl. and Depy. Adj. Genl. need be registered, but a record is kept of all by the Adj. Genl.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

Chap. 9—The allowance of 10 yrs. service for special qualifications may be made in favour of any person entering the service after 30. If the head of a department reports that the service of a person about to be superannuated from a cause other than age or ill health, has not been satisfactory, his retiring allowance may be reduced. Allowance granted before the passing of 23 V., c. 32, are to be revised as if granted under that Act, and payments after the 1st July, 1875, made accordingly.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Chap. 10—Whenever a Court or a Judge thinks respondents presence necessary at a trial, it shall not be commenced during Session, and delays in proceeding shall not include such Session, unless during such Session or a term of a Court at which the Judge must sit, the trial must commence within 6 months after petition is presented and be proceeded with *de die in diem* till concluded. Whenever the trial has not been fixed for 3 months after petition, any elector may apply to be substituted for a petitioner of record. The Judge's certificate is to be given within 12 days after rendering his decision. If an election is annulled because of the corrupt act of an agent, without the knowledge or consent of candidate, the agent may be condemned to pay the costs, the Judge ordering him to be summoned to show cause in the matter, before finally pronouncing such judgment.

The petitioner has process against the agent as against respondent. Elections held under the Act of 1874, are to be held new elections and not affected by the evidence of previous elections, except in so far as the personal act of candidates or those of agents with their knowledge and consent are concerned. The same rule applies to elections tried under the Act of 1873, so far as concerns act of agent, done without knowledge or consent of candidates. In every case being tried under that Act where more than 12 months have elapsed since petition presented the respondent may require new security which petitioner must put in 5 days, or petition is dismissed. A solicitor, attorney, barrister or advocate may practice before Election Courts although he is an M. P.

SUPREME COURT, &c.

Chap. 11—Constitutes a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, to be Courts of Record and to consist of a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, any 5 being a quorum in term. They are to be chosen among judges of the Superior Courts or barristers or advocates of 10 years standing, two of them must be taken from the judges or barristers or advocates of Quebec; must reside within 5 miles of Ottawa; tenure of office same as of other judges of Superior Courts; salaries, C. J. \$5,000, of Judges \$7,000. Retiring allowance of two thirds after 15 years service, including previous service in Superior Prov. Courts. They may hold no other office of emolument under the crown, either under Govt. of Dominion or Provinces. Two sessions in a year are to be held at Ottawa yearly, beginning on 3rd Monday in January and 1st Monday in June. The court may adjourn from time to time—notice being given in *Canada Gazette*. It may be convened at any time by the C. J. or senior Puisné Judge—the C. J. being unable. The court has a criminal and civil jurisdiction throughout Canada. When error is alleged the proceedings are to be in the form of an appeal. An appeal is from the decision of the court of final resort in any of the Provinces, when the court of first instance was a Superior Court, but not from cases in Quebec, where the value of that in dispute is less than \$2,000. By consent of parties appeals may be taken from original to Supreme Court. An appeal also is in Exchequer cases, in those of *Municipalities, Habous Corpus* or municipal by-laws. Appeals may be had upon a special case, the Supreme Court drawing such inference from facts stated as court below should have done. It may also be had on a point reserved at trial, and from a decision on motion for new trial. But notice in these cases must be given to opposite party within 20 days of decision complained of. An appeal is a from judgment on *habeas corpus* not in criminal case, or proceedings for, or on *mandamus*, or when a by-law of a municipality has been quashed, or rule for quashing refused. In case not provided for, the practice of the court is to be like that before the Privy Council. Appeals in election cases must be brought within 8 days after judgment and all others within 30 days, but the time except in the former cases may be extended by the court. No writ is necessary to take up appeal. The appeal shall

be upon a case stated by the parties or settled by the court, they not agreeing,—setting forth the judgment and so much of the pleadings, evidence, &c., as are necessary. Except in Election or *Habeas Corpus* cases. \$500 security must be given; when given execution is stayed, except:—1. When assignment or delivery of documents or personal property is ordered, which must be delivered to officer or a receiver appointed by court, and security put in for obedience to decision, before stay. 2. Where execution of a conveyance or instrument is ordered, which must be obeyed and document deposited with the officer of court to abide decision. 3. But if this has already been done in the court appealed from—it being also an appeal court—the documents, &c., may remain in that court by consent. 4. In case of the order for sale or delivery of property, security against waste must be given and loss in price, and for use and occupation. 5. If payment of money is directed, security for its payment must be given. This security may be given in the same instrument as for costs. The security being perfected, a stay is granted by a judge of the court appealed from or previous order for stay of execution is continued. On execution issued and so stayed, there is no poundage unless specially allowed—but interest runs during the delay. Money levied but not paid over is to be refunded by the sheriff. Perishable property may be sold and money paid into court. The Supreme Court may quash proceedings had against good faith or where there is lack of jurisdiction. With respect to judgment and costs, it has the power of other courts of appeal. The appellant may discontinue, becoming liable for all costs, or respondent may consent to reversal of judgment. If appellant unduly delays proceedings or fails to go to hearing at first term after appeal is ripe, respondent may move for dismissal. In case of death of any party, proceedings are heard as in other courts. The court of original jurisdiction must carry out judgment of Supreme Court. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, appeal from the Supreme to Imperial Courts is taken away. In Contested Election cases the appeal lies directly from the judge trying to the Supreme Court—the appellant depositing \$100 as security, and \$10 for making up record with proper officer of court to which judge belongs. Appellant must give the other party notice (in three days after appeal is set down) of the hearing and may limit the subject of appeal to definite questions. If evidence has been improperly excluded, it is to be heard before the court as judge or comr. The Registrar certifies the judgment to the Speaker. In criminal matters an appeal lies from a conviction affirmed in appeal in any Province, and from a decision refusing *habeas corpus* to a person held for extradition. But if the court of last resort in the Province is unanimous the appeal will not lie, and fifteen days' notice to the Atty. Genl. of the Province must be given. In all cases of *habeas corpus* the judges of the Supreme Court have common jurisdiction with Provincial judges. The Governor in Council may refer any matter to the court for its opinion, and dissenting judges may send in their opinions in such cases. They may also report on any private bill referred to them by the Senate or House of Commons.

Where any Provincial Legislature shall have given jurisdiction, the Supreme Court may deal with cases arising before or between the Dominion and such Province, between any of such Provinces, in cases in which the validity of an Act of the Parliament of Canada or of any such Legislature is raised, if the judge at trial holds the question material. These appeals will lie in civil cases for any amount, but on no other point than those above stated, unless the amount in dispute exceeds \$500.

The EXCHEQUER COURT has concurrent original jurisdiction in Canada in all cases where Dominion laws relating to the revenue are to be enforced, including information for penalties, *in rem* or *qui tam*, or in which the Crown is the interest of the Dominion is plaintiff or petitioner, and exclusive original jurisdiction in what would be exchequer cases in England on the revenue side against the Crown or any of its officers. The judges may sit singly at any time or place for transaction of exchequer business. Issues of fact are to be tried according to the laws of the Province where the cause originates, including the laws of evidence; but in all cases except where the Crown is plaintiff or petitioner, they shall be decided by a judge without a jury. In jury cases a panel of 24 to 36 jurors may be summoned. Processes of the court as well as of the Supreme Court, are to be tested in the name of the Chief Justice or senior puisne judge, and directed to the sheriff of the county or district where the cause is to be tried, a coroner acting when the sheriff is disqualified, their fees to be fixed by the court. There is an appeal to the Supreme Court, if asked within thirty days after decision, and \$50 deposited as security for costs, and giving within three days thereafter, notice to the opposite party. Thereupon the Registrar sets down the appeal for the first day of next term. A barrister of five years' standing is to be appointed registrar, having his office in Ottawa, and a salary of \$2,000, the Governor having power to appoint such other clerks and servants as may be found necessary, among whom shall be a press writer to act as reporter of the decisions of the court, and secretary to the Chief Justice and judges, the reports to be published by the Registrar under direction of the court. All fees to the Registrar to be paid by stamps, to be issued by the Minister of Inland Revenue. Comrs. of the Superior Court of any Province for administering oaths are made Comrs. of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts. Barristers, advocates, attorneys, solicitors and proctors having the right to practice in the Superior Courts of any Province may do so in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, and are officers of such courts. The judges are to make rules of practice and fix fees and costs; copies are to be laid before Parliament at its next session after they are framed. The judicial functions of these courts are to be exercised after proclamation under O. in C.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT.

Chap. 12. Petitions of right addressed to Her Majesty, asking relief in cases where a suit may be instituted by one subject against another are to be sent in to the Secretary of State to be submitted to the Governor General, who may grant his fiat that

right may be done, prescribing the court and the venue. Thereupon a copy of the petition and fiat is left with the Atty. Genl. for Canada, praying for a plea in twenty-eight days, within which time the plea shall be made unless an extension is given, by the court or a judge. The petition may be answered as a bill filed in a court of equity or a declaration in a personal action in a court of common law. Issues of fact or assessments of damages are to be tried without a jury: for the rest, the procedure to be as far as practicable as in a case between subject and subject. If the Atty. Genl. on behalf of H. M. do not answer, plead or demur, the suppliant may ask for and obtain judgment as by confession. The judgment to be rendered in any case is that the suppliant is entitled or not entitled to the relief sought, or some portion of it, and the effect of it is the same as the judgment *amovens manus* formerly rendered in England. Costs may be given against the suppliant failing to establish his claim, or if he succeeds, against the Crown or other parties appearing and pleading. In case a judgment in favour of suppliant is given, it is to be certified to the Minister of Finance within 14 days, who is to pay the amount so certified for out of any moneys in his hands legally applicable to or afterwards voted by Parliament for the purpose. The Judges of the Courts in the several Provinces are to make rules for the execution of the Act; the Courts before which proceedings are to be taken being any Court of original jurisdiction created by the Parliament of Canada; in Quebec the Superior Court; in Ontario the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery; in Manitoba the Q. B.; in the other Provinces the Supreme Court of each; but Provincial Courts must first be authorized by their respective legislatures to carry out the law. The forms of pleadings, &c., in Crown suits may be the same as between subject and subject, and the defendant may require the Attorney-General to proceed as in such cases, or judgment of *non pro.* against him. This Act is not to limit Her Majesty's rights, privileges, or prerogatives further than is expressly provided, nor is it to apply to cases in which remedy by arbitration is given under the Public Works Act, or to prevent any suppliant from proceeding as before the Act passed.

DEFECTIVE LETTERS PATENT, &c.

Chap. 13—When letters patent have been issued to the wrong party, or are otherwise erroneous, the Secretary of State, being authorized by O. in C., may order them to be cancelled, and correct letters issued—the cancellation of the former being entered in the margin of the Register. Whenever a lien of mortgage on property granted in favour of H. M. has been satisfied, the G. G. may, by O. in C., declare the fact, and a certified copy of such O. in C. shall operate as a discharge of the claim.

PATENT ACT.

Chap. 14—The Comr., when revising an erroneous patent, may entertain separate applications, and issue new patents for different parts of the thing patented. An application for an extension of the term (two years) for commencing to manufac-

ture may be received by the Comr. within three months before its expiration. When the words "patented" and the year cannot be stamped on the article itself, the inscription may be applied to each package containing it. The several Patent Acts in force are extended to P. E. Island, and inconsistent laws repealed. The records of the Provincial Patent Office are to be handed over to that of the Dominion. Similar provision is made for the extension of former P. E. Island patents as with respect to other Provinces. Proceedings to impeach patents in that Province are to be taken in the Supreme Court of Judicature there.

IMMIGRATION.

Chap. 15—Authorizes the collection from the master of any ship bringing immigrants into any port in Canada, in addition to the tax under the Act of 1872, of such a sum not exceeding \$3 per head of such immigrants, as may be authorized by the proclamation giving force to this Act, and in force in the province in which such port is. Such payment is to be made to the Collector at the port where the ship is first entered. The Act is to be in force in such Provinces, for the amount of tax, and from and after the day fixed by Proclamation. Its action may be suspended, extended, and again put in force by such Proclamation.

INSOLVENCY.

Chap. 16—Act to apply to traders and trading companies, except banks, insurance, railway, and telegraph companies. Proceedings in insolvency not to be based on any debt contracted after the trader has ceased to trade. Debtor is deemed insolvent—if he acknowledges his insolvency; if, with intent to defraud his creditors, he absconds, secretes, fraudulently assigns, or connives at the seizure of his effects; if he is imprisoned for more than thirty days in an action for \$20 or more; if he fails to appear or to comply with any rule or order in respect of the payment of his debts; or if he has made any general assignment of his property otherwise than herein prescribed; or if he permits any execution to remain unsatisfied within 4 days of sale, or for 15 days after seizure. Creditors to amount of \$500—their claims not less than \$100 each—may demand an assignment, notice being given the debtor; creditors to file an affidavit verifying debts and specifying good faith. Creditors must elect a domicile for service of process. If the claims do not amount to \$500, or if the stoppage is only temporary, and without fraudulent intent, the Judge may annul the demand of assignment. Treble costs may be awarded, if demand has been made without reasonable grounds. If the debtor is absent, the time for contestation or assignment may be enlarged, but the same may be refused if injurious to the creditors. Estate of the debtor becomes subject to liquidation for non-compliance with the orders of the Judge, or for failure to make an assignment, if petition is not presented. Proceedings must be commenced within three months of act of insolvency. Creditor on affidavit of debt of \$200 or more proving insolvency, may obtain a writ of attachment. Concurrent writs, subject to ordinary rules of Court, may be issued. Writs of attachment are to

be served as other writs out of Court, and concurrent writs need not be served previously on the debtor unless he have his domicile in the county or district. It is returnable immediately after execution, notice of issue being given by assignee. Property, books, and papers of the insolvent are to be attached by the official assignee, who returns the writ with affidavit of his proceedings under it. Official assignee has power forcibly to enter the premises of the insolvent. After demand assignment may be made to the official assignee, but assignment may be set aside, after notice, for insolvency, by the Judge on summary petition of a creditor. After assignment or issue of writ of attachment the property of the insolvent is vested in the official assignee; conservatory proceedings may be instituted by him; but property exempt from seizure or held in trust is not so vested. Within a day fixed the insolvent is to furnish a statement of his liabilities and assets, with full particulars, stating causes of insolvency. He may afterwards correct it. On certain grounds specified the insolvent may petition the Judge to set aside the attachment, hearing is to be summary, and judgment subject to appeal. Deed of assignment or writ of attachment is to be registered. In the Province of Quebec real estate to be specified. The first meeting of the creditors of the insolvent is to be called as soon as assignment is made, or contestation of attachment disposed of; three weeks' notice to be given; if such meeting in official Gazette. Further written notice to be sent by mail to each creditor; 10 days' notice is to be given in a local paper in case no list of creditors can be had. The assignee shall preside at meetings of creditors, except the first, when the creditors may elect chairman. Insolvent is to attend and attest his statements; he may be examined under oath. His examination is to be attested by the assignee. The insolvent may be further examined at any time, and may be called upon to execute any necessary instrument; refusal to do this or answer subjects him to punishment as for contempt of Court. Any other person, including the wife or husband of insolvent, may be summoned and examined; refusal to be punishable as for contempt of Court. Appointment of official assignee to be made by the G. in C.; in Quebec for district; in the other Provinces for counties. They will hold office during good behaviour, and they must give security for from \$,000 to \$5,000. Further security may be required for special benefit of an estate. Assignee to be an officer of Court, and responsible as such. An assignee, not the official assignee, may be appointed by the creditors, and shall give security. He may be removed by vote of creditors. Only one creditor may vote upon a claim, and may not vote on claims purchased after insolvency. Claims may not be divided. Creditors must vote in person or by representative having written authority. Security being given, the official assignee transfers to the assignee appointed, the estate and property of the insolvent, the latter giving notice of his appointment. An assignee may not act as agent of a creditor; but for the general interest he may act as such with leave of the Judge. Meetings of the creditors shall be held at the office of the assignee, unless otherwise ordered by them or the Judge. The cred-

itors may appoint one or more inspectors to superintend and direct the assignee in the management of the estate, and remove them and appoint others; but neither assignees nor inspectors may purchase any part of the estate. The creditors may direct the assignee how to dispose of estate, in default of which the inspectors to do so. Creditors objecting to proposed disposal of estate, may, after notice, appeal to the Court or Judge. The powers of the insolvent as to his property are vested in the assignee; but the sanction of creditors must be had previous to sale of entire estate. Privileged claims are saved. The assignee, as such, may sue for and recover all debts due to insolvent, and may cause his name to be substituted in pending actions for that of the insolvent and may proceed for the rescinding of all fraudulent agreements and repayment of sums paid in favour of creditors. Pending proceedings in insolvency, the insolvent must give security for costs in any suit instituted by him. The insolvency of a partner, dissolves a partnership; assignee is substituted in the rights of the insolvent partner. Every assignee is to keep a register, showing the condition of all estates assigned to him; separate accounts to be kept of each estate. An assignee, not official, must deposit his register with the official assignee, when the estate is wound up. Within a month after discharge of assignee, balances are to be paid over to the Receiver General by him with a sworn account; penalty in default, \$10 per day. Commission payable to assignees:—

5 p. c. on amounts received up to \$1,000,	
2 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$5,000,
1 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " "	over \$5,000;

to be in full payment of all charges except actual expenses in seizing estate, an removal and care of property. Remuneration of official assignee, when super-added, to be fixed by the court. Counsel fees only allowed when authorized by creditors or inspectors. Meetings to be called by the assignee upon requisition, by five creditors, the inspector or the Judge. Moneys of the estate are to be deposited in some chartered bank at interest, in the name of the estate whenever amounting to \$100 or over, and withdrawn on joint cheque of assignee and inspector; interest to belong to the estate, and to be accounted for by the assignee; penalty in default, forfeiture of three times the amount. Assignee to produce bank book at meetings of creditors, and whenever so ordered by the Judge. Making false entry in such book to be a misdemeanor; punishment thereof, three years imprisonment. Pending vacancy of the office of assignee, the Judge is to have control of the estate. Assignee is to prepare a final account and apply for his discharge, the necessary vouchers being produced and filed. Application may be granted or refused. If the assignee neglects to present such petition within six months, after final dividend or demand of inspector or creditor he incurs a penalty of \$100. Provisions of the next preceding section made applicable to assignees under former Acts. On filing of consent or deed of composition, and discharge signed by majority of claimants of \$100, assignee to call a meeting to take the same into consideration; costs to be payable by the insolvent, if composition is agreed to. Notice is to be given of such meeting by advertisement and letter. Dis-

charge may be approved or not, by resolution; objections may be filed. When the insolvent has obtained the consent to his discharge of the majority of his creditors for $\$100$ and of three-fourths in total value, the assignee is to annex to the deed a certificate to that effect. Copy of resolution and of objections and certain statements having reference to the discharge to be also attached. Probable ratio of dividend for unsecured creditors is to be also stated. The insolvent, having procured such consent, may give notice of his intention to apply to the court or a Judge for a confirmation of the discharge; notice to be given; confirmation may be opposed. If the application is unopposed the discharge may be at once confirmed; notice is to be given in case of opposition. Discharge is not to be confirmed unless affidavit is filed by the insolvent shewing that there is no collusion with his creditors, together with the assignee's certificate of his having delivered a sworn statement of his liabilities and assets. The discharge is not to be confirmed without proper consent as above, or if there has been any fraud, or if proper books have not been kept; but the latter provision not imperative, as to time before the passing of this Act in B. C., Man. and P. E. I., before the passing of Act of 1866 in N. S. and N. B., and before Act of 1861 in Ont. and Que. Similar provision as to fraud under these statutes, not previously declared fraud. Discharge may be confirmed or annulled by the Judge, or in his discretion may be modified or suspended. It may be refused or suspended if dividend is less than 33 per cent. on unsecured claims. Deed of composition may be conditional; assignee to resume possession if condition is not performed; in that case the old creditors only rank for the amount of composition till new creditors are paid in full. The resumption of proceedings in insolvency will not affect bona fide purchase of assets. The re-conveyance of estate on confirmation or such composition to the insolvent by the assignee, has the same effect as a sale; payment of instalment may be suspended by the Judge pending contestation. Confirmation of discharge frees the debtor from all debts not specially excepted, including negotiable paper the holder of which is unknown to the insolvent, special mention of the fact being made; but it does not affect liability of person secondarily liable, nor any privilege. Without express consent the discharge is not to apply to a debt for which imprisonment is hereby permitted, or due as damages for certain offences, or for the support of certain relatives, nor to certain trust moneys specified. Debts to which discharge does not apply are not to be computed in proportion of creditors, but may rank upon the estate for dividend. After expiration of one year, if consent has not been obtained, insolvent may, after notice, apply to the court or a judge for his discharge. Application may be contested and insolvent must in any case prove that he has conformed to this Act. He may be examined, and a report may be required from the assignee. After hearing, the discharge may be granted, suspended, or classified. A discharge obtained by fraud is void. After notice, debts, the collection of which would be too onerous may be sold by auction. Assignee is to keep a list of the debts

owed to inspection. Debts of more than $\$100$ are to be sold separately. With the authority of a Judge a creditor may take proceedings for his own benefit, refused to be taken for the general benefit. But before the order is granted, the assignee may take the proceedings for the general benefit. A person purchasing a debt may sue for the same, the bill of sale by the assignee to be evidence; but no warranty is thereby created. In case of a lease of greater value than the rent payable, the same may be sold by order of the Judge; sale to be subject to conditions of the lease. In cases of leases extending beyond the current year the creditors may determine the same at the end of such current year, or may continue another year. After expiration of the time so fixed the lease is to be cancelled; but the lessor may claim upon the estate for any loss he may be subjected to. In computing such claim the rent unpaid is to govern; damages to rank as an ordinary debt. In Quebec, the privilege of the lessor to be subject to the Civil Code; in other Provinces, the same limited to one year. After notice of two months, real estate may be sold by the assignee; by consent term of notice may be shortened; if too low a price is offered, the sale may be adjourned for not more than a month, when if no higher bid, the property shall be adjudged to last bidder; further postponement by consent may be granted, but last bidder is discharged from obligation. Such sale vests real estate in the purchaser; in Quebec it has the same effect as a sheriff's sale. Assignee may grant credit, but not in Quebec without the consent of privileged creditors; portion unpaid to be secured by mortgage. In Quebec the sale may be subject to the same charges as a sheriff's sale, and also to certain other charges specified. Resale may be had for false bidding. Assignee shall procure a certificate from the Registrar in the same manner as a sheriff. Code of civil procedure to apply; distributions of the proceeds among privileged creditors to be made next after costs, &c. In Quebec a privileged creditor may require sale of the property if his claim is actually due. Assignee is to prepare accounts of the estate, in one month, or as soon as possible after the first meeting of creditors and every three months thereafter, and pay dividends thereon, as often as the sums in hand justify it. Debts due and to become due may rank on the estate; a surety or guarantor of any debt of the insolvent who pays the creditor or is substituted for such creditor in the claim. Dividend is to be reserved for any contingent claim; value may be ascertained by arbitration. Rank and privilege of every creditor is to be regarded, and in Quebec that of unpaid vendor ceases on delivery of goods sold; no dividend to be paid to any creditor holding security until the amount for which he shall rank is established. Subsequent to assignment, no lien may be created by an execution; costs to be subject to the law of the Province. A creditor holding security must put a specified value thereon; assignee may assume the same, or allow it to be retained. If the security is on realty or shipping, the transfer to be subject to previous liens, and after arrangement with holders of subsequent liens. On the filing of the secured claim, decision as to the assumption of security to be come to by cred-

itors or inspectors at first meeting, they finding by assignees. Claims due at the time of proving to rank upon the estate, but no claim to be ranked upon more than once. Oath of creditor may be required as to non-payment. Claims to rank upon the estate by which the debts they represent were contracted. Allowance may be made to the insolvent by the creditors, and shall be inserted in the dividend sheet. Costs in suits after assignment are not to rank on the estate, but those incurred previously to be added to the original debt. Clerks, &c., to be collocated by privilege for three months' arrears of wages, and two months' unexpired term of engagement; for any other claim as ordinary creditors, they may be called on to serve out the two months with an assignee. Notice of dividend to be given, and uncontested dividends to be paid after eight days. Under order of the inspectors, claims may be contested by the assignee. Dividends may be reserved for creditors who have not filed their claims, but if not claimed before, must go to other creditors with last dividend. Objections to claims and dividends to be filed with the assignee; three days allowed claimant to answer; case to be heard two days thereafter by the judge, and judgment rendered. Costs of contestation on behalf of the estate or the general interest may be ordered to be paid out of the estate by creditors and inspectors. If there be property of the insolvent under seizure at the time of the assignment, the sale is to be proceeded with, unless stayed by order of the judge; if the sale is proceeded with, the balance of the proceeds, after payment of privileged creditors, to be paid over to the assignee. Dividends unclaimed are to remain in the bank for three years and then to be paid over to the Government, but may be claimed by the person entitled at any time. By leave of the judge any balance after payment of all claims is to be paid to the insolvent. Notice of meeting or application may be given pending the legal delay. Notice of meetings is to be given for two weeks in the *Official Gazette*, and also by mail. Questions are to be decided by majority of votes in number and value, unless otherwise provided; if number and value do not agree, the judge to decide. At first meeting, if called for ordering of affairs generally, although not mentioned in notice, creditors may vote upon all matters not specially excepted. Claims attested under oath are to be held proved, but in case of attestation must be supported by other evidence. Affidavits required may be sworn before the usual officials. A creditor holding security may surrender it to the assignee, or may set a value upon it, the debt then to be deemed unsecured only to the extent of the balance. The law of set-off is to apply to claims and proceedings in insolvency. Except when otherwise provided, one day's notice, and one more for each fifteen miles' distance, suffices in service of process. The judge is to have the ordinary powers as to commissions for examination of witnesses. Any person in Canada may be summoned to testify. Processes may be validly served in any part of Canada in the ordinary manner, return to be made under oath. A person failing to appear may be punished; if in another Province a certificate of default may be transmitted to the courts there—certificate and copy of process to be evidence. No certifi-

cate of default to be transmitted unless expenses have been tendered. In contestations and applications, facts to be set forth in detail and in plain language. Foreign discharges do not bar debts contracted in Canada. Amendments of pleadings are subject to ordinary rules of procedure. The death of an insolvent does not affect proceedings; heirs and administrators are liable only as such. Costs are chargeable if a certain order, and on certain property specified. The judge may order letters addressed to the insolvent to be delivered to the assignee to be by him opened in the presence of the clerk or prothonotary of the court. Causes of disqualification of a judge are the same as in civil matters in the several Provinces; if a judge be disqualified, the judge in the adjoining county or district is to act. In Quebec, subject to a reference to the Judge the Prothonotary acts instead of the Judge in his absence. In Quebec, rules of practice and tariff of fees are to be made forthwith, as rules of practice and tariff of fees of the Superior Court are made. In the other Provinces, rules and regulations are to be fixed by the proper courts. Present rules and tariff of fees to continue until others are made. Assignee is subject to the jurisdiction of the court; and obedience to the order of the court may be enforced. In Quebec, every trader is to register his marriage contract, if not already registered, within three months, and every person becoming a trader, to register such contract within thirty days; in default estate is not to be affected by its provisions. An insolvent imprisoned may apply to the Judge for his discharge; thereupon the Judge may examine the insolvent, or cause him to be examined. If it appears to the Judge that the debtor has made an assignment, and that he has not been guilty of fraud, the Judge shall order his discharge; but 7 days notice must be previously given to the Plaintiff and to the Assignee. Minutes of the examination are to be kept, and a copy delivered to the Assignee; postponement may be granted for cause shown. In case of subsequent arrest, debtor is to be discharged on producing previous discharge, but imprisonment under this Act is not to be interfered with. In Quebec, judgment may be inscribed for revision as from a final judgment of the Superior Court. In Ontario, appeal lies to the Superior Courts of Common Law or the Court of Chancery, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, to the Supreme Court; in Manitoba, to the Court of Queen's Bench, or to any Judge of the said Courts respectively. Any appeal to a single judge may be referred to a full Court. Proceedings must be adopted, and security given within eight days. If appeal is not proceeded with, the record is to be returned to the court below, and costs awarded. Dividend to be reserved pending contestation of a claim or sheet. Gratuitous contracts and contracts injurious to creditors, within three months of insolvency are presumed to be fraudulent. Contracts by a debtor unable to meet his engagements within 80 days before assignment or attachment, with a person ignorant of his inability are voidable, but such person may be protected from loss. Contracts made with intent to defraud creditors, with the knowledge of the person contracting are

void. Fraudulent preferential sales, deposits, pledges or transfers of property may be recovered; and is presumed, if the transaction takes place within 30 days of insolvency. Payments within 30 days of insolvency to a person having reasons to believe the payer insolvent, are void, but any valuable security given up in consideration is to be restored. Transfer of a debt made in contemplation of insolvency is void as regards estate of insolvent, but the purchaser may rank instead of the original creditor. Any person purchasing goods on credit obtaining advances or inducing persons to become security, knowing himself or those for whom he acts to be insolvent, and with intent to defraud, and not paying debts so incurred, is liable to imprisonment for not more than two years; provided he be charged with such fraud, and found guilty thereof. In any such case, plaintiff shall be bound to prove the fraud charged; judgment to be pronounced forthwith, but to be subject to ordinary revision. Assignees are agents within the meaning of the Act respecting larceny; other provisions of the 76th Section of that Act apply. An assignee making a wilful misstatement in a certificate is liable to imprisonment for not more than three years. The following Acts by insolvents are misdemeanors, punishable, unless otherwise provided, by imprisonment for not more than three years:—Not fully discovering or not delivering property, books and papers; removing property; not denouncing false claims; preparing false schedule; withholding books and papers; falsifying books; stating fictitious losses; disposing of goods not paid for within 8 months preceding attachment or assignment. Offences are triable in the same manner as other offences of the same degree, in the Provinces where committed. Creditors taking consideration for granting discharge or ranking for a sum not due forfeit treble value of consideration or sum improperly ranked for. An insolvent receiving money and not handing the same to the assignee, may be ordered to do so by the Judge, and may be imprisoned for disobedience. Deeds of assignment and transfer, or, in Quebec, authentic copies, and an authenticated copy of the appointment of the assignee, is evidence. 1 p. c. of the proceeds of the sale of real property in Quebec is to be paid to the Sheriff, for the Building and Jury Fund. Duty on proceedings may, under the Act respecting Court Houses and Gaols in L. C., be imposed by the G. in C. Provisions to apply to incorporated companies, not herein excepted, subject to following modifications:—48 hours notice to be given of the application for a writ of attachment; Judge may order the Official Assignee to make inquiry. Thereupon officers of the Company shall exhibit the books thereof to the Assignee, and give all required information; refusal to be contempt of Court. Company to hold property in trust after service of order. Meeting of creditors may be called as ordered by the Judge, at which the affairs of the Company may by resolution be ordered to be wound up. Resolution to be submitted to the Judge. Judge may confirm, reject or modify the resolutions, and may order the issue of a writ of attachment, or may suspend the same. Judge may appoint a Receiver. Receiver to account for all moneys received. Another meeting

shall be called within six months. Further delay, not exceeding six months may be granted. If the demands are then unsatisfied, the Judge shall order the estate to be wound up. But the Judge may cancel his orders, and take other steps as circumstances may require. The officers of the Company may be examined, and are subject to same penalties for not answering as ordinary insolvents. Remuneration of assignee and receiver is to be fixed by the Judge. Company may make an assignment pending any delay granted. The Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 and amendments, and Acts of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, are continued to 1st Sept., 1875, and then repealed, saving certain matters and proceedings specified. Procedure under this Act to apply and supersede that under the said Acts. Securities to remain valid. Certain provisions of the Insolvent Act of 1869 specified to apply to insolvents in Manitoba, until 1st Sept., 1875. Court and Judge in the said provisions mean the Court of Q. B. or a Judge thereof.

BANKS.

Chap. 17—Forbids Banks to purchase or deal in their own stocks, except to realize on shares held for security of pre-existing and matured debt. The item 16 on the liabilities side of return is to read—"Due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom;" and a new item (No. 18) is added to the Assets' side, shewing the direct or indirect liabilities to the Bank of the Directors or the firms in which they are interested.

USURY—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chap. 15—Allows any rate of interest to be taken in New Brunswick except by Banks and Incorporated Cos. Remedies and liabilities arising out of past transactions are saved.

DAMAGES ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Chap. 19—No damages are recoverable on bills of exchange hereafter drawn on any person in the Dominion or Newfoundland, and they are limited to 2½ p. c. upon other bills.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE.

Chap. 20—Only companies incorporated by the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, or the Dominion, or established according to the laws of Great Britain, or a foreign country, can obtain a Dominion license, the rights of companies incorporated in any Province to do business therein being saved. With those exceptions none may do business without license from the Minister of Finance, renewable year by year and expiring on each 31st March. Dominion companies must deposit \$50,000 of securities with the B. G. before issue of license, other companies \$100,000, the former in Dominion or Provincial securities, British companies in British, and United States companies in those of the U. S., rated at the market value at the time of deposit, depreciation to be made good from time to time. Companies may deposit a larger sum, which is only to be with-

drawn upon leave of the G. G. on report of the Treasury Board. Whenever it is ascertained that the assets of a company in Canada are less than its liabilities, then the necessary further deposit may be exacted. Interest is to be handed over to the companies as it accrues, while the deposit is unpaid, unless orders to the contrary are served on M. of F. or E. G. The charter must also be filed with the M. of F. and a power of attorney, stating the head office in the Dominion of the company, and the chief officer empowered to accept service of process for it with a statement of its affairs at last annual sitting. Duplicates to be filed in one of the Superior Courts of the Province; in Quebec, with the prothonotary of the Superior Court of the District. When agent or agency is changed a new power must be filed. Notice must be given in the *Canada Gazette* and one other paper for 4 weeks of the issue of such license and of the discontinuance of business. The M. of F. must publish in the *Gazette* quarterly a statement of all companies licensed and deposits, and for 4 weeks of any new company licensed, with amount of its deposits, and of any which have withdrawn. Any person or company issuing a policy without such deposit of securities, charter, power, &c., and issue of license, is subject to a penalty of \$1,000, half to the informer and half to the crown. In case of non-payment within a month, the party is liable to six months imprisonment. If a company fail to keep deposits good, or to pay within 60 days a undisputed claim, or one on which judgment has been obtained so that the deposit is liable to be reduced below the proper amount, and notice given to the M. of F., the license is forfeited, but may be renewed if the claim is paid or deposit made good within 60 days. In case of such failure to pay and notice given, the company is deemed insolvent and the deposits may be applied to the payment of all claims against the Company, of Canadian policy holders. If the amount of policy be payable on proof of loss, notice may not be given to the M. of F. till after 60 days. The court having jurisdiction is to appoint an assignee and call upon the company to furnish a statement of its affairs. Holders of policies not fallen in shall be entitled to the return of a portion of the premiums paid proportionate to the unexpired term, such sums ranking with the amounts due for losses. The securities in the hands of the E. G. are to be sold and proceeds distributed after paying expenses. But claims against the company for losses happening pending proceedings or through insufficiency of deposit are not barred. A company withdrawing from business must re-insure its Canadian policy holders and furnish a list of those not so re-insured, or who have not surrendered policies, to the M. of F. with the notice of withdrawal. 3 months notice must be given in the *Canada Gazette* of its intended withdrawal and application for return of its securities, calling on any one to file opposition, if they desire to do so. If the other assets of the company are found sufficient, the securities may then be released or such portion of them retained as may be necessary to meet claims, and subsequently released from time to time as such claims are paid, which may be done by the Co. after withdrawal. No fire policy can be granted for over three years.

Annual statements of the affairs of Canadian companies certified upon the oath of one of the principal officers of the company must be furnished to the M. of F. in each January, and of the Canadian business of other companies, under penalty of \$500 for each violation, and \$100 per mo. for continuances and suspension or withdrawal of license. The G. in C. may appoint a superintendent of insurance, to have charge of and report upon insurance business under the M. of F. and carry into effect this Act. He must also visit and inspect the head office of each company at least once a year, making an annual report to the Minister, to be laid before Parliament. In case he deem it necessary he may so report to the Minister, who may order him to make a special inspection and report. He may examine the officer's reports under oath. If he reports the assets of the Co. insufficient, and if the Minister, after hearing the Co., concurs in the report, the G. in C. may, on his report, suspend or cancel its license, giving notice thereof in the *Canada Gazette*. Neither the superintendent nor any one in his employ may be interested in any Co. The salary of the Superintendent is to be \$1,000, and towards defraying the expenses of the office the Cos. shall pay \$3,000 per annum, to be assessed on the gross premiums obtained. A fee of \$10 may be exacted on filing documents; for charge of attorney, &c., \$5 for license, \$5; renewal, \$2; annual statement, \$5.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Chap. 21.—The powers of the Superintendent are extended to Life Ins. Cos., and the M. of F. may call upon them for such returns as he may deem necessary. In estimating their financial condition, their securities shall be calculated at 5 per cent. No Co. having obtained a license before the passing of the Act need make any new deposit before its expiring, March 31, 1876.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Chap. 22.—The railway from Halifax to Pictou, from St. John to Shediac, from Rivière du Loup to Moncton and Painssec to Truro constitute the Intercolonial Railway, and are vested in Her Majesty, to be under the control of the M. P. W. Lands acquired, but not now needed, for these railways may be disposed of.

NORTHERN RAILWAY LIEN.

Chap. 23.—The Government lien for £475,000 on the Northern Railway, is to be released if the Co. pay the Government £101,000 before 1st April, 1876, or within such further delay, not exceeding 6 months, as the Government may grant. But the second and third preference bonds held by the Government, are to rank in any re-adjustment of the capital.

RAILWAYS.

Chap. 24.—Amends the General Railway Acts. Branch lines may be made to quarries, wells and springs, as provided by the Act of 1873 for mines, manufactures, &c., and powers are granted to alter by-laws. They are to be reduced to writing, and the

of the Co. attached. Employees forfeit \$50 for breach of by-laws, and summary methods may be used to prevent their infraction. None are in force till approved by the G. in C. Notice of them is given to employees by the delivery of copies to other Cos. using the line by painting or posting printed copies on a board at the stations. A warrant of possession of lands, &c., shall not be granted upon affidavits of the immediate need of possession (under 31 V. c. 66, s. 3, sub. 25 (until 10 days' notice of application has been given to the owner or party having power to convey them, or who would suffer damage, nor till after security is given for more (in the judge's opinion) than the value, costs to go against the Co., unless they tender more than is awarded.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Chap. 25.—Railway Cos. must furnish annual returns of their capital, traffic and working expenditure, in the form supplied by the Act, as well as the details furnished to shareholders, to the M. P. W. within 3 mos. of the end of their financial year. This to be signed by the Chief Officer in Canada and the person responsible for the correctness of returns. If the Co's accounts are made up half yearly the return must be so made. A Co. in default is liable to a fine of \$10 per day. Traffic returns are to be made weekly and sent in within 7 days and posted for 7 days in the most public room of the Co's head office, under a like penalty. Making false returns is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment—the former not to exceed \$250. The returns are to be laid before Parliament, but are privileged communications which may not be used in any court.

MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Chap. 26.—The right of any parties to or over the places within the Dominion where such telegraphs may be laid are saved. The Cos. must obtain their consent except as provided. Plans of works are to be deposited with the M. of M. and F., and not proceeded with until approved, except in cases of emergency. If constructed without such approval the Dept. may state or remove them. The Cos. may issue lights and signals to be approved by the Department. Any work, buoy, or sea mark abandoned by the Co. or allowed to decay, may be removed by the Dept. The Co. must pay for any work done by the Dept., the amt. being recoverable like any penalty. With consent of the G. in C. the Co. may appropriate for telegraph use only, any land covered by water belonging to the Dominion, and may acquire lands from any Province; also from corporations or individuals, and when these and the Co. cannot agree the latter can take an area of not more than five acres under the Railway Act. The plan and survey must be approved by the G. in C. The usual provisions are made with respect to priority of messages. No company not incorporated under this Act or previous or future Acts of Canada or existing Acts of Provinces, may lay a cable connecting two Provinces or extending beyond the Dominion; but the business of existing lines may be carried on till a Co. within the provisions of the Act is incorporated, and in the opinion of the G. in C., able to offer reasonable facilities for the transmission of marine telegraphic messages; and the G. in C. de-

claring this has been published for 3 mos. in the *Canada Gazette*. Cos. incorporated in Britain may receive a Canadian Charter by Letters Patent, on petition therefor, subject to this Act, the Letters and O. in C. being published in the *Canada Gazette*. But no privilege of landing or using a cable on the shores of the Dominion shall be granted to a Co. having exclusive rights to land or use such cables elsewhere—unless reciprocal right in such territory, or on such shores be granted to Canadian Cos. Nor can Cos. incorporated in Canada enter into agreements of amalgamation, consolidation of stock or interchange or transmission of messages with any persons holding such exclusive rights. Charters may be forfeited for 3 yrs. non-user, or for acquiring any such exclusive rights. The rights acquired in Prince Edward Island up to 1st July, 1873, (under any act previously passed) by the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Co., or any other are saved. And the right of the Anglo-American Co. to recover damages from Canada for loss sustained by the operation of this Act is also reserved—the proceedings to be by petition of right.

COASTING TRADE.

Chap. 27.—Subjects the owner of any foreign vessel engaged in towing other vessels from port to port in Canada to a fine of \$400, and the vessels to detention by the Collector of Customs till the fine is paid. But G. in C. may exempt vessels of countries who have opened their coasting trade, and of those to which Her Majesty had conceded coasting rights by treaty before the passing of the Imp. Act 32 V., c. 11.

PILOTAGE.

Chap. 28.—Amends the Pilotage Act, 1873. Except as regards the St. Lawrence, ships of 250 tons are only to be exempted upon leave of the pilotage authority, approved by the G. in C.; and the exemption of steam vessels is extended to those in the trade between ports in Que., N. B., N. S., and P. E. I., or those to New York or ports north of that. A pilot endangering a ship, or life or limb of any one on board, by neglect or misfeasance, may be suspended or dismissed by the pilotage authority, whether convicted before a Court or no. But in the pilotage district of Quebec an appeal is given to the Superior Court, in accordance with 12 V., c. 114. Except in that district, the pilotage authority may appoint its own secretary and treasurer, and pay him such salary as it sees fit, subject to the approval of the G. in C. The pilotage business heretofore done in that district by the Trinity House is to be done by the Harbour Comrs.

SEAMEN'S AGREEMENTS.

Chap. 29.—Extends the principal provisions of the Seamen's Act, 1873 (see *Year Book for 1873*, p. 163), to seamen on board vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada. It is applied to all vessels of more than 20 tons propelled by steam, and more than 50 if not employed in navigation above Quebec. Agreements may be made for two or more voyages not exceeding eight months in all. Imprisonment for desertion 4 to 12 weeks. Other penalties as in previous Act. The Act comes into force 1st January, 1876.

HARBOUR MASTERS.

Chap. 30—The maximum fees to be collected by Harbour Masters are—on a ship 50 tons and under, 50 cts.; of over 50, but not over 100 tons, \$1; 100 to 200 tons, \$1 50; 200 to 300 do., \$1 50; 300 to 400 do., \$2; 400 to 500 do., \$3; 500 to 700 do., \$3; over 700 do., \$5. Harbour Masters may be appointed and fees levied, &c., at Sorel, Three Rivers, Lacbina, and St. John's in Quebec. A vessel need only pay harbour fees twice in each year, and that at the 1st and 2nd ports entered during the calendar year, whatever number of ports she may visit or pass through. The Harbour Master is to see to the plying, maintaining, and taking up of the buoys in his harbour, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the M. M. F. Penalties imposed by O. in C. under said Act, are recoverable before J. P., half to go to the Crown and half to informer, unless he be Harbour Master, then all to Crown.

SICK AND DISTRESSED MARINERS.

Chap. 31—Vessels of more than 100 tons are to pay the duty levied for these mariners three times in the calendar year.

CAFE RACE LIGHTHOUSE TOLL.

Chap. 32—The Act of Prince Edward Island imposing this toll is repealed.

FISHERIES.

Chap. 33—Salmon are not to be fished for in Ontario, Quebec, or the Res. Gouche, from 31st July to 1st May, nor in N. B. and N. S. from 15th Aug. to 1st March; except if at fly surface-fishing, is permitted from 30th April to 31st August in Ontario and Quebec, and from 1st February to 15th September in N. B. and N. S. The Acts of N. B. respecting fisheries maintained in force by 31 V., c. 60, are repealed.

CULLING TIMBER.

Chap. 34—Provides for the appointment by the G. in C. of deputy Supervisors of Cullers, each of whom shall give, with two sureties, bond for \$2,000 each, to ensure to benefit of persons receiving damage from their misfeasance, &c. They must take same oath of office as supervisor, to be filed in the D. I. E. Certificates to cullers shall state their qualifications and what kind of culling they can best do. The G. in C. may prescribe conditions of grantine licenses, appoint, regulate the No. of, and fees of cullers. Deputy supervisors must obtain certificates as well as supervisor. All their affairs are made subject to Revenue Management Acts. Cullers are to furnish themselves with necessary measures and with scribing knives and stamps to mark timber, and shall mark what they inspect with their initials and M. for merchantable; U for merchantable quality but under size; S for second quality; T for third quality and R for rejected. The mark to be on the end of all lumber, except staves, boards, deals, lath wood and band-spikes. They are to check and sign the entries of their work in the supervisors' books. The supervisor is to open an office in Quebec and the deputies at places appointed, to be kept open from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. during navigation and usual office hours at other times. Surplus revenues collected may be applied under rules of G. in C. to support aged and infirm cullers.

EXPORT DUTY.

Chap. 35—Repeals the duty on stave bolts and oak legs.

MARKING CASKS.

Chap. 36—No malt or other excisable liquors put up in Canada, may be delivered to purchasers in a cask, unless the cask is marked on the bung with its capacity in gallons and pints (in gallon, the mark to be cut or branded in letters 1/2 in. in length. A cask includes all vessels made with staves and headings and bound with hoops. If any person feloniously marks a cask or delivers liquors in a false y marked or unmarked cask, he incurs a penalty of \$10 and double for any subsequent offence. The capacity is to be determined by the weight of rain water at 20° Fahrenheit, 10 lbs. going to the gallon, the determination of an Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures or officer of I. R. to be final.

GAS INSPECTION.

Chap. 37—In testing meters air at a like pressure may be used instead of gas. Meters made to supply 25 lights or under are to be tested at the place the Inspector has his apparatus. Larger meters may be tested where used. Every maker of gas is held to contract that the supply shall be regular, no sufficient and supplied under sufficient pressure; and free from excess of sulphur or ammonia in addition to the other qualities required by previous Acts. The testing place for gas provided by the undertakers must be within 500 feet of the works, and be approved by the Inspector. Apparatus must be provided for testing for excess of sulphur and ammonia, to be prescribed by O. in C. The G. in C. may make regulations for carrying the Act into effect.

PRESERVATION OF PEACE NEAR PUBLIC WORKS.

Chap. 38—Extends the operation of these Acts to works or mines carried by Provinces, or other corporations on undivided enterprise.

VIOLENCE, THREATS [& MOLESTATION.

Chap. 39—Amends the Act of 1873 on this subject. Besetting or watching a house or place of work is not an offence within the statute. A prosecution is not maintainable for conspiracy to prevent or cause an act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination unless such act is punishable under this or some other statute, nor can a person be punished otherwise than as therein directed. Trade combination is defined to be "any combination between masters and workmen or other persons for regulating or altering the relations between any persons being masters or workmen, or the conduct of any master or workman, or in respect of his business or employment, or contract of employment or service." Act includes a default, breach, or omission.

LARCENY OF TIMBER.

Chap. 40—Makes more stringent provisions for the punishment of persons taking possession of timber which has been cut and appropriating it and defacing the marks. The offence on a stick of timber, &c., of a registered trade mark is *prima facie* evidence that it belongs to the person or Co.

who have registered it, and throws the burden of proof on the person in possession that he came himself by it. Any constable or peace officer having reason to suspect a lumber is detained in any saw mill, yard, barn or raft without the consent of the owner, is authorized to search the same and ascertain.

GAMING HOUSES.

Chap. 41.—On the report of the Chief Constable, or person acting as such, in any city or town, the Police Commissioners, Mayor, or Police Magistrate, may, by order in writing, authorize such person to enter any place by force which he suspects to be a gaming-house, and search the same, and arrest persons found therein, and seize the tables and instruments of gaming, and moneys and securities there. Cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming used in playing unlawful games, found in such place, are evidence, until the contrary is shown, that the place is a gaming-house, and these may be destroyed by order of the magistrate, &c. Persons who obstruct the entry of the officers into such place are liable to a penalty of \$10, or six months' hard labour. If a place be found fitted with bolts or other obstructions to hinder the entrance of the officers, or means of giving the alarm to enable people present to retire, or for secreting instruments of gaming, this is *prima facie* evidence that it is a gaming-house. The mayor, magistrate, &c., may compel any of the persons arrested in such house to give evidence, or be imprisoned for contempt, &c.; and if they make a full disclosure they are freed, upon certificate to that effect, from all penalties.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN TRANSIT

Chap. 42.—Horses, cattle, swine, &c., in any cars or vessel in transit, may not be confined therein for more than 24 hours in succession without being unladen for rest, water, and feed for five hours, unless in case of emergency, and this whether the journey was begun in the United States or Canada. During such rest they are to be properly fed and watered by the owner or person in charge, or, he failing, by the R. R. Co., at his expense, the Co. having a lien on the cattle, &c., for the expense. The Co. must at the same time clean the cars, and litter with sawdust or sand, except during frost. When proper space and opportunity for rest and food and water are given in the car or vessel, the cattle, &c., need not be unladen. Any R. R. Co., or owner or master of a vessel failing to comply with the law, is liable to a penalty of \$100 for each offence. Any constable or peace officer having reason to suspect a violation of the law, may enter upon any premises, vehicle, or vessel to ascertain, and any person hindering him in such examination is liable to a penalty of \$5 to \$10, with costs, or imprisonment in default for 30 days. These penalties not to exclude actions for damages. Prosecutions must be commenced within one month, and may be heard before J. P. under 32, 33 V., c. 31—penalties to belong to the Crown.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Chap. 43.—The right of the judge to sentence offenders of 16 years or under to the reformatory prison is given in all cases un-

less the sentence be for 5 yrs. or over, when he must go to the penitentiary, and no sentence to the reformatory may be for less than 2 yrs.

PENITENTIARIES.

Chap. 44.—Substitutes a new for the old penitentiaries Acts. The principal changes are the placing of under the control of the Minister of Justice, and replacing the old board of Directors by a single Inspector, who is an officer of the Department of Justice with a salary of \$2000 per an. besides traveling expenses. He must inspect the institutions under his charge twice a year, and oftener if required by the Minister, to whom he must report monthly, and must audit the accounts monthly. He is made a J. P. throughout the Dominion. He makes rules and regulations for the Penitentiaries subject to the J. in C. He makes an annual report to the Minister before the 1st February in each year. Whenever he finds any defects or mismanagement he is to report on them to the Minister forthwith. The rules for the labour of convicts are enacted. They are to be kept (unless incapacitated) at hard labour, of a kind determined by the Warden, 10 hours each day except Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Day, and days proclaimed, or designated by the Inspector, the Roman Catholics being also exempt upon festival days of obligation. If of exemplary conduct, they may be permitted to work over hours at rates fixed by the Inspector, the amount so earned being paid to their family if they desire it, or retained to be paid to them on their discharge. They may be employed at work under the control of the government or for the benefit of persons contracting for it.

SPEEDY TRIALS.

Chap. 45.—In cases where a person is tried with his own consent by a judge without a jury, any question of law may, in Ontario, be reserved for the decision of the judges of one of the Superior Courts as heretofore points were reserved by the Sessions. Trials of this kind may be held although the court and grand jury are sitting. If one of 3 or more prisoners elects to be tried summarily, but one or more demand a jury trial, all may be sent before the court, as if the act for speedy trials were not in force.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Chap. 46.—A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in the central prison may be detained in the common goal till a central prison bailiff or other authorized person come to demand him. If the goal physician certify he is too weak for hard labour he may be so detained till he is fit, and the time of such detention in either case shall be reckoned as part of his sentence.

SPEEDY TRIALS IN ONTARIO.

Chap. 47.—Persons charged before a police or stipendiary magistrate in Ontario with an offence triable before the Quarter Sessions may, with their consent be summarily tried before the magistrate. Proceedings are to be as before county judge, &c., under 32—33 V., c. 32. Convictions are not to be quashed for want of form, or the warrant of commitment be void, if it be therein stated that the offender is convicted and there have been a good conviction. A

certificate of dismissal from the magistrate saves the party from further prosecution. If under this or the previous acts, election of a jury trial has been made and is stated in the warrant of commitment for trial or in the depositions, then proceedings under 82 and 83 V., c. 35, need not be taken. The magistrate may in his discretion decline to proceed summarily.

§ PETTY OFFENCES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Chap. 48.—Repeals the first ten sections of Chap. 147 Rev. Stat. of N. S., as inconsistent with criminal laws in Canada, passed in 1869.

§ NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chap. 49.—An Act was passed during the last session of Parliament amending and consolidating the laws respecting the N. W. Territories. The Territories of Rupert's Land and N. W. Territory, except Manitoba, to form these territories; Lt. G. to be appointed by G. in C. to act under instructions of Sec. of State or by G. in C. A council of five persons to be appointed by G. in C. to aid Lt. Govr., of which a majority shall be a quorum. Seat of Govt. to be fixed and changed by G. in C. Salary of Lt. Govr. to be \$7,000; Council, \$1,000 each, and Clerk and Secy. \$1,800, besides travelling allowances, to be fixed by G. in C. All existing laws continued until otherwise ordered. Lt. Govr. and Council may make Ordinances for Taxation for local and municipal purposes; Property and civil rights in the territories; administration of justice, including maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction and procedure in civil matters, but judges to be appointed by G. in C.; Public health, licensing of firms, &c., landmarks and boundaries, cemeteries, cruelty to animals, game, injury to public morals, nuisances, police, roads, highways and bridges, protection of timber, galls and lock-up houses, and generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature; the imposition of punishment, by fine or penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any of their ordinances, but no ordinance so made shall be inconsistent with any provision of any act of the Parliament of Canada, applicable or in force in the said territories; nor shall any penalty be imposed exceeding \$100. Every such ordinance to be sent within 10 days after passing to the Govr. Genl., and may be disallowed by him within two years. All such ordinances and G. in C. to be laid before Parliament as soon as can be conveniently done. G. in C. may apply Acts, &c. of Canada to N. W. Territories by proclamation. Whenever any electoral district is established, Lt. Govr. and Council or Assembly may pass ordinances to raise taxes for local and municipal purposes. Whenever any electoral district shall have 1,000 inhabitants, it may be erected into a municipal corporation, and the power of taxation for municipal purposes shall then be vested in that corporation, but taxation for local purposes shall remain with Lt. Gov. and Council. When any system of taxation shall be adopted, all necessary ordinances respecting education may be passed by Lt. G. and C., provided always that a majority of the ratepayers of any district or other subdivision, may establish such schools as they may think fit; and the

minority may establish separate schools—ratepayers only to be liable for such assessments as they may impose on themselves. Proclamations or orders printed in the *Canada Gazette*, or by Queen's Printer at Ottawa, or Printer to Government of Manitoba, or Govt. of N. W. Territories, shall be considered in force. Whenever any district not exceeding 1,000 square miles in area contains a population of 1,000 adults, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians, the Lieut.-Govr. shall, by proclamation, erect such district into an electoral district, by a name and with boundaries to be declared in proclamation, and such district shall be entitled to elect a member to Council or Assembly, and the Lieut.-Govr. shall cause a writ to be issued, and shall by proclamation prescribe the necessary forms and powers for the holding such election. All *bona fide* male residents and householders of adult age, not being aliens or unenfranchised Indians, having resided in the district for twelve months previous to election, shall be entitled to vote, or may be elected. When the population increases to 2,000 voters, a writ shall be issued for the election of a second member. When the number of elected members amounts to 21, the Council shall cease, and the members so elected shall constitute the Legislative Assembly of the N. W. Territories, and all powers vested in the Council shall be vested in them. The number of members shall not exceed 21, and the seats shall not be held for more than two years. Whenever any person dies intestate in N. W. Territories his real estate shall pass 1st to his lineal descendants and those claiming by or under them; 2nd to his father; 3rd to his mother; and 4th to his collateral relatives. If he leave several descendants in direct line of descent, of equal degree of consanguinity, the inheritance shall descend to such persons in equal parts. If one or more of his children be living, and one or more dead, the children of the dead shall inherit the equal shares which would have fallen to their parents, and this same rule shall apply through all degrees of consanguinity. In case an intestate die without lawful descendants, the estate shall go to his father, except the inheritance came on the part of his mother, when it shall revert to her if living, or, if not, to the father during his lifetime, and then to the brothers and sisters; but if there be no brothers and sisters, the inheritance to go to the father. If there be no heir in the family, then the estate shall go first to the brothers and sisters of the father if living, or to their descendants, or failing them to the brothers and sisters of the mother, or their descendants except that if the estate came by the mother's side it shall revert first to her brothers and sisters and their descendants. If it came by neither father nor mother then both sides shall share alike. Relatives of half-blood and their descendants shall inherit equally with those of full blood, unless the inheritance came by descent, devise or gift of some one of the intestate's ancestors, in which case those not of the blood of such ancestor shall be excluded. In case of failure of heirs, estate to go to next of kin according to English law. Co-heirs shall be tenants in common in proportion to their respective rights. Posthumous heirs to inherit the same as others. Illegitimate children excluded. Dower of a widow not

to be affected by any of these provisions.

Aliens may acquire and devise real estate within the territories. Lands may lie in grant, and deeds of grant may be executed and delivered attested by one witness, and the execution duly proved on oath for the purpose of registration. Feoffment, other than by deed shall be void at law. Corporations may hold and convey land in the same manner as an individual. Enrolment or registration shall not be necessary to make a deed of conveyance or sale valid.

Any person may devise or bequeath all his real or personal estate, after he shall be 21 years old a will to be valid must be in writing, signed by the testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses, and such witnesses shall attest and subscribe the will in presence of testator, and no other publication is required. Subsequent incompetency of a witness shall not affect validity of a will. An executor may be a witness; a devise or legacy to a witness shall be void but witness may prove validity of will notwithstanding such devise. No will to be revoked except by marriage or by another will or codicil, or by destroying of will by testator. When no limitation is expressed, the estate shall pass in fee simple. The real estate of any married woman, owned by her at the time of her marriage, or acquired in any manner by her during her coverture, and all the rents and profits thereof, shall be held and enjoyed by her for separate use, free from any estate or claims of her husband during her lifetime, and her receipt alone shall be a discharge for any rents or profits and she shall be liable for any contract made respecting it, as if she were a femme sole. All wages and personal earnings of a married woman shall be hers absolutely free from the debts or dispositions of her husband, and may be disposed of without her husband's consent; no order for protection shall be necessary with respect to such earnings, and the possession of any personal property of any married woman by her husband, shall not render it liable for his debts. A married woman may make deposits of money and withdraw the same in her own name, and her receipt shall be a legal discharge to such bank. But these provisions shall not give validity to any deposit or investment of moneys of the husband to defraud his creditors. A husband shall not be liable for debts contracted by a wife before marriage, nor for any debts contracted by her in pursuit of any separate employment, or in respect of any of her own contracts. A married woman may sue in her own name for the recovery of any separate property, and she may be sued separately from her husband, for any separate debts or engagements she has contracted. Registrar of Deeds for N.-W. Territories may be appointed by Govr. to hold office during pleasure, to reside and keep his office at such place as shall be appointed by G. in C. He shall register all deeds, &c., relating to lands in any part of N.-W. Ter., which have been laid out and surveyed by the Crown; G. in C. may order a salary not to exceed \$2,000, to be paid to him; Lt. Govr. and C. shall fix the fees for registration, which shall be collected by registrar and, first verified on oath, paid over quarterly to the Lt. G. on an account of Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Govr. may appoint a Sheriff for N.-W.

Territories, to hold office during pleasure, whose salary shall not exceed \$1,200. Lt. Govr. shall (subject to orders of G.) have the local disposition of the Police Force for N.-W. Territories. He may appoint Justices of the Peace, for the Territories, and he and the Council may, from time to time, set apart judicial districts in any portion of the territory, and may alter or extend its limits. Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction shall be held in the said territories, and in every judicial district where formed, at such periods and places as the Lt. Govr. may order. There shall be a Clerk for every such court, appointed by the G., whose salary shall not exceed \$500. G. may appoint, not to exceed three, Stipendiary Magistrates within the territories, who shall reside at such places as shall be fixed by G. in C.; such magistrates to have jurisdiction throughout the N.-W. Territories and to exercise magisterial, judicial or other functions pertaining to justices of the peace or two of them, and to preside over such courts, as shall be from time to time assigned to them. The Chief Justice or any Judge of Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba with any one of these magistrates as an associate, shall have authority to hold a court and to determine any charge for offence committed within the territories in cases where the maximum punishment does not exceed 5 years imprisonment, without a jury; in cases where it does exceed such term, but is not punishable with death, either without a jury or with a jury of 6, at option of accused. In case where the punishment is death with a jury of eight, every such court to be a court of record. Imprisonment for two years or more may be in N.W. Territories or in Manitoba Penitentiary. Lt.-Gov. and C. may make ordinances respecting calling of juries, but no Grand Jury shall be summoned in N.W. Territories. Returns shall be made twice a year by all Justices, Stipendiary Magistrates, or Judges, shewing all trials and proceedings had before him during the six months preceding. Appeal may be made by any person convicted of an offence punishable by death, to Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba; the mode of such appeal to be determined by ordinance of Lt.-Gov. and C. Any Stipendiary Magistrate or Chief Justice or Judge shall have power to commit to gaol in Manitoba, for trial by Queen's Bench there, any person charged with an offence punishable by death or imprisonment in penitentiary, and the laws and procedure of said Province shall apply to the trial of such person, except that the punishment awarded shall be according to laws in force in N.W. Territories; and the sentence may be carried into effect either in the Province or the Territories. If any convict is ordered to be conveyed to the gaol or penitentiary in Manitoba, the gaoler or warden or constable in charge shall have the same power as if his imprisonment were ordered by a competent Court in Manitoba. Where a gaol or other place of confinement is too remote, the convict may be kept in custody of the N.W. Police Force, with or without hard labour, as may be determined by the Judge or Magistrate before whom he was tried. The G. in C. may cause galls or lock-ups to be built in any part of the Territories, and confinement in these shall be held lawful and valid. Lt.-Gov. may supply

absence of officers required to carry out any Act of Parliament of Canada.

Every Magistrate of the said Territories, and the Chief Justice or Judge of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, shall have power in civil cases, in a summary way, when the claim does not exceed \$500, if for a wrong or grievance, or \$1,000 for a debt or contract. In all other cases, if neither party demands a jury; in a summary way; but if a jury is demanded, with a jury of 6. But no action for any gambling debt, or for any intoxicating liquor, shall be taken against or by any Magistrate or Judge. Every judgment shall be pronounced openly in Court as soon as may be after the hearing of the case, except in any case where the Magistrate is not prepared to pronounce judgment *instantly*; he may postpone judgment, and name a subsequent day and hour for its delivery, at the Clerk's office, in writing, and the Clerk may read the judgment at that time, and it shall be as effectual as if rendered in Court. Execution of judgment shall be carried into effect as Lt.-Gov. and Council shall prescribe, or as in Manitoba. Appeal may lie to Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba. Mode of such appeal to be determined by ordinance of Lt.-Gov. and Council.

Manufacture of intoxicating liquor except by special permission of G. in C. is prohibited, and its importation to be sold or bartered, except by special permission in writing of Lt. Gov. and any such liquor shall be absolutely forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of customs or excise, or any constable or other duly qualified person whensoever found; and on complaint made, any judge or magistrate may on the evidence of one credible witness, order the said liquor to be seized or destroyed, and may issue a search warrant as in cases of stolen goods and may cause them to be destroyed and all stills, packages, &c. in which they are stored, or manufactured, and the person in whose possession any of them are found may be condemned to pay a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$100 and costs of prosecution. One-half of penalty to belong to Her Majesty, the other to the prosecutor. Any person who manufactures or imports intoxicating liquors except with the special permission aforesaid, or on whose premises such shall be found, shall be liable to the fine of not less than \$50, or more than \$200, one-half to go to the informer. Any person who has in his possession any article acquired by the sale of any intoxicant shall pay for each offence not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, one-half to go to the informer. Every article or commodity bought or exchanged by any person for any intoxicant shall be forfeit to Her Majesty, and shall be seized. Any person who refuses or neglects to help any constable or duly authorized person in the execution of this duty or gives false information or knowingly refuses to give information shall be subject to a penalty of from \$50 to \$100 dollars. Intoxicating liquor and intoxicants shall mean all spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquor, wines, fermented or compounded liquors or intoxicating fluids, opium or any preparation thereof, and any intoxicating drug, tobacco or tea mixed or compounded with opium or other intoxicating substance whether solid or liquid. Penalties under these provisions may be recovered with

costs by summary conviction on evidence of one credible witness before any judge or magistrate, who shall on payment, pay the informer his share. In case of non-payment the judge or magistrate may levy by distress or sale, or commit the person convicted to a gaol or lock-up for a period of not exceeding 6 mos. unless the penalty and costs be sooner paid. A second offence shall be punishable with a fine of from 20 to 40 dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed 6 months. Want of form shall not invalidate any process under this Act, so long as the same is according to the true in effect of the Act. Liquors brought in by special permission of Lt. Gov. are subject to excise and customs laws of Canada if they exceed one gallon. Nothing in this Act to affect provisions of Act 37 V., c. 21. Acts in Schedule A of that Act repealed except as affects any duty accrued, right acquired or penalty incurred. Acts in Schedule B to be in force in N. W. Territories, but Acts not mentioned in B. not to apply unless made applicable by Parliament of Canada. Act to come in force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of Lt. Gov. and to be known as N. W. Territories Act.

DOMINION LANDS ACTS, (BRITISH COLUMBIA.)

Chap. 51—Extends the Dominion Lands Acts to all lands in B. C. to which the Government of Canada is or may become entitled.

LAND CLAIMS IN MANITOBA.

Chap. 52—The squatter's claims to lands in Manitoba are to be recognized if there were actual peaceable possession on the 15th July, 1870, instead of 8th March, 1869.

Chap. 53—Provision is made in respect of completing land claims in Man. for the appointment of Comrs., who are to consider all cases under the previous chapter and those having concessions from the H. B. Co. and report the evidence and their opinions respecting the persons entitled to letters patent. They are to sit at the same places as the county courts for each county, — 3 mos. notice being given, claims may be put in by person or attorney and evidence given *in voce* or by affidavits. Certificates of the H. B. Co., or their chief factor, or the chief clerk of the Executive Council of Man., or certified copies of documents in their possession are to be received as evidence. Claimants and parties interested as well as others may be summoned and examined as witnesses and compelled to produce books and documents. Interrogations may be served on and answered by parties whose depositions are put in and commissioners issued to examine witnesses or residents in Manitoba. Claims must be sworn to before they are entertained, and a month's notice to adverse party given. The Surveyor General is to make a list of all the lands and the persons occupying them, copies of which are to be posted up in the County Courts and Registrar's offices 3 mos. before the hearing. The Comrs. are to decide according to justice and equity without reference to strict rules of law or legal evidence, but may make such rules as to forms and proceedings as they deem necessary. No letters patent are to issue until 3 mos. after the receipt of the Comrs. report and meantime the Comrs. may order a rehearing if cause is shown them, and the issue will be stayed till they report anew.

SPEEDY TRIALS, MANITOBA.

Chap. 54—The Act 32, 33 V., c. 35 is extended to Manitoba, the Court of Q. B., the sittings being included in the term Court of General Sessions, &c., and the Prothonotary's office in place of the County Attorney or Clerk of the Peace.

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMRS. AND TRINITY HOUSE.

Chap. 55—Abolishes the Trinity House, Quebec, after 1st Jan'y, 1876 and transfers its powers and property to the Harbour Comrs.; delivery to be made within 3 days thereafter. But the Decayed Pilot's Fund is to be transferred to the Corporation of Pilots, who are to account annually thereafter to the M. M. F. The members of the Harbour Com'n. elected by the Quebec and Lewis Board of Trade, and shipowners and ship-owners go out on the 1st Jan'y, and thereafter it will consist of 9 members, 5 appointed by the Crown, 1 each by the Board of Trade, and 3 by the shipping interest. The Chairman of the Pilot Corporation is to be a member for pilotage purposes only, 1 member to be elected on the 1st Wednesday in August last to hold office for 2 years. The services of Harbour Master and Superintendent of Pilots may be dispensed with; if retained to be paid out of the harbour revenues. By laws and motions for or against the Trinity House are continued with respect to the Harbour Comrs. They must report within the first 7 days of each year to the M. M. F.

GRAVING DOCK, QUEBEC.

Chap. 56—The G. in C. may raise on 5 p. c. debentures, a loan of \$500,000 or such less sum as, with the moneys granted by the Imperial Parliament, may build a graving dock at Quebec. None of it is to be paid over to the Harbour Comrs. till the site and plans are approved by the G. in C. on the recommendation of the M. P. W. and M. M. F.; thereafter from time to time as the works progress. The Comrs. may levy tolls and duties for use of the dock subject to the approval of the G. in C., the net income to be paid over to the R. G. to be applied first in payment of interest on the loan and afterwards to form a sinking fund. If the net proceeds will not pay the interest, the Comrs. must pay out of its general revenues what will make \$5,000 per an. Ships belonging to Her Majesty or the Dominion to have precedence in the use of the dock.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Chap. 57—Amends the Act incorporating the MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE; and all meetings to be held on 2nd Tuesday in Jan'y, each year, or if this be not a judicial day, on the next day, for election of officers. There to consist of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and 12 others. 6 councillors to retire each year. The others to remain 2 years. 30 to be a quorum at any annual or general meeting. 6 to be a quorum of council. Any resident in Montreal for 6 months carrying on banking, trade or commerce of any kind therein, to be eligible to become a member of the corporation, on the vote of three-fifths of the membership. Notices of meeting to be published

ed a week in some newspaper in Montreal, and if a special meeting, the object to be mentioned in such notice. Majority of council may at any time call general meeting. Delegates to Dominion Board to be elected by ballot. Annual value of property held not to exceed \$10,000. Act to come in force 1st May, 1875.

Chap. 58—Amends Act incorporating LEVIS BOARD OF TRADE, by adding to Levis, for the purpose of the Board, several adjoining municipalities.

Chap. 59—Incorporates BANQUE SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE:—Provisional directors, Hon. G. Wilson, L. E. A. Valois, Paul Lassier, Alexis Duroard, Edmond Gravel, Joseph Guillaume Guimond, Remond St. Jean, Ezra H. Merril, Olivier Deglise, Chas. Faben, J. L. George H. Dumais, Jean E. Lafond. Capital \$200,000 in 20,000 shares of \$10 each. Chief Office in Montreal. First meeting for election of directors when \$50,000 shall have been subscribed and \$100,000 paid in. No. of directors to be 9. Certificate of Treasury Board must be obtained in 12 months, or charter to be void. Act to be in force 1st July, 1881.

Chap. 60—Amends "LONDON & CANADA" BANK Act changing its name to "Bank of the United Provinces," extending the time for 12 mos. Provisional Directors—John M. Grover, John H. Perry, J. C. Gould, Ed. Douglas Armour, Robert Cassels, Maj. Cameron, Jas. McDonnell, Wm. Darling, Chas. H. Gould and Jas. Moffat. 1st meeting to be held when \$200,000 shall have been subscribed and \$200,000 paid in. Chief place of business—Montreal.

Chap. 61—Provides for the amalgamation of "NIAGARA DIST. BANK," and "IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA." Agreement for such amalgamation must be confirmed by shareholders of the respective banks. Niagara Dist. Bank to be merged in the Imperial. Duplicate of indenture of union to be filed in office of Sec. of State, and notice of such filing to be published four weeks in *Canada Gazette*, in a Toronto newspaper, and in one in St. Catharines. Shareholders in Niag. Dist. Bank to be allotted the full value of their stock in paid-up shares of the Imp. Bank to be thereafter vested in Imp. Bank, and the Imp. Bank becomes responsible for all its liabilities.

Chap. 62—Changes the name of "IMP. BUILDING, SAVINGS & INVESTMENT CO." to "Imp Loan & Investment Co." continuing corporation under the same with existing rights and property vested, and continuing also existing officers and by-laws.

Chap. 63—Incorporates "CANADA LAND INVESTMENT GUARANTEE CO. (Limited)," for the purpose of making loans on mortgage of real and personal estates, and the securities, and for investment otherwise, upon its own account, and as agents for others. Provisional Directors—Edwin Fox, Sir Harry P. Burrard, Bart., Geo. A. Drummond, Gilbert Scott, Wm. Darling and John Cassie Hatton. Co may lend and advance money by loan or otherwise, on real or personal security, or securities of the Dominion.

nion, or any of the Provinces, or bonds or debentures of any corporation issued under statutory authority, or stock or shares of any incorporated bank, and may acquire mortgages on real estate, real and personal securities, evidences of debt, other than stocks of incorporated Co's or debentures of corporations, and re-sell the same, with full powers to give receipts, acquittances or discharges, and to execute deeds, assignments or other instruments necessary. They are empowered to act as an agency association, on behalf of others with the same powers as for themselves. The Directors may borrow money for the Co. at such rates of interest as they may think proper, and may execute mortgage bonds, or other instruments for that purpose for sums not less than \$100, but the aggregate of the sums borrowed shall not exceed the paid up capital of the Co. for the time being. The Co. may hold such real estate as is necessary for their business, or as has been mortgaged to them, but it shall be incumbent upon them to sell any such estate acquired in payment of debt, within 5 years after acquiring it. When acting as agent, the Co. may charge commission to either party. They may recover any lawful rate of interest and may receive payments on a loan by way of sinking fund. A register of all securities held must be kept and entries made in it, written 14 days after taking any such security. The capital to be \$1,000,000, in \$100 shares; one-half to be subscribed and ten per cent. paid in before any business can be transacted. Capital may be increased to \$5,000,000. No share to be subdivided, 21 days notice be given before making any call, and no call to exceed \$10 a share and at least 3 months to intervene between the calls. If a call is not paid, interest at the rate 10 per cent. may be collected on it. No transfer of shares to be made without consent of directors. No transferee to be held a member of the Co. until his name be entered in the stock register, and any arrears must be paid before such transfer is registered. Directors may reserve any portion of the shares and issue them from time to time, but such reserved shares must first be offered to members of the Co. The Co. may receive money on deposit, but these with the mortgage, bonds, &c. of the Co. must never exceed the paid up capital. Provision: all directors may order stock books to be opened in London, Eng., or elsewhere, and when \$200,000 shall have been subscribed and \$20,000 paid in, a general meeting may be held in London, Glasgow, or Montreal, giving four weeks notice, when 7 directors shall be elected, each of whom must hold 30 shares in the Co. Directors may be increased to 15. A reserve fund of not less than 24 per cent. of the net profits of the year must be set aside, and the residue of the profits divided as the directors shall determine. Chief office to be at Montreal. Shareholders may vote by proxy, but not unless they have paid all calls. A statement in duplicate verified by oath of President, or manager, of capital stock, amount paid up, assets and liabilities, amount and nature of investments and average rate of interest therefrom, the classes of securities, extent and value of lands, &c., &c. shall be sent annually to the M. of F.

Chap. 64.—Amends Acts incorporating *GR. WESTERN R. Co.* giving power to reduce or increase No. of Directors, No. to be not less than 6—3 to be a quorum. No person to be a Director unless he hold 100 shares duly registered. Absent Directors may vote by proxy, such proxy being also a Director, and appointed in writing, but no Director to be proxy for more than two. 21 days notice to be given to each shareholder of any special meeting. Shares and stocks of other Cos. held by the Co. may be held by trustees, and such trustees shall have all the rights of shareholders. Co. may be parties to bills or notes for sums not less than \$100. Lands and right of way may be acquired and held in the same way as for their main line, and it may be necessary to obtain consent of shareholders before using such powers.

Chap. 65.—Rearranges the capital of *NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA*, consolidating enactments respecting it, enabling it to change the gauge of railway, and to amalgamate with *Northern Extension Railways Co.* Special genl. meeting to be called at Toronto within 6 months to extinguish ordinary share capital for price to be paid out of money to be raised by issue of new stock, on vote of two-thirds of the shareholders. New stock to be issued to amount of £500,000 stg., said stock to hold same position as share capital of Co. Directors may raise by issue of part of said stock money to discharge Govt. lien and to pay off existing share capital, or if shareholders agree to commute by exchange for new stock, to issue sufficient portion of new stock for such commutation. Residue of new stock may be issued for general purposes of the Co., but not without sanction of general meeting of Co. In case of failure to carry out arrangement for payment or commutation of present share capital within the time specified, act to be of no effect, and in that case, Co. may issue preferential stock to amt. of £300,000 stg., holding the same rank and position as the lien of the Dominion held at time of passing Act; and holders of such preferential stock shall receive 6 per cent. interest out of profits of Co. before any dividends or interest on ordinary share capital. Any surplus revenue to be divided between holders of preferential and ordinary stock. Amount to discharge Govt. lien to be first charge upon such preferential stock, and the residue not to be issued without sanction of genl. meeting. All currency shares to be converted into stg. shares at the rate of £1 stg. for 25 cy. Shares not claimed within 2 years from 30th June or 31st Dec. after passing of this Act to be forfeited to this Co. In case the corporations of Toronto or Co. of Simcoe release to the Co., their shares in the stock, such release shall not affect their right to be represented on the Board. Co. to have power to change its gauge, or that of any railway leased to it or any amalgamated with it to 4ft. 8 1/2 in. wide. *Northern Extension Railways* declared to be works for general advantage of Canada, and permission given for Northern to amalgamate with them on a vote of two-thirds of both Cos. All the powers, privileges and property of Extension Co. to be vested in the Northern, and its members to be members of the Northern Co. The value per mile of Extension Co's railway to

be estimated when cleared of all liabilities at £1,109 sterling per mile from Barrie to Gravenhurst, and from Collingwood to Meaford; and all debts and liabilities, including debenture debt, and amount for completing railway to Gravenhurst, shall be deducted, and the balance paid to shareholders of Extension Co. in the new stock of the Northern Co., but the amount so paid shall not exceed the paid up capital of the Extension Co. in February, 1875, with interest at 10 per cent, and a premium of 12½ per cent. Amalgamated Co. shall pay debt of Extension Co. For the purposes of amalgamation £50,000 new stock may be issued, and money may be advanced to complete the works from Severn River Bridge to Gravenhurst. Loan capital of Extension Co. to form part of loan capital of Northern Co. until first general meeting. Three directors of Extension Co., to be appointed by the Board, shall be interim directors of the new company, in addition to the other directors. The works of Extension Co. shall form part of those of N. Railway. Loan capital of N. Railway, consisting of several classes of bonds, and the enactments and regulations concerning it being contained in the statutes of many years, these Acts are all repealed, except the declaration that the N. Railway of Canada is a work for the general advantage of Canada, and such portions of Acts as authorize the construction and completion of the works; all existing rights and liabilities to be valid. Co. to continue by name of Northern Railway of Canada. Main line to be from Toronto to S. shore of Lake Huron, touching at Barrie or some point on shore of L. Simcoe. Barrie Branch to be the same as now, or may be extended to "McWatt's Wharf" in town of Barrie. Extension branches may be made to any places between the E. limit of Georgian Bay and E. shore of Lake Huron, not further S. than Saugeen. Harbour works may be constructed at any point at which the railway touches the lake or bay, which shall have a safe accessible harbour for such vessels as commonly navigate Lake Huron, and depots, wharves, warehouses, &c., on shores of lakes, bays, or navigable waters near the termini of, or stations on, the Co.'s railways. Co. to have power to run steam vessels on Lake Simcoe in connection with their railway. Loan capital to consist of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd preference bonds. Rights of bondholders to be the same as before passing this Act. New bonds may be issued to redeem those maturing, but not to exceed them in amount. Co. may create a general consolidated mortgage on all its property, provided they do not increase the aggregate bonded debt, and have the approval of two-thirds of the separate holders of each of the ranks or classes of the bonds now held, at a special meeting to be held in London, England. Holders of paid up stock not to be liable to the creditors of the company. Offices to be in London, Eng. and Toronto, Ont. Registers to be always open to inspection without fee. Stock certificate to be given to every shareholder. Clear profits to belong to ordinary stockholders, but no dividend to be paid out of capital. General meetings to be held in London or Toronto twice a year, after two weeks advertisement. Corporation of Toronto and Simcoe to appoint each a Director, but not to vote as shareholders in election of Directors. No. of Di-

rectors to be 12, exclusive of any appointed by Govt.; 3 must and 5 may reside in England. Director must hold stock or bonds to amount of £100 stg. A quorum at general meeting shall be holders of stock or bonds to amount of £100,000 stg. Every £100 stg. shall give one vote. Quorum of Directors to be 4. Co. may enter into contracts to carry mails, may fix tolls for use of their wharves, docks, &c. subject to approval of G. in C. Co. may draw or accept notes, bills of exchange, &c. under usual restrictions. They may arrange with other companies to lease or hire their railways or rolling stock, with the assent of two-thirds of stockholders of respective companies. Working expenses, rents and salaries to be paid before interest on bonds. H. M. vessels to be free from toll at all wharves and harbours of Co. When any line extending N. from Gravenhurst to connect with Pacific or Georgian Bay branch shall be opened, running powers shall be given by the Co. to the Midland and Grand Junction Railways for the working of through traffic, the terms and conditions to be mutually agreed upon, or failing, agreement to be settled by 3 arbitrators, one named from each Co. and the 3rd by the G. and C. Co. to be subject to any general railway Act that shall be passed. This Act to be called the *Northern Railway Co. Act, 1875*.

*Chap. 66—Authorizes the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY Co. to acquire within 8 years, the lines, property, rights, &c. of the "Erie and Niagara Railway," and to unite and amalgamate the two Cos. on such terms as may be agreed on by two-thirds of the shareholders of either Co. The amalgamation to be subject to limitations imposed by any Act on Erie and Niagara Ry. Co. and to all its obligations, and any rights in any suit pending. All rights of the Erie & N. Ry. Co. after amalgamation to be vested in Can. Southern. Indenture of said amalgamation to be executed in duplicate and one filed in S. of State's office, and notice given in *Official Gazette*. First mortgage bonds of Can. S. Co. shall be first charge on all Co's property. Time for completing railways extended to 1878.*

Chap. 67—Extends time for deposit of plans, &c. of CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY to 1877, and for completion of railway to Sept., 1880, or the end of Session of Parliament next thereafter. It authorizes Can. Cen. Co. to build railway from Renfrew towards Lake Huron, and a branch to Pembroke. Co's rights to any subsidy or grant not to be affected by this Act. Co. may own steamboats or other vessels on waters communicating with their railway. Preferential bonds may be issued to the amt. of \$30,000 a mile, but bonds already issued must be first redeemed. Co. may amalgamate with any other Co. on consent of shareholders of both companies.

Chap. 68—Authorizes MONTL. COLONIZATION R.R. Co. to issue, upon security of their line from Montreal to Aymer and branch to St. Jerome, first mortgage debentures to the amt. of \$3,850,000 securing payment by mortgage of their line of railway and its revenues, and lands granted in the Prov. of Quebec, saving the rights of any unpaid proprietor of land taken for right of way of

stations. Mortgage may be made to any corporation, or to trustees for debenture holders. Any bank or co. may be appointed trustees. Trustees may have power to take possession of railway upon default of Co. to pay principal and int. of the debentures. Mortgage to be registered in all the registration divisions in which any part of the prosperity may be situated. The trustees may, in their own names, at any time enforce conditions of mortgage, and bring or defend suits. In case any debentures or interest coupons are not paid in three months after becoming due, the holders of these debentures shall then have the exclusive right to vote at meetings of Co., and enjoy all their powers of shareholders, one vote being given for every £200 debenture, but on the payment to the trustees by the Co. of all sums due, the rights of shareholders shall be restored. Debenture holders assuming control of railway must account to shareholders periodically, and private shareholders may be represented on the board by one or more members. Shareholders of Co. not represented by ex-officio directors shall have right to remain organized for protection of their interests, and may elect a committee of five, who shall have power to exercise such rights as are not inconsistent with powers of Board of Directors and holders of debentures, and may, for the enforcement of these rights, take legal proceedings in any court of justice. Name of Co. changed to "*Montreal, Ottawa, and Western Railway Co.*" but its rights and liabilities not thereby affected.

Chap. 69—Incorporates "*QUEBEC AND LAKE HURON DIRECT RAILWAY CO.*" to construct a continuous double or single track iron or steel railway from Quebec city west to the Can. Pac. Railway near Lake Nipissing, or if thought desirable to the mouth of French River on Lake Huron with a gauge of 4 ft. 8 in., and with branch roads to Hudson's Bay, or to unite with Lake St. John, North Shore, Montreal N. Colonization or Can. Cen. Railways, or to be constructed to the city of Ottawa to unite there with any other railway. Railway Act of 1878 to apply. Co. to have power to build necessary bridges, and to establish a telegraph line along line of railway, such line to be used by the public under such regulations as Co. may adopt. Capital stock \$10,000,000 in 100,000 shares of \$100 each with right of increasing to \$20,000,000. Provisional Directors—Thomas McGreevy, Adolphe P. Caron, Samuel B. Fother, Chas. R. Coker, Alex. L. Light and Willis Russell. 1st general meeting to be held when \$300,000 stock is subscribed, and 10 per cent. thereon paid in. Directors to own shares to amount of \$2,000, all calls paid up. Three to form a quorum. Tolls and charges to be fixed by Directors, subject to approval of G. in C. and to be published in *Canada Gazette*. Co. may issue promissory notes under usual restrictions, and borrow money by way of loan to the extent of \$3,000 per mile for each 100 miles of completed railway, may lease other railways or amalgamate with other Cos. Co. may acquire lands, either along railway or separated from it, with right of passage to communicate with it, and may sell any portion of these lands or their product. Railway must be commenced in 5 years and finished in 10.

Chap. 70—Changes the name of *MONTREAL, CHAMBLY & SOREL RY. CO.* to *Montreal, Portland & Boston Ry. Co.*

Chap. 71—Confirms articles of consolidation between *EUROPEAN & N. AM. RY. CO.*, extension W. from St. John, with *European & N. Am. Ry. Co.* of Maine, said Co. to be styled "*Consolidated European & N. Am. Ry. Co.*" The provisions as respects No. of Directors resident in N. B. subjects of Her Majesty, or as to tariff rates not to be changed without consent of Lt. Govr. in C. of N. B. to any action brought against said railway in N. B., service upon any Director in N. B. shall be deemed sufficient. Co. may change gauge to 4 ft. 8 in. here, or to standard gauge of Intercolonial. Debt of said Consolidated Co. not to exceed \$7,000,000. No consolidation with any other Co. valid until approved by G. in C.

Chap. 72—Legalizes and confirms the agreements entered into between *NIAGARA FALLS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CO.*, *NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE CO.*, & *GR. WESTERN RY. CO.*, respecting use of Suspension Bridge across Niagara River, to the last named Co. and declares valid the agreement entered into between *G. W. Ry. Co.*, and *Erie & Niagara*, and *Can. South Ry. Cos.*

Chap. 73—Incorporates as the *CANADA WESTERN PACIFIC RY. CO.*, Edwin Russell, I. W. Powell, Henry Failing, Ebenezer Brown, M. T. Johnson, Hans Thielson, J. H. Brodie, J. A. Reymur, Donald MacLay, F. J. Barnard, R. P. Rithet, Bernard Goldsmith, Thos. A. Bulkeley John Trutch, J. D. Pemberton, Wm. Meyer, J. A. Mars, Alfred Fellows, G. B. Wright, and W. C. Ward, to construct a railway from Red River to the Pacific Ocean. Railway to be double or single track of iron or steel, 4 feet 8 in. gauge, with a telegraph line through its entire length, to extend from Red River, Manitoba, to some point in B. Columbia on the Pacific Ocean. Co. may own steamers on all waters lying between the two termini of the railway, and on the Pacific Ocean, and may build wharves, harbours, &c., in connection with railway. Line of railway and termini to be subject to approval of G. in C. Plans to be deposited in office of M. P. W. Deviations not exceeding 25 miles on lands not within any surveyed township may be allowed without formal certificate; but any further deviation must be authorized by G. in C. A map or profile of any part of completed railway not in any district having registry office to be filed with M. P. W. Co. may adopt Govt. survey. G. in C. may grant right of way or lands for necessary purposes over unimproved lands of Dom. Co. may receive aid by grants of lands from Govt. of any Province, or from any municipality, and may dispose of them upon such terms as may be settled by Parliament, and agreed upon with the parties granting such lands. Co. may receive subsidies from Dom. Govt. or from Provincial, or from municipalities, on conditions to be agreed upon between the parties, or as may be prescribed by Act of Parliament. Provisions of Can. Pac. R. Act, 1873, to apply to this Act so far as may enable Co. to make agreement with Govt. of Canada. Co. may amalgamate with other railways, subject to

approval of G. in C. Provisional directors to be persons named in 1st section. Capital to be \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100, with power to increase to \$50,000,000. 1st meeting to be held at Victoria, B. C., when \$1,000,000 shall have been subscribed, and 10 p. c. paid. 5 to 11 directors elected, of whom a majority shall be a quorum. Directors to own 100 shares, with all calls paid. Chief place of business to be Victoria, and annual meeting to be held there. Calls not to exceed 10 p. c. of subscribed capital. 60 days notice to be given, and 60 days must intervene between calls. Company may issue promissory notes as usual, and debentures making them a first charge on all property of Co. All moneys for lands sold not to be used for ordinary purposes, but set apart to pay debentures. Debentures not to exceed \$50,000 per mile in B. Columbia, except Vancouver's Island, and \$10,000 per mile on the rest of the line, to be issued in proportion to length of railway under contract, or to be constructed. Co. may create Board of Trustees to manage lands, but must be approved by G. in C., and published in *Can. Gazette*. Money subsidies may also be vested in trustees, but proceeds derived from lands sold must not be diverted from redemption of bonds. Co. may re-issue bonds in place of those redeemed. If the lands are not vested in trustees, Co. shall manage them, and may retain 20 p. c. of proceeds to cover expenses of management. Co. may make arrangements with other Cos. for making branches to connect with other railways, may lay other railways, or amalgamate with them. After opening of road, detailed accounts must annually be laid before Parliament within 30 days after the opening of each session, and Directors may appoint agents in London for transfer of shares, &c., but the agent must transmit an accurate list of all such transfers to the Secy of Co. in Canada who shall enter them in the register. Stock and Debenture registers must be kept by Co. Telegraph messages may be sent on their telegraph line on the usual terms. Co. may hold lands for necessary purposes of railway, and may sell any portions of them not required to be kept. Land not to be acquired or railway to be commenced until after day fixed by proclamation of G. in C.

Chap. 71.—Amends Act incorporating CANADA CAR & MANUFACTURING Co., allowing No. of Directors to be reduced to 5 by two-thirds majority of shareholders, and powers of the board to be exercised by resolution instead of by law.

Chap. 75.—Incorporates DOMINION RAILWAYS EQUIPMENT Co., for the purpose of buying manufacturing, &c., engines and machinery, rolling stock, stations, at residences, elevators, workshops and other buildings, &c., used by railway co. Capital \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of \$100, with power to increase to \$2,000,000. Business to commence as soon as \$50,000 is subscribed and \$50,000 paid in. Co. may lease any of their property to any person, railway or corporation; may purchase real estate necessary for their business and dispose of it again. May make arrangements with railway cos. or persons for construction of works, buildings, &c., and take security by mortgage on the land and works and machinery. Machinery and rolling stock

leased shall be marked with full name of co. or with the letters D. R. & Co. They shall have priority of claim on real property mortgaged to them except where there was a prior claim on the property when mortgaged. They may pay off existing mortgages on any land required for their work and add them to the amount secured by the co. or person from whom it is purchased. Co. may purchase existing works from any parties and give security, and payment may be made, if so agreed, in the stock of the co. Existing contracts may be assumed by the Co. The affairs to be managed by a board of 7 directors. Provisional directors—Hon James Skead, William McKay Wright, James Saurin McMurray, Jas. David Edgar, Thos Rich. Fuller, Geo. Taylor Denison and John M. Vernon. A director must be a shareholder not in arrears, and the majority of the directors must always be subjects of Her Majesty, resident in Canada. One-fourth of the shareholders shall always have the right to call a special meeting. 10 p. c. on the subscription shall be paid within 10 days after the amount is subscribed. Subsequent calls must not be more than 10 p. c. with intervals of at least 30 days. Shareholders in arrears cannot vote, and shares cannot be transferred until calls are paid. Liabilities of shareholder are limited to amount of stock held. If dividends are declared when co. is insolvent, or when ready for the co. insolvent, or diminish its capital the directors shall be liable for all debts of the co. Principal office at Toronto Ont. Co may borrow money and issue bonds to the amount of their paid up capital.

Chap. 76.—Extends the time limited by the act relating to the HURON & ONTARIO SHIP CANAL Co. for the completion of its work for a further period of 10 years.

Chap. 77.—Confirms the charter of THE UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT Co., and adds power to hold real estate necessary for their purposes as well as all such booms, piers, vessels, boats and things as they need to employ about the salvage of timber, lumber and saw logs on the Ottawa. The co. within 8 years, may, at 10 separate points between Des Jours Rapids and D'Arche Rapids with a view to G. in C. acquire land 500 feet along the margin of river, and 50 feet back from high water mark to which to attach booms, under provisions of Railway Act, 1868, and may hold and use all works, booms and piers built by them on S. side of Ottawa River between Little Chaudiere Falls and Corn Island, and construct other works similar under same provisions; but any of these works must be removed upon notice of M. P. W. All plans for such works must be submitted to his approval. Capital \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, with power to increase to \$200,000. No. of directors, five. Chief office at Ottawa. Charges may be collected by Co. under tariff fixed by G. in C., but no charge except for damages to be made on timber driven into its booms by storms. Raft owners may moor their rafts to co's piers.

Chap. 78.—Incorporates "INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co." Capital \$1,000,000 10,000 shares of \$100 each, with power to increase to \$2,000,000. 5 p. c. to be paid at

time of subscription, and 5 p. c. 3 mos after and the remainder in instalments of 5 p. c. at not less than 3 mos. intervals, after 30 days notice. Provisional Directors—Thos. J. Claxton, Hon. John J. C. Abbott, Horatio A. Nelson, Thomas F. Miller, Robert W. Sheppard, Wm. McDonald, Alex. W. Ogilvie, Wm. A. Merry. First meeting to be held when \$500,000 are subscribed and 50,000 paid in. No. of Directors to be 7 and may be increased to 10. Director must hold 50 shares, all calls paid. Gen. meetings to be held at Montreal. Co. may carry on all usual life insurance business, on any plan the Board may direct, including granting of endowments and reversionary annuities, reception of premiums by small instalments at short intervals, and buying and selling or otherwise disposing of annuities and endowments of every description. They may cause themselves to be insured against any risk or loss, and may insure any other insurance Co. May establish local branches and agencies, hold real estate for its business and may purchase other real estate, on which it may hold mortgages or may take it in payment of debt, but must sell it in 5 years. It may invest its funds in the securities of the Dom. or of any of the Provinces, or any Mun. Corporation. The directors may return to the policy holders such part of the profit as they may deem advisable, but such policy holders shall not be liable for debts of co. beyond amt. of paid up premiums.

Chap. 79—Incorporates OTTAWA ROYAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co. of Canada with the usual powers. Capital \$400,000, in shares of \$100, and power to increase to \$1,000,000. Members of Co. to be holders of stock and holders of policies of not less than \$300 who shall be "participating policy holders." Provisional Directors—Robt. Lees, Alex. Russell, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Hon. Jas. Skene, L. A. Jetté, H. Lapierre, Jos. Ryan, S. Shibley, J. B. A. Belque, Ed. Griffin, P. A. Edleson, Wilfrid Laurier, Jos. Annon and Henry T. Corbett, M. D. No. of Directors, not less than 15, nor more than 20. 7 to reside at Ottawa; 5 to form a quorum. General meetings to be held at Ottawa. Directors to hold 10 shares of stock. \$100,000 must be subscribed, and \$50,000 paid in before business is commenced. Co. may hold real estate in Ottawa and Montreal, or other places to the value of \$100,000. There shall be an agent for Province of Quebec, and office in Montreal, and also a committee of from 3 to 7 members of the Co., as an advisory committee. No dividend or bonus to be paid till a guarantee fund of \$100,000 shall have been set aside, and no dividend ever to exceed four-fifths of net profits. No stockholder liable beyond amount unpaid on shares and any share of profits and interest on it. No policy holder liable beyond unpaid amount of premiums and profits allotted and interest thereon.

Chap. 80—Amends Act incorporating MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. OF CANADA and changes name to "Dominion Mutual Life Assurance Society." Provisional Directors; Sir A. T. Galt, John Rankin, Robt. James Reekie, Jas. Rose, Ed. Mackay, Thos. Cramp, John Molson, and Ed. Rawlings, all of Montreal. As soon as a guarantee fund of \$100,000 shall have been subscribed,

books may be opened, and when applications have been received and accepted to amount of \$100,000, a meeting shall be called. Voters to be applicants for insurance of \$1,000, or subscribers of \$100. Guarantee fund may be increased to \$1,000,000. This fund shall be liable for payment of losses and may be redeemed by the society out of accumulated reserves, and until such redemption, the Directors may pay the holders interest at 10 p. c. on amount paid up. After this fund is redeemed, the whole revenue and profits shall belong to the policy holders and shall be divided among them at intervals of not more than 5 years.

Chap. 81—Amends Acts respecting WESTERN ASSURANCE Co., and extends its powers, increasing its capital to \$2,000,000 and allowing it to invest its stock, funds and money in Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Foreign securities, bonds and mortgages and stocks of incorporated moneyed institutions in Dominion. It enables Co. to extend their business and make deposits abroad in compliance with the law of the country or state, where they may desire to carry on their business.

Chap. 82—Consolidates and amends Acts relating to "PROVINCIAL INSURANCE Co. of Canada;" allowing the stock to be increased to \$1,000,000, in shares of \$50 each, existing stock to remain valid. 5 p. c. must be paid at time of subscribing, and the remainder as the directors shall appoint. Co. may sue for and recover any amount unpaid on calls with interest. The business of the Co. to be Fire and Marine Insurance. They may hold real estate in the same manner as other Ins. Cos. may give promissory notes or bonds, hold securities and lend money on bond or mortgage; may have two boats for salvage and towage purposes; and may recover for services performed by them. The number of directors shall be 11, each holding 20 shares of stock. President and Vice-President to be chosen from among them. Directors to meet weekly. 3 to be a quorum for ordinary purposes. Each Director to receive \$5 for attendance at any meeting. Local Boards of not more than 5 persons may be appointed by Directors; holding office at their pleasure, being guided by their instructions, and remunerated as they shall decide. Shareholders shall have votes, one for each share not exceeding four, 5 for 6 shares, 6 for 8 shares, 7 for 10 do., and 1 for every 5 shares above 10. No agent or employee is allowed to vote. All policies to be signed by President or Vice-President, and countersigned by manager.

Chap. 83—Incorporates "METROPOLITAN LIFE INS. Co. of Canada" as a Fire and Marine Ins. Co., with the usual powers and provisions. Capital \$4,000,000, in 40,000 shares, with power to increase to 6,000,000. Provisional Directors—Wm. H. Hingston, M. P. Ryan, Thos. Mussen, Thos. Wilson, Jas. Crathern, S. H. May, Cornelius C. Snowdon, Henry Mulholland, John Cassie Hatton, and Thos. A. Evans. First meeting, when \$100,000, shall have been subscribed, and 10,000 paid in. Directors to be 9, to hold 80 shares each. Number may be 13, or reduced to 7. No instalment to exceed 10 per cent, and 30 days' notice given. Busi-

ness to commence when \$500,000 shall have been subscribed, and \$100,000 paid in. 5 Directors to constitute a quorum, of whom the President or Vice-President shall be one. Shareholders not to be liable beyond the amount remaining unpaid on their stock.

Chap. 84—Incorporates the NATIONAL INS. Co. for fire insurance purposes with usual powers. Capital \$2,000,000 in 20,000 shares, with power to increase to 5,000,000. First meeting when 100,000 is subscribed, and 10,000 paid in. Provisional Directors—Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Alphonse Desjardins, E. H. Goff, Wm. Angus, Alex. A. Stevenson, Antoine C. de Lotbinière Harwood, Alex. W. Ogilvie, Thos. E. Foster, P. O. Browne, and John Cassie Hatton. Directors must own 50 shares each. No. to be not more than 12, nor less than 7. 5 a quorum. Business to be commenced when \$500,000 shall have been subscribed and \$50,000 shall have been paid in.

Chap. 85—Amends acts relating to the RICHIEUX Co., and changes its corporate name to "Richieux and Ontario Navigation Co." Capital \$2,000,000 in 20,000 shares. Co. may hold real estate to value of \$30,000; may acquire steamers or other estate owned by any person or corporation, assigning shares in the co. as payment, and may amalgamate with any other similar corporation. No. of Directors 7 to 11, each possessing 50 shares in the stock.

Chap. 86—Amends act incorporating "CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co." allowing Co. to dispose of their steamers and other property in favour of any other similar Co. accepting payment in shares of the stock of that Co. and all past sales ratified by shareholders are declared valid. Whenever the property is all so disposed of, the Co. shall become merged in the purchasing Co., which shall assume all its rights and liabilities, except that any shareholder in C. Nav. Co. shall be liable for any arrears due on his stock.

Chap. 87—Changes the corporate name of "St. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION Co. (steam)" to "St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co." allows the stock to be increased to \$1,000,000, and gives it a right to issue debentures for any sum not less than \$500 each.

Chap. 88—Incorporates the ANGLO FRENCH SS Co. for the purpose of running steamers from ports in Nova Scotia, Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, Newfoundland and elsewhere. Capital \$40,000, in 100 shares, with power to increase to \$100,000. Co. not to go into operation until one-half the stock is paid in. Directors—Robert Boaz, Jr., W. P. West, Jos. B. Belcher, John B. Frecker, Rich. A. Guildford, G. S. Fuller, Emile Levilly and others. 1st meeting to be at Halifax, N. S. Copy of by-laws and list of shareholders certified by Pres. and Sec. of Co. to be filed with Registrar of Deeds at Halifax, within a month after 1st meeting. List of holders and No. of shares to be filed on 1st May each year in said office. Books and accts. to be open to examination of persons appointed by G. in C. to inspect them.

Chap. 89—Incorporates the EUROPEAN & AMERICAN EXPRESS & AGENCY Co. Capital \$200,000, in 2,000 shares, with power to increase to \$1,000,000. Business of Co.—general forwarding express and agency, as is usual with forwarding and express Cos., and to acquire any ships, steamers, or vessels necessary for their business. Provisional Directors—T. Jas. Claxton, Alex. W. Ogilvie, Chas. J. Brydges, John Molson, Robt. J. Reekie, Geo. N. Torrance, & Robt. W. Shepherd. Number of Directors, 7. Head Office, Montreal. 1st meeting to be held when \$50,000 are subscribed, and 20 p.c. of it paid in. Canada Joint Stock Co.'s Clauses Act, 1869, except secs. 18 and 39, to apply to this Act.

Chap. 90—Amends Act incorporating "INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS Co." giving power to insure all property intrusted to the Co., to make the number of Directors 5 to 15, and to lay out so much of its capital as necessary for preparatory expenses and purchase of plant, &c., and to establish branch offices in the United Kingdom or United States.

Chap. 91—Incorporates the PICTOU COAL & IRON COMPANY, for the purpose of mining for coal & iron, and manufacturing & selling or leasing rails, railroad iron, boiler plates, &c., &c., and to provide means of carriage for the products of such mines and manufactures. Capital \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares, with power to double the capital. \$250,000 must be subscribed, and 25,000 paid in before Co. goes into operation. Co. may hold real estate for the purposes of their business, but must dispose of it within 5 years after it ceases to be so used, and may buy, lease, or build mills, factories, &c., &c., in any part of Canada. Provisional Directors—Hon. John Hamilton, Peter Redpath, Jas. D. Crawford, John McLennan, Geo. W. Hamilton, Honoré Cotté, Alex. Cross, and Walter Shaaly. Number of Directors to be 7. Chief place of business, Montreal. An office may be kept in London, Eng., for transfer books, and debentures made payable there. A railway or tramway of wood or iron may be built from its mines in Pictou to connect with Intercolonial Railway near Hopewell, with such plant as is necessary for working it. Co. may also own ships for the conveyance of their products, and may enter into agreements with Railway Cos. for running arrangements over their line. "Canada Joint Stock Co.'s Clauses Act, 1869," except secs. 15 & 39, to apply to this Co. Co. may amalgamate with any other Co. incorporated for the same purposes.

Chap. 92—Incorporates LOWER OTTAWA BOOM Co., giving power to construct works with approval of G. in C., at 3 points between Ottawa and Hawkesbury and Grenville, acquiring at each point a piece of land 500 feet along the river, and 50 feet back from high water mark, under Railway Acts of 1868. All plans must be submitted to the M. P. W. for approval, and works must be removed on notice from h.m. Capital \$50,000 in 500 shares—10 p.c. to be paid up before going into operation. 5 Directors, one of whom shall be President. 1st President, John Mather; Directors, Alanson H. Baldwin, John Rochester, Wm. McClymont and Ben. Batson. Chief office,

Ottawa. Tolls and charges may be collected by Co. with approval of G. in C. on timber saved, but not upon that driven into works by streams.

Chap. 93—Incorporates "CANADIAN GAS LIGHTING Co. for the purpose of working out in inventions and processes patented, for the manufacture and sale of illuminating gas and apparatus to produce the same. Capital \$50,000 in shares of \$100 each; 1,000 shares to be held by petitioners holding the patents, as paid up stock, and divided among them, but the remainder of the stock must be subscribed and 5 p. c. paid on it before any business is done. Provisional Directors—C. D. Fay, C. J. Connel, John Hamilton, T. E. Foster, Wm. Angus, And. Buchanan Stewart, Robt. Mitchell, W. M. Rice and Frank Bond. No. of Directors to be 9. Director must own 10 shares of stock. "Canada Joint Stock Companies Act" to apply.

Chap. 94—Incorporates Hon. John Hamilton, Henry F. Bronson and 24 others as the ONTARIO AND QUEBEC LUMBER AND TIMBER ASSOCIATION to develop and conserve the timber resources of the country, prevent waste and obtain reliable information in order to regulate the future supply, with all powers given to corporations by *The Interpretation Act*. Funds to be raised by annual subscription. City of Ottawa to be legal domicile of corporation, and meetings to be held there. Officers to be President, Vice-President and Executive Committee of 13 members of Ass., elected annually on 1st Wednesday in August.

Chap. 95—Incorporates the CANADIAN STEAM USERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION for insuring stationary, marine and locomotive steam boilers in Canada and elsewhere. Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares with power to double. Provisional Directors—Hon. Alex. Campbell, David Galbraith, W. E. McMurich, of Toronto; Jas. Wat- or, of Hamilton, Benj. Batson, of Ottawa; and Edward Wilkes Rathbun, of Mill Point. \$100,000 to be subscribed and 10 p. c. paid in before first meeting. No. of

Directors 6. Qualification 20 shares paid up. No. of Directors may be increased to 15. No calls to exceed 10 p. c., and 30 days notice to be given. Business to begin when \$20,000 are paid in. 1 Director to be President and 1 Vice-President, 3 to retire each year. Head office—Toronto. 4 directors a quorum. Ass. may hold real estate for purposes of its business, and may invest its funds in Dominion or other securities. No dividend to be more than 20 per cent, and any larger amt. raised, must be appropriated for rest until such rest equal 25 per cent. of the capital. Aliens shall have the same rights as British subjects, except that the President, Vice-President and majority of the Directors must reside in Canada and be subjects of Her Majesty.

Chap. 96—Incorporates Wm. Allen Shepard, John W. London, And. Fred. Gault and others as the "INTELLIGENCER PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co. of Belleville, Ont., to carry on the business of a newspaper and general printing and publishing business. Head office—Belleville. Capital \$50,000 in 1,000 shares, with power to increase. Provisional Directors—Mackenzie Rowell, W. A. Shepard, Wm. Jeffs, Geo. Dean Dickson, and Alex. Robertson. 1st meeting when 300 shares are subscribed and 10 per cent paid up. Directors to be 5 or 7. Annual meetings at Belleville. A responsible printer and publisher to be one of the officers of Co. Charter to be forfeited by non-user for three consecutive years. "Joint Stock Cos. Act to apply.

Chap. 97—Authorizes Fran. Xavier Galarneau and Magloire Cléophas Galarneau to build and maintain a TOLL BRIDGE over the RIVER L'ASSOMPTION, Quebec, and to collect tolls thereon. No person to build other bridge or use ferry within distance of half mile on one side or 2 miles on the other. Plans of bridge to be approved by G. in C. Act to be in force 25 years.

Chap. 98—Dissolves marriage between HENRY WM. PETERSON and Emma Grange, his wife, and authorizes him to marry again.

ONTARIO.

The following Acts were passed in the Session of the Legislature of Ontario, which was opened on the 12th November, and prorogued on the 21st December, 1874:—

1—Granting \$2,225,595 for the public service for 1875, and for legislation and other services of 1874.

2—To readjust the representation and the Legislative Assembly.

3—To amend the election law, and that for the trial of elections.

4—To amend the Act respecting the operation of the statutes.

5—To provide for settling the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.

6—To provide for settling the northerly and westerly boundaries of Ontario.

7—Respecting the judicial officers to whom Estate Bills may be referred.

8—Respecting marriages, and licenses and certificates to marry.

9—Respecting Terms in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

10—To amend Administration of Justice Act, 1874.

11—Respecting procedure on appeals to the Judge of a County Court from summary conviction.

12—To amend the Act respecting Division Courts.

13—To make farther provision for Courts in unorganized districts, and respecting municipalities therein.

14—To amend the Upper Canada Jurors' Act.

15—Respecting railway arbitrations.
 16—For the further limitation of actions and suits relating to real property.
 17—To amend the Registration of Titles (Ontario) Act.
 18—Respecting personal estates of small value.
 19—Respecting apprentices and minors.
 20—To amend the Mechanics' Act of 1873.
 21—Act respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other societies.
 22—Respecting official securities given for the protection of private persons.
 23—To make further provision respecting Letters Patent to Joint Stock Companies.
 24—Respecting the Central Prison.
 25—To amend the Ontario Drainage Act, 1873.
 26—Respecting ditching and water-courses.
 27—To amend the Act respecting the improvement of water privileges.
 28—To provide for voting by ballot at municipal elections.
 29—To amend the Act respecting the municipal loan fund debts and certain payments to municipalities.
 30—To extend the Act to provide for the better government of that part of Ontario near the Falls of Niagara.
 31—To separate the town of Orangeville, and townships in counties of Wellington, Grey, and Simcoe, from the said counties, and to erect the same into county of Dufferin.
 32—To incorporate the village of Ailsa Craig in the county of Middlesex.
 33—To incorporate the town of Palmerston, and define the limits thereof.
 34—To incorporate the town of Thorold.
 35—Relating to the incorporation of village of Wroxeter.
 36—To give effect at the election in Jan., 1875, to the proclamation of 7th Nov., 1874, erecting the village of Lisowel into a town.
 37—To give effect at the election in Jan., 1875, to the proclamation dated 21st Nov., 1874, erecting the village of Clinton into a town.
 38—To enable the municipality of the township of Madoc, and the municipalities of townships of Andor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel, to exempt from taxation property employed in connection with the mineral resources in said municipalities.
 39—To authorize the Corporation of Ottawa to mortgage the Wellington Ward Market property and other property therein mentioned, for a sum to erect suitable market buildings thereon.
 40—To amend the Act consolidating the debt of town of Peterborough, and make better provisions for relief of supporters of Herman O. S.S. there, in the matter of Union School indebtedness of said town.
 41—To legalize the survey of line between 4th and 5th concessions of township of Eldon, county of Victoria, between lots 13 and 24, as made by C. G. Hauning, Esq., P.L.S.
 42—Respecting allowances for roads on bank of right-of-way concession (lines) in townships of Westmeath and Rosa, in the county of Renfrew.
 43—To alter the town-line dividing the townships of Tilbury East and Romney, in county of Kent.

44—To enable the city of Kingston to close up a part of Union St. with the water slip in front of the same, in said city, and for other purposes.
 45—Respecting the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Co.
 46—To amend charter of the Erie and Huron Ry. Co.
 47—To authorize the Cobourg, Peterborough and Maximo's Mining Co. to issue preferential debentures, and to amend the Acts relating to the said Co., and for other purposes.
 48—Further to amend the Act incorporating the Hamilton and North Western Ry. Co.
 49—To amend the charter of the Huron and Quebec Ry. Co., and to enable the Municipality of the town of Peterborough to grant aid by way of bonus to said Co.
 50—To incorporate the Huron and Ontario Railway Co.
 51—To incorporate the L'Original and Caledonian Ry. Co.
 52—To amend the charter of the Lake Simcoe Junction Railway Co.
 53—To amend the charter of the North Simcoe Railway Co.
 54—To incorporate the "Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Francis Railway Co.
 55—To amend the charter of the Stratford and Huron Railway Co.
 56—To amend the charter of the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway Co.
 57—To amend the charter of the Toronto and Niagara Railway Co.
 58—To amend the charter of the Trent Valley Ry. Co.
 59—To amend the charter of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Ry. Co.
 60—To incorporate the Toronto, High Park and Mimico Tramway Co.
 61—To amend the charter of the Victoria Ry. Co.
 62—To incorporate the Central Station and Warehousing Co.
 63—To incorporate "The St. Catharines Street Railway Co.
 64—Respecting the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Co.
 65—Amending the Fire Insurance laws.
 66—Incorporating the Alliance L.S. Co.
 67—Incorporating the Canada Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
 68—Incorporating the Industrial and Commercial Life Assur. Co.
 69—Amending the charter of the Gatling Gold and Silver Mining Co.
 70—Amending the charter of the Hawk-eye Gold and Silver Mining Co.
 71—Enabling the Brantford Gas Co. to issue preferential stock, &c.
 72—Incorporating the Hamilton Exchange.
 73—Amending the charter of the Canada Landed Credit Co.
 74—Incorporating the diocese of Huron, and uniting the Church Society therewith.
 75—Respecting the union of Presbyterian Churches.
 76—Respecting Queen's College, Kingston.
 77—Confirming appointment of Presbyterian Church trustees at London, and confirming sales of property by them.
 78—Respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.
 79—Amending charter of Victoria College.
 80—Vesting lands in Trenton in the Synod of the diocese of Ontario.

- 81—Amending the Act respecting the first parsonage or rectory in the township of Drummond.
- 82—Amending the Act respecting Trinity Church, Cornwall.
- 83—Enabling the Incumbent and Church Warden of St. John's, Iroquois, to mortgage lands.
- 84—Relating to St. James's Church, Orillia, and its lands.
- 85—Relating to Christ Church, Hamilton.
- 86—Amending the Act incorporating the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.
- 87—Amending the charter of the county of Carleton General Protestant Hospital.
- 88—Amending the charter of the Ottawa

Ladies' College.

- 89—Vesting certain lands in trustees of Curtis Cemetery, St. Thomas.
- 90—Amending the charter of trustees of the Toronto General Burying Grounds, enabling them to remove the remains of the dead from the Potter's Field and sell it.
- 91—To vest property derived to her by her father, in Calra R. Wilkes, wife of G. S. Wilkes, and enable her to sell it.
- 92—To authorize the admission of Francis Elkington to practice as an attorney and solicitor.
- 93—To authorize the admission of Wm. G. Murdoch as a barrister-at-law.
- 94—To authorize the admission of Edward Stonehouse as the same.

QUEBEC.

The Legislature of Quebec, at the Session which was opened on the 3rd December, 1874, and prorogued on 23rd February, 1875, passed the following Acts:—

- 1—The Supply Act—voting \$146,768.68 for the services of the year 1874-75, and \$1,790,269 for the services of 1875-76.
- 2—Granting additional subsidies to the North Shore and Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railway Cos., and re-arranging the subsidies to other railways.
- 3—To encourage the settlement of Canadians returning from the U. S. and other immigrants, upon the Crown Lands.
- 4—To encourage the manufacture of Beet root sugar.
- 5—Amending the License Act.
- 6—Respecting the boundary between Quebec and Ontario.
- 7—Making new provision for elections to the Assembly.
- 8—Providing for the trial of Controverted Elections by the Courts.
- 9—Amending Act 66 of the C. C. C.
- 10—Amending the C. C. C. respecting the rendering judgments and adjourning the Superior and Circuit Courts.
- 11—Respecting the qualification of jurors in Bonaventure.
- 12—Rendering a portion of the salaries of public officers, &c. liable to seizure.
- 13—Amends Act 945 and 1536 of the C. C. respecting substitutions and community.
- 14—Relating to notices and declarations to be given to Registrars.
- 15—Amending Act 2175 C. C., respecting Cadastres.
- 16—Allowing withdrawal of plan, &c. of Lot 61, Parish of Montreal.
- 17—Dividing the registration, Division of Montreal.
- 18—Dividing Bonaventure into 2 Regr. divisions.
- 19—Changing the name of the *chef lieu* of Bedford District, from Nelsonville to Sweetsburg.
- 20—To remedy irregularities, &c. in Sheriff's office of Ottawa and Rimouski, and Registry offices of Bonaventure, Ottawa and the District of Rimouski.
- 21—To remedy defects in deeds given by P. Vibert, late Sheriff of Gaspé.
- 22—To render valid certain deeds, &c. executed in Gaspé.

- 23—To render valid certain Notarial instruments.
- 24—To amend Act 718 of the Municipal code.
- 25—To further amend said code.
- 26—Respecting voluntary sales, transfers and assignments of *rents constitués*, representing seigniorial *cadastres* and the signification of said sales, &c.
- 27—To continue certain Acts.
- 28—To amend the law concerning the erection of parishes, &c. and to detach certain territory from the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains and add it to the Parish of St. Joseph.
- 29—To amend Chap. 18 of C. S. L. C.
- 30—To amend Act incorporating Catholics of Quebec speaking English.
- 31—To annex part of Broughton to Parish of St. Victor de Tring.
- 32—To annex Vaudry Island in the River Assomption to St. Paul l'Ermite.
- 33—To amend C. 19 of O. S. L. C. respecting land of Religious congregations.
- 34—For the better regulations of burials.
- 35—To amend C. 71 of C. S. L. C. respecting the Medical profession and sale of drugs.
- 36—To amend C. 76 of C. S. C. respecting practice of Physic and Surgery, and Inspector of anatomy.
- 37—To amend charter of the Pharmaceutical Association and regulate sale of poisons.
- 38—To amend C. 68 of C. S. L. C. respecting Mutual Assurance Cos.
- 39—To amend the Joint Stock Co's incorporation Act.
- 40—To amend "Quebec Railway Act 1869."
- 41—To amend the same and for other purposes.
- 42—To amend the charter of the Ft. Lewis and Indian Cove Junction Railway Co.
- 43—To amend the charter of the Missisquoi and Black Rivers Valley Railway Co.
- 44—To amend the charter of the Laurention Ry. Co.
- 45—To amend the charter of the Sherbrooke Eastern Townships and Kennebec Ry. Co.
- 46—To amend the charter of the Quebec and Lake St. John Ry. Co.

- 47—To incorporate the St. Lawrence Bridge Co. to build a bridge opposite Montreal.
- 48—To amend the charter of the Montreal Omnibus and Transfer Co.
- 49—To incorporate the College of Levis.
- 50—To incorporate the "Société de Bien-être mutuelle du Sacré Cœur de Jésus de la Ville de Levis."
- 51—To amend 12 V., c. 143.
- 52—To incorporate "L'Union St. Joseph de St. Francois de Sales."
- 53—To amend the charter of the District of Richelieu General Hospital.
- 54—To incorporate "L'Hospice des Soeurs de la Charité de Rimouski."
- 55—To incorporate the Maternity Hospital, Montreal.
- 56—To incorporate the Montreal Young Women's Christian Association.
- 57—To incorporate the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences, Arts, Trades and Industries.
- 58—To incorporate the Metropolitan Club, Montreal.
- 59—To incorporate the Harvey Institute, Montreal.
- 60—Respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.
- 61—Amending charter of Managers of Widows and Orphans Fund of Synod of Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with Church of Scotland.
- 62—Respecting union of certain Presbyterian Churches.
- 63—Enabling Ld. Bishop of Montreal with consent of Rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church to borrow money and hypothecate the Church property.
- 64—Amending the charter of the Board of Management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.
- 65—To vest certain property with power of sale, &c. in the Incumbent and Church Wardens of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal.
- 66—To incorporate the St. Catherine Street Baptist Church, Montreal.
- 67—To incorporate the Academy of Music Co., Montreal.
- 68—To constitute the parish of Ste. Pudentienne a municipality.
- 69—To annex part of St. Lambert, county of Chambly, to Longueuil, for municipal and school purposes.
- 70—To incorporate the village d'Outre, Montreal.

- 71—To authorize the village of Hochelaga to borrow money, &c.
- 72—To give immediate effect to proclamation erecting the town of St. Henri.
- 73—To amend charter of Montreal.
- 74—To amend charter of Quebec.
- 75—To deprive powers of municipality of St. Saviour, Quebec.
- 76—To amend charter of Three Rivers.
- 77—To amend charter of town of Beauharnois.
- 78—To amend charter of town of La Chine.
- 79—To incorporate the city of Hull.
- 80—To incorporate the Quebec Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
- 81—To incorporate the Atlantic Ins. Co., Montreal.
- 82—To incorporate the Canada Landed Proprietors' Loan Co.
- 83—To incorporate the Eastern Townships Land and Improvement Co.
- 84—To incorporate the St. Pierre Land and Manufacturing Co.
- 85—To incorporate the Canadian Meat and Produce Co.
- 86—To incorporate the Sherbrooke Manufacturing Co.
- 87—To amend the charter of the Ottawa Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co.
- 88—Re-incorporating the Megantic Mining Co., and vesting rights of the old Co. in the new.
- 89—Incorporating the Sherbrooke Gas Co.
- 90—Incorporating the Sorel Wharfage Co.
- 91—Incorporating the Windsor Hotel Co., Montreal.
- 92—Incorporating the Russell Hotel Co., Quebec.
- 93—Authorizing J. D. Molson and W. H. Kerr, as tutors, &c., to minor children of former, to sell real estate charged with substitution.
- 94—Authorizing executors of H. C. Begg to sell real estate charged with substitution.
- 95—Authorizing M^{me}. Lamotte to sell properties entailed to her children.
- 96—Authorizing Mrs. W. S. Hunter to sell real estate in Stanstead.
- 97—Authorizing Chas. Côté to build pier and floating docks on the Becancour.
- 98—Authorizing Geo. B. Hall to make improvements in the Chaudière, on exact tolls.
- 99—To change the name of John Brown to John Stevenson Brown.
- 100—Authorizing the admission of James Cruikshank as an attorney and advocate.
- 101—Authorizing the admission of T. T. Nesbitt, LL.B., as the same.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia at its session opened on the 11th March and prolonged on the 6th May, 1875, passed the following Acts:—

- 1—To amend C. 32 of the Revised Statutes, of "Public Instruction."
- 2—To amend C. 72 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Taxation of Dogs."
- 3—To amend C. 93 of the Revised Statutes "Of Barristers and Attorneys."

4—To legalize Jury Lists and panels for the present year.

5—To amend C. 92 of the Revised Statutes "Of Juries."

6—To amend the law for the preservation of useful birds and animals.

7—To amend C. 18 of the Revised Statutes "Of Prothonotaries and Clerks of the Courts."

8—To amend the Act to provide for the

transfer of Indentures of Apprenticeship in certain cases.

9—To alter and amend C. 96 of the Revised Statutes "Of Witneses and Evidence."

10—To amend C. 90 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Probate Court and the procedure therein."

11—To amend C. 9 of the Revised Statutes "Of Mines and Minerals."

12—To amend C. 37 of the Revised Statutes "Of Encouragement of Agriculture."

13—Relating to roads and bridges.

14—To amend C. 46 of the Revised Statutes "Of Highway Labour."

15—To amend C. 43 of the Revised Statutes "Of the laying out and management of certain great roads."

16—To amend C. 21 of the Revised Statutes "Of County Assessments."

17—To legalize assessment rolls and revisor's list for the present year.

18—To authorize the appointment of Provincial Government Engineer.

19—To amend C. 11 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Crown Lands."

20—To empower the Supreme Court of this province to take cognizance of certain cases in which the Crown is interested.

21—To further amend the Act to encourage the building of certain rail ways.

22—Further to encourage the building of railways.

23—Repealing and restricting certain Acts and provisions of Acts of incorporation, passed since the first day of July, 1867.

24—To provide for the guardianship and care of duncards.

25—For amending the law relating to election petitions, and for providing more effectually for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

26—Regulating vote by ballot at elections.

27—To amend the Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College.

28—Relating to property granted on trust for the Nova Scotia hospital for the insane.

29—To continue the Acts of incorporation of Wharf, Pier & Breakwater Companies.

30—To encourage the building of a line of railway from the Strait of Canso to Louisburgh.

31—To amend C. 12 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries," so far as relates to the county of Halifax.

32—To amend C. 32 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction," so far as regards the city of Halifax.

33—To amend C. 20 of the Revised Statutes, "Of General and Special Sessions," so far as regards the district of Barrington.

34—To amend C. 36 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Lunatics and Custody and Estate of Lunatics" as far as regards the county of Halifax.

35—To provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

LOCAL ACTS.

36—To provide for the celebration of the anniversary of the settlement of the city of Halifax.

37—To enable the city of Halifax to dispose of certain land.

38—Respecting rag and junk shops in the city of Halifax.

39—Granting additional privileges to firemen in the City of Halifax.

40—To enable the city of Halifax to borrow money for sewerage purposes.

41—Respecting Water Supply for the City of Halifax.

42—To provide for an additional assessment on the city of Halifax.

43—Relating to the Medical Officer of the City of Halifax.

44—Respecting the Market House of the city of Halifax.

45—Respecting the Halifax Common.

46—To enable the county of Colchester to borrow money for the erection of Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Buildings.

47—To incorporate the town of Tyro.

48—To enable the Trustees of a School Section in the county of Colchester, to borrow money.

49—To incorporate the town of New Glasgow.

50—To amend the Act to incorporate the town of Pictou.

51—To receive and continue the Act respecting Marsh Lands in Cumberland.

52—To legalize certain proceedings of the Sessions of the county of Annapolis.

53—To enable the inhabitants of the town of Annapolis to procure a Fire Engine.

54—To amend C. 26 of the Acts of 1873, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Township of Yarmouth to take stock in the Western Counties Ry. Co."

55—To amend the Act to settle and confirm the limits of the town of Yarmouth.

56—Respecting the Lockup at Port Mulgrave in the county of Guysborough.

57—To revise and further continue the Act relative to certain streets in town of Guysborough.

58—To name a settlement in the county of Guysborough.

59—To authorize appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for the town of Antigonish.

60—To grant certain privileges to the firemen and Engine-men of the town of Antigonish.

61—To enable the county of Inverness to borrow money for roads and bridges.

62—To amend the Act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail at Port Hood.

63—To change the name of a settlement in Inverness County.

64—To legalize certain proceedings of the Sessions of the county of Inverness.

65—To provide for the building of a lockup at St. Peter's in the county of Richmond.

66—To incorporate the Louisburg Extension Railway Co.

67—To amend the Act to incorporate the Inverness Railway Co.

68—To amend C. 81 of the Acts of 1870, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Western Counties Railway Co., and C. 43 of the Acts of 1873, in amendment thereof."

69—To explain the Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Spring Hill and Parrsborough Coal and Railway Co. (limited).

70—To amend the Act to incorporate the Nictang and Atlantic Railway Co.

71—To incorporate the East Joggins Mining Co.

72—To incorporate the Halifax Company (limited).

73—To incorporate the Canadian Mines Bureau.

74—To incorporate the Cumberland Mining Co.

75—To incorporate the Protector Coal and Railway Co.

- 75—To incorporate the Globe Marine Insurance Co.
- 77—To continue and amend the Acts relating to the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company.
- 78—To incorporate the Maitland Marine Insurance Co.
- 79—Relating to the Union Marine Insurance Co. of Nova Scotia.
- 80—Further to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Halifax Fire Ins. Co.
- 81—To incorporate the Yarmouth County Agricultural Society.
- 82—To incorporate the Terrace Hill Cemetery Co., Truro.
- 83—To incorporate the Ashbourne Cemetery Company.
- 84—Relating to the Chebogue Cemetery, Yarmouth.
- 85—To incorporate the Pictou Young Men's Christian Association.
- 86—To incorporate the Halifax Young Men's Christian Association.
- 87—To incorporate the *Morning Herald* Printing and Publishing Co.
- 88—To incorporate the *Halifax Citizen* Printing and Publishing Co.
- 89—To incorporate the Colchester Lumber Drive and Manufacturing Co.
- 90—To incorporate the Saint Margaret's Bay Lumber and Timber Driving Co.
- 91—To incorporate the Cumberland Driving Co.
- 92—To incorporate the Liscomb River Driving Co.
- 93—To empower the Elders of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Amherst to sell a building.
- 94—Respecting the Methodist Church of Canada.
- 95—To incorporate the Trustees of Salem Congregational Church, Halifax.
- 96—To incorporate the Trustees of the

- Glenelg Presbyterian Church, Guysborough.
- 97—To authorize the Trustees of South Baptist meeting house, Paradise, to sell the same.
- 98—To incorporate the trustees of West Truro Presbyterian congregation.
- 99—Concerning the congregations of churches connected with the church of Scotland in Nova Scotia.
- 100—Concerning the Presbyterian church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.
- 101—Relating to Chalmers' Church, Halifax.
- 102—To amend the Act to incorporate Diocesan Synod of Nova Scotia.
- 103—To incorporate the Pictou Ladies' College.
- 104—To incorporate the Halifax Medical College.
- 105—To incorporate the Cumberland Salt Co.
- 106—To incorporate the Richmond Ice Co.
- 107—Respecting the Oak Point Pier Co.
- 108—To incorporate the Truro Gas Light Co.
- 109—To incorporate the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper Company.
- 110—To incorporate the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Nova Scotia.
- 111—Relating to the Steel Co. of Canada (limited).
- 112—To amend the Acts relating to Halifax Sugar Refinery.
- 113—To incorporate the Wallace Huestis Grey Stone Co.
- 114—To incorporate the Southampton Manufacturing Co.
- 115—To incorporate the Cumberland Leather and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.
- 116—To amend the Act to incorporate the Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following Acts were passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick during the Session, which was opened on the 18th February and prorogued on the 10th April, 1875:—

- 1—Is the Supply Act providing for the services of the year.
- 2—Grants \$205,000 for roads and bridges.
- 3—Provides for the indemnity to members of the two Houses of Legislature, &c.
- 4—Amends the law respecting attachment and the abolition of imprisonment for debt.
- 5—Provides for Garnishee or Trustee process.
- 6—Relates to the assessing and levying of rates, &c.
- 7—Amends the law to prevent frauds by secret bills of sale.
- 8—Amends the Common Schools Act.
- 9—Relates to trespasses to lands and other property of the Crown.
- 10—Amends the law respecting Parish and County Offices.
- 11—Provides for Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
- 12—Transfers the powers of the Board of

Agriculture to the L. G. in C.

- 1—Authorizes the issue of Provincial Debentures for the purchase of the Suspension Bridge at St. John and to build a bridge at Woodstock.
- 14—Amends the Act granting aid to the construction of railways.
- 15—Provides for the holding of Circuit Courts in the several Counties.
- 16—Provides for the holding of Special Courts of Oyer and Terminer.
- 17—Amends the Assessment Law for Fredericton.
- 18—Amends the law respecting the jurisdiction of J. P. in Civil Suits.
- 19—Reduces Attorneys' fees in County Court cases.
- 20—Extends the jurisdiction of the Stipendiary Magistrate of King's County in Civil Suits.
- 21—Amends the Assessment Law for St. John.
- 22—Authorizes appointment of Deputy County Treasurers and Deputy Secretary Treasurers.
- 23—Provides for case of illness or absence of Speaker.

- 24—Amends the Bastardy Law.
- 25—Settles allowance to Sheriffs for summoning juries and attending Court.
- 26—Defines the law of Easements.
- 27—Regulates the allotment of dower to widows out of estate of deceased husband.
- 28—Provides for protection of certain lands and animals.
- 29—Amends the law taxing unimproved gratted lands, for roads and bridges.
- 30—Amends the law respecting corporations.
- 31—Amends the law respecting sewers.
- 32—Incorporates the County of Northumberland.
- 33—Incorporates the County of Gloucester.
- 34—Provides for the protection of the property of Drunkard.
- 35—Provides for the salary of the Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions.
- 36 and 37—To facilitate the building of the Grand Southern Railway by means of Municipal aid.
- 38—Amends the Fredericton Boom Co's Charter.
- 39—Amends the Fredericton Board of Health Act.
- 40—Incorporates the Town of Moncton.
- 41—Makes further provisions for the water supply and sewerage of Eastern St. John and Portland.
- 42—Grants control of certain common lands at Grand Falls to the County of Victoria.
- 43—Confirms as perpetuals the corporation of the Bishop of Fredericton.
- 44—Makes new provisions for Highways in Lancaster Simonds and St. Martins in St. John County.
- 45—Authorizes the sale of the St. John Suspension Bridge.
- 46—Amends the law relating to the Shire town of Victoria County.
- 47—Amends the charter of Milltown in St. Stephens.
- 48 and 49—Makes provision respecting congregations of Presbyterians connected with the Church of Scotland.
- 49—Authorizes the sale of St. James Manor and manor lands Newcastle.
- 50—Amends the law authorizing the County of Madawaska to raise a loan to erect a Court House and Gaol.
- 51—To allow the Rev. Josiah E. Brown, of the Reformed Episcopal Church to celebrate Matrimony, &c.
- 52 and 53—Authorizing the issue of debentures by certain school districts.
- 53—Empowers the Sewerage Comrs. for Sackville to make a road over Ram Pasture Neck.
- 54—Incorporates the Grand Orange Lodge and subordinate lodges.
- 55 and 56—Make provision respecting the Methodist Church of Canada and enable the Trustees of Wesleyan Methodist Congregations joining to carry out their trusts.
- 57—Authorizes the Corporation of St. John to widen part of Smyth street.
- 58—(See 52.)
- 59—Provides for the establishment of a gaol in Madawassa.
- 60—Provides for the sewerage and water supply of Fredericton.
- 61—Enables that city to raise moneys for a country market house and city hall.
- 62—Provides for a lien, right of sale by Watchmakers and Jewellers on articles left with them and uncalled for.
- 63—Authorizes the establishment of certain public roads in Hampton Station.
- 64—Amends the charter of the Lake St. George Ammonity Co.
- 65—Makes provision respecting retaining walls and bridges in Portland.
- 66—Authorizes the sale of land in Blissfield by Co. of Northumberland and reinvestment of money for school purposes.
- 67—Incorporates the Reformed Episcopal Church.
- 68 and 70—Regulates the sale of spirituous liquors, &c. and amends the assessment law in the Parishes of Lancaster, Simonds and St. Martins—City and County of St. John.
- 69—Amends the Act relating to the Great Marsh at Hopewell.
- 70—(See 68.)
- 71—Amends the Liquor License Law for St. John.
- 72—Provides for a public slaughter-house there.
- 73—Amends the charter of the Albert Ry. Co.
- 74—Amends the charter of the Mt. Allison Wesleyan Academy.
- 75—Authorizes appointment of a District or Stipendiary Magistrate and establishment of a lock up at Moncton.
- 76—Provides for fencing the marsh in the Parish of St. Louis, Westmoreland.
- 77—Authorizes the County of York to sell land held for school purposes in St. Marys.
- 78—Authorizes the same to make regulations respecting stray cattle.
- 79—The Mayor and Council of St. Stephen are given the corporate right of the "Lower District of St. Stephen."
- 80—Provides for the widening of Main Street, Portland.
- 81—(See 43.)
- 82—Giving jurisdiction over roads and road districts to Municipality of Carleton Place.
- 83—Provides for winding-up affairs of the St. John Gymnasium Co.
- 84—Authorizes the Trustees of Harvey Grammar School to transfer property.
- 85—Authorizes municipal aid to the Pettitcodiac and Elgin Branch Railway.
- 84—Amends the charter of the Fredericton Gas-Light Co.
- 87—Authorizes the Sessions of Westmoreland to sell school lands in Westmoreland parish.
- 88—Amends the Fredericton City Charter.
- 89—Provides for the extension of the St. John Market.
- 90—Amends the Portland Water Supply and Sewerage Act.
- 91—Authorizes that town to raise loan for a steam fire engine, and to extend fire alarm telegraph.
- 92—Provides for width, &c., streets there.
- 93—Provides for repayment to street fund of Western St. John.
- 94—Provides aid for St. John in paving Prince William Street.
- 95—Authorizes the city of St. John to transfer harbour property, &c., to a commission.
- 96—Authorizes the issue of debentures for School District No. 2 in Dorchester.
- 97 & 134—Amend the charter of Woodstock.
- 98—Authorizes St. Stephen to sell certain lands.
- 99—Recognizes the union of certain Presbyterian Churches.
- 100—Provides for a police force and lock-up at Caraquet.

- 101—Alters the division line between Victoria and Madawaska.
 102—Establishes an additional polling place in Carleton, Kent County.
 103—Provides ditto in Charlotte County.
 104—Provides ditto in Weldford, Kent Co.
 105—Provides ditto in York Co.
 106—Provides ditto, and changes that of Alnwick No. 2 Northumberland.
 107—Alters polling place in Peter ville, Queen's Co.
 108—Incorporates Comrs. of Alms and Workhouse, and vests in them a bequest of late Isabella Grundy.
 109—Amends the charter of the N. B. and Canada R. R. Co.
 110—Incorporates St. Stephen's Frontier Skating Rink Co.
 111—Incorporates the Maritime Montreal Ins. Co.
 112—Incorporates the Green Hill Cemetery Co.
 113—Provides an additional polling place in Richibucto, Kent.
 114—Establishes the division line between Hammond, Sussex, and Waterford, King's County.
 115—Incorporates the St. James Meeting-house Society, Charlotte County.
 116—Incorporates the St. Croix Wharf Co.
 117—Incorporates the Clifton, Moss Glen and Rothesay Steam Ferry Co.
 118—Incorporates Shediac Station Wharf Co.
 119—Repeals the charter of the Petitcodiac Academy.
 120—Incorporates the Sussex Lime and Plaster Co.
 121—Incorporates the Oak Bay Rural Cemetery Co.
 122—Incorporates the Alma Lumber and Ship Building Co.

- 123—Incorporates the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co.
 124—Incorporates the Moore's Mill Union Church and Cemetery, St. David, Charlotte Co.
 125—Incorporates the Utopia Red Granite Co., St. George.
 126—Incorporates the Harvey Corner Institute.
 127—Authorizes a boom across the Jacquet River in Northumberland.
 128—Incorporates the Farmers' Woollen Manufacturing Co.
 129—Incorporates the Eel River Log Drawing Co.
 130—Incorporates the Fredericton Young Men's Christian Association.
 131—Amends the charter of the Northern Railway Co.
 132—Amends the charter of the St. John's Aged Female Home.
 133—Amends the charter of the North Shore and Salisbury Junction Ry Co.
 134—See 97.
 135—Incorporates the Grand Lodge of British Templars and subordinate lodges.
 136—Incorporates the Lakeville Corner Milling Co.
 137—Incorporates the Digdegnash Red Granite Co.
 138—Incorporates the Miller Flanger Manufacturing Co.
 139—Incorporates the North Shore Steam Boat Co.
 140—Incorporates the Carleton County Cheese Manufacturing Co.
 141—Incorporates the N. B. Odd Fellows Hall Co.
 142—Incorporates the Pemb. Ry. Co.
 143—Incorporates the Madawakik Steam Driving Co.

Post Office of the Dominion.

LETTER POSTAGE.

Rates within Dominion of Canada and United States.

	Prepaid by Stamp.	Postage insufficiently paid.
Letters not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3	6
" over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. but not over 1 oz.	6	9
" over 1 " "	9	12
" over $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	12	15
" over 2 " "	15	

and so on, 3 cents being charged for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

All letters must be prepaid by stamp.

Letters posted unpaid sent to Dead Letter Office.

Letters posted insufficiently paid, but with one 3 cent stamp attached, will be forwarded, and the deficient postage charged double.

DROP LETTERS.

1 cent per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in all cases prepaid by stamp.

POSTAGE CARDS.

1 cent to Canada and United States.

REGISTRATION FEES.

2 cents, prepaid by stamp.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Letters 6 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Registration same as in Dominion.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Letters same as within Dominion, but subject to charge on delivery. Registration same as in Dominion.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Letters by Canadian Mail 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 " New York " 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Newspaper and Periodical Post.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the Dominion may be posted at the rate of one cent for each pound weight, in bulk, or fraction of a pound, prepaid by the publisher.

If not sent to regular subscribers, the rate will be 1 cent per 4 oz.

If weighing less than 1 oz., one half cent each, prepaid by stamp.

Publishers' subscription accounts may be enclosed free of postage.

British newspapers to regular subscribers in Canada, by Canadian booksellers or agents, pass free.

All transient newspapers must be prepaid by stamp, or they will not be forwarded.

Parcel Post.

See table for rates.

No letter must be contained in the parcel, nor must it contain any matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.

The weight of the parcel must not exceed 11 lbs., nor the size 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in breadth or thickness.

Postage must be prepaid by stamps, and package marked with the words "by parcel post."

The name of the sender should be written on the parcel, with his address, and it will be returned to him if not delivered.

The parcel post is confined to Canada.

Money Orders within the Dominion.

All Money Order Offices in the Dominion are authorized to draw on each other for any sum up to \$100, and as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require. The following are the rates of commission:-

On Orders not exceeding \$1 ..	2 cents.
" up to \$10.....	5 "
Over \$10 up to \$20.....	10 "
" 20 " 40.....	20 "
" 40 " 60.....	30 "
" 60 " 80.....	40 "
" 80 " 100.....	50 "

Money Orders with Great Britain.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion also draw upon all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom for sums up to £10 sterling, and grant as many Orders under and up to that amount as may be needed.

On Orders up to £2 stg.....	25 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg.....	40 "
" £5 " £7 ".....	75 "
" £7 " £10 ".....	\$1 0 "

Money Orders between the Dominion and Newfoundland.

Money Order Offices in the Dominion draw and pay Money Orders on all Money Order Offices in the Province of Newfoundland. These Orders are made payable in sterling, and for sums up to £20.

On Orders up to £5 stg.....	25 cts.
Over £5 up to £10 ".....	50 "
" £10 " £15 ".....	75 "
" £15 " £20 ".....	\$1 00

Money Orders with United States.

Money Orders are drawn on the United States in Canada currency for sums not exceeding \$10; but Postmasters may issue more than one Order to the same person.

On Orders not exceeding \$20.....	25 cts.
Over \$20 and to \$40.....	50 "

Money Orders with India.

Commencing 1st July, 1873, the following rates will be charged on Money Orders with India:-

On Orders up to £2 stg.....	30 cts.
Over £2 and up to £5 stg.....	60 "
" £5 " £7 ".....	90 "
" £7 " £15 ".....	\$1 20

Special care must be taken that all necessary information is supplied to Postmasters.

SUMMARY OF POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The number of Post Offices in operation in January, 1875, was 4,706. Of these 2,943 were in Ontario and Quebec, 63 in New Brunswick, 888 in Nova Scotia, 179 in P. E. Island, 47 in B. Columbia, and 36 in Manitoba. The number of miles of Post route was 38,087, and the number of miles actually travelled by the Mails during the year 1874 was 13,929,180. The number of letters and post cards sent in the year was 39,353,500, and of newspapers 29,000,000. The number of registered letters was 1,562,900, of free letters 1,432,240, and of parcels 102,800. In five years the number of Post Offices has increased 25½ per cent, and the miles of Post route 3½ per cent. The number of letters and post cards has in the same time increased 60 per cent. The Postal Revenue has increased 46 per cent, and the expenditure 47. The gross Postal Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1874, was, omitting decimals:-

Ontario and Quebec.....	\$1,238,900
New Brunswick.....	46,278
Nova Scotia.....	117,911
P. E. Island.....	15,532
B. Columbia.....	13,590
Manitoba (3 months).....	3,997

\$1,470,206

Of this amount \$1,084,283 was prepaid by stamps.

The gross Expenditure for the same period was:-

Ontario and Quebec.....	\$1,240,182
New Brunswick.....	130,658
Nova Scotia.....	202,848
P. E. Island.....	25,057
B. Columbia.....	71,626
Manitoba.....	25,068

\$1,695,480

The Money Order Offices on 1st July, 1874, were:-

Provinces.	No of Officers.	Amt. Orders Issued.
Ontario & Quebec	536	\$4,181,123
New Brunswick	66	1,069,359
Nova Scotia	98	1,465,401
P. E. Island	3	57,938
B. Columbia	6	23,745
Manitoba	1	12,762
Totals.....	705	\$6,815,328

The number of Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec were 266 (26 new ones being opened in the year), and number of depositors in year 24,988. During the year was deposited the sum of \$2,340,254; and on 30th June, 1874 the amount to credit of depositors was \$3,244,963. In the Ocean Post Service there was an increase in the number of letters sent by the Canadian route of 66,110, and of letters received by that route of 68,947. On those sent from the United States by Canadian Mail line there was a decrease of 6,917, and on letters received in United States a decrease of

1,409. The total number of letters sent to the United Kingdom in 1874 was—
913,291 from Canada.
and 310,561 from U. S.

Total 1,123,851

and of Letters received

In Canada 993,041

In U. S. 4,679

Total 997,720

From Halifax were sent and received

From New Brunswick 21,893

From Nova Scotia 235,269

making a total of 258,163

Letters by the Halifax and Queenstown mail packets.

The postage on letters passing between Canada and the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1874, amounted to \$473,516.91, of which \$246,933.79 was collected in Canada, and \$226,583.12 in the United States.

Since the 1st February, 1875, the new postal arrangements with the United States have come into operation, by which a uniform rate of postage is established between the two countries, all letters being prepaid at the office at which they are mailed and delivered in either country free of further charge.

The system of free delivery established in Montreal and Toronto, has during the year 1875, been extended to other cities, and the number of street boxes for reception of letters has been largely increased with greater frequency of collection.

A slight change has taken place in the management of Dead Letters. All dead letters now from persons in Canada being returned to the writer, and those from foreign countries being returned unopened to the P. O. Department of that country. The number of Dead Letters received during the fiscal year was 508,160, of which 438,613 were from Canada. Among these were 3,577 registered letters. A special record is kept at the Post Office of the return of all registered letters, and of all enclosures of value. The No. of registered letters the year was 1,544,000.

The issue of Postage Stamps and Post Cards during the fiscal year was—

To Ontario and Quebec	\$388,565 75
New Brunswick	73,975 00
Nova Scotia	94,565 00
P. E. Island	21,940 00
B. Columbia	12,940 00
Manitoba	6,082 50

\$1,098,888 25

An increase over 1873 of \$118,812.50.

An alteration has been made in the mode of dealing with the sale of postage stamps. Instead of the City Postmasters selling stamps from the Post Office, and receiving from stamp vendors the payment for stamps sold by them, the sale at the Post Offices will be discontinued, and stamp vendors be required to pay into the Bank, to the credit of the Postmaster General, the purchase money for such stamps. The vendor will present the Bank certificate to the Postmaster, and receive the amount in postage stamps. It is hoped that this will secure the more prompt collection of this large item of revenue, as well as lessen the responsibility of Postmasters. We append a copy of the Postal Convention with the United States, already mentioned, signed at Ottawa and Washington, Feb. 1st, 1875:

Postal Arrangements between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Article 1—Correspondence of every kind, written and printed, embracing letters, postal cards, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., and packages and samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, mailed in the United States and addressed to Canada, or vice versa, mailed in Canada and addressed to the United States, shall be fully paid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

Article 2—Each country will transport the domestic mails of the other by its ordinary mail routes in closed pouches through its territory, free of charge.

Article 3—Patterns and samples of merchandise, not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, may be exchanged in mails between the two countries, under such regulations in regard to the forwarding and delivery of the same, as either of the Post Office Departments shall prescribe, to prevent violation of the Revenue laws. They must never be closed against inspection, but must always be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters. The postage on each pattern or sample shall be ten cents, prepayment obligatory.

Article 4—No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, but each Department will retain to its exclusive use, all the postage it collects on mail matter of every kind sent to the other for delivery.

Article 5—The Post Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, monthly or oftener, as may best suit the regulations of each Department.

Article 6—The expense of transporting mails between the frontier exchange offices where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two Departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country. All contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into operation, be approved by the Post Office Department of each country.

Article 7—All offices now exchanging mails shall continue to act as offices of exchange under this convention. The two Departments may at any time, by mutual agreement, discontinue any of the said offices of exchange, or establish others.

Article 8—The existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries shall continue in full force, but the registration fee on registered letters sent from the United States to Canada shall be the same as the registration fee charged in the United States for domestic registered letters.

Article 9—This arrangement, except so far as it relates to letter postage, shall take effect from the first of January, 1875. The reduced letter rate will come into operation on the first of February, 1875. It shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; and it may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Table No. 1.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United States—pre-payment is required in all cases.

Countries.	Letters, per ½ oz.		
	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers, each.	Printed Matter, per ½ oz. (See notes a. b.)
	cts.	cts.	cts.
Acapulco	13	04	12
*Aspinwall	08	04	03b
Bahamas	06	04	03b
Belize	16	06	12
Bermuda	08	04	03b
Bolivia	20	06	12
Brazil	26	06	12
Ecuador	23	04	06
Costa Rica	06	04	03b
*Chili—Valparaiso	20	06	12
†China, except Hong Kong and dependent ports	08	04	03b
Cuba	08	04	03b
Demarara (British Guiana)	16	04	12
Hong Kong and dependent ports	13	04	12
†Japan	18	06	05b
Mexico	13	04	03a
New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama	16	04	12
Nicaragua	08	04	03b
New Zealand	15	04	06
*Panama	06	04	03b
†Peru—Callao and Lima	20	06	12
Venezuela	13	04	03a
†West Indies	16	06	12

a 1 oz.; b 2 oz.

* Can be registered on pre-payment of an additional 10c. per letter.

† Letters can be registered to Shanghai, and Yokohama only. Fee 10c.

NOTE.—West India Mails are despatched for Havana and the West Indies every Thursday afternoon from New York, and for St. Thomas, West Indies and Brazil on the 23rd of every month.

Table No. 2.—POSTAGE RATES for places in and passing through the United Kingdom.

Countries.	Letters		Newspapers not exceeding 4 ozs. each.	Book Post.					
	Per ½ oz.	Per 1 oz.		2 oz.	2 to 4 oz.	4 to 6 oz.	6 to 8 oz.	Every additional 2 oz.	Every additional 4 oz.
	c.	c.	cts.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
†Africa (West Coast)	16	04	8	12	22	24	24	10	12
*Algeria	10	16	Bk P	6	12	22	24	10	12
Australia, via London	16	04	10	12	22	24	24	10	12
Austria	10	04	4	4	8	12	16	4	4
Belgium	10	04	4	4	8	12	16	4	4
†Brazil	23	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
†Buenos Ayres	23	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
Cape Gd Hope	23	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
Ceylon	22	04	10	12	24	24	24	12	12
†Chili	40	06	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
China, except Hong Kong	28	04	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
Constantinople	10	04	4	4	8	12	16	4	4
†Cuba	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
Denmark	10	04	4	4	8	12	16	4	4
†Ecuador	40	06	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
†Egypt	16	06	6	12	18	24	6	6	6
England	5	02	4	6	12	12	12	6	6
*France	10	16	Bk P	4	8	16	20	8	8
*Galatz	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
*Gibraltar	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Germany	5	02	4	6	12	12	12	6	6
Great Britain	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Greece	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
†Grey Town	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
†Guatemala	16	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
Holland	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Hong Kong	28	04	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
Ireland	5	02	4	6	12	12	12	6	6
India	22	04	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
Ionian Islands	20	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Italy	16	04	6	8	12	16	4	4	4
Madeira	24	08	14	16	30	32	16	16	16
Mauritius	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
Mexico	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
Nat.	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
†New Granada	16	04	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
New Zealand	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Norway	46	06	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
†Peru	16	06	6	12	18	24	6	6	6
Portugal	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Russia	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Sweden	10	04	4	8	12	16	4	4	4
Switzerland	16	04	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
Tasmania	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
†Venezuela	16	04	10	12	22	24	24	12	12
Victoria	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10
W. Indies (Br.)	28	04	8	10	18	20	20	10	10

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 amount short paid and a fine of 3d. sterling.

Registration fee (to be paid by registered letter stamp) on letter, to the United Kingdom is 8 cents each. In all cases of foreign registration it is better to apply at the Post Office for particulars.

TABLE OF RATES on all matter, not letters, forwarded by Post—within the Dominion of Canada—to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, the United States and France.
 All Postage in this table must be prepaid by stamps.

Description.	In the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland and to and from the United States.	To Great Britain by Canadian Steamer, from Quebec, Portland, or Halifax.	To Great Britain by the Canadian or other Steamers from New York or Boston.	To France by Can. Str. from Quebec, Portland or Halifax.
Books and Cartes de Visite.....	1 cent per 4 oz.....	Canadian Packet Post.....(a)...	(b) Cunard Book Post	(c) French Book Post
Circulars printed.....	1 cent each when sent singly, or 1 cent per 4 oz.....	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....
Hand Bills.....	1 cent per 4 oz.....	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....
Lithogr. Letter and Circulars.....	1 cent each when sent singly or 1 cent per 4 oz.....	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....
Newspapers.....	1 cent per lb. prepaid by Publishers.....	At commuted rate if prepaid by publishers, or at 2 cents each.....	Do.....	Do.....
Newspapers, transient.....	1 cent per 4 oz or 1 cent if less than 1 oz.....	2 cents each.....	2c. each.....	Do.....
Pamphlets and Occasional Publications.....	Do.....	Canadian Packet Book Post (a)...	Cunard Book Post.....	Do.....
Patterns of Merchandise.....	Do.....	Do.....	Cannot be sent.....	Cannot be sent.....
Periodicals.....	1 cent per 4 oz. whether package contains 1 or more Nos., if less than 1 oz 1 cent if sent separately (See note d.)	2 cents per No., if published in Canada; if Foreign, Canadian Packet Book Post.....	Cunard Book Post.....	French Book Post.....
Parcel Post, packages.....	Parcel Post.....	Canadian Packet Book Post.....	Do.....	Do.....
Photog. in cases or albums.....	Parcel Post.....	2 cents each, or in bulk at Canadian Packet Book Post.....	Do.....	Do.....
Prices current.....	1 cent per 4 oz.....	2 cents each.....	2 cents each.....	Do.....
*Printers' Proofs.....	Do.....	Canadian Packet Book Post.....	Cunard Book Post.....	Do.....
Seeds, cuttings, buds, roots, Solons, grafts, &c.....	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....	Do.....

(a) Canadian Packet Book Post.	(b) Cunard Packet Book Post.	(c) French Book Post.	(d) Parcel Post.
Under 1 oz..... 2 cents.	Under 1 oz..... 4 cents.	Under 2 ozs..... 4 cents	Not exceeding 1 lb..... 12 cents.
Between 1 and 2 ozs..... 4 "	Between 1 and 2 ozs..... 6 "	Between 2 and 4 ozs..... 6 "	1 lb to 1 lb..... 25 "
" 2 and 4 ozs..... 6 "	" 2 and 4 ozs..... 8 "	" 4 and 8 ozs..... 16 "	1 lb to 1 lb..... 37 "
" 4 and 8 ozs..... 12 "	" 4 and 8 ozs..... 16 "	" 8 and 12 ozs..... 24 "	1 lb to 2 lb..... 50 "
" 8 and 12 ozs..... 18 "	" 8 and 12 ozs..... 24 "	" 12 and 1 lb..... 32 "	2 lb to 3 lb..... 62 1/2 "
" 12 and 1 lb..... 24 "	" 12 ozs and 1 lb..... 32 "		3 lb to 4 lb..... 75 "
Increasing 6 cents every 4 ozs additional.	Increasing 8c. every 4 ozs. additional.	Increasing 8 cents. every 8 ozs additional.	4 lb to 5 lb..... 87 1/2 "
	Registration Fee..... 8 cents		5 lb to 6 lb..... \$1.00

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Publications, Works of art and Literature, Maps, Prints, Photographs, Paper, Vellum, Parchment; they may be written, printed or plain or any mixture of the three. Book packets must be open at both ends or both sides.

Parcel Post may contain anything contained in the British Book Post—Printers' Proofs and Copy, Military Returns, statements containing figures and Signatures, Returns, Deeds, Legal Papers, and all such things not strictly Letters.

* Under the head of Printers' Proofs is embraced manuscript, the written sheets of any book intended for publication, printed impressions taken by Printers for correction. Written marks or corrections do not qualify Printers' Proofs from passing as such at the above rate.

RETURN of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers from Nov. 5th, 1874, to May 8th, 1875.

Steamships.	Captains.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Portland.	Passage		No of Passengers.	Left Portland.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage		No of Passengers.
				D.	H. M.				D.	H. M.	
Caspian	Trocks	Nov. 5	Nov. 16	10	14	118	Nov. 28	Dec. 8	9	19	158
Hibernian	Archer	" 12	" 24	11	.....	112	Dec. 5	" 16	10	16	188
Moravian	Graham	" 19	Dec. 3	12	13 25	110	" 17	" 23	10	10 20	312
Sarmatian	Aird	" 28	" 6	9	2 30	158	" 19	" 29	9	15	188
Prussian	Ritchie	Dec. 3	" 17	13	6 39	68	" 28	Jan. 6	10	9 40	62
Polynesian	Brown	" 11	" 22	10	18 50	56	Jan. 3	" 14	10	2 20	101
Scandinavian	Smith	" 17	" 31	13	7 15	73	" 9	" 20	10	3	88
Hibernian	Archer	" 24	Jan. 8	14	1	51	" 16	" 28	11	.....	44
Moravian	Wattson	Jan. 1	" 19	17	21	60	" 24	Feb. 3	10	6	68
Peruvian	Watts	" 7	" 21	12	17 45	62	" 30	" 9	9	16 50	61
Sarmatian	Aird	" 14	" 29	13	16 20	85	Feb. 6	" 18	9	9 50	90
Prussian	Ritchie	" 21	Feb. 4	12	4 20	60	" 20	Mar. 8	10	21 45	68
Polynesian	Wylie	" 28	" 9	11	2 15	112	" 14	Feb. 24	9	8 20	49
Scandinavian	Smith	Feb. 4	" 9	14	19 55	73	" 28	Mar. 12	11	28 15	47
Moravian	Graham	" 11	" 25	12	9	111	Mar. 6	" 18	11	10	45
Peruvian	Watts	" 18	Mar. 2	10	2 45	143	" 20	" 31	10	4 50	43
Sarmatian	Aird	" 25	" 8	9	23 10	857	" 13	" 23	9	16 35	60
Polynesian	Brown	Mar. 4	" 16	11	2 40	225	" 21	April 6	9	15	90
Caspian	Trocks	" 11	" 23	11	19	112	April 3	" 15	11	15 10	81
Scandinavian	Ritchie	" 18	" 31	12	18 45	248	" 10	" 21	11	3 15	74
Hibernian	Archer	" 25	Apr. 9	13	14	620	" 17	" 19	11	8	74
Sarmatian	Aird	Arr. 1	" 13	11	18 30	541	" 24	May 5	13	5	186
Peruvian	Watts	" 8	" 19	9	22 50	460	May 1	" 13	11	2 5	102
Nova Scotian	Richardson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 8	" 20	10	23	90

Passengers—Total 4,023.

Total 2,092.

Average Passages—Westward. 12 6 40.

Eastward. 10 10 59.

RETURN of Passages and number of Passengers carried by the 'Allan' Line Mail Steamers from April 15, to Oct. 21, 1875.

Steamships.	Captains.	Left Liverpool.	Arrived at Quebec.	Passage		No of Passengers.	Left Quebec.	Arrived at Liverpool.	Passage		No of Passengers.
				D.	H. M.				D.	H. M.	
Polynesian	Brown	Apr. 15	May 9	10	13	581	May 15	May 27	10	13	165
Prussian	Ritchie	" 22	" 6	12	1	491	" 27	June 2	10	5 2	186
Scandinavian	Dutton	" 29	" 11	10	15	407	" 29	" 9	11	10	129
Moravian	Graham	May 6	" 18	11	5 30	435	" 5	" 15	10	8	329
Sarmatian	Aird	" 13	" 26	10	18 30	458	June 5	" 22	9	16 25	242
Peruvian	Watts	" 20	June 1	11	4 35	417	" 12	" 15	10	8	275
Nova Scotian	Richardson	" 27	" 8	11	8	415	" 19	" 30	10	12 20	275
Prussian	Ritchie	June 3	" 18	10	13	516	" 26	July 7	10	8	194
Polynesian	Brown	" 10	" 21	9	18 40	833	July 3	" 13	9	15 30	209
Moravian	Graham	" 17	July 1	12	15 30	954	" 10	" 20	10	.....	174
Sarmatian	Aird	" 24	" 5	9	18 10	933	" 17	" 27	10	7 15	210
Peruvian	Watts	July 1	" 13	10	1 40	843	" 24	Aug. 2	8	19 30	126
Nova Scotian	Richardson	" 8	" 20	10	6 30	297	Aug. 7	" 18	10	10	121
Prussian	Ritchie	" 15	" 25	8	20 10	3 5	July 31	" 10	9	14 5	152
Polynesian	Brown	" 22	Aug. 2	8	11 40	280	Aug. 14	" 28	8	17 50	159
Scandinavian	Smith	" 29	" 11	9	10 10	254	" 21	" 30	9	4	159
Sarmatian	Aird	Aug. 5	" 15	8	11	209	" 28	Sept. 6	8	22 3	184
Peruvian	Graham	" 12	" 22	11	3	229	Sept. 4	" 15	9	6 0	156
Prussian	Ritchie	" 19	" 31	10	11 50	292	" 11	" 22	10	1 45	160
Moravian	Wylie	" 26	Sept. 6	9	17 30	262	" 18	" 27	9	4 50	127
Polynesian	Brown	Sept. 2	" 12	9	13	276	" 25	Oct. 4	8	17 45	189
Scandinavian	Smith	" 9	" 19	9	8	202	Oct. 2	" 9	.....	.....	165
Sarmatian	Aird	" 16	" 28	8	8 30	225	" 9	" 16	.....	.....	220
Scandinavian	Dutton	" 23	Oct. 5	11	5	201	" 16	" 23	.....	.....	179
Peruvian	Watts	" 30	" 14	12	13	172	" 23	" 30	.....	.....	183
Prussian	Ritchie	Oct. 7	" 22	13	21 15	132	" 30	" 30	.....	.....	144
Polynesian	Brown	" 15	" 24	9	1 25	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravian	Graham	" 21	" 30	8	17	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Passengers—Total 10,603.

Total 4,493.

Average Passage—Westward. 10 8 26.

Eastward 9 7 54.

VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE DOMINION.

List of Vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada 31st Dec., 1873

Registered in 1874.

Registered Vessels of the Dominion.

155

	Total.		Ontario.		Quebec.		N. Bruns. wharf.		N. Scotia.		P. E. Isl. and.		N. Columbia.		New vessels Reg'd in 1871.		By Provinces.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
Ships.....	265	223,005	—	—	21	23,191	95	110,436	87	85,280	2	1098	—	—	40	62,747	Ontario.	50	10,797	
Barks.....	512	307,252	15	5,075	45	23,171	143	83,353	394	177,077	32	12,036	3	1,007	91	61,000	Quebec.	73	20,790	
Packet-boats.....	15	0,652	4	1,305	—	—	5	2,171	5	1,943	1	540	—	—	12	5,421	N. B.	39	42,02	
Brigs ..	400	16,774	1	234	5	909	10	3,008	31	8,395	16	4,236	—	—	18	4,790	N. B.	175	81 48	
Brigantines.....	557	114,009	4	1,121	28	5,011	78	21,442	323	70,882	53	11,226	1	187	78	10,871	P. E. I.	88	21 654	
Reboomers.....	3,043	218,167	288	57,673	016	38,227	629	38,318	1,306	95,987	168	7392	13	370	165	15,454	B. C.	5	270	
Wood-boats.....	190	11,083	57	4,830	—	—	153	8,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	906	—	—	—	
Barges.....	912	101,358	113	16,754	789	84,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4,277	—	—	—	
Sloops.....	45	2,108	11	687	22	1,240	5	91	2	35	—	—	5	96	2	28	—	—	—	
Yachts.....	1	45	1	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scows.....	48	4,008	46	4,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Steam Tugs.....	2	62	2	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Steamers.....	568	63,748	153	19,490	306	37,080	58	6,578	20	1,929	8	2558	8	1778	42	6,410	—	—	—	
Total.....	9,784	1,073,716	682	89,111	1812	211,013	1117	277,350	2,808	449,701	280	35018	30	4008	490	158,010	—	—	490	158,010

Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the Exports Imports and Goods entered for consumption and duty collected in each Province in the Dominion, for the Fiscal year, ending June 30th. 1875.

Provinces.	Imports.	Exports.	Entered for consumption.	Duty.
Ontario.....	43,568,554	19,898,838	42,765,232	4,811,489 21
Quebec.....	51,981,282	39,745,729	50,624,825	6,776,846 26
Nova Scotia.....	11,531,056	6,979,130	10,672,981	1,493,149 14
New Brunswick.....	10,230,638	6,543,056	9,853,052	1,571,045 78
Manitoba.....	1,243,879	588,958	1,227,005	171,430 86
British Columbia.....	2,543,562	2,824,812	2,490,368	443,391 60
P. E. Island.....	1,900,997	1,306,491	1,988,419	317,163 90
N. W. Territories.....				6,705 48
Total.....	\$123,070,283	\$77,886,979	\$119,618,687	\$15,361,382 12

Taking Imports and Exports the total trade for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1874, was \$217,565,510. Ditto for 1875..... 200,958,586

The increase of duties for the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1875, to \$15,361,382, as compared with \$14,421,882 for the previous Fiscal Year, was owing to the operation of the new tariff, which raised the 15 per cent list with little exception to 17½ per cent.

STATEMENT of goods entered for consumption in the DOMINION of CANADA (exclusive of British Columbia) for the six months ending June 30th, 1875.
(Compiled from the Canada Gazette)

ARTICLES.	Entered for consumption. Value.
<i>Goods paying specific duties.</i>	
Spirits of all kinds.....	\$ 444,892
Wines do.....	178,808
Tea do.....	1,736,377
Coal Oils and Products.....	52,598
Cigars.....	165,845
Butter, Cheese, Lard and Tallow, Meats, &c.....	1,806,440
Total paying specific duties....	3,974,750

Goods paying specific and ad valorem duties.
Malt Liquors..... 71,301
Sugar of all kinds..... 2,171,061
Tobacco..... 22,048

Total paying specific and ad valorem duties..... 2,264,406
Goods paying 25 per cent ad valorem.
Molasses..... 339,278
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Spices ground, &c., &c..... 71,616

Total paying 25 per cent ad val..... 410,894
Goods paying 17½ per cent ad valorem.
Cottons, Silks and Woolleens..... 10,405,811
Dried Fruits and Nuts..... 285,550
Jewellery, Watches and Plated
Ware, &c..... 429,586
Hardware, Manufactures of Brass
and Copper, &c..... 2,113,448
Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel,
Leather, &c., &c..... 11,185,416

Total paying 17½ per cent ad val 24,419,511
Goods paying 10 per cent ad valorem.
Animals of all kinds..... 223,321
Bran, Hay, Seeds, Straw, Trees,
Vegetables, Green Fruit, &c.. 503,411
Leather, Sole and Upper..... 11,162
Machinery, Locomotive, Engine
Frames, &c., &c., &c..... 517,172

Total paying 10 per cent. ad val 1,255,066
Goods paying 5 per cent ad valorem.
Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed.. 417,711
Iron..... 1,431,068
Ships Materials, Type, &c..... 96,851

Total paying 5 per cent ad val... 2,215,630
Total dutiable Goods..... 34,540,559
Do Free do..... 13,982,811

Grand total.....\$48,522,370

STATEMENT of goods exported from the DOMINION of CANADA, (exclusive of BRITISH COLUMBIA) for the six months ending June 30th, 1875.

Goods Exported.	Value.
Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 387,710
" " Fisheries.....	1,995,418
" " Forest.....	5,811,456
Animals and their Produce.....	2,854,081
Agricultural Products.....	6,767,815
Manufactures.....	1,156,129
Miscellaneous Articles.....	167,149
Total, Product of Canada.....	18,142,765
Coin and Bullion.....	511,795
Goods not produce of Canada.....	1,293,730

Grand Total..... 19,948,290
Monthly values.

January.....	1,626,679
February.....	1,421,362
March.....	1,492,610
April.....	1,750,375
May.....	4,602,406
June.....	8,654,263

Total.....\$19,948,290

The following table shows a comparison of the total Exports, Imports and Goods en-

tered for consumption and duty collected since confederation:—

<i>Fiscal Year ending June 30th.</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>	<i>Total Imports.</i>	<i>Entered for Consumption.</i>	<i>Duty.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306	8,819,481
1869.....	60,474,761	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,236,909
1870.....	73,573,499	74,814,539	71,227,008	9,463,940
1871.....	74,173,618	96,09,381	86,947,482	11,843,855
1872.....	82,639,668	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493
1873.....	80,789,923	126,011,282	127,514,594	13,017,730
1874.....	80,851,928	128,213,582	122,404,169	14,431,382
1875.....	77,886,283	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,352

Finances of the Dominion.

The following statement of Revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year, 1874-5, as compiled from the Monthly Returns published in the official Gazette, may be accepted as approximately correct. We say approximately correct, the returns as published being subject to corrections:—

REVENUE.

1874.	
July.....	\$2,147,652
August.....	2,352,768
September.....	2,471,814
October.....	3,127,164
November.....	2,230,540
December.....	1,641,006
1875.	
January.....	1,510,638
February.....	1,782,493
March.....	1,845,944
April.....	1,710,902
May.....	1,954,081
June.....	2,071,897

\$25,159,895

We are unable to give in this edition of the Year Book the figures of the Expenditure for the above fiscal year. But we hope to be able to receive them in time for a later edition. We understand, however, there will be an excess of Receipts over Expenditure.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF CANADA AT JULY 1ST, 1874.

(Cents omitted for brevity.)

Liabilities, without interest.....	\$28,293,441
Do. at 4 p.c.....	22,000,680
Do. at 4 p.c.....	47,595,975
Do. at 6 p.c.....	47,714,500
Total debt.....	141,204,696

Total interest..... 6,122,697
Average rate of int., 4.33 p.c.

Assets, without interest.....	21,443,984
Do. at varying rates.....	301,756
Do. at 5 p.c.....	2,454,595
Do. at 6 p.c.....	1,885,417

Total assets..... 23,604,643
Total interest..... 556,330
Average rate of int., 1.70 p.c.

Total debt.....	141,204,696
Total assets.....	23,604,643

Net debt..... 108,599,964

Total interest on debt.....	6,122,697
Total interest on assets.....	556,330
	5,566,367

DEBT AND INTEREST PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Net debt per capita of the population of the Dominion at July 1st, 1874, at the rate of increase established by the census of 1871.....	\$28 5
Net interest.....	1 46

According to the Annual Message of Governor Tilden of the State of New York, the taxes per head in the United States approach the figures of the debt in Canada. He gives the following "comparison of the public expenditure of 1870—five years after the close of the war—with those of 1860 and 1850:—

Taxes in the United States.

Federal.....	\$10,000,000	60,010,112	450,000,000
	1850.	1860.	1870.
	Gold.	Gold.	Currency.
State, County, City & Town	43,000,000	94,186,746	230,590,521
	\$83,000,000	154,196,858	730,591,521
Population...	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371

Taxes per Head.

	1850	1860	1870
Federal.....	\$1 72	1 91	11 67
Local.....	1 85	2 99	7 24

The aggregate federal taxation of the eleven years now closing compiled in currency, from the official statements, is more than \$4,500,000,000. The local taxation, assuming the census statement for 1870 as an average, is more than \$1,000,000. The aggregate taxation exceeds \$7,500,000,000.

AUTHORIZED

—BY THE—

Dominion and Provincial Governments,

PRESIDENT:

Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G.



VICE-PRESIDENT:

John Rankin, Esq.

CANADA

GUARANTEE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

40 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

DEVOTED SOLELY TO THE ISSUING OF

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

FOR OFFICERS OF THE CROWN

IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE;

—ALSO—

For Officers of Banks, Railways, and Commercial Institutions Generally.

By this System the Necessity for assuming or continuing

Private Suretyship is Abolished.

The Premiums are very trifling in comparison to the great benefits derived.

Full particulars and prospectus will be sent on application to

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Manager.

INDEX.

ADMIRALTY LANDS.	67	Harbours and Piers	36	SITUARY	37
Agricultural engines	10	Hot days	8	Ocean Steamships	151
Anniversaries, &c	3	Hydraulic Rents	6	Official Assignees	138
Appointments, Dominion	84			Ontario Legislature	89
				Do Legislation	142
				Ordinance Lands	67
BANKS & BRANCHES.	111	IMMIGRATION	156	PACIFIC RAILWAY	
Banking and Currency	114	Imports and Exports	81	Survey	39
Barter, N. S.	50	Indians of Dominion	10	Parcel Post	150
Bill Stamp	61	Industrial Census	10	Parliament, Dominion	95
Building Societies	117	Inland Marine Insurance	54	Parliamentary Summary	104
		Inland Revenue	63	Penitentiary, Dom.	72
		Inspection Staple Articles	63	Percentage Table-Census	26
CALENDAR	3	Insurance	71	Petroleum Manufactured	59
Canals, Dominion	35	Ing. Cos. Deposits	52	Do Mining, N. S.	50
Canal Revenue	64	Iron, R. C.	49	Do do O. & Q.	47
Do To Is	61	Do N. S.	47	Pilotage, Quebec	46
Census of Canada	2-26	Do Ont. and Que.	47	Plaster, N. S.	50
Central Weights	63			Pimmbago Mines, O. & Q.	47
Certificates, Masters and				Postal arrangements	
Mates	45	JEWISH Calendar	4	with U. S.	151
Circulation, Bank	115	Judiciary of Dominion	86	P. M. Genl. Report	157
Do Govt.	115			Post Office	149
Climatology	110	LANDS, Dominion	40	Postage Rates	152-153
Coal Mines, N. S.	48	Legislation of Dominion	119	Privy Council	94
Do R. C.	52	Do Ontario	112	Produce N. S. Mines	46
Common, Dom.	96	Do Quebec	144	Provincial Notes Circula-	
Comparative Island Re-		Do Nova Scotia	145	tion	116
venues	63	Do N. Brunswick	147	Public Buildings, Dom.	38
Copper, Ont. and Que.	48	Letter Postage	149	Do Works, do	35
Do do	52	Life Insurance	68-68	Do do Expenditure	39
Do Newfoundland	59	Do Position of Coi.	68	QUEBEC Legislature	99-100
Courts, Ontario	86	Lighthouses, R. C.	43	Do Legislation	144
Do Quebec	88	Do N. S.	43	RAILWAYS, Govt.	38
Do Nova Scotia	92	Do N. S.	43	Do of Dominion	78
Do New Brunswick	92	Do Ont.	43	Do Traffic Returns	79
Do Manitoba	92	Do P. E. I.	43	Rates of Postage	153-153
Do R. Columbia	92	Do Quebec	43	Registered Vessels of	
Culm. Timber	61	Local Legislatures	38	Dom. nion	155
Customs Tariff	73			Revenue from Cana's	60
		MALT LIQUOR	57	Rewards for saving life	40
DEBT, Canada	157	Do Manufactured	56	Rising and Setting of Sun	
Do United States	8	Manitoba Legislature	103	and Moon	6
Debitment of Interior	81	Manufactures in Bond	67	River Police	45
Deposits by Ins. Cos.	71	Marine, Dominion	43	Road and Bridges	37
Domestic Finances	157	Mariners' sick and Dis-	45	SALT, N. S.	50
Do Legislative	120	tressed	45	Secy. of State's Dept.	39
Dominion Notes Circula-		Mariners' God Fields	64	Senate, Dom.	95
tion	116	Masters and Mates Cer-	45	Shipping Masters and	
Duties on Boremage	61	tificates	45	Seamen	46
ECLIPSES	3	Measures, Weights & Gw	62	Sick & Distressed Mari-	
Exports	156	Members Govt. & Legis-	94	ners	45
		latures	31	Silver Mines, Ont., & Q.	47
FESTIVA, &c.	3	Memorable Events	46	Do do B. C.	52
Finances of Dominion	157	Merchant Shipping	44	Slides and Boms	37
Fisheries Census	12	Meteorology	44	Do do Revenue	61
Do Dominion	41	Militia of Dominion	41	Sovereigns of Europe	4
Fish Catching	42	Mineral Census	12	Spirits Manufactured	55
Fire Insurance	66	Mining in Dominion	47	Staple Articles Inspection	63
Do Position of Cos.	70	Mining Exp't, N. B.	54	Standards for estimating	
Forest Census	12	Money Orders, Post.	150	Weight	63
Free Stone, N. S.	50	Moon's Phases	5	Steamboat Inspection	45
				Steamers, Dominion	44
GAS, WEIGHTS and		NAVIGABLE RIVERS	39	Subsidies to Steamers	47
Measures	62	New Brunswick Legisla-	147	Sunset and Latitudes	9
Gold Mining, B. C.	51	tion	102	Supreme Court	86
Do N. S.	49	New Brunswick Legis-	102	TARIFF of Customs	73
Do Ont. & Que.	49	lature	102	Exes per bo d.	153
Goods entered for Con-		Newfoundland do	104	Tobacco Manufactured	57-58
sumption	156	New-p-p-r Postage	149	Trinity House, Quebec	46
Govt. Circulation	115	North West Communica-	39	tu, Service	25
Do Saving marks	115	tion	81	VESSELS Registered	155
Govts. and Legislatures	94	Do Territory	81	Weights, Measures &	
Gum Distilled	56	Do do Govt.	108	Wrecks and Casualties	46
		Nova Scotia Legisla-	101		
HARBOUR COMRS. &		Do Legislation	146		
Masters	44				
Do Improvements	44				
Do Police	45				

J. DEFRIES & SONS'

Table Glass and Earthenware, Lamps, Chandeliers and Fountains for India.

By Appointment to Her Majesty, and Contractors to Government.

CRYSTAL & BRONZE

FOR
GAS

OR
CANDLES.

NEW LAMP FOR INDIA.

ILLUMINATIONS, DECORATIONS, FLAGS, THEOPHIES, & PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS FOR INDIA.

GILT DINNER SERVICE 102 PIECES
CRESTS EXTRA



£3.10.0

New Decorations

FOR THE

DINING. DRAWING

AND

BALL ROOM.

J. Defries & Sons

Manufacturers of

CHANDELIER

FOR

India and the Colonies

Contracts taken, and experienced men sent out if required, as for His Highness the Nizam, Secunderabad. India, the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt.

Estimates & Designs free. Catalogues can be had on application at the office of this Directory.

TABLE GLASS IN GREAT VARIETY
CUT & ENGRAVED



MODERATOR & OTHER LAMPS
FOR INDIA



ALSO WITH SEPARATE
CHIMNEYS FOR USE



Storer's Patent Perpetual and Perfume Crystal Table Fountain

which, when complete with Flowers and Fruit, forms the most elegant Ornament for Dining Rooms, Ball Rooms, Drawing Rooms and Conservatories. They are portable, most elegant and new in design, and rich in appearance. Also the CONSERVATORY FOUNTAIN, which is quite independent of a service of water pipes, tanks and other accessories, and having no mechanism, cannot possibly get out of order. Most Wonderful Invention of the Day.

FOUNTAINS!
FOUNTAINS!!
FOUNTAINS!!!

In great variety, from
£2 17s. to 100 Guineas

In Crystal and Gilt,
for the Dining
Room and Drawing
Room.

In Crystal, Electro-
Plate, or Gilt, for
Conservatories.

For the Sick Room,
can be used with
every kind of Per-
fume Water

Chemists, Druggists &
Perfumers can make
satisfactory arrange-
ments for the sale of
Storer's Patent

Perpetual & Portable

TABLE

FOUNTAINS

By applying to

THE MANUFACTURERS

J. DEFRIES
Manufacturers
of Storer's
Patent Perpetual
Fountain
For Perfumed
India and
the Colonies.

AND SONS,
of Storer's
Patent Perpetual
Fountain
Waters, for
the Colonies.



J. DEFRIES & SONS,

ALSO

Manufacturers of

TABLE GLASS, CHINA

And Earthenware,

Silver and Electro-
Plate, Crystal, Bronzed
and Ormolu Chandel-
liers, Mirrors and Wall
Lights, English and
Foreign Clocks, Musi-
cal and Singing Bird
boxes.

WORKS:

**London, Birmingham
and Paris,**

Principal Depot.

**147, Houndsditch,
LONDON.**

(Established 1803).

Medals: International
Exhibition, 1867; Paris
Exhibition, 1867.

Pattern Books of
every description.

Orders must be
accompanied by a
Remittance or Re-
ference to a Firm in
England.

