CANADA.

STATISTICAL

ABSTRACT AND RECORD.

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HALIFAX, N. S. CANADA

1886.

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ERRATA.

Page 128, par. 196, for "principal duties" read "principal articles."

Page 143, Table. Exports to Great Britain, for $41,877,745 read $41,877,705.

Page 144, Table. Imports from Portugal, per centage of increase for 27·37 read 27·18.

INTRODUCTION.

This work is intended to furnish information respecting the Government, population, finances, commerce and general statistics of the Dominion, and to form an authentic reference book for all persons interested in such matters.

The sources of the information used in this work, in so far as relates to Canada, are official; and, for the most part, from Departmental reports. The tables have all been carefully prepared, and most of them are entirely new; much of the information contained in them not having before been published in Canada. Great care has been taken with the calculations, which have all been made in the Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture, and it is believed they will be found correct. But it is possible that in so many figures, errors may have crept in, typographical or other; and it is hoped that if any such should be detected, they will be reported to this office.

There being no means in Canada, by which the changes in the population between the census years, can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, no attempt has been made to estimate such changes, except for the purpose of certain calculations, and for this, the population of the Dominion has been logarithmetically estimated for each fiscal year since Confederation. The figures thus obtained, as given on page 104, are those which have been used in all calculations throughout the book. The populations of the several Provinces since 1881 have been estimated in the same manner.

The financial, commercial and most of the other tables are brought to the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1885. On some subjects, however, information is given to 31st December, 1885, and with reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway, to 2nd June, 1886.

The figures relating to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries, have, in most cases, been taken from the Statistical Abstracts prepared by Mr. Robt. Giffen, of the Imperial Board of Trade. Reference has also been made to the Statesman's Year Book, Victorian Year Book, (published by Mr. H, H. Hayter, the Statist of the Government of Victoria, Australia, the method of which has been largely

followed, as well as that of the Canadian Year Book, formerly published,) the American Almanac and Whitaker's Almanac.

It is proposed in future yearly editions, still further to elaborate the tables, and other modes of presenting information in this work, in such way as to present in, if we may so speak, a digested form and plain to be seen at a single glance, facts of importance respecting Canada, which can now only be found in numerous Blue Books and Departmental Reports, not always conveniently or easily accessible to all.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, 1886

CANADA.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT AND RECORD.
1886.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,470,392 square miles, and comprises about one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia the next in size, containing 2,944,628 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. It takes in the whole of what was formerly known as British North America, with the exception of a portion of Labrador, and the Island of Newfoundland; and is composed of the seven Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, and of the Territories, which comprise the district formerly known as the Hudson's Bay Territory, and has been partly divided into the Districts of Keewatin, Athabaska, Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan; the Province of Manitoba was also, formerly, part of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

2. Canada is remarkable for the size and number of its inland lakes, which contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. It is about 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 from north to south.

3. The Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, are the principal range, and contain the highest points in the Dominion; among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet; and Mount Murchison, 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. Among the numerous passes across the Rocky Mountains, the Kicking Horse Pass is the one through which the Canadian Pacific Railway runs.

4. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains which follow the coast from the Fraser River to Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other principal ranges are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains, and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

5. The principal lakes are as follows: In Ontario, are what are known as the great lakes, viz., Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario; there are also Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the chain of Muskoka lakes, viz., Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph. Lake Temiscamingue is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, and there are also, in Quebec, Grand Lake and Lake St. John. In the Territories and Manitoba are Lakes Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabaska, Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba and Mistassini. Lake Superior is the largest of all the lakes, and is also the largest body of fresh water in the world.

6. The following table gives the size and height above the sea of the great lakes:—

——	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	miles.	miles.	sq. miles.	feet.
Superior	420	160	32,000	630
Huron, with Georgian Bay	280	190	24,000	578
St. Clair	26	25	320	570
Erie	240	80	10,000	565
Ontario	180	65	7,300	232
Michigan	320	80	25,600	578

7. Lake Superior, which is the head of this system of navigation, is connected with Lake Huron by the St. Mary River, and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal has been built to avoid the rapids. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair is connected with Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie in its turn flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected, for the purposes of navigation, by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence flows out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and forms the outlet of this great chain of lakes. Lake Michigan, which is in the United States, is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

8. The eastern portion of the Dominion was formerly one vast forest, and is still very extensively wooded, timber in various forms being the principal export of the country. There are also large forests in British Columbia, and timber is exported to considerable extent from that Province. The centre of the Dominion is principally prairie land, and the soil is remarkably fertile, being admirably adapted for raising wheat and other cereals, as well as all kinds of roots, while the pasturage is excellent and almost unlimited.

9. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, all of which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg; and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers which flow into Hudson's Bay; these are all in the Territories and Manitoba. In Ontario and Quebec the chief river is the St. Lawrence, which, in conjunction with the great lakes, forms an unbroken water communication of over 2,000 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Ottawa, St. Maurice and Saguenay Rivers. In New Brunswick are the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers, and in British Columbia the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia, the Peace River which rises in this Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in

length, which passes into the United States and flows into the Pacific Ocean.

10. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains numerous large gulfs, bays and inlets; among the principal are, on the east, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy, on the north, Baffin's and Hudson's Bays, and James' Bay, which is the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds, and on the west are the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.

11. Vancouver, which contains the capital of British Columbia, is the principal island on the west, and on the east, are Anticosti, which is, for the most part, barren and uncultivated; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, which is a Province in itself.

12. The climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, but somewhat more inclined to extremes of temperature, than in the same latitudes in Europe. The climate of British Columbia is much milder than that of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.

13. The principal natural industries are: In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, the fisheries, lumbering and shipbuilding, and in Nova Scotia coal and gold-mining; in Ontario, agriculture and lumbering; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising; and in British Colombia, gold-mining, fisheries and lumbering. In addition to these, among the principal manufacturing industries, especially in Ontario and Quebec, are flour, woollens, cottons, leather, agricultural implements, sugar refining, iron and machinery, tobacco, cheese, furniture and meat and food preserving.

14. The following are some of the principal events of importance in Canadian history:—

1534, July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.
1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval wintered at Cap Rouge.
1603. First visit of Champlain to Canada.
1605. Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia, founded.
1608. Quebec founded by Champlain.
1611. Trading post established at Hochelaga, by Champlain.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by Sir David Kirke. One hundred and seventeen persons wintered there.
1635. December 25. Death of Champlain.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded.
1667. Population of New France 3,918.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population 6,705.
1689. Massacre by Indians at Lachine, and capture of fort at Montreal.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population of New France, 16,355.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.

1748. Cape Breton given back to the French.

1749. City of Halifax founded.

1752. March 23rd. Issue of the Halifax *Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.

1754. Population of New France 55,009.

1755. Expulsion of the Acadians—about 6,000.

1758. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

1759. Capture of Fort Niagara by General Prideaux.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham—Defeat of the French by General Wolfe. Death of the two leaders, Generals Wolfe and Montcalm. Loss of the English 700, and of the French 1,500.

September 18. Surrender of Quebec to the English.

1760. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and termination of the possession by France of Canada.

Population of New France 70,000. General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

1764. June 21. Issue of the Quebec *Gazette.**

1766. General Carleton appointed Governor General.

1768. Separation of Prince Edward Island from Nova Scotia.

1774. Passing of the "Quebec Act," which gave to the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, and the enjoyment of their civil rights, as well as the protection of their own civil laws and customs. The Act also provided for the establishment of a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown.

1775. Unsuccessful attack upon Quebec by the Americans.

1776. The Americans driven out of Canada.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists as they were called, that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of land were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular, were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.

Separation of New Brunswick from Nova Scotia.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz, Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have its own Legislative Council and Assembly. Population of Canada, 161,311.

* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but though the Halifax *Gazette* only lasted a very short time, it certainly has the right to be considered the first.

1792, September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara). The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.

December 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Lower Canada. The House consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1800. Prince Edward Island first called by that name.

1812. War between Great Britain and the United States.

August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.

October 13. Battle of Queenston Heights; defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

1813, September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—defeat and rout of the Americans by the Canadian Militia under Col. Morrison.

Battle of Chateauguay—defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton, by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian Militia.

1814, July 5. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.

December 24. War terminated by the treaty of Ghent. Population of Lower Canada, 335,000, and of Upper Canada, 95,000.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces—defeat of the insurgents.

1841, February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament by Lord Sydenham, at Kingston.

1842. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, by the Ashburton Treaty.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec—over 20,000 people rendered homeless.

1848. The St. Lawrence Canals opened for navigation.

1849. Riots in Montreal and Toronto over the Rebellion Losses Bill.

1851. Transfer of the Post Office Department from the British to the Canadian Government. Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800; and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1854. Reciprocity treaty with the United States. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for the free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest, and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa, as the capital and permanent seat of Government.

1860, August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is sixty feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.

September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost up to 30th June, 1885, of $4,360,873.

1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver's Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.

1866, June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians—Battle of Ridgeway.

June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.

June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the New Buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting, the final resolutions necessary to effect the Confederation of the Provinces, were passed.

1867, February 10. The British North America Act received the Royal assent.

July 1. Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada we changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.

1869-70. Red River rebellion. Shooting of Thomas Scott in March 1870. Cession by the Hudson's Bay Company of their territory to the Imperial Government, the Company retaining their trading privileges, and certain quantities of land. Transfer of the territory by the Imperial to the Dominion Government, who paid the Company £300,000 as purchase money. The Province of Manitoba was made out of a portion of the territory and admitted into the Confederation. Fenians crossed the boundary into the Province of Quebec, but were driven back by the Volunteers.

1871. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.

1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier.

Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway.

1877. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

1878. Award of the Halifax Commission in favor of the Dominion and Newfoundland to the extent of $5,500,000.

1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

1881. Contract let for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.

1885, March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, defeat of the rebels, and subsequent suppression of the rebellion.

The above information has been taken from Dr. Taché's introduction to the 4th vol. Census, 1871, and from different histories of Canada, principally Lovell's, Dent's, Jeffers' and Withrow's.

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATIVE.

15. The supreme power in Canada is vested in the Queen, who is represented by a Governor General and a Privy Council. The legislative power consists of a Parliament composed of the Senate and the House of Commons. The members of the Senate are 78 in number, and are appointed for life by the Governor General; their Speaker is also appointed by him. The House of Commons consists of 211 members, elected by the people at least once in every five years. Since Confederation, Lieutenant Governors for each Province are appointed by the Canadian Government, the Crown only appointing a Governor General for the Dominion.

16. The following is a list of the Governor Generals of Canada and the Lieutenant Governors of the various Provinces since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G, &c....	Aug. 18, 1883.....	Oct. 23, 1883
Previous Governors.		
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.....	June 1, 1867.....	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).....	Dec. 29, 1868.....	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872.....	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878.....	Nov. 25, 1878

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	July 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
Quebec	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt	Jan. 31, 1868
	" Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884
Nova Scotia	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting)	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.	July 4, 1873
	" Mathew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883
New Brunswick	Major-General C. H. Doyle	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884
British Columbia	Hon. J. W. Trutch	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881
Manitoba	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882
The Territories	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C	May 20, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston	April 9, 1872
	" Alex. Morris	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881

17. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government; and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., &c.

PRIVY COUNCIL,
1886.

Premier, President Privy Council	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.
Minister of Finance	Hon. A. W. McLelan.
Postmaster-General	" Sir A. Campbell.
Minister of Public Works	" Sir H. L. Langevin.
do Railways and Canals	" J. H. Pope.
do Customs	" Mackenzie Bowell.
do Militia	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.
do Marine and Fisheries	" G. E. Foster.
do Agriculture	" John Carling.
do Inland Revenue	' John Costigan.
do Interior	" Thomas White.
do Justice	" J. S. D. Thompson.
Secretary of State	" J. A. Chapleau.
Without office	" Frank Smith.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. of Parliaments.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Parliament	1st	Nov. 6, 1867...	May 22, 1868...	July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869...	June 22, 1869...	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870...	May 12, 1870...	
	4th	do 15, 1871...	April 14, 1871...	
	5th	April 11, 1872...	June 14, 1872...	
2nd Parliament	* 1st	March 5, 1873...	Aug. 13, 1873...	Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873...	Nov. 7, 1873...	
3rd Parliament	1st	March 26, 1874 ..	May 26, 1874...	Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875...	April 8, 1875...	
	3rd	do 10, 1876...	do 12, 1876...	
	4th	do 8, 1877...	do 28, 1877...	
	5th	do 7, 1878...	May 10, 1878...	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879...	May 15, 1879...	May 18, 1882.
	2nd	do 12, 1880...	do 7, 1880...	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880...	March 21, 1881...	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882...	May 17, 1882...	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883...	May 25, 1883...	
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884...	April 19, 1884...	
	3rd	do 29, 1885...	July 20, 1885...	

* Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

18. It will be seen that there have been four complete Parliaments, and three Sessions of the fifth. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 82 days, or about 12 weeks, the longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks, 4 days; and the next longest was in 1867-68, viz., 16 weeks, 4 days. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

19. The next table gives the names of the holders of the different Cabinet offices since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments. There have only been two changes of Government and three Ministries, and with the exception of from 7th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald has been in power during the whole period.

20. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works; the new Department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals, and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premiers	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	July 1, 1867
	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
Ministers of Justice and Attorney-Generals	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	July 1, 1867
	Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	June 8, 1877
	" James McDonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	May 20, 1881
	" John Sparrow David Thompson	Sept. 25, 1885
Ministers of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	July 1, 1873
	" William Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" William B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones	Jan. 21, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron	Nov. 8, 1880
Ministers of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
	" Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Hon. J. C. Pope	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster	Dec. 10, 1885
Ministers of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector Langevin	Dec. 9, 1869
	" Alexander Mackenzie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir H. L. Langevin	May 20, 1879

Cabinet Ministers of Canada since 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ministers of Customs	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
	" Isaac Burpee	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Mackenzie Bowell	Oct. 19, 1878
Ministers of Agriculture	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 25, 1871
	" L. Letellier de St. Just	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier	Jan. 26, 1877
	" J. H. Pope	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling	Sept. 25, 1885
Ministers of Finance	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt	July 1, 1867
	" John Rose	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Feb. 22, 1873
	" Sir Richard Cartwright	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir S. L. Tilley	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan	Dec. 10, 1885
Ministers of Inland Revenue	Hon. W. P. Howland	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir C. Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor	March 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs	July 1, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier	Oct. 8, 1877
	" L. F. G. Baby	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikins	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan	May 23, 1882
Ministers of Interior	Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell	July 1, 1873
	" David Laird	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills	Oct. 24, 1876
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson	Oct. 17, 1883
	" Thomas White	Aug. 5, 1885
Ministers of Railways and Canals	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	May 20, 1879
	" John Henry Pope	Sept. 25, 1885
Postmasters-General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor	July 1, 1873
	" Donald A. Macdonald	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Télesphore Fournier	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntingdon	Oct. 9, 1875
	" Sir H. L. Langevin	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Conner	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling	May 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell	Sept. 25, 1885

Cabinet Ministers of Canada since 1867.

Portfolio.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Presidents of Council	Hon. A. J. F. Blair	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
	" L. S. Huntingdon	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake	June 8, 1877
	" John O'Connor	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1883
Receivers-General	Hon. Ed. Kenny	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Théodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
	" Thomas Coffin	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Sir Alex. Campbell	Nov. 8, 1878
Secretaries of State for the Provinces	Hon. A. G. Archibald	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs	June 14, 1873
Secretaries of State for Canada	Hon. Sir Hector Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins	Dec. 9, 1869
	" David Christie	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Jan. 9, 1874
	" J. C. Aikins	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau	July 29, 1882
Ministers without Office	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Edward Blake	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. D. Wilmot	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith	July 29, 1882

21. The following tables give the names of the present Lieutenant-Governors of the different Provinces, together with the names of the members of each Provincial Government, as well as a complete list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, from the time its respective Province entered Confederation, with the dates of opening and closing.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(*Entered Confederation, 1st July*, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, HON. ANDREW MACDONALD.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

Attorney-General	Hon.	W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works	"	Wm. Campbell.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer	"	Donald Ferguson.
Member of Council	"	Samuel Prowse.
do	"	John Lefurgey.
do	"	A. J. Macdonald.
do	"	Neil McLeod.
do	"	J. O. Arsenault.
do	"	Stewart Burns.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st	March 5, 1874	April 28, 1874	July 1, 1876.
	2nd	do 18, 1875	do 27, 1875	
	3rd	do 16, 1876	do 29, 1876	
2nd General Assembly	1st	March 14, 1877	April 18, 1877	Mch. 12, 1879.
	2nd	do 14, 1878	do 18, 1878	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879	March 11, 1879	
3rd General Assembly	1st	April 24, 1879	June 7, 1879	April 15, 1882.
	2nd	March 4, 1880	April 26, 1880	
	3rd	do 1, 1881	do 5, 1881	
	4th	do 8, 1882	do 8, 1882	
4th General Assembly	1st	March 20, 1883	April 27, 1883	
	2nd	do 6, 1884	do 17, 1884	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General	" Alonzo T. White.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Members without office	" Thomas F. Morrison.
do	" Thomas Johnson.
do	" Isidore LeBlanc.
do	" J. W. Longley.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868	Sept. 21, 1868	April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869	June 14, 1869	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870	April 18, 1870	
	4th	do 2, 1871	do 4, 1871	
2nd Legislature	1st	Feb. 22, 1872	April 18, 1872	Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	do 27, 1873	do 30, 1873	
	3rd	March 12, 1874	May 7, 1874	
3rd Legislature	1st	March 11, 1875	May 6, 1875	Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 4, 1876	
	3rd	do 15, 1877	do 12, 1877	
	4th	do 21, 1878	do 4, 1878	
4th Legislature	1st	March 6, 1879	April 17, 1879	May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880	do 10, 1880	
	3rd	March 3, 1881	do 14, 1881	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1832	March 10, 1882	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	April 19, 1883	
	2nd	do 14, 1884	do 19, 1884	
	3rd	do 19, 1885	do 24, 1885	

* Adjourned Feb. 25 till Aug. 6, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

President	Hon.	Thomas F. Gillespie.
Attorney-General	"	A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary	"	David McLellan.
Chief Commissioner, Board of Works	"	P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General	"	James Mitchell.
Solicitor-General	"	R. J. Ritchie.
Member of Council	"	A. Harrison.
do	"	Gaius S. Turner.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of General Assemblies.	Sessions.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st General Assembly	1st.	Feb. 13, 1868...	March 23, 1868...	June 3, 1870.
	2nd	March 4, 1869...	April 21, 1869...	
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1870...	do 7, 1870...	
2nd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 16, 1871...	Feb. 22, 1871...	May 15, 1874.
	2nd	April 5, 1871...	May 17, 1871...	
	3rd.	Feb. 29, 1872...	April 11, 1872...	
	4th	do 27, 1873...	do 14, 1873...	
	5th	do 12, 1874...	do 8, 1874...	
3rd General Assembly	1st	Feb. 18, 1875...	April 10, 1875...	May 14, 1878.
	2nd	do 17, 1876...	do 13, 1876...	
	3rd	do 8, 1877...	March 16, 1877...	
	4th	Aug. 28, 1877...	Sept. 5, 1877...	
	5th.	Feb. 26, 1878...	April 18, 1878...	
4th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 27, 1879...	April 15, 1879...	May 25, 1882.
	2nd	March 9, 1880...	do 23, 1880...	
	3rd	Feb. 8, 1881...	March 25, 1881...	
	4th	do 16, 1882...	April 6, 1882...	
5th General Assembly	1st	Feb. 22, 1883...	March 3, 1883...	
	2nd	April 12, 1883...	May 3, 1883...	
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1884...	April 1, 1884...	
	4th.	do 26, 1885...	do 6, 1885...	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. L. F. R. MASSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

Attorney-General	Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" W. W. Lynch.
Treasurer	" J. G. Robertson.
Premier, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works	" J. J. Ross.
Provincial Secretary	" J. Blanchet.
Commissioner of Railways and Solicitor-General	" E. J. Flynn.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867...	Feb. 24, 1868...	May 27, 1871.
	2nd	Jan. 20, 1869...	April 5, 1869...	
	3rd	Nov. 23, 1869...	Feb. 1, 1870...	
	4th	do 3, 1870...	Dec. 24, 1870...	
2nd Legislature	1st	Nov. 7, 1871...	Dec. 23, 1871...	June 7, 1875.
	2nd	do 7, 1872...	do 24, 1872...	
	3rd	Dec. 4, 1873...	Jan. 28, 1874...	
	4th	do 3, 1874...	Feb. 23, 1875...	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 5, 1875...	Dec. 24, 1875...	Mar. 22, 1878.
	2nd	do 11, 1876...	do 28, 1876...	
	3rd	Dec. 19, 1877...	March 9, 1878...	
4th Legislature	1st	June 5, 1878...	July 20, 1878...	Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd	do 19, 1879...	Oct. 31, 1879...	
	3rd	May 28, 1880...	July 24, 1880...	
	4th	April 28, 1881...	June 30, 1881...	
5th Legislature	1st	March 9, 1882...	May 27, 1882 ..	
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1883...	Mar. 30, 1883...	
	3rd	Mar. 28, 1884...	June 10, 1884...	
	4th	do 5, 1885...	May 9, 1885...	

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

Attorney-General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	" T. B. Pardee.
do Public Works	" C. F. Fraser.
Secretary and Registrar	" A. S. Hardy.
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture	" A. M. Ross.
Minister of Education	" G. W. Ross.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Dec. 27, 1867...	Mar. 4, 1868...	Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd	Nov. 3, 1868...	Jan. 23, 1869...	
	3rd	do 3, 1869...	Dec. 24, 1869...	
	4th	Dec. 7, 1870...	Feb. 15, 1871...	
2nd Legislature	1st	Dec. 7, 1871...	Mar. 2, 1872...	Dec. 23, 1874
	2nd	Jan. 8, 1873...	do 29, 1873...	
	3rd	do 8, 1874...	do 24, 1874...	
	4th	Nov. 12, 1874...	Dec. 21, 1874...	
3rd Legislature	1st	Nov. 25, 1875...	Feb. 10, 1876...	Apr. 25, 1879.
	2nd	Jan. 3, 1877...	Mar. 2, 1877...	
	3rd	do 9, 1878...	do 7, 1878...	
	4th	do 9, 1879...	do 11, 1879...	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 8, 1880...	Mar. 5, 1880...	Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd	do 13, 1881...	do 4, 1881...	
	3rd	do 12, 1882...	do 10, 1882...	
	4th	Dec. 13, 1882...	Feb. 1, 1883...	
5th Legislature	1st	Jan. 23, 1884...	Mar. 25, 1884...	
	2nd	do 28, 1885...	do 30, 1885...	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JAMES COX AIKINS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

Premier and Treasurer	Hon.	J. Norquay.
Attorney-General	"	C. E. Hamilton.
Minister of Public Works	"	C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary	"	D. H. Wilson.
Minister of Agriculture	"	A. A. C. LaRivière.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	March 15, 1871...	May 3, 1871...	Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872...	Feb. 21, 1872...	
	3rd	Feb. 5, 1873...	March 8, 1873...	
	* 4th	Nov. 4, 1873...	July 22, 1874...	
2nd Legislature	1st	March 31, 1875...	May 14, 1875...	Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1876...	Feb. 4, 1876...	
	3rd	do 30, 1877...	do 28, 1877...	
	4th	do 10, 1878...	do 2, 1878...	
3rd Legislature	† 1st	Feb. 1, 1879...	June 25, 1879...	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 22, 1880...	Feb. 14, 1880...	Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880...	Dec. 23, 1880...	
	3rd	March 3, 1881...	May 25, 1881...	
	4th	April 27, 1882...	do 30, 1882...	
5th Legislature	1st	May 17, 1883...	July 7, 1883...	
	2nd	March 13, 1884...	June 3, 1884...	
	3rd	do 19, 1885...	May 2, 1885...	

* Adjourned 8th Nov., 1873, till 5th Feb., 1874; do from 5th Feb till 2nd July, 1874.
† Adjourned 7th Feb, 1879, till 8th Apr., 1879; do from 8th Apr., 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(*Entered Confederation, 20th July,* 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. C. F. CORNWALL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1886.

Premier, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and President of the Council	Hon. Wm. Smith.
Attorney General	" A. E. B. Davie.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines	" John Robinson.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" Simeon Duck.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

No. of Legislatures.	Sessions	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Date of Dissolution.
1st Legislature	1st	Feb 15, 1872...	April 11, 1872...	Aug. 30, 1875.
	2nd	Dec. 17, 1872...	Feb. 21, 1873..	
	3rd	do 18, 1873...	March 2, 1874...	
	4th	Mar. 1, 1875...	April 22, 1875...	
2nd Legislature	1st	Jan. 10, 1876...	May 19, 1876...	April 12, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 21, 1877...	April 18, 1877...	
	3rd	do 7, 1878...	do 10, 1878...	
3rd Legislature	1st	July 29, 1878...	Sept. 2, 1878...	June 13, 1882.
	2nd	Jan. 29, 1879..	April 29, 1879...	
	3rd	April 5, 1880...	May 8, 1880...	
	4th	Jan. 24, 1881...	March 25, 1881 ..	
	5th	Feb. 23, 1882...	April 21, 1882...	
4th Legislature	1st	Jan. 25, 1883...	May 12, 1883...	
	2nd	Dec. 3, 1883...	Feb. 18, 1884...	
	3rd	Jan. 12, 1885...	March 9, 1885...	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

1886.

Nominated Members.

Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson,	Paschal Breland,
Lt.-Col. J. Farquharson Macleod, C.M.G.,	Hayter Reid,
Lt.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine.	Chas. B. Rouleau.

Elected Members.

Owen E. Hughes,	Jas. Hamilton Ross,
Dr. H. C. Wilson,	John D. Turriff,
Chas. Marshallsay,	Jas. Davidson Geddes,
Thomas Wesley Jackson,	Spencer A. Bedford,
William Dell Perley,	Lord Boyle,
David F. Jelly,	Samuel Cunningham.
John Secord,	

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

Name	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	May 11, 1880
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B.	May 30, 1883

22. In order that there might be an official, resident in England to watch over Canadian interests, the above office was created, by an Act passed 43 Vic., c. 11, intituled: "An Act for the appointment of a representative agent for Canada in the United Kingdom."

23. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles, and dates of assumption of office.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1885.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of accession or assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
	do	.....	Empress of India	1877
Afganistan	Abdurrahman Khan	.....	Ameer of Afganistan	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I	1830	Emperor of Austria	1848
	do	.....	King of Hungary and Bohemia	1867
Belgium	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	Dom Pedro II	1825	Emperor of Brazil	1831
Bulgaria	Alexander	1857	Prince of Bulgaria	1879
China	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christian IX	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Egypt	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha	1853	Khedive of Egypt	1879
France	François Paul Jules Grévy	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
German Empire	William	1797	German Emperor	1871
	do	.....	King of Prussia	1861
Greece	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
Holland	William III	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Humbert	1844	King of Italy	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz	.....	President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico	1884
Montenegro	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco	1873
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	Dr. Arenas	.....	President of the Republic of Peru	1885
Portugal	Dom Luis I	1838	King of Portugal	1861
Roumania	Charles I	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
	do	.....	King do	1881
Russia	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
Servia	Milan (Obrenovitch) I	1854	Prince of Servia	1868
	do	.....	King do	1882
Spain	Maria-de-las-Mercedes	1880	Queen of Spain	1885
	Maria Christina	1858	Queen Regent	1885
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland	Dr. A. Deuchar	.....	President of Swiss Confederation*	1885
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha Bey	1817	Bey of Tunis	1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II	1842	Sultan of Turkey	1876
United States	Grover Cleveland	1837	President of the United States	1885
Zanzibar	Sayyid Burghash bin Saeed	.....	Sultan of Zanzibar	1870

*Elected annually.

24. It will be noticed that the Emperor of Brazil has reigned longer than any other Monarch, having succeeded to the throne in 1831, at the age of six years. Queen Victoria comes next, succeeding in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. The German Emperor is the oldest Sovereign, and the only one born in the last century. The Queen of Spain is the youngest in the list, and the Queen Regent the next youngest.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION.

25. A census of Canada was taken on the 4th day of April, 1881, under authority of the Statute assented to 15th May, 1879, intituled: An Act respecting "Census and Statistics."

26. The *de jure* system was adopted as being the most suitable to our circumstances. The amount of provincial annual subsidies, the readjustment of representation, and other matters depending thereon.

27. The census of Great Britain was taken on the same day; but, under the *de facto* system, which counts all present on a certain night, whether legally domiciled or not. On or about the same day, a census was taken in almost every part of the British Empire.

28. The census of Canada, as constituted in 1871, comprised the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with a total population of 3,485,761; of males there were 1,764,311, and of females 1,721,450, an excess of males of 42,861.

29. Additions having been made to the Confederation, Canada, as constituted at the time of the census of 1881, comprised the following Provinces and territories, viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territories, and the following table shows their respective populations on the 4th April in that year (1881):

Provinces.	Total Population.	Sexes.		Excess.		Number of Representatives.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1871.	1882.
Prince Edward Island	108,891	54,729	54,162	567	.....	.....	6
Nova Scotia	440,572	220,538	220,034	504	.....	21	21
New Brunswick	321,233	164,119	157,114	7,005	.....	16	16
Quebec	1,359,027	678,109	680,918	.....	2,809	65	65
Ontario	1,923,228	976,461	946,767	29,694	.....	88	92
Manitoba	65,954	37,207	28,747	8,460	.....	4	5
British Columbia	49,459	29,503	19,956	9,547	.....	.....	6
The Territories	56,446	28,113	28,333	.....	220	.....	.....
Totals	4,324,810	2,188,779	2,136,031	.....	.....	194	211

30. In consequence of such additions, the number of representatives in the House of Commons has been increased in accordance with the requirements of Section 51 of the British North America Act, as follows: The Hudson's Bay Company's Territory was transferred by the Imperial to the Canadian Government in 1870, the Province of Manitoba was made out of a portion of it, and was admitted into Confederation on 15th July, 1870, four representatives in the House of Commons being allotted to it.

31. On 20th July, 1871, the Province of British Columbia, and on 1st July, 1873, the Province of Prince Edward Island, respectively, entered the Confederation, six representatives being allotted to each Province.

32. As a consequence of the Census of 1881, four additional members were awarded to Ontario, and one to Manitoba, under the Redistribution Act of 1882. The House therefore now consists of 211 members.

33. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the people, and of their dwellings, and of their distribution, together with the increase or decrease in the several Provinces, and in the different electoral districts. In respect to the population of the electoral districts it is made to conform with the changes brought about by the Redistribution Acts of 1872 and 1882 respectively.

POPULATION and Occupied

Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Prince Edward Island.						
1. Prince	28,302	14,342	13,960	34,347	17,300	17,047
2. Queen's	42,651	21,088	21,563	48,111	24,040	24,071
3. King's	23,068	11,691	11,377	26,433	13,388	13,045
Total, Prince Edward Island	94,021	47,121	46,900	108,891	54,728	54,163
Nova Scotia.						
4. Inverness	23,415	11,620	11,795	25,651	12,737	12,914
5. Victoria	11,346	5,666	5,680	12,470	6,156	6,314
6. Cape Breton	26,454	13,166	13,288	31,258	15,548	15,710
7. Richmond	14,268	6,985	7,283	15,121	7,450	7,671
8. Guysborough	16,555	8,336	8,219	17,808	9,062	8,746
9. Halifax (City and County)	56,963	27,819	29,144	67,917	33,107	34,810
10. Lunenburg	23,834	12,180	11,654	28,583	14,612	13,971
11. Queen's	10,554	5,265	5,289	10,577	5,271	5,306
12. Shelburne	12,417	6,243	6,174	14,913	7,572	7,341
13. Yarmouth	18,550	9,204	9,346	21,284	10,600	10,684
14. Digby	17,037	8,593	8,444	19,881	10,135	9,746
15. Annapolis	18,121	9,145	8,976	20,598	10,413	10,185
16. King's	21,510	10,947	10,563	23,469	11,903	11,566
17. Hants	21,301	10,848	10,453	23,359	11,911	11,448
18. Colchester	23,331	11,674	11,657	26,720	13,515	13,205
19. Pictou	32,114	15,942	16,172	35,535	17,552	17,983
20. Antigonish	16,512	8,025	8,487	18,060	8,864	9,196
21. Cumberland	23,518	12,134	11,384	27,368	14,130	13,238
Total, Nova Scotia	387,800	193,792	194,008	440,572	220,538	220,034

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881.

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.								Increase or Decrease.	
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females				
6,045	2,958	3,087	21·4	20·6	22·1	.....	5,459	.....	.....
5,460	2,952	2,508	12·8	13·9	11·6	.....	7,863	.....	.....
3,365	1,697	1,668	14·6	14·5	14·6	.....	4,402	.....	.....
14,870	7,607	7,263	15·8	16·1	15·4	.....	17,724	.....	.....
2,236	1,117	1,119	9·5	9·6	9 5	3,427	3,857	430	12·5
1,124	490	634	9 9	8·6	11 1	1,666	1,956	290	17·4
4,804	2,382	2,422	18 2	18 1	18 2	4,342	5,220	878	20·2
853	465	388	6 0	6 6	5 3	2,221	2,546	325	14·6
1,253	726	527	7·5	8 7	6·4	2,694	3,064	370	13·7
10,954	5,288	5,666	19·2	19 0	19 4	8,430	10,348	1,918	22·7
4,749	2,432	2,317	19·9	19·9	19·8	3,681	4,550	869	23·6
23	6	17	0·2	0 1	0·3	1,819	1,882	63	3·4
2,496	1,329	1,167	20·1	21·2	18·9	2,188	2,748	560	25·5
2,734	1,396	1,338	14·7	15·1	14 3	3,078	3,764	686	22·2
2,844	1,542	1,302	16·7	17·9	15·4	2,958	3,511	553	18·7
2,477	1,268	1,209	13·7	13·8	13·4	3,220	3,764	544	16·9
1,959	956	1,003	9·1	8·7	9 5	3,711	4,154	443	11·9
2,058	1,063	995	9 7	9·8	9·5	3,611	4,067	456	12·6
3,389	1,841	1,548	14·4	15·7	13·2	3,870	4,745	875	22·6
3,421	1,610	1,811	10·7	10·1	11·2	5,245	6,396	1,151	21·9
1,548	839	709	9·4	10·4	8·3	2,512	2,850	338	13·4
3,850	1,996	1,854	16·4	16·4	16·3	3,828	4,732	904	23·6
52,773	26,746	26,026	13·6	13·7	13·4	62,501	74,154	11,653	18·6

POPULATION and Occupied

Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
New Brunswick.						
22. Albert	10,672	5,586	5,086	12,329	6,432	5,897
23. St. John City	28,805	13,658	15,147	26,127	12,263	13,864
24. St. John County	23,315	11,696	11,619	26,839	13,406	13,433
25. Charlotte	25,882	13,339	12,543	26,087	13,469	12,618
26. King's	24,593	12,645	11,948	25,617	13,084	12,533
27. Queen's	13,847	7,244	6,603	14,017	7,274	6,743
28. Sunbury	6,824	3,595	3,229	6,651	3,451	3,200
29. York	27,140	13,889	13,251	30,397	15,514	14,883
30. Carleton	19,938	10,348	9,590	23,365	12,088	11,277
31. Victoria	11,641	6,081	5,560	15,686	8,308	7,378
32. Westmoreland	29,335	15,076	14,259	37,719	19,421	18,298
33. Kent	19,101	9,755	9,346	22,618	11,677	10,941
34. Northumberland	20,116	10,344	9,772	25,109	13,069	12,040
35. Gloucester	18,810	9,673	9,137	21,614	11,031	10,583
36. Restigouche	5,575	2,959	2,616	7,058	3,632	3,426
Total, New Brunswick	285,594	145,888	139,706	321,233	164,119	157,114
Quebec.						
37. Bonaventure	15,923	8,165	7,758	18,908	9,650	9,258
38. Gaspé	18,729	9,852	8,877	25,001	13,079	11,922
39. Rimouski	27,418	13,970	13,448	33,791	17,219	16,572
40. Temiscouata	22,491	11,286	11,205	25,484	12,803	12,681
41. Kamouraska	21,254	10,547	10,707	22,181	11,007	11,174
42. L'Islet	13,517	6,741	6,776	14,917	7,526	7,391
43. Lévis	24,831	12,487	12,344	27,980	13,896	14,084
44. Bellechasse	16,523	8,239	8,284	16,914	8,550	8,364

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.									
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.	
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1,657	846	811	15·5	15·1	15·9	1,760	2,056	296	16·8
—2,678	—1,395	—1,283	—9·3	—10·2	—8·4	3,369	3,439	70	2·0
3,524	1,710	1,814	15·1	14·5	15·6	2,902	3,650	748	25·7
205	130	75	0·8	0·9	0·6	4,311	4,546	235	5·4
1,024	439	585	4·1	3·4	4·9	4,116	4,585	469	11·3
170	30	140	1·2	0·4	2·1	2,248	2,375	127	5·6
—173	—144	— 29	— 2·5	— 4·0	— 0·9	1,128	1,144	16	1·4
3,257	1,625	1,632	12·0	11·7	12·3	4,358	5,062	704	16·1
3,427	1,740	1,687	17·2	16·8	17 5	3,353	4,058	705	21·0
4,045	2,227	1,818	34·7	36·6	32·7	1,788	2,403	615	34·3
8,384	4,345	4,039	28·6	28·8	28·3	4,766	6,007	1,241	26·0
3,517	1,922	1,595	18·4	19·7	17·0	2,917	3,612	695	23·8
4,993	2,725	2,268	24·8	26·3	23·2	3,123	4,042	919	29·4
2,804	1,358	1,446	14·9	14·0	15·8	2,564	3,022	458	17·8
1,483	673	810	26·6	22·8	30·9	876	1,165	289	32·9
35,639	18,231	17,408	12·4	12·4	12·4	43,579	51,166	7,587	17·4
2,985	1,485	1,500	18·7	18·1	19·3	2,369	2,730	361	15·2
6,272	3,227	3,045	33·5	32·7	34·3	2,763	3,690	927	33·5
6,373	3,249	3,124	23·2	23·2	23·2	3,629	4,636	1,007	27·7
2,993	1,517	1,476	13·3	13·4	13·1	2,945	3,394	449	15·2
927	460	467	4·3	4·3	4·3	2,954	3,178	224	7·5
1,400	785	615	10·3	11·6	9·0	1,946	2,068	122	6·2
3,149	1,409	1,740	12·7	11·2	14·0	3,782	4,314	532	14·0
391	311	80	2·4	3·7	0·9	2,578	2,791	213	8·2

POPULATION and Occupied

Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Quebec—Continued.						
45. Montmagny	14,669	7,344	7,325	16,422	8,257	8,165
46. Dorchester	17,779	8,926	8,853	18,710	9,522	9,188
47. Beauce	27,253	13,777	13,476	32,020	16,271	15,749
48. Lotbinière	20,606	10,426	10,180	20,857	10,547	10,310
49. Megantic	18,879	9,512	9,367	19,056	9,728	9,328
50. Nicolet	23,262	11,668	11,594	26,611	13,308	13,303
51. Drummond and Arthabaska	31,892	16,336	15,556	37,360	19,090	18,270
52. Richmond and Wolfe	20,036	10,311	9,725	26,339	13,612	12,727
53. Compton	13,665	7,049	6,616	19,581	10,196	9,385
54. Sherbrooke	8,516	4,277	4,239	12,221	6,150	6,071
55. Stanstead	13,138	6,700	6,438	15,556	7,949	7,607
56. Yamaska	16,317	8,155	8,162	17,091	8,619	8,472
57. Bagot	19,491	9,891	9,600	21,199	10,701	10,498
58. Shefford	19,077	9,786	9,291	23,233	11,878	11,355
59. Brome	13,757	7,067	6,690	15,827	8,153	7,674
60. Richelieu	20,048	9,973	10,075	20,218	10,019	10,199
61. St. Hyacinthe	18,310	9,076	9,234	20,631	10,132	10,499
62. Rouville	17,634	9,000	8,634	18,547	9,346	9,201
63. Iberville	15,413	7,888	7,525	14,459	7,346	7,113
64. Missisquoi	16,922	8,591	8,331	17,784	8,956	8,828
65. Verchères	12,717	6,355	6,362	12,449	6,201	6,248
66. Chambly	10,498	5,152	5,346	10,858	5,359	5,499
67. St. Jean	12,122	6,058	6,064	12,265	6,119	6,146
68. Laprairie	11,861	5,931	5,930	11,436	5,744	5,692
69. Napierville	11,688	5,805	5,883	10,511	5,209	5,302
70. Chateauguay	16,166	8,134	8,032	14,393	7,159	7,234

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.									
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.	
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1,753	913	840	11·9	12·4	11·4	2,215	2,529	314	14·1
931	596	335	5·3	6·6	3 7	2,726	2,974	248	9·0
4,767	2,494	2,273	17·5	18·1	16 8	4,153	5,090	937	22·5
251	121	130	1·2	1·1	1·2	3,129	3,058	— 71	— 2·2
177	216	— 39	0·9	2·2	— 0·4	2,827	2,993	166	5·8
3,349	1,640	1,709	14·4	14·0	14·7	3,366	3,931	565	16·7
5,468	2,754	2,714	17 2	16·8	17·4	4,895	5,984	1,089	22·2
6,303	3,301	3,002	31·4	32 0	30·9	3,268	4,351	1,083	33·1
5,916	3,147	2,769	43·3	44·6	41 8	2,376	3,412	1,036	43·6
3,705	1,873	1,832	43·5	43·7	43·2	1,388	1,803	415	29·8
2,418	1,249	1,169	18·4	18·6	18·1	2,555	3,027	472	18·4
774	464	310	4·7	5·7	3·7	2,292	2,524	232	10·1
1,708	810	898	8·8	8·2	9·4	2,855	3,442	587	20·5
4,156	2,092	2,064	21 8	21·3	22·2	3,363	4,241	878	26·1
2,070	1,086	984	15·1	15·3	14·7	2,448	3,070	622	25·4
170	46	124	0 9	0·4	1·2	2,726	2,995	269	9·8
2 321	1,056	1,265	12 7	11 6	13 7	2,718	3,312	594	21·8
913	346	567	5·2	3·8	6·6	2,603	2,865	262	10·0
—954	—542	—412	—6·2	—6 8	—5·5	2,423	2,219	—204	—8·4
862	365	497	5·1	4·2	5·9	3,022	3,341	319	10·5
—268	—154	—114	—2·1	—2·4	—1·8	1,866	1,972	106	5·6
360	207	153	3·4	4·0	2 9	1,691	1,836	145	8·5
143	61	82	1·2	1·0	1·3	1,948	2,102	154	7 9
—425	—187	—238	—3·6	—3·1	—4·0	1,800	1,796	—4	—0·2
—1,177	—596	—581	—10·0	—10·2	—9·9	1,853	1,698	—155	—8·3
—1,773	—975	—798	—11·0	—11·9	—9·9	2,602	2,502	—100	—3·8

POPULATION and Occupied

Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Quebec—Continued.						
71. Huntingdon	16,304	8,338	7,966	15,495	7,804	7,691
72. Beauharnois	14,757	7,434	7,323	16,005	7,941	8,064
73. Soulanges	10,808	5,473	5,335	10,220	5,225	4,995
74. Vaudreuil	11,003	5,643	5,360	11,485	5,878	5,607
75. Chicoutimi and Saguenay	22,980	12,005	10,975	32,409	16,818	15,591
76. Charlevoix	15,611	7,755	7,856	17,901	8,991	8,910
77. Montmorency	12,085	5,971	6,114	12,322	6,058	6,264
78. Quebec, East	28,305	13,571	14,734	31,900	15,166	16,734
79. Quebec, Centre	18,188	8,101	10,087	17,898	7,820	10,078
80. Quebec, West	13,206	6,290	6,916	12,648	5,937	6,711
81. Quebec, County	19,607	9,726	9,881	20,278	9,978	10,300
82. Portneuf	23,216	11,663	11,553	25,175	12,681	12,494
83. Champlain	21,643	11,103	10,540	26,818	13,749	13,069
84. Trois Rivières	8,414	4,082	4,332	9,296	4,480	4,816
85. St. Maurice	10,658	5,431	5,227	12,986	6,578	6,408
86. Maskinongé	15,079	7,599	7,480	17,493	8,857	8,636
87. Berthier	19,993	9,983	10,010	21,838	10,861	10,977
88. Joliette	23,075	11,616	11,459	21,988	11,096	10,892
89. L'Assomption	15,473	7,651	7,822	15,282	7,537	7,745
90. Montcalm	12,742	6,375	6,367	12,966	6,498	6,468
91. Montreal, Centre	23,903	11,623	12,280	25,078	12,303	12,775
92. Montreal, East	46,291	21,521	24,770	67,506	31,410	36,096
93. Montreal, West	37,031	17,176	19,855	48,163	21,570	26,593
94. Hochelaga	25,640	12,713	12,927	40,079	19,539	20,540
95. Jacques Cartier	11,179	5,499	5,680	12,345	6,090	6,255
96. Laval	9,472	4,672	4,800	9,462	4,675	4,787

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.								Increase or Decrease.	
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.		
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
—809	—534	—275	—5·0	—6·4	—3·5	2,660	2,783	123	4·6
1,248	507	741	8·5	6·8	10·1	2,334	2,753	419	17·9
—588	—248	—340	—5·4	—4·5	—6·4	1,565	1,815	250	15·9
482	235	247	4·4	4·1	4·6	1,737	1,877	140	8·0
9,429	4,813	4,616	41·0	40·0	42·0	3,195	4,537	1,342	42·0
2,290	1,236	1,054	14·7	15·9	13·4	2,096	2,701	605	28·8
237	87	150	2·0	1·5	2·4	1,759	1,909	150	8·5
3,595	1,595	2,000	12·7	11·7	13·6	3,768	5,155	1,387	36·8
—290	—281	—9	—1·6	—3·4	—0·1	2,522	2,354	—168	—6·6
—558	—353	—205	—4·2	—5·6	—2·9	1,654	1,658	4	0·2
671	252	419	3·4	2·5	4·2	3,091	3,424	333	10·7
1,959	1,018	941	8·4	8·7	8·1	3,422	3,557	135	3·9
5,175	2,646	2,529	23·9	23·8	23·9	3,042	4,034	992	32·6
882	398	484	10·5	9·7	11·2	1,049	1,448	399	38·0
2,328	1,147	1,181	21·8	21·1	22·6	1,674	1,895	221	13·2
2,414	1,258	1,156	16·9	16·5	15·5	2,214	2,522	308	13·9
1,845	878	967	9·2	8·8	9·6	3,030	3,127	97	3·2
—1,087	—520	—567	—4·9	—4·4	—4·9	3,372	3,369	—3	—0·08
—191	—114	—77	—1·2	—1·4	—0·9	2,533	2,836	303	11·9
224	123	101	1·8	1·9	1·6	2,073	2,273	200	9·6
1,175	680	495	4·9	5·8	4·0	3,707	4,299	592	15·9
21,215	9,887	11,326	45·8	45·9	45·7	6,991	10,383	3,395	48·5
11,132	4,394	6,738	30·1	25·5	33·9	5,436	8,151	2,715	49·9
14,439	6,826	7,613	56·3	53·6	58·9	3,680	7,162	3,482	94·6
1,166	591	575	10·4	10·7	10·1	1,754	2,094	340	19·3
—10	3	—13	—0·1	0·06	—0·3	1,572	1,686	114	7·2

Districts.	Population according to the					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Quebec—Concluded.						
97. Terrebonne	20,299	10,192	10,107	22,969	11,601	11,368
98. Deux Montagnes	15,615	7,877	7,738	15,894	8,013	7,881
99. Argenteuil	12,098	6,113	5,985	14,947	7,519	7,428
100. Ottawa	37,892	19,764	18,128	49,432	25,773	23,659
101. Pontiac	16,547	8,606	7,941	19,939	10,362	9,577
Total, Quebec	1,191,516	596,041	595,475	1,359,027	678,109	680,918
Ontario.						
102. Glengarry	20,524	10,130	10,394	22,221	10,945	11,276
103. Cornwall and Stormont	18,987	9,522	9,465	23,198	11,578	11,620
104. Dundas	18,777	9,500	9,277	20,598	10,346	10,252
105. Prescott	17,647	9,013	8,634	22,857	11,688	11,169
106. Russell	18,344	9,480	8,864	25,082	12,924	12,158
107. Ottawa City	21,545	10,351	11,194	27,412	12,968	14,444
108. Grenville, South	13,197	6,613	6,584	13,526	6,729	6,797
109. Leeds and Grenville, North	11,810	5,931	5,879	12,423	6,173	6,250
110. Carleton	15,680	8,006	7,674	18,777	9,494	9,283
111. Brockville	13,345	6,640	6,705	15,107	7,373	7,734
112. Leeds, South	20,716	10,436	10,280	22,206	11,088	11,118
113. Lanark, South	18,040	9,050	8,990	17,945	8,833	9,112
114. Lanark, North	19,889	10,213	9,676	19,855	9,934	9,921
115. Renfrew, South	14,935	7,748	7,187	19,160	9,891	9,269
116. Renfrew, North	14,833	7,776	7,057	20,965	10,785	10,180
117. Frontenac	16,310	8,420	7,890	14,993	7,887	7,106
118. Kingston, City	12,407	5,930	6,477	14,091	6,672	7,419
119. Lennox	16,696	8,264	8,132	16,314	8,197	8,117

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Buildings.			
Increase or Decrease.									
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.	
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
2,670	1,409	1,261	13·1	13·8	12·4	3,400	4,074	674	19·8
279	136	143	1·8	1·7	1·8	2,476	2,721	245	9·8
2,849	1,406	1,443	23·5	23·0	24·1	1,990	2,579	589	29·5
11,540	6,009	5,531	30·4	30·4	30·5	6,071	8,227	2,156	35·5
3,392	1,756	1,636	20·5	20·4	20·6	2,674	3,158	484	18·1
167,511	82,068	85,443	14·0	13·7	14·3	180,615	216,432	35,817	19·8
1,697	815	882	8 2	8·0	8·4	3,180	3,593	413	12·9
4,211	2,056	2,155	22·2	21·5	22·7	3,130	4,069	939	30·0
1,821	846	975	9 1	8·9	10·5	3,139	3,626	487	15·5
5,210	2,675	2,535	29·5	29·6	29·3	2,779	3,747	968	34·8
6,738	3,444	3,294	36·7	36·3	37·1	2,964	4,219	1,255	42·3
5,867	2,617	3,250	27·2	25·2	29·0	3,729	4,921	1,192	31·9
329	116	213	2·5	1·7	3 2	2,409	2,594	185	7·6
613	242	371	5·2	4·0	6·3	2,115	2,392	277	13·0
3,097	1,488	1,609	19·7	18·5	20·9	2,594	3,332	738	28·4
1,762	733	1,029	13 2	11·0	15·3	2,407	3,027	620	25·7
1,490	652	838	7·2	6·2	8·1	3,717	4,153	436	11·7
—95	—217	122	—0·5	—2·3	1·3	2,989	3,185	196	6·5
—34	—279	245	—0·1	—2·7	2·5	3,196	3,387	191	5·9
4,225	2,143	2,082	28·3	27·6	28·9	2,441	3,241	800	32·7
6,132	3,009	3,123	41 3	38·6	44·2	2,404	3,419	1,015	42·2
—1,317	—533	—784	—8·0	—6·3	—9·9	2,779	2,630	—149	—5·3
1,684	742	942	13·0	12·5	14·5	2,229	2,633	404	18·1
—82	—67	—15	—0·5	—0·8	—0·1	2,983	3,286	303	10·1

POPULATION and Occupied

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ontario—Continued.						
120. Addington	21,312	11,034	10,278	23,470	12,000	11,470
121. Prince Edward	20,336	10,146	10,190	21,044	10,420	10,624
122. Hastings, East	17,392	8,895	8,497	17,313	8,857	8,456
123. Hastings, West	14,365	7,137	7,228	17,400	8,527	8,873
124. Hastings, North	16,607	8,690	7,917	20,479	10,765	9,714
125. Northumberland, East	21,758	11,098	10,660	22,991	11,685	11,306
126. Northumberland, West	17,328	8,814	8,514	16,984	8,526	8,458
127. Peterborough, East	17,338	8,976	8,362	20,402	10,586	9,816
128. Peterborough, West	11,767	5,986	5,781	13,310	6,687	6,623
129. Durham, East	19,064	9,676	9,388	18,710	9,407	9,303
130. Durham, West	18,316	9,339	8,977	17,555	8,912	8,643
131. Victoria, South	19,244	9,956	9,288	20,813	10,530	10,283
132. Victoria, North	12,324	6,520	5,804	16,661	8,725	7,936
133. Muskoka and Parry Sound	3,584	2,029	1,555	17,636	9,672	7,964
134. Ontario, South	19,357	9,825	9,532	20,244	10,175	10,069
135. Ontario, North	16,624	8,728	7,896	21,281	11,033	10,248
136. Ontario, West	18,911	9,731	9,180	20,189	10,330	9,859
137. Toronto, Centre	20,647	10,064	10,583	22,983	10,820	12,163
138. Toronto, East	15,090	7,468	7,622	24,867	12,073	12,794
139. Toronto, West	20,355	10,007	10,348	38,565	19,024	19,541
140. York, East	19,360	9,839	9,521	22,853	11,546	11,307
141. York, West	16,260	8,381	7,879	18,884	9,679	9,205
142. York, North	21,654	11,083	10,571	21,730	11,097	10,633
143. Simcoe, South	19,504	10,102	9,402	22,721	11,735	10,986
144. Simcoe, North	18,755	9,878	8,877	26,120	13,392	12,728
145. Simcoe, East	16,071	8,427	7,644	27,185	14,137	13,048

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.								Increase or Decrease.	
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.		
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
2,158	966	1,192	10·1	8·7	11·5	3,681	4,462	781	21·2
708	274	434	3·5	2·7	4·2	3,780	4,444	664	17·5
—79	—38	—41	—0·5	—0·4	—0·4	3,051	3,297	246	8·0
3,035	1,390	1,645	21·1	19·4	22·7	2,616	3,505	839	33·9
3,872	2,075	1,797	23·3	23·8	22·6	2·922	3,765	843	28·8
1,233	587	646	5·6	5·2	6·0	3·972	4,490	518	13·0
—344	—288	—56	—2·0	—3·2	- 0·6	3,099	3,182	83	2·6
3,064	1,610	1,454	17·6	17·9	17·3	3,002	3,823	821	27·3
1,543	701	842	13·1	11·7	14·5	2,055	2,445	390	18·9
—354	—269	—85	—1·9	—2·7	—0·9	3,452	3,684	232	6·7
—761	—427	—334	—4·1	—4·5	—3·7	3,420	3,491	71	2·0
1,569	574	995	8·2	5·7	10·7	3,367	3,771	404	11·9
4,337	2,205	2,132	35·2	33·8	36·7	2,091	2,943	852	40·7
14,052	7,643	6,409	392·0	376·6	412·1	754	3,389	2,635	349·4
887	350	537	4·5	3·5	5·6	3,609	3,977	368	10·1
4,657	2,305	2,352	28·0	26·4	29·7	2,903	3,871	968	33·3
1,278	599	679	6·7	6·1	7·3	3,392	3,976	584	17·2
2,336	756	1,580	11·2	7·5	14·9	3,724	4,506	782	20·9
9,777	4,605	5,172	64·8	61·6	67·8	2,603	4,751	2,148	82·5
18,210	9,017	9,193	89·4	90 1	88·8	3,471	7,130	3,659	105·4
3,493	1,707	1,786	18·0	17·3	18·7	3,599	4,456	857	23·8
2,624	1,298	1,326	16·1	15·4	16·8	2,972	3,550	578	19·4
76	14	62	0·3	0·1	0·5	3,893	4,137	244	6·2
3,217	1,633	1,584	16·5	16·1	16·8	3,417	4,135	718	21·0
7,365	3,514	3,851	31·2	35·5	43·3	3,198	4,665	1,467	45·8
11,114	5,710	5,404	69·1	67·7	70·6	2,731	4,748	2,017	73·8

POPULATION and Occupied

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ontario—Continued.						
146. Peel	16,369	8,300	8,069	16,387	8,327	8,060
147. Cardwell	16,500	8,531	7,969	16,770	8,631	8,139
148. Welland	20,572	10,394	10,178	26,152	13,469	12,683
149. Lincoln and Niagara	21,242	10,350	10,892	23,300	11,452	11,848
150. Monck	14,985	7,565	7,420	15,940	8,140	7,800
151. Haldimand	18,070	9,353	8,717	17,660	9,023	8,637
152. Wentworth, South	14,922	7,586	7,336	15,539	7,999	7,540
153. Wentworth, North	16,245	8,401	7,844	15,998	8,122	7,876
154. Hamilton City	26,716	13,096	13,620	35,961	17,419	18,542
155. Halton	22,606	11,585	11,021	21,919	11,097	10,822
156. Wellington, South	23,431	11,894	11,537	25,400	12,584	12,816
157. Wellington, Centre	25,536	13,352	12,184	26,816	13,798	13,018
158. Wellington, North	17,903	9,300	8,603	26,024	13,462	12,562
159. Grey, South	22,106	11,458	10,648	25,703	13,258	12,445
160. Grey, East	18,709	9,713	8,996	25,334	13,254	12,080
161. Grey, North	18,580	9,689	8,891	23,334	11,982	11,352
162. Norfolk, South	17,226	8,837	8,389	19,019	9,706	9,313
163. Norfolk, North	19,372	9,876	9,496	20,933	10,655	10,278
164. Brant, South	18,683	9,366	9,317	20,482	10,012	10,470
165. Brant, North	18,332	9,380	8,952	17,645	9,036	8,609
166. Waterloo, South	20,995	10,756	10,239	21,754	10,839	10,915
167. Waterloo, North	19,256	9,874	9,382	20,986	10,537	10,449
168. Elgin, East	18,799	9,591	9,208	25,748	13,020	12,728
169. Elgin, West	20,421	10,667	9,754	23,480	12,227	11,253
170. Oxford, South	24,487	12,437	12,050	24,778	12,492	12,286
171. Oxford, North	23,434	12,022	11,412	24,390	12,366	12,024

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881.—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.									
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.	
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
18	27	—9	0·1	0·3	—0·1	2,978	3,087	109	3·6
270	100	170	1·6	1·1	2·1	2,798	3,011	213	7·6
5,580	3,075	2,505	27·1	29·5	24·6	3,856	5,019	1,163	30·1
2,058	1,102	956	9 6	10·6	8 9	3,847	4,697	850	22·0
955	575	380	6·3	7·6	5·1	2,871	3,304	433	15·0
—410	—330	—80	—2·3	—3·5	—0·9	3,126	3,357	231	7·3
617	413	204	4·1	5·4	2·7	2,798	2,972	174	6·2
—247	—279	32	—1·5	—3·3	0·4	3,047	3,169	122	4·0
9,245	4,323	4,922	34·6	33·0	36·1	4,830	6,802	1,972	40·8
—687	—488	—199	—3·0	—4·2	—1·8	4,033	4,189	156	3·8
1,959	690	1,279	8·4	5·8	11·0	4,019	4,653	634	15·7
1,280	446	834	5·0	3·3	6·8	4,442	4,906	464	10·4
8,121	4,162	3,959	45·3	44·7	46·0	3,051	4,560	1,509	49·4
3,597	1,800	1,797	16·2	15·7	16·8	3,733	4,552	819	21·9
6,625	3,541	3,084	35·4	36·4	34·2	3,276	4,719	1,443	44·0
4,754	2,293	2,461	25·6	23·6	27·6	3,218	4,176	958	29·7
1,793	869	924	10·4	9·8	11·0	3,180	3,780	600	18·8
1,561	779	782	8·0	7·8	8·2	3,585	4,237	652	18·1
1,799	646	1,553	9·6	6·8	12·3	3,515	4,281	766	21·7
—687	—344	—343	—3·8	—3·6	—3·8	3,258	3,350	92	2·8
759	83	676	3·6	0·7	6·6	3,591	3,962	371	10·3
1,730	663	1,067	9·0	6·7	11·3	3,222	3,748	526	16·3
6,949	3,429	3,520	36·9	35·7	38·2	3,646	5,303	1,657	45·4
3,059	1,560	1,499	14·9	14·6	15·3	3,689	4,539	850	23·0
291	55	236	1·2	0·4	1·9	4,682	5,064	382	8·1
956	344	612	4·1	2·8	5·3	4,183	4,611	428	10·2

Population and Occupied

Districts.	Population According to the					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ontario—Concluded.						
172. Middlesex, East	20,740	10,701	10,039	25,107	12,855	12,252
173. Middlesex, West	17,906	9,398	8,508	19,491	9,983	9,508
174. Middlesex, North	19,485	10,057	9 428	21,268	10,822	10,446
175. Middlesex, South	17,448	8,863	8,585	18,888	9,570	9,318
176. London City	15,826	7,934	7,892	19,746	9,701	10,045
177. Perth, South	22,715	11,726	10,989	21,608	11,045	10,563
178. Perth, North	18,798	9,634	9,164	26,538	13,477	13,061
179. Huron, South	20,254	10,408	9,846	21,991	11,205	10,786
180. Huron, East	16,425	8,602	7,823	21.720	11,159	10,561
181. Huron, West	21,306	10,932	10,374	23,512	11,938	11,574
182. Bruce, North	10,840	5,645	5,195	18,645	9,672	8,973
183. Bruce, East	17,819	9,223	8,596	22,355	11,449	10,906
184. Bruce, West	19,856	10,327	9,529	24,218	12,384	11,834
185. Bothwell	15,722	8,320	7,402	22,477	11,912	10,565
186. Lambton, East	16,370	8,651	7,719	21,725	11,300	10,425
187. Lambton, West	15,624	8,048	7,576	20,891	10,616	10,275
188. Kent	21,800	11,238	10,562	29,194	15,041	14,153
189. Essex, South	14,709	7,655	7,054	21,303	11,299	10,004
190. Essex, North	17,988	9,255	8,733	25,659	13,143	12,516
191. Algoma	7,018	3,748	3,270	20,320	11,138	9,182
Total, Ontario	1,620,851	828,590	792,261	1,923,228	976,461	946,767

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881.—*Continued.*

Redistribttion Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.								Increase or Decrease.	
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.		
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
4,367	2,154	2,213	21·0	20·1	22 0	3,686	4,886	1,200	32·5
1,585	585	1,000	8·8	6·2	11·7	3,133	3,711	578	18·4
1,783	765	1,018	9·1	7·6	10·7	3,390	3,977	587	17·2
1,440	707	733	8·2	7·9	8·5	3,146	3,758	612	19·4
3,920	1,767	2,153	24·7	22·2	27·2	2,804	3,833	1,029	36·6
—1,107	—681	—426	—5·1	—5·8	—3·8	3,862	3,964	102	2·6
7,740	3,843	3,897	41·2	39·8	42·5	3,271	4,801	1,530	46·7
1,737	797	940	8·5	7·6	9·5	3,432	3,867	435	12·6
5,295	2,557	2,738	32·2	29·7	34·9	2,824	3,806	982	34·7
2,206	1,006	1,200	10·3	9·2	11·5	3,732	4,232	500	13·3
7,805	4,027	3,778	72·0	71·3	72·7	1,893	3,402	1,509	79·7
4,536	2,226	2,310	25·4	24·1	26·8	2,960	4,063	1,103	37·2
4,362	2,057	2,305	21·9	19·9	24·1	3,311	4,356	1,045	31·5
6,755	3,592	3,163	42·9	43·1	42·7	2,967	4,354	1,387	46·7
5,355	2,649	2,706	32·7	30·6	35·0	2,931	4,073	1,142	38·9
5,267	2,568	2,699	33·7	31·9	35 6	2,850	4,015	1,165	40·8
7,394	3,803	3,591	33·9	33·8	33·9	3,971	5,448	1,477	37·1
6,594	3,644	2,950	44·8	47 6	41·8	2,757	4,042	1,285	46·6
7,671	3,888	3,783	42·6	42·0	43·3	3,279	4,696	1,417	43·2
13,302	7,390	5,912	189·5	197·1	180·7	1,387	3,914	2,527	182·1
302,377	147,871	154,506	18 6	17·8	19·5	286,018	359,293	73,275	25·6

POPULATION and Occupied

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE					
	1871.			1881.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Manitoba.						
192. Selkirk	2,852	1,457	1,395	6,648	3,726	2,922
193. Provencher	2,147	1,136	1,011	14,726	7,922	6,804
194. Lisgar	3,254	1,641	1,613	11,679	6,211	5,468
105. Marquette	3,734	1,940	1,794	8,464	4,834	3,630
196. Winnipeg	241	148	93	7,985	4,648	3,337
197. Extension	.....	.....	.....	16,452	9,866	6,586
Total, Manitoba	*18,995	9,837	9,158	65,954	37,207	28,747
British Columbia.						
198. New Westminster	1,356	951	405	15,417	8,892	6,525
199. Cariboo	1,955	1,817	138	7,550	4,784	2,766
200. Yale	1,316	1,209	107	9,200	5,989	3,211
201. Victoria	4,540	2,688	1,852	7,301	4,298	3,003
202. Vancouver	1,419	909	510	9,991	5,540	4,451
Total, British Columbia	†36,247	20,905	15,342	49,459	29,503	19,956
203. The Territories	.....	.....	.....	56,446	28,113	28,333
Total for Canada	3,635,024	1,842,174	1,792,850	4,324,810	2,188,778	2,136,032

* Including 6,767 Indians; Males, 3,515; Females, 3,252.
† do 25,661 do; do 13,331; do 12,330.

Dwellings in 1871 and 1881—*Continued.*

Redistribution Acts 1872 and 1882.						Occupied Dwellings.			
Increase or Decrease.								Increase or Decrease.	
Numerical.			Centesimal.			1871.	1881.		
Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females			Numerical.	Centesimal.
							1,326		
							2,524		
							2,127		
							1,640		
							1,274		
							3,902		
46,959	27,370	19,589	247·2	278·2	213·9		12,803		
							3,151		
							1,730		
							1,527		
							1,919		
							1,466		
13,212	8,598	4,614	36·4	41·1	30·0		9,793		
							11,652		
689,786	346,604	343,182	18·97	18·81	19·1		753,017		

34. In 1871, in the Province of Quebec, there was an excess of 566 males over females—males numbering 596,041, and females 595,475, but for the year under review there were females, 680,918, and males, 678,109, being an excess of females of 2,809. If we except the Territories where there was an excess of females of 220, Quebec is the only Province where females were in a majority. The total increase in population for the Dominion was 18·97 per cent.

35. Ontario showed the largest increase in occupied dwellings, viz., 25·6 per cent. The average number of persons to the inhabited dwelling was lower in 1881, being 6·1 in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, against 6·4 in 1871, and 5·3 in Ontario, against 5·7 in 1871. The average for the whole Dominion in 1881 was 5·8 or fifty-eight persons to every ten inhabited houses. In 1871 the average was 5·2. As there were no returns of this nature from Prince Edward Island, Manitoba or British Columbia in 1871, comparisons cannot be made.

36. The next tables show the number of persons of each religious belief in the several Provinces in 1881, together with the corresponding figures of 1871 and subsequent increase or decrease. The proportions to populations respectively, both of Province and Dominion, in 1881 are also given. The tables are arranged in numerical order, the religion having the largest number of followers, being placed at the head of the list in each case.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Catholic, Roman	40,442	47,115	6,673	16 5	43·2	1·08
Presbyterians	29,579	33,835	4,256	14·4	31·0	·78
Methodists	11,070	13,485	2,415	21·8	12·3	·31
Church of England	7,220	7,192	—28	—·38	6·6	·16
Baptists	4,371	6,236	1,865	42·7	5 7	·14
Disciples	.....	594	594	.....	·5	·01
Universalists	77	78	1	1·3	.....	.....
Congregational	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....
Brethren	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Unitarians	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Protestants	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....
No Religion	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Adventists	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal, Reformed	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	8	5	—3	—37·5	.....	.....
Lutherans	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pagans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Denominations	931	139	.....	.....	·1	.....
Not given	323	100	—223	—69 0	.....	.....

37. It will be seen that Roman Catholics comprised 43·2 per cent., or nearly half of the population of this Province. Presbyterians coming next, also with a large following, viz., 31 per cent. The members of the Church of England were very few in number, being only 6·6 per cent., they also showed a decrease of 28 in number since 1871. This is the only Province in which Jews do not appear.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Catholic, Roman	102,001	117,487	15,486	15·2	26·6	2·71
Presbyterians	103,539	112,488	8,949	8·6	25·5	2·60
Baptists	73,430	83,761	10,331	14·0	19·0	1·93
Church of England	55,143	60,255	5,112	9 3	13 7	1·39
Methodists	42,554	50,811	8,257	19·4	11·5	1·17
Lutherans	4,958	5,639	681	13·7	1·3	·13
Congregational	2,538	3,506	968	38·0	·8	·08
Disciples	.....	1,826	1,826	.....	·4	·04
Adventists	869	1,536	667	76·7	·3	·03
Universalists	647	673	26	4·0	·1	·01
Brethren	60	218	158	263·3	.....	.....
Protestants	130	15	—115	—88·4	.....	.....
No Religion	116	121	5	4·3	.....	.....
Episcopal, Reformed	.....	99	99	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	96	77	—19	—19·8	.....	.....
Unitarians	73	68	—5	—6·8	.....	.....
Jews	.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Pagans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Denominations	293	355	.....	.....	·1	.....
Not given	1,353	1,618	265	19·6	·3	·03

38. The members of the Roman Catholic religion were the most numerous in this Province, though not in so great a proportion to the population as in Prince Edward Island. Their increase was almost double that of the Presbyterians, who, in 1871, were first in the Province, but, in 1881, were second in number. The Church of England ranked fourth, and still outnumbered the Methodists, though the latter had made the largest increase.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Catholic, Roman	96,016	109,091	13,075	13·6	33·9	2·52
Baptists	70,597	81,092	10,495	14·8	25·2	1·87
Church of England	45,481	46,768	1,287	2·8	14·5	1·08
Presbyterians	38,852	42,888	4,036	10·4	13·3	·99
Methodists	31,275	34,514	3,239	10·3	10·7	·79
Disciples	.....	1,476	1,476	.....	·4	·03
Congregational	1,193	1,372	179	15·0	·4	·03
Adventists	711	738	27	3·8	·2	·01
Universalists	590	375	—215	—36·4	·1	.....
Episcopal, Reformed	.....	478	478	.....	·1	·01
Lutherans	82	324	242	295·1	·1	.....
Brethren	2	164	162	.....	.....	.....
Unitarians	21	140	119	566·6	.....	.....
No Religion	131	114	—17	—12·9	.....	.....
Protestants	63	50	—13	—20·6	.....	.....
Jews	48	55	7	14·6	.....	.....
Quakers	26	21	—5	—19·2	.....	.....
Pagans	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Other Denominations	114	311	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	392	1,260	868	221·4	·3	·02

39. Roman Catholics comprised 33·9 per cent. of the population of this Province. Baptists had the second largest following, and amounted to 25·2 per cent. Presbyterians and Methodists had both severally increased. The Church of England came numerically third in the list, but showed little increase, only 2·8 per cent. Universalists, it will be seen, had largely decreased.

QUEBEC.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Catholic, Roman	1,019,850	1,170,718	150,868	14·8	86·1	27·66
Church of England	62,636	68,797	6,161	9·8	5·0	1·59
Presbyterians	46,165	50,287	4,122	8·9	3·7	1·16
Methodists	34,403	39,221	4,818	14·0	2·9	·90
Baptists	8,686	8,853	167	19·2	·6	·24
Congregational	5,252	5,244	—8	—·15	·3	·12
Adventists	3,150	4,210	1,060	33 6	·3	·09
Protestants	4,195	2,432	—1,763	—42·0	·1	·05
Universalists	1,937	2,021	84	4·3	·1	·04
Unitarians	1,093	610	—483	—44·2		·01
Lutherans	496	1,003	507	102·2		·02
Jews	549	989	440	80·1		·02
Brethren	672	682	10	1·5		·01
No Religion	420	432	12	2·8		
Episcopal, Reformed		423	423			
Disciples		121	121			
Quakers	117	86	—31	—26·5		
Pagans	2	6	4			
Other Denominations	432	234				
Not given	1,461	2,608	1,147	78·5	·1	·06

40. Roman Catholics formed 86 per cent. of the inhabitants of this Province and 27 per cent. of the population of the Dominion. Of the remainder, the Church of England took 5 per cent., Presbyterians 3·7 per cent., and Baptists 2·9 per cent., leaving about 2·50 per cent. to be divided among fifteen others. The Jews had added largely to their number, showing an increase of 440, or over 80 per cent.

ONTARIO.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Numerical.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Methodists	474,238	591,503	117,265	24·7	30·7	13·67
Presbyterians	356,449	417,749	61,300	17·2	21·7	9·65
Church of England	331,484	366,539	35,055	10·6	19·0	8·47
Catholic, Roman	274,166	320,839	46,673	17·0	16·6	7·41
Baptists	90,930	106,680	15,750	17·3	5·5	2·46
Lutherans	32,399	37,901	5,502	16·9	1·9	·87
Congregational	12,858	16,340	3,482	27·0	·8	·37
Disciples		16,051	16,051		·8	·37
Brethren	3,800	7,714	3,914	103·0	·4	·17
Quakers	7,106	6,307	—799	—11·2	·3	·14
Protestants	5,758	2,978	—2,780	—47·5	·1	·06
No religion	4,908	1,756	—3,152	—64·2		·04
Pagans	1,884	1,499	—385	—20·4		·03
Universalists	1,722	1,333	—389	—22·6		·03
Unitarians	1,088	1,213	125	11·5		·02
Jews	518	1,193	675	130·3		·02
Episcopal, Reformed		989	989			·02
Adventists	6,245	696	—753	—51·9		
Other Denominations	1,449	10,983			·5	·25
Not given	13,849	12,965	—884	—6·4	·6	·29

41. Methodists here came first in numbers and Presbyterians second, being respectively 30·7 and 21·7 per. cent. of the population. The Church of England was third and Roman Catholics were fourth. Each one of these four principal creeds showed considerable increase, respectively as follows:—Methodists increased in number, 117,265; Presbyterians, 61,300; Church of England, 35,055, and Roman Catholics, 46,673. The Jews more than doubled their numbers since 1871.

MANITOBA.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease		Rate per cent.	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Church of England	.....	14,297	.....	.....	21·6	·33
Presbyterians	.....	14,292	.....	.....	21·6	·33
Catholic, Roman	5,452	12,246	6,794	124·6	18·5	·28
Methodists	.....	9,470	.....	.....	14·3	·22
Baptists	.....	9,449	.....	.....	14·3	·22
Pagans	.....	2,173	.....	.....	3·3	·05
Lutherans	.....	984	.....	.....	1·4	·02
Congregational	.....	343	.....	.....	·5	.....
Disciples	.....	102	.....	.....	·1	.....
Protestants	4,841	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jews	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brethren	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarians	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
No religion	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Universalists	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adventists	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal, Reformed	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Denominations	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	1,935	2,327	392	20·2	3·5	·05

42. As there were no returns of religions from Manitoba, British Columbia or the Territories in 1871, comparisons cannot be made with the census of 1881. The five leading religions in Manitoba in 1881 were remarkably even in point of numbers. The Church of England was first and the Presbyterians second, with a difference of only five in number between them, Roman Catholics were third, then came Methodists and Baptists with a difference between them of only 21. The 2,173 Pagans were made up of Indians. Protestants of all denominations were included under that head in 1871.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Provinces.	Total Population, 1881.
Catholic, Roman		10,043			20·3	·23
Church of England		7,804			15·7	·18
Presbyterians		4,095			8·2	·09
Methodists		3,516			7·1	·08
Episcopal, Reformed		593			1·2	·01
Lutherans		491				·01
Pagans		437				·01
Baptists		434				·01
Protestants		292				
Jews		104				
Congregational		75				
Unitarians		54				
Universalists		29				
Disciples		23				
Quakers		13				
Adventists		10				
Brethren		7				
No Religion		180				
Other Denominations		2,128			4·3	·04
Not given		19,131			38·6	·44

43. Both in this Province and in the Territories Indians form the largest part of the population. Apart from them Roman Catholics in 1881 were most numerous, Church of England next and Presbyterians third, they being slightly more numerous than Methodists. Jews were 104 in number.

THE TERRITORIES.

Religions.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Territories	Total Population, 1881.
Catholic, Roman		4,443			7·8	·10
Church of England		3,166			5·6	·07
Protestants		692			1·2	·01
Presbyterians		531			·9	·01
Methodists		461			·8	·01
Pagans		361			·6	
Baptists		20				
Unitarians		5				
Lutherans		4				
Quakers		1				
Other Denominations		1				
No religion		1				
Congregational						
Adventists						
Universalists						
Jews						
Brethren						
Episcopal, Reformed						
Disciples						
Not given		46,760			82·8	1·08

44. Without reckoning Indians, the Roman Catholics were first in number, Church of England next, Protestants, Presbyterians and Methodists following in the order named. There were no Jews.

45. The following table gives the total number of each religion in the Dominion, and the relative proportion of each to the whole population. It will be seen that Roman Catholics comprised 41·43 per cent. or nearly one-half of the entire population, the greater portion of the remainder being taken up by the Methodists, Presbyterians and Church of England.

SUMMARY.

Religions of the People, 1881.

Religions.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to Population of the Dominion.	Religions.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to Population of the Dominion.
Roman Catholics	1,791,982	41·43	Quakers	6,553	·15
Methodists	742,981	17·17	Protestants	6,519	·15
Presbyterians	676,165	15·63	Universalists	4,517	·10
Church of England	574,818	13·29	Pagans	4,478	·10
Baptists	296,525	6·85	No religion	2,634	·06
Lutherans	46,350	1·07	Reformed Episcopal	2,596	·06
Congregationalists	26,900	·62	Jews	2,393	·05
Disciples	20,193	·47	Unitarians	2,126	·04
Brethren	8,831	·21	Other Denominations	14,269	·33
Adventists	7,211	·16	Not given	86,769	2·06

46. Combining the Protestant creeds so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in the Dominion and contrasting them with Roman Catholics, Jews and Pagans, the proportions given in the following table are arrived at.

Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Pagans, in 1881.

Numbers.					Proportions per cent.			
Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews	Pagans.	Total.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.
1,791,982	2,439,188	2,393	91,247	4,324,810	41·43	56·41	·05	2·11

47. Those of "no religion" are included among Protestants, and as the majority of those "not given" were Indians, all under that head are included with Pagans.

48. The next tables contain a statement of the birthplaces of the inhabitants of Canada on 4th April, 1881, together with a comparison, as far as possible, with the numbers returned at the census of 1871. They also show the relative increase or decrease among the different nativities, and their respective proportions to the population of the Provinces and the Dominion.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Prince Edward Island	80,271	95,234	14,963	18·6	87·4	2·2
Scotland	4,128	3,425	—703	—17·0	3·1	·07
Ireland	3,712	2,915	—797	– 21·4	2·6	·06
Nova Scotia		2,507			2·3	·05
England and Wales	1,957	1,728	—229	—11·7	1·5	·04
New Brunswick		1,346			1·2	·03
Other British Possessions	3,246	746	—2,500		·6	·01
United States		609			·5	·01
Quebec		177			·1	
Manitoba						
Ontario		105				
British Columbia						
France		15				
The Territories						
Germany		14				
Sweden, Norway and Denmark		11				
Italy		9				
Russia and Poland		2				
Spain and Portugal		1				
Other Countries	384	11	—373			
At sea		8				
Not given	323	28	—295			

49. The census of 1871 for Prince Edward Island not having been taken on the same basis, with regard to birthplaces, as that of 1881, a proper comparison cannot be made; 87·4 per cent. of the whole population were, in 1881, residing in or belonged

to the Province. Of the remaining 12·6 per cent. 10·7 were born in the following countries, viz., Scotland, Ireland, Nova Scotia, England and Wales, New Brunswick, Other British Possessions, United States and Quebec.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Nova Scotia	351,360	405,687	54,327	15·4	92·1	9·3
Scotland	14,316	10,851	—3,465	—24·1	2·4	·25
Ireland	7,558	5,600	—1,958	—25·7	1·2	·13
England and Wales	4,008	4,813	805	20·1	1·1	·11
New Brunswick	3,413	4,482	1,069	31·3	1·0	·1
United States	2,239	3,004	765	34·1	·6	·07
Other British Possessions	2,158	2,575	417	19·7	·6	·5
Prince Edward Island	1,457	1,639	182	12·5	·4	·03
Quebec	348	441	93	26·7	·1	.....
Ontario	223	333	110	49·3	·06	.....
Germany	235	254	19	80·8	·05	.....
France	120	222	102	85·0	·05	.....
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	58	114	56	96·5	·02	.....
Italy	26	36	10	38·5	.....	.....
Spain and Portugal	26	23	3	11·5	.....	.....
Russia and Poland	6	10	4	66·6	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
The Territories	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	6	.....	—6	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	98	166	68	69·4	·02	.....
At Sea	47	45	—2	—4·2	.....	.....
Not given	98	270	172	175·5	·05	.....

50. Over 92 per cent. of the population were natives of the Province. The greater portion of the remainder were born in New Brunswick, England and the United States, there being a decrease in number of the natives of Scotland and Ireland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
New Brunswick	238,554	277,643	39,099	16·3	86·4	6·42
Ireland	23,003	16,355	—6,648	—28·9	5·1	·37
Nova Scotia	5,242	6,160	918	17·3	1·9	·14
United States	4,090	5,108	1,018	24·8	1·5	·11
England and Wales	4,485	4,174	—311	—6·9	1·3	·09
Scotland	4,396	4,168	—228	—5·1	1·3	·09
Quebec	2,440	3,127	687	28·1	·9	·07
Prince Edward Island	1,053	2,719	1,666	157·1	·8	·06
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	87	444	357	410·3	·1	·01
Other British Possessions	1,574	436	—1,138	—72·3	·1	·01
Ontario	219	310	91	41·5	·1	
Germany	204	203	1	·5		
France	41	63	22	53·9		
Italy	8	22	14	175·0		
Spain and Portugal	18	14	—4	—22·2		
Russia and Poland	9	6	—3	—33·3		
British Columbia		3	3			
The Territories		2	2			
Manitoba	1	1				
Other Countries	56	52	—4	—7·1		
At sea	35	23	—12	—34·3		
Not given	89	200	111	124·7		

51. 86·4 per cent. of the population were native-born, while we find that the number of those of Irish nativity and those born in Other British Possessions had fallen off and that an abnormally large increase had taken place in the number of natives of Prince Edward Island, who, of late years, have been emigrating to this Province in consequence of the land becoming scarce in their own.

QUEBEC.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Quebec	1,104,401	1,269,075	164,674	14·9	93·3	29·11
Ireland	35,828	27,379	—8,449	—23·5	2·0	·63
United States	14,714	19,415	4,701	31·9	1·4	·44
England and Wales	12,371	12,909	538	4·3	·9	·29
Ontario	7,018	10,397	3,361	43·2	·8	·24
Scotland	11,260	10,237	—1,023	—9·0	·8	·23
France	723	2,239	1,516	209·6	·2	·05
Other British Possessions	1,341	1,490	149	11·0	·1	·03
New Brunswick	952	1,272	320	33·6	·1	·02
Germany	854	1,023	169	19·7	·1	·02
Nova Scotia	666	813	147	22·0	·06	·01
Prince Edward Island	390	586	196	50·2	·04	·01
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	198	358	160	80·8	·03	
Russia and Poland	105	231	126	120·0	·02	
Italy	95	231	136	143·1	·02	
Spain and Portugal	54	50	—4	—7·4		
The Territories	63	48	—15	—23·8		
Manitoba	43	33	—10	—23·2		
British Columbia	25	19	—6	—24·0		
Other Countries	303	545	242	79·8	·04	·01
At Sea	42	30	—12	—28·6		
Not given	70	665	595	850·0	·05	·01

52. Of all the Provinces, Quebec had the largest proportion of home-born. The number born in the Province being 93·3 per cent. of its population, and 29·11 per cent. of the population of the Dominion. The reduction in the number of those of Irish birth was 8,449 as compared with 1871, while in those of Scottish birth the decrease was 1,023. The increase of those born in the United States was 4,701.

ONTARIO.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Ontario	1,131,334	1,435,647	304,313	26·9	74·6	33·19
England and Wales	124,062	139,031	14,969	12·0	7·2	3·21
Ireland	153,000	130,094	—22,906	—14·9	6·7	3·00
Scotland	90,807	82,173	—8,634	—9·5	4·2	1·90
Quebec	40,476	50,407	9,931	24·5	2·5	1·16
United States	43,406	45,454	2,048	4·7	2·3	1·05
Germany	22,827	23,270	443	1·9	1·2	.53
Nova Scotia	3,567	3,706	139	3·8	·2	·08
New Brunswick	2,866	2,801	—65	—2·2	·1	·06
Other British Possessions	2,048	2,606	558	27·2	·1	·06
France	1,751	1,549	—202	—11·5		·03
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	245	852	607	247·7		·02
Prince Edward Island	551	686	135	24·5	·03	·01
Russia and Poland	296	444	148	50·0		·01
Italy	89	378	289	324·7		
The Territories	162	158	—4	—2·4		
Spain and Portugal	207	103	—104	—50·2		
Manitoba	65	62	—3	—4·6		
British Columbia	40	42	2	5·0		
Other Countries	1,176	1,298	122	10·3		·03
At Sea	306	256	—50	—16·3		
Not given	1,570	2,211	641	40·8	·1	·05

53. This Province returned 74·7 percent. of the population as having been born within its limits, comprising 33·19 per cent. of the population of the Dominion, while those born in Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 18·2 per cent., leaving little more than 7 per cent. for the natives of other countries. The Province has felt the effects of the attraction to the North-West to a considerable extent, numbers of its own population having left for those parts. There was a large decrease in the natives of Scotland and Ireland, viz., 22,906 and 8,634 respectively; and a considerable increase in the number of those born in Quebec and the United States will be noticed, as well as in the number of natives of Europe other than the British Isles.

MANITOBA.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Ontario		19,125			28·9	·44
Manitoba		18,020			27·3	·41
The Territories		6,442			9·7	·14
Russia and Poland		5,651			8·5	·13
Quebec		4,085			6·1	·09
England and Wales		3,457			5·2	·08
Scotland		2,868			4·3	·06
Ireland		1,836			2·7	·04
United States		1,752			2·6	·04
Nova Scotia		820			1·2	·01
New Brunswick		341			·5	
Germany		220			·3	
Prince Edward Island		154			·2	
Sweden, Norway and Denmark		121				
France		81				
Other British Possessions		72				
British Columbia		25				
Italy		23				
Spain and Portugal		1				
Other Countries		771			1·1	·01
At Sea		7				
Not given		102			·1	

54. There were no returns of birthplaces in 1871 from Manitoba, British Columbia or the Territories, so no comparisons can be made. The natives of Ontario have taken the lead in settling Manitoba, which was the only Province where the home-born did not bear the largest proportion to the population; the natives of Russia and Poland were fourth in numbers, and those of Quebec fifth. England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland came sixth, seventh and eighth respectively. The Mennonite settlements in this Province explain the large number from Russia and Poland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
British Columbia	.....	32,175	.....	.....	65·0	·74
England and Wales	.....	3,294	.....	.....	6·6	·08
United States	.....	2,295	.....	.....	4·6	·05
Ontario	.....	1,572	.....	.....	3·1	·03
Ireland	.....	1,285	.....	.....	2·6	·02
Scotland	.....	1,204	.....	.....	2·4	·02
Quebec	.....	396	.....	.....	·8	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	379	.....	.....	·7	.....
New Brunswick	.....	374	.....	.....	·7	.....
Germany	.....	344	.....	.....	·7	.....
Other British Possessions	.....	211	.....	.....	·4	.....
France	.....	193	.....	.....	·3	.....
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	.....	170	.....	.....	·3	.....
Italy	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia and Poland	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain and Portugal	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	4,611	.....	.....	9·3	·10
At sea	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	.....	751	.....	.....	1·5	·01

55. The home-born in this Province were in the proportion of 65 per cent. to the rest of the population, natives of England and Wales coming next, and of the United States third; those born in Ontario, Ireland and Scotland followed with but little difference between their numbers.

THE TERRITORIES.

Birthplaces.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
The Territories	.....	51,785	.....	.....	91·7	1·19
Manitoba	.....	1,450	.....	.....	2·5	·03
Ontario	.....	517	.....	.....	·9	·01
Scotland	.....	136	.....	.....	·2	.....
United States	.....	116	.....	.....	·2	.....
Quebec	.....	101	.....	.....	·1	.....
England and Wales	.....	98	.....	.....	·1	.....
Ireland	.....	62	.....	.....	·1	.....
France	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other British Possessions	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	.....	2,107	.....	.....	3·7	·05

56. The native-born (principally Indians) formed nearly 92 per cent. of the population, the majority of the remainder of the inhabitants having been born in Manitoba and Ontario.

SUMMARY.

Birthplaces of the People, 1881.

Birthplaces.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the Population of the Dominion.	Birthplaces.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the Population of the Dominion.
Canada	3,715,492	85·90	France	4,389	·10
British Isles	470,092	10·91	Sweden, Norway and Denmark	2,076	·04
United States	77,753	1·74	Italy	777	·01
Germany	25,328	·62	At sea	380	
Other British Possessions	8,143	·18	Spain and Portugal	215	
Other Countries	7,455	·17	Not given	6,334	·14
Russia and Poland	6,376	·14			

57. From the above it will be seen that 85·90 per cent. of the whole population were born in the Dominion, and 97 per cent. were born under the British flag.

58. The following tables show the origins of the people on the 4th April, 1881, with comparisons, when practicable, with the figures of 1871; the proportions to the populations of the respective Provinces and the Dominion are also given. The contents of these tables are also arranged numerically, the highest number being first in each column.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Scotch		48,933			44·9	1·13
Irish		25,415			23·3	·58
English		21,404			19·6	·49
French		10,751			9·8	·24
German		1,076			·98	·02
Dutch		292			·26	
Indian		281			·26	
Icelandic						
Welsh		164			·15	
African		155			·14	
Scandinavian		38				
Italian		21				
Jewish						
Russian and Polish		12				
Spanish and Portuguese		1				
Swiss		1				
Other Origins		40				
Not given		307				

59. As there were no returns of this nature from this Province in 1871, a comparison cannot be made. It will be seen that in 1881 those of Scotch origin were the most numerous, forming nearly one-half of the population, Irish and English coming next, both in large numbers. The total number of those coming originally from the British Isles being 88 per cent. of the whole population, while of the remaining 12 per cent. those of French origin claimed 9·8.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Scotch	130,741	146,027	15,286	11·7	33·1	3·37
English	113,520	130,225	16,705	14·7	29·5	3·01
Irish	62,851	66,067	3,216	5·1	14·9	1·52
French	32,833	40,141	7,308	22·2	9·1	·92
German	31,942	39,904	7,962	24·9	9·0	·92
African	6,212	7,062	850	13·7	1·5	·16
Dutch	2,868	2,197	—671	—23·4	·5	·05
Indian	1,666	2,125	459	27·5	·4	·05
Swiss	1,775	1,860	85	4·8	·4	·04
Welsh	1,112	1,158	46	4·1	·2	·02
Scandinavian	283	556	273	96·4	.....	·01
Spanish and Portuguese	251	350	99	39·4	.....	.....
Icelandic	.....	179	179	.....	.....	.....
Italian	152	153	1	·66	.....	.....
Jewish	.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....
Russian and Polish	28	30	2	7·1	.....	.....
Other Origins	40	165	115	230·0	.....	.....
Not given	1,526	2,341	815	53·4	·5	·05

60. Those of Scotch descent were again found in the largest numbers, being 33·1 per cent. of the population, closely followed, however, by English, 29·5 per cent., Irish being at a considerable distance third. French and German were fourth and fifth on the list, and were very nearly alike in numbers. They both showed about the same amount of increase, viz., 7,308 and 7,962 respectively. There was a decrease noticeable among the Dutch of 671. The number of those of African origin was large, they ranked sixth in point of numbers, and showed an increase of 850.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Irish	100,643	101,284	641	·63	31·5	.....
English	83,598	93,387	9,789	11·7	29·0	2·16
French	44,907	56,635	11,728	26·1	17·6	1·30
Scotch	40,858	49,829	8,971	21·9	15·5	.....
German	4,478	6,310	1,832	40·9	1·9	·14
Dutch	6,004	4,373	1,631	27·1	1·3	·10
Welsh	1,096	1,474	378	34·5	·4	.....
African	1,701	1,638	—63	—3·7	·5	·03
Indian	1,403	1,401	—2	—·14	·4	.....
Scandinavian	200	932	732	366·0	·2	.....
Spanish and Portuguese	223	203	—20	—8·9	.....	.....
Italian	40	59	19	47·5	.....	.....
Swiss	64	41	—23	—35·9	.....	.....
Russian and Polish	1	26	25	.....	.....	.....
Jewish	3	22	19	633·3	.....	.....
Other Origins	2	94	92	.....	.....	.....
Not given	373	3,525	3,152	845·0	1·1	·08

61. Those of Irish origin in this Province showed a very small increase over the numbers of 1871, but were still first on the list. English were second, and had gained considerably, viz., 9,789, though not to the same extent as French, who were third in numbers, but showed the largest increase, viz., 11,728. Scotch took fourth place. The number of those of African origin was much smaller than in Nova Scotia, and showed a decrease of 63.

QUEBEC.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
French	929,817	1,075,130	145,313	15·6	79·1	24·85
Irish	123,478	123,749	271	·22	9·1	2·86
English	69,822	81,515	11,693	16·7	5·9	1·88
Scotch	49,458	54,923	5,465	11·0	4·0	1·27
German	7,963	7,633	—333	—4·3	·5	·17
Indian	6,988	7,515	527	7·5	·5	·17
Dutch	798	776	—22	—2·8	.....	.....
Icelandic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian	539	745	206	38·2	.....	·01
Scandinavian	454	648	194	42·7	.....	·01
Welsh	283	351	68	24·0	.....	.....
Jewish	74	330	256	332·4	.....	.....
Russian and Polish	186	300	114	61·9	.....	.....
Swiss	173	254	81	46·8	.....	.....
Spanish and Portuguese	142	175	33	23·2	.....	.....
African	148	141	—7	—4·7	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Other origins	39	730	691	1,771·8	.....	·01
Not given	1,154	4,105	2,951	255·7	·3	·09

62. Those of French descent were here found in far the largest numbers and formed 79 per cent. of the population of the Province, and 24·85 per cent. of that of the Dominion. Irish came second, and some way behind them came English and Scotch. The three together formed 19 per cent., and the remaining 2 per cent. were principally composed of Germans and Indians.

ONTARIO.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Irish	559,442	627,262	67,820	12·1	32·6	14·50
English	439,492	535,835	96,406	21·9	27·8	12·39
Scotch	328,889	378,536	49,647	15·1	19·6	8·74
German	158,608	188,394	29,786	18·8	9·8	4·35
French	75,383	102,743	27,360	36·3	5·3	2·37
Dutch	19,992	22,163	2,171	10·1	1·1	·51
Indian	12,978	15,325	2,347	18·0	·8	·35
African	13,435	12,097	—1,338	—9·9	·6	·28
Welsh	5,282	6,397	1,115	21·1	·3	·14
Swiss	950	2,382	1,432	150·7	·1	·05
Scandinavian	686	1,521	835	121·7	.....	·03
Russian and Polish	392	787	395	100·7	.....	·01
Italian	304	687	383	125·9	.....	·01
Spanish and Portuguese	213	285	72	33·8	.....	.....
Jewish	48	254	206	429·1	.....	.....
Icelandic	.....	57	57	.....	.....	.....
Chinese	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....
Other origins	312	1,213	901	288·8	.....	·02
Not given	4,508	27,268	23,760	527·6	1·4	·63

63. Of the inhabitants of this Province 79 per cent. came originally from the British Isles, those of Irish descent being the most numerous, English second and Scotch third; the English showed by far the largest increase; since 1871 the addition to their numbers being very considerable, viz., 96,406. Germans and Swiss also showed a large increase, viz., 29,786 and 1,432 respectively.

64. The number of those of African descent was still large, though they had creased in number to the extent of 1,338 since 1871.

MANITOBA.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Scotch		16,506			25·0	·38
English		11,857			17·9	·27
Irish		10,173			15·4	·23
French		9,949			15·0	·28
German		8,652			13·1	·20
Indian		6,767			10·2	·15
Icelandic		773			1·1	·01
Scandinavian		250			·3	
Dutch		152			·2	
Welsh		103			·1	
Italian		41				
African		25				
Russian and Polish		24				
Jewish		18				
Spanish and Portuguese		14				
Swiss		10				
Chinese		4				
Other Origins		6				
Not given		630			·9	·01

65. No returns of origins were made in 1871 from Manitoba, British Columbia or the Territories, consequently no comparisons can be made in these Provinces. The inhabitants in Manitoba in 1881 of Scotch descent were the most numerous, English and Irish coming next and French fourth, Germans being not far behind.

66. It will be noticed that the Mennonites while giving their birthplaces as in Russia and Poland, principally returned themselves as of German origin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Indian	.....	25,661	.....	.....	51·8	5·93
English	.....	7,297	.....	.....	14·7	·16
Chinese	.....	4,350	.....	.....	8·8	·10
Scotch	.....	3,892	.....	.....	7·8	·09
Irish	.....	3,172	.....	.....	6·4	·07
French	.....	916	.....	.....	1·8	·02
German	.....	858	.....	.....	1·7	·02
Welsh	.....	299	.....	.....	·6	.....
African	.....	274	.....	.....	·5	.....
Scandinavian	.....	236	.....	.....	·4	.....
Spanish and Portuguese	.....	144	.....	.....	·2	.....
Italian	.....	143	.....	.....	·2	.....
Dutch	.....	94	.....	.....	·1	
Russian and Polish	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Icelandic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Origins	.....	342	.....	.....	·6	.....
Not given	.....	1,682	.....	.....	3·4	·03

67. The Indians were naturally in the largest numbers in this Province, those of English descent coming second and Chinese third. Scotch and Irish were next, in much about the same numbers, viz., 3,892 and 3,172 respectively. French and German were only few in number.

68. A census of this Province was taken in 1870, but the returns were too incomplete to be of any value for comparison. The population, exclusive of Indians, was put down at 10,586. No account was taken of the Indians.

THE TERRITORIES.

Origins.	Persons.		Increase or Decrease.		Rate per cent. to	
	1871.	1881.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Population of Province.	Total Population, 1881.
Indian		49,472			87·6	1·14
French		2,896			5·1	·06
English		1,374			2·4	·03
Scotch		1,217			2·1	·02
Irish		281			·5	
Scandinavian		33				
German		21				
Dutch		11				
African		2				
Welsh		1				
Italian						
Jewish						
Russian and Polish						
Spanish and Portuguese						
Swiss						
Chinese						
Icelandic						
Other Origins		190			·3	
Not given		948			1·6	·02

69. After deducting the Indians, the population of the Territories was comparatively small. French were in the majority, and numbered 2,396, they were more than twice as numerous as the English, who were second with 1,374, closely followed by the Scotch with 1,217. There were only a few Irish.

70. A census of the Territories was taken in August, 1885, but the result had not been ascertained in time for comparison in this volume. The total population, however, of the three Provisional Districts, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was 48,362 : consisting of 23,344 whites, 4,848 half-breeds, and 20,170 Indians.

SUMMARY.

Origins of the People, 1881.

Origins.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the Population of the Dominion.	Origins.	Persons.	Rate per cent. to the Population of the Dominion.
French	1,298,929	30·04	Chinese	4,383	·10
Irish	957,403	22·18	Scandinavian	4,214	·09
English	881,301	20·35	Various other origins	2,780	·06
Scotch	699,863	16·23	Italians	1,849	·04
German	254,319	5·88	Russian and Polish	1,227	·02
Indian	108,547	2·50	Spanish and Portuguese	1,172	·02
Dutch	30,412	·70	Icelandic	1,009	·02
African	21,394	·49	Jewish	667	·01
Welsh	9,947	·23	Not given	40,806	·94
Swiss	4,588	·10			

71. From the foregoing table it will be seen that France, Ireland, England and Scotland have furnished originally the largest numbers of the inhabitants of the Dominion, and that in 1881 they bore the following proportions to the population, viz., French, 30·04 per cent.; Irish, 22·18; English, 20·35; and Scotch, 16·23, forming together 88·80 per cent. of the whole population.

72. The Chinese were almost entirely confined to British Columbia; out of the whole number only 33 were to be found outside that Province.

73. It is evident that a number of persons returning themselves as of the Jewish religion, of whom there were 2,393, must have given their origin with reference to the country they came from, as it is very rare to find any professing that religion that are not of direct Jewish descent.

74. The following tables are comparative statements of the urban and rural population of each Province in 1871 and 1881, showing the numerical and centesimal increase between those two periods. The population of the cities and towns as given in these tables includes that of their principal suburbs.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Charlottetown	8,807	4,178	4,629	11,485	5,440	6,045	1,262	1,416	30·2	30·5	30·4
Georgetown	1,056	516	540	1,118	562	556	46	16	8·9	2·9	5·8
*Summerside.....	1,000	475	525	2,853	1,359	1,494	884	969	186·1	184·5	185·3
Total, Cities and Towns.	10,863	5,169	5,694	15,456	7,361	8,095	2,192	2,401	42·4	42·1	42·2
Total Population.....	94,021	47,121	46,900	108,891	54,729	54,162	7,608	7,262	16·1	15·4	15·8
Rural Population	83,158	41,952	41,206	93,435	47,368	46,067	5,416	4,861	12·9	11·8	12·3

* We have no record of the population of the Town of Summerside in 1871, but it has been estimated at about one-half of what it was in 1881.

75. The increase in the rural population of this Province was not large, being only 12·3 per cent., while the inhabitants of the towns increased 42·2 per cent. Georgetown was one of the few towns in the Dominion in which males were in a majority. With the exception of Ontario, Prince Edward Island showed the largest percentage of increase in total population of all the older Provinces.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
Towns.											
Dartmouth.....	4,358	2,102	2,256	3,786	1,825	1,961	—277	—295	—13·1	—13·0	—13·1
Shelburne	2,789	1,385	1,404	2,055	1,028	1,027	—357	—377	—25·7	—26·8	—26·3
Windsor	2,715	1,290	1,425	3,019	1,460	1,559	170	134	13·1	9·4	11·2
Scotch Village	2,435	1,248	1,187	2,611	1,363	1,248	115	61	9·2	5·1	7·2
Truro.....	3,998	1,996	2,002	3,461	1,666	1,795	—330	—207	—16·5	—10·3	—13·4
Pictou	3,462	1,691	1,771	3,403	1,662	1,741	—29	—30	—1·7	—1·7	—1·7
Mills Village	2,483	1,260	1,223	3,340	1,733	1,607	473	384	37·2	31·4	34·5
New Glasgow.....	2,498	1,234	1,264	2,595	1,266	1,329	32	65	2·6	5·1	3·8
Towns.....	24,738	12,206	12,532	24,270	12,003	12,267	—203	—265	—1·6	—2·1	—1·9
Cities.											
Halifax	29,582	13,719	15,863	36,054	16,723	19,331	3,004	3,468	—21·8	—21·8	—21·8
Total for Towns and Cities.....	54,320	25,925	28,395	60,324	28,726	31,598	2,801	3,203	10·8	11·2	11·0
Total Population.	387,800	193,792	194,008	440,572	220,538	220,034	26,746	26,026	13·8	13·4	13·6
Cities and Towns.	54,320	25,925	28,395	60,324	28,726	31,598	2,801	3,203	10·8	11·2	11·0
Rural Population.	333,480	167,867	165,613	380,248	191,812	188,436	23,945	22,823	14·2	13·7	14·0

76. The towns of Dartmouth, Shelburne, Truro and Pictou, all showed a decrease in population, that in Shelburne being the largest, viz., 734. Halifax showed a gain of 6,472 or 21·8 per cent. The rural population had a larger percentage of increase than the urban, viz., 14 per cent. against 11 per cent. Females were in the large proportion in cities and towns of 114·35 per 100 males.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Total.
Towns.											
St. George.....	3,314	1,696	1,618	3,412	1,773	1,639	77	21	4·5	1·2	2·9
St. Andrew's	2,961	1,488	1,473	2,128	1,047	1,081	—441	—392	—29·6	—26·6	—28·1
St. Stephen.....	2,172	1,103	1,069	2,338	1,159	1,179	56	110	5·0	10·3	7·6
Moncton.....	4,810	2,490	2,320	5,032	2,513	2,519	23	199	0·9	8·5	4·6
St. Mary's.....	2,087	1,063	1,024	2,904	1,483	1,421	420	397	39·5	38·7	39·1
Newcastle.....	1,792	941	851	2,105	1,083	1,022	142	171	15·0	19·9	17·4
Chatham	2,802	1,398	1,404	3,842	1,962	1,880	564	476	40·2	33·9	37·1
Bathurst.	2,235	1,153	1,082	2,403	1,208	1,195	55	113	4·7	10·4	7·5
Total for Towns	22,173	11,332	10,841	24,164	12,228	11,936	896	1,095	7·9	10·1	8·9
Cities.											
St. John.....	28,805	13,658	15'147	26,127	12,263	13,864	—1,395	—1,283	—10·2	—8·4	—9·2
Portland.....	12,520	6,149	6,371	15,226	7,386	7,840	1,237	1,469	20·1	23·0	21·6
St. John and Portland.....	41,325	19,807	21,518	41,353	19,649	21,704	—158	186	—·8	·8	·0
Fredericton.....	6,006	2,858	3,148	6,218	2,904	3,314	46	166	1·6	5·2	3·5
Total in Cities..	47,331	22,665	24,666	47,571	22,553	25,018	—112	352	—·5	1·4	·5
do Towns.	22,173	11,332	10,841	24,164	12,228	11,936	896	1,095	7·9	10·1	8·9
Total Cities and Towns.....	69,504	33,997	35,507	71,735	34,781	36,954	784	1,447	2·3	4·0	3·2
Total Population	285,594	145,888	139,706	321,233	164,119	157,114	18,231	17,408	12·5	12·4	12·4
Rural Population.....	216,090	111,891	104,199	249,498	129,338	120,160	17,447	15,961	15·5	15·3	15·4

77. It will be seen that the city of St. John showed a decrease in numbers of 2,678 this was attributable to the disastrous fire of 1877, when half the city was destroyed and numbers of the inhabitants were driven to take refuge in the neighboring towns, where they formed new ties and consequently did not return. St. Mary's and Chatham had the largest amount of increase among the towns, while St. Andrew's had a decrease of 833. The urban population only increased 3·2 per cent., being the smallest increase in any of the Provinces. The rural population, on the other hand, increased 15·4 per cent.

QUEBEC.

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Montreal City	107,225	50,320	56,905	140,747	65,326	75,421	15,006	18,516	29·8	32·5	31·2
St. Jean Baptiste	4,408	2,172	2,236	5,874	2,808	3,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis, Mile End	.....	.....	.....	1,537	751	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Côte St. Louis	2,215	1,127	1,088	1,571	775	796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hochelaga	1,061	461	600	4,111	1,906	2,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Henri (Town)	.....	.....	.....	6,415	3,140	3,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Cunegonde	.....	.....	.....	4,849	2,423	2,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Gabriel	.....	.....	.....	4,506	2,252	2,254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suburbs	7,684	3,760	3,924	28,863	14,055	14,808	10,295	10,884	.....	.....	.....
Total Montreal and Suburbs	114,909	54,080	60,829	169,610	79,381	90,229	25,301	29,400	48·3	46·7	47·6
Total for Cities	188,799	88,891	99,908	253,563	118,901	134,662	30,010	34,754	33·7	34·5	34·3
Total for Towns	*43,951	21,537	22,414	57,541	28,036	29,505	6,499	7,091	30·1	31·6	30·9
Total for Cities and Towns	232,750	110,428	122,322	311,104	146,937	164,167	36,509	41,845	33·0	34·2	33·6
Total Population	1,191,516	596,041	595,475	1,359,027	678,109	680,918	82,068	85,443	13·7	14·6	14·0
Rural Population	958,766	485,613	473,153	1,047,923	531,172	516,751	45,559	43,598	9·4	9·2	9·3
TOWNS.											
Rimouski	1,186	601	585	1,417	677	740	76	155	12·6	26·4	19·4
Fraserville	1,541	765	776	2,291	1,123	1,168	358	392	46·7	50·5	48·6
Lévis	6,691	3,280	3,411	7,597	3,713	3,884	433	473	13·2	13·8	13·5
Lauzon	1,847	900	947	3,556	1,761	1,795	861	848	95·6	89·5	92·5
Nicolet	2,797	1,393	1,404	3,764	1,861	1,903	468	499	33·5	35·5	34·5
Valleyfield	2,000	925	1,025	3,906	1,897	2,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sorel	5,636	2,761	2,875	5,791	2,841	2,950	80	75	2·8	2·6	2·7
Louiseville	800	410	390	1,381	682	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ours	701	346	355	808	396	412	50	57	14·4	18 5	16·5

* The following Towns, viz. :—Valleyfield and Louiseville were not separate Municipalities in 1871 when the census was taken, and the figures for that year are only estimated.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Towns—*Concluded.*											
Iberville	1,497	787	710	1,847	915	932	128	222	16·2	31·2	23·3
Farnham	1,317	657	660	1,880	926	954	269	294	40·9	44·5	42·7
Longueuil	2,083	972	1,111	2,355	1,128	1,227	156	116	16·0	10·4	13·0
St. Jean	3,022	1,427	1,595	4,314	2,057	2,257	630	662	44·1	41·5	42·7
Sherbrooke	4,432	2,191	2,241	7,227	3,548	3,679	1,357	1,438	61·9	64·1	63·0
Beauharnois	1,423	702	721	1,499	697	802	—5	81	—·7	11·2	5·3
Chicoutimi	1,393	715	678	1,935	992	943	277	265	38·7	39·0	38·8
Berthier	1,433	685	748	2,156	1,039	1,117	354	369	51·6	49·3	50·4
Joliette	3,047	1,511	1,536	3,268	1,615	1,653	104	117	6·8	7·6	7·2
Lachine	1,696	783	913	2,406	1,072	1,334	289	421	36 9	46·1	41·8
Terrebonne	1,050	492	558	1,398	668	730	176	172	35·7	30·8	33·1
St. Jerôme	1,159	569	590	2,032	1,007	1,025	438	435	76·9	73·7	75·3
	43,951	21,537	22,414	57,541	28,036	29,505	6,499	7,091	30·1	31·6	30·9
Cities.											
Quebec	59,699	27,962	31,737	62,446	28,923	33,523	961	1,786	3·4	5·6	4·6
Three Rivers	8,414	4,082	4,332	9,296	4,480	4,816	398	484	9·7	11·1	10·4
Hull	2,031	1,031	1,000	6,890	3,576	3,314	2,545	2,314	24·6	23·1	23·9
St. Hyacinthe	3,746	1,736	2,010	5,321	2,541	2,780	805	770	46·3	38·3	42·0
	73,890	34,811	39,079	83,953	39,520	44,433	4,709	5,354	13·5	13·7	13·6

78. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the city of Montreal, with its suburbs, gained in population 54,701, being almost one-third of the total increase of the Province. The city of Quebec advanced but very slightly, having only added 2,747 to its population. The growth of Hull was very rapid, having about trebled its numbers since 1871. All the towns in this Province increased their population more or less. A decrease will be noticed in Beauharnois of 5 males, and an increase of 81 females. In Quebec city, females bore the large proportion of 115·90 per 100 males. The total urban population, more than half of which were living in Montreal, formed 22 per cent. of the population of the Province, and the urban percentage of increase was very much higher than the rural—being 33·6 per cent. against 9·3 per cent. In 1884 the population of Montreal was equal to 12·48 per cent. of that of the whole Province.

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total.
Toronto	56,092	27,539	28,553	86,415	41,917	44,498	14,378	15,945	52·2	55·8	54·0
Yorkville	2,203	1,040	1,163	4,825	2,310	2,515	1,270	1,352	122·1	116·2	119·0
Toronto and Suburbs	58,295	28,579	29,716	91,240	44,227	47,013	15,648	17,297	54·7	58·2	56·5
London	15,826	7,934	7,892	19,746	9,701	10,045	1,767	2,153	22·2	27·2	24·7
London, East	1,296	649	647	3,890	1,949	1,941	1,300	1,294	200·3	200·0	200·1
London and Suburbs	17,122	8,583	8,539	23,636	11,650	11,986	3,067	3,447	35·7	40·3	38·0
The other Cities	90,822	44,099	46,723	116,117	55,517	60,600	11,418	13,877	.....	.....	.....
Total for Cities	166,239	81,261	84,978	230,993	111,394	119,599	30,133	34,621	37 0	40·7	38 9
Total for Towns	148,832	74,294	74,538	209,412	102,088	107,324	27,794	32,786	37·4	43·9	40·7
Total for Cities and Towns	315,071	155,555	159,516	440,405	213,482	226,923	57,927	67,407	37·2	42·2	39·7
Total Population	1,620,851	828,590	792,261	1,923,228	976,470	946,758	147,880	154,497	17·8	19·5	18·6
Rural Population	1,305,780	673,035	632,745	1,482,823	762,988	719,835	89,953	87,090	13·3	13·7	13·5
CITIES.											
Hamilton	26,716	13,096	13,620	35,961	17,419	18,542	4,323	4,922	33·0	36·1	34·6
Ottawa	21,545	10,351	11,194	27,412	12,968	14,444	2,617	3,250	25·2	29·0	27·2
Kingston	12,407	5,930	6,477	14,091	6,672	7,419	742	942	12·5	14·5	13·5
Guelph	6,878	3,384	3,494	9,890	4,669	5,221	1,285	1,727	37·9	49·1	43·7
St. Catharines	7,864	3,773	4,091	9,631	4,620	5,011	847	920	22·4	22·4	22·4
Brantford	8,107	4,038	4,069	9,616	4,629	4,987	591	918	14·6	22·5	18·6
Belleville	7,305	3,527	3,778	9,516	4,540	4,976	1,013	1,198	28·7	31·7	30·2
	90,822	44,099	46,723	116,117	55,517	60,600	11,418	13,877	25·9	29·7	27·8

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female
Towns.											
Cornwall	2,033	995	1,038	4,468	2,139	2,329	1,144	1,291	119·7	114·9	124·3
Prescott	2,617	1,290	1,327	2,999	1,410	1,589	120	262	14·6	9·3	19·7
Brockville	5,102	2,469	2,633	7,609	3,607	4,002	1,138	1,369	49·1	46·1	52·0
Perth	2,375	1,141	1,234	2,467	1,132	1,335	—9	101	3·8	0·8	8·2
Almonte	2,080	994	1,086	2,684	1,290	1,394	296	308	29·0	29·8	28·3
Arnprior	1,714	876	838	2,147	1,067	1,080	191	242	21·8	28·8	25·2
Pembroke	1,508	761	747	2,820	1,379	1,441	618	694	87·0	81·1	92·9
Napanee	2,967	1,494	1,473	3,680	1,787	1,893	293	420	24·0	19·6	28·5
Picton	2,361	1,151	1,210	2,975	1,344	1,631	193	421	26·0	16·7	34·8
Trenton	1,796	924	872	3,042	1,486	1,556	562	684	60·8	78·4	63·8
Cobourg	4,442	2,167	2,275	4,957	2,364	2,593	197	318	11·6	9·0	13·9
Peterborough	4,611	2,293	2,318	6,812	3,347	3,465	1,054	1,147	47·7	45·9	49·4
Port Hope	5,114	2,535	2,579	5,585	2,691	2,894	156	315	9·2	6·1	12·2
Bowmanville	3,034	1,475	1,559	3,504	1,723	1,781	248	222	15·4	16·8	14·2
Lindsay	4,049	2,082	1,967	5,080	2,478	2,602	396	635	25·4	19·0	32·2
Whitby	2,732	1,343	1,389	3,140	1,562	1,578	219	189	14·9	16·3	13·6
Oshawa	3,185	1,600	1,585	3,992	1,928	2,064	328	479	25·3	20·5	30·2
Newmarket	1,760	866	894	2,006	991	1,015	125	121	13·9	14·4	13·5
Collingwood	2,829	1,518	1,311	4,445	2,249	2,196	731	885	57·1	48·1	67·5
Thorold	1,635	821	814	2,456	1,183	1,273	362	459	50·2	44·0	56·3
Clifton	1,610	799	811	2,347	1,127	1,220	328	409	45·7	41·0	50·4
Niagara	1,600	754	846	1,441	679	762	—75	—84	—9·9	—9·9	—9·9
Dundas	3,135	1,546	1,589	3,709	1,770	1,939	224	350	18·3	14·5	22·0
Oakville	1,684	817	867	1,710	829	881	12	14	1·5	1·4	1·6
Milton	891	481	410	1,302	645	657	164	247	46·1	34·0	60·2
Orangeville	1,458	757	701	2,847	1,411	1,436	654	735	95·2	86·3	104·8
Mount Forest	1,370	687	683	2,170	1,066	1,104	379	421	58·3	55·1	61·6
Meaford	1,000	500	500	1,866	961	905	461	405	86·6	92·2	81·0
Owen Sound	3,369	1,705	1,664	4,426	2,203	2,223	498	559	31·3	29·2	33·5
Simcoe	1,856	928	928	2,645	1,327	1,318	399	390	42·5	42·9	42·0
Chatham	5,873	2,916	2,957	7,873	3,811	4,062	895	1,105	34·0	30·6	37·3
Paris	2,640	1,311	1,329	3,173	1,494	1,679	183	350	20·1	13·9	26·3
Galt	3,827	1,931	1,896	5,187	2,508	2,679	577	783	35·5	29·8	41·2
Waterloo	1,594	782	812	2,066	1,024	1,042	242	230	29 6	30 9	28·3
Berlin	2,743	1,379	1,364	4,054	2,008	2,046	629	682	47·7	45·6	50·0
St. Thomas	2,197	1,079	1,118	8,367	4,217	4,150	3,138	3,032	280·9	290·8	271·1

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
Towns—*Continued.*											
Ingersoll	4,022	1,974	2,048	4,318	2,057	2,061	83	213	7·3	4·2	10·4
Amherstburg	1,936	974	962	2,672	1,377	1,295	403	333	38·0	41·3	34·6
Sandwich	1,160	578	582	1,143	536	607	—42	25	—1·4	—7·2	4·2
Windsor	4,253	2,084	2,169	6,561	3,176	3,385	1,092	1,216	54·2	52·3	56 0
Barrie	3,398	1,719	1,679	4,854	2,307	2,547	588	868	42·8	34·2	51·6
Orillia	1,322	673	649	2,910	1,457	1,453	784	804	120·1	116·4	123·8
Brampton	2,090	1,007	1,083	2,920	1,444	1,476	437	393	39·7	43·3	36·2
Welland	1,110	554	556	1,870	933	937	379	381	68·4	68·4	68·5
Woodstock	3,982	1,925	2,057	5,373	2,624	2,749	699	692	34·9	36·3	33·6
Strathroy	3,232	1,675	1,557	3,817	1,837	1,980	162	423	18·1	9·6	27·1
St. Mary's	3,120	1,570	1,550	3,415	1,671	1,744	101	194	9·4	6 4	12·5
Mitchell	1,802	907	895	2,284	1,115	1,169	208	274	26·7	22·9	30·6
Stratford	4,313	2,144	2,169	8,239	4,055	4,184	1,911	2,015	91·0	89·1	92·4
Listowel	976	512	464	2,688	1,359	1,329	847	865	175·4	165·4	186·2
Palmerston	1,000	500	500	1,828	918	910	418	410	82·8	83·6	82·0
Clinton	2,016	1,003	1,013	2,606	1,259	1,347	256	334	29·2	25·5	32·9
Goderich	3,954	1,968	1,986	4,564	2,231	2,333	263	347	15·4	13·3	17·4
Seaforth	1,368	727	641	2,480	1,231	1,249	504	608	69·3	94·8	81·2
Kincardine	1,907	976	931	2,876	1,362	1,514	386	583	50·8	39·5	62·6
Walkerton	1,500	750	750	2,604	1,267	1,337	517	587	73·6	68·9	78·2
Sarnia	2,929	1,455	1,474	3,874	1,855	2,019	400	545	32·2	27·4	36·9
Petrolia	2,651	1,452	1,199	3,465	1,780	1,685	328	486	30·7	22·5	43·4
Total, Towns	148,832	74,294	74,538	209,412	102,088	107,324	27,794	32,786	40·7	37·4	43·9

79. The total increase in the population of the nine cities in this Province was 64,754, of which Toronto and suburbs claimed more than half, or 32,945. The increase in the towns, fifty-eight in number, was 60,580, being 4,174 less than in the cities, and the total urban increase was over 40 per cent. of the whole increase of the Province. St. Thomas, with a population of 2,197 in 1871, showed a total in 1881 of 8,367, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

80. Sandwich and Niagara were the only towns that had decreased. The proportion of urban population to that of the Province is the same in Ontario as in Quebec, viz., 22·8. A parallel case to that of Beauharnois is found in Perth, where there was a decrease of males of nine and an increase of females of 101.

MANITOBA.

Cities and Towns.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Winnipeg	241	148	93	7,985	4,648	3,337	4,500	3,244	3040·5	3488·1	3213·2
Rural Population	18,754	9,689	9,065	57,969	32,559	25,410	22,870	16,345	236·2	180·3	209·1
Total Population	18,995	9,837	9,158	65,954	37,207	28,747	27,370	19,589	278·2	213·9	247·2

81. The population of Winnipeg grew from 241 in 1871 to 7,985 in 1881, males being largely in excess of females, the proportions being 71·79 females per 100 males. The city contained 12·1 per cent. of the population of the Province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cities and Towns.	1870.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	3,270	1,954	1,316	5,925	3,468	2,457	1,514	1,141	77·4	86·7	81·2
Rural Population	32,977	18,951	14,026	43,534	26,035	17,499	7,084	3,473	37·3	24·7	32·0
Total Population	36,247	20,905	15,342	49,459	29,503	19,956	8,598	4,614	41·1	30·0	36·4

82. The proportion of males to females was even larger in Victoria than in Winnipeg, there being only 70·80 females per 100 males. The population of the city was 11·9 per cent. of the population of the Province.

83. There were no Towns, properly so called, in The Territories in 1881.

Comparative Summary, Urban and Rural Population 1871 and 1881.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Province.	1871.			1881.			Increase.				
							Numerical.		Rate per cent.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	10,863	5,169	5,694	15,456	7,361	8,095	2,192	2,401	42·4	42·1	42·2
Nova Scotia.....	54,320	25,925	28,395	60,324	28,726	31,598	2,801	3,203	10·8	11·2	11·0
New Brunswick.....	69,504	33,997	35,507	71,735	34,781	36,954	784	1,447	2·3	4·0	3·2
Quebec.....	232,750	110,428	122,322	311,104	146,937	164,167	36,509	41,845	33·0	34·2	33·6
Ontario.....	315,071	155,555	159,516	440,405	213,482	226,923	57,927	67,407	37·2	42·2	39·7
Manitoba.....	241	148	93	7,985	4,648	3,337	4,500	3,244	3040·5	3488·1	3213·2
British Columbia.....	3,270	1,954	1,316	5,925	3,468	2,457	1,514	1,141	77·4	86·7	81·2
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Cities & Towns	686,019	333,176	352,843	912,934	439,403	473,531	106,227	120,688	31·8	34·2	33·0

RURAL POPULATION.

Prince Edward Island.....	83,158	41,952	41,206	93,435	47,368	46,067	5,416	4,861	12·9	11·8	12·3
Nova Scotia.....	333,480	167,867	165,613	380,248	191,812	188,436	23,945	22,823	14·2	13·7	14·0
New Brunswick.....	216,090	111,891	104,199	249,498	129,338	120,160	17,447	15,961	15·5	15·3	15·4
Quebec.....	958,766	485,613	473,153	1,047,923	531,172	516,751	45,559	43,598	9·4	9·2	9·3
Ontario.....	1,305,780	673,035	632,745	1,482,823	762,983	719,835	89,953	87,090	13·3	13·7	13·5
Manitoba.....	18,754	9,689	9,065	57,969	32,559	25,410	22,870	16,345	236·2	180·3	209·1
British Columbia.....	32,977	18,951	14,026	43,534	26,035	17,499	7,084	3,473	37·3	24·7	32·0
The Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	56,446	28,113	28,333	28,113	28,333	.....	.....	.....
Total, Rural Population.	2,949,005	1,508,998	1,440,007	3,411,876	1,749,385	1,662,491	240,387	222,484	15·9	15·4	15·6

84. From the above table it will be seen that the percentage of increase in the population of cities and towns was very much larger than that of the country, being 33 per cent. against 15·6 per cent. If we except Manitoba, where the increase in population was abnormally large, and New Brunswick, where, as has been stated, there was a special cause for decrease in urban population, we find that British Columbia and Prince Edward Island showed the largest increase in urban, and British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in rural population.

85. That females almost invariably predominate over males in cities and towns is well known, and the fact has been accounted for in numerous ways, among some of the evident reasons being the number of domestic servants, saleswomen, and female factory hands employed. That Canada is no exception to this rule is shown by the following figures:

PROPORTION of Urban and Rural to Total Population and Porportions of the Sexes, 1871 and 1881.

Province.	Rate per cent. to population of Province and Dominion.				Females to 100 Males.			
	Urban.		Rural.		Urban.		Rural.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Prince Edward Island	11·5	14·1	88·5	85·9	110·15	109·97	98·22	97·25
Nova Scotia	14·0	13·6	86·0	86·4	109·52	114·35	98·62	98·04
New Brunswick	24·3	22·3	75·7	77·7	104·44	106·24	93·15	93·04
Quebec	19·5	22·8	80·5	77·2	110·99	112·04	97·47	97·34
Ontario	19·4	22·8	80·6	77·2	102·54	106·34	94·01	94·34
Manitoba	1·2	12·1	98·8	87·9	62·83	71·79	93·99	78·01
British Columbia	8·9	11·9	91·1	88·1	67·34	70·84	31·78	67·21
The Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	18·8	21·1	81·2	78·9	105·90	108·09	95·47	95·05

86. The cities of Winnipeg and Victoria are the only exceptions to this rule, owing, probably, to their recent origin. In the other Provinces there was a marked increase in the female urban population, it being more than 2 per cent. higher for the whole Dominion in 1881 than in 1871. The total urban population in 1881 was 21·1 per cent., or one-fifth of the whole population of Canada, and showed an increase of 2·3 per cent. over 1871.

87. No distinction could be made in the Territories in 1881, between the urban and rural population, but females were slightly in excess, owing no doubt to the large number of Indians, among whom females are always more numerous than males.

88. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Province according to the census of 1881. The unmarried (never married) are distinguished from the widowed.

MARRIAGEABLE Men and Women in each Province, 1881.

Provinces.	Marriageable Men.			Marriageable Women.		
	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.	Widowers of all ages.	Total.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.	Widows of all ages.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.	10,466	1,242	11,708	15,533	2,848	18,381
Nova Scotia	38,650	4,880	43,530	57,327	13,211	70,538
New Brunswick	27,972	4,212	32,184	39,123	8,384	47,507
Quebec	93,838	16,966	110,804	161,056	31,991	193,047
Ontario	162,981	22,189	185,170	229,286	49,136	278,422
Manitoba	9,807	530	10,337	5,425	919	6,344
British Columbia.....	11,468	714	12,182	5,129	1,127	6,256
The Territories	14,524	162	14,686	12,499	1,819	14,318
Canada	369,706	50,895	420,601	525,378	109,435	634,813

89. The single males of 20 and upwards, and the single females of 15 and upwards, or in other words the bachelors and spinsters of the population, numbered 369,706 and 525,378 respectively. Adding to this the widowers and widows at all ages, the whole marriageable population amounted to 420,601 males and 634,813 females, the latter exceeding the former by 214,212. The marriageable females were in the proportion of nearly 151 to every 100 marriageable males.

90. It will be observed that only in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories were marriageable women exceeded by marriageable men. The following were the proportions of the former to the latter in the several Provinces:—

SINGLE Women to 10,000 Single Men living in each Province, 1881.

Prince Edward Island	15,699	Manitoba	6,137
Nova Scotia	16,204	British Columbia.....	5,135
New Brunswick	14,761	The Territories.....	9,749
Quebec	17,422	Canada	15,093
Ontario.....	15,036		

91. Below are tables showing the percentage of married to total married and marriageable and of married, widowed, unmarried and children to total male and female population in each Province in 1881.

92. It will be seen that, if we except the Territories, Quebec had the largest percentage of married men and male children and the smallest percentage of bachelors, and Manitoba the largest percentage of married women and female children, and the smallest of spinsters.

PERCENTAGE of Married to Total Married and Marriageable in each Province, 1881.

Provinces.	Percentage of		Provinces.	Percentage of	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Prince Edward Island	56·75	45·59	Manitoba	51·42	62·43
Nova Scotia	60·89	49·04	British Columbia	41·08	53·94
New Brunswick	60·53	50·95	The Territories	41·72	45·10
Quebec	66·36	46·99			
Ontario	62·57	52·64	Canada	62·15	52·06

PERCENTAGE of Married, Widowed, Unmarried, and Children to Total Male and Female Population in each Province, 1881.

Provinces.	Percentage of Males.				Percentage of Females.			
	Married.	Widows.	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.	Children aged 19 and under.	Married.	Widows.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.	Children aged 14 and under.
P. E. Island	28·07	2·27	19·12	50·54	28·43	5·26	28·68	37·63
Nova Scotia	30·73	2·21	17·52	49·54	30·86	6·00	26·05	37·09
New Brunswick	30·08	2·57	17·04	50·31	31·41	5·34	24·90	38·36
Quebec	32·22	2·50	13·84	51·44	31·99	4·70	23·65	39·66
Ontario	31·70	2·27	16·69	49·34	32·68	5·19	24·22	37·90
Manitoba	29·43	1·42	26·36	42·79	36·67	3·20	18·87	41·26
British Columbia	28 79	2·42	38·87	29·92	36·71	5·65	25·70	31·94
The Territories	37·39	0·58	51·66	10·37	41·51	6·42	44·12	7·95
Canada	31·55	2·32	16·89	49·24	32·28	5·12	24·60	38·00

93. It may be laid down as a general rule that persons between fifteen and sixty-five years of age, are able to contribute more or less to their own maintenance, and in many cases to support themselves altogether, while those under fifteen and over sixty-five are supported by others; and it follows, that that country is likely to be the most physically effective that has the largest proportion of persons at the middle period of life.

94. The following table shows the proportion in the different Provinces of persons at the sustaining as compared with those at the dependent periods in 1881.

RELATIVE Strength of the Population of the Dominion of Canada.

Provinces.	Numbers in every 10,000 persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages, 15 to 65 years.	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
Prince Edward Island	5,760	3,840	400
Nova Scotia	5,757	3,787	456
New Brunswick	5,746	3,860	394
Quebec	5,588	4,022	390
Ontario	5,854	3,803	343
Manitoba	5,934	3,932	134
British Columbia	6,661	3,145	194
The Territories	5,569	4,277	154
Canada	5,859	3,833	308

95. British Columbia had the largest proportion at the middle period of life, and also had the fewest children. If we except The Territories, Quebec had the largest number of children and the smallest number at the middle period. Ontario had the third largest number at the middle period, and showed a smaller proportion of old people than any of the older Provinces. The proportion of old people in Nova Scotia was very large.

96. The following table gives the relative strength of the male populations of the several Provinces in 1881.

RELATIVE Strength of the Male Population of the Dominion of Canada, 1881.

Provinces.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.		
	At Supporting Ages.	At Dependent Ages.	
	From 15 to 65 years.	Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
Prince Edward Island	5,672	3,912	416
Nova Scotia	5,756	3,788	456
New Brunswick	5,699	3,889	412
Quebec	5,514	4,078	407
Ontario	5,826	3,810	364
Manitoba	6,287	3,582	131
British Columbia	7,125	2,681	194
The Territories	5,913	3,932	155
Canada	5,974	3,709	317

97. Very little change is visible in this respect in the positions of the various Provinces. British Columbia still had the largest number at the middle period followed as before by Manitoba and Ontario. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, both were in advance of Prince Edward Island. Quebec had the smallest number at the middle period, and the largest number of boys. Nova Scotia still had the largest proportion of old men. The proportion of children of both sexes was highest in The Territories, and with the exception of Quebec, that of male children was also highest. From the returns of the census for The Territories of last year, it is found that the proportion of those at the middle period had increased, and that of children decreased, which may be readily accounted for by the fact that the majority of those going to settle during the last five years, have been of supporting age. The following are the figures:

The Territories. Number in every 10,000 living in 1885—

	Both sexes.	Males.
Under 15 years	3,404	3,130
15 to 65	6,465	6,714
65 years and upwards	131	156

98. The next table gives the numbers of females at the reproductive ages (15 to 45 years), living in each Province in 1881, and their proportions to the total female population of each.

WOMEN in the Dominion of Canada at the Reproductive Period of Life (15 to 45 years), 1881.

Provinces.	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
Prince Edward Island	25,281	4,667
Nova Scotia	100,739	4,578
New Brunswick	72,767	4,631
Quebec	310,144	4,555
Ontario	451,281	4,766
Manitoba	13,669	4,755
British Columbia	9,339	4,679
The Territories	3,857	1,361
Canada	987,077	4,249

99. Ontario had the largest number at the reproductive period, and also the largest number in every 10,000 females living, Manitoba being next, with a large difference in numbers, but almost the same proportion; the other Provinces followed in this order: British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, The Territories.

100. The following table, which is taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1883-84, gives the numbers at the supporting and dependent ages of both sexes, and of males in every 10,000 living in England and Wales in 1881. The proportions at the supporting period are in both cases higher than that of any of the Provinces except British Columbia and Manitoba, but the proportion of males at that period was not so high as was that for the whole Dominion. The figures for England and Wales being 5,836 and for the Dominion 5,974. The proportions of those of sixty-five years and over are higher than in any Province, except Nova Scotia.

NUMBERS in every 10,000 living, in 1881, in England and Wales.

England and Wales.	At Supporting Ages.	At Dependent Ages.	
	From 15 to 65 Years.	Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
Numbers in every 10,000 persons living	5,897	3,645	458
Numbers in every 10,000 Males living	5,836	3,741	423

101. In the same year, women in England and Wales at the reproductive period (15 to 45 years) were in the proportion of 4,507 per 10,000 females at all ages; excepting the Territories this was a lower proportion than that of any of the Provinces.

102. Males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, being generally the first called upon by a country when needed for the purpose of warfare, the period between those ages has been called "the soldier's age."

103. Supposing that the first call of such a nature only ranged from eighteen to thirty, the following table shows that in 1881 Canada could have raised an army of 503,877 males of that period. Manitoba could have furnished the highest proportion of such males per 10,000 of both sexes living, British Columbia the next highest, and Ontario the third.

104. In proportion to their populations, the numbers in Quebec and Nova Scotia were small.

MALES of the Soldiers' Age (18 to 30 years) in the Dominion of Canada, 1881.

Provinces.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.
Prince Edward Island	12,788	1,174
Nova Scotia	48,545	1,102
New Brunswick	36,962	1,156
Quebec	152,406	1,125
Ontario	231,710	1,205
Manitoba	11,787	1,787
British Columbia	6,783	1,371
The Territories	2,896	513
Canada	503,877	1,165

105. In the event of a second call being made, and the age extended from thirty to forty-five we find that Canada could have increased her army by 336,902, making a total of 840,779 men. It will be seen that British Columbia could have contributed the highest proportion, Manitoba the next and Ontario the third. A marked deficiency in the number of males of these ages is again to be noticed in Quebec and Nova Scotia. In Quebec in particular, males at the soldier's age (18 to 45 years) are, in proportion to the population, fewer than in any other of the Provinces. This is accounted for by the very large number of children in that Province, more than half of the male population being nineteen and under.

MALES at the Soldiers' Age (18 to 45 years) in the Dominion of Canada, 1881.

Provinces.	Number.	Number per 10,000 of both sexes living.
Prince Edward Island	20,881	1,918
Nova Scotia	83,352	1,892
New Brunswick	62,292	1,939
Quebec	253,643	1,866
Ontario	382,582	1,988
Manitoba	18,374	2,785
British Columbia	14,669	2,965
The Territories	4,986	883
Canada	840,779	1,944

106. The following tables, taken from the census returns, give the number of animals in, and the amount of animal, field, forest and various other products, and of the produce of the fisheries, for the years 1871 and 1881 respectively. Comparisons can only be made between the products of the four Provinces originally comprising the Dominion.

107. In the year ended 4th April, 1881, the total amount of wheat raised in the four Provinces was 30,476,302 bushels, being an increase of 13,752,429 bushels over the corresponding year ended in 1871. In 1871, 13 acres, and in 1881, 154 acres in every 1,000 under cultivation in the Dominion were sown with wheat, the total increase being 588,709 acres. The average amount raised in the Dominion in 1881 was 7½ bushels per head, and 40 bushels per family.

108. In 1871, 308 acres, and in 1881, 295 acres in every 1,000 under cultivation were kept for hay, the average produce in the former year being 1·04 tons per acre, and in the latter 1·13 tons.

109. In the four Provinces 74,190,589 lbs. of home made butter were made in 1871, and 99,485,223 lbs. in 1881, being an increase of 25,294,639 lbs.; and 13,317,689 bushels of apples were raised in 1881, as compared with 6,365,315 bushels in 1871, an increase of 6,952,374 bushels, or more than double the quantity.

110. In the table of the produce of the fisheries, the Maritime fisheries are distinguished from those of inland waters.

Animals and Animal Products, 1871 and 1881.

Provinces.	Working Animals.			Farm Stock.				Animals killed or sold, and products.				
	Horses.	Colts and Fillies.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Other Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle killed or sold.	Sheep killed or sold.	Swine killed or sold	Pounds of Wool	Pounds of Honey.
1871.												
Ontario	368,585	120,416	47,941	638,759	716,474	1,514,914	874,664	277,986	853,618	777,131	6,411,305	1,239,612
Quebec	196,339	57,038	48,348	406,542	328,572	1,007,800	371,452	155,373	464,119	325,609	2,763,304	648,310
New Brunswick	36,322	8,464	11,132	83,220	69,335	234,418	65,805	31,551	100,062	60,569	716,168	90,004
Nova Scotia	41,925	7,654	32,214	122,688	119,065	398,377	54,162	42,815	139,631	52,788	1,132,703	21,374
Totals	643,171	193,572	139,635	1,251,209	1,233,446	3,155,509	1,336,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480	1,999,300
1881.												
Prince Edward Island	25,182	6,153	84	45,895	44,743	166,496	40,181	15,200	58,872	26,836	552,083	14,945
Nova Scotia	46,044	11,123	33,275	137,639	154,689	377,801	47,256	63,389	151,245	56,259	1,142,440	24,500
New Brunswick	43,957	9,018	8,812	103,965	99,783	221,163	53,087	35,414	88,743	59,904	760,531	78,203
Quebec	225,006	48,846	49,237	490,977	409,911	889,833	329,199	160 207	436,336	333,159	2,730,546	559,024
Ontario	473,906	116,392	23,263	782,243	896,661	1,359,178	700,922	363,043	748,972	796,518	6,013,216	1,197,628
Manitoba	14,504	2,235	12,269	20,355	27,657	6,073	17,358	4,936	1,382	18,674	16,452	1,080
British Columbia	20,172	5,950	2,319	10,878	67,254	27,788	16,841	13,696	10,683	10,411	85,148	365
The Territories	9,084	1,786	3,334	3,848	5,690	346	2,775	1,796	232	712	320	.....
Totals	857,855	201,503	132,593	1,595,800	1,705,596	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736	1,875,745

Field Products, 1871 and 1881.

Provinces.	Wheat.			Bushels of Barley.	Bushels of Oats.	Bushels of Rye.	Bushels of Peas and Beans.	Bushels of Buckwheat.
	Acres.	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.					
1871—Ontario	1,365,872	7,891,989	6,341,400	9,461,233	22,138,958	547,609	7,761,470	585,158
Quebec	242,726	2,035,921	22,155	1,668,208	15,116,262	458,970	2,284,635	1,676,078
New Brunswick	18,884	203,592	1,319	70,547	3,044,134	23,792	45,056	1,231,091
Nova Scotia	19,299	224,410	3,087	296,050	2,190,099	33,987	35,203	234,157
Totals	1,646,781	10,355,912	6,367,961	11,496,038	42,489,453	1,064,358	10,126,364	3,726,484
1881—Prince Edward Island	41,942	546,872	114	119,368	3,538,219	307	3,169	90,458
Nova Scotia	41,855	522,602	6,649	228,748	1,873,113	47,567	37,220	339,718
New Brunswick	40,336	517,997	3,959	84,183	3,297,534	18,268	43,121	1,587,223
Quebec	223,176	1,999,815	19,189	1,751,539	19,990,205	430,242	4 170,456	2,041,670
Ontario	1,930,123	7,213,024	20,193,067	14,279,841	40,209,929	1,598,871	9,434,872	841,649
Manitoba	51,293	1,029,378	4,295	253,604	1,270,268	1,203	8,991	320
British Columbia	7,952	153,485	20,168	79,140	253,911	482	50,542	59
The Territories	5,678	119,644	11	48,445	59,952	240	1,291	50
Totals	2,342,355	12,102,817	20.247,452	16,844,868	70,493,131	2,097,180	13,749,662	4,901,147

Provinces.	Bushels of Corn.	Potatoes.		Bushels of Turnips.	Bushels of Other Roots	Hay Crop.		Bushels of Grass and Clover Seed.
		Acres.	Bushels.			Acres.	Tons.	
1871—Ontario	3,148,467	174,640	17,138,534	22,455,543	2,706,903	1.690,508	1,804,476	189,716
Quebec	603,356	128,185	18,068,323	812,073	597,160	1,211,953	1,225,640	142,535
New Brunswick	27,658	47,688	6,562,355	603,721	98,358	334,997	344,793	8,233
Nova Scotia	23,349	52,588	5,560,975	468,139	150,839	412,961	443,732	8,121
Totals	3,802,830	403,101	47,330,187	24,339,476	3,553,260	3,650,419	3,818,641	348,605
1881—Prince Edward Island	2,603	39,083	6,042,191	1,198,407	42,572	119,936	143,791	15,247
Nova Scotia	13,532	60,192	7,378,387	1,006,711	326,143	519,856	597,731	8,128
New Brunswick	18,159	51,362	6,961,016	990,336	159,043	389,721	414,046	7,257
Quebec	888,169	123,082	14,873,287	1,572,476	2,050,904	1,495,494	1,612,104	119,306
Ontario	8,096,782	181,394	18,994,559	33,856,721	6,479,222	1,795,965	2,038,659	173,219
Manitoba	2,516	4,306	556,393	149,025	49,096	100,591	185,279	303
British Columbia	1,433	3,272	473,831	270,525	82,249	28,449	43,898	857
The Territories	1,948	811	89,326	14,893	3,091	8,337	17,500	.....
Totals	9,025,142	463,502	55,368,790	39,059,094	9,192,320	4,458,349	5,053,008	324,317

Various Products and Furs, 1871 and 1881.

Provinces.	Pounds of home made Butter.	Pounds of home made Cheese.	Bushels of Flax Seed.	Pounds of Flax and Hemp.	Yards of home made Cloth and Flannel.	Yards of home made Linen.	Fruits.			Pounds of Maple Sugar.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Pounds of Hops.	Value in $ of all Furs.
							Bushels of Apples.	Pounds of Grapes.	Bushels of other Fruits.				
1871.													
Ontario	37,623,643	3,432,797	20,542	1,165,117	25,502	1,775,320	5,486,504	1,028,431	242,878	6,247,442	399,870	1188,940	344,882
Quebec	24,289,127	512,435	91,545	1,270,215	1,559,410	3,339,766	409,903	88,099	100,878	10,497,418	1,195,345	499,563	323,437
New Brunswick	5,115,947	154,758	3,127	37,845	74,241	1,050,828	126,395	1,705	2,471	380,000	454	10,901	26,006
Nova Scotia	7,161,867	884,853	2,830	111,588	111,987	1,476,003	342,513	8,167	12,736	151,190	263	12,380	42,713
Totals	74,190,584	4,984,843	118,044	2,584,765	1,771,140	7,641,917	6,365,315	1,126,402	358,963	17,276,054	1,595,932	1711,789	738,038
1881.													
Prince Edward Island	1,688,690	196,273	919	25,175	514,682	30,088	31,501	795	2,547	25,098	1,367	10,209	1,524
Nova Scotia	7,465,285	501,655	1,793	63,750	1,329,817	68,038	908,519	35,015	18,485	217,481	1,216	18,677	17,177
New Brunswick	6,527,176	172,144	1,745	26,713	808,462	51,466	231,096	2,108	6,122	453,124	6,414	15,006	13,895
Quebec	30,630,397	559,278	65,995	865,340	2,958,180	1,130,301	777,557	158,031	155,543	15,687,835	2,356,581	218,542	163,310
Ontario	54,862,365	1,701,721	38,208	1,073,197	1,426,556	13,641	11,400,517	3,697,555	644,707	4,169,706	160,251	615,967	129,578
Manitoba	957,152	19,613	.....	2,148	1,875	68	190	13	1,443	2,796	2,037	1,835	80,452
British Columbia	343,387	33,253	34	30	308	191	28,100	2,961	12,347	9	96	24,899	153,442
The Territories	70,717	1,060	.....	.....	377	9	175	30	25	.....	.....	72	428,177
Totals	102,545,169	3,184,996	108,694	2,056,353	7,040,259	1,293,802	13,377,655	3,896,508	841,219	20,556,049	2,527,962	905,207	987,555

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST—1871 AND 1881.

Provinces.	Cubic feet of square Pine.		Cubic feet of square Oak.	Cubic feet of Tamarac.	Cubic feet of Birch and Maple.	Cubic feet of Elm.	Cubic feet of Walnut.		Cubic feet of Hickory.
	White.	Red.					Black.	Soft.	
1871—Ontario	14,791,203	1,524,698	3,144,554	1,223,444	92,290	1,777,905	117,589	72,214	157,975
Quebec	8,876,060	347,515	53,635	3,994,878	500,995	53,299	.....	28,382	39,612
New Brunswick	330,920	60,139	7,360	360,825	827,345	1,250	.....	120	.....
Nova Scotia	238,638	22,020	96,494	116,816	518,727	200	.....	2,265	240
Totals	24,236,821	1,954,372	3,302,043	5,695,963	1,939,357	1,832,654	117,589	102,981	197,827
1881—Prince Edward Island	1,524	342	180	11,270	93,742	290	.....	5,001	.....
Nova Scotia	124,451	35,726	22,876	106,069	549,330	1,393	.....	13	630
New Brunswick	130,762	31,954	3,316	256,389	348,441	2,400	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	4,840,462	654,721	59,587	2,707,745	2,784,395	163,049	.....	66,806	7,998
Ontario	12,262,570	1,848,927	5,448,263	1,515,360	612,760	2,925,382	59,032	682,399	377,811
Manitoba	2,168	.....	138,672	32,792	.....	99,454	.....	.....	300
British Columbia	1,945,703	19,382	.....	.....	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Territories	18,610	11,500	.....	23,950	127	.....	.....	.....	880
Totals	19,326,255	2,602,552	5,672,894	4,653,575	4,414,795	3,191,968	59,032	754,219	387,619

Provinces.	Cubic feet of all other Timber.	Pine Logs.	Other Logs.	Masts, Spars, &c.	Thousands of Staves.	Cords of Lath Wood.	Cords of Tan Bark.	Cords of Firewood.
1871—Ontario	10,594,943	5,713,204	1,255,090	4,876	20,964	15,095	30,854	4,519,320
Quebec	10,414,710	5,011,532	3,628,720	94,822	1,184	7,148	91,051	3,121,612
New Brunswick	2,192,608	1,214,485	3,533,152	11,356	747	2,490	28,228	545,679
Nova Scotia	3,088,003	477,187	897,595	10,631	11,811	924	12,388	526,472
Totals	26,290,264	12,416,408	9,314,557	121,685	34,706	25,657	162,521	8,713,083
1881—Prince Edward Island	797,851	5,260	192,083	196	1,177	814	629	159,619
Nova Scotia	4,091,517	497,785	2,250,593	8,703	13,147	5,585	10,843	637,084
New Brunswick	2,371,061	657,400	5,001,069	54,406	955	3,434	55,535	781,729
Quebec	14,382,814	5,400,273	8,182,434	104,248	3,585	31,881	285,940	3,638,928
Ontario	26,200,058	14,945,670	7,621,610	23,721	22,857	50,265	45,921	5,435,414
Manitoba	622,059	14,742	240,033	.....	10	279	.....	219,784
British Columbia	436,792	798,119	2,483,024	900	148	6,053	1,550	82,277
The Territories	54,806	5,158	54,738	67	2	.....	.....	38,399
Totals	48,956,958	22,324,407	26,025,584	192,241	41,881	98,311	400,418	10,993,234

According to the standard adopted for census purposes, a log contains 100 feet, B.M.

Provinces.	Vessels, Boats, Men, Nets, &c.							Cod,	Haddock, Hake and Pollock,	Herring,
	Vessels.	Men.	Boats.	Men.	Shore men.	Fathoms of Nets.	Fascine Fisheries.	quintal.	quintal.	brls.
1871.										
Ontario.										
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes	20	73	1,154	2,307	.....	129,958	14	.....	.....	9,814
Quebec.										
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes	44	259	221	368	94	124,143	498	.....	.....	.....
Tidal and Coast Waters	66	542	4,558	6,561	3,049	224,561	871	264,742	1,881	90,428
New Brunswick.										
Above Tidal Waters.....	1	1	142	144	.....	15,149	5	.....	.....	.....
Tidal and Coast Waters	138	536	2,861	4,632	726	409,960	164	37,581	17,290	181,792
Nova Scotia.										
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	722	5,573	7,940	11,855	778	975,674	771	380,308	101,042	135,266
Totals.....	991	6,984	16,876	25,867	4,647	1,879,445	2,323	682,631	120,213	417,300
1881.										
Prince Edward Island.										
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	25	127	2,704	5,226	439	59,793	13	18,736	7,656	21,501
Nova Scotia.										
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	755	6,854	13,214	17,782	2,291	1,171,394	793	587,203	128,578	140,831
New Brunswick.										
Above Tidal Waters	...	.....	33	39	.....	10,659	.....	.....	....	42
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	205	743	4,251	5,917	616	325,430	333	62,444	49,716	263,790
Quebec.										
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes	22	39	312	502	143	163 397	618	.....	.....	.....
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	120	638	6,449	9,472	3,950	271,910	1,021	462,388	6,589	130,354
Ontario.										
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes	5	14	1,129	2,101	76	928,008	681	.....	.....	15,605
Manitoba.										
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes	1	4	1,009	1,322	.....	90,172	3	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.										
Above Tidal Waters	.....	.....	69	3	.....	70	.....	....	.....	....
Tidal and Coast Waters.....	10	21	1,057	1,021	477	87,625	406	....	.....	2,380
The Territories.										
Fresh water Rivers and Lakes	.....	.....	200	236	.....	41,801	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,147	8,440	30,427	43,621	7,992	3,150,259	3,868	1,130,771	192,539	574,503

1871 and 1881.

Gaspareaux, brls.	Mackerel, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Halibut, brls.	Salmon, brls.	Shad, brls.	Eels, brls.	White fish, brls.	Trout, brls,	Other Fish, brls.	Canned Lobsters, lbs.	Oysters, brls.	Fish Oil, galls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	21,445	17,353	12,536	.....	.....	3,622
.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	3,717	773	990	28,988	.....	.....	.....
225	5,857	6,457	891	5,143	1,665	2,099	728	734	29,191	.....	.....	309,899
1,416	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	4	23	52	22	.....	.....	.....
17,118	2,421	10	133	6,209	3,532	484	34	228	9,048	.....	13,243	76,043
10,358	69,647	25	2,536	4,218	7,183	1,262	14	372	1,367	.....	1,257	289,330
29,117	77,925	6,492	3,560	15,907	12,380	7,693	23,017	19,729	81,152	.....	14,500	678,894
956	91,792	4	11	23	4	197	.....	42	425	3,275,316	175,408	8,139
11,348	120,242	85	2,088	1,583	6,776	1,520	14	307	16,962	3,841,476	2,407	275,352
1,026	.....	1	.....	151	117	29	14	24	1,103	.....	.....	1,794
15,149	15,066	20,934	43	4,154	1,583	555	26	331	22,579	4,349,122	11,116	76,676
.....	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	3,643	689	6,086	20,864	.....	.....	.....
42	10,725	4,360	657	2,701	1,864	1,958	197	830	62,121	517,734	156	263,374
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	110	38,301	55,497	18,666	.....	.....	1,629
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	36	17,795	.....	.....	1,444
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,904	.....	.....	.....	578	641	.....	.....	.....
335	.....	.....	.....	40,201	.....	.....	77	479	8,277	.....	40	237,492
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,113	114	619	.....	.....	4,423
28,856	237,825	25,384	2,799	58,926	10,385	8,012	48,781	64,324	170,052	11,983,648	189,127	870,323

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

111. In this chapter statements are given of the receipts and expenditure, the public debt, and other matters of financial importance, for the year ended 30th June, 1885, together with comparative statements of the corresponding figures of previous years, to which are added various tables of interest. In all matters relating to finance, the fiscal year, beginning on the 1st of July and ending on the following 30th June, is the one spoken of, and not the calendar year. In order to make the monetary tables more convenient, cents are altogether omitted, and the amount in dollars only is quoted.

112. The receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund constitute the ordinary revenue or income and expenditure of the country, and are therefore one of the means by which its financial condition may be ascertained. The sources from which the ordinary revenue is derived may be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist of Customs and Excise duties, and the amounts raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and Provincial subsidies, the current expenses of the country and the charges on revenue.

113. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1885:—

Revenue	$32,797,001
Expenditure	35,037,060
Expenditure in excess of revenue	$2,240,059

114. It will be seen that, though the revenue was nearly one million in excess of that of 1884, the exact amount being $935,040, the expenditure exceeded the revenue by $2,240,059. This large amount of deficit was principally caused by the expenses attending the suppression of the outbreak in the North-West. These expenses had not, of course, been provided for in the estimates, and at the end of the year had amounted to $1,697,851. There was an increase of $1,719,302 in the amount of interest on the public debt, and an increase in subsidies to Provinces of $355,600. The expenditure exceeded that of the preceding year by $3,929,354, and exceeded the estimates by $4,568,430, and was the largest amount expended in any one year since Confederation. The revenue, as has been stated, was nearly one million in excess of 1884, but was $2,997,648 less than in 1883, and $586,454

less than in 1882; there was a decrease in Customs receipts of $1,088,462, and an increase in Excise duties of $989,792, and in receipts from other sources of $1,033,709.

115. The following table is a comparative statement of the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the years 1868 to 1885, inclusive, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:—

ORDINARY Revenue and Expenditure—Consolidated Fund—1867–68 to 1884–85.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund.	Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.	Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	$	$	$	$
1868	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059

116. It will be observed, that except in the year under review and during the years 1876 to 1880, inclusive, when there was a continuous deficit, there has been an excess of revenue over expenditure in every year since Confederation. The excess was largest in 1883, viz., $7,064,492, and smallest in 1868, the first year of Confederation, viz., $201,836. The largest deficit was that for the year last past,

and the next largest was in 1879, viz., $1,937,999. In 1881, there was an increase of revenue over that of the preceding year, amounting to $6,327,891, and it was the largest revenue that had then been raised. The largest ever raised in the Dominion, was that of 1883, it exceeded the revenue of 1881 just mentioned, by $6,159,352, and the revenue of 1880 by $12,487,243.

117. The table shows that there has been a total excess of revenue over expenditure during the last eighteen years of $20,068,305.

118. It will be seen that with the exception of 1876 when it was higher than in the two years following, the expenditure increased every year, owing in large measure to the addition of new provinces and extension of territory, which, while increasing the revenue, also necessarily increased the expenditure. In 1868 it was $13,486,092; in 1878 it was $23,503,158, and in 1885 it was $35,037,060, or deducting the war expenditure, $33,339,209, being $19,853,117 more than in 1868.

119. The revenue has fluctuated to a greater extent but has increased in somewhat larger proportion, it being in its largest year $22,106,721 more than in 1868.

120. The ordinary revenue being derived, as stated, from either "taxation" or "other sources," the following is a detailed statement of the amounts received under various heads in each of those divisions for the years 1884 and 1885, showing the increase or decrease in each item :

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
Taxation.	$	$	$	$
Customs	20,023,890	18,935,428		1,088,462
Excise	5,459,309	6,449,101	989,792	
Total	25,483,199	25,384,529		98,670
Land Revenue.				
Ordnance Lands	14,138	24,540	10,302	
Public Works.				
Canals	346,054	301,238		44,816
do on account Hydraulic Rents	23,890	24,720	830	
Railways	2,521,170	2,624,243	103,073	
Slides and Booms	98,432	64,429		34,003
Minor Public Works	21,709	6,703		15,006
Hydraulic and other Rents	1,359	1,283		76
Earnings of Dredges	9,822	3,359		6,463
Telegraphs	33,352	39,526	6,174	
Harbour Improvements	855	315		540
Total	3,056,647	3,065,818	9,171	

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
POST OFFICE.	$	$	$	$
Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage	1,712,318	1,790,494	78,176	
Money Order	43,355	50,877	7,522	
Total	1,755,674	1,841,372	85,698	
OTHER SOURCES.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	80,390	85,576	5,186	
Militia	22,211	18,943		3,268
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,634	695		1,939
Bank Imposts	1,923			1,923
Weights and Measures	31,387	31,142		245
Premium, Discount and Exchange	52,414	16,444		35,970
Interest on Investments, Permanent	793,545	855,895	62,350	
do do Temporary	193,153	1,141,139	947,986	
Fisheries	20,006	26,627	6,621	
Penitentiaries	17,848	13,468		4,380
Casual	159,981	120,958		39,023
Superannuation	51,882	52,701	819	
Insurance Superintendence	9,855	9,714		141
Dominion Steamers	8,598	20,007	11,409	
Marine Hospitals	2,599	2,253		346
Canada Gazette	2,366	1,530		836
Supreme Court Reports	1,800	2,926	1,126	
Mariners Fund.... } Tonnage Dues.... {	48,666	38,994		9,672
Harbour Police... }	28,497	20,698		7,799
Steamboat Inspection	15,371	12 942		2,429
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	7,167	8,078	911	
Total	1,552,302	2,480,740	928,438	
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund...	31,861,961	32,797,001	935,040	

121. The increase in the revenue of 1885 was, it will be noticed, due principally to the large increase in the amount of interest on temporary investments, amounting to $947,986. There was a large increase in Excise duties, but a total decrease from taxation of $98,670. There was an increase of $85,698 in the postal revenue, and of $62,350 in interest on permanent investments, and there was an increase in the total revenue from public works, including harbour improvements, of $9,171, the largest increase under this head being $109,247 from railways and telegraphs, while there was a decrease of $44,816 from canals, and $34,003 from slides and booms. There was a considerable decrease in the amount of dues collected for the Mariners Fund, and by the Harbour Police, as well as in that of fees for steamboat inspection.

122. Details of the expenditure for the same period under some of the more important heads will be found in the following table:

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.	$	$	$	$
Interest on Public Debt	7,700,180	9,419,482	1,719,302	
Charges of Management	179,766	232 641	52,875	
Sinking Fund	1,350,500	1,482,051	131,551	
Premium, Discount and Exchange	103,502	154,854	51,352	
Subsidies to Provinces	3,603,714	3,959,326	355,612	
Total	12,937,663	15,248,356	2,310,693	
LEGISLATION.				
Senate	135,624	137,099	1,475	
House of Commons	400,212	390,175		10 037
Library	31,171	29,185		1,986
Election Expenses	9,607	8,467		1,140
Controverted Elections	1,533	1,777	244	
Parliamentary Printing	68,488	72,724	4,236	
Miscellaneous	16,128	10,108		6,020
Total	662,767	649,538		13,229
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
Governor General	48,666	48,666		
Lieutenant-Governors	68,000	68,000		
High Commissioner	* 1,048	10,000	8,952	
Governor General's Secretary's Office	26,103	24,545		1,558
Queen's Privy Council for Canada	29,986	36,432	6,446	
Department of Justice	35,477	36,003	526	
do Militia and Defence	49,511	56,442	6,931	
do Secretary of State	57,591	61,950	4,359	
do Interior	124,274	126,989	2,715	
do Indian Affairs	34,593	40,131	5,538	
Auditor-General's Office	24,034	24,988	954	
Department of Finance	73,806	76,29	2,486	
do Customs	43,027	45,547	2,520	
do Inland Revenue	49,974	49.045		929
do Public Works	53,920	50,42		3,497
do Railways and Canals	56,540	50,194		6,346
Post Office Department	170,589	184,958	14,369	
Department of Agriculture	60,045	68,464	8,419	
do Marine and Fisheries	46 735	51,244	4,509	
Departments Generally (Contingencies)	20,642	19,440		1,202
High Commissioner of Canada in Eng. (Contingencies)	5,186	3,611		1,575
Board of Civil Service Examiners	4,661	6,121	1,460	
Total	1,084 417	1,139,495	55,078	

* From 24th May to 30th June, 1884.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended. 1883–84.	Amounts Expended. 1884–85.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	$	$	$	$
Public Buildings	1,539,467	1,297,243		242,224
Harbours and Rivers	897,388	677,173		220,215
Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant	131,306	48,364		82,942
Dredging	120,805	113,339		7,466
Slides and Booms	20,257	27,879	7,622	
Roads and Bridges	22,119	18,024		4,095
Telegraphs	45,528	49,923	4,395	
Miscellaneous	131,977	70,414		61,563
Total	2,908,851	2,302,362		606,489
RAILWAYS AND CANALS	204,090	86,026		118,064
PENITENTIARIES.				
Kingston, Ont	97,939	97,288		651
St. Vincent de Paul, Que	83,164	78,970		4,194
Dorchester, N.B	45,775	43,332		2,443
Stony Mountain, Man	41,909	40,213		1,696
New Westminster, B.C	28,207	27,745		462
Total	296,996	287,551		9,445
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Administration of Justice	615,044	627,252	12,208	
Police	20,124	18,953		1,171
Geological Survey and Observatories	115,929	115,841		88
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	38,187	86,322	48,135	
Ocean and River Steam Service	231,519	280,275	48,756	
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	238,054	261,778	23,724	
Militia and Defence	989,498	2,707,757	1,718,259	
Mounted Police, North-West Territories	485,983	564,249	77,266	
Superannuation	192,692	203,636	10,944	
Pensions	95,542	89,879		5,663
Marine Hospitals	51,312	55,391	4,079	
Census	29,579	5,059		24,520
Lighthouses and Coast Service	520,524	532,446	11,922	
Steamboat Inspection	21,893	23,211	1,318	
Fisheries	286,700	273,174		13,526
Insurance Superintendence	9,854	10,223	369	
Miscellaneous	336,370	479,660	143,290	
Indians (Legislative Grants)	1,116,153	1,109,604		6,549
Total	5,394,966	7,444,717	2,049,751	
IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.				
Immigration	511,208	423,860		87,348
Quarantine	64,117	82,547	18,430	
Total	575,326	506,408		68,918

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
CHARGES ON REVENUE.	$	$	$	$
Customs	798,837	791,537	.....	7,300
Excise	303,617	309,268	5,651	.....
Weights and Measures	62,551	65,349	2,798	.....
Gas Inspection	20,971	19,628	.....	1,343
Liquor License Act	3,840	2,230	.....	1,610
Inspection of Staples	706	847	141	.....
Adulteration of Food	11,754	14,948	3,194	.....
Post Office	2,312,965	2,488,315	175,350	.....
Public Works	180,688	180,360	.....	328
Railways	2,613,508	2,749,710	136,202	.....
Canals	508,594	518,511	9,917	.....
Dominion Lands	166,898	178,727	11,829	.....
Culling Timber	54,866	50,580	.....	4,286
Minor Revenues	2,824	2,587	.....	237
Total	7,042,626	7,372,603	329,977	.....
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund...	31,107,706	35,037,060	3,929,354	.....

123. Considerable increase is found in all the items under the head of charges for debt and subsidies, the increase in interest on public debt is largely met by increased interest on assets, the sinking fund being money laid aside for the redemption of the debt, any increase in that is practically a reduction of debt, though it is entered as an expenditure; the increase in the amount of the subsidies to Provinces was necessary under the provisions of the Act 47 Vic., cap. 4. The expenses of Legislation decreased $13,229. There was a total increase in the cost of Civil Government of $55,078, there being an increase in almost every Department, the largest was in the Post Office and was due to additional business consequent on extension of the service. The salary of the High Commissioner in London also made an increase of $8,952. In the expenditure on public works generally there was a decrease of $606,489, the largest reductions being on public buildings and harbours and rivers; the sums expended on railways and canals and penitentiaries were less by $127,509 than those of 1884. Under the head of other expenditure there was an increase of over two millions, $1,697,851 of which was spent over the troubles in the North-West, and owing to the increase in the force the expenditure for the North-West Mounted Police was larger by $78,266. The charges on revenue were $329,977 more than in 1884, the increase being almost entirely caused by additional expenditure for railways and the postal system.

124. The following table gives the total receipts and payments on all accounts for the years 1884 and 1885, with the respective increase or decrease under each head. The heads forming the Consolidated Fund in both tables have already been alluded to.

GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1884 AND 1885.

Gross Receipts.	Amount Received.		Increase or Decrease.	Gross Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase or Decrease.
	1883–84.	1884–85.			1883–84.	1884–85.	
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Customs	20,023,890	18,935,428	— 1,088,462	Charges for Debt and Subsidies	12,937,663	15,248,356	+ 2,310,693
Excise	5,459,309	6,449,101	+ 989,792	Ordinary Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund	11,294,314	12,594,827	+ 1,300,513
Post Office	1,755,674	1,841,372	+ 85,698	Charges on Revenue	6,875,727	7,193,876	+ 318,149
Public Works, including Railways	3,055,792	3,065,502	+ 9,710	Redemption Public Debt	2,863,740	6,467,598	+ 3,603,858
Other Receipts on account of Consolidated Fund	1,567,295	2,505,597	+ 938,302	Savings Banks	11,304,781	11,692,666	+ 387,885
Loan Account	21,228,240	28,691,308	+ 7,463,068	Premium and Discount	2,554,971	502,587	— 2,052,384
Savings Banks	14,303,210	15,454,206	+ 1,150,996	Railway Subsidies	208,000	403,245	+ 195,245
Canadian Pacific Railway—Funded Debt, 1883	15,942,645		— 15,942,645	Investments	18,954,503	10,529,569	— 8,424,934
Premium and Discount	1,627	140,483	+ 138,856	Trust Funds (Indian)	218,509	285,361	+ 66,852
Investments	2,555,000	282,000	— 2,273,000	Province Accounts	32,624	179,998	+ 147,374
Trust Funds (Indians and Widows)	271,221	271,302	+ 81	Railways and Canals	15,726,147	12,728,866	— 2,997,281
Province Accounts	7,392,054	110,124	— 7,281,930	Public Works	443,715	182,306	— 261,409
Refunds on Previous Year's Capital Expenditure	140,560		— 140,560	Dominion Lands—Capital	728,441	303,592	— 424,849
Dominion Lands—Receipts	951,636	393,618	— 558,018	Canadian Pacific Railway—Bond Account	2,694,186		— 2,694,186
Canadian Pacific Railway—Rails Advance Account	868,752	105,000	— 763,752	Miscellaneous	511,674	308,529	— 203,145
Canadian Pacific Railway—Current Account	280,736		280,736				
Miscellaneous	100,945	173,798	+ 72,853				
Total	95,898,591	78,418,843	— 17,479,748	Total	87,349,002	78,621,380	— 8,727,622

125. There was an increase in deposits in Savings Banks of $1,150,996, and an increase of withdrawals of $387,885. A decrease of $558,018 in the receipts from Dominion Lands will be observed, and also a decrease in the expenditure on capital account on Dominion Lands of $424,849, and on railways and canals of $2,997,281. The receipts from investments were $2,273,000 and the expenditure $8,424,934 less than in 1884.

126. There was an increase in subsidies to railways of $195,245 made by payments to the following companies, in accordance with the provisions in Acts of Parliament passed in the sessions of 1882-83-84:—

Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company		.....	$154,440
Quebec and Lake St. John	do	.....	37,027
Pontiac and Pacific Junction	do	.....	49,090
Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec	do	.....	57,600
Kingston and Pembroke	do	.....	48,000
Great Northern	do	.....	25,088
Caraquet	do	.....	32,000
			$403,245

127. The total amount paid on capital account during 1884-85 was $13,214,764; made up as follows:—

Intercolonial Railway	$1,195,363
Eastern Extension Railway	2,055
Canadian Pacific Railway	9,900,281
Prince Edward Island Railway	76,956
Short Line Railway	49,587
Lachine Canal	111,215
Murray Canal	148,902
River Tay Canal	92,473
St. Peter's Canal	16,820
Welland Canal	463,505
Ottawa Canals	269,939
St. Lawrence Canals	280,382
Trent River Navigation	121,382
Public Buildings, Ottawa	40,217
Esquimalt Graving Dock	45,562
Port Arthur Harbour	92,106
Cape Tormentine Harbour	4,419
Dominion Lands	303,592
	$13,214,764

128. There were also laid out on investments the following sums, viz. :—

Canadian Pacific Railway, on account loan, 1884.....	$9,701,438
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company	135,200
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....	300,000
Quebec Harbour	282,931
Graving Dock, Quebec	110,000
	$10,529,569

129. The next table gives the total gross receipts and expenditure on all accounts in every year since Confederation, together with the surplus or deficiency, as the case may have been.

GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1868 TO 1885.

Fiscal Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.
	$	$	$	$
1868	20,465,128	19,092,945	1,372,183	.....
1869.....	36,760,609	29,807,205	6,953,403	.....
1870.....	22,874,411	22,020,766	853,645	.....
1871.....	24,182,838	24,771,016	.....	588,177
1872.....	29,817,829	31,321,164	.....	1,503,334
1873.....	33,305,305	35,287,250	.....	1,981,944
1874.....	39,930,791	36,524,876	3,405,915	.....
1875.....	52,036,617	51,350,844	685,773	.....
1876.....	43,922,068	43,075,840	846,227	.....
1877.....	44,389,779	44,228,234	161,545	.....
1878.....	36,376,711	41,041,919	.....	4,665,207
1879.....	52,479,165	47,456,421	5,022,743	.....
1880.....	53,177,628	50,879,241	2,298,387	.....
1881.....	44,404,158	48,223,230	.....	3,819,072
1882.....	56,411,571	55,794,448	617,123	.....
1883.....	62,286,053	68,040,463	.....	5,754,409
1884.....	95,898,591	87,349,002	8,549,588	.....
1885.....	78,418,843	78,621,380	.....	202,537

130. From these figures it will be seen that there has been a total amount of receipts, during the whole period, of $827,138,095.

131. The proportion per head of estimated population, to the gross receipts and expenditure, the ordinary revenue and expenditure, the gross and net debt, the assets, the interest paid and received and the net interest, for each year since Confederation, will be found below.

PROPORTION of Gross Receipts and Payments, Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure, &c., per head of Population, 1868-1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Population (Census and Estimated).	Gross Revenue per head.	Gross Expenditure per head.	Ordinary Revenue per head.	Ordinary Expenditure per head.	Gross Debt per head	Total Assets per head	Net Debt per head.	Interest paid per head.	Interest received per head.	Net Interest paid per head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	3,371,594	6 07	5 66	4 05	4 00	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869	3,412,617	10 77	8 73	4 21	4 11	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870	3,454,248	6 62	6 37	4 49	4 15	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871	3,518,411	6 87	7 04	5 50	4 44	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872	3,610,992	8 26	8 67	5 74	4 87	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873	3,668,220	9 08	9 62	5 67	5 23	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874	3,825,305	10 44	9 55	6 33	6 10	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875	3,886,534	13 39	13 21	6 34	6 10	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876	3,949,163	11 12	10 91	5 72	6 20	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877	4,013,271	11 06	11 02	5 50	5 86	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878	4,078,924	8 92	10 06	5 49	5 76	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879	4,146,196	12 66	11 45	5 43	5 90	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880	4,215,389	12 62	12 07	5 53	5 90	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881	4,345,809	10 22	11 10	6 82	5 87	45 99	10 23	35 76	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882	4,430,396	12 73	12 59	7 54	6 11	46 35	11 67	34 68	1 75	0 21	1 53
1883	4,517,176	13 79	15 06	7 92	6 36	44 75	9 67	35 08	1 70	0 22	1 48
1884	4,605,654	20 82	18 97	6 92	6 75	52 65	13 10	39 55	1 67	0 21	1 46
1885	4,695,864	16 70	16 74	6 98	7 46	56 37	14 54	41 83	2 01	0 42	1 59

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.
British Columbia do do 1872.
Prince Edward Island do do 1874.
The Territories do do 1881.

132. For the purposes of comparison, the ordinary revenue and expenditure only is valuable, the fluctuations in the amount of gross receipts and payments not being necessarily indicative of the financial condition of the country.

133. In the past year the revenue was 6 cents per head more than in 1884, and $2.93 more than in 1867; it was, however, 94 cents less than in 1883, and 56 cents less than in 1882. The expenditure was 71 cents per head more than in 1884, and was 48 cents per head in excess of revenue. With the exception of the years 1876 to 1880, inclusive, this was the only year since Confederation in which the proportion of expenditure was higher than that of revenue.

134. The following table gives the proportion of revenue and expenditure to population in 1884, in the United Kingdom and her principal possessions:—

Country.	Population.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
United Kingdom	36,400,000	11 52	11 49
British India	199,000,000	1 75	1 70
Cape Colony	1,122,000	12 80	15 20
Natal	424,495	7 00	8 56
Canada	4,605,654	6 92	6 75
Australasia, including Tasmania and New Zealand	3,162,032	34 48	35 09

135. Thus it will be seen that in 1884, with the exception of the United Kingdom and India, Canada was the only country whose revenue exceeded the expenditure, and that the excess in those countries was 3 and 5 cents per head respectively, as against 17 cents in Canada, and if the figures for this country for the past year are taken, it will be found that the normal excess of expenditure over revenue in the Australasian Colonies in 1884 was 13 cents more than that of Canada with her exceptional war expenditure in 1885; while in Cape Colony and Natal it was $1.92 and $1.08 more, respectively.

136. As previously stated, the sums of money which go to make up the ordinary revenue are derived: 1st, from taxation; and 2nd, from other sources, and the following figures give the amount raised under each head in 1884-85.

Raised by taxation	$25,384,529
do from other sources	7,412,472
Total	$32,797,001

137. From these figures it appears that 77·39 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation, leaving 22·61 per cent. derived from other sources. Estimating the population for the year at 4,695,864, the amount of taxation per head is found to have been $5.40. There was a decrease in the amount raised as compared with 1884 of $98,670, and of $3,885,169 as compared with 1883.

138. The following table gives the amount of taxation in each year since 1867, together with the respective increase or decrease, the amount per head of population, and percentage of total revenue.

TAXATION, 1868 TO 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxation.				Percentage of Total Revenue.
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Average per Head.	
	$	$	$	$ cts.	
1868	11,700,681			3 47	85·48
1869	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77·28
1870	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84·37
1871	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84·41
1872	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85·52
1873	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84·64
1874	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83·16
1875	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83·84
1876	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82·41
1877	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80·23
1878	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79·74
1879	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82·05
1880	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79·29
1881	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 51	80·79
1882	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 22	82·52
1883	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 48	81·77
1884	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 53	79·98
1885	25,384,529		98,670	5 40	77·39

139. It will be observed that while the receipts increased five millions in the first four years, they remained almost stationary during the following nine, viz., from 1872 to 1880, inclusive, the amount in 1880 being only $764,024 in excess of that of 1872.

140. In 1879, in order to alleviate if possible the then existing depression, a partially protective tariff was adopted, and restrictive duties were placed on many articles which it was considered could be manufactured with advantage in this country, especially on sugar, woollens and cottons and implements, the raw material being admitted free. In consequence of this or from some other cause, trade

became very active, and the receipts from Customs and Excise in 1881 showed a large increase, and in 1883 were more than ten millions in excess of 1880.

141. The taxes on tea and coffee and some other articles, and the stamp duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes, were taken off in 1882, as well as a reduction made in the duty on tobacco, and in 1883 the duty on a number of articles was again decreased, making a reduction in revenue altogether of about $2,500,000. In 1885, in order to make up for the expected further decrease in the Excise receipts an increase was made in the tax on tobacco and cigars.

142. The amount raised by taxation in 1885 was 13 cents per head less than in 1884, and $1.93 per head more than in 1867, so that, while the receipts have considerably more than doubled in the period of eighteen years, the amount of taxation per head is only a little more than half as much again.

143. By far the largest portion of the total revenue is derived from taxation, the average proportion for the whole period being 81·93 per cent.; the proportion was highest in 1872, viz., 85·52 per cent., and, with the exception of 1869 when it was 77·28 per cent., was lowest in the year last past, viz., 77·39 per cent.

144. The next table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the United Kingdom and principal British possessions, together with the amount per head and percentage of revenue.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		$	$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom	1885	359,140,533	9 86	85·66
Asia—				
India	1884	144,422,187	0 72	41·37
Africa—				
Natal	1882	1,353,405	3 28	42·28
Cape of Good Hope	1881	7,546,968	6 72	52·56
America—				
Canada	1885	25,384,529	5 40	77·39
Australasia—				
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	1884	41,204,542	13 09	37·97

145. In all cases where sterling money has been converted into currency throughout this book, the pound sterling has been taken as equivalent to $4.86·66. It will be observed that the amount of taxation per head in the United Kingdom is almost double that of Canada, and that of Australasia nearly three times as much, and that, with the exception of India and Natal, the Dominion is less heavily taxed than any of the countries named. The amount raised by taxation in Canada in 1881 was more than three times the amount raised in the same year by the Cape of Good Hope, while the amount per head was $1.21 higher in that colony. The Australasian colonies are, with the exception of France, more heavily burdened with taxation than any other country in the world, though it is worthy of note that while this is the case, yet the percentage of taxation to total revenue in those colonies is lowest in the whole table. That of the United Kingdom is highest, and that of Canada next.

146. Of all countries in the world, France raises the largest amount by taxation. In 1885 it was $593,433,249, the amount per head being also the highest, viz, $15.61. If, however, we take the Australasian colonies separately, we find in three of them the amount per head is higher than in France, viz., in New Zealand $16.46, in Queensland $17.76, and in Western Australia $19.16. Estimating the population at 54,000,000, the National taxation in the United States in 1885 was $5.44 per head, and including State taxation, the total amount was $6.63 per head —being $1.23 per head more than in Canada.

147. Since the repeal of the Stamp Act, the whole amount raised by taxation is derived solely from Customs and Excise, and the following is a comparative statement for the last eight years of the amounts derived under each head.

TOTAL Amounts derived from Taxation 1877-78 to 1884-85.

Taxes.	Years.							
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Customs.....	12,782,824	12,900,659	14,071,343	18,406,092	21,581,570	23,009,582	20,023,890	18,935,428
Excise	4,858,671	5,390,763	4,232,427	5,343,022	5,884,859	6,260,116	5,459,309	6,449,101
Bill stamps...	200,442	185,190	175,806	193,024	82,616	Repealed.	.....	.....
Total.....	17,841,938	18,476,613	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529

These figures give the net amount actually received, including balance due from the preceding year, and being less the amount of duties returned.

148. It will be seen that the receipts from Customs duties in 1883 were almost double those in 1878, and if the taxes on tea and coffee had been maintained, they would have more than doubled them. There has been a falling off since then; in 1884 there was a decrease of $2,985,692, and in 1885 a further decrease of $1,088,462. There is, however, still an increase of $6,152,604 over 1878.

149. The increase in the amount of Excise duties has not been nearly as proportionately large, in 1883 it was not quite two millions more than in 1878, it fell off in 1884 to the extent of $800,000, but in the year under review increased again very largely, the receipts under this head being the largest since Confederation, reaching a total of $6,449,101, being $188,985 more than in 1883, $989,792 in excess of the receipts of 1884, and $1,590,430 in excess of those of 1878.

150. Much the largest part of the general taxation is derived from Customs. In 1884, these receipts formed 78 per cent., and in 1885, 74 per cent. of the total taxation. The proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom, or any of her possessions, except in Australasia and Natal, and higher also than in the United States, and in most European countries.

151. The Customs duties form that part of the general taxation in which everyone must more or less take part, as the articles from which the Excise duties are almost entirely derived, viz., wines, spirits and tobacco, are not necessaries, and their use is optional. Taking then the sums derived from Customs duties, we find that, in 1867, they amounted to $2.54 per head of population; and, in 1885, to $4.03 per head, so that while the receipts have increased 120·73 per cent., the burden on the people has only increased 58·66 per cent. In the United Kingdom and in the United States, the proportion was somewhat less than in Canada, being $2.74 and $3.24 respectively; while in Australasia, in 1884, the proportion was very much higher, being $10.28 per head.

152. The following is a comparative statement of the revenue derived from Customs duties in each Province, for the years 1881 to 1885; inclusive, with the increase or decrease, and percentage of same respectively, and the amount per head of the population of each Province.

Revenue from Customs Duties, &c., by Provinces, from 1881 to 1885.

Provinces.	Year.	Customs Duties.	Coasting Licenses, Entrance and Clearance Fees.	Bonding Warehouse Fees.	Sundries.	Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Amount per Head.
		$	$	$	$	$	$		$ cts.
Ontario	1881	6,350,677	5,407	3,798	2,001	6,361,884	+ 1,264,552	24·81	3 29
	1882	7,351,420	5,569	3,807	4,662	7,365,459	+ 1,003,575	15·77	3 75
	1883	7,664,527	5,898	3,560	4,599	7,678,585	+ 313,126	4·25	3 84
	1884	6,979,026	6,263	3,315	7,880	6,996,485	— 682,100	8·88	3 45
	1885	6,535,309	6,391	6,832	5,280	6,553,813	— 442,672	6·33	3 18
Quebec.	1881	8,066,471	888	4,730	881	8,072,970	+ 2,076,260	34·62	5 92
	1882	9,155,570	1,007	4,783	1,148	9,162,509	+ 1,089,539	13·50	6 63
	1883	9,250,349	928	4,612	1,053	9,256,944	+ 94,435	1·03	6 62
	1884	8,134,639	833	4,416	7,314	8,147,203	— 1,109,741	11·99	5 75
	1885	7,789,980	1,140	6,453	1,285	7,798,859	— 348,344	4·28	5 44
Nova Scotia ...	1881	1,499,231	21	2,400	1,888	1,503,540	+ 280,250	22·91	3 40
	1882	1,757,996	59	2,493	2,613	1,763,162	+ 259,622	17·27	3 94
	1883	1,833,641	34	2,566	3,000	1,839,242	+ 76,080	4·31	4 05
	1884	1,907,285	.....	2,471	3,099	1,912,856	+ 73,614	4·00	4 16
	1885	1,751,637	.....	2,327	4,118	1,758,083	— 154,773	8·09	3 77
N. Brunswick.	1881	1,256,638	74	2,106	2,002	1,260,821	+ 385,910	44·11	3 91
	1882	1,459,700	59	2,020	3,949	1,465,728	+ 204,907	16·25	4 50
	1883	1,514,897	41	1,670	4,082	1,520,691	+ 54,963	3·75	4 61
	1884	1,354,886	.....	1,450	4,889	1,361,225	— 159,463	10·49	4 08
	1885	1,314,981	.....	2,438	5,925	1,323,345	— 37,880	2·78	3 93
P. E. Island...	1881	256,513	5	380	538	257,436	+ 57,989	29·07	2 36
	1882	198,586	5	280	290	199,162	— 58,274	22·64	1 80
	1883	166,988	5	200	345	167,539	— 31,623	15·88	1 49
	1884	170,863	.....	249	330	171,443	+ 3,904	2·33	1 50
	1885	187,642	.....	280	458	188,381	+ 16,938	9·88	1 63
Brit. Columbia	1881	599,427	320	400	854	601,002	+ 149,449	33·10	11 71
	1882	679,207	.....	680	951	680,838	+ 79,836	13·28	11 53
	1883	908,962	.....	740	1,464	911,167	+ 230,329	33·83	13 42
	1884	884,076	.....	972	1,845	886,893	— 24,274	2·66	11 36
	1885	966,143	.....	1,305	1,847	969,295	+ 82,402	9·29	10 86
Manitoba	1881	437,578	14	240	60	437,893	+ 139,688	46·84	6 38
	1882	1,054,601	9	320	575	1,055,505	+ 617,612	141·04	13 18
	1883	1,764,805	.....	369	314	1,765,490	+ 709,985	67·26	18 93
	1884	664,037	36	620	683	665,377	— 1,100,113	62·31	6 13
	1885	569,958	55	620	667	571,301	— 94,076	14·14	4 53
The Territories	1881	34,248	.....	.....	.....	34,248	+ 12,392	56·70	0 60
	1882	51,755	.....	.....	33	51,789	+ 17,541	51·22	0 86
	1883	68,137	.....	.....	28	68,165	+ 16,376	31·62	1 09
	1884	70,148	.....	.....	22	70,170	+ 2,005	2·94	1 09
	1885	17,905	.....	.....	.....	17,905	— 52,265	74·48	0 26
Recapitulation	1881	18,500,785	6,729	14,055	8,227	* 18,529,798	+ 4,365,131	30·82	4 26
	1882	21,708,837	6,709	14,385	14,225	* 21,744,157	+ 3,214,359	17·35	4 91
	1883	23 172,308	6,906	13,718	14,891	* 23,207,825	+ 1,463,668	6·73	5 14
	1884	20,164,963	7,132	13,496	26.064	* 20,212,156	— 2,995,669	12·91	4 39
	1885	19,133,558	7,586	20,257	19,582	* 19,180,986	— 1,031,170	5·10	4 08

* Less—Duties returned, 1881 = $121,693
* do 1882 = 171,735
* do 1883 = 199,409
* do 1884 = 194,521
* do 1885 = 247,562

153. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were the only Provinces which showed an increase in Customs receipts, as compared with 1884, in all the others there was a decrease, the amount being largest in Ontario, while the percentage was much the highest in the Territories, the very large falling off in the figures from these districts, being, of course, attributable to the recent rebellion. With the exception of the Territories and Prince Edward Island, the amount per head in Ontario was lower than in any other Province, while it was highest in British Columbia.

154. All the Provinces except Quebec and Prince Edward Island showed increased receipts in 1885 as compared with 1881; in British Columbia the receipts were larger than in any of the four preceding years, and the figures for the last three years indicate a marked increase of trade in that Province.

155. The next table gives similar information with reference to revenue derived from Excise duties in the same years.

Revenue from Excise Duties by Provinces, from 1881 to 1885.*

Province.	Year.	Spirits.	Malt and Malt Liquor.	Tobacco	Other Receipts	Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Amount per Head.
		$	$	$	$	$	$		$ cts.
Ontario	1881	1,732,732	226,624	817,943	46,196	2,823,495	+ 533,061	23·27	1 46
	1882	1,888,373	279,337	874,676	48,191	3,090,577	+ 267,082	9·46	1 57
	1883	2,074,626	294,517	853,450	51,013	3,273,606	+ 183,029	5·92	1 64
	1884	1,894,365	297,351	624,338	47,997	2,864,051	— 409,555	12·51	1 41
	1885	2,640,880	338,168	625,952	55,872	3,660,872	+ 796,821	27·82	1 77
Quebec	1881	1,202,652	71,211	546,151	12,699	1,832,713	+ 461,979	33·70	1 34
	1882	1,314,056	84,636	595,067	20,548	2,014,307	+ 181,594	9·91	1 46
	1883	1,436,324	79,988	619,197	21,818	2,157,327	+ 143,020	7·10	1 54
	1884	1,361,947	85,469	563,154	25,813	2,036,383	— 120,944	5·61	1 44
	1885	1,306,898	108,876	688,181	25,440	2,129,395	+ 93,012	4·56	1 48
Nova Scotia	1881	83,303	9,359	161,130	1,019	254,811	+ 20,863	8 92	0 58
	1882	81,643	9,513	165,409	1,057	257,622	+ 2,811	1·10	0 58
	1883	85,179	10,752	146,619	1,544	244,094	— 13,528	5·25	0 54
	1884	75,189	1[illegible],195	98,141	666	184,185	— 59,909	24·54	0 40
	1885	74,603	9,480	108,790	480	193,353	+ 9,168	4·97	0 41
N. Brunswick	1881	128,608	3,507	160,154	1,892	293,621	+ 34,742	13·42	0 91
	1882	149,706	4,790	159,927	666	315,089	+ 21,468	7·31	0 97
	1883	164,248	6,814	148,633	1,162	320,857	+ 5,768	1·83	0 97
	1884	145,940	6,239	70,461	580	223,220	— 97,637	30·43	1 67
	1885	123,526	8,426	87,944	590	220,486	— 2,734	1·22	0 65
P. E. Island	1881	12,587	1,323	28,195	580	42,685	— 666	1·54	0 39
	1882	7,930	881	23,679	791	33,281	— 9,404	22·03	0 30
	1883	4,846	575	22,548	594	28,563	— 4,718	14·18	0 25
	1884	3,296	737	16,995	964	21,992	— 6,571	23·01	0 19
	1885	3,116	733	18,918	693	23,460	+ 1,468	6·67	0 20
B. Columbia	1881	14,659	5,072	26,574	.....	46,305	+ 11,250	32·09	0 90
	1882	21,603	6,156	29,189	10	56,958	+ 10,653	23·01	0 96
	1883	27,032	7,311	33,772	240	68,355	+ 11,397	20·01	1 01
	1884	26,459	9,263	21,751	180	57,653	— 10,702	15·66	0 74
	1885	33,130	9,704	19,617	190	62,641	+ 4,988	8·65	0 70
Manitoba	1881	52,480	5,808	37,483	440	96,211	+ 30,370	46·13	1 40
	1882	92,178	8,409	55,947	681	157,215	+ 61,004	63·40	1 96
	1883	110,611	11,215	62,082	842	184,750	+ 27,535	17·51	1 98
	1884	103,300	10,359	41,464	598	155,721	— 29,029	15·71	1 43
	1885	98,874	8,140	39,887	321	147,222	— 8,499	5·45	1 17
Recapitulation	1881	3,226,482	322,906	1,777,631	62,826	* 5,389,845	+ 1,091,600	25·40	1 24
	1882	3,555,490	393,721	1,903,895	71,945	* 5,925,051	+ 535,206	9·93	1 34
	1883	3,902,867	411,173	1,886,301	77,213	* 6,277,554	+ 352,503	5·95	1 39
	1884	3,610,496	419,615	1,436,304	76,793	* 5,543,208	— 734,346	11·70	1 20
	1885	4,281,026	483,529	1,589,290	83,587	* 6,437,432	+ 894,224	16 13	1 37

* Less—Duties returned, 1881 = $46,067
* do 1882 = 9,779
* do 1883 = 45,414
* do 1884 = 40,398
* do 1885 = 36,426

*The totals in this and the preceding table give the amount of duty accrued during the year, without reference to the balance of the preceding year, and without deducting duties returned. The plus and minus signs in the increase or decrease columns apply as well to the figures in the percentage columns.

156. Except in New Brunswick and Manitoba, there was an increase in Excise revenue in each of the Provinces during 1885; the largest, both in amount and percentage, being in Ontario.

157. Owing to the Canada Temperance Act having been adopted in many parts of the Dominion, and more particular by the majority of counties in Ontario, it was thought that there would be a decided falling off in the revenue derived from spirits and malt liquors. Contrary, however, to expectation, the revenue from both sources showed a large increase over 1884, amounting to $734,444 though this was not brought about by increased consumption, but by large withdrawals from bond in anticipation of additional duty. In Ontario the increase amounted to $787,332, but there was a decrease in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of $53,170. The increase in revenue from tobacco and cigars amounted to $152,986; there being an increase in every Province, except in British Columbia and Manitoba. The actual amount per head was highest in Ontario, but in proportion to population the inhabitants of Manitoba paid more per head for their spirits and tobacco than any other Province. There was an increase in total Excise revenue in 1885 as compared with 1881, in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, and a decrease in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

158. Every country in the world, in the present day, has its national debt, that is, money borrowed by the Government for the purpose of defraying extraordinary public expenses that cannot be provided for out of the ordinary revenue. After deducting the assets from the gross amount of debt, the balance remaining, or net debt, constitutes the real liability of the country, and for the purposes of comparison, therefore, the net debt is always referred to in the following tables.

159. The net public debt of Canada on the 30th June, 1885, amounted to $196,407,692, and in 1884, to $182,161,850, showing an increase of $14,245,842.

160. The gross amount on the same date in 1885 was $264,703,607, and in 1884, $242,482,416, an increase of $22,221,191.

161. Of this increase of over fourteen millions, upwards of ten millions were payments on account of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and three millions were expended on public works. While the gross increase in the public debt in 1885 was $22,221,191, or 9·16 per cent., the increase in the assets of the country was $7,975,350, or 13·22 per cent.

162. The next table gives the gross and net liabilities, together with the amount of assets, and their respective increase or decrease in every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue is also given that it would take to make up an amount equivalent to the debt.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Assets, Liabilities and Net Debt of the Dominion, with the Increase or Decrease and Multiple of Revenue, 1867 to 1885.*

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Net Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1867	93,046,051		17,317,410		75,728,641		
1868	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5·53
1869	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5·27
1870	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5·04
1871	115,492,682	— 501,024	37,786,165	+ 2,201	77,706,517	— 503,225	4·01
1872	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3·96
1873	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,979	— 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4·79
1874	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4·47
1875	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4·70
1876	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 998,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5·51
1877	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6·03
1878	174,957,268	+ 281,433	34,595,199	— 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6·27
1879	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6·34
1880	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6·54
1881	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5·24
1882	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	— 1,734,130	4·66
1883	202,159,104	— 3,206,147	43,692,389	— 8,011,212	158,466,715	+ 4,805,065	4·42
1884	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5·71
1885	264,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,295,915	+ 7,975,350	196,407,692	+ 14,245,842	5·98

163. It will be seen that on two occasions only during the whole period was there any decrease in the amount of the debt, viz., in the years 1871 and 1882. With these exceptions there has been an increase in every year over the preceeding one, making a total increase since Confederation of $120,679,051, or an average increase of $6,704,391 per annum. The increase in the first half of the period, ending 30th June, 1876, was $48,822,873, and in the second half ending June, 1885, was $71,856,178; the largest increase in any one year was in 1884, viz., $23,695,135 brought about principally by increased debts allowed to the Provinces and by the large expenditure on railways, over fourteen millions, of which the Canadian Pacific Railway took more than eleven millions.

* For amount of debt, interest, &c., per head of population, see page 104, *ante*.

164. The net debt at the time of Confederation was $75,728,641, and the increase since that date was, as has been shown, $120,679,051, on 30th June, 1885. The principal objects upon which this amount of money has been expended are: The assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces at the time of their entering Confederation. the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways, and of numerous public works, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

165. The total amount of Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion, in accordance with arrangements made at the time of Confederation, is now $27,630,058, which amount if not taken over would still be owing by the Provinces, and though the amount of the public debt is thereby increased, it is not by the creation of a new debt, but by a simple transfer of liability from the Provinces to the Dominion, and the burden on the people is actually lighter, inasmuch as the Government are able to exchange the high interest bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

166. The following is the total expenditure on capital account since Confederation:—

Debts allowed to Provinces	$ 27,630,059
Miscellaneous Public Works	32,091,866
Canadian Pacific Railway	57,191,846
Intercolonial Railway	30,681,391
Eastern Extension Railway	1,286,368
Prince Edward Island Railway	207,620
Short Line Railway	49,587
North-West	2,920,000
Dominion Lands	2,436,036
	$155,494,773
Expenditure in excess of increase of debt	34,815,722
Increase of debt since 1867	$120,679,051

167. There has been expended on account of public works, including expenditure charged to revenue, since Confederation, the following sums:—

Canals	$ 28,543,378
Railways	92,575,599
Lighthouses and Navigation	8,284,580
Acquisition and management of the North-West	5,356,035
Government Buildings and miscellaneous Public works	13,147,318
	$147,906,910

Prior to Confederation there was expended:—

On Railways and Canals	$52,944,175
On Public Works	10,690,917
	$63,635,092

Making a total expenditure on Public Works of $211,542,002.

168. Thus it will be seen that with the exception of the debts allowed to Provinces, which was one of the conditions of Confederation, the public debt has been created by the improvement and development of the country, and by the construction of numerous public buildings and works of great utility and national importance, a state of things which compares favorably with that existing in many countries where large sums have been expended, and little remains to show for the expenditure.

169. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half year's revenue; in 1872, when the proportion was lowest, it was equivalent to four years' revenue; in 1880, when the proportion was highest, to six and a-half years' revenue, and in 1885 it was equivalent to a little under six years' revenue. So that, notwithstanding the large increase in debt, the revenue has increased in such proportion that on the 30th June, 1885, it would have required not quite six months' more revenue to pay off the debt of $196,407,692, than would have been wanted in 1868 to pay off the debt of $75,757,135.

170. It will be observed that there has been the very large increase of $50,978,505 in the amount of assets since Confederation, being an average increase of $2,832,139 per annum. It will, of course, be remembered that the Government does not include among its assets the public works and buildings owned by the Dominion, but only interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, which, on 30th June, 1885, consisted of the following items:—

Details of Assets, 1885.

Sinking Fund	$15,855,353	St. John River and Extension Co.	$ 278,800
Quebec Harbour Debentures	1,955 000	Canadian Pacific Railway accounts.	28,035,812
Graving Dock, Quebec	672,000	Sundries	1,087,354
Montreal Harbour Debentures, &c.	2,266,000	Investments in banks	130,000
Northern Railway Bonds	73,000		
Investments bearing interest			$50,353,319
Province accounts			7,502,724
Miscellaneous accounts			1,683,192
Banking accounts			8,756,680
Total Assets			$68,295,915

171. The interest-bearing assets have always formed the largest part of the total assets. In 1867 they amounted to $15,853,720, or over nine-tenths of the whole amount, and in 1885 they had reached the sum of $58,092,310, or more than four-fifths of the whole.

172. A large item among the liabilities that does not bear interest is the amount of Dominion notes in circulation; in 1878 it was $10,435,696, and in 1885

$15,423,228, a total increase of $4,987,532, and an average increase of $712,504. In 1867 the amount was $3,113,700, showing an increase since Confederation of $12,309,528. The amount on deposit in the Post Office Savings Banks increased since 1867 by $15,090,540, and that in Government Savings Banks by $16,466,490.

173. The reduction in high interest bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets.

AVERAGE Interest on the Debt and Assets of Canada, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average rate of actual Interest recvd.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease	Average rate of net actual Interest paid.
	$	$	$ cts. per ct.	$	$	$ cts. per ct.	$	$	$ cts. per ct.
1868.....	4,501,568	....	4·64	126,419	....	0·59	4,375,148	....	4·51
1869.....	4,907,013	+ 405,445	4·36	313,021	+ 186,602	0 85	4,593,992	+ 218,844	4·08
1870.....	5,047,054	+ 140,041	4·35	383,955	+ 70,934	1·01	4,663,098	+ 69,106	4·02
1871.....	5,165,304	+ 118,250	4·47	554,383	+ 170,428	1·46	4,610,920	— 52,178	3·99
1872.....	5,257,230	+ 91,926	4·29	488,041	— 66,342	1·21	4,769,189	+ 158,269	3·89
1873.....	5,209,205	— 48,025	4·01	396,403	— 91,638	1·32	4,812,802	+ 43,613	3·70
1874.....	5,724,436	+ 515,231	4·05	610,863	+ 214,460	1·85	5,113,573	+ 300,771	3·62
1875.....	6,590,790	+ 866,354	4·34	840,886	+ 230,023	2·35	5,749,903	+ 636,330	3·78
1876.....	6,400,902	— 189,888	3·97	798,905	— 41,981	2·17	5,601,996	— 147,907	3·47
1877.....	6,797,227	+ 396,325	3·89	717,684	— 81,221	1·73	6,079,542	+ 477,546	3·48
1878.....	7,048,883	+ 251,656	4·02	605,774	— 111,910	1·75	6,443,109	+ 363,567	3·68
1879.....	7,194,734	+ 145,851	4·00	592,500	— 13,274	1·62	6,602,234	+ 159,125	3 67
1880.....	7,773,868	+ 579,134	3·99	834,792	+ 242,292	1·97	6,939,076	+ 336,842	3·56
1881.....	7,594,144	— 179,724	3·79	751,513	— 83,279	1·69	6,842,631	— 96,445	3·42
1882.....	7,740,804	+ 146,660	3·76	914,009	+ 162,496	1·76	6,826,795	— 15,836	3·32
1883.....	7,668,552	— 72,252	3·79	1,001,192	+ 87,183	2·29	6,667,359	— 159,436	3·29
1884.....	7,700,180	+ 31,628	3·17	986,698	— 14,494	1·63	6,713,482	+ 46,123	2·76
1885.....	9,419,482	+ 1,719,302	3·55	1,997,035	+ 1,010,337	3·92	7,422,446	+ 708,964	2·80

174. From the above it will be seen that the average rate of actual interest paid has decreased from $4.51 per cent. in 1867 to $2.80 per cent. in 1885, a difference of $1.71 per cent. The rate of interest on assets has increased in even larger proportion. In 1868 it was $0.59 per cent., and in 1885 $3.92 per cent., being an annual gain of $3.33 on every $100 invested. In 1884 a loan for £5,000,000 sterling was negotiated in the London market at 3½ per cent., being the first loan ever obtained by any colony at so low a rate.

175. The net amount of interest paid per head of estimated population was in 1868 $1.29, in 1877 $1.51 and in 1885 $1.59. The net charges for interest and management of debt per head of the population were in 1868 $1.38, and in 1885 $1.63. So that while the debt itself has increased 159.35 per cent., the interest and cost of management has only increased 64·24 per cent.

176. The charges for interest and management of debt in the United Kingdom in 1884 were $3.85 per head, and in Australasia $8.46 per head. The fixed charges in the Dominion, *i.e.*, the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to Provinces, in 1867 absorbed 58 per cent. of the revenue; in 1885, this proportion had been reduced to 46 per cent.

177. The following table gives the amount of public debt in the United Kingdom and in some of her principal possessions, also the proportion of debt per head of the population of each, and the number of years' revenue of each possession required to make up an amount equivalent to its debt. The public debt of Canada is inserted in the table, in order to make comparison more easy.

PUBLIC DEBTS in British Possessions.

Country.		Public Debt.			
		Year.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue
			$	$ cts.	
Europe	United Kingdom	1885	3,602,942,516	98 98	8·41
Asia	India	1884	784,994,408	3 94	2·24
Africa	Natal	1884	15,648,499	36 86	5·26
do	Cape of Good Hope	1884	101,246,775	90 24	7·05
America	Canada	1885	196,407,692	41 83	5·98
Australasia	Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	1884	614,906,048	190 18	5·67

178. It will be seen that the amount of indebtedness per head in Canada is, with the exception of India and Natal, less than in any of the countries named; the indebtedness per head in the United Kingdom is more than double that of Canada,

and in Australasia it is nearly five times as much. In proportion to population the Australasian Colonies are more heavily indebted than any other country, and the proportion of debt per head of population is the largest in the world. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is much larger than that of any of her possessions. In actual amount the national debt of France is the largest in the world. In 1885, its funded and floating debt was estimated at $6,888,000,000, being an amount per head of $181, a proportion, even with such an enormous debt, lower than that of Australasia. With the exception of the United Kingdom and Cape Colony, the debt of Canada is a higher multiple of its revenue than any of the countries named in the table. The national debt of the United States on 30th June, 1885, was, according to the American Almanac, $1,863,964,873, being at the rate of $34.50 per head of estimated population; if the debts of the several States are added to that, the amount is increased to $2,127,140,118, making the total burden on the people $39.39 per head. The total amount of Provincial debts in Canada in 1884 was $20,762,580, belonging to the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, against which were held interest-bearing assets to the amount of about $14,863,422. The Province of Quebec had the largest debt, viz., $18,283,980, with interest-bearing investments amounting to $13,885,637; the balance of debt being divided as follows: Nova Scotia, $350,000; New Brunswick, $1,381,100; and British Columbia, $747,500. There were no debts in the other Provinces. If the gross amount of Provincial debt is added to the debt of Canada for 1884 it gives a sum of $44.06 per head of the whole population, but if the interest-bearing assets are deducted, the net Provincial debt is found to be $5,899,158, and the amount per head after adding the Dominion debt to be $40.83. In the United States the amount per head of the debts of the States is $4.87, and the net Provincial debt in Canada in 1884 was $1.28 per head.

179. The system of Post Office Savings Banks, which is confined to Ontario and Quebec, was established principally for the purpose of providing a place where the working classes generally could deposit their savings, without regard to the smallness of the amount, as the ordinary banks do not find it worth their while to pay attention to this class of business, and in most cases refuse to receive deposits under a certain sum. As the large majority of the depositors are small farmers and tradespeople, artisans and mechanics, the increase in the deposits in these banks must be considered a very satisfactory proof of the improving condition of the people, and of their largely augmented money saving powers.

180. Government Savings Banks, on much the same principle, have been established in the other Provinces, and the following tables give full particulars of the transactions in these banks, in the different Provinces, since Confederation.

SAVINGS BANKS.

STATEMENT of the Annual Transactions of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885.

POST OFFICE.

Year ended 30th June.	Balances, 1st July.	Deposits.			Increase or Decreae.	Rate per cent.	With-drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.						
	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	
1868	.....	212,507	939	213,446	.....	.....	8,857	204,588	.....	.....
1869	204,588	927,885	21,094	1,153,568	+ 940,122	440·4	296,754	856,814	+ 652,226	318·8
1870	856,814	1,347,901	48,689	2,253,404	+ 1,099,836	95·3	664 555	1,588,848	+ 732,034	85·4
1871	1,588,848	1,917,576	84,273	3,590,698	+ 1,337,294	59 3	1,093,438	2,497,259	+ 908,411	57·1
1872	2,497,259	2,261,631	116,174	4,875,065	+ 1,284,367	35·7	1,778,565	3,096,500	+ 599,241	23·9
1873	3,096,500	2,306,918	126,932	5,530,350	+ 655,285	13·4	2,323,299	3,207,051	+ 110,551	3·5
1874	3,207,051	2,340,284	126,273	5,673,608	+ 143,258	2 5	2,468,643	3,204,965	— 2,086	0·0
1875	3,204,965	1,942,346	120,758	5,268,069	— 405,539	7·1	2,341,979	2,926,090	— 278,875	8·7
1876	2,926,090	1,726,204	110,116	4,762,410	— 505,659	9 5	2,021,457	2,740,952	— 185,138	6·3
1877	2,740,952	1,521,000	104,067	4,366,020	— 396,390	8 3	1,726,082	2,639,937	— 101,015	3·6
1878	2,639,937	1,724,371	103,834	4,468,142	+ 102,122	2·3	1,713,658	2,754,484	+ 114,547	4·3
1879	2,754,484	1,973,243	110,912	4,838,639	+ 370,497	8·2	1,733,448	3,105,190	+ 350,706	12·7
1880	3,105,190	2,720,216	136,075	5,961,482	+ 1,122,843	23·2	2,015,813	3,945,669	+ 840,479	27·0
1881	3,945 669	4,175,042	184,904	8,305,615	+ 2,344,133	39·3	2,097,389	6,208,226	+ 2,262,557	57·3
1882	6,208,226	6,435,989	291,065	12,935,280	+ 4,629,665	55·7	3,461,619	9,473,661	+ 3,265,435	52·6
1883	9,473,661	6,826,266	407,305	16,707,232	+ 3,771,952	29·1	4,730,995	11,976,237	+ 2,502,576	26 4
1884	11,976,237	6,441,439	477,487	18,895,163	+ 2,187,931	13·1	5,649,611	13,245,552	+ 1,269,315	10·6
1885	13,245,552	7,098,459	539,560	20,883,572	+ 1,988,409	10·5	5,793,031	15,090,540	+ 1,844,988	13·9

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1868	644,687	202,311	25,152	872,150	.....	.....	202,513	669,637	.....	.....
1869	669,637	227,128	26,303	923,069	+ 50,919	5·8	200,649	722,419	+ 52,782	7·8
1870	722,419	298,217	29,926	1,050,563	+ 127,494	13·8	215,515	835,048	+ 112,629	15·6
1871	835,048	379,864	34,848	1,249,761	+ 199,198	18·9	306,420	943,340	+ 108,292	12·9
1872	943,340	418,909	39,753	1,402,004	+ 152,243	12·1	356,650	1,045,353	+ 102,013	10·8
1873	1,045,353	822,099	45,195	1,912,618	+ 510,644	36·4	656,119	1,256,529	+ 211,176	20 2
1874	1,256,529	1,070,427	54,097	2,381,054	+ 468,406	24·5	850,073	1,530,981	+ 274,452	21·8

1875	1,530,981	1,201,708	63,551	2,796,241	+ 415,187	17·4	1,185,987	1,610,254	+ 79,273	5·17
1876	1,610,254	1,208,548	64,922	2,883,725	+ 87,484	3·13	1,211,687	1,672,038	+ 61,784	3·84
1877	1,672,038	1,567,305	72,261	3,311,605	+ 427,880	14·8	1,366,311	1,945,294	+ 273,256	16·3
1878	1,945,294	1,606,952	81,293	3,633,551	+ 321,946	9·72	1,423,531	2,210,019	+ 264,725	13·6
1879	2,210,019	1,974,757	91,867	4,276,643	+ 643,092	17·7	1,777,237	2,499,406	+ 289,387	13·1
1880	2,499,406	2,406,735	107,815	5,013,958	+ 737,315	17·2	1,997,602	3,016,355	+ 516,949	20·6
1881	3,016,355	2,961,021	137,771	6,115,148	+ 1,101,190	21·9	1,897,944	4,217,204	+ 1,200,849	39·8
1882	4,217,204	2,585,309	176,337	6,978,852	+ 863,704	14·1	1,877,808	5,101,043	+ 883,839	20·9
1883	5,101,043	2,569,298	207,048	7,877,389	+ 898,537	12·8	2,086,756	5,790,633	+ 689,590	13·5
1884	5,790,633	2,473,295	233,988	8,497,917	+ 620,528	7·87	2,004,639	6,493,277	+ 702,644	12·1
1885	6,493,277	3,052,329	268,481	9,814,089	+ 1,316,172	15·49	2,225,035	7,589,053	+ 1,095,776	16·88

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1868	777,359	90,682	40,925	908,967			95,386	813,581		
1869	813,581	96,010	43,224	952,816	+ 43,849	4·82	80,711	872,105	+ 58,524	7·19
1870	872,105	164,263	47,200	1,083,569	+ 130,753	13·7	96,048	987,521	+ 115,416	13·2
1871	987,521	176,804	53,408	1,217,733	+ 134,164	12·3	89,037	1,128,696	+ 141,175	14·2
1872	1,128,696 + 38,417	448,358	58,648	1,674,120	+ 456,387	37·4	672,597	1,001,523	— 127,173	11·2
1873	1,001,523	630,903	32,802	1,665,228	— 8,892	0·53	672,380	992,848	— 8,675	0·86
1874	992,848	717,758	43,313	1,753,920	+ 88,692	5·32	602,176	1,151,743	+ 158,895	16 0
1875	1,151,743	706,532	47,735	1,906,011	+ 152,091	8·67	710,306	1,195,704	+ 43,961	3·81
1876	1,195,704	686,799	46,909	1,929,413	+ 23,402	1·22	739,986	1,189,427	— 6,277	0·52
1877	1,189,427	768,127	48,063	2,005,618	+ 76,205	3·95	726,138	1,279,479	+ 90,052	7·57
1878	1,279,479	1,733,188	70,634	3,083,303	+ 1,077,685	53·7	1,293,106	1,790,196	+ 510,717	39·9
1879	1,790,196	979,569	68,890	2,838,655	— 244,648	7·93	1,132,874	1,705,781	— 84,415	4·71
1880	1,705,781	1,024,485	70,139	2,800,407	— 38,248	1·34	888,458	1,911,948	+ 206,167	12·1
1881	1,911,948	1,346,276	86,873	3,345,098	+ 544,691	19·5	733,581	2,611,517	+ 699,569	36·5
1882	2,611,517	1,411,829	115,086	4,138,432	+ 793,334	23·7	775,642	3,362,789	+ 751,272	28·7
1883	3,362,789	1,426,610	139,980	4,929,381	+ 790,949	19·1	1,033,093	3,896,287	+ 533,498	15·8
1884	3,896,287	1,277,579	157,527	5,331,395	+ 402,014	8·15	1,024,692	4,306,703	+ 410,416	10·5
1885	4,306,703	1,343,396	176,298	5,826,397	+ 495,002	9·28	1,004,681	4,821,715	+ 515,012	11·96

TORONTO.

1872		185,430	2,250	187,680			99,057	88,623		
1873	88,623	148,563	3,943	241,130	+ 53,450	28·4	127,976	113,153	+ 24,530	27·6
1874	113,153	228,724	5,591	347,469	+ 106,339	44·1	179,786	167,682	+ 54,529	48·1
1875	167,682	205,009	5,628	378,320	+ 30,851	8·87	219,779	158,540	— 9,142	5·45
1876	158,540	188,928	6,329	353,799	— 24,521	6·48	186,009	167,789	+ 9,249	5·83
1877	167,789	182,732	6,434	356,956	+ 3,157	0·89	201,974	154,981	— 12,808	7·63
1878	154,981	236,190	7,064	398,236	+ 41,280	11·5	209,016	189,220	+ 34,239	22·0
1879	189,220	234,565	8,383	432,169	+ 33,933	8·52	209,702	222,467	+ 33,247	17·5
1880	222,467	260,595	9,679	492,742	+ 60,573	14·0	232,881	259,861	+ 37,394	16·8

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Annual Transactions of the Post Office and Government Savings Banks, &c.—*Continued.*

TORONTO—*Concluded.*

Year ended 30th June	Balances, 1st July.	Deposits.			Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	With-drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.
		Cash.	Interest Allowed.	Total.						
	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	
1881	259,861	506,405	15,575	781,841	+ 289,099	58·6	298,701	483,140	+ 223,279	85·9
1882	483,140	440,903	19,420	943,464	+ 161,623	20·6	361,577	581,886	+ 98,746	20·4
1883	581,886	408,361	23,665	1,013,913	+ 70,449	7·46	340,092	673,820	+ 91,934	15·8
1884	673,820	424,231	26,821	1,124,874	+ 110,961	10·9	366,542	758,331	+ 84,511	12·5
1885	758,331	410,593	30,069	1,198,994	+ 74,120	6·59	388,938	810,055	+ 51,724	6·82
WINNIPEG.										
1872	.....	32,590	183	32,773	.....	.....	14,040	18,732	.....	.....
1873	18,732	133,543	2,193	154,470	+ 121,697	371·0	95,495	58,974	+ 40,242	214·0
1874	58,974	93,009	2,407	154,392	— 78	0·05	93,887	60,504	+ 1,530	2·59
1875	60,504	68,329	1,990	130,823	— 23,469	15·2	86,632	44,191	— 16,313	26·9
1876	44,191	53,299	1,648	99,139	— 31,684	24·2	58,453	40,685	— 3,506	7·93
1877	40,685	32,135	1,362	74,183	— 24,956	25·2	42,130	32,053	— 8,632	21·2
1878	32,053	64,404	1,290	97,748	+ 23,565	31·7	56,241	41,506	+ 9,453	29·4
1879	41,506	108,157	2,040	151,705	+ 53,957	55·2	76,440	75,264	+ 33,758	81·3
1880	75,264	208,830	3,748	287,844	+ 136,139	89·7	169,544	118,299	+ 43,035	57·2
1881	118,299	310,129	5,349	433,778	+ 145,934	50·6	241,267	192,511	+ 74,212	62·7
1882	192,511	1,018,006	12,597	1,223,115	+ 789,337	181·0	664,486	558,629	+ 366,118	190·0
1883	558,629	735,914	20,401	1,314,947	+ 91,832	7·50	729,747	585,200	+ 26,571	4·75
1884	585,200	579,133	23,862	1,188,196	— 126,751	9 64	534,684	653,511	+ 68,311	11·6
1885	653,511	444,918	25,351	1,123,782	— 64,414	5·42	436,855	686,927	+ 33,416	5·11
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
1873	.....	707,807	9,757	717,564	.....	.....	180,900	536,663	.....	.....
1874	536,663	907,653	35,048	1,479,365	+ 761,801	106·0	721,835	757,530	+ 220,867	41·1
1875	757,530	1,027,369	45,444	1,830,344	+ 350,979	23·7	940,475	889,869	+ 132,339	17·4
1876	889,869	873,147	46,461	1,809,478	— 20,866	1·14	881,523	927,954	+ 38,085	4·28

1877	927,954	898,596	47,063	1,873,614	+ 64,136	3·54	856,245	1,017,369	+ 89,415	9 63
1878	1,017,369	1,451,975	57,277	2,526,622	+ 653,008	34·8	1,386,110	1,140,511	+ 123,142	12·1
1879	1,140,511	920,790	56,108	2,117,411	— 409,211	16·2	938,008	1,179,402	+ 38,891	3·41
1880	1,179,402	937,336	58,940	2,175,680	+ 58,269	2·75	891,510	1,284,169	+ 104,767	8·88
1881	1,284,169	1,004,393	57,000	2,345,563	+ 169,883	7·80	835,839	1,509,723	+ 225,554	17·5
1882	1,509,723	1,048,612	60,955	2,619,291	+ 273,728	11·6	824,071	1,795,219	+ 285,496	18·9
1883	1,795,219	1,306,842	74,380	3,176,442	+ 557,151	21 3	1,038,942	2,137,500	+ 342,281	19·0
1884	2,137,500	1,431,701	85,002	3,654,204	+ 477,762	15·0	1,306,738	2,347,465	+ 209,965	9·82
1885	2,347,465	1,110,271	84,478	3,542,215	— 111,989	3·06	1,318,522	2,223,692	— 122,772	5·27

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1874	249,941	190,115	14,032	454,089			117,236	336,852		
1875	336,852	361,339	13,546	711,737	+ 257,648	56·7	365,207	346,530	+ 9,678	2·87
1876	346,530	211,949	12,300	570,779	— 140,958	19·8	265,510	305,269	— 41,261	11·9
1877	305,269	462,679	14,970	782,919	+ 212,140	37·1	381,404	401,514	+ 96,245	31·5
1878	401,514	273,636	15,254	690,405	— 92,514	11·8	319,330	371,074	— 30,440	7·58
1879	371,074	331,450	15,374	717,899	+ 27,494	3 96	297,730	420,169	+ 49,095	13·2
1880	420,169	402,211	18,403	840,783	+ 122,884	17·1	324,130	516,652	+ 96,483	22·9
1881	516,652	366,414	21,303	904,370	+ 63,587	7·56	290,021	614,348	+ 97,696	18·9
1882	614,348	585,772	27,551	1,227,671	+ 323,301	35·7	332,239	895,432	+ 281,084	45·7
1883	895,432	620,363	39,907	1,555,702	+ 328,031	26·7	396,274	1,159,428	+ 263,996	29·4
1884	1,159,428	621,689	49,449	1,830,567	+ 274,865	17·6	417,872	1,412,694	+ 253,266	21·8
1885	1,412,694	808,969	61,027	2,282,691	+ 452,124	24·70	525,601	1,757,090	+ 344,396	24·38

GRAND TOTALS.

1868	1,422,046	505,501	67,017	1,994,565			306,757	1,687,807		
1869	1,687,807	1,251,023	90,622	3,029,453	+ 1,034,888	51·8	578,114	2,451,339	+ 763,532	45·2
1870	2,451,339	1,810,382	125,816	4,387,538	+ 1,358,085	44·8	976,119	3,411,418	+ 960,079	39·1
1871	3,411,418	2,474,244	172,530	6,058,194	+ 1,670,656	38·1	1,488,897	4,569,296	+ 1,157,878	33·9
1872	4,607,714	3,346,920	217,009	8,171,644	+ 2,113,450	34 8	2,920,911	5,250,733	+ 681,437	14·9
1873	5,250,733	4,749,835	220,824	10,221,393	+ 2,049,749	25·1	4,056,171	6,165,221	+ 914,488	17·4
1874	6,415,163	5,547,972	280,764	12,243,900	+ 2,022,507	19·7	5,033,639	7,210,260	+ 1,045,039	16·9
1875	7,210,260	5,512,634	298,654	13,021,549	+ 777,649	6 35	5,850,368	7,171,181	— 39,079	0·54
1876	7,171,181	4,948,876	288,688	12,408,745	— 612,804	4·70	5,364,627	7,044,118	— 127,063	1·77
1877	7,044,118	5,432,575	294,221	12,770,918	+ 362,173	2·92	5,300,287	7,470,630	+ 426,512	6·05
1878	7,470,630	7,090,729	336,650	14,898,010	+ 2,127,092	16·6	6,400,997	8,497,013	+ 1,026,383	13·7
1879	8,497,013	6,522,533	353,577	15,373,124	+ 475,114	3·18	6,165,441	9,207,683	+ 710,670	8·36
1880	9,207,683	7,960,411	404,803	17,572,898	+ 2,199,774	14·3	6,519,941	11,052,956	+ 1,845,273	20·0
1881	11,055,956	10,669,681	508,778	22,231,416	+ 4,658,518	26·5	6,394,744	15,836,672	+ 4,783,716	43·2
1882	15,836,672	13,526,422	703,013	30,066,108	+ 7,834,692	35·2	8,297,446	21,768,661	+ 5,931,989	37·4
1883	21,768,661	13,893,656	912,692	36,575,010	+ 6,508,902	21·6	10,355,903	26,219,107	+ 4,450,446	20·4
1884	26,219,107	13,249,070	1,054,139	40,522,318	+ 3,946,308	10·8	11,304,781	29,217,536	+ 2,998,429	11·4
1885	29,217,536	14,268,938	1,185,267	44,671,742	+ 4,149,424	10 24	11,692,666	32,979,076	+ 3,761,540	12·87

181. In 1868, the number of Post Office Savings Banks was 81; the number of depositors, 2,102; the number of deposits made, 3,247, and the amount on deposit, $204,588; on 30th June, 1885, the number of banks was 355; of depositors, 73,322; of deposits made, 116,576, and the amount on deposit, $15,090,540, or an increase of $14,885,952. In 1879, the amount on deposit was $3,105,190; there has, therefore, been an increase in deposits, in the last six years, of $11,985,350. The average amount of each deposit, in 1868, was $65.44, and in 1885, $60.89, a decrease which should be considered satisfactory, since the object of the system is to encourage small deposits. The average amount to the credit of each account was $97.33 in 1868, and $205.81 in 1885.

182. The increase in deposits was largest in 1882, viz., $3,265,435; the average increase, during the last six years, has been at the rate of two millions per annum, the exact figures being $1,997,558. The expenses of management, including interest allowed to depositors, average about $4\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. on the average balance in the hands of the Government.

183. The deposits in the Government Savings Banks have increased from $4,005,295 in 1874, the first year in which there were the same number of banks as at present, to $17,888,536 in 1885, an increase of $13,883,244. The total amount on deposit in the Post Office and Government Savings Bank combined on 1st July, 1867, was $1,422,046, and on 30th June, 1885 $32,979,076, showing an increase since Confederation of $31,557,029. The increase in the last six years amounts to $23,768,393, being more than two-thirds of the total increase.

184. The following table is a comparative statement of particulars respecting the censuses of 1871 and 1881, showing the amount expended over each, the number enumerated, and the area involved.

CENSUS EXPENDITURE, 1871 AND 1881.

Year.	Expenditure.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
	$		
1871	508,770	338,502	3,485,761
1881	456,894	*805,140	4,324,810

* Not including The Territories.

185. It will be seen that notwithstanding the increase in area, and in the number of persons enumerated, the census of 1881 cost $51,876 less than that of 1871. This is principally to be accounted for by the large number of maps, &c., which had to be prepared in 1871, and which were such as could be used again in 1881, as well as by the greatly increased facilities of travel and cheapness in working.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE.

186. The Customs tariffs of 1858 and 1859 were the first ever adopted in this country, with the expressed intention of promoting home manufactures by means of a protective policy, and during the following seven years manufactures in consequence made considerable progress.

187. After Confederation a change was made, and in 1867 and 1868 there was a general reduction in duty, and a revenue tariff was framed, which continued in force until the 15th March, 1879, when a return was made to the incidentally protective principle, and the present tariff became law. The principal alterations made since that date have been the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, while a number of articles have been added to the free list, and numerous minor changes made in other duties.

IMPORTS and Exports, and Total Trade, 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Total Imports and Exports.
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	.....	131,027,532
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	.....	130,889,946
1870	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	.....	148,387,829
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	.....	170,266,589
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	.....	194,070,190
1873	128,011,281	89,789,922	38,221,359	.....	217,801,203
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	.....	217,565 510
1875	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	.....	200,957,262
1876	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	.....	174,176,781
1877	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	.....	175,203,355
1878	93,081,737	79,323,667	13,758,120	.....	172,405,454
1879	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	.....	153,455,682
1880	86,489,747	87,911,458	.....	1,421,711	174,401,205
1881	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	.....	203,621,663
1882	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	.....	221,556,703
1883	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	.....	230,339,826
1884	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	.....	207,803,539
1885	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	.....	198,179,847
Total	1,841,924,952	1,480,185,164	363,161,499	1,421,711	3,322,110,116

VALUE of Imports and Exports per head, and Duty Collected; also Value of Goods Entered for Consumption, 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consumption.	Duties Collected on			
				Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Amount per Head.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,402	8,298,909	2 43
1870	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12
1880	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881	24 24	22 62	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882	26 95	23 05	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 90
1883	29 28	21 71	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 13
1884	25 27	19 84	108,180,644	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 38
1885	23 20	19 00	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 07

Articles on which Export Duty is collected, viz.:—Pine, oak and spruce logs, shingles and stave bolts.

188. The value of imports and exports, and the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, in every year since Confederation, as well as the value of the total trade, are shown in the first of the two foregoing tables, while the value per head of imports and exports, the value of goods entered for consumption, and the amount of duty collected, and its proportion per head, during the same period, are given in the second table.

189. It will be seen that only in one year during the whole period was what is called the balance of trade in favour of the Dominion, viz., in 1880, when exports exceeded imports by $1,421,711. The excess of imports was largest in 1873, viz.,

$45,183,304, and smallest in 1870, viz., $1,240,849. The balance against the country in 1885 was considerably less than in the two preceding years, being $5,287,422 less than in 1884, and $14,465,093 less than in 1883. The average annual excess of imports over exports during the first six years was $19,334,094, during the next six years it was $23,995,455, and during the last six years it was reduced to $16,960,415.

190. The average value of imports per head during the whole period was $25.70, and of exports, $20.61. The value therefore of imports in 1885 was $2.50, and of exports $1.61 below the average. The value both of imports and exports per head was highest in 1873, that of imports lowest in 1879, and of exports in 1868.

191. There was a decrease in the amount of imports in the year under review, as compared with 1884, of $7,455,557, and of exports of $2,168,135, making a difference in the amount of duty collected of $1,031,404. The largest amount of duty was collected in 1883, and the amount per head was also highest in that year. The amount of duty collected on exports in 1885 was higher than in any year since 1874.

192. The total value of the external trade of the Dominion was $198,179,847 in 1885, as compared with $207,803,539 in 1884, showing a decrease of $9,623,692. The greatest value of the total trade, in any one year since Confederation, was $230,339,826 in 1883, and the smallest was $130,889,946, in 1869, while the average total value during the same period has been $184,561,673.

193. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province, in 1884-85, and the amount of duty collected thereon.

VALUE of Goods Entered for Consumption by Provinces, 1884-85.

Provinces.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$
Ontario	28,966,456	10,318,687	39,285,143	6,534,174
Quebec	28,205,302	12,950,961	41,156,263	7,778,817
Nova Scotia	5,586,975	2,605,406	8,192,381	1,751,634
New Brunswick	4,265,345	1,858,919	6,124,264	1,314,977
Manitoba	2,145,689	614,181	2,759,870	569,958
British Columbia	3,458,529	564,923	4,023,452	966,143
Prince Edward Island	557,307	221,137	778,444	187,642
The Territories	84,015	306,187	390,202	17,905

194. The total free goods entered for consumption in 1885 amounted to $29,440,401, as against $28,170,146 in 1884, being an increase of $1,270,255; and the total dutiable goods for home consumption were $73,269,618, against $80,010,498 in 1884—a decrease of $6,740,880.

195. The percentage of duty on the total value of goods, dutiable and free, entered for consumption, showed a small decrease as compared with 1884, being 18·61 per cent., against 18·64 per cent. in that year. The largest amount of duty $7,778,817 was collected in the Province of Quebec. But that Province contains the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence, at which there are large importations for consumption in other Provinces, and notably Ontario.

196. A detailed comparative statement of the value of the principal duties imported in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those that were admitted free:—

VALUE of the Principal Imports, Dutiable and Free, during the Years 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	$	$	$
Ale, beer and porter	215,884	239,293	191,779
Animals, living	820,877	1,215,889	1,101,721
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter	1,333,158	1,266,986	1,165,414
Brass, and manufactures of	387,278	329,998	299,623
Breadstuffs, viz :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c	436,414	384,006	566,413
Grain of all kinds	7,774,272	7,745,407	5,327,368
Flour and meal of all kinds	1,977,133	2,988,337	2,615,909
Brooms and brushes	117,497	92,184	98,880
Candles	49,243	39,600	43,765
Carriages	1,173,034	426,693	312,176
Carpets	176,332	72,953	43,052
Clocks	138,435	103,589	126,129
Coal and coke	6,433,796	7,807,707	7,363,634
Coffee	103,400	117,717	169,709
Copper and manufactures of	244,296	126,076	88,229
Cordage	182,609	130,663	94,841
Cotton, manufactures of	9,967,979	7,513,404	6,249,534
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,033,058	1,204,025	1,213,396
Earthenware and chinaware	675,000	541,932	485,498
Fancy goods	2,195,872	1,703,572	1,585,766
Fish	144,739	132,710	96,278
Flax and hemp, and manufactures of	1 432,494	1,096,213	1,159,931
Fruits and nuts, dried	1,429,880	1,174,521	908,083
Fruits, green	814,544	778,446	693,169
Furs, and manufactures of	702,091	641,682	633,921
Glass, and manufactures of	1,196,083	993,228	1,009,477
Gold and silver, manufactures of	344,984	232,790	238,431
Gunpowder and explosive substances	175,364	200,456	177,669
Gutta percha and India rubber, and manufactures of	671,059	704,768	761,239
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,363,950	1,097,783	1,073,449
Iron and manufactures of, and steel and manufactures of	13,771,277	10,406,060	7,641,488
Jewellery	662,648	554,845	482,043
Lead, and manufactures of	205,454	164,751	152,831
Leather, and manufactures of	2,040,669	1,447,555	1,533,632
Carried forward			

VALUE of the Principal Imports, Dutiable and Free, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.
DUTIABLE GOODS—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Brought forward			
Marble, and manufactures of	125,516	112,659	101,181
Metal, composition and other	432,929	397,891	332,778
Musical instruments of all kinds	490,841	425,641	389,699
Oils, coal and kerosine, &c., refined, and products of	465,271	425,456	450,357
do all other	773,839	614,380	582,301
Oil cloth	289,737	241,773	251,977
Packages	527,962	553,369	550,429
Paints and colors	553,715	473,531	520,339
Paper, and manufactures of	1,295,268	1,010,589	1,019,849
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	211,807	162,428	160,283
Plants and trees of all kinds	78,277	78,793	75,763
Provisions, viz. :—			
Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds	3,204,050	2,969,358	2,893,073
Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt	37,063	45,238	32,538
Seeds and roots	253,405	338,057	263,590
Silk, and manufactures of	2,909,618	2,212,696	2,305,392
Soap of all kinds	80,635	107,256	119,865
Spices of all kinds	179,646	181,293	179,296
Spirits and wines	2,103,030	1,495,628	1,394,972
Starch	38,537	54,999	46,612
Stone, and manufactures of	110,768	128,953	86,327
Sugar of all kinds	5,437,687	5,657,074	5,296,835
Molasses	1,416,268	968,944	765,193
Confectionery and sugar candy	141,996	98,762	85,050
Tea	525,183	201,950	299,422
Tobacco and cigars	408,451	416,992	414,550
Turpentine, spirits of	204,110	153,789	116,468
Varnish	109,489	89,140	68,542
Vegetables	182,611	234,332	170,628
Vinegar	31,265	17,910	9,625
Watches, and parts of	545,790	584,632	503,565
Wood, and manufactures of	2,376,860	1,343,664	1,071,693
Woollen manufactures	10,135,168	8,371,563	9,053,167
All other dutiable articles	4,760,221	4,052,013	4,298,272
Total, Dutiable Goods	100,827,816	88,349,492	79,614,108
FREE GOODS.			
Mine :—			
Burrstones, in blocks, unmanufactured, not bound	13,242	5,365	4,517
Clays	33,591	28,467	34,745
Diamonds, unset, agates and cornelian, unmanufactured	143,796	133,666	168,356
Minerals, viz :—barytes, kryolite, litharge, &c	7,389	18,424	18,069
Ores of metals	17,594	17,008	9,651
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	386,144	321,243	255,719
Whiting or whitening	29,334	28,230	23,492
Other articles, the produce of the mine	76,848	60,473	5,891
Fisheries :—			
Fish of all kinds	691,901	652,171	601,631
Fish oil do	58,605	21,895	66,189
Other articles, the produce of the fisheries	7,653	9,192	6,694
Carried forward			

VALUE of the Principal Imports, Dutiable and Free, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.
FREE GOODS—*Continued.*	$	$	$
Brought forward			
Forest :—			
Cork wood	24,930	12,719	12,083
Barks	19,403	29,989	29,183
Ivory nuts	48,574	22,465	32,362
Logs and round unmanufactured timber	663,620	693,538	604,403
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured	563,309	476,054	372,958
Other articles, the produce of the forest	26,903	15,384	7,243
Animals and their products :—			
Animals for the improvment of stock, for ranches, and imported as settlers' effects, &c	769,024	648,620	794,768
Bristles	74,343	62,080	57,372
Eggs	84,977	60,457	47,091
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	551,156	325,987	421,601
Grease and grease scraps	214,413	154,970	176,840
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled; skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled, and tails, undressed	1,963,644	1,415,985	1,769,319
Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way	107,585	109,080	131,002
Wool, unmanufactured	2,054,107	1,170,844	1,342,405
Other articles, the produce of animals	147,160	101,913	127,542
Agricultural products, viz :—			
Broom corn	135,198	125,771	112,000
Fibre, Mexican, fibrilla, istle or tampico, &c	11,518	13,332	13,955
Fibre, vegetable for manufacturing purposes	34,892	21,690	15,339
Hemp, undressed	630,488	497,915	535,351
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise purposes	1,092,893	1,745,291	1,456,295
Other agricultural products	43,063	36,279	64,344
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles :—			
Bells for churches	27,772	27,873	22,980
Bolting cloth	34,440	25,010	23,434
Cotton wool and waste	2,997,697	2,235,096	2,493,288
Colors, dry and in pulp	29,303	26,810	28,662
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines	1,280,970	1,224,529	1,250,630
Duck for belting and hose	16,125	8,052	32,661
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines, for use of the fisheries	473,104	509,510	381,773
Gutta-percha crude, India-rubber, unmanufactured, and caoutchouc, unmanufactured	350,333	404,504	400,853
Junk and oakum	69,537	72,650	63,229
Metals, iron and steel, viz :—			
Anchors	37,659	25,793	21,145
Iron masts for ships, or parts of	4,465	6,470	1,202
Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils	1,251,905	6,559	
Steel railway bars or rails	2,225,851	1,089,517	975,757
Steel fish plates	81,770	148,057	
Steel for saws and straw cutters		45,181	105,892
Other manufactures of iron and steel	34,861	152,872	168,213
Brass, old, scrap and in sheets	40,535	32,829	40,340
Brass wire	4,842	29,659	33,610
Copper in sheets	17,845	97,796	79,911
Copper wire	4,482	12,540	14,904
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets	1,024,633	823,529	902,693
Carried forward			

VALUE of the Principal Imports, Dutiable and Free, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.
FREE GOODS—*Concluded.*	$	$	$
Brought forward			
Manufactured and partially manufactured articles :—			
Wire rigging for ships and vessels	61,842	39,976	36,427
Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing	156,128	141,598	97,914
Zinc in blocks, pigs and sheets	94,799	77,373	70,598
Moss, sea-weed, &c., in their natural state	29,879	26,500	29,010
Newspapers, magazines and literary papers, unbound.	95,066	95,521	104,312
Oil cake, cotton seed cake and meal, palm nut cake and meal	30,788	40,493	15,217
Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state	61,588	52,426	89,363
Pitch and tar, pine	22,047	20,176	15,733
Plaits, straw, Tuscan and grass	28,222	31,407	28,085
Rags of cotton, linen, jute and hemp, &c	172,061	152,444	161,801
Rosin	107,684	80,456	78,269
Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only	67,437	57,417	47,685
All other manufactured articles	297,684	339,655	439,478
Miscellaneous articles :—			
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c.	367,848	360,531	1,170,483
Articles for the use of the army, navy and militia, &c.	99,084	99,110	187,533
Coffee, green	198,726	196,287	284,349
Models of invention	34,325	51,753	39,163
Paintings in oil or water colors, by artists of well known merit, &c	70,446	56,176	65,227
Settlers' effects	1,697,235	1,712,952	1,550,454
Tea of all kinds	2,937,424	2,906,626	3,238,974
Coin and bullion	1,275,523	2,207,666	2,954,244
Other miscellaneous articles	44,361	234,385	146,151
Special Exemptions :—			
Fish and fish oil, &c., the produce of Newfoundland	734,112	758,899	336,958
Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway	2,006,471	2,266,391	1,738,363
Total Free Goods	31,426,206	28,047,551	29,327,378
do Dutiable Goods	100,827,816	88,349,492	79,614,108
Grand Total	132,254,002	116,397,043	108,941,486

197. It will be seen that there was a decrease in the value of dutiable imports in 1885, as compared with 1884 and 1883, of $8,735,384 and $21,213,708 respectively, and an excess in the value of free goods imported over 1884 of $1,279,827; but a decrease as compared with 1883 of $2,098,828.

198. Upon examination, a general decrease will be noticed throughout the list, and in the case of some of the articles that are now being manufactured in this country the decrease is very marked.

199. There was a large decrease in the imports of wood, iron and leather, and manufactures of the same, as compared with 1883; a decrease of over two million dollars in the value of grain imported, and a slight decrease in the value of flour.

The value of ale, beer and porter imported in 1885 was less by $47,514, and of wines and spirits, by $100,656 than in 1884.

200. There was a decrease in the value of manufactures of cotton, and an increase in the value of silks and woollen manufactures imported, as well as of animals imported for improvement of stock, of raw hides, raw silk, raw furs, wool and cotton wool.

201. The following is a comparative statement of domestic and foreign exports for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885:—

VALUE of Exports, distinguishing Canadian Produce and Manufactures from those of other Countries, for the Years ending 30th June, 1883-84-85.

Articles.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic	Foreign.
THE MINE.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Coal	1,087,411	107,996	1,201,172	157,177	1,468,166	180,046
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.	911,383	.....	952,131	.....	999,007	.....
Gypsum, crude	151,844	.....	160,607	.....	120,046	.....
Oils, Mineral, crude and refined	368	225	7,546	192	27,303	548
Ore, Antimony	11,842	.....	4,855	.....	33,700	.....
do Copper	150,479	.....	214,044	.....	246,230	.....
do Iron	138,775	.....	66,549	.....	132,074	.....
do Lead	32	.....	5	.....	36	.....
do Manganese	29,417	.....	15,851	.....	22,790	.....
do Silver	14,200	.....	12,920	.....	7,539	.....
Phosphates	302,716	.....	453,322	.....	362,288	.....
Plumbago	59	.....	.....	.....	60	50
Salt	17,511	26,107	17,408	37,387	12,326	14,223
Sand and Gravels	17,755	.....	14,152	.....	23,590	.....
Slate	3,043	360	11,445	.....	4,642	.....
Stone and Marble, unwrought	73,368	.....	52,478	.....	52,206	700
Other Articles	60,683	1,256	62,607	643	127,534	1,366
Total Produce of the Mine	2,970,886	135,944	3,247,092	195,399	3,639,537	196,933
THE FISHERIES.						
Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh	14,846	120	4,749	.....	3,746	10
do dry salted	3,653,083	16,304	3,739,600	104	3,053,321	33
do wet do	110,496	.....	89,607	.....	92,912	.....
do pickled	8,461	.....	5,735	.....	1,272	.....
do smoked	2,000	.....	223	13	.....	.....
do Tongues and Sounds	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,351	.....
Mackerel, fresh	18,372	.....	29,589	.....	9,017	.....
do canned	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	.....
do pickled	520,335	.....	876,797	.....	802,942	.....
Halibut, fresh	12,161	.....	12,311	.....	7,358	.....
do pickled	91	.....	519	.....	240	.....
Herring, fresh	26,857	.....	18,373	.....	16,450	.....
do pickled	505,730	475	539,911	.....	463,389	6,781
do smoked	169,385	.....	154,257	.....	150,593	9
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

VALUE of Exports, distinguishing Canadian Produce and Manufactures from those of other Countries, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic,	Foreign.
THE FISHERIES—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brought forward						
Sea Fish, other, fresh	150,264		211,369		30,300	
do do pickled	41,078		33,573		26,246	
do do preserved	111		11,748	69		
Oysters, fresh	849	50	1,091		932	
do preserved in cans	3				918	588
Lobsters, fresh	31,364		40,916		52,469	
do canned	1,478,895		1,145,644	260	1,653,178	5
Bait Fish	508		1,567		275	
Salmon, fresh	180,563		152,035		223,249	1,579
do smoked	1,318		2,007		1,224	
do canned	1,156,223	1,135	802,017		510,893	
do pickled	83,756		67,832		73,551	2,070
Fish, all other, fresh	240,912		340,507	220	447,121	
do do pickled	33,144	93	23,767		10,840	299
Fish Oil, Cod	122,731	28,080	125,634	16,409	67,076	4,791
do Seal	1,622	355	3,464	612	459	147
do Whale	723		4,242		2,447	
do Other	32,089	1,196	20,229		47,263	
Furs or Skins, the produce of fish or marine animals	145,042		87,828		179,242	
Other Articles	66,115		44,513		23,107	
Total Produce of the Fisheries	8,809,118	47,808	8,591,654	17,687	7,960,001	16,312
THE FOREST.						
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	268,055		224,544		156,322	927
do leached	49,994		21,161	45	16,613	
do all other					7,179	
Bark for tanning	321,991		399,598		364,053	
Basswood, Butternut and Hickory	36,167	80	29,951	916	26,474	
Firewood	388,910		353,829		316,647	
Hop, Hoop, Telegraph and other Poles	227,191		181,046		84,789	
Knees and Futtocks	33,660		18,691		9,619	
Lathwood	4,031		3,421		1,843	
Logs, Hemlock	20,814		19,639		14,890	
do Oak	29,819		30,399		15,671	
do pine	18,812		8,012		2,300	
do spruce	30,858		31,793		19,474	
do tamarac	145					
do All other	162,104		140,027	320	143,523	
Lumber, viz.:—						
Battens	4,591		4,244		12,640	
Deals	8,656,541	372,131	8,595,623	481,641	6,385,277	693,370
Deal ends	329,545	604	315,815		265,039	845
Laths, palings and pickets	230,637	89,134	351,460	142,331	270,227	124,118
Plank, boards and joists	8,022,095	331,631	8,439,994	339,544	8,053,878	287,720
Scantling	115,414	18,378	118,133	15,475	119,575	26,027
Staves, standard	95,696	102,907	42,113	149,367	13,705	55,174
do all other and headings	250,953	31,644	291,562	55,065	345,796	20,259
All other lumber	91,941	1,274	158,877	1,747	201,907	1,344
Masts and spars	44,197		45,530		42,691	300
Carried forward						

VALUE of Exports, distinguishing Canadian Produce and Manufactures from those of other Countries, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
THE FOREST—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brought forward						
Oars	1,922	46	894			
Shingles	283,530	43,340	207,984	54,085	183,732	72,030
Shingle bolts	2,685		2,857		2,906	
Sleepers and railroad ties	554,328	5,680	415,313		197,826	
Stave bolts	211,484		132,183		97,863	
Shooks, box	50,699		30,213		28,710	1,555
Timber, square, viz. :—						
Ash	101,134	5,062	115,095	740	111,770	1,014
Birch	194,345		301,204		246,031	
Elm	276,822	4,370	215,943	350	257,168	3,316
Maple	9,977	58	8,383		3,001	
Oak	976,330	97,139	890,497	128,607	575,575	66,078
Pine, red	223,298	3,122	207,792	5,937	101,210	2,412
do white	2,852,908	165,130	3,168,236	88,293	2,019,310	21,450
All other	82,492	5,765	92,407	19,342	100,221	5,476
Other articles of the forest	114,561	220	196,694	1,091	144,253	182
Total, Produce of the Forest.	25,370,726	1,277,715	25,811,157	1,484,926	20,989,708	1,383,597
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.						
Animals, viz. :—						
Horses	1,633,291	64,610	1,617,829	164,102	1,554,629	85,877
Horned cattle	3,898,028	97,062	5,681,082	231,808	7,377,777	202,266
Swine	12,281		14,243		7,283	143
Sheep	1,388,056	4,223	1,544,605	1,545	1,261,071	3,740
Poultry and other	161,229	1,660	192,908	13,780	175,475	414
Bones	56,131		47,527		53,345	
Butter	1,705,817	8,564	1,612,481	62,282	1,430,905	146,523
Cheese	6,451,870	573,165	7,251,989	571,631	8,265,240	636,875
Eggs	2,256,586		1,960,197		1,830,632	
Furs, dressed and undressed	1,087,523	11,381	1,119,756	8,787	1,626,826	13,653
Grease and scraps	1,613	51	1,984	369	1,375	103
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	460,983	15,653	435,898	405	601,111	1,790
Honey	107		178		440	
Lard	5,855	12,180	21,425	1,758	5,491	1,536
Meats, viz. :—						
Beef	40,722	16,879	27,469	6,184	34,517	2,967
Bacon	436,973		731,590	29,797	630,614	213
Hams	62,285	280	62,212	212	86,641	
Mutton	22,826		10,990		18,731	
Pork	69,969	73,166	44,518	106,092	35,269	66,458
Tongues	1,801		521		10,878	
Venison	648		5			
Canned	180,080	132	160,212	6	20,631	
All other					16,864	221
Animal oil	19	55	466			
Sheep pelts	18,157		28,740		20,515	
Tallow	710		8,929		4,034	
Wool	280,530		310,060	6,492	196,178	
Other articles	50,253	2,014	58,294	826	70,632	4,111
Total, Animals and their Products	20,284,343	881,075	22,946,108	1,206,076	25,337,104	1,166,890

VALUE of Exports, distinguishing Canadian Produce and Manufactures from those of other Countries, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Beans	21,806		46,637	10	46,677	370
Flax	108,220		73,779		59,904	
Flax seed			540			
Fruits, green	499,185	21,020	173,048	4,001	635,240	5,583
Grain, and products of, viz.:—						
Barley	6,293,233		5,104,642		5,503,833	
Beans	212,514	16	92,702	19	185,869	28
Indian corn	293	585,727	8,941	2,476,905	11,399	1,282,463
Oats	460,821		501,712	32,484	893,513	3,226
Pease	2,161,708		2,009,275	49,885	2,077,762	851
Rye	712,900	31,713	565,663	30,029	179,873	11,290
Wheat	5,881,488	5,821,886	812,923	2,546,269	1,966,287	3,094,718
Other grains	59,435		59,007		33,126	
Flour of wheat	2,515,955	187,123	1,025,995	414,680	556,530	160,209
Indian meal	202	875	126	954	371	1,098
Oatmeal	276,574	3,998	230,294	16,785	250,319	4,920
Meal, all other	10,816	993	30,203	3,055	19,377	
Hay	902,105		913,057	44	1,270,525	
Hops	89,859	1,687	16,402	597	17,292	91
Malt	1,136,700		178,330		280,137	
Maple sugar	12,358		25,018		1,016	
Potatoes	1,048,954		231,716		234,812	
Seeds, other	207,052	6,868	80,464	43,311	116,267	2,910
Straw	17,257		15,418		13,788	
Tobacco leaf	6,469	11,915	25	40,921		34,057
Vegetables, other	91,887	271	92,280	307	75,062	125
Other articles	90,728	22,422	109,646	97,961	89,314	134
Total, Agricultural Products.	22,818,519	6,696,514	12,397,843	5,758,217	14,518,293	4,602,073
MANUFACTURES.						
Agricultural implements	16,766	120	17,252	386	22,640	4,250
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.	45,551	4,694	105,486	9,317	155,511	12,612
Biscuits	19,326	25	18,031	124	18,936	
Candles	685	6	1,109	544	47	
Carriages, including carts, waggons, &c.	21,714	1,066	21,756	9,244	17,765	7,113
Clothing and wearing apparel	10,057	872	15,521	8,569	15,055	8,069
Cordage, ropes and twines	11,355	1,962	14,593	715	44,279	1,370
Cottons	11,565	16,509	10,931	12,641	37,191	11,269
Extract of hemlock bark	305,418	8	361,156		203,211	
Furs	3,476	1,279	5,369	108	9,443	1,781
Glass and glassware	1,823	1,043	1,825	1,858	1,135	2,269
Grindstones	51,726		40,492		31,082	
Gypsum or plaster, ground	8,950		12,321		22,207	
Hats and caps	914	2,251	655	2,003	736	2,203
India rubber	3,614	1,414	4,208	854	4,512	217
Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.:—						
Iron stoves	798		1,554	89	878	169
do castings	6,699	725	11,752	11,510	6,458	674
do pig	317	59,560	66	21,061		1,536
Machinery*	74,366	24,930	82,491	62,544	86,163	23,607
Sewing machines	69,933	2,032	95,326	27,323	69,235	735
Iron, scrap	46,482	11,142	26,576	18,346	3,797	6,717
All other hardware*	319,217	36,581	217,389	35,176	99,268	23,152
Steel and manufactures of	43,812	3,715	30,781	7,074	30,323	3,447
Carried forward						

* Not elsewhere specified.

VALUE of Exports, distinguishing Canadian Produce and Manufactures from those of other Countries, &c.—*Concluded.*

Articles.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
MANUFACTURES—*Concluded.*	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brought forward						
Junk and oakum	34,963	4,429	32,574	3,119	32,408	4,849
Leather, viz.:—						
Sole and upper	271,140	302	296,186	1,972	419,749	1,288
Boots and shoes	96,815		109,430	326	70,199	444
Harness and saddlery	4,346	230	2,752	1,834	2,827	3,404
Other manufactures of	121,982	389	110,374	3,099	20,605	2,026
Lime	11,112		10,402		11,005	
Liquors, viz.:—						
Ale, beer and cider	7,657	2,696	7,021	2,664	2,086	2,394
Whiskey	12,486	18,592	6,668	2,155	10,311	2,342
Wines	437	37,351	417	32,730	610	17,080
Other spirits*	2,285	59,423	1,379	60,703	165	95,577
Molasses		28,546		26,818		33,678
Musical instruments, viz.:—						
Organs	40,372	450	85,475	225	135,212	480
Pianos	6,768	1,645	11,215	5,463	8,830	6,030
All other	1,629	88	1,399	3,040	463	379
Oil cake	20,855		6,947	40	23,127	
Opium		656				
Oil*	2,057	2,467	7,845	967	2,012	1,415
Rags	30,820	357	12,799	88	11,634	
Sails		59			189	157
Ships sold to other countries	506,538		416,756		246,277	
Soap	3,957	55	6,855		5,419	
Starch	25,360		69,097		25,795	71
Stone, wrought, and marble	18,469	634	18,469	1,668	17,235	1,125
Sugar of all kinds*	57	122,760	57	42,867	27	155,936
Sugarhouse syrup					5	
Tobacco, viz.:—						
Cigars and cigarettes	25,696	3,367	1,067	948	686	6,482
Snuff					5	
Stems and cuttings	10,207	5,732	14,974	5,161	8,079	3,515
All other	38,134	5,245	14,883	3,085	25,952	897
Vinegar	148	8	26	9	83	
Wood, viz:—						
Household furniture	133,932	1,061	131,705	716	169,115	2,967
Doors, sashes and blinds	22,147		59,645		46,678	
Pails, tubs, churns, &c.					5,010	2,367
Other manufactures of	384,796	13,325	430,345	27,235	465,196	17,207
Woollens	31,296	20,067	41,060	18,727	55,733	9,142
Other articles	562,195	111,336	573,073	124,466	478,902	130,286
Total, Manufactures	3,503,220	611,204	3,577,535	599,611	3,181,501	612,728
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.						
Coffee	20	2,275	57	1,069	43	1,204
Dried fruits	608	186	73	2,064	809	959
Rice		7,785		2,078	591	7,391
Tea		16,475		81,283		34,501
Other miscellaneous articles	528,267	74,792	560,560	40,696	555,931	57,058
Total, Miscellaneous Articles.	528,895	101,513	560,690	127,190	557,374	101,113

Coin and bullion and estimated amounts short returned at inland ports not included in this table.

* Not elsewhere specified.

202. There was, it will be observed, an increase in the exports of Canadian produce of the mine in 1885 over both 1884 and 1883; the principal increase in 1885 being in coal, mineral oils, antimony and iron ore. There was a large decrease in phosphates, also in silver ore and salt.

203. Fisheries exports showed a decrease in 1884 as compared with 1883, and a further decrease in 1885 as compared with 1884. The decrease in the last year was principally in dry salted and pickled codfish, fresh mackerel, pickled herring, other fresh and preserved sea fish and canned salmon. There was a large increase in the exports of fresh salmon, canned lobsters, and skins of fish and marine animals.

204. The decrease in produce of the forest exported in the past year was very large, the principal items being hop and telegraph poles, deals, deal ends and boards, sleepers and railway ties, and oak and red and white pine square timber.

205. The exports of animals and their products increased in each year, the chief increase being in horned cattle, cheese, dressed and undressed furs, and hides and skins. There was a large decrease in swine, as well as in the value of lard, canned meats and wool exported.

206. The largest decreases among agricultural products were in exports of wheat, rye and other grains, and of maple sugar; the exports of green fruits were largely in excess of 1884, as also were those of oats, hay and malt.

207. There was a general decrease in exports of manufactures, more especially in hardware, sewing machines and manufactures of leather, as well as in ships sold to other countries; an increase, however, will be found in agricultural implements, cottons, sole and upper leather, organs, woollens and manufactures of wood.

208. The following table gives the value of imports and exports in the different Provinces from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, together with the value per head of the population of each Province.

IMPORTS and Exports by Provinces, 1881 to 1885.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Ontario	1881	34,597,556	17 91	30,014,478	15 54
	1882	41,690,760	21 22	40,765,921	20 75
	1883	44,666,445	22 35	32,890,019	16 46
	1884	41,967,215	20 66	26,891,017	13 24
	1885	39,828,083	19 30	28,434,731	13 78
Quebec	1881	51,071,013	37 45	48,965,087	35 91
	1882	53,105,257	38 44	38,972,121	28 21
	1883	55,909,871	39 95	42,642,986	30 47
	1884	49,122,472	34 68	42,029,878	29 67
	1885	46,733,038	32 61	39,604,451	27 64

Imports and Exports by Provinces, 1881 to 1885—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	1881	8,163,648	18 48	8,245,738	18 65
	1882	8,701,589	19 44	9,217,295	20 59
	1883	10,033,929	22 12	9,820,332	21 65
	1884	9,653,104	20 99	9,599,356	20 87
	1885	8,418,826	18 06	8,894,085	19 08
New Brunswick	1881	5,913,797	18 35	6,406,374	19 88
	1882	6,707,244	20 57	7,474,407	22 92
	1883	6,972,121	21 14	7,520,107	22 80
	1884	6,467,888	19 40	7,753,072	23 26
	1885	5,972,836	17 75	6,489,293	19 28
Manitoba	1881	1,941,576	28 27	626,116	9 11
	1882	5,144,493	64 26	666,119	8 32
	1883	9,326,324	99 99	510,469	5 47
	1884	3,734,573	34 41	722,730	6 65
	1885	2,728,868	21 65	1,083,528	8 59
British Columbia	1881	2,489,246	48 50	2,255,753	43 95
	1882	2,899,186	49 10	3,154,194	53 42
	1883	3,937,536	57 98	3,383,342	49 82
	1884	4,142,286	53 06	3,100,404	39 71
	1885	4,089,492	45 83	3,237,804	36 28
Prince Edward Island	1881	965,205	8 83	1,774,846	16 23
	1882	737,321	6 64	1,887,146	17 01
	1883	682,170	6 06	1,318,549	11 72
	1884	822,766	7 21	1,310,039	11 48
	1885	780,141	6 74	1,494,469	12 91
North-West Territories	1881	183,799	3 20	2,431	0 04
	1882	433,650	7 16	.....	.....
	1883	725,626	11 61	.....	.....
	1884	486,739	7 54	.....	.....
	1885	390,202	5 86	.....	.....
Recapitulation	1881	105,330,840	24 24	98,290,823	22 62
	1882	119,419,500	26 95	102,137,203	23 05
	1883	132,254,022	29 28	98,085,804	21 71
	1884	116,397,043	25 27	91,406,496	19 84
	1885	108,941,486	23 20	89,238,361	19 00

209. It will be seen that Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are the only two Provinces where the exports have every year exceeded the imports; in Nova Scotia they have been very nearly even, the balance being in favour of the Province; in British Columbia also, they have been fairly even, though the balance is slightly against the Province. The imports into Manitoba have, as was to be expected, exceeded the exports to a very considerable extent. The exports from Ontario show an increase over those of 1884, but, with that exception, are smaller than in any other year; the imports were two millions less than in 1884, and five millions in excess of 1881. In Quebec, imports show a general decline since 1883, and the exports in 1885 were $9,360,636 less than in 1881.

210. The value per head both of imports and exports in 1885 was highest in British Columbia, and, with the exception of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, the value of exports per head was lowest in Ontario; the proportion of imports was, after British Columbia, highest in Quebec and Manitoba, in the latter Province it reached in 1883 the very high proportion of $99.99 per head. The figures in relation to the Province of Quebec, however, must be considered by the light of the fact stated in paragraph 195 (p. 128).

211. It will be seen from the table subjoined that there was a decrease in the value of domestic exports, *i.e.*, exports of home produce or manufacture, as compared with 1884 of $948,561, and of foreign exports of $1,309,460, and that as compared with 1881, there was a decrease in domestic exports of $4,737,861, and in foreign of $5,295,471. As compared with 1884, an increase will be noticed in exports of the home produce of the mine, of animals and their products, and of agricultural products, and a decrease under all other heads; the decrease in the home produce of the forest exported having been very large, amounting to $4,821,449. Animals and their products, combined with agricultural products, and the produce of the forest, last year formed 79·86 per cent. of the total domestic exports. In 1881 they formed 83·52 per cent. The principal decreases since then have been in exports of produce of the forest and agricultural products.

TOTAL VALUE and Value per head of Exports, Domestic and Foreign for the Years 1881 to 1885.

Class of Exports.	Year ended 30th June.	Value of Exports.			Value per head.	Per-centage.
		Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
		$	$	$	$ cts.	
Produce of the Mine.....	1881	2,767,829	148,425	2,916,254	0 67	2·97
	1882	3,013,573	127,608	3,141,181	0 70	3·68
	1883	2,970,886	135,944	3,106,830	0 68	3·17
	1884	3,247,092	195,399	3,442,491	0 74	3·77
	1885	3,639,537	196,933	3,836,470	0 81	4·30
Produce of the Fisheries.....	1881	6,867,715	31,169	6,898,884	1 58	7·02
	1882	7,682,079	15,529	7,697,608	1 73	7·54
	1883	8,809,118	47,808	8,856,926	1 96	9·03
	1884	8,591,654	17,687	8,609,341	1 87	9·42
	1885	7,960,001	16,312	7,976,313	1 69	8·94
Produce of the Forest.....	1881	24,960,012	749,836	25,709,848	5 91	26·16
	1882	23,991,055	971,597	24,962,652	5 63	24·44
	1883	25,370,726	1,277,715	26,648,441	5 90	27·17
	1884	25,811,157	1,484,926	27,296,083	5 92	29·86
	1885	20,989,708	1,383,597	22,373,305	4 76	25·07
Animals and their products.....	1881	21,360,219	1,305,391	22,665,610	5 21	23·06
	1882	20,454,759	951,046	21,405,805	4 83	20·96
	1883	20,284,343	881,075	21,165,418	4 68	21·58
	1884	22,946,108	1,206,076	24,152,184	5 24	26·42
	1885	25,337,104	1,166,890	26,503,994	5 64	29·70

TOTAL VALUE and Value per head of Exports, Domestic and Foreign for the Years 1881 to 1885—*Concluded.*

Class of Exports.	Year ended 30th June.	Value of Exports.			Value per head.	Per-centage.
		Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
		$	$	$	$ cts.	
Agricultural products	1881	21,268,327	10,025,800	31,294,127	7 20	31·84
	1882	31,035,712	4,553,986	35,589,698	8 03	34·84
	1883	22,818,519	6,696,514	29,515,033	6 53	30·09
	1884	12,397,843	5,758,217	18,156,060	3 94	19·86
	1885	14,518,293	4,602,073	19,120,366	4 07	21·43
Manufactures	1881	3,075,095	968,028	4,043,123	0 93	4·11
	1882	3,329,598	934,856	4,264,454	0 96	4·18
	1883	3,503,220	611,204	4,114,424	0 91	4·20
	1884	3,577,535	599,611	4,177,146	0 90	4·57
	1885	3,181,501	612,728	3,794,229	0 80	4·25
Miscellaneous articles	1881	622,182	146,468	768,650	0 17	0·78
	1882	535,935	73,831	609,766	0 13	0·59
	1883	528,895	101,513	630,408	0 14	0·64
	1884	560,690	127,190	687,880	0 15	0·75
	1885	557,374	101,113	658,487	0 14	0·74
Coin and Bullion	1881	.....	.....	971,005	0 22	0·99
	1882	.....	.....	371,093	0 08	0·36
	1883	.....	.....	631,600	0 14	0·64
	1884	.....	.....	2,184,292	0 47	2·39
	1885	.....	.....	2,026,980	0 43	2·27
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports	1881	.....	.....	3,023,322	0 69	3·07
	1882	.....	.....	4,094,946	0 92	4·01
	1883	.....	.....	3,416,724	0 75	3·48
	1884	.....	.....	2,701,019	0 58	2·96
	1885	.....	.....	2,948,217	0 62	3·30
Recapitulation	1881	80,921,379	13,375,117	98,290,823	22 61	100·00
	1882	90,042,711	7,628,453	102,137,203	23 05	100·00
	1883	84,285,707	9,751,773	98,085,804	21 71	100·00
	1884	77,132,079	9,389,106	91,406,496	19 84	100·00
	1885	76,183,518	8,079,646	89,238,361	19 00	100·00

212. The next table shows the total value, and value per head, of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Provinces during the years 1881 to 1885 inclusive, together with the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total value of domestic exports.

Exports of Home Produce and Manufacture from the Provinces, 1881 to 1885.

Provinces.	Year.	Value of Articles Exported from each Province.		
		Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports.
		$	$ cts.	
Ontario	1881	26,700,295	13 82	33·00
	1882	36,770,163	18 71	40·84
	1883	29,657,631	14 84	35·19
	1884	23,735,055	11 68	30·77
	1885	25,471,992	12 34	33·43
Quebec	1881	35,949,556	26 36	44·43
	1882	32,157,451	23 27	35·71
	1883	33,330,549	23 82	39·56
	1884	32,424,707	22 89	42 04
	1885	31,152,169	21 74	40·89
Nova Scotia	1881	7,998,941	18 09	9·88
	1882	8,860,769	19 79	9·84
	1883	9,492,653	20 92	11·26
	1884	9,406,971	20 45	12·19
	1885	8,636,638	18 53	11·34
New Brunswick	1881	5,638,806	17 50	6·97
	1882	6,599,881	20 24	7·33
	1883	6,678,075	20 25	7·92
	1884	6,655,402	19 96	8·63
	1885	5,233,283	15 55	6·87
Manitoba	1881	625,336	9 10	0·77
	1882	650,674	8 12	0·72
	1883	456,748	4 89	0·54
	1884	525,128	4 83	0·68
	1885	1,024,765	8 13	1·35
British Columbia	1881	2,231,554	43 48	2·76
	1882	3,118,119	52 81	3·46
	1883	3,345,263	49 26	3·97
	1884	3,075,177	39 39	3·99
	1885	3,172,291	35 55	4·16
Prince Edward Island	1881	1,774,460	16 23	2·19
	1882	1,885,654	17 00	2·10
	1883	1,315,788	11 69	1·56
	1884	1,309,639	11 47	1·70
	1885	1,492,380	12 90	1·96
The Territories	1881	2,431	0 04	.....
	1882	.....	.....	.....
	1883	.....	.....	.....
	1884	.....	.....	.....
	1885	.....	.....	.....
Recapitulation	1881	80,921,379	18 62	100·00
	1882	90,042,711	20 32	100·00
	1883	84,285,707	18 65	100·00
	1884	77,132,079	16 74	100·00
	1885	76,183,518	16·22	100·00

213. With the exception of 1882, the value of exports of home produce has been greater from Quebec than from any other Province, owing, of course, to the

ports of Montreal and Quebec being in that Province, from which the products of other Provinces are largely exported. In that year, however, (1882) the exports of home produce from Ontario were $4,612,712 in excess of those from Quebec.

214. The following is the order in which the Provinces stood on 30th June, 1885, according to the value of their domestic exports:—

Quebec,
Ontario,
Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick,
British Columbia,
Prince Edward Island,
Manitoba.

215. The exports from Ontario and Quebec have been much greater in value than from any other of the Provinces, and, in 1885, they formed, combined, 74·32 per cent. of the total. In proportion to population, it will be seen that British Columbia exports considerably more home produce than any other Province. In 1882 the value was nearly $53 per head, and the exports both from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are, in the same proportion, of greater value than from Quebec and Ontario. The exports from Manitoba in the past year were $499,637 in excess of those of 1884, an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

216. The total value of home produce exported in 1885 was $16.22 per head, being 52 cents per head less than in the preceding year, and $2.40 per head less than in 1881.

217. From the table given below it will be seen, that by far the greatest part of the trade of the Dominion is done with Great Britain and the United States, the total trade with the two countries combined, forming last year, 88·92 per cent. of the whole external trade of the country. 38·10 per cent. of the total imports were from, and 46·93 per cent. of the exports were to, the United Kingdom; and 48·74 per cent. of the imports were from, and 44·55 per cent. of the exports to, the United States. The next largest amount of trade was done with the West Indies and South America, viz., 3·03 per cent. and 1·35 per cent. respectively of the whole trade.

218. The exports to great Britain exceeded the imports, during the past year, by $366,409, while the imports from, exceeded the exports to, the United States, by $13,342,543.

219. The exports to Great Britain, Portugal, Italy, Newfoundland, South America and Australasia, exceeded the imports therefrom, while the imports from all other countries were in excess of exports. The value of imports from China and Japan amounted to $2,557,821, while the exports thereto were only $29,918.

It will be noticed that Switzerland sent goods to this country in 1884 to the value of $240,433, and in 1885, to the value of $221,176, and apparently received none in return in either year.

IMPORTS from, and Exports to, Foreign Countries, 1885.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	$		$	
Great Britain	41,511,336	38·10	41,877,745	46·93
United States	53,095,277	48·74	39,752,734	44·55
France	1,775,172	1·63	303,309	0·34
Germany	2,173,938	2·00	264,075	0·29
Spain	298,314	0·28	132,695	0·15
Portugal	64,603	0 06	166,730	0·19
Italy	116,482	0·11	147,550	0·16
Holland	358,905	0·33	24,094	0·03
Belgium	506,228	0·46	72,385	0·08
Newfoundland	350,398	0·32	1,670,968	1·87
West Indies	3,475,066	3·19	2,535,283	2·84
South America	1,214,904	1·11	1,461,206	1·64
China and Japan	2,557,821	2·35	29,918	0·03
Australasia	2,231	.....	415,887	0·47
Switzerland	221,176	0·20	.....	.....
Other Countries	1,219,635	1·12	383,822	0·43
Total	108,941,486	100·00	89,238,361	100·00

220. The following table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries for the years 1884 and 1885 with the increase or decrease in each case.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Imports from Foreign Countries, for the Years 1884 and 1885.

Countries.	Value of Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
	1884.	1885.			
	$	$	$	$	
Great Britain	43,677,143	41,511,336		2,165,807	4·95
United States	58,489,121	53,095,277		5,393,844	9·22
France	1,690,076	1,775,172	85,096		5·03
Germany	2,071,544	2,173,938	102,394		4·94
Spain	393,182	298,314		94,868	24·13
Portugal	50,796	64,603	13,807		27·37
Italy	88,930	116,482	27,552		30·98
Holland	306,399	358,905	52,506		17·13
Belgium	468,861	506,228	37,367		7·97
Newfoundland	781,190	350,398		430,792	55·14
West Indies	3,430,472	3,475,066	44,594		1·29
South America	1,679,456	1,214,904		464,552	27·66
China and Japan	1,957,951	2,557,821	599,870		30·63
Australasia	1,975	2,231	256		12·96
Switzerland	240,433	221,176		19,257	8·00
Other Countries	1,069,514	1,219,635	150,121		14·03
Total	116,397,043	108,941,486		7,455,557	6·40

221. From six countries out of the whole list was there a decrease in imports as compared with 1884, viz., from Great Britain, United States, Spain, Newfoundland, South America and Switzerland, and an increase in every other case. The amount of increase was largest from China and Japan, viz., $599,870, being a percentage of increase of 30·63, the highest percentage in the list with the exception of Italy, which was 30.98. The decrease was largest from the United States, and amounted to $5,393,844, followed by a decrease from Great Britain of $2,165,807. The largest percentage of decrease was that of Newfoundland, viz., 55·14. There was also a very considerable falling off in the imports from South America.

222. The remarkably small amount of imports from Australasia will be noticed, and a reference to the next table will show that, in proportion, the exports to these colonies were large.

223. The percentage of decrease in the total value of imports as compared with 1884 was 6·40.

224. A comparative statement of the exports to foreign countries in the years 1884 and 1885, with the respective increase or decrease, will be found below.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Exports to Foreign Countries, for the Years 1884 and 1885.

Countries.	Value of Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
	1884.	1885.			
	$	$	$	$	
Great Britain	43,736,227	41,877,705		1,858,522	4·25
United States	38,840,540	39,752,734	912,194		2·35
France	390,955	303,309		87,646	22·42
Germany	195,575	264,075	68,500		35·02
Spain	144,092	132,695		11,397	7·91
Portugal	172,252	166,730		5,522	3·21
Italy	247,151	147,550		99,601	40·30
Holland	15,500	24,094	8,594		55·45
Belgium	287,378	72,385		214,993	74·81
Newfoundland	1,920,450	1,670,968		249,482	12·99
West Indies	3,119,569	2,535,283		584,286	18 73
South America	1,277,383	1,461,206	183,823		14·39
China and Japan	60,979	29,918		31,061	50·94
Australasia	502,181	415,887		86,294	17·18
Other Countries	496,264	383,822		112,442	22·66
Total	91,406 496	89,238,361		2,168,135	2·37

225. From this we find that in the past year there was an increase in exports, only to the United States, Germany, Holland and South America; to every other country, the exports were less than in 1884. The largest amount of increase was to the United States and to South America, while the highest percentage of increase was in the exports to Holland, viz., 55·45 per cent.

226. The exports to Great Britain showed the largest decrease, and after that those to the West Indies; they also decreased considerably to Belgium and Newfoundland; the highest percentages of decrease were in exports to Belgium and

China and Japan. The total percentage of decrease as compared with the previous year was 2·37.

227. The following table gives the total value, and value per head, of imports and exports of the United Kingdom and some of her principal possessions in 1884.

IMPORTS and Exports of the United Kingdom and principal British Possessions, 1884.

Country.	Imports.	Amount per Head.	Exports.	Amount per Head.
	$	$ cts.	$	$ cts.
United Kingdom	1,898,090,369	52 77	1,440,375,570	40 10
India	331,695,716	1 66	433,612,344	2 16
Cape of Good Hope	25,602,058	22 81	34,221,154	30 50
Natal	8,155,803	19 21	4,661,867	10 98
Canada	116,397,043	25 27	91,406,496	19 84
Newfoundland	8,187,952	41 49	6,658,344	33 74
Jamaica	7,634,042	13 14	7,222,079	12 43
Australasia, including Tasmania and New Zealand	311,472,117	98 52	265,587,412	84 00

228. India and the Cape of Good Hope were the only countries that exported more than they imported. The excess of exports from India amounted to the large sum of $101,916,628, and the average annual excess of exports over imports in that country during the fourteen years ended in 1884, has been $84,657,832. The value of diamonds sent through the post office is included in the total exports from Cape Colony; and the estimated value of these in 1884 was $13,662,139; if therefore, this amount is deducted from the exports, the imports are found to be in excess. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India and the Australasian Colonies, the external trade of Canada is greater than that of any other British possession, while the value both of imports and exports per head of population is very much larger in the Australasian Colonies than in either the United Kingdom or any other of her Colonies.

229. The following is a list of British Possessions in which imports and exports respectively were in excess in 1884:—

IMPORTS to exceeded Exports from—

United Kingdom.
Canada.
Newfoundland.
Bermuda.
New South Wales.
New Zealand.
Queensland.
Tasmania.

Jamaica.	Victoria.
Bahamas.	West Australia.
Leeward Isles.	Fiji.
Trinidad.	Borneo.
St. Helena.	Straits' Settlement.
Natal.	Ceylon.
Sierra Leone.	Aden.
Gambia.	Cyprus.
Gold Coast.	Malta.

EXPORTS from exceeded Imports to—

India.	Lagos.
Labuan.	British Guiana.
South Australia.	British Honduras.
Falkland Isles.	Windward Isles.
Mauritius.	Barbadoes.
Cape Colony.	

230. The total value of the exports of the whole British Empire in 1884 was $2,501,245,028, and the imports $2,950,956,029, being an excess of imports of $449,711,001, but if the figures for the United Kingdom are deducted, there was an excess of exports of $8,003,797. Imports have always largely exceeded exports in the United Kingdom; the excess in 1884 was $457,714,797.

231. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the world; in 1884 it amounted to $3,338,465,939. The next largest is that of the German Empire, $1,696,625,000, followed by France, $1,575,200,000, and United States, $1,405,176,066.

232. The imports (exclusive of coin and bullion) for the year ended 30th June, 1885, into the United States, were $577,527,329; the amount imported for home consumption being $562,020,520. The exports were: Domestic, $726,682,946, and Foreign, $15,506,809, making a total of $742,189,755, being an excess of exports over imports of $164,662,426. Imports were $10.69 per head, and exports 13.74 per head.

233. The following is a complete comparative statement of the imports and exports at every port in the Dominion for the years 1884 and 1885, with the percentage of value to the total imports and exports of each Province. The amount and percentage of duty paid thereon is also given.

Imports and Exports at each Port, 1884 and 1885.

Ports.	1884.						1885.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Per-centage.	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Per-centage.
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.			Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.		
Ontario.	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Amherstburg	225,622	0·54	116,506	0·43	42,430	0·62	52,755	0·13	63,695	0·19	6,426	0·10
Belleville	338,846	0·81	1,269,429	4·72	61,252	0·88	318,785	0·80	1,205,153	4·24	58,720	0 89
Brantford	794,873	1·89	128,757	0·48	142,369	2 04	667,340	1·68	201,342	0·71	123,883	1·90
Berlin	385,675	0·92	52,922	0·20	37,171	0·53	293,211	0·74	67,458	0·24	32,734	0·50
Brighton	7,690	0·02	103,040	0·38	1,314	0·02	17,267	0·05	71,182	0·25	2,565	0·04
Brockville	932,255	2·22	1,542,785	5·74	109,222	1·56	1,225,447	3·08	1,293,995	4·55	101,573	1·56
Chatham	161,141	0·38	295,556	1·10	28,784	0 41	137,052	0·34	339,671	1·19	24,643	0 38
Clifton	1,588,232	3 79	643,831	2 39	213,007	3·05	1,608,847	4·04	1,731,469	6 09	212,165	3·25
Cobourg	169,528	0·40	348,213	1·30	20,183	0·29	159,117	0 40	318,127	1·12	16,501	0·25
Colborne	52,209	0·12	20,228	0·08	10,270	0·15	22,853	0 06	15,132	0·05	3,898	0·06
Collingwood	219,338	0·50	341,481	1·27	37,235	0·53	244,049	0·61	457,626	1·61	27,845	0·43
Cornwall	602,340	1·44	78,808	0 29	24,113	0·35	672,664	1 69	54,570	0·19	22,006	0·34
Cramahe	9,400	0·02	142,959	0·53	1,406	0·02	10,940	0·02	123,369	0·44	1,502	0·02
Darlington	124,466	0·30	198,502	0·74	9,640	0·14	99,884	0·25	212,367	0·75	10,663	0·16
Deseronto	50,389	0·12	412,704	1·53	8,800	0·13	33,322	0·08	377,452	1·33	6,381	0·09
Dover	44,951	0·11	145,515	0·54	7,409	0·11	43,445	0·11	124,377	0·44	7,273	0·11
Dundas	192,344	0·46	56,871	0·21	21,092	0·30	190,390	0·48	54,406	0·19	18,233	0·27
Dunnville	14,138	0·03	32,959	0·12	3,483	0·05	18,245	0·05	59,256	0·21	3,925	0·06
Fort Erie	790,397	1·88	2,054,119	7·64	139,778	2·00	445,821	1·12	2,563,273	9 02	85,029	1·30
Galt	398,963	0·95	184,412	0 69	30,354	0·43	258,464	0·65	63,724	0·22	31,766	0 49
Gananoque	103,554	0·25	53,285	0·20	15,214	0·22	100,394	0·25	78,200	0·28	13,481	0 21
Goderich	78,554	0·19	71,028	0·26	6,229	0·09	37,538	0·09	80,239	0·28	8,542	0·13
Guelph	485,442	1·16	542,121	2·02	68,788	0·99	484,327	1·21	638,547	2·25	66,836	1·02
Hamilton	4,140,952	9·87	570,578	2·12	704,750	10·10	3,921,853	9 84	470,814	1·66	668,180	10·23
Hope	221,827	0·53	1,329,327	4·94	28,868	0·41	109,128	0·27	1,655,734	5·82	21,624	0 33
Kincardine	50,278	0·12	396,602	1·47	6,429	0·09	59,530	0·15	516,295	1·82	4,924	0·07
Kingston	1,376,399	3·28	859,334	3·20	190,239	2·73	1,266,877	3·18	597,253	2·10	169,134	2·59
Kingsville	12,906	0·03	102,779	0·38	3,142	0·04	7,138	0·02	86,101	0·30	1,467	0·02
Lindsay	40,080	0·10	65,779	0·24	7,855	0·11	53,135	0·13	148,407	0·53	8,935	0 14
London	2,533,266	6·04	282,175	1·05	512,651	7·35	2,154,117	5·41	299,648	1·05	439,878	6 73
Morrisburg	66,769	0·16	319,720	1·19	10,182	0·15	71,380	0·18	256,957	0·90	12,619	0·20

Napanee	76,088	0·18	473,965	1·76	8,323	0·12	75,009	0·19	295,321	1·04	8,087	0·12
Newcastle	16,450	0 04	104,096	0·39	2,452	0·03	15,920	0 04	99,200	0·35	2,769	0·04
Niagara	21,841	0·05	.....	.....	3,221	0 05	27,717	0 07	.....	.....	4,400	0·07
Oakville	38,564	0·09	76,042	0·28	3,337	0·05	28,423	0·07	102,424	0·36	3,002	0·05
Oshawa	137,989	0·33	138,700	0·52	18,756	0 27	99,075	0·25	159,776	0·56	11,926	0·18
Ottawa	1,514,636	3·61	2,536,921	9·43	237,550	3·40	1,530,575	3 84	2,628,729	9 25	262,958	4·02
Owen Sound	165,657	0·40	4,648	0 02	17,369	0·25	105,335	0 26	23,872	0·08	6,306	0·09
Paris	116,707	0·28	82,795	0 31	17,142	0·25	93,521	0·24	70,826	0·25	13,506	0·20
Penetanguishene	179,022	0 43	204,648	0·76	21,939	0·31	169,410	0·42	177,535	0 63	15,749	0·24
Peterboro'	170,597	0·41	180,868	0·67	20,870	0 30	264,836	0·66	299,025	1·05	32,919	0 50
Picton	32,348	0·08	607,959	2·26	5,945	0 08	30,148	0 08	451,079	1·59	5,650	0·09
Prescott	252,325	0·60	335,176	1·25	45,391	0·65	307,961	0 77	322,536	1·13	43,762	0·67
Port Arthur	1,532,255	3·65	49,331	0·18	199,240	2·85	939,451	2·36	44,310	0·16	109,792	1·68
St. Catharines	994,350	2·37	379,683	1·41	77,970	1 12	519,833	1·30	94,914	0·33	75,949	1·16
St. Thomas	475,906	1·13	157,624	0·59	76,431	1·09	383,014	0 96	125 026	0 44	59,673	0 91
Sarnia	686,787	1·64	299,878	1·12	83,604	1·19	555,033	1·39	369,203	1·30	67,019	1 03
Saugeen	105,559	0·25	34,906	0 13	1,187	0·02	104,685	0·26	9,625	0·03	498	0·01
Sault Ste. Marie	81,811	0·20	252,119	0 94	19,584	0·28	89,909	0·25	223,553	0·79	21,296	0·33
Stratford	411,761	0·98	240,384	0·89	48,042	0·69	318,202	0 80	344,670	1·21	50,384	0·77
Toronto	16,812,888	40·06	2,874,718	10 69	3,229,845	46 28	18,032,110	45·28	3,058,447	10 76	3,274,875	50·11
Trenton	80,741	0·19	566,776	2·11	15,248	0·22	62,014	0 16	556,127	1·96	12,077	0·19
Wallaceburg	26,647	0 06	329,899	1·23	4,261	0·06	16,773	0·04	252,439	0·89	2,937	0·04
Whitby	63,997	0·15	427,127	1·59	8,098	0 12	102,684	0·26	546,906	1·92	9,535	0·15
Windsor	1,485,154	3 54	720,702	2 68	267,411	3·83	930,730	2 34	677,533	2·38	179,994	2·76
Woodstock	274,308	0·65	676,222	2·51	42,143	0·60	240,397	0 60	698,841	2·43	46,869	0·72
Total	41,967,215	.....	24,517,512	.....	6,979,026	.....	39,828,083	.....	25,849,756	.....	6,535,309	.....
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	.....	.....	2,373,505	8·83	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,584,975	9 09	.....	.....
Total	41,967,215	100·00	26,891,017	100 00	6,979,026	100 00	39,828,083	100 00	28,434,731	100·00	6,535,309	100·00
Quebec.												
Clarenceville	5,186	0·01	41,103	0·10	1,164	0·01	6,387	0·01	36,835	0·09	1,144	0·01
Coaticook	296,006	0·60	937,050	2·23	24,853	0·30	207,120	0 45	1,297,826	3·28	18,266	0 24
Dundee	11,704	0 02	68,107	0·16	1,272	0 02	17,134	0 04	47,110	0·12	2,802	0 04
Frelighsburg	8,330	0·02	16,750	0·04	1,270	0·02	8,020	0·02	7,316	0 02	784	0 01
Gaspé	29,204	0·06	338,191	0·80	4,648	0·06	24,213	0·05	267,741	0 68	2,988	0 04
Hemmingford	14,782	0·03	81,447	0·19	1,961	0·02	14,688	0 03	74,995	0·19	2,068	0 03
Lacolle	17,974	0 04	25,963	0·06	1,263	0·02	9,806	0·02	26,331	0 07	965	0·01
Magdalen Islands	1,866	0·00	.....	.....	536	.....	146	.....	2,342	.....	167	.....
Montreal	42,091,025	85·69	27,244,811	64·82	7,041,310	86·56	40,479,020	86·62	27,168,590	68·60	6,856,186	88·01
New Carlisle	124,683	0·25	470,111	1·12	17,379	0·21	66,921	0 15	364,991	0·92	10,453	0·14
Percé	32,029	0·07	100,655	0·24	5,582	0·07	17,311	0·04	50,129	0·12	2,382	0·03
Potton	16,949	0·03	29,768	0·07	2,919	0 04	14,697	0·03	24,593	0·06	3,067	0·04
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Imports and Exports at each Port, 1884 and 1885—*Continued.*

Ports.	1884.						1885.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Per-centage.	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Per-centage.
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.			Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.		
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Brought forward												
Quebec—Continued.												
Quebec	4,536,335	9·24	9,508,794	22·62	774,058	9 52	3,832,587	8.20	6,967,252	17·60	708,466	9·10
Rimouski	19,988	0·04	116,800	0·28	1,823	0 02	18,384	0·04	91,187	0·23	2,064	0·02
Russeltown	7,387	0·02	35,807	0 09	1,461	0 02	14,303	0·03	25,574	0·06	2,781	0 04
St. Armand	49,089	0·10	157,872	0·38	7,996	0 10	30,330	0·06	240,531	0·61	3,956	0 05
St. Hyacinthe	118,033	0·24	56,812	0·13	79,485	0 98	177,115	0·38	75,916	0·19	17,952	0·23
St. John's	388,822	0·79	767,910	1·83	48,242	0·59	333,461	0·71	662,600	1·67	40,881	0 52
Sherbrooke	738,506	1·50	243,797	0·58	62,052	0·76	916,671	1·96	296,967	0·75	60,276	0·77
Sorel	34,641	0·07	175,756	0 42	5,931	0 07	46,255	0 10	111,876	0·28	8,040	0·10
Stanstead	59,668	0 12	259,937	0·62	13,745	0·17	53,608	0·11	288,383	0·73	14,052	0·18
Sutton	402,625	0·82	554,592	1·32	11,947	0·15	335,982	0·72	527,452	1·33	10,009	0·13
Three Rivers	117,640	0·24	470,331	1·12	23,731	0·29	108,879	0·23	584,672	1·48	20,218	0·26
Total	49,122,472		41,702,364		8,134,639		46,73 ,038		39,241,209		7,789,980	
Estimated amount short returned at Inland Ports			327,514	0·78					363,242	0·92		
Total	49,122,472	100·00	42,029,878	100·00	8,134,639	100 00	46,733,038	100·00	39,604,451	100·00	7,789,980	100·00
Nova Scotia.												
Amherst	90,814	0·94	179,710	1·87	26,178	1·37	83,877	1·00	171,474	1 93	24,061	1·37
Annapolis	113,218	1·17	237,378	2·47	18,423	0 97	76,160	0 91	169,068	1·90	14,762	0·85
Antigonish	62,858	0·65	74,525	0 78	16,921	0·89	57,492	0 68	68,032	0·77	12,912	0·74
Arichat	36,321	0·38	50,645	0·53	6,545	0·34	29,889	0·36	64,380	0·72	4,762	0·27
Baddeck	6,030	0·06	89,926	0·94	2,883	0 15	6,181	0·07	84,261	0·95	3,679	0·21
Barrington	48,048	0 50	154,344	1·61	5,411	0·28	47,200	0·56	122,642	1·38	5,150	0·29
Bridgetown	13,985	0·15	16,115	0·17	2,269	0·12	13,331	0·16	13,274	0·15	2,165	0 12
Cornwallis	108,222	1·12	90,422	0·94	16,906	0 89	65,177	0·77	49,709	0·55	11,022	0·63

Digby	52,080	0·54	143,657	1·50	6,783	0 36	39,452	0·47	137,136	1·54	5,797	0·83
Guysborough	21,238	0·22	196,689	2·05	2,878	0·15	17,419	0·21	115,278	1·30	2,801	0·16
Halifax	6,932,253	71·81	4,886,264	50 90	1,456,887	76 39	6,154,107	73·10	4,927,631	55·40	1,363,567	77·85
Liverpool	70,853	0·73	125,757	1·31	8,713	0·46	53,901	0·64	102,353	1·15	7,926	0·45
Lockeport	99,605	1·03	449,769	4 69	9,243	0·48	102,389	1·22	376,403	4·23	9,000	0·51
Londonderry	38,856	0·40	13,786	0·14	5,778	0·30	28,663	0 34	7,776	0 08	4,433	0·25
Lunenburg	152,403	1·58	813,340	8·47	20,387	1·07	134,921	1 60	654,062	7·36	20,267	1·17
Margaretsville	12,063	0·13	20,978	0 22	2,163	0·11	8,492	0·10	15,193	0·17	954	0·05
North Sydney	93,116	0 96	142,694	1·48	25,007	1 31	93,736	1·11	151,251	1·70	20,577	1·18
Parrsboro'	84,798	0·88	274,555	2 86	5,428	0·28	33,753	0·40	226,720	2·55	4,870	0·28
Pictou	278,845	2·89	109,707	1·14	45,190	2·37	244,523	2·90	94,567	1·06	44,303	2 53
Port Hawkesbury	41,150	0·43	236,868	2·47	7,439	0·39	36,154	0 43	233,576	2·63	6,315	0·36
Port Hood	2,030	0·02	2,795	0 03	1,214	0·06	898	0 01	5,359	0·06	1,160	0·07
Port Medway	24,087	0·25	69,604	0·73	863	0·05	7,330	0·09	72,771	0·82	552	0 03
Shelburne	28,369	0·29	41,964	0·44	3,741	0·20	21,468	0·26	40,667	0·46	3,212	0·18
Sydney	45,577	0 47	205,725	2·14	8,196	0·43	29,716	0·35	146,239	1·64	6,423	0·36
Truro	253,359	2 63	2,304	0·02	61,754	3·24	232,428	2·76	4,851	0·06	58,486	3·34
Weymouth	62,755	0·65	103,010	1 07	7,978	0·42	70,841	0 84	94,677	1·07	10,274	0·59
Windsor	198,720	2·06	158,228	1 65	20,064	1·05	213,963	2 54	116,821	1·31	21,461	1·22
Yarmouth	681,452	7·06	708,597	7·38	112,029	5·87	515,362	6·12	627,909	7 06	80,732	4·61
Total	9,653,104	100·00	9,599,356	100 00	1,907,285	100·00	8 418,826	100·00	8,894,085	100·00	1,751,637	100·00
New Brunswick.												
Bathurst	19,368	0·30	278,535	3·59	7,108	0·52	80,414	1·35	205,497	3·17	8,057	0·61
Campo Bello (Welchpool)	25,160	0·39	136,634	1·76	8,665	0 64	24,077	0·40	143,314	2·21	6,443	0·49
Caraquette	8,615	0·13	83,633	1·08	2,731	0 20	5,329	0·09	74,008	1·14	1,542	0 12
Chatham	85,831	1·33	796,996	10·28	12,983	0·96	176,283	2 95	488,882	7·53	16,270	1·24
Dalhousie	11,459	0·18	272,653	3·52	2,754	0 20	14,762	0·25	196,790	3 03	3,933	0·30
Dorchester	14,588	0·22	30,140	0 39	3,015	0·22	11,702	0·19	27,252	0·42	2,250	0·17
Fredericton	193,444	2 99	77,085	0·99	42,557	3·14	331,598	5·55	57,494	0·89	62,400	4·75
Grand Falls	8,551	0·13	.....	.....	3,294	0·25	5,228	0·09	.....	.....	1,682	0·13
Hillsborough	6,548	0·10	86,904	1·12	1,342	0·10	5,743	0·09	98,037	1·51	1,265	0 09
McAdam Junction	21,220	0 33	44,984	0 58	1,803	0·13	4,749	0 08	8,706	0·13	1,256	0 09
Moncton	532,014	8·22	93,888	1·21	251,748	18·58	366,547	6 14	93,252	1·44	309,816	23 56
Newcastle	51,516	0·80	888,796	11·46	9,243	0·68	59,157	0 99	620,087	9 56	9,349	0 71
Richibucto	16,656	0·26	241,098	3·11	3,219	0·24	16,327	0·27	260,400	4·01	2,327	0 18
Sackville	32,786	0·51	49,746	0·64	5,430	0·40	30,467	0·51	42,781	0 66	5,964	0·45
Shediac	12,539	0·19	67,459	0·87	1,200	0·09	20,082	0 34	44,828	0 69	2,244	0·17
Shippegan	5,137	0 08	21,357	0·28	729	0·06	5,365	0·09	44,590	0·69	763	0 06
St. Andrew's	67,084	1·04	28,752	0 37	22,936	1 69	34,278	0·58	20,753	0·32	18,465	1 40
St. George	4,573	0 07	52,552	0·68	1,426	0·11	6,671	0·11	29,047	0·45	1,020	0 08
St. John	4,621,691	71·46	4,310,576	55·60	889,194	65·63	4,059,106	67 96	3,813,116	58·76	781,694	59 15
St. Stephen	658,436	10 18	103,000	1·33	65,452	4·83	604,736	10·12	124,746	1·92	52,387	3·98
Woodstock	70,672	1·09	88,284	1·14	18,046	1·33	110,215	1·85	95,713	1·47	25,845	1·97
Total	6,467,888	100·00	7,753,072	100·00	1,354,886	100·00	5,972,836	100·00	6,489,293	100·00	1,314,981	100 00

Imports and Exports at each Port, 1884 and 1885—*Continued.*

Ports.	1884.						1885.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Per-centage.	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Per-centage.
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.			Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage		
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Manitoba.												
Winnipeg	2,388,332	63·95	651,246	90·11	557 652	83·98	2,237,402	81·99	1,058,097	97·65	526,545	92·38
Emerson	1,346,241	36·05	71,484	9·89	106,385	16·02	491,466	18 01	25,431	2·35	43,412	7·62
Total	3,734,573	100·00	722,730	100 00	664,037	100·00	2,728,868	100·00	1,083,528	100·00	569,958	100 00
British Columbia.												
Victoria	3,475,735	83·91	2,637,724	85·08	790,675	89·44	3,489,609	85·33	1,956,279	60·42	852,900	88 28
New Westminster	666,551	16·09	462,680	14·92	93,400	10 56	392,329	9 59	279,641	8·64	63,115	6·53
Nanaimo							207,554	5·08	1,001,884	30·94	50,127	5·19
Total	4,142,286	100·00	3,100,404	100 00	884,076	100·00	4,089,492	100·00	3,237;804	100·00	966,143	100 00
Prince Edward Island.												
Charlottetown	696,181	84·61	1,068,875	81·59	150,796	88·26	660,145	84·62	1,164,224	77 90	167,885	89·47
Summerside	126,585	15·39	241,164	18·41	20,067	11·74	119,996	15·38	330,245	22·10	19,757	10·53
Total	822,766	100·00	1,310,039	100·00	170,863	100·00	780,141	100 00	1,494,469	100·00	187,642	100 00
North-West Territories.												
Fort McLeod	342,437	70·35			41,500	59·16	379,565	97·27			15,556	86·88
Fort Walsh	142,783	29·34			28,299	40 34	10,637	2·73			2,348	13·12
Qu'Appelle												
Wood Mountain	1,519	0·31			347	0·50						
Total	486,739	100·00			70,148	100·00	390,202	100 00			17,905	100·00

234. The following is a summary, by Provinces, of the particulars given in the preceding table.

Provinces.	1884.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.		
	$		$		$	
Ontario	41,967,215	36·06	26,891,017	29·42	6,979,026	34·61
Quebec	49,122,472	42·20	42,029,878	45·98	8,134,639	40·34
Nova Scotia	9,653,104	8·29	9,599,356	10·50	1,907,285	9·46
New Brunswick	6,467,888	5·55	7,753,072	8·48	1,354,886	6·72
Manitoba	3,734,573	3·21	722,730	0·79	664,037	3·29
British Columbia	4,142,286	3·56	3,100,404	3·39	884,076	4·38
Prince Edward Island	822,766	0·71	1,310,039	1·44	170,863	0·85
North-West Territories	486,739	0·42	.....	.....	70,148	0·35
Grand Total	116,397,043	100·00	91,406,496	100·00	20,164,963	100·00

Provinces.	1885.					
	Imports.		Exports.		Duty.	Percentage.
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.		
	$		$		$	
Ontario	39,828,083	36·56	28,434,731	31·86	6,535,309	34·16
Quebec	46,733,038	42·90	39,604,451	44·38	7,789,980	40·71
Nova Scotia	8,418,826	7·73	8,894,085	9·97	1,751,637	9·15
New Brunswick	5,972,836	5 48	6,489,293	7·27	1,314,981	6·87
Manitoba	2,728,868	2·50	1,083,528	1·21	569,958	2·98
British Columbia	4,089,492	3·75	3,237,804	3·63	966,143	5.05
Prince Edward Island	780,141	0·72	1,494,469	1·68	187,642	0·98
North-West Territories	390,202	0·36	.....	.....	17,905	0·10
Grand Total	108,941,486	100·00	89,238,361	100·00	19,133,558	100·00

235. With the exception of Toronto, Ottawa exported in both years goods of more value than any other port in the Province of Ontario, its exports in each year exceeding its imports by more than one million, while next to Toronto, Hamilton and London imported the largest amount. Both in 1884 and 1885, more than half the total amount of duty collected in the Province, was collected in Toronto.

236. In the Province of Quebec, Montreal and Quebec naturally absorbed almost the whole of the trade; in 1885 the two cities combined, imported 94·82 per cent., and exported 86·20 per cent. of the total imports and exports of the Province, while the amount of duty at the two ports, was 97·11 per cent. of the whole amount collected in the Province. The exports from Halifax were slightly in excess of those in 1884, while imports showed a falling off of nearly a million, and there was a decrease of $93,320 in the amount of duty.

237. There was a decrease both in imports and exports at St. John, New Brunswick, and an increase in the amount of duty collected at Moncton, Fredericton and Chatham. A considerable falling off will be noticed in exports from Victoria in 1885, and a slight increase in the value of imports.

CHAPTER V.

Railways and Canals.

Part I.—Railways.

238. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway has been completed, the system of railways in this country has become, in its external relations, one of the most important in the world, affording direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the rapid development of this interest during the last few years is a striking indication of the growth and progress of the country.

239. With the exception of some short lines which were in operation previously, including the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, which was opened in 1847, scarcely any progress was made in the development of the railway system in Canada until 1850, when there were but 55 miles in operation. Several important undertakings however were commenced in that year, among which were the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern Railroads, and at the close of 1857, there were 1,505 miles in operation. After Confederation, viz., on 31st December, 1867, there were 2,473 miles of railway in operation, the receipts for the year amounted to $11,897,577, and the number of passengers carried was 2,897,500.

240. In 1884 there were 9,575 miles in operation, and the receipts had reached the sum of $33,421,705. On the 30th June, 1885, the total number of miles in operation was 10,150, and the receipts amounted to $32,227,469. There has, therefore, been an increase in the railway mileage in operation since Confederation of 7,677 miles, and an increase in 1885 over 1884 of 575 miles. There were also on the 30th June, 1885, 623 miles of track completed and 812 miles under construction, which, when finished, will give a total length of railway in the Dominion of 11,585 miles, an increase of 9,112 miles, or 368 per cent., since Confederation.

241. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1885 to $625,754,703, representing per mile of completed railway the sum of $58,085. Large amounts of money have been given at various times by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and by the municipalities, in aid of the railway system, and the total amount paid in this way up to 30th June, 1885, was $71,672,194.

242. The following table gives the mileage, train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure, of all railways in the Dominion, for each year during the last ten years, beginning on the 1st July, 1874:—

Year ended 30th June,	Mileage of Road.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.
					$	$
1875	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532
1876	5,157¼	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721
1877	5,574¼	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,282
1880	6,891¼	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705
1881	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418
1882	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	29,027,790	22,390,709
1883	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667
1884	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351

243. In 1867 the earnings per mile averaged $4,811; in 1875 they averaged $4,034; in 1880, $3,419; in 1884, $3,490; and in 1885, $3,175; the tendency apparently being for the earnings per mile to gradually decrease, as the mileage itself is extended. The number of passengers increased more than two millions in 1882 over 1881, and since then has not varied very much.

244. This table is a comparative statement of the business done by railways in Canada, other than Government Railways, for the years 1884 and 1885.

TRAFFIC Returns of Railways in Canada, other than

Railway.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid Up.		Number of Passengers.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
			$	$		
Canada Atlantic	82	135	3,000,000	3,270,000	74,637	88,950
Canada Southern	359½	362½	32,472,991	32,510,777	487,865	453,029
Canadian Pacific system	2,806	3,348	151,102,049	155,745,604	1,372,825	1,427,367
Central Ontario	104	104	970,000	970,000	11,174	43,332
Grand Trunk system	2,591½	2,591½	253,076,973	282,749,918	4,994,355	4,575,499
New Brunswick	415½	415½	10,414,584	13,240,653	169,943	164,951
Northern and North-Western	386	386	7,238,531	13,393,413	516,060	555,040
North Shore	209	209	5,544,866	5,544,866	298,123	284,474
Quebec Central	156	156	6,423,340	6,528,076	80,376	70,046
South-Eastern	260	260	8,230,853	8,230,853	180,527	196,824
Windsor and Annapolis	84	84	3,783,471	3,808,777	101,690	101,165
Other lines	964½	913½	27,219,345	50,491,386	692,208	624,271
Total	8,418	8,965	509,477,008	576,494,323	8,979,783	8,584,948
Government Railways	1,157	1,185	48,138,061	49,260,380	1,002,575	1,087,651
Total for Canada	9,575	10,150	557,615,069	625,754,703	9,982,358	9,672,599

245. The Government railway totals are added so as to give the grand totals for the Dominion, but are not included in the figures in the two following paragraphs.

246. There was, it will be seen, a decrease in 1885 of 394,835 in the number of passengers carried, and a decrease in earnings of $1,221,321, and in working expenses of $1,655,406, while there was an increase in all the other particulars. In the quantities of freight carried there was an increase of 961,833, or nearly one million tons, and in the amount of capital paid up an increase of $67,017,315.

247. The average receipts per mile were $3,661 in 1884 and $3,302 in 1885, a falling off of $359 per mile. The working expenses averaged $2,723 per mile in 1884 and $2,372 in 1885, being a decrease in expenditure of $351 per mile.

Government Railways, for Years 1884 and 1885.

Tons of Freight.		Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Working Expenses.		Proportion of Working Expenditure to Earnings.	
1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
				$	$	$	$	per c.	per c.
91,724	117,908	166,705	179,478	173,142	199,632	154,171	176,609	88·	88·
2,221,114	2,475,550	2,624,634	3,004,548	3,817,085	3,440,374	2,712,963	2,623,546	71·	76·
1,601,515	1,655,969	6,237,801	5,343,261	6,084,345	6,928,869	5,465,184	4,557,519	89·	65·
9,259	63,000	20,500	212,760	40,486	98,665	50,788	81,406	125·	82·
5,795,014	5,760,600	13,278,851	13,279,131	16,291,435	14,477,858	11,283,616	10,716,448	69·	74·
211,258	225,451	.....	648,798	635,849	614,968	437,604	439,575	68·	71·
580,662	582,598	1,019,232	999,050	1,347,804	1,340,316	840,307	804,444	62·	60·
174,044	166,486	434,852	495,379	562,323	584,132	368,784	346,555	65·	59·
80,067	82,460	192,587	198,730	172,668	180,419	130,326	145,488	75·	80·
213,032	305,376	639,539	590,413	505,448	460,384	472,040	379,572	93·	82·
60,478	61,576	166,570	164,892	182,289	212,173	131,070	154,362	71·	72·
1,611,989	2,115,015	1,007,313	1,184,828	971,674	1,065,417	874,195	840,118	89·	78·
12,650,156	13,611,989	25,788,584	26,301,268	30,824,548	29,603,227	22,921,048	21,265,642	74·	71·
1,062,113	1,047,282	3,970,092	4,322,421	2,597,157	2,624,242	2,674,293	2,749,709	101·	104·
13,712,269	14,659,271	29,758,676	30,623,689	33,421,705	32,227,469	25,595,341	24,015,351	76·	74·

248. The Northern and North-Western and North Shore Railways showed the smallest proportion of working expenses to earnings, and the decrease in the percentage of the expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway was, as compared with 1884, very large.

249. The total proportion of expenses for the whole Dominion was very high, though it showed a decrease of 2 per cent. in the last year. It was considerably more than the proportion either in the United Kingdom or her principal possessions, shown by the figures given in a subsequent paragraph, No. 255.

250. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last ten years:—

Year.	Killed.	Injured.
1876	109	304
1877	111	317
1878	97	361
1879	107	66
1880	87	102
1881	99	147
1882	147	397
1883	169	550
1884	227	796
1885	157	684

251. The returns for last year show a decrease in the number of killed of seventy, and of injured of 112. The average number killed annually during the last ten years has been 131, and injured 372. Of the whole number killed last year eight were passengers and sixty-six employés, and eighty-three were persons other than either of those; seventy-seven passengers were injured, 524 employés and eighty-three other persons. The number of passengers killed was in the proportion of one in every 1,209,074, and of injured one in 125,618. The corresponding figures in 1884 were, killed, forty-eight passengers, seventy-nine employés, and 100 others; and injured, 114 passengers, 598 employés and eighty-four others. The number of passengers killed was one in 207,965, and injured one in 87,564.

252. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville and Cobourg-Peterboro' and Marmora roads, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

253. The following table gives the number of miles of railway in the United Kingdom and principal British possessions in 1884 and 1885. It will be seen that, with the exception of the United Kingdom and India, Canada has a greater length of railway than any other British possession. In India there were, in 1884, 4,528 miles of Guaranteed and 6,054 miles of State railways.

254. The amount of capital expended on railways in the United Kingdom up to the end of 1884 was $3,900,459,919; in India, up to 31st March, 1885, $756,525,114;

in Australasia to the end of 1884, $349,742,498; and in Canada up to 30th June, 1885, $625,754,703.

255. The proportion of working expenses to earnings in 1884, was, in the United Kingdom 53 per cent., in India 50 per cent., in Australasia 62 per cent., and in Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1885, 74 per cent.

RAILWAYS in United Kingdom and British Possessions, 1884 and 1885.

Country.	Miles in Operation.	Country.	Miles in Operation.
United Kingdom	18,864	Mauritius	94
India	12,004	Jamaica	67
Canada	10,150	Ceylon	184
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	7,497	Trinidad	46
Cape of Good Hope	1,523	British Guiana	21
Natal	125		

256. Below is a table giving the number of miles of railway in the principal countries of the world.

RAILWAYS in Foreign Countries, 1884.

Country.	Miles in Operation.	Country.	Miles in Operation.
Austria	13,601	Mexico	3,600
Argentine Republic	3,050	Netherlands	1,368
Belgium	730	Peru	996
Brazil	4,143	Roumania	1,100
Chili	1,411	Russia	16,368
Denmark	1,150	Spain	5,420
Egypt	1,276	Portugal	1,007
France	17,000	Sweden and Norway	5,018
German Empire	23,909	Switzerland	1,925
Greece	210	United States	125,379
Italy	6,000	Turkish Empire	1,251
Japan	250		

257. The United States has by far the greatest length of railway mileage in the world, being nearly six times as great as that of Germany, which stands second in the list. The United Kingdom ranks third, France fourth, and Russia fifth. Austria and India are the only other countries that have a greater length than Canada.

258. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railways, with a total of 1,185 miles in operation.

259. The main line of the Intercolonial runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, entirely through Canadian territory, and is 688 miles in length. The building of this road by the Government was one of the conditions on which the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia entered Confederation. It was provided for in the British North America Act, and the Imperial Government guaranteed the interest on a loan not exceeding $15,000,000 towards the cost of its construction. The total mileage, including extensions, is 861 miles, and the total amount expended on the road up to 30th June, 1885, has been $43,627,594.

260. Since the completion of this line, the Canadian mails for the United Kingdom, which had to be sent during the winter season *viâ* Portland, in the United States, are sent direct *viâ* Halifax, that place being the principal port of the Dominion on the Eastern coast.

261. The following tables show that the business of the Intercolonial is steadily increasing.

Earnings for the past six years :—

Year ended 30th June.	
1880	$1,506,298
1881	1,760,393
1882	2,079,262
1883	2,370,921
1884	2,353,647
1885	2,368,153

The amount of freight carried during the same period :—

	Tons.
1880	561,924
1881	725,577
1882	838,956
1883	970,961
1884	1,001,163
1885	970,069

The number of passengers carried during the same period :—

1880	581,483
1881	631,245
1882	779,994
1883	878,600
1884	920,870
1885	914,785

262. There was an increase in 1885 in the amount of earnings, with a small decrease in the number of tons of freight carried and in the number of passengers.

263. The Windsor Branch from Windsor to Halifax, a distance of 32 miles, is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company, the Government taking one-third of the gross receipts and assuming all cost of maintenance, the Government share of earnings is generally found more than sufficient to cover the expenditure for maintenance.

264. The Eastern Extension Railway, formerly known as the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway, extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave on the Strait of Canso, a distance of 80 miles. It was bought by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, in January, 1884, for the sum of $1,200,000. The cost of the road and equipment amounted on 30th June, 1884, to $1,284,311. There was no expenditure on capital account during the past year.

265. The Prince Edward Island Railway, which runs through the whole length of the Island, was opened for traffic in April, 1875, and the total cost of construction and equipment up to 30th June, 1885, was $3,731,312. The length of the line, with extensions, is 211½ miles. The traffic on this road is very light, and the receipts are not nearly sufficient to meet the expenditure. In 1885 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by $52,618, there was however a decrease in the loss on the working of the road as compared with 1884 of $39,306, increased earnings and reduced working expenses, both contributed to bring about this result.

266. The extension to Cape Traverse, where the ice boats from the main land with mails and passengers land in the winter time, is 13 miles in length and was opened for traffic on the 22nd of January, 1885.

267. The following table gives the earnings and working expenses of the railways owned by the Government, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES of Government Railways, 1884-85.

Railway.	Miles.	Capital	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.	Loss.
		$	$	$	$	$
Intercolonial	861	43,627,594	2,368,153	2,441,477	.....	73,324
Eastern Extension	80	1,961,474	73,050	78,273	.....	5,223
Windsor Branch	32	.....	24,451*	18,752	5,699	.....
Prince Edward Island	212	3,731,312	158,588	211,207	.....	52,619
Total	1,185	49,260,380	2,624,242	2,749,709	5,699	131,166

* One-third.

268. These figures show that there was a total excess of expenses over earnings on all the lines of $125,467, the Windsor Branch being the only one that returned any profit. Considerable improvements were made on the Intercolonial Railway, and charged to working expenses, which might have been charged to capital account, and the uncontrollable expenditure was very heavy, no less than $76,000 being expended for the clearance of snow.

269. The next table is a comparative statement of the traffic returns from Government railways for the years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885. The figures under 1884, for the Eastern Extension Railway, are for the whole twelve months, but as only for the last five months and twenty-three days was the road under Government control, no proper comparison can be made between the two years.

TRAFFIC Returns of Government Railways for Years ended 30th June, 1884 and 1885.

Railway.	Miles in Operation.		Capital paid up.		Number of Passengers.		Tons of Freight.
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
			$	$			
Intercolonial	847	861	42,582,231	43,627,594	920,870	914,785	1,001,163
*Windsor Branch	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Extension	80	80	1,901,474	1,901,474	31,317	42,443	16,250
Prince Edward Island	198	212	3,654,356	3,731,312	50,388	130,423	44,700
Total	1,157	1,185	48,138,061	49,260,380	1,002,575	1,087,651	1,062,113

Railway.	Tons of Freight.	Distance Travelled.		Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
				$	$	$	$
Intercolonial	970,069	3,653,961	3,992,506	2,353,647	2,368,153	2,344,579	2,441,477
*Windsor Branch	.....	.....	.....	23,018	24,451	22,140	18,752
Eastern Extension	19,867	78,001	80,037	75,988	73,050	71,146	78,273
Prince Edward Island	57,346	238,130	249,878	144,504	158,588	236,428	211,207
Total	1,047,282	3,970,092	4,322,421	2,597,157	2,624,242	2,674,293	2,749,709

*Maintained only; traffic is included with Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company.

270. There was an increase in total mileage of twenty-eight miles, in the number of passengers of 85,076, in the distance travelled of 352,329 miles, in the earnings of $27,085, and in the working expenses of $75,416, while there was a decrease in the total amount of freight carried of 14,831 tons.

271. The earnings per mile in 1885 were $2,214 against $2,244 in 1884, a decrease of $30 per mile, while the working expenses were $2,320 per mile in 1885 against $2,311 in 1884, being an increase in expenditure of $9 per mile.

272. The following table shows that in addition to the subsidy and loan accounts, the sum of $20,744,610 has been spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway; on construction and maintenance of the Intercolonial $16,497,215, of the Prince Edward Island Railway $1,498,521, and of the Eastern Extension $1,374,676.

STATEMENT showing amount of Government Expenditure on Construction, Staff and Maintenance of Railways, for the last five years.

Railways.	Year ended 30th June				
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	$	$	$	$	$
Pacific	5,205,449	3,587,167	4,729,692	3,963,381	3,258,921
do subsidy	.....	2,210,000	5,323,077	7,254,208	6,862,201
do advance on rails, as per contract	.....	375,000	973,752	.....	.....
Surveys	.....	.....	.....	11,313	60,465
Statistics	.....	.....	.....	943	125
Intercolonial	2,368,584	2,655,226	3,977,006	3,859,558	3,636,841
do Windsor Branch	20,502	13,099	23,104	22,141	18,751
Prince Edward Island	203,122	228,662	309,994	367,092	289,651
Eastern Extension	.....	.....	.....	1,294,346	80,330
Subsidies, general	.....	.....	.....	208,000	403,245
Bridge at Emerson	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....
Total on Railways	7,797,657	9,069,154	15,336,625	17,030,982	14,610,530
Pacific Railway Loan Account	.....	.....	.....	10,953,462	9,701,438
St. John Bridge and Railway Extension	.....	.....	.....	143,600	135,200
Total	.....	.....	.....	11,097,062	9,836,638

273. The total amount expended during the five years, exclusive of the Pacific Railway loan, and of the advance to the St. John Bridge and Extension Railway, has been $63,844,948.

Part II.—The Canadian Pacific Railway.

274. One of the conditions required by British Columbia in 1871, when that Province entered Confederation, was that a railway should be built connecting it with the Eastern Provinces, and in consequence the Dominion Government pledged itself to begin the construction of such a road within two years, and have it finished within ten years, the road to be begun at both ends at the same time.

275. Numerous surveys were made, and it becoming very necessary to reach Manitoba by some other route than through the United States, a line was begun from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, it being the intention of the Government of that time to utilize the system of inland navigation as far as possible. This work was begun on the 3rd April, 1875, and that may be considered as the date of the actual commencement of the Canadian Pacific road.

276. It was found impossible to finish the line according to the original terms, and, after several attempts at arrangement had failed, the matter was referred to Lord Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary. At his suggestion, amended terms (known as the Carnarvon terms) were agreed to, and the time extended to 1890.

277. Except in the partial construction of the line to Winnipeg, and in additional surveys, little more was done until the year 1880, when a number of capitalists formed a syndicate, and agreed under certain conditions to build an all-rail route across the continent to the Pacific coast, and accordingly a contract, dated the 21st day of October, 1880, was made by the Government with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the building of a line of railway between Callander, Lake Nipissing, and Port Moody, British Columbia, which contract was, by an Act passed in the Session of 1881, 44 Victoria, chapter 1, approved of and ratified by Parliament.

278. By this contract, the Company undertook to construct the portions between Callander and Port Arthur, and between Red River and Savona's Ferry (Kamloops) British Columbia, the Government undertaking to complete building the portions between Port Arthur and Red River, and between Savona's Ferry and Port Moody, which portions were, when completed, to be handed over to the Company, and the whole line was to be completed and equipped by the 1st May, 1891.

279. In addition to the sections of railway above mentioned, a subsidy was, by the Act of 1881, granted to the Company, consisting of $25,000,000 in money, and 25,000,000 acres of land.

280. In 1884, the Company represented to the Government, that if a certain sum of money was advanced to them, they would undertake to have the road com-

pleted, in accordance with the terms of the contract, in 1886, five years before the specified time.

281. This proposition was agreed to by the Government, and in the Session of that year (1884) an Act, 47 Victoria, chapter 1, was passed, by which a loan of $22,500,000, with interest at 5 per cent., and payable in May, 1891, was made to the Company, security being taken for the same by a mortgage on their entire property. Of this sum, $7,500,000 was paid to the Company at once, in order to extinguish their then floating debt, and the remainder has been paid over as the work proceeded.

282. This arrangement necessitated the rapid progress of the work, and also a much larger outlay than would have been required if the original time had been adhered to, and it was found that the money thus advanced, would not be altogether sufficient to complete and equip the road; the Company, therefore, in 1885, applied to the Government for further aid, and, in consequence of this application, by an Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 57, some changes were made in the arrangements of 1884.

283. The Company issued and delivered to the Government $35,000,000 first mortgage bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and secured by a mortgage on their entire property, and thereupon the Government cancelled and destroyed the shares in the capital stock, amounting to $35,000,000, held by them.

284. The company were then liable to the Government as follows:—

Loan under Act of 1884	$22,500,000
Balance of amount due under agreement of 10th November, 1883	7,380,912
Total	$29,880,912

which amount, with interest at 4 per cent., was to be repaid by the 1st May, 1891. $20,000,000 of this amount were payable in cash, and secured by a like amount of the above-mentioned first mortgage bonds, and the balance was secured by a lien upon the unsold lands of the company, about 20,000,000 acres. Of the remaining $15,000,000 of bonds, $8,000,000 were held by the Government as security for a temporary loan of $5,000,000, and the balance was to be paid over from time to time to the Company for the improvement of the road. The temporary loan, which was made in July, 1885, was repaid in the following months of September and November, the Company having succeeded in disposing of bonds placed on the London market. These bonds are now quoted at 106.

285. During the last session of Parliament, an arrangement was made with the Government by which the Company undertook to pay back in cash by the 1st July, 1886, the sum of $20,000,000, secured by the $20,000,000 in bonds, while in lieu of the balance owing, amounting, with interest, to $10,189,000, the Government agreed to take over 6,793,014 acres of the Company's unsold lands.

286. The subsidy account on 31st December, 1885, was as follows :—

Original amount of subsidy.....		$25,000,000
Amount paid to June, 1883.....	$ 7,533,077	
do do 1884.....	7,254,208	
do do 1885.....	6,862,201	
	$21,649,486	
Amount paid to 31st December, 1885.....	2,895,427	
		24,544,913
Balance due on 31st December, 1885.....		$455,087

287. And the loan account, 1884, on the same date, was also as follows :—

Amount of loan.....		$22,500,000
Amount paid to 30th June, 1884.....	$10,953,462	
do do 1885.....	9,701,438	
do to 31st December, 1885....	995,800	
		21,650,700
Balance due 31st December, 1885.		$849,300

288. Owing to the energy displayed by the Company, and to the assistance obtained by them from the Government, the road has been completed very much sooner than was either expected or thought possible. The last spike was driven on the 7th November, 1885, and the first train passed over the line from Montreal to Port Moody a few days later, five and one-half years before the time for completion stipulated in the contract. The road is expected to be open for general through traffic by the 1st July, 1886.

289. The total distance between Callander and Port Moody is 2,549 miles; of this the Company built 1,908, miles, viz., from Callander to Port Arthur, 651, miles, and from Winnipeg to Savona's Ferry, 1,257 miles, and the Government built the remainder, viz., from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, 428 miles, and from Savona's Ferry to Port Moody, 213 miles.

290. The Company purchased lines already constructed, between Callander and Montreal, a distance of 344 miles, and under an Act passed in the last Session (1885), obtained a subsidy from the Government of $1,500,000 for the purpose of enabling them to secure free access to the harbour of Quebec. Arrangements were made by which the Eastern Section of the North Shore Railway from Montreal to Quebec, a distance of 171 miles, was acquired by the Government, and $525,000 of the subsidy was applied to the purchase of the road, which, on the 19th September, 1885, was transferred to the Company by the Government.

291. The branch lines, either acquired or built by the Company, are fourteen in number, with a total length of 432¼ miles.

292. The distances on the main line are now as follow:—

	Miles.
Montreal to Callander	344
Callander to Port Arthur	651
Port Arthur to Winnipeg	428
Winnipeg to Savona's Ferry	1,257
Savona's Ferry to Port Moody	213
Total	2,893

1,908 miles of this having been built in four years and nine months. By adding the length of branch lines a total of 3,325¼ miles is obtained, while the distance from Montreal (St Martin's Junction) to Quebec, 159 miles, increases the number of miles to 3,484¼.

293. The cost of the road compares favourably with the American trans-continental lines, as shown by the following table.

Name.	Total Mileage.	Share Capital.	Funded Debt.	Cash Subsidy.	Land Subsidy.
		$	$	$	Acres.
Canadian Pacific	3,325¼	65,000,000	35,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Northern do	2,467	109,000,000	50,000,000	.....	43,000,000
Union do	3,050	120,000,000	230,000,000	61,000,000	33,000,000
Southern do	4,051	152,000,000	85,000,000	.....	56,000,000

294. Surveys have been made of various routes for a direct line from Montreal to the harbours of St. John and Halifax, as well as for a line through Cape Breton from the Strait of Canso to Sydney, or Louisbourg which is the nearest point to Liverpool on this continent, by this means the distance from ocean to ocean will be materially shortened, and it is calculated that when fast steamers are running direct to the eastern ports, the average time between Liverpool and Vancouver will be reduced to eleven days.

295. The importance of this road for military purposes is very great, and this has been recognized by the Imperial authorities, who are expected to avail themselves of the road to a large extent, more particularly in the movement of troops to and from the East, and the carriage of stores and supplies for the Pacific naval stations.

296. A line of steamers is projected by the Company from Vancouver to Hong Kong and Japan, which by this means can be reached from England in thirty-four and twenty-six days respectively, while the present time by the boats of the Peninsula and Oriental Company is, to Yokohama *viâ* Brindisi forty-three days, and to Hongkong thirty-seven days, and by Gibralter by which most of the mails and passengers go, and all troops for the East must go, is fifty-two and forty-six days respectively.

297. The question of subsidising this line and also of establishing a regular mail service by this route to China and Japan and possibly to Australia, is now under consideration by the Imperial Government.

298. The following tables give the distances from Liverpool to Yokohama by the various routes through both Canada and the United States. Some difference of opinion exists as to the exact length of some of the routes, and these tables may not, therefore, entirely correspond with similar tables in other works:—

COMPARATIVE Statement of Distances between Liverpool, England, and Yokohama, Japan, on the respective Routes through Canada, *viâ* Port Moody.

Routes from Liverpool to Yokohama, *viâ*	Geographical Miles.	Statute Miles.
Quebec, Ottawa and Port Moody, *viâ* Straits of Belle-Isle	9,648	11,121
Quebec, Ottawa and Port Moody, *viâ* Cape Race	9,806	11,303
Quebec, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Lakes Huron and Superior and Port Moody, *viâ* Cape Race	9,835	11,337
Chatham, Quebec, Ottawa and Port Moody, *viâ* Cape Race	9,836	11,338
St. Andrew's, Mattawamkeag, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	9,895	11,406
St. John, Mattawamkeag, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	9,952	11,471
Louisbourg, St. John, Mattawamkeag, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	9,964	11,485
Halifax, St. John, Mattawamkeag, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	9,961	11,516
St. Andrew's, Edmundston, Rivière du Loup, Quebec, Ottawa and Port Moody	10,025	11,556
Louisbourg, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	10,055	11,591
St. John, Edmundston, Rivière du Loup, Quebec, Ottawa and Port Moody	10,064	11,600
Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Emerson, Winnipeg and Port Moody, *viâ* Cape Race	10,065	11,606
Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	10,083	11,622
St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Port Moody	10,198	11,755

COMPARATIVE Statement of Distances between Liverpool, England, and Yokohama, Japan, on the respective Routes through the United States, *viâ* San Francisco.

Routes from Liverpool to Yokohama, *viâ*	Geographical Miles.	Statute Miles.
Boston, Chicago and San Francisco	10,342	11,921
Portland, Niagara Falls, Chicago and San Francisco	10,404	11,992
Portland, Montreal, Chicago and San Francisco	10,416	12,006
New York, Chicago and San Francisco	10,493	12,095
New York, Indianapolis, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,600	12,219
New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,637	12,262
Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,641	12,266
Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco	10,683	12,314
Philadelphia, Indianapolis, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,703	12,337
Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,740	12,380
Richmond, Louisville, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,757	12,397
Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco	10,766	12,410
Richmond, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,826	12,478
Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,830	12,484
Richmond, New Orleans and San Francisco	10,845	12,499
Baltimore, Indianapolis, St. Louis and San Francisco	10,861	12,519
New Orleans and San Francisco	11,339	13,069

299. It will be seen that the longest route through Canada is 144 miles shorter than the shortest route through the United States, while during the season of navigation, the route by the Straits of Belle-Isle and Quebec is 694 geographical, and 800 statute miles shorter than the shortest American route. In addition to the saving in distance, when the Short Line from Montreal to the eastern coast is built, shippers of through freight will have the advantage of having to deal with but one company, this being the only one of the trans-continental lines that is owned from ocean to ocean by the same company.

Part III.—Canals.

300. The system of inland navigation in Canada is probably the largest in the world.

301. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle-Isle to Port Arthur at the

head of Lake Superior; of this distance 71 miles are artificial navigation by means of canal, and 2,189 miles open navigation; from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the Western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles; when it is considered that by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system and the necessity for its thorough maintenance will be at once understood.

302. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty has been overcome by the construction of a canal on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet.

303. In addition to this the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario, 26¾ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 27 locks, and a total rise of 326¾ feet, and along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, 7⅝ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of 15¾ feet; the Rapide Plat, four miles in length, with two locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, three quarters of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with seven locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with nine locks, and a rise of 82½ feet, and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with five locks, and a rise of 45 feet.

304. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53, and the total height directly overcome by locks is 533 feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland and Lachine Canals, but it is intended to enlarge the other canals in the system to at least that depth.

305. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826 and finished in 1834, at a cost of $3,860,000.

306. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system or Chambly Canal extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, forty-six miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of eighty-one miles. There are ten locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal communication is

obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

307. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal.

308. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.

309. The Trent River system is only efficient for local use. The scheme of making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario has been in contemplation for many years, but up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.

310. The Murray Canal is now being built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It will be a little over four miles in length, and will have no locks.

311. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was $4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, $16,028,840. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, which has expended the further sum of $27,998,539, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $48,201,300, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.

312. The total revenue from all sources from the various systems amounted, in 1884, to $371,561, and in 1885 to $321,289, showing a decrease of $50,272.

313. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic through the various canals, and the revenue derived therefrom, for the last five years, from 1st July, 1880, to 30th June, 1885. The plus and minus marks in the Increase or Decrease columns, in both of the following tables, apply also to the figures in the rate per cent. columns.

TRAFFIC through Canals, showing the Number, Tonnage and Nationality of Vessels,

Canals.	Year.	Number of Vessels, Canadian.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels, United States.	Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Tons of Freight	Number of Passengers.
Welland...	1881	3,333	674,531	751	188,575	4,084	863,096	760,478	4,950
	1882	2,333	516,484	598	162,556	2,931	679,040	608,929	1,741
	1883	2,331	471,274	999	276,922	3,330	748.196	827,196	1,719
	1884	2,130	489,021	1,055	362,330	3,185	851,351	940,120	2,007
	1885	2,264	402,914	952	347,277	3,216	750,191	826,961	4,720
St. Lawrence.	1881	9,516	1,874,158	1,457	123,274	10,973	1,997,432	659,125	77,754
	1882	9,083	1,803,376	1,521	133,520	10,604	1.936,896	677,450	75,221
	1883	9,609	1,816,658	1,354	119,487	10,963	1,936,145	622,836	63,632
	1884	8,401	1,642,239	1,293	100,032	9,694	1,742,271	533,021	50,753
	1885	7,437	1,440,051	1,181	86,109	8,618	1,526,160	485,142	50,391
Chambly.....	1881	1,962	206,702	1,251	115,149	3,213	321,851	200,972	3,091
	1882	1,966	209,153	1,290	129,147	3,256	338,300	245,307	3,061
	1883	1,809	197,155	1,316	130,543	3,125	327,698	247,138	3,080
	1884	1,575	173,968	1,251	121,733	2,826	295,701	223,723	4,980
	1885	1,185	135,854	1,559	114,016	2,744	249,870	191,685	5,538
Ottawa.....	1881	4,301	468,397	915	84,479	5,216	552,876	683,712	20,129
	1882	4,296	477,690	696	68,981	4,992	546,671	744,198	16,381
	1883	3,754	469,312	683	67,342	4,437	536,654	767,785	20,128
	1884	3,336	430,564	782	77,293	4,118	507,857	752,832	17,240
	1885	2,813	382,427	579	58,251	3,392	440,678	639,641	15,725
Rideau.....	1881	2,752	160,840	29	2,463	2,781	163,303	113,145	3,784
	1882	2,759	175,174	67	5,000	2,826	180,174	99,527	5,069
	1883	2,640	167,316	62	5,614	2,702	172,930	102,505	4,971
	1884	2,199	138,625	105	7,602	2,304	146,227	85,219	2,353
	1885	1,752	110,642	88	6,845	1,840	117,487	70,277	1,250
BurlingtonBay	1881	1,031	367,374	8	938	1,039	368,312	117,864	12,133
	1882	903	336,190	2	330	905	336,520	139,505	7.239
	1883	780	282,612	.....	.....	780	282,612	100,110	4,091
	1884	497	165,467	6	718	503	166,185	66,643	4,622
	1885	438	131,739	16	3,104	454	134,843	71,929	353
Newcastle District.....	1881	6	410	.....	.....	6	410	14,264	.....
	1882	60	5,665	.....	.....	60	5,665	15,215	.....
	1883	36	3,252	.....	.....	36	3,252	16,627	.....
	1884	34	2,697	.....	.....	34	2,697	10,749	.....
	1885	35	1,710	.....	.....	35	1,710	12,820	.....
*St. Peter's....	1881	324	16,537	.....	.....	324	16,537	7,149	666
	1882	815	39,981	.....	.....	815	39,981	12,712	2,075
	1883	945	55,275	.....	.....	945	55,275	12,316	4,377
	1884	1,313	101,691	.....	.....	1,313	101,691	15 930	.....
	1885	1,463	130,026	.....	.....	1,463	130,026	18,554	5,868
Recapitulation	1881	23,225	3,768,939	4,411	514,878	27,636	4,283,817	2,556,709	122,507
	1882	22,215	3,563,713	4,174	499,534	26,389	4,053,247	2,542,843	110,787
	1883	21,904	3,462,854	4 414	599,908	26,318	4,062,762	2,696,513	101,998
	1884	19,485	3,144,272	4,492	669,708	23,977	3,813,980	2,628,237	81,955
	1885	17,387	2,735,363	4,375	615,602	21,762	3,350,965	2,317,009	83,845

*No traffic through St. Peter's Canal, 1880; closed for enlargement.

Tons of Freight, Number of Passengers, Tolls and other Receipts, from 1881 to 1885.

Canal Revenue.							Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works.	Total Revenue	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Percentage of Total Revenue
Tolls.	Wharfage and Storeage.	Fines and Damages.	Other Receipts.	Total accrued.	Less Refunds.	Net Revenue					
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
145,231	.....	150	.....	145,381	14	145,367	5,982	151,349	— 15,974	9·55	41·91
108,640	.....	1,802	.....	110,442	17	110,425	5,910	116,335	— 35,014	23·13	35·77
154,077	.....	985	.....	155,062	20	155,042	2,775	157,817	+ 41,482	35·66	43·64
176,165	.....	3,477	.....	179,642	6,437	173,205	6,705	179,910	+ 22,093	14·00	48·42
151,699	.....	1,078	.....	152,778	11,396	141,382	7,489	148,872	— 31,038	17·25	46·33
91,138	7,373	1,485	1,382	101,378	340	101,038	13,622	114,660	+ 18,740	19·54	31·75
87,829	9,199	461	2,534	100,023	982	99,041	14,555	113,596	— 1,064	0·93	34·93
81,027	8,863	471	1,314	91,675	187	91,488	14,385	105,873	— 7,723	6·80	29·28
69,282	7,526	811	7,628	85,247	805	84,442	15,582	100,024	— 5,849	5·52	26·92
63,206	6,383	1,103	9,149	79,842	317	79,524	15,862	95,386	— 4,638	4·64	29·69
20,364	36	74	.....	20,474	6	20,468	295	24,763	+ 2,449	13·37	5·75
23,940	8	74	.....	24,022	.....	24,022	.....	24,022	+ 3,259	15·70	7·38
23,511	7	6	.....	23,524	.....	23,524	120	23,644	— 378	1·57	6·54
21,371	6	10	.....	21,387	114	21,273	80	21,353	— 2,291	9·69	5·75
18,241	6	1	.....	18,249	.....	18,249	20	18,269	— 3,084	14·44	5·69
61,427	32	45	32	61,536	307	61,229	16	61,245	+ 12,376	25·32	16·96
58,440	25	17	12	58,494	69	58,425	16	58,441	— 2,804	4·58	17·97
61,938	10	160	24	62,132	171	61,961	36	61,997	+ 3,556	6·08	17·15
60,734	.....	25	60	60,819	1,602	59,217	16	59,233	— 2,764	4·46	15·94
51,915	.....	.....	47	51,962	3,429	48,532	36	48,568	— 10,665	18·01	15·13
5,624	98	10	204	5,936	.....	5,936	1,979	7,915	+ 929	13·30	2·19
5,781	92	.....	264	6,136	.....	6,136	1,695	7,831	— 84	1·06	2·41
5,953	133	58	330	6,474	9	6,465	1,393	7,858	+ 27	0·34	2·17
4,921	110	.....	260	5,291	.....	5,291	1,564	6,855	— 1,003	12·76	1·85
3,515	104	.....	182	3,802	.....	3,802	1,477	5,279	— 1,576	22·99	1·65
3,979	.....	.....	.....	3,979	.....	3,979	110	4,089	+ 168	4·28	1·13
3,658	.....	.....	.....	3,658	41	3,617	150	3,767	— 322	7·87	1·16
2,827	.....	.....	.....	2,827	.....	2,827	30	2,857	— 910	24·16	0·79
1,662	.....	.....	.....	1,662	.....	1,662	130	1,792	— 1,065	37·28	0·48
1,938	.....	.....	.....	1,938	.....	1,938	130	2,068	+ 276	15·40	0·65
223	.....	.....	.....	223	.....	223	.....	223	— 38	14·56	0·06
312	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	312	.....	312	+ 89	39·91	0·10
329	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	329	.....	329	+ 17	5·45	0·09
201	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	201	.....	201	— 128	38·91	0·05
220	.....	.....	.....	220	161	59	.....	59	— 142	70·65	0·02
895	.....	.....	.....	895	.....	895	.....	895	.....	.....	0·25
927	.....	.....	.....	927	.....	927	.....	927	+ 32	3·58	0·28
1,229	.....	.....	.....	1,229	.....	1,229	.....	1,229	+ 302	32·58	0·34
2,193	.....	.....	.....	2,193	.....	2,193	.....	2,193	+ 964	78·44	0·59
2,786	.....	.....	.....	2,786	.....	2,786	.....	2,786	+ 593	27·04	0·83
328,881	7,539	1,764	1,618	339,802	667	339,135	{ 22,004 †419 }	361,588	+ 19,960	5·84	100·00
289,525	9,324	2,354	2,809	304,014	1,109	302,905	22,326	325,231	— 36,327	10·05	100·00
330,891	9,013	1,680	1,668	343,252	387	342,865	18,739	361,604	+ 36,373	11·18	100·00
336,529	7,642	4,323	7,948	356,442	8,958	347,484	24,077	371,561	+ 9,957	2·75	100·00
293,523	6,494	2,183	9,378	311,579	15,304	296,274	25,015	321,289	— 50,272	13·53	100·00

†Sundries not apportioned.

314. From the above it is seen, that as compared with 1881, every canal system, with the exception of St. Peter's showed a decrease in revenue in the past year, and that there was a falling off in the total revenue from all the systems, of $40,269. From the St. Lawrence Canals there has been a continuous decrease, year by year, while the revenue from St. Peter's has alone showed steady improvement, the increase in 1885 over 1884 being 27·04 per cent., and over 1881 more than 200 per. cent. The Burlington and St. Peter's were the only canals last year that showed an increase over 1884. The revenue derived from the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals has formed far the largest part of the total revenue, the receipts from the first named having been on an average 43·31 per cent., from the second 30·41 per cent., and combined 73·73 per cent of the total revenue.

315. With the exception of Newcastle District and St. Peter's, the number of Canadian vessels passing through all the canals has fallen off in every year, while, as compared with 1881, more United States vessels, during the past year, passed through the Welland, Chambly, Rideau and Burlington, and not so many through the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Canals.

316. The total number of vessels that passed through all the canals, in 1885, was less by 2,215 than in the previous year, representing a decrease in tonnage of 463,015 tons, and in freight of 311,228 tons. There was an increase in the number of passengers of 1,890, principally on the Welland, Chambly and St. Peter's Canals.

317. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals, during the past five years, for construction, repairs and staff maintenance, together with the increase or decrease and percentage of the total expenditure.

CANALS—Amounts Expended for Construction, Repairs and Maintenance, 1881 to 1885.

Name of Work.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$	$		
Lachine	1881	292,165	19,888	39,027	351,081	— 67,660	16·16	14·28
	1882	255,799	17,116	41,158	314,075	— 37,006	10·54	15·12
	1883	398,356	18,199	45,554	462,111	+ 148,036	47·13	20·04
	1884	189,034	19,683	48,624	257,342	— 204,769	44·31	11·72
	1885	111,215	20,199	49,004	180,419	— 76,923	29·89	8·75
Beauharnois	1881	.....	10,770	17,659	28,430	+ 4,071	16·71	1·16
	1882	.....	20,813	18,804	39,618	+ 11,188	39·35	1·91
	1883	6,727	15,826	18,287	40,841	+ 1,223	3·09	1·77
	1884	3,277	16,232	19,107	38,617	— 2,224	5·45	1·76
	1885	7,999	14,637	18,960	41,597	+ 2,980	7·72	2·02

CANALS—Amounts Expended for Construction, Repairs, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Work.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$	$		
Cornwall	1881	53,948	5,524	15,173	74,645	— 58,986	44·14	3·64
	1882	44,587	6,634	15,052	66,274	— 8,371	11·21	3·19
	1883	21,728	8,361	18,283	48,374	— 17,900	27·01	2·10
	1884	23,018	9,207	18,475	50,501	+ 2,127	4·40	2·30
	1885	78,333	12,368	15,988	106,691	+ 56,190	111·27	5·17
Williamsburg System. Farran's Point	1881	.....	5,020	7,572	12,593	+ 1,004	8·66	0·51
	1882	.....	7,447	7,589	15,037	+ 2,444	19·41	0·72
Rapide Plat	1883	13	7,299	7,423	14,736	— 301	2·00	0·64
Galops	1884	2,473	7,349	7,757	17,579	+ 2,843	19·29	0·80
	1885	103,237	8,198	7,696	119,131	+ 101,552	577·69	5·77
St. Lawrence	1881	6,927	.....	.....	6,927	— 2,287	24·82	0·28
	1882	28,933	.....	.....	28,933	+ 22,006	317·68	1·39
	1883	44,874	.....	.....	44,874	+ 15,941	55·10	1·95
	1884	89,846	.....	.....	89,846	+ 44,972	100·22	4·09
	1885	115,110	.....	.....	115,110	+ 25,264	28·12	5·58
Welland	1881	1,242,943	*75,842	56,398	1,375,184	— 17,474	1·25	55·92
	1882	603,402	*90,046	74,641	768,090	— 607,094	44·15	36·99
	1883	555,412	72,707	109,207	737,327	— 30,763	4·01	31·98
	1884	432,952	135,815	122,166	690,934	— 46,393	6·29	31·47
	1885	469,655	91,534	112,670	673,860	— 17,074	2·47	32·67
Burlington Bay	1881	.....	15,967	.....	15,967	+ 12,448	353·74	0·65
	1882	.....	14,699	.....	14,699	— 1,268	7·94	0·71
	1883	13,280	98	.....	13,379	— 1,320	8·98	0·58
	1884	13,131	122	100	13,354	— 25	0·19	0·61
	1885	.....	206	.....	206	— 13,148	98·46	0·01
Ottawa System. St. Anne's	1881	69,042	3,257	2,553	74,853	+ 67,942	983·10	3·04
	1882	193,158	2,343	2,611	198,113	+ 123,260	164·67	9·54
	1883	172,959	3,448	2,569	178,978	— 19,135	9·66	7·76
	1884	142,006	2,725	2,775	147,507	— 31,471	17·58	6·72
	1885	93,679	4,042	2,618	100,340	— 47,167	31·98	4·86
Carillon & Grenville	1881	336,707	8,076	13,059	357,843	+ 56,745	18·85	14·55
	1882	433,084	7,582	14,387	455,054	+ 97,211	27·17	21·91
	1883	433,575	8,310	17,479	459,364	+ 4,310	0·95	19·92
	1884	399,267	7,918	17,393	424,579	— 34,785	7·57	19·34
	1885	157,187	10,429	19,702	187,319	— 237,260	55·88	9·08
Culbute	1881	4,721	.....	962	5,684	— 11,206	66·35	0·23
	1882	29,567	162	790	30,519	+ 24,835	436·93	1·47
	1883	14,249	288	695	15,233	— 15,286	50·09	0·66
	1884	8,151	.....	733	8,884	— 6,349	41·68	0·40
	1885	19,071	572	730	20,374	+ 11,490	129·33	0·99
Rideau	1881	133	8,627	26,024	34,785	— 3,467	9·06	1·42
	1882	.....	13,860	26,887	40,748	+ 5,963	17·14	1·96
	1883	70	23,524	27,322	50,918	+ 10,170	24·96	2·21
	1884	4,597	19,245	26,938	50,781	— 137	0·27	2·31
	1885	2,098	18,189	26,971	47,259	— 3,522	6·94	2·29
Trent	1881	.....	2,233	2,489	4,723	+ 596	14·44	0·19
	1882	5,836	8,115	2,011	15,963	+ 11,240	237·98	0·77
	1883	†50,070	3,047	2,235	55,353	+ 39,390	246·76	2·40
	1884	§126,842	5,264	2,208	134,315	+ 78,962	142·65	6·12
	1885	121,382	4,653	3,303	129,340	— 4,975	3·70	6·27

*Re-building of Dunnville Bridge included. †Of this amount, $9,303 was expended on surveys.
§Of this amount, $6,198 was expended on surveys.

Canals—Amounts Expended for Construction, Repairs, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name of Work.	Year.	Construction.	Repairs.	Staff and Maintenance.	Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per cent.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$	$		
Chambly System. — St. Ours	1881	.....	1,299	1,741	3,041	+ 722	31·13	0·12
	1882	.....	1,902	2,002	3,905	+ 864	28·41	0·19
	1883	17,230	2,188	2,361	21,780	+ 17,875	457·75	0·95
	1884	5,279	1,494	2,315	9,090	— 12,690	58·26	0·41
	1885	4,700	3,652	2,271	10,624	+ 1,534	16·88	0·51
Chambly	1881	.....	20,705	13,950	34,655	+ 10,762	45·04	1·41
	1882	31,796	16,843	16,686	65,326	+ 30,671	88·50	3·15
	1883	21,332	15,182	15,904	52,418	— 12,908	19·76	2·27
	1884	41,640	12,003	18,448	72,092	+ 19,674	37·53	3·28
	1885	21,049	13,046	18,378	52,474	— 19,618	27·21	2·54
St. Peter's	1881	69,434	.....	959	70,394	— 10,126	12·58	2·86
	1882	484	200	1,920	2,605	— 67,789	96·30	0·13
	1883	.....	232	2,089	2,321	— 284	10·90	0·10
	1884	2,471	367	2,601	5,440	+ 3,119	134·38	0·25
	1885	16,820	183	1,929	18,932	+ 13,492	248·01	0·92
Murray	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1882	7,135	.....	.....	7,135	.....	.....	0·34
	1883	84,071	.....	.....	84,071	+ 76,936	1078·29	3·65
	1884	118,187	.....	.....	118,187	+ 34,116	40·58	5·38
	1885	148,902	.....	.....	148,902	+ 30,715	25·99	7·22
River Tay	1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1882	.....	.....	748	748	.....	.....	0·04
	1883	4,831	.....	.....	4,831	+ 4,083	545·86	0·21
	1884	50,878	.....	.....	50,878	+ 46,047	953·16	2·32
	1885	92,473	.....	.....	92,473	+ 41,595	81·75	4·48
Miscellaneous	1881	2,858	.....	5,535	8,393	+ 5,509	191·02	0·34
	1882	.....	.....	9,826	9,826	+ 1,433	17·07	0·47
	1883	11,781	.....	6,978	18,759	+ 8,933	90·91	0·81
	1884	7,486	1,862	6,443	15,792	— 2,967	15·82	0·72
	1885	16,725	1,210	.....	17,936	+ 2,144	13·58	0·87
Recapitulation	1881	2,078,883	177,214	203,108	2,459,206	— 11,409	0·46	100·00
	1882	1,633,785	207,770	235,120	2,076,676	— 382,530	15·56	100·00
	1883	1,850,567	178,716	276,393	2,305,677	+ 229,001	11·03	100·00
	1884	1,660,543	239,092	296,089	2,195,726	— 109,951	4·77	100·00
	1885	1,579,644	203,125	280,226	2,062,996	— 132,730	6·04	100·00

318. It will be seen that the heaviest expenditure has been on the Welland, Carillon and Grenville, and Lachine Canals.

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

319. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic., chap. 66, the management of the Postal systems in the Colonies of British North America, was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each Province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.

320. After Confederation, these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic., chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.

321. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to International correspondence.

322. At the Second Congress of the General Postal Union, held at Paris in May, 1878, Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the Union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.

323. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the Union was to form all the countries in the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates.

324. At the meeting, in 1878, the rules and regulations were revised, and embodied in a Convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879. The Third Congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British Post Office. No material change was made in the Convention of 1879.

325. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, except Australasia (including Tasmania and New Zealand), and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

326. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number of letters and post cards sent in each year from 1868 to 1885, together with the number per head:—

NUMBER of Post Offices; estimated number of Letters and Post Cards sent, 1868 to 1885; also, number of Letters per head.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	Number of Letters per Head.
1868	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5·37
1869	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874	4,706	1,562,900	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34
1878	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10·78
1879	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10·59
1880	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10·86
1881	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11·08
1882	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	53,200,000	11,300,000	12·68
1883	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	13·90
1884	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14.35
1885	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	14·57

*Including post cards.

327. From the number of post offices in 1885, it will be seen that they had almost doubled since 1867. In that year there were 3,638, and in 1885 there were

7,084, an increase of 3,446, or 94.72 per cent. The number of letters of all kinds shows an increase during the same period of over fifty millions, viz., 50,300,000, and of registered letters of 2,355,250; while post cards, which were first issued in 1871, reached a total of 13,800,000. The total increase in the number of letters, including post cards, was 279 per cent., and the number of letters per head, excluding post cards, rose from 5·37 in 1868, to 14·57 in 1885. There was an increase in the number of letters and post cards sent in 1885 over 1884 of 2,520,000, and in 1884 over 1883 of 3,940,000.

328. The next Table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Books, Circulars, Parcels, &c., 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Newspapers and Periodicals Posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals Posted from Office of Publication. No. of lbs.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868	18,860,000			24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869	18,700,000			38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870	20,150,000			51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871	22,250,000			64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872	24,400,000			95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873	25,480,000			112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874	29,000,000			102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875	31,300,000			131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876	38,549,000		4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·9
1877	39,000,000		4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·9
1878	6,252,740	3,720,408	5,090,000	107,800	11,450,540	2·81
1879	5,610,000	4,085,454	5,054,000	206,600	10,870,600	2·62
1880	5,870,000	4,361,118	5,224,000	217,000	11,311,000	2·68
1881	5,980,000	4,745,452	6,000,000	331,500	12,311,500	2·83
1882	7,150,000	4,855,000	7,186,000	394,000	14,730,000	3·32
1883	7,402,900		8,724,000	463,200	16,589,000	3·67
1884	8,210,000		10,160,000	541,000	18,911,000	4·11
1885	8,760,000		10,500,000	600,000	19,860,000	4·23

329. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877 inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, both from the office of publication and otherwise. In 1877 a change in the regulations was made, and all newspapers and periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb. In the first year following the change, viz., 1878, there were carried 3,720,408 lbs. weight of newspapers, and in the eleven months ending 31st May, 1882, there were carried 4,853,000 lbs., an increase of 1,134,592 lbs. in not quite four years On 1st June, 1882, an Act exempting them entirely from postage came into force, and since then they have been carried free. It is not possible, therefore, to give the correct number carried in the years subsequent to 1877, but it is probably now about sixty millions annually. The number of parcels sent has increased during the whole period by 575,200, and of samples, circulars, &c., (since 1876) by 5,960,000. The total number of newspapers sent by mail, books, samples and parcels, was 949,000 more in 1885 than in the preceding year, a much smaller increase than that of 1884 over 1883, which was 2,322,000. Estimating the number of newspapers sent from the office of publication at sixty millions, and adding that number to the other total, the number of newspapers, periodicals, &c. per head of population, sent in 1885, was 17.

330. In the year 1851 the number of letters sent in the Province of Canada (that is the two Provinces of Canada, East and West, or Ontario and Quebec as then united) was 2,132,000, the number of post offices was 601, the number of miles of post route was 7,595, and of annual mail travel 2,487,000 miles. In those days, during the winter season, the conveyance of a letter from Quebec to Ottawa took three days; to Kingston, four days; Toronto, seven days; Hamilton, eight days; London, nine days; and to Windsor, ten and a-half days.

331. Thirty years later, viz., in 1881, in the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec combined, there were 3,640 post offices, the number of letters sent, exclusive of post cards, was 38,700,000, the number of miles of post route was 27,809, and of annual mail travel 15,461,587, while the time from Quebec to Ottawa was about 10 hours, to Toronto about 18 hours, and to Windsor about 27 hours. In 1851 the number of letters sent in the Province of Canada per head of population was only 1·15, in 1881 it was in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec 11·79 per head.

332. Subjoined is a table giving the estimated number of letters and post cards sent by the different Provinces in the last five years, together with the number of letters per head of the population of each Province:—

ESTIMATED Number of Letters and Post Cards, by Provinces, 1881 to 1885.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	Estimated Number Sent.				
			Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario	1881	2,493	1,460,000	1,350,000	27,000,000	6,500,000	13·98
	1882	2,571	1,600,000	1,800,000	31,500,000	7,800,000	16·03
	1883	2,617	1,650,000	1,890,000	34,500,000	8,500,000	17·26
	1884	2,713	1,800,000	2,000,000	36,600,000	9,000,000	18·02
	1885	2,762	1,820,000	2,100,000	37,500,000	9,000,000	18·18
Quebec	1881	1,147	480,000	215,000	11,700,000	1,850,000	8·58
	1882	1,177	500,000	300,000	13,500,000	2,200,000	9·77
	1883	1,210	560,000	300,000	14,500,000	2,450,000	10·36
	1884	1,252	650,000	400,000	15,600,000	2,600,000	11·01
	1885	1,289	660,000	420,000	16,000,000	2,700,000	11·17
Nova Scotia	1881	1,037	115,000	110,000	4,000,000	600,000	9·05
	1882	1,091	120,000	100,000	4,300,000	650,000	9·61
	1883	1,131	130,000	125,000	4,700 000	780,000	10·36
	1884	1,203	150,000	135,000	5,100,000	850,000	11·09
	1885	1,255	155,000	140,000	5,300,000	850,000	11·37
New Brunswick	1881	802	90,000	90,000	3,200,000	500,000	9·93
	1882	828	100,000	100,000	3,600,000	410,000	11·04
	1883	883	100,000	90,000	4,200,000	620,000	12·73
	1884	932	110,000	95,000	4,400,000	640,000	13·20
	1885	997	115,000	100,000	4,000,000	700,000	11·89
P. E. Island	1881	237	28,000	18,000	620,000	70,000	5·67
	1882	244	20,000	16,000	700,000	50,000	6·31
	1883	252	30,000	25,000	760 000	90,000	6·75
	1884	271	30,000	24,000	800,000	95,000	7·01
	1885	280	30,000	20,000	800,000	90,000	6·92
British Columbia	1881	59	20,000	15,000	600,000	20,000	11·69
	1882	61	20,000	24,000	600,000	20,000	10·16
	1883	66	25,000	50,000	740,000	40,000	10·90
	1884	83	40,000	60,000	900,000	45,000	11·55
	1885	97	50,000	70,000	1,100,000	60,000	12·33
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories.	1881	160	60,000	40,000	1,050,000	100,000	8·33
	1882	199	90,000	50,000	2,000,000	170,000	14·23
	1883	236	155,000	120,000	3,400,000	460,000	21·83
	1884	383	220,000	110,000	3,600,000	350,000	20·80
	1885	404	230,000	110,000	3,700,000	400,000	19·21

333. Ontario showed an increase of 13,000,000 in the number of letters and post cards sent in 1885, as compared with 1881, and the number sent per head in each year has been much larger than in any other one of the Provinces, except Manitoba and The Territories. In proportion to population, the number of letters sent per head in Quebec in 1885, was the smallest of any of the Provinces. It was less than in Nova Scotia, was nearly 1 per head less than in New Brunswick, and was 7 per head less than in Ontario. Manitoba and The Territories, with a combined population of about 150,000, sent the most letters in proportion to population, the number per head being 19·21, a decrease of nearly one letter per head during the past year. Quebec, with over a million more inhabitants, sent 8 letters per head

less, and Ontario, with a larger population by over a million and a half, sent one letter per head less, viz., 18·18.

334. The largest increase per head during the whole period, 1881 to 1885, has naturally been in Manitoba and The Territories, viz., 11, the percentage of increase being 130 per cent., and the next largest increase has been in Ontario, not quite 5—the percentage of increase being 30·04. In 1885, as compared with 1884, there was a small increase in the number of letters sent in British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Ontario, and a decrease in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

335. The following table gives the postal revenue and expenditure for every year, since Confederation, and the proportion of each year per head of population:—

POSTAL Revenue and Expenditure of Canada from 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head.	
					Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	1,024,710	1,053,570	.....	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869	973,056	1,079,828	.....	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870	1,010,767	1,155,261	.....	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871	1,079,767	1,271,006	.....	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872	1,193,062	1,369,163	.....	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873	1,406,984	1,553,604	.....	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874	1,476,207	1,695,480	.....	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875	1,536,509	1,873,241	.....	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876	1,484,886	1,959,758	.....	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877	1,501,134	2,075,618	.....	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878	1,620,022	2,110,365	.....	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879	1,534,363	2,167,266	.....	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880	1,648,017	2,286,611	.....	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881	1,767,953	2,333,189	.....	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882	2,022,098	2,459,356	.....	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883	2,264,384	2,687,394	.....	423,009	0 50	0 59
1884	2,330,741	2,931,387	.....	600,646	0 51	0 64
1885	2,400,062	3,097,882	.....	697,820	0 51	0 66

336. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue in every one of the last 18 years. The excess over revenue was highest in the year last past, and next highest in 1880 and 1879 respectively. There was an increase in expenditure in 1885 of $166,495, as compared with 1884, and of $410,488 as compared with 1883, the revenue in the same period showed an increase of $69,321 over 1884, and of $135,678 over 1883.

337. The progress of settlement and of the development of the country have required continual additions to and extensions of the system, and in order to provide postal facilities in almost every part of the Dominion, it has been necessary a number of offices should be established, the expenditure for which must for several years be in excess of the revenue derived from them, and it is probable that an annual addition to the expenditure will for some time be required.

338. Though, however, the expenditure has been, and is likely yet to be for a time, in excess of revenue, the following comparative statement will be interesting as showing, not only the large increase in the amount of work performed, but that such increase has been much larger in proportion than has the increase in the expenditure, that is to say, that a larger amount of work is done now in proportion to expenditure than was done in 1868.

POSTAL Operations compared, 1868 and 1885.

Year.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount Paid for Conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
					$ cts.			$ cts.
1868	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	0 31
1885	7,084	885	50,461	22,173,455	1,443,900	82,200,000	72,536,651	0 66

339. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,662,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the cost of transmitting 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., was $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1885 the conveyance of mails over 22,173,455 miles cost $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile, and the cost of transmitting 154,736,651 letters and newspapers was 9 mills each. The total postal expenditure in 1868 was 31 cents per head, and in 1885 66 cents per head, so that while the amount of mail matter carried increased 318 per cent., and the number of miles travelled increased 108 per cent., the total expenditure increased but 110 per cent. While the revenue last year was $69,321 in excess of that of 1884, it did not show as large an increase as usual, and as it is derived almost entirely from the sale of postage stamps and post cards, it is probable that the amount of correspondence was affected by the general state of business through the country, and as that improves so will the postal revenue. The newspapers sent from the office of publication are increasing largely every year, both in number and bulk, and as they are all carried free, the

cost of their transmission forms a large item in the expenditure, against which there is no corresponding revenue. Of the total revenue the sum of $2,325,489 was derived from the sale of postage stamps, post cards, envelopes and wrappers.

340. The increase in expenditure in consequence of additional service was made up as follows :—

Increase in	mail service	$102,896
do	salaries to postmasters and others	54,399
do	miscellaneous items	9,200
		$166,495

341. The next table gives the postal revenue and expenditure in each Province since 1881.

POSTAL Revenue and Expenditure of Canada, by Provinces, from 1881 to 1885.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Amount per Head	
						Revenue.	Expenditure.
		$	$	$	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1881	1,039,882	1,144,221		104,339	0 54	0 59
	1882	1,167,756	1,199,529		31,773	0 59	0 61
	1883	1,268,487	1,286,648		18,161	0 63	0 64
	1884	1,300,149	1,404,949		100,800	0 64	0 69
	1885	1,345,007	1,483,092		138,085	0 65	0 71
Quebec	1881	387,540	580,047		192,507	0 28	0 43
	1882	448,251	599,412		151,161	0 32	0 43
	1883	471,627	629,896		158,269	0 34	0 45
	1884	492,374	676,777		184,403	0 35	0 48
	1885	512,513	698,072		185,559	0 36	0 48
Nova Scotia	1881	142,352	238,411		96,059	0 32	0 54
	1882	152,018	245,261		93,243	0 34	0 55
	1883	171,961	268 624		96,663	0 38	0 59
	1884	178,189	277,289		99,100	0 39	0 60
	1885	188,751	292,668		103,917	0 40	0 62
New Brunswick	1881	113,690	199,239		85,549	0 35	0 62
	1882	135,363	209,771		74,408	0 42	0 64
	1883	161,212	236,078		74,866	0 49	0 72
	1884	162,170	244,877		82,707	0 49	0 73
	1885	143,837	258,814		114,977	0 43	0 76
P. E. Island	1881	23,381	52,355		28,974	0 21	0 48
	1882	26,060	51,491		25,431	0 23	0 46
	1883	29,278	54,061		24,783	0 26	0 48
	1884	29,154	59,809		30,655	0 25	0 52
	1885	29,648	54,926		25,278	0 26	0 47
British Columbia	1881	22,326	62,896		40,570	0 43	1 23
	1882	22,099	60,473		38,374	0 37	1 02
	1883	29,020	63,397		34,377	0 43	0 93
	1884	34,569	75,170		40,601	0 44	0 96
	1885	42,248	85,964		43,716	0 47	0 96
Manitoba, Keewatin, and North-West Territories.	1881	38,780	56,016		17,236	0 31	0 44
	1882	70,547	93,416		22,869	0 50	0 66
	1883	132,795	148,688		15,893	0 85	0 95
	1884	134,132	192,514		58,382	0 78	1 11
	1885	138,055	224,343		86,288	0 72	1 16

342. The postal expenditure in Ontario, it will be seen, has been more nearly on a par with revenue than in any other of the Provinces, being, in 1885, only 6 cents per head in excess. In Quebec it was 12 cents in excess, in Nova Scotia 22 cents, in New Brunswick 33 cents, and in Prince Edward Island it was 21 cents. This Province was the only one that showed both an increase of revenue and a decrease in expenditure in the past year, the increase being $494 and the decrease $4,883. The excess of expenditure per head was greatest in British Columbia, viz., 49 cents. The basis as well of the revenue as of the expenditure of the postal service is shifting.

343. The following are statements of the number of registered letters and dead letters in each year, with particulars of their disposal, since 1879:—

REGISTERED Letters, 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Number of Registered Letters.	Number per Head.	Failed to reach Destination.	Sent to Dead Letter Office.	How Disposed of.				
					Delivered to Address	Returned to Writers or Offices of Origin.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster for delivery.	Failed of delivery and found to contain no value	Lost in transmission.
1868	704,700	0·21	58						
1869	850,000	0·24	41						
1870	1,000,000	0·29	50						
1871	1,100,000	0·31	115						
1872	1,277,000	0·35	38	2,500					
1873	1,377,000	0·37	30	3,089					
1874	1,562,000	0·41	100	3,557					
1875	1,750,000	0·45	52	3,270					
1876	1,774,000	0·45	54	3,856					
1877	1,842,000	0·46	64	5,888					
1878	1,980,000	0·49	65	6,767					
1879	1,940,000	0·47	57	9,682	477	7,810	98	1,295	2
1880	2,040,000	0·48	70	9,132	364	7,695	93	980	.....
1881	2,253,000	0·52	29	10,216	755	8,825	95	541	.....
1882	2,450,000	0·55	113	9,182	616	8,138	93	333	2
1883	2,650,000	0·59	148	10,706	1,004	9,125	146	431	.....
1884	3,000,000	0·65	105	12,948	4,025	8,192	220	511	.....
1885	3,060,000	0·65	229	16,340	4,277	11,072	246	745	.....

344. The increase in the number of registered letters in 1885 was much smaller than usual, being only 60,000 over 1884, as against 350,000 in 1884 over 1883, while the average annual increase since 1868 has been 130,850. At the same time, the number of letters that miscarried, and that were sent to the Dead Letter Office, was exceptionally large.

345. Of the 229 registered letters that failed to reach their destination, 56 were accidentally burnt in steamboat and railway trains, 37 were stolen from post offices by burglars, and 132 were stolen from mails in transit.

346. The large number of registered letters sent to the Dead Letter Office was caused by the number of registered letters coming to Canada for foreigners employed in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the unsettled region north of Lake Superior. Many of these letters, owing to vague and incorrect addresses, failed in delivery, and were in consequence returned through the Dead Letter Office to the office of origin.*

347. In 1879 the number of registered letters sent to the Dead Letter Office was 0·49 per cent.; in 1884 it had fallen to 0·43, though a million more letters were registered. The exceptional circumstances above mentioned raised the percentage in the past year to 0·53.

348. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers began in 1875; and with this system began more perfect delivery of letters to the parties to whom addressed.

LETTERS, Post Cards, Circulars, Books, Parcels, &c., received at the Dead Letter Office, during the Years 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Total Number	How Disposed of.							
		Returned to other Countries.	Delivered or Forwarded to Address.	Returned to Writers.	Remaining in Office or with Postmaster.	Failed of delivery contained no value, destroyed.	Returned to Printed Address	Returned to Government Department.	Lost in Transmission.
1868	312,220								
1869	307,889								
1870	324,291								
1871	335,508								
1872	380,810								
1873	426,886								
1874	508,160								
1875	572,127								
1876	587,376								
1877	563,484								
1878	630,847								
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	.....	2
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590	.....
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448	.....
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744	3
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	298,478	21,909	7,881	1
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515	.....
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516	.....

*Postmaster General's Report, 1885.

349. Considering the large increase in the quantity of mail matter, the number of letters, books, parcels, &c., sent to the Dead Letter Office, has very considerably decreased; in 1868, the proportion was one in every 118, and in 1885, one in every 196, a satisfactory illustration of the increased efficiency of the service.

350. There were 515 money order offices in Canada, in connection with the Post Office, in 1868, which number had increased to 885 in 1885.

351. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1885. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase.

OPERATIONS of the Money Order System, 1868 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued in other Countries, Payable in Canada.	Losses Sustained.
			$	$	$
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
1875	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
1882	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
1883	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
1885	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,626

352. The average amount of each order, issued in 1868, was $37.18, and in 1885, $20.79.

353. The principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United Kingdom, the United States and Newfoundland; and, from the following statement, which shows the business done between the Dominion and other countries, since Confederation, it is seen that the value of orders issued, payable in the United Kingdom and United States, has always been much larger than the value of orders issued in those countries, and payable in Canada; with Newfoundland, on the contrary, the amount of orders issued in favour of Canada has, since 1876, been very much in excess of those issued here and payable in that Island. Since the 1st January, 1885, money orders can be issued on no less than 68 foreign countries and British Possessions, and previous to 1884, they could only be issued on three countries, viz.: United Kingdom, Newfoundland and United States.

MONEY Order transactions between the Dominion and other Countries, 1867 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	*United Kingdom.		United States.		Newfoundland.		Other Countries.	
	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.	Amount of Orders issued in Canada.	Amount of Orders payable in Canada.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874	661,501	171 487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,003,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368

* Including all those British Possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

354. The amount of orders issued in Canada, in favour of other countries, has been considerably in excess of the value of those received therefrom.

355. The sum of $126,533 was paid as a subsidy to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan Line) for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1885, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. This mail service has been performed by this company continuously since May, 1856, until the close of last year, since which time, the "Vancouver" and "Oregon" of the Dominion

Steamship Company have assisted in the service, about one passage in three being made by one of these vessels. In the first year of service, viz.: 1856, the average passage westward was 12 days 20½ hours, and eastward 11 days 2 hours.

356. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 1884-85 will be interesting for comparison :—

WINTER SEASON.

Year.	Average Passage to Liverpool.	Number of Passengers.	Barrel Bulk.	Average Passage to Portland.	Number of Passengers.	Tons of Freight.
	d. h. m.			d. h. m.		
1867–8.....	10 12 44	1,026	169,375	12 12 0 To Halifax.	4,399	16,095
1884–5.....	8 18 45	2,432	*	10 0 23	3,447	30,257
SUMMER SEASON.						
1868.....	9 20 34	5,044	241,877	To Quebec. 10 15 57	14,073	28,398
1885.....	8 10 50	7,224	589,672	8 22 56	9,825	52,702

* The bulk of cargo was loaded at Portland and Baltimore.

357. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool, in 1868, was made in 8d. 14h. 15m., and in 1885 in 7d. 19h. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in the same time, but as a general rule the eastward passages are the fastest.

358. The following table gives the total numbers of letters, postal cards and newspapers sent in the principal countries of the world, in either the year 1883 or 1884, according to the returns available, the latest estimated population for each country, as given in the Statesman's Year Book, 1886, has been used in ascertaining the number per head, and where not taken from official sources, the numbers of letters and newspapers have been taken from the same work.

359. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent by the Australasian Colonies, in proportion to their population, is worthy of observation. With the exception of the United Kingdom, Belgium, the German Empire, the Netherlands, the United States and Canada, the proportion per head is more than twice as high as that in any other country, and from the table, which has been added, giving the proportions in the several Colonies, it will be seen that their individual proportions are in most cases considerably higher. It is probably owing to the large number of tourists visiting Switzerland every year, that that country stands first on the list. Canada is seventh, and her position there shows a considerable advance in comparison with other countries, as in 1883 she was only eleventh on the list. It will be noticed that in proportion to population Canada sends more mail matter than the United States.

LETTERS, Post Cards and Newspapers in various Countries.

Country.	Year.	Number Sent.	No. per head.
Switzerland	1884	172,552,470	59·36
United Kingdom	"	1,893,000,000	52·00
Belgium	"	276,226,115	47·74
Australasia	"	138,103,115	42·74
German Empire	"	1,831,813,791	39·94
Netherlands	"	155,515,458	36·35
Canada	"	154,736,651	32·95
United States	"	1,646,707,605	30·49
France	"	976,574,000	25·69
Denmark	1883	63,111,000	21·27
Austria	1884	671,227,388	17·21
Italy	"	361,671,109	12·31
Portugal	1883	37,943,400	8·78
Cape of Good Hope	1884	10,445,573	8·35
Argentine Republic	"	20,220,200	6·74
Spain	1883	111,031,742	6·53
Greece	1884	8,562,201	4·26
Japan	1883	112,426,020	3·03
Fiji	1884	329,684	2·56
Russia	1883	242,193,284	2·35
Brazil	1884	24,724,142	1·91
Mexico	"	19,788,657	1·89
Egypt	"	11,206,000	1·64
India	"	203,340,195	1·02
Turkey	"	2,578,030	0·05
Numbers in the Australasian Colonies.			
New Zealand	1884	36,411,401	64·52
New South Wales	"	42,237,000	45·84
South Australia	"	12,051,482	38·53
Western Australia	"	1,241,426	37·66
Victoria	"	54,314,732	57·40
Tasmania	"	3,828,087	29·32
Queensland	"	8,929,835	28·81

360. The following extract from the Postmaster General's report for 1885 will be found interesting :—"As illustrating the pioneer services which the post office may be called upon to render, in advance of actual settlement. On the 1st January, 1885, a post office and money order office was established at what, for convenience, was designated 'End of Track, Rocky Mountains' Canadian Pacific Railway,' the post office and postmaster's home being in a railway car roughly fitted for the service and moving westward a few miles from day to day with the progress of track-laying. On the 7th November following, with the meeting in the Rocky Mountains of the two sections of railway, the so called 'End of Track' ceased to be. The labourers and navvies employed in construction dispersing, the objects of the temporary office ceased, and it passed out of existence with its name. During these ten months, money orders of the value of $65,304 were issued at this travelling post office, an amount greater than at any office in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces; except the chief or few city offices, greater in fact than at Kingston, Ont., and nearly equal to the money order issues of the city of Quebec."

Telegraphs.

361. The telegraph lines in many countries are owned and controlled by Government, but in Canada all the principal lines are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests required that there should be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also, for the advancement of settlement, in the North-West Territories—where the lines already built were found of great value during the recent outbreak.

362. In 1885 there were 1,590 miles of land lines and 174 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coasts, 869 miles of land lines in the territories, and 680 miles of land lines and 41 miles of cable in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coasts, are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver's Island and Washington Territory. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway some sections of the land lines in British Columbia have been transferred to that company.

363 The following table gives the length of the various lines that were controlled by Government on 30th June, 1885 :—

Government Telegraph Lines.

Land and Cable Telegraph Lines, owned, operated or subsidised by Government in the several Provinces.	Distances in Miles.				Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		Progressive.		
	Land.	Cable.	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidised line):—					
Port aux Basques to Cape Ray	14		14		14
Nova Scotia:—					
Sydney to Meat Cove	126	½			
Dartmouth to Torbay (subsidised)	208		334	½	
Low Point to Lingan	5		339	½	
Barrington to Cape Sable Island	16	1¼	355	2¼	357¼
New Brunswick:—					
Bay of Fundy lines	29	9⅛	29	9⅛	
Chatham to Escuminac	42		71		80⅛
Quebec:—					
South Shore (subsidised from Grand Métis to Gaspé Basin) Great North-Western Telegraph Company's Offices	206				
Magdalen Islands	83⅜	73⅝	289⅜		
Anticosti Island	242	44¼	531⅜	117⅝	
North Shore of St. Lawrence	269¾	39¼	801⅛	156⅞	
Chicoutimi	92		893⅛	156⅞	
Quarantine, Grosse Ile	46	6	939⅛	162⅞	1,102
North-West Territory	869¼				869½
British Columbia	680½	41			721½
Totals	2,929⅛	215¼			3,144⅜

364. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1885:—

GOVERNMENT Telegraph Lines—Earnings and Working Expenses, 1885.

Telegraph Lines.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Deficit.
	$	$	$
Anticosti Island	1,696	300	1,396
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	4,368	1,363	3,005
Cape Sable, Barrington	293	71	222
Chatham, Escuminac	150	89	90
Grosse Isle Quarantine	100	58	41
Bay of Fundy	1,068	804	263
North Shore, St. Lawrence	2,570	595	1,975
Subsidies, Material and Contingencies—Gulf lines	4,328		4,329
British Columbia system	34,356	35,655	+ 1,299
Total	48,932	38,919	— 10,023
Corresponding figures for 1883-84	49,435	30,428	— 19,007
North-West system, 1884-85—Qu'Appelle to Edmonton	22,045	7,500	— 14,545

365. It will be seen that the revenue from the British Columbia system exceeded the expenditure by $1,299, and was the only system on which any profit was made. It is probable that the business on these lines will continually increase. The total loss on the working of all the lines, with the exception of those in the North-West Territories, was $10,023, being $8,984 less than in the preceding year. The expenditure exceeded the revenue of the lines in the Territories by $14,545, the expenses of maintenance being very heavy, owing to wilful damage, and to the decaying of the poplar poles which had been used in the original construction. In places where cedar or pine cannot be obtained, it is proposed to substitute a light galvanized iron pole, calculated to remain good for thirty or forty years. These poles are now being tried on the new line from Battleford to Fort Pitt.

366. The following table gives particulars concerning the telegraph lines in the principal countries in the world; the figures have been taken partly from official returns and partly from those given in the Statesman's Year Book, 1886, and a column has been added showing the proportion of population to each office.

367. The figures for Canada are believed to be very nearly correct, but they have had to be partly estimated, owing to incomplete returns, the great North-Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being the only companies that answered the applications for information.

TELEGRAPH systems throughout the world, 1883 and 1884.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Proportion of Population to each Office.
Europe :—						
Austria	1884	33,712	98,065	10,170,894	4,153	9,390
Belgium	1884	3,749	17,587	6,788,071	886	6,529
Denmark	1883	2,360	6,532	1,297,434	323	6,247
France	1884	56,545	205,470	29,452,768	7,523	5,051
German Empire	1884	49,728	180,000	18,849,855	12,258	3,741
United Kingdom	1884	28,500	158,568	33,278,459	6,023	6,043
Greece	1884	3,720	4,570	627,693	.....	.....
Italy	1884	17,816	....	6,778,717	1,848	15,887
Netherlands	1884	2,838	16,509	3,320,869	251	17,044
Portugal	1883	3,045	7,257	1,727,293	237	18,228
Russia	1883	65,394	146,690	10,222,139	2,957	34,822
Spain	1883	10,733	26,160	3,019,831	.....	.....
Sweden and Norway	1884	9,665	23,002	2,108,877	.....	.....
Switzerland	1884	4,300	10,386	2,942,767	1,288	2,256
Turkey	1884	14,617	25,060	1,259,133	464	93,423
America :—						
Argentine Republic	1884	11,730	21,070	496,726	.....	.....
Brazil	1884	5,811	9,477	331,884	159	81,132
United States	1884	164,000	460,571	42,076,226	13,761	4,037
Canada	1885	24,100	47,288	*3,896,000	2,415	1,944
Africa :—						
Cape of Good Hope	1884	4,219	....	740,791	203	6,156
Egypt	1884	2,701	5,221	....	....	....
Asia :—						
India	1884	23,341	68,694	1,837,048	349	569,501
Japan	1883	5,000	13,481	2,732,810	.....	....
Australasia :—						
New South Wales	1884	9,755	18,681	2,334,052	394	2,338
Victoria	1884	4,020	8,055	1,594,296	401	2,396
Queensland	1884	6,979	11,300	1,124,553	221	1,402
South Australia	1884	5,230	7,833	731,128	.....	....
Western Australia	1884	1,885	1,897	96,184	.....	... .
Tasmania	1884	1,313	1,716	204,152	107	1,220
New Zealand	1884	4,264	10,474	1,654,305	322	1,752

*Not including weather and shipping reports.

368. It will be seen, that with the exception of three of the Australasian Colonies, Canada possesses greater telegraphic facilities than any other country in the table, the number of offices being in the proportion of one to every 1,944 of the estimated population on 30th June, 1885. Of European countries, Switzerland has the largest and Turkey the smallest amount of telegraphic accommodation. In fact, Turkey has fewer telegraphic facilities than any other country mentioned in the list.

369. The United States have the greatest length of telegraphic mileage in the world. They possess no less than 302,003 miles of wire more than in the United Kingdom; the number of messages sent was the largest of any country, and exceeded the number sent in the United Kingdom, which was the second largest, by 8,797,767. In proportion to the length of mileage, the number of messages sent in India was very small.

370. The following table shows the large increase in telegraphic accommodation in Canada since Confederation.

TELEGRAPHS, 1868 and 1885.

Year ended	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Offices.	Number of Messages.	Population to each Office.
31st December, 1867.....	7,227	9,040	497	600,757	7,042
31st June, 1885.....	24,100	47,288	2,415	3,896,000	1,944

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

371. On 12th April, 1876, an Act 39 Vic., c. 13, intituled "An Act to make provision for the collection and registration of the Criminal Statistics of Canada," was assented to, by which it was ordered that all clerks of criminal courts and certain other officers should make annual returns to the Minister of Agriculture, according to forms supplied to them, of all the criminal business transacted. These returns, after being collected and arranged, are published every year as an appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture.

372. Though difficulty has been sometimes experienced in getting proper returns from different parts of the country, it is believed that a very fairly accurate knowledge of the amount and distribution of crime throughout the Dominion may be obtained from the following tables. For the sake of convenience, the various offences have been divided into six classes, viz.:—

Class I.—Offences against the person.

Class II.—Offences against property, with violence.

Class III.—Offences against property, without violence.

Class IV.—Malicious offences against property.

Class V.—Forgery, and offences against the currency.

Class VI.—Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

373. And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class:—

CLASS I.

Offences against the person.

Murder and attempt to murder.

Manslaughter.

Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
Rape and other offences against females.
Unnatural offences.
Bigamy.
Abduction.
Assault, aggravated and common.
Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.

Offences against property, with violence.

Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.

Offences against property, without violence.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.

CLASS IV.

Malicious offences against property.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.

Forgery and offences against the currency.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.

Other offences, not included in the foregoing classes.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling and offences against the revenue.
Other offences, not included in the above classes.

374. The following table gives the total number of convictions, of all kinds, in Canada, during the years ended 30th September, 1880, to 1884, inclusive:

TOTAL Number of Convictions, 1880 to 1884.

Offences.	Convictions for the Years ended 30th September.				
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Class I.—Offences against the person	4,507	4,353	4,667	4,845	4,284
Class II.— do do property, with violence	176	144	173	132	228
Class III.— do do property, without violence	2,380	2,094	2,190	2,003	3,286
Class IV.—Malicious offences against property	638	499	655	584	274
Class V.—Forgery and offences against the currency	41	35	22	25	20
Class VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes	20,467	22,100	23,598	25,799	21,459
Total	28,209	29,225	31,305	33,388	29,551

375. It will be seen that the figures for 1884 show a large decrease as compared with those of the two preceding years; the number was less than that of 1883, by 3,837, being a decrease of 11·49 per cent., and as compared with 1882, the decrease was 1,754 or 5·60 per cent. The decrease was principally in Class I, "offences against the person," which were fewer than in any other year during the period; and in Class VI, "other offences."

376. There was a large increase in offences against property, without violence, being as much as 64·50 per cent.; the average number of convictions for offences of this description during the previous four years, was 2,166, which makes the number in 1884, 1,120 above the average. The continued increase in the number of offences in this class is very serious, and calls for special legislation to devise some means of checking it.

377. It must be remembered that any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or for a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction; it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and offences of that description, many persons are convicted several times every year. The following figures from the Police returns for the city of Toronto for 1885, will be found to illustrate this very well. Out of a total of 7,954 persons charged, 887 were brought up twice, 312 three times, 137 four times, 57 five times, 22 six times, 21 seven times, 17 eight times, 2 ten times, 1 eleven times, and 1 thirteen times.

378. In only one year, viz., in 1884, the year under review, have the indictable offences, or offences tried in the higher courts, been kept separate from summary convictions by Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, and others, under the Acts

32-33 Vic., cc. 31, 32, 33, 34, so that no comparison can be made of the proportion of the more serious offences to the number of lighter ones in previous years. In this year (1884) the total number of persons convicted of indictable offences was 2,506 out of a total charged of 4,400, making a ratio of one offence charged in each 1,042 persons of the estimated population of Canada, and the following table gives the sexes of the persons so convicted as well as their place of residence, either urban or rural.

SEX and Residence of Persons Convicted for Indictable Offences, 1884.

Offences.	Sex.		Residence.		
	Male.	Females.	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not Given.
Class I	467	22	305	171	13
do II	218	10	188	40	.....
do III	1,308	137	1,148	297	.....
do IV	19	.....	6	12	1
do V	20	.....	16	4	.....
do VI	191	114	259	40	6
Total	2,223	283	1,922	564	20

379. It will be observed that of the total number of convictions the proportion of females was 11·29 per cent., and per 100 male criminals the number of females was 12·73. No comparison can be made of these figures with those of former years. In 1883, however, the proportion of females to the total number of convictions of all kinds was 10·19 per cent., while the proportion of females to male criminals was 11·35 females to every 100 males, which was a small proportion, as compared with the proportion of females to males in the total population, which in 1881 was 97·59 females to every 100 males.

380. Nearly one-fourth, or 21 per cent., of the male criminals were convicted for offences in Class I, while the largest number of offences, by both males and females, were against property without violence, Class III.

381. Of the whole number 76·69 per cent. resided in towns and cities, and 22·50 per cent. in country districts.

382. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1884, with the ages of those convicted, as well as the extent of education possessed by them.

AGE and Educational Status of persons Convicted for Indictable Offences, 1884, by Provinces.

Provinces.	Convictions.	Educational Status.				Ages.									
		Superior.	Elementary.	Unable either to read or write.	Not given.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not given.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Prince Edward Island	40	.....	22	16	2	.....	.....	10	.....	21	1	7	1	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	37	3	26	4	4	.....	.....	10	1	18	.....	3	.....	5	.....
New Brunswick..	47	.....	37	8	2	.....	.....	11	1	18	5	7	.....	5	.....
Quebec.....	790	5	404	366	15	84	10	108	8	398	64	91	10	16	1
Ontario.....	1,436	16	1,094	292	34	148	12	233	30	624	98	213	34	41	3
Manitoba.....	90	2	84	4	.....	.....	.....	13	1	62	1	11	1	1	.....
British Columbia.....	27	.....	12	12	3	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	4	1	8	.....
The Territories.....	39	2	15	14	8	.....	.....	3	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	2,506	28	1,694	716	68	232	22	389	41	1,186	169	336	47	80	4

383. Of those unable to read or write, 51 per cent. came from the Province of Quebec, 40 per cent. from Ontario, and 27 per cent. from Manitoba, while their proportion to the whole number convicted was 28½ per cent. Of those possessed of an elementary education, 64 per cent. came from Ontario, 23 per cent. from Quebec, and 4·95 per cent. from Manitoba. In proportion, however, to their respective populations, the largest number of the more educated criminals came from Manitoba. From these figures it would appear that the standard of education is higher among the lower classes in Ontario and Manitoba than in Quebec.

384. The following tables show the religions, birth-places and occupations of those convicted of indictable offences in 1884:—

RELIGIONS of Persons convicted for Indictable Offences, 1884.

Offences.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not Given.
Class I	30	236	86	40	36	32	16	13
Class II	12	124	36	21	15	10	4	6
Class III	37	719	224	181	119	86	42	37
Class IV	.....	13	1	1	.....	1	2	1
Class V	2	6	4	4	2	1	1	.....
Class VI	5	143	75	26	19	9	7	21
Total	86	1,241	426	273	191	139	72	78

385. Roman Catholics supplied 49·51 per cent. or one-half of the number convicted, the Church of England contributed 16·99 per cent., while Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists followed in the order named. Notwithstanding that Roman Catholics number three times as many as the followers of the Church of England, in proportion to their numbers the Church of England supplied the largest number of criminals, their proportion to their numbers being about ·01 more than that of the Roman Catholics; in a similar proportion they also supplied the largest number of persons convicted for the more serious kinds of crime, viz., those in Classes I. and II.

BIRTHPLACES of Persons Convicted for Indictable Offences, 1884.

Offences.	Birthplace.							
	British Isles.			Canada.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	Other British Possessions.	Not given.
	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.					
Class I	46	75	5	320	29	8	3	3
Class II	23	13	4	167	12	8	.....	1
Class III	167	161	27	849	96	34	6	105
Class IV	.....	2	.....	12	4	1	.....	.....
Class V	3	3	3	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Class VI	32	44	4	190	22	7	2	4
Total	271	298	43	1,547	165	58	11	113

386. Those born in Canada supplied 61·73 per cent., those in Ireland 11·88 per cent., and those in England 10·81 per cent. of the total number convicted.

387. In proportion however to their numbers in the population the order is considerably changed, the natives of the United States supplied the largest number of criminals, followed by Irish, English, Canadians and Scotch, the proportion of Canadians being very much smaller than that of any other nationality except Scotch.

OCCUPATIONS of Persons Convicted for Indictable Offences, 1884.

Offences.	Occupations.						
	Agri-cultural.	Com-mercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Pro-fessional.	Labourers.	Not given.
Class I	55	56	32	87	4	204	51
Class II	2	24	9	48	.....	114	31
Class III	43	143	78	235	12	650	284
Class IV	2	1	.....	2	.....	10	4
Class V	.....	8	.....	4	2	6	.....
Class VI	8	22	38	31	2	91	113
Total	110	254	157	407	20	1,075	483

388. It will be seen that 42 per cent. of the persons convicted were labourers, that 16 per cent. were engaged in industrial and 10 per cent. in commercial pursuits, while the occupations of 19 per cent. were not given. Of the worst kinds of offences, those in Classes I and II, 44 per cent. were committed by labourers, while the industrial class was responsible for 18 per cent.

389. The next table gives the sentences of persons tried and convicted for indictable offences in 1884.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS CONVICTED—1884.

Sentence.	Number.
Death*	11
Penitentiary—two years and under five	267
do five years and over	88
Gaol—with option of a fine	362
do under one year	1,192
do one year and over	142
Sent to reformatories	149
Sentences deferred	249
Various sentences	46
Total convictions	2,506

*Three commuted.

390. Taking out the number of sentences deferred, it is found that one-half of the remainder received sentences for periods of less than one year, 3·89 per cent. for periods of five years and over, and 11·82 per cent. for periods of two years and under five.

391. The result of summary disposal of cases by police magistrates and others in 1884, was as follows:—

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 1884, UNDER 32-33 VIC., CHAPS. 31, 32, 33, 34.

Sentence.	Number.
Imprisonment with option of a fine	23,608
do for less than one year	2,607
do for one year and over	31
Sent to Mercer Reformatory	33
do Juvenile do	79
do Industrial School	149
do Lunatic Asylum	10
do Hospital	3
Bound over to keep the peace	243
Sentence deferred	72
Various sentences	210
Total summary convictions	27,045

392. Of the persons sentenced 87·29 per cent. were fined or sent to gaol in default of payment, and 9·63 per cent. were imprisoned for periods of less than one year. In the returns made of cases summarily disposed of, no particulars are given except the sentence, so that the proportion of females to male cannot be determined.

393. Sentence of death was passed on eleven criminals in 1884, eight of whom were executed, the sentences of the remaining three being commuted, in the case of two, to imprisonment for life, and in the case of one, a female, to fourteen years, in the penitentiary. During the period of nine years from 1876 to 1884 forty-four persons have been executed, being almost an average of five a year.

394. Twenty-two out of the whole number, or just one-half were Roman Catholics, of the remainder five were Methodists, and three each Church of England and Protestants, while the religion of eight was not given.

395. Canada was the birth-place of twenty-four of the number, and five each were born in the United States and England. The largest proportion were labourers, while eight came from the industrial and seven from the agricultural classes. There were no females executed. The following table gives the birth places, religions, occupations, sex, and other particulars.

Criminals Executed (Year ending 30th September), 1876 to 1884.

Residence, Occupation, Sex, Birthplace, Religion, Conjugal State, Offence.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1876 to 1884.
Total number executed	3	1	3	6	3	8	6	6	8	44
Residence—										
Cities and towns	1	1	1	2	2	.....	3	5	1	16
Rural districts	1	.....	1	4	1	8	3	1	7	26
Not given	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Occupation—										
Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	7
Commercial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Domestic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5
Industrial	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	8
Professional	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laborers	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	3	1	12
Not given	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9
Sex—										
Male	3	1	3	6	3	8	6	6	8	44
Female	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birthplace—										
England	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	5
Ireland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Canada	1	1	.....	2	2	6	3	3	6	24
United States	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	5
Other foreign	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Not given	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Religion—										
Baptist	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Catholic	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	3	4	4	22
Church of England	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Methodist	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Protestant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
Presbyterian	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not given	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	8
Conjugal State—										
Married	1	1	1	3	1	3	5	2	4	21
Single	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	4	4	16
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not given	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Offence—										
Murder	3	1	3	6	3	8	6	6	8	44

396. During the whole period there were no executions either in Prince Edward Island or Manitoba, the number being divided among the other Provinces in the following order:

Ontario	16
British Columbia	10
Quebec	9
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	3
The Territories	3

397. The next table gives the number of persons to each conviction for indict-convictions of all kinds, in proportion to the estimated population of the several

NUMBER of Persons to each Conviction

INDICTABLE

Offences.	Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.	
	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.
Murder, attempts at and manslaughter.....	14	144,485	.....	.....	2	29,720
Rape, and other offences against females..	29	69,751	14	100,873	3	152,813
Other offences against the person	244	8,290	102	13,855	9	50,937
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking	120	16,856	83	17,014	9	50,937
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	21	96,323	13	108,632	.....	.....
Other offences against property	766	2,640	518	2,726	12	38,203
Other felonies and misdemeanors	74	27,335	49	28,820	2	229,720
Other minor offences	168	12,040	11	128,393	.....	.....
Totals	1,436	1,401	790	1,787	37	12,390
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC.,						
Assault on females	12	168,566	10	141,222	1	458,440
Various offences against the person	2,257	896	744	1,898	225	1,798
Various offences against property	917	2,207	56	25,218	146	3,140
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences	6,968	290	2,968	476	390	1,175
Drunkenness	4,694	431	1,624	869	591	776
Totals	14,848	136	5,402	261	1,383	331
Grand Totals	16,284	124	6,192	228	1,420	322

able offences, to each summary conviction, and to each one of the total number of Provinces and Canada in 1884.

in the several Provinces, 1884.

OFFENCES.

New Brunswick.		P. E. Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		The Territories.		Canada.	
Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions	Number of Persons to each Conviction.	Number of Convictions.	Number of Persons to each Conviction.
1	332,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37,626	4	16,004	23	199,270
3	110,831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	21,338	52	88,138
9	36,943	25	4,548	8	13,036	11	6,841	3	21,338	411	11,151
2	166,247	4	28,424	5	20,857	4	18,813	1	64,015	228	20,102
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	104,288	2	37,626	1	64,015	38	120,610
30	10,749	11	10,336	74	1,409	6	12,542	27	2,370	1,444	3,174
1	332,493	.....	.....	1	104,288	1	75,253	.....	.....	128	35,806
1	332,493	.....	.....	1	104,288	1	75,253	.....	.....	182	25,182
47	7,074	40	2,482	90	1,158	27	2,787	39	1,641	2,506	1,823

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.....	.....	1	113,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	190,967
322	1,032	41	2,733	123	848	29	2,595	.....	.....	3,771	1,215
84	3,958	3	37,899	40	2,607	20	3,762	.....	.....	1,266	3,620
601	553	196	580	810	129	174	432	.....	.....	12,107	378
1,402	238	246	462	1,085	96	235	320	.....	.....	9,877	464
2,409	138	487	233	2,058	50	458	164	.....	.....	27,045	169
2,456	135	527	216	2,148	48	485	155	39	1,641	29,551	155

398. The next table gives the total number of offences charged in each of the offence in the several Provinces. The population of each Province has been care-

NUMBER of Persons to each Offence charged according to

OFFENCES.		Ontario.		Quebec.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
		Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter ...	1880	22	85,935	16	83,836	1	434,918	.....	.....
	1881	26	73,970	17	79,943	3	146,857	1	321,233
	1882	21	93,160	19	72,469	.....	.....	2	162,516
	1883	27	73,708	11	126,820	.....	.....	2	164,438
Rape and other offences against females	1880	71	26,628	22	60,972	5	86,984	1	317,424
	1881	78	24,657	33	41,183	7	62,939	4	80,308
	1882	72	27,172	25	55,076	1	446,229	5	65,007
	1883	70	28,430	25	55,801	6	75,326	3	109,625
Other offences against the person	1880	3,945	479	1,423	943	412	1,055	312	1,017
	1881	3,877	496	1,388	979	349	1,262	373	861
	1882	4,036	485	1,200	1,147	385	1,159	447	727
	1883	4,014	496	1,502	928	425	1,063	531	619
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking	1880	172	10,991	98	13,688	14	31,065	11	28,857
	1881	131	14,681	68	19,985	8	55,071	12	26,770
	1882	132	14,821	106	12,990	8	55,780	13	25,002
	1883	164	12,135	46	30,326	16	28,247	5	65,775
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	1880	47	40,225	14	95,813	.....	.....	2	158,712
	1881	44	43,710	30	45,301	.....	.....	1	321,233
	1882	35	55,896	20	68,845	1	446,229	.....	.....
	1883	27	73,708	22	63,410	3	150,653	.....	.....
Other offences against property	1880	3,257	580	1,237	1,084	267	1,628	218	1,456
	1881	2,642	728	1,148	1,184	250	1,762	186	1,727
	1882	3,040	643	983	1,401	242	1,844	187	1,738
	1883	2,722	731	843	1,655	246	1,837	175	1,879
Other felonies and misdemeanors	1880	282	6,704	115	11,664	32	13,591	7	45,346
	1881	346	5,558	101	13,455	24	18,357	7	40,154
	1882	175	11,122	48	28,686	17	26,249	14	23,217
	1883	100	19,901	32	43,594	14	32,284	5	65,775
Breaches of municipal by-laws, and other minor offences	1880	10,423	181	3,519	381	793	548	843	376
	1881	9,797	196	4,588	296	628	701	779	412
	1882	9,313	211	4,544	303	467	955	938	347
	1883	9,799	202	5,012	278	597	757	1,036	317
Drunkenness	1880	7,833	241	1,690	794	887	490	956	332
	1881	7,607	253	1,993	682	964	457	1,224	262
	1882	8,233	238	2,536	543	755	591	1,447	225
	1883	8,961	222	2,447	570	811	557	1,619	203
Grand Totals	1880	26,052	73	8,134	165	2,411	180	2,350	135
	1881	24,548	78	9,366	145	2,233	197	2,588	124
	1882	25,058	78	9,481	145	1,876	238	3,050	106
	1883	25,884	77	9,940	140	2,118	213	3,376	98

years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, together with the number of persons to each fully estimated in every year.

the estimated population of each Province—1880 to 1883.

Prince Edward Island.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		The Territories.		Canada.	
Number of offences charged.	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.	Number of offences charged	Number of persons to each offence.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43,000	3	18,000	43	98,725
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,946	.....	.....	57	75,874
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6,322	.....	.....	51	86,447
1	112,134	.....	.....	17	3,850	.....	.....	58	77,503
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	42,880
.....	.....	3	21,985	2	24,729	.....	.....	127	34,054
.....	.....	2	38,436	1	56,899	1	60,000	107	41,204
1	112,134	.....	.....	1	65,459	3	20,667	109	41,240
113	950	73	775	10	4,300	16	3,375	6,304	673
107	1,018	74	891	58	853	25	2,258	6,251	692
109	1,014	111	692	56	1,016	2	30,000	6,346	695
91	1,232	213	421	95	689	5	12,400	6,876	654
8	13,413	5	11,313	2	21,500	1	54,000	311	13,650
2	54,445	7	9,422	10	4,946	.....	.....	238	18,171
.....	.....	13	5,898	3	18,966	.....	.....	275	16,032
3	37,378	7	12,800	17	3,850	.....	.....	258	17,423
.....	.....	6	9,427	.....	.....	2	27,000	71	59,791
.....	.....	3	21,985	.....	.....	12	4,704	90	48,054
.....	.....	7	10,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	69,801
.....	.....	5	17,920	4	16,365	17	3,647	78	57,630
54	1,987	59	959	30	1,433	32	1,687	5,154	823
55	1,980	67	984	67	738	47	1,201	4,462	969
44	2,511	110	699	77	739	17	3,530	4,701	938
30	3,738	197	454	116	564	48	1,292	4,377	1,027
2	53,651	6	9,427	5	8,600	3	18,000	452	9,392
3	36,297	9	7,328	30	1,648	1	56,446	522	8,285
.....	.....	8	9,609	7	8,128	1	60,000	270	16,329
.....	.....	8	11,200	19	3,445	.....	.....	178	25,253
137	783	193	293	18	2,389	100	540	16,026	265
202	539	457	144	185	267	181	312	16,817	257
239	462	947	81	152	374	.....	.....	16,600	266
276	406	1,176	76	338	194	2	31,000	18,236	247
272	394	10	5,656	12	3,583	.....	.....	11,660	364
270	403	532	124	238	208	9	6,272	12,837	337
262	422	1,526	50	333	171	.....	.....	15,092	292
256	438	2,326	39	551	119	.....	.....	16,971	265
586	183	352	161	78	551	157	344	40,120	106
639	170	1,152	57	600	52	275	205	41,401	107
654	169	2,724	28	638	89	21	2,857	43,505	101
658	170	3,932	23	1,158	57	75	827	47,141	95

399. From the first of the foregoing tables it will be seen that as regards convictions for indictable offences the Provinces stood in the following order:—

Manitoba,	Prince Edward Island,
Ontario,	British Columbia,
The Territories,	New Brunswick,
Quebec,	Nova Scotia,

and as regards summary convictions, as follows:—

Manitoba,	Prince Edward Island,
Ontario,	Quebec,
New Brunswick,	Nova Scotia,
British Columbia,	

this order being maintained with regard to total convictions of all kinds, with the addition of the Territories at the bottom of the list.

400. Thus it will be seen that there was more crime in Manitoba in proportion to population than in any other part of the Dominion; the number of general offences against property in that Province was very large, being 74, whereas in Prince Edward Island, with a larger estimated population, it was only 11. Nova Scotia and the Territories had the cleanest record. Out of the whole population of Canada there was one conviction for an indictable offence to every 1,828 persons, one summary conviction to every 169 persons, and one conviction of either one kind or the other to every 155 persons.

401. By taking the averages of the different Provinces during the whole four years, in order to ascertain the prevalence of crime in each of them, the following result is obtained:—

Manitoba.....	One offence	charged	to every	67 persons.
Ontario	do	do	73	do
New Brunswick.....	do	do	115	do
Quebec.....	do	do	148	do
Prince Edward Island..	do	do	173	do
British Columbia.....	do	do	194	do
Nova Scotia	do	do	207	do
The Territories	do	do	1,058	do

402. The number of persons convicted is always much less than the number of offences charged, but it may be assumed that the offence charged was actually committed, though the offender may, from some cause, have escaped punishment. The above figures, therefore, show that in proportion to population crime was more prevalent in Manitoba and Ontario than in the other Provinces, while the Territories and Nova Scotia enjoyed the greatest freedom from it. It must not, however, be overlooked that a large proportion of the offences charged in Manitoba consisted of drunkenness and minor offences. Some of the more serious of crimes being almost

entirely absent. There were no charges of murder, attempted murder, or manslaughter during the whole period, and there were only five charges of rape and other offences against females. General offences against the person and against property were, however, very numerous.

403. Taking the averages for the same number of years drunkenness is found to have prevailed in the several provinces to the following degree.

404. There were charged for drunkenness on an average in each year during the period in—

Ontario	One in every	238	persons.
New Brunswick	do	255	do
Prince Edward Island	do	414	do
Nova Scotia	do	523	do
Quebec	do	647	do
British Columbia	do	1,020	do
Manitoba	do	1,467	do

405. The sale of intoxicating liquors is altogether forbidden in the Territories, except under special conditions.

406. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in each Province, in the years 1880 to 1884, inclusive, together with the sentences on the persons so convicted.

CONVICTIONS and Sentences, by Provinces, 1880 to 1884.

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept'r.	Total Convictions.	Sentence.			
			Committed to			
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.	Death.
Prince Edward Island	1880	469	4	465	.....	.....
	1881	527	3	523	1	.....
	1882	514	4	510	.....	.....
	1883	530	4	526	.....	.....
	1884	527	4	523	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	1880	1,655	29	1,621	5	.....
	1881	1,590	25	1,556	6	3
	1882	1,294	23	1,267	4	.....
	1883	1,448	27	1,421	.....	.....
	1884	1,420	15	1,391	13	1
New Brunswick	1880	1,473	20	1,453	.....	.....
	1881	1,859	29	1,830	.....	.....
	1882	2,278	31	2,247	.....	.....
	1883	2,571	20	2,550	.....	1
	1884	2,456	23	2,433	.....	.....

CONVICTIONS and Sentences, by Provinces, 1880 to 1884—*Concluded.*

Provinces.	Year ended 30th Sept'r.	Total Convictions.	Sentence.			
			Committed to			
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.	Death.
Quebec	1880	5,866	174	5,632	59	1
	1881	6,430	159	6,135	131	5
	1882	6,698	137	6,394	161	6
	1883	6,662	103	6,449	108	2
	1884	6,192	121	5,860	211	.....
Ontario	1880	18,311	202	18,026	79	4
	1881	17,110	142	16,807	161	.....
	1882	17,460	131	17,143	181	5
	1883	17,678	119	17,430	126	3
	1884	16,284	160	16,039	79	6
Manitoba	1880	271	10	261	.....	.....
	1881	1,054	13	1,041	.....	.....
	1882	2,505	18	2,487	.....	.....
	1883	3,444	15	3,429	.....	.....
	1884	2,148	10	2,138	.....	.....
British Columbia	1880	47	6	41	.....	.....
	1881	451	12	430	1	8
	1882	548	10	538	.....	.....
	1883	1,010	39	966	.....	5
	1884	485	13	471	.....	1
The Territories	1880	117	2	115	.....	.....
	1881	204	3	201	.....	.....
	1882	8	1	7	.....	.....
	1883	45	16	29	.....	.....
	1884	39	10	26	.....	3

407. In respect to the actual number of convictions during the period, the position of the several Provinces is as follows—the Province with the greatest number of convictions being placed first on the list:—

Ontario,
Quebec,
New Brunswick,
Manitoba,
Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island,
British Columbia,
The Territories.

408. Of the 151,678 persons convicted during the five years—148,411 were fined or imprisoned in gaol, 1,887 were sent to the penitentiary, 1,326 to reformatories, &c., and 54 were sentenced to death.

CHAPTER VIII.

IMMIGRATION.

409. According to the returns published by the Department of Agriculture, there was a considerable falling off in the numbers of immigrants to this country during the past year, 1885. The figures in this chapter refer to the calendar and not the fiscal year.

410. There can be no doubt that the unhappy disturbances in the North-West had a very seriously deterrent effect on immigration, not only to the North-West itself, but also to the whole of Canada, more especially as the actual facts were largely and alarmingly exaggerated in centres of emigration. The depression prevailing both on this continent and in Europe had also a considerable influence in retarding immigration. The total number of immigrant arrivals, both passengers and settlers, in this country during 1885, was 105,096, as compared with 166,596 in 1884, being a decrease of 61,500. Of the total number 79,169 were immigrant settlers, being a decrease of 24,655 as compared with 1884; and 25,927 were passengers through Canada to the United States, a decrease of 36,845 from the numbers in the preceding year.

411. The following are the numbers, according to the reports of agents, of immigrants who arrived in Canada with the intention of settling, during the last seven years. Those reported with settlers goods by the Custom houses are included in these figures.

Year.	No. of immigrants.
1879	40,492
1880	38,505
1881	47,991
1882	112,458
1883	133,624
1884	103,824
1885	79,169

412. Though there has been a decrease for the last two years, yet the numbers reported in the year under review are very considerably higher than in any year previous to 1882. From 1873 to 1881 inclusive, the average annual number was 36,257, while during the last four years the average has been 107,268.

413. The number of those who availed themselves of the cheapened passage arrangement in 1885 was 7,819, including men, women and children. Of children there were 1,125, thus leaving only 6,694 adults, which would probably be nearly equally divided between the sexes. They consisted entirely of female domestic servants, agricultural labourers, and families of agricultural labourers, these passages not being available for any other class. In these cheapened or so called assisted

passages, the Government pays no part of the fare, which is all paid by the immigrant, but by an arrangement made with the steamship companies, tickets at a reduced rate are issued, which can be obtained by him upon making a specified and certified declaration. The rates last year varied from £2 10s. to £3, and the net cost was $24,399.

414. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 1746, being 265 less than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last five years:—

Year.	Number brought out.
1881	727
1882	1,048
1883	1,218
1884	2,011
1885	1,746

415. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers, sailing vessels have not for some years been used for this purpose. The arrivals with settlers' goods, reported by Custom houses numbered 32,301, being a decrease of 2,890 as compared with 1884. The following table shows the number reported in each Province, together with their nationalities:—

CUSTOMS Arrivals by Provinces and Nationalities.

Provinces.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Quebec	527	248	113	85	523	15,324	1,334	18,154
New Brunswick	137	15	32	.....	147	608	53	992
Nova Scotia	203	16	47	8	87	553	38	952
Ontario	1,353	518	366	394	2,103	5,319	425	10,478
Manitoba	162	11	30	16	72	220	68	579
Prince Edward Island	43	10	22	1	18	100	15	209
British Columbia	319	41	63	60	254	142	58	937
Total	2,744	859	673	564	3,204	22,266	1,991	32,301

416. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be accurate as far as they go, but there are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier, there must always be a

considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the difference between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

417. Considerable attention was attracted, some years ago, to the large numbers of the inhabitants of Canada, and particularly of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which, according to the returns published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, were annually leaving this country for the purpose of settlement in the United States. The figures given of the so-called "exodus" from Canada, at the point of Port Huron, were very large; and an enquiry was made into their accuracy by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, with the result of proving that they were fictitious. This enquiry led to a collection of the figures of all passengers moving out of and into Canada since 1883 at all points of the Grand Trunk Railway system. The fact shown is interesting as affording a test of the nature of the movement of population, in the years mentioned, between the United States and Canada.

418. The total number of passengers for the year ended 30th June, 1883, in and out of Canada, at all points on the Grand Trunk system, separated from through United States passengers, was as follows:—

Total passengers from Canada to United States	202,259
Less European passengers	14,324
Net total passengrs from Canada to United States	187,935
Total passengers from United States to Canada	194,162
Less European passengers	1,535
Net total passengers from United States to Canada	192,627
Net gain to Canada in difference of passengers between *ins* and *outs*	4,692

419. In 1884 the figures were as follow:—

Total *outs* from Canada to United States	210,941
Less European passengers	9,010
Total net *outs*	201,931
Total *ins* to Canada from United States	206,616
Less European passengers	1,778
Total net *ins*	204,838
Net gain to Canada of difference between *ins* and *outs*	2,907

420. For the year ended 30th June, 1885, the figures were :

Net total *outs* by Grand Trunk Railway.....	159,393
Net total *ins* by do	157,018
Net loss in the year.....	2,375
Total *outs* by Canada Southern.....	20,202
Total *ins* by do	17,189
Loss in the year.....	3,013

421. The figures by the Grand Trunk system for three years were therefore as follow ;—

Year ended 30th June, 1883—Net gain, or difference between *ins* and *outs*.....	4,692
Year ended 30th June, 1884—Net gain, or difference between *ins* and *outs*.....	2,907
Year ended 30th June, 1885—Net loss.....	2,375

422. Taking, therefore, the difference between the *ins* and *outs*, at all the points at which the Grand Trunk Railway touches the United States, there was a net immigration or gain to Canada of 5,224 ; from which, however, should be deducted the loss by the Canada Southern of 3,013.

423. The monthly returns issued in 1885 by the Washington Bureau were not published in the report laid before Congress, and in February, 1886, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States issued a circular, discontinuing the collection of statistics of immigration from British North American possessions, owing to the impracticability of their being accurately procured. The fictitious character, therefore, of the returns, the subject of the enquiry above referred to, is officially established.

424. A comparative statement of the value of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the year 1884 and 1885, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses:—

	1884.	1885.
Reported at Agencies.....	$3,729,308	$3,058,592
do Customs.....	1,085,564	1,085,274
Total.....	$4,814,872	$4,143,866

425. And an examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country.

VALUE of Money and Effects brought in by Settlers since 1875.

Year.	Value.
1875	$1,344,573
1876	686,205
1877	632,269
1878	1,202,563
1879	1,152,612
1880	1,295,565
1881	4,188,925
1882	3,171,501
1883	2,784,881
1884	4,814,872
1885	4,143,866

426. It has been stated by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Government, at Washington, that, on the average of rich and poor, each immigrant brings a value of $60 to the country. This would roughly coincide with the facts of the experience in Canada in 1885. But it is to be observed, as respects a question of this kind, the means of obtaining information are defective. There cannot be any doubt, however, as to the large values brought by immigrants; and the figures of the Washington Bureau may be accepted as approximately correct.

427. It is only possible to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each Province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would probably considerably alter the figures given.

428. The greatest care is taken by the Department and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Customs Houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures for that Province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should therefore be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up, are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance,

The number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the Territories last year was 21,946, while 14,706 are reported to have left, leaving a net gain of 7,240 settlers.

429. The total expenditure in 1885 was $310,271, and in 1884 $431,497, there was a decrease therefore in the year under consideration of $121,226.

430. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs was $6.62, and including arrivals so reported, was $3.92; the figures for the preceding year, 1884, being $6.28 and $4.15 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875:

Year ended 31st December	Not including Customs.		Including Customs.	
	No. of Settlers.	Cost per Head.	No. of Settlers.	Cost per Head.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
1875	19,243	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,490	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,223	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15
1884	68,633	6 28	103,824	4 15
1885	46,868	6 62	79,169	3 92

And it will be seen that the average cost per head during the first five years was $12.19 and $5.86 respectively, and during the last six years has been $5.66 and $3.88 respectively.

431. The following table contains a statement of the average rate of wages paid in 1885 in different parts of the Dominion. The table is compiled from the returns furnished by the Immigration Agents at the places named, and subject to the fluctuations to which they must always be liable, the figures may be considered as generally correct, and quite correct at the dates when furnished.

432. Embracing, as it does, all the industrial centres from Halifax to Victoria, the table will be found fairly representative of the average wages throughout the Dominion. The ordinary working day for mechanics, artisans and general labourers is at present ten hours. The hours of work on farms are not generally limited.

Wages in Canada, 1885.

Description of Labour.	Agency.				
	Halifax, N.S.	St. John, N.B.	Montreal, Que.	Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm labourers per day without board	1 00 to 1 25	1 20 to 1 50	1 00 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 25	1 00 to 1 25
Farm labourers per week and board	5 00 to 8 00	3 00 to 4 00	3 75 to 6 00	3 50 to 5 00	3 00 to 3 50
Female farm servants and board per month	None employ'd.	5 00 to 7 00	5 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 8 00	5 00 to 6 00
Masons per day without board	2 50	2 25 to 2 50	1 50 to 2 00	2 50	2 50 to 2 75
Bricklayers do	2 50	2 75 to 3 00	1 50 to 2 50	2 50	2 50 to 3 00
Carpenters do	.....	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 75	1 75 to 2 00
Lumbermen per month	15 00 to 20 00	15 00 to 20 00	22 00 to 28 00	12 00 to 25 00	15 00 to 20 00
Shipwrights per day	1 50 to 2 25	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00	.....	1 75 to 2 00
Smiths do	‖8 00 to 12 00	1 50	1 50 to 1 75	.....	1 50 to 2 25
Wheelwrights do	1 25 to 2 00	2 00 to 3 00	1 25 to 1 50	1 00 to 1 50	1 50 to 2 00
Gardeners with board per month	.....	12 00 to 16 00	20 00 to 25 00	16 00 to 20 00	15 00 to 20 00
Gardeners without board per day	.....	*1 25 to 2 00	1 00 to 1 25	1 25	1 25 to 1 50
Female cooks per month	6 00 to 12 00	10 00 to 12 00	8 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 8 00	9 00 to 12 00
Laundresses do	3 00 to 5 00	¶0 60 to 0 75	¶0 75 to 1 00	8 00	8 00 to 9 00
Female domestics do	5 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 10 00	5 00 to 10 00	6 00 to 8 00	6 00 to 8 00
General labourers per day without board	1 00 to 1 25	1 30 to 1 50	1 00 to 1 25	1 25	1 25 to 1 50
Miners per day	.....	0 50 to 0 80	1 50 to 2 00	0 70 to 1 25	1 00
Millhands do	*16 00 to 30 00	1 25 to 2 00	1 00 to 1 50	1 00 to 1 50	1 00 to 2 00
Engine drivers per day	*50 00 to 60 00	*36 00 to 55 00	1 75 to 2 50	.....	.....
Saddlers do	1 75 to 2 00	1 00 to 1 50	1 50 to 2 00	*16 00 to 20 00	1 25 to 2 00
Bootmakers do	‖8 00	1 50	1 25 to 2 00	.....	1 25 to 2 00
Tailors do	‖10 00 to 12 00	1 50 to 2 00	1 00 to 2 00	.....	1 25 to 2 00

* Per month. ¶ Per day. ‖ Per week.

Wages in Canada, 1885—*Concluded.*

Description of Labour.	Agency.				
	London, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.	Brandon, Man.	Qu'Appelle N.-W.T.	Victoria, B.C.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm labourers per day without board	1 00 to 1 50	1 25	1 00 to 2 00	*40 00 to 50 00	1 50 to 2 00
Farm labourers per week and board	3 00 to 4 00	2 75	4 00 to 8 00	*25 00 to 35 00	6 00 to 7 50
Female farm servants and board per month	6 00 to 8 00	10 00	8 00 to 15 00	10 00 to 20 00	4 00 to 6 00
Masons per day without board	2 50	2 00	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00	4 00 to 5 00
Bricklayers do	2 50	2 00	3 00 to 4 00	3 00 to 4 00	.....
Carpenters do	1 25 to 1 75	1 50	2 00 to 3 00	2 00 to 3 00	3 00 to 3 75
Lumbermen per month	.....	.....	.....	.....	¶2 50 to 3 00
Shipwrights per day	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00 to 4 50
Smiths do	1 50	1 50	2 00 to 3 00	2 50	3 00 to 3 75
Wheelwrights do	1 50 to 1 75	.....	2 00 to 3 00	3 00	3 50 to 4 00
Gardeners with board per month	15 00	20 00	25 00 to 40 00	30 00	.....
Gardeners without board per day	1 00 to 1 50	.....	1 50 to 2 50	.....	2 00 to 2 50
Female cooks per month	10 00 to 12 00	15 00	15 00 to 30 00	20 00 to 40 00	¶1 25 to 1 50
Laundresses do	9 00 to 12 00	20 00	12 00 to 18 00	20 00	All Chinese.
Female domestics do	7 00 to 9 00	15 00	8 00 to 15 00	12 00 to 16 00	15 00 to 25 00
General labourers per day without board	1 00 to 1 37	1 50	1 25 to 1 50	1 50 to 2 00	1 50 to 2 00
Miners per day	0 80 to 1 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millhands do	.....	.....	1 50 to 2 50	2 25	2 00 to 2 50
Engine drivers per day	2 00	.....	2 50 to 3 50	3 00	2 50 to 3 00
Saddlers do	1 00 to 2 00	.....	1 50 to 2 50	2 00	2 00 to 3 00
Bootmakers do	1 50 to 2 00	.....	1 50 to 2 50	2 00	.....
Tailors do	1 50 to 1 75	‖12 00	1 50 to 2 50	2 00	2 50 to 3 00

*Per month. ¶Per day. ‖Per week.

CHAPTER IX.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Marine.

433. The special object of this Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts, it is therefore of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and it is gratifying to know that no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

434. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1885 inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures.

NUMBER of Lighthouses, &c., 1868–1885.

Year ended 31st December.	Light Stations.	Lighthouses.	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868	198	227	2	.....
1869	219	233	2	.....
1870	240	278	4	.....
1871	264	297	8	.....
1872	280	314	13	.....
1873	316	363	17	.....
1874	342	384	18	.....
1875	377	444	22	.....
1876	407	488	24	.....
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	9
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12

435. It will be seen that there are no less than 328 light stations, 390 lighthouses, 21 fog-whistles and 12 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.

436. The total number of light-stations in the Dominion on the 31st December, 1885, was 526; of lights shown, 617; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 35; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 673; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1414. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follows :—

437. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 171 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 225 buoys and 19 beacons. Four new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The total cost of maintenance for the year was $70,698, and of construction, $25,929.

438. The Quebec division is a large and important one comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, and the north-west coast of Newfoundland. In this division there were 149 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 7 steam fog-whistles, 10 fog guns, 107 buoys, 59 beacons, and 9 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "La Canadienne" and "Napoleon III." The expenditure for maintenance was $142,119, and for construction, $4,354.

439. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 152 lighthouses, showing 163 lights, 1 lightship, 12 steam fog-alarms, 8 hand fog-alarm stations, 2 fog-bells, 3 signal gun stations, 9 automatic signal buoys, 5 bell-buoys, 514 other buoys, 7 stationary beacons, 8 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and four signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Lansdowne and Newfield." Four new lights were erected, and several are in course of construction, and 6 new life-boats were built costing $575 each. They include all the latest improvements. The amount expended for maintenance was $136,514, and for construction, $4,352.

440. In the New Brunswick division there were 102 lighthouses, including 2 lightships and 11 fog-alarms. Five new lights were established during 1885, and 1 fog-alarm. The expenditure for maintenance was $92,130, and for construction, $7,667.

441. Prince Edward Island division contained 45 lights. The expenditure for maintenance was $20,218, and for construction, $879.

442. British Columbia division contained 8 lighthouses and 1 fog-whistle, these were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglass." One new lighthouse was erected. The expenditure for maintenance was $15,457, and for construction, $1,617.

443. The Department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1885 was $146,275 and the sum of $47,238 was expended on the construction of the "Lansdowne."

444. A police force has been established for some years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, to meet the expenditure for which, a tax of 3 cents a ton is levied on all vessels at either port. The force consisted of 75 men, thirty-six at Quebec, and 39 at Montreal, and the total number of arrests made was 1,377. There was an excess of expenditure over receipts of $17,384. During the past 16 years the total expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $143,155.

445. The expenditure on account of sick, disabled and distressed seamen at the various ports in the Dominion in 1885 amounted to $553.67, and the receipts obtained by the levying of a tax of 2 cents a ton on all vessels, three times a year, amounted to $39,068, a deficiency of $16,299. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past 17 years has amounted to $18,063.

446. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 916, with a gross tonnage of 167,679 tons; 76 were added to the number during the past year, and 52 lost or put out of service. The receipts on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the last 16 years have exceeded the expenditure by $13,346.

447. The total number of wrecks and casualties in 1885 to sea going vessels of all nations that happened in Canadian waters together with those that happened to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters was 174, the amount of tonnage involved was 79,552, and the estimated amount of loss $1,210,000, while the number of lives lost was 21, ten in Canadian and eleven in other waters.

448. The disasters to vessels of all nations in Canadian inland waters, and to Canadian vessels in American inland waters, were 21, the tonnage involved was 6,395 tons,and the estimated loss to vessels and cargoes was $358,728, while the number of lives lost was 48.

449. The most serious of all the disasters was the loss of the "Algoma," one of the steel steamships belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which was totally wrecked on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, on 7th November, and 38 of the crew and passengers were drowned. This wreck alone, it will be seen, furnished over three-fourths of the total number of lives lost, and more than two-thirds of the

total estimated loss, the vessel and cargo being valued at $225,000 and $17,000 respectively.

450. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870. All casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters are included in the table.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Wrecks and Casualties, 1870 to 1885.

Year ended 31st December.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
				$
1870	335	.....	210	901,000
1871	274	81,035	81	2,100,000
1872	290	99,109	237	2,507,338
1873	350	99,523	813	2,844,133
1874	308	106,682	109	2,029,965
1875	286	99,427	78	2,468,521
1876	452	153,368	404	2,942,955
1877	468	177,896	153	3,952,582
1878	414	161,760	187	3,444,875
1879	533	198,364	339	4,119,233
1880	445	179,993	217	3,820,652
1881	440	210,719	399	4,922,423
1882	451	193,655	271	3,138,423
1883	366	158,826	259	2,029,752
1884	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885	195	86,247	69	1,568,728
Total	5,931	2,126,645	4,079	45,855,901

451. It will be seen that the returns for the year 1885 compare most favorably with those of preceding years. There were fewer casualties and fewer lives lost than in any other year during the whole period, and only once, viz., in 1871, was there a smaller amount of damage involved.

452. The average number of casualties annually has been 370, and of lives lost 254, so that the figures of last year are in both cases very much below the average and there can be little doubt that the increased care in construction of vessels, the greater attention paid to the examination of masters and mates and the increased efficiency of the service generally have materially assisted to bring about so satis-

factory a result. The figures for 1885 may be slightly altered when the full returns for the year come in.

453. The great loss of life in 1873 was occasioned by the wreck of the White Star steamship "Atlantic", at Marr's Head, N. S., on 1st April in that year, when 545 persons were drowned. On the 5th November in the same year, the steamer "Bavarian" was burned on Lake Ontario and 20 lives lost. In 1881 the steamer "Victoria" upset on the Thames river, near London, Ont., and 182 lives were lost.

454. The value and importance as well as the efficiency of the Meteorological Service is continually increasing. Out of 830 warnings issued last year, 741 were verified, being 89 per cent. It is not possible, of course, to form any correct estimate of the number of disasters and casualties that are prevented by these warnings, but there can be no doubt that it is large. There are now 29 signal stations in connection with this service in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, all of which have been established since 1879.

455. The following table shows that the number of warnings verified in 1885 formed a larger percentage of the total issued, than in any previous year,

Year.	No. Issued.	No. Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877.	743	510	68·6
1878.	860	673	78·3
1879.	712	591	83·0
1880.	889	736	82·8
1881.	854	727	85·1
1882.	841	658	78·2
1883.	1,085	858	79·1
1884.	798	663	83·2
1885	830	741	89·3

456. Out of a total number of 7,612 warnings issued, 6,157, or 80·80 per cent. were verified, being a yearly average of warnings verified of 80·94 per cent.

457. There were also 7,129 weather predictions issued during the year, 79·7 per cent. of which were fully, and 92·7 per cent. fully and partly verified.

458. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the register books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1885, all sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included.

Provinces.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Steamers	Gross Tonnage, Steamers.	Total Net Tonnage.
New Brunswick	1,060	76	10,383	288,589
Nova Scotia	2,988	76	9,291	541,832
Quebec	1,631	328	89,845	203,635
Ontario	1,223	526	81,063	144,487
Prince Edward Island	227	12	3,055	36,040
British Columbia	123	74	13,872	11,834
Manitoba	63	39	5,061	5,439
Total	7,315	1,131	212,570	1,231,856

459. This was an increase of 61 vessels, but a decrease of 21,891 tons, as compared with 1884. Assuming the average value to be $30 per ton, the value of the total registered tonnage would be $36,955,680.

460. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873.

Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873	6,783	1,073,718	1880	7,377	1,311,218
1874	6,930	1,158,363	1881	7,394	1,267,394
1875	6,952	1,205,565	1882	7,312	1,260,777
1876	7,192	1,260,893	1883	7,374	1,267,394
1877	7,362	1,310,468	1884	7,254	1,253,747
1878	7,469	1,333,015	1885	7,315	1,231,853
1879	7,471	1,332,093			

461. It will be seen that up to and including 1878 there was a steady increase both in the number of vessels and in the tonnage, and that since that year there has been as steady a decrease. In 1885 there were fewer vessels by 154, and 101,162 tons less than in 1878. There were 240 new vessels built in 1885, with a

tonnage of 43,179 tons register, being 147 vessels less than in 1884, and a decrease in tonnage of 29,232 tons register.

462. A number of reasons have been given for this falling off in the ship-building trade, among the most reasonable of which appear to be the fact that iron is rapidly taking the place of wood in the construction of ships, and that as steamers are absorbing almost the whole of the carrying trade of the Atlantic, there is no longer that demand for wooden vessels of fair size that used to exist. Moreover, the general depression of trade throughout the world, has caused such a large number of vessels to be lying idle, that the present supply is more than adequate to the demand. The majority of vessels now built are for fishing purposes, which explains the fact of the number of vessels not having decreased in more equal proportion to the decrease in tonnage.

463. The following table gives the number of vessels and their aggregate tonnage, and number of men employed, that arrived from sea in each year from 1868, at the ports of Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, and Victoria, B. C.:—

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Number of Men.
1868	3,245	1,537,937	52,467
1869	3,928	1,599,676	56,468
1870	4,295	1,766,853	60,998
1871	4,031	1,615,962	56,993
1872	4,678	2,011,286	70,208
1873	4,601	1,991,231	69,863
1874	4,323	2,101,318	70,504
1875	4,203	1,919,576	68,837
1876	4,055	2,152,225	68,610
1877	4,350	2,442,044	68,066
1878	4,134	2,406,584	72,282
1879	3,899	2,177,604	69,532
1880	4,251	2,506,218	76,700
1881	4,539	2,735,476	81,752
1882	4,377	2,567,123	81,284
1883	4,538	2,695,126	83,765
1884	5,057	2,873,274	102,091

464. Victoria is not included until 1872, and Charlottetown not until 1874.

465. Though the figures fluctuate considerably, yet it will be seen that the returns for 1884 are much in advance of those of any previous year. The shipping trade of Victoria, B.C., has almost doubled in the last three years. The growing use of large steamers is indicated by the increased numbers both of tons and men in proportion to the number of vessels.

466. Subjoined is a general statement of the expenditure of this Department for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

Service.	Amount.
Maintenance of Lights	$478,064
Construction do	50,512
Dominion Steamers	196,102
Examination of Masters and Mates	6,656
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Distressed Seamen	55,368
Departmental Salaries	29,900
Meteorological Service	50,375
Observatories	6,250
Signal Service	3,881
Rewards for Saving Life, Purchase of Life-boats &c.	5,221
Steamboat Inspection	23,235
Water Police	38,083
Hudson's Bay Expedition	71,375
Survey Georgian Bay	20,455
Removal of Obstructions in Navigable Waters	2,259
Miscellaneous	1,156
Total	$1,038,892

467. As the total amount voted for the expenses of this Department was $1,041,232, it will be seen that the expenditure was under that amount by $2,340.

PART II.—FISHERIES.

468. With the exception of the financial statements, which are only made up to the 30th June, 1885, all information respecting the fisheries is brought down to the 31st December, 1885.

469. Although there was a small decrease in the total value of the produce of the fisheries in 1885 as compared with 1884, the fishing industry may, nevertheless, be said to be in a thriving condition, and the following table is a comparative statement of the total value of its produce in 1884 and 1885.

TOTAL Value of Produce of the Fisheries, 1884 and 1885.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1884.	1885.
	$	$
Nova Scotia	8,763,779	8,283,923
New Brunswick	3,730,454	4,005,432
Quebec	1,695,561	1,719,459
Prince Edward Island	1,085,619	1,293,429
British Columbia	1,358,267	1,078,038
Ontario	1,133,724	1,342,692
Total	17,766,404	17,722,973
Decrease	.....	43,431

470. The importance and size of this industry will be better understood by reference to the following table, which gives full particulars of the number of men, and the number, tonnage and value of vessels and boats engaged, and the value of fishing material used, in the several Provinces during 1885. It will be seen that nearly 60,000 men and 30,000 vessels and boats were employed, and 3,014,384 fathoms of net used, which would make a total length of 3,425 miles, while the amount of capital employed almost reached the sum of $7,000,000.

NUMBER of Men, and Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, and Fishing Material in the several Provinces, 1885.

Provinces.	Men.	Vessels and Steam Tugs.			Boats.	
	No.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.
				$		$
Nova Scotia	29,905	711	31,285	1,428,308	12,693	316,677
New Brunswick	10,185	196	3,297	78,836	4,879	147,567
Prince Edward Island	3,535	53	2,044	55,900	1,039	34,625
Quebec	11,322	160	8,734	340,679	7,949	187,330
Ontario	2,716	23	2,523	63,310	1,045	121,863
British Columbia	1,830	34	845	54,600	867	44,195
Total	59,493	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257

Provinces.	Gill Nets.		Trap and Pound Nets, Weirs and Brush Fisheries.		Lobster Factories, Freezers and other Fixtures.	Total Value.
	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Approximate Value.	
		$		$	$	$
Nova Scotia	1,475,913	566,550	916	233,720	464,745	3,010,000
New Brunswick	430,738	241,360	232	112,690	495,426	1,075,879
Prince Edward Island	47,985	24,649	1	1,600	376,369	493,143
Quebec	207,268	160,423	2,011	126,048	115,878	930,358
Ontario	710,630	96,222	213	71,765	25,114	378,274
British Columbia	141,850	130,080	.....	.....	580,930	809,805
Total	3,014,384	1,219,284	3,373	545,823	2,058,462	6,697,459

471. The following is a comparative statement of the yield and value of the fisheries for the years 1884 and 1885.

Comparative Statement of Yield and Value of Fisheries, for years 1884 and 1885.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.		1885.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cod	Cwt	1,022,234	$4,302.454	1,077,144	$4,536,731
Herring, pickled	Brls.	493,241	2,029,430	477,262	1,997,901
do smoked	Boxes.	1,938,194	484,548	1,461,854	365,463
do frozen	No.	14,851,500	89,109	15,800,150	94,800
do preserved or fresh	Lbs.	1,049,550	42,359	364.640	14,951
Lobsters, preserved	"	15,933,283	2,259 892	17,303,038	2,463,780
do in shell or alive, etc	Tons	3,065	91,967	4,998	149,951
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	10,049	123,418	7,826	103,744
do fresh	No.	173,056	51,916	204,700	40,940
do do in ice	Lbs.	2,008,268	346,000	2,391,365	411,231
do preserved in cans	"	6,803,845	781,366	5,258,918	552,459
do smoked	"	385,230	55,026	404.365	43,873
Mackerel, preserved in cans	"	190,457	28,194	539,734	61,287
do pickled	Brls.	180,170	1,798,487	145,752	1,448,137
Haddock	Cwt.	216,544	758,245	185,927	651,087
Hake	"	40,073	140,255	55,644	194,754
Pollock	"	78,635	275,222	65,290	228,515
Trout	Lbs.	5,517,487	429,481	5,545,449	432,160
do	Brls.	3,546½	35,172	4,305	42,772
Whitefish	"	2,078	20,780	5,355	53,550
do	Lbs.	3,139,891	251,191	2,917,560	233,404
Smelt	"	6,177,410	370,644	5,982,358	359,029
Sardines	Brls.	8,895	26,720	6,857	20,571
do	Hhds.	35,788	357,880	55,860	335,160
Oysters	Brls.	41,956	126,458	57,132	171,896
Alewives	"	47,674	189,854	39,738	158,513
Hake Sounds	Lbs.	83,637	77,726	106,667	106,667
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	2,006	14,882	4,142	29,448
Shad	No.	128,533	12,157	143,320	13,657
do salted	Brls.	7,737	61,901	14,535	135,517
Eels do	"	4,776	42,768	4,600	41,202
do	No.	419,464	41,946	919,402	91,940
Maskinongé	Lbs.	627,750	39,573	679,220	43,029
Bass	"	1,186,423	75,571	1,074,103	69,189
Pickerel	"	1,771,071	111,452	2,120,003	131.939
Pike	"	705,948	36,363	1,022,620	51,978
Sturgeon	"	1,601,306	80,709	2,372,175	118,871
Halibut	"	1,670,215	98,532	1,735,917	104,155
Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	15,008	18,760	6,798	8,497
Winnonish	No.	25,600	6,400	28,500	7,125
Tom Cod and Frost Fish	Lbs.	1,074,400	16,288	641,260	25,650
Flounders	"	92,146	5,528	152,502	9,150
Perch	"	12,000	720	13,350	801
Ling	Cwt.	155	620	249	996
Squid	Brls.	3,176	12,704	3,487	13,948
Whiting	Lbs.	.....	.....	241,160	12,058
Oolahans, pickled	Brls.	330	2,640	110	1,800
do fresh	Lbs.	37,500	2,250	31,350	1,881
do smoked	"	28,000	2,800	13,000	1,300
Seal Skins	No.	.....	166,788	.....	159,214
Porpoise Skins	"	83	332	108	240
Fish Oils, not assorted	Galls.	583,883	376,826	818,152	491,507
Whale Oil	"	4.640	2,320		
Seal Oil	"	50,070	25,035		
Cod Oil	"	83,391	41,695		
Dog Fish, Porpoise and Oil	"	16,781	6,766		
Dog Fish Oil, refined	"	45,000	24,800		
Clams, preserved	Lbs.	14,400	1,800	.....	8,180
Crabs and Prawns, in B.C.		.....	.....	.....	2,000
Fish Roes	Brls.	18	72	.....	.....
Coarse Fish	"	39,005	180,029	34,938	143,436
Mixed Fish	"				
Fish Guano	Tons.	4,422	66,330	3,906	59,340
Fish used for Bait and Manure	"	250,572	204,875	273,901	242,650
Fish sold in Halifax markets		.....	52,400	.....	43,500
do Victoria, B.C., markets		.....	110,000	.....	120,000
Fish assorted in British Columbia		58,400	3,504	59,400	3,564
For home consump. not included in returns		.....	266,170	.....	246,632
Total value of the Fisheries in Canada			17,766,404		17,722,973
Decrease in 1885		.....	.....	.....	43,431

472. The kinds of fish, of which the largest quantities are taken, are cod, lobster, herring, mackerel and salmon; of these, there was an increase in the value of cod and lobster taken in 1885 as compared with 1884, and a decrease in the value of herring, mackerel and salmon. The falling off in mackerel represented a money value of $479,270. There was a general increase in the catch of lobsters, amounting altogether to an increase of 1,369,755 lbs., but there was a marked decrease in the size of the lobsters caught, and in order to protect this fishery from ultimate injury, it is proposed to lengthen the close season and increase the gauge from 9 to 10 inches. The smelt fishery also is overdone, the fish yearly decreasing in size, and more stringent measures are required to save this industry from permanent injury. There was an increase in the catch both of whitefish and salmon trout in the Province of Ontario.

473. The following is a table of the close seasons in the various Provinces, together with a synopsis of the fishery laws.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS ON 1st JANUARY, 1886.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.
Salmon (net fishing)		Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	
do (angling)		Sept. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	
do do Restigouche River.		Aug. 15 to May 1.		Aug. 15 to May 1.	
Speckled Trout (*Salmo Fontinalis*)	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.			Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge and Winninish		Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.			
Pickerel (Doré)	April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.			
Bass and Maskinongé	April 15 to June 15.	April 15 to June 15.			
Whitefish and Salmon Trout	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.				
Whitefish		Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.			
Sea Bass				March 1 to Oct. 1.	
Smelts			April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.	
Lobsters		Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license. Aug. 20 to April 20.	Aug. 1 to April 1. (west coast) Aug. 20 to April 20. (north coast)	Aug. 1 to April 1. (south coast) Aug. 20 to April 20. (north coast)	Aug. 20 to April 20.
Sturgeon				Aug. 31 to May 1.	
Oysters		June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.

NOTE.—The fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia and Manitoba. Close seasons in the latter Province are: Whitefish, from 20th October to 1st November; and speckled trout, from 1st October to 1st January.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

474. Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set nor seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close time is provided in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for taking fish is illegal.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department of Fisheries on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

475. The total expenditure for the Fisheries service, for the year ended 30th June, 1885, was $153,216, made up as follows:—

General service	$ 77,821
Fish breeding	43,879
Maintenance of steamer "La Canadienne"	23,711
Cost of its collision with brig "Alliance"	7,802

476. And this expenditure was sub-divided as follows:—

Ontario	$ 25,826
Quebec	23,604
Nova Scotia	22,114
New Brunswick	17,837
British Columbia	13,311
Prince Edward Island	3,769
Manitoba	763
Miscellaneous	45,992
	$153,216

477. The total amount received during the same period for rents, license fees and fines, was as follows:—

Ontario	$ 11,914
Quebec	3,325
Nova Scotia	2,617
New Brunswick	4,650
British Columbia	365
Prince Edward Island	40
	$ 22,911
Arrears for 1884, collected in 1885	3,716
	$ 26,627

CHAPTER X.

Active Militia, 1885.

478. The following table gives the strength of the Active Militia in the Dominion in 1885.

Active Militia, 1885.

Provinces.	District.	Cavalry	Field Artillery.	Garrison Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry	Total, District.	Total, Province.
Ontario	1	187	240	.....	.....	4,206	4,633	16,959
	2	418	240	112	.....	5,637	6,407	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,967	3,501	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
Quebec	5	417	240	347	89	4,310	5,403	11,885
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
New Brunswick	8	324	160	260	45	1,717	2,506	2,506
Nova Scotia	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	3,646
Manitoba	10	45	80	.....	.....	482	607	607
British Columbia	11	.....	.....	180	.....	90	270	207
Prince Edward Island	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	617
Total	.....	1,944	1,440	2,013	179	30,914	36,490	36,490
Royal Military College and Schools	.....	43	.....	329	64	424	.....	860
Total 31st Dec., 1885	.....	1,987	1,440	2,342	243	31,338	.....	37,350

479. Of the veterans of the war of 1812–15, only 328 applied for their pensions last year. Of these, nine only were under the age of 87, and the oldest was 101.

CHAPTER XI.

ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

Part I.—Patents.

480. During the year 1885, the proceedings under the Patent Act were of less extent than during 1884, but the decrease occurred in business coming from the United States, and not from Canada.

481. The following is a comparative statement of the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office, 1868–1885.

Year ended 30th June	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Totals.	Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							$
1868	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530
1885	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
Total	26,698	22,768	1,753	24,521	3,173	13,237	678,150

*There were no caveats until 1869.

482. During the year 1880, there were 1,144 patents granted, on which fees for the first period of 5 years were paid prior to their issue. Of these patents 940 expired in 1885, and 184 were kept in force by the payment of further fees. This fact shows that only a small percentage of Canadian patents remain in force for more than 5 years from the date of their issue.

483. It will be seen that the business of this office has increased nearly 500 per cent. since Confederation, and it is the only branch of any of the Departments where the receipts are in excess of the expenditure. The total amount of fees received in 1885 was more than six times as large as that of 1868, and there is every reason to suppose that the business will increase. Over 20,000 persons visited the model rooms during 1885.

Part II.—Copyrights.

COPYRIGHTS, Trade Marks, Industrial Designs and Timber Marks.—1868–1885.

Year ended 30th June,	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks	Industrial Designs Registered	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks	Total Number of Registrations.	Total Number of Certificates	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												$
1868	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	72	72	.....	183
1869	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	124	124	.....	418
1870	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	351	351	.....	877
1871	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	348	348	.....	1,092
1872	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	271	267	11	927
1873	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	316	232	20	940
1874	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	368	289	19	1,339
1875	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	332	251	15	1,175
1876	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	480	359	33	1,758
1877	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	433	332	31	1,732
1878	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	466	334	14	1,671
1879	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	392	277	24	2,434
1880	185	93	113	113	40	40	19	19	357	265	28	3,806
1881	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	449	318	22	4,772
1882	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	450	313	64	4,956
1883	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	503	350	33	5,397
1884	281	129	196	196	68	68	14	14	559	407	49	6,273
1885	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	828	398	54	6,898

484. The above table shows the business done in this branch of the Patent Office since Confederation. The number of registrations, in 1885, was 269, and the fees received were $626 in excess of the corresponding figures for 1884, while there was a decrease of nine in the number of certificates issued, as compared with previous year. Though the business has fluctuated considerably, there has been a very large increase since 1868. In that year, only 110 letters were received, and 128 sent, and in 1885, 1,542 letters were received, and 1,542 sent.

Part III.—The Cattle Trade.

485. The number of cattle, sheep and swine imported from Europe, during 1885, was less by 458 than the number imported in 1884, as is shown by the following figures :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1884.....	1,607	473	26	2,106
1885.....	1,356	255	37	1,648

486. This decrease was due, more than to anything else, to the dullness of the market for stock in the West, and, at one time, the amount of importation was not expected to be nearly as large, as, owing to revival of business, it eventually was.

487. The destinations of the cattle imported were as follow :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Canada.....	284	199	35
United States.....	1,072	56	2

488. And the particulars of the breeds imported were also as follow :—

BREEDS Imported, 1885.

CATTLE.

Breed.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereford	584	322	906
Shorthorn	52	103	155
Polled Angus	13	19	32
Galloway	43	154	197
Sussex	4	4	8
Jersey	1	23	24
Ayrshire	1	3	4
Holstein	5	25	30
Total	703	653	1,356

SHEEP.

Cotswold	1	2	3
Hampshire	1	1	2
Southdown	17	72	89
Dorset	2	27	29
Shropshire	60	52	112
Leicester	1	5	6
Total	82	159	241*

SWINE.

Suffolk	2	2	4
Essex	2	3	5
Berkshire	7	21	28
Total	11	26	37

* The breed of 14 sheep saved from ss. "Brooklyn" was not recorded.

489. There were no deaths from disease in 1885 at any of the Quarantine Stations in Canada.

490. The total number of acres held by lessees of ranches in the North-West Territories on 1st September, 1885, was 2,098,670 acres, and in the District of Alberta, according to reports received up to 19th December, 1885, there were the following numbers of horses, cattle, &c. :—

Horses	4,313
Cattle	46,936
Sheep	9,694
Swine	50
Poultry	845

491. The next statement shows that the export trade of cattle from Canada has increased very considerably during the last 12 years—the increase in the number and value of cattle exported being particularly large.

HORSES, Cattle and Sheep Exported, 1874 to 1885.

Year ended 30th June.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$		$
1874	5,399	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881	21,993	2,094,037	63,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	2,256,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,005
1885	12,310	1,640,506	144,441	7,508,043	335,207	1,264,811
Total	154,424	16,095,977	683,525	31,913,510	3,409,341	12,338,851

492. The total value of animals exported during the above period will be found to have reached the very large sum of $60,348,338. The increase in value in 1885 over 1874 was $8,188,983, and the increase in the same year over 1884 was $1,570,444. Notwithstanding the large number of cattle imported, no disease was discovered by the inspectors, and this country still maintains its position for immunity from disease.

CHAPTER XII.

DOMINION LANDS.

493. Owing to the unfortunate outbreak in the North-West in the spring of last year, the number of homestead and pre-emption entries made during 1885 was considerably smaller than had been previously expected, and, as is shown by the following summary of entries and sales, was much behind the figures of the preceding year:—

	1884.	1885.
Homesteads	533,280 acres.	209,552 acres.
Pre emptions	364,060 "	106,218 "
Sales	213,172 "	126,049 "

494. The following is a comparative statement of the transactions in Dominion lands, from 1872 to 31st October, 1885:—

Year.	Homesteads. — Area.	Pre-emptions. — Area.	Sales. — Area.	Total. — Area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
To 1872	40,000	1,600	15,200	56,800
1873	136,640	2,400	16,620	155,660
1874	215,520	101,461	17,713	334,694
1875	84,480	67,314	4,908	156,702
1876	52,960	40,406	39,562	132,928
1877	145,280	107,715	170,989	428,984
1878	308,640	275,240	125,380	709,260
1879	555,296	270,178	271,343	1,096,817
Oct. 31, 1880	280,640	140,790	260,797	682,227
do 1881	438,707	263,647	355,166	1,057,520
do 1882	1,181,652	904,211	613,282	2,699,145
do 1883	970,719	659,120	202,143	1,831,982
do 1884	533,280	364,060	213,172	1,110,512
do 1885	249,552	106,213	126,049	481,814

495. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales, received in each year from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June,

1885. In consequence of the outbreak before mentioned, no comparison can justly be made between the amounts received in 1885 and those in former years.

Year ended 30th June	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales.		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970	21,616			28,586
1874	8,290	17,697			25,987
1875	11,570	13,591			25,161
1876	4,700	3,704	320		8,724
1877	5,620	1,069	136,955		143,645
1878	15,370	2,682	120,159		138,211
1879	36,026	8,188	210,904		255,119
1880	32,358	41,768	81,685		155,812
1881	30,682	62,940	70,828		164,451
1882	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594

496. The number of patents issued during the year ended 31st October, 1885, was 3,533, as against 3,896 during the previous year, showing a decrease of 363.

497. The total area set out for settlement since 1873, is as follows:—

	Acres.	No. of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	9,147,000	50,919
1882	9,460,000	55,125
1883	27,000,000	168,750
1884	6,400,000	40,000
1885	391,680	2,448
Total	68,655,452	418,847

498. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior from all sources for the year 1885 amounted to $420,072, a decrease as compared with 1884 of $368,064.

499. The following is a statement of receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the past fourteen years:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands, from 1st July, 1872, to 31st December, 1885.

Year ended 30th June	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption Fees.	Sales—Cash.	Timber, Grazing and Mineral.	Colonization.	Miscellaneous.	Totals in Cash	Scrip.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1873	6,970		21,616	109			28,695	
1874	8,290		17,697	1,710			27,697	
1875	11,570		13,591	3,335		129	28,626	
1876	4,700		3,704	387		924	9,715	320
1877	5,620		1,069	320		64	7,073	136,955
1878	15,370		2,682	1,620		220	19,892	120,159
1879	34,156	1,870	8,188	325		404	44,944	210,904
1880	23,520	8,838	41,768	25,077		1,552	100,756	81,685
1881	19,916	10,766	62,940	34,888		2,612	131,124	70,828
1882	54,285	39,943	1,228,424	61,553	354,036	6,213	1,744,456	50,590
1883	73,015	54,725	516,092	113,824	248,492	2,870	1,009,019	33,638
1884	41,580	28,810	423,113	160,917	253,713	43,502	951,636	40,919
1885	25,645	17,109	198,759	105,228	1,214	45,671	393,618	45,875
1st July to 31st Dec., 1885	12,780	7,350	46,812	34,423		298	101,664	87,896
Totals	337,417	169,403	2,586,460	543,720	857,455	104,463	4,598,920	879,774

500. The following summary of Dominion Lands Regulations has been prepared by the Department of the Interior :—

DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

HOMESTEADS.

Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an office fee of $10, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation :—

In the "Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the main line or branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, mounted police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry, and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry, and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional making twenty-five acres ; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional, broken and prepared for crop.

Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, town site reserves and coal and mineral districts, may be homesteaded in either of the two following methods :—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the 1st day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months, for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section; and shall,

within the second year, crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped; and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months of the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following; shall, within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead quarter-section; shall, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry, and shall *bona fide* reside therein and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent; and shall, at the commencement of the third year after the date of his entry, or previously, commence to reside upon his homestead.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months subsequent to date of homestead entry.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section of and as a pre-emption on payment of an office fee of $10.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions is $2.50 an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that railway, or twelve miles of any other railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for $2 per acre.

Pre-emptions in connection with homestead entry will be discontinued from and after 1st January, 1890.

TIMBER.

Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 50 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues: 30 cords of wood, 1,800 lineal feet of house logs, 2,000 cubic rails and 400 roof rails.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity, available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $5 per acre cash.

Licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships may be obtained. The lands covered by such licenses are thereby withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

COAL.

Coal districts have been set apart as follows:—

1. On the Souris River, south of Moose Mountain.
2. On the South Saskatchewan River, near Medicine Hat.
3. On the North Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton.
4. On the Bow River.
5. On the Belly River.

The price per acre is, for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, $10, and for anthracite coal, $12.50.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders will be invited.

GRAZING LANDS.

Leases of grazing lands may be obtained for a period not exceeding twenty-one years, but no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

The rental is two cents an acre per annum.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm and corral.

MINERAL LANDS.

Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted, until the discovery

of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit, any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within ninety days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of $5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of one year from the date of recording his claim, the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended in actual mining operations on the claim, the amount prescribed in the mining regulations in that behalf, by paying to the local agent therefor the price per acre fixed by the regulations, and a further sum of $50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim as provided in the said mining regulations.

CHAPTER XIII.

BANKING.

501. The following is a comparative statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the various banks in Canada for the months of December, 1884 and 1885.

BANK STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1884 AND 1885—LIABILITIES

	1884.	1885.
	$	$
Capital paid up	61,605,520	61,763,279
Circulation	31,935,933	32,363,992
Deposits—		
Payable on demand	48,230,556	59,210,355
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	51,428,550	51,324,060
Held as security	575,113	736,534
Made oy other banks	1,423,516	1,246,377
Due other banks or agencies	1,474,289	2,230,724
Other liabilities	306,977	328,207
Total liabilities	135,374,937	147,440,252

ASSETS.

Specie and Dominion notes	18,477,386	19,156,888
Notes of and cheques on other banks	6,100,270	7,869,777
Due from agencies and other banks	19,861,448	23,239,223
Dominion debentures or stocks	1,405,435	4,317,070
Other Government securities	1,612,985	3,351,106
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	2,368,330	2,466,832
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held	11,929,655	12,556,050
Loans to municipal and other corporations	17,210,155	15,649,229
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	741,508	851,742
Discounts	122,109,496	125,493,660
Debts overdue, not secured	3,345,542	1,644,546
Debts overdue, secured	3,091,569	2,022,278
Mortgages on real estate and real estate held by the banks	2,053,782	2,040,939
Bank premises	3,188,745	3,317,850
Other assets	2,291,199	3,886,342
Total assets	215,787,511	227,863,546

CHAPTER XIV.

INSURANCE.

502. The following particulars taken from the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1884, will afford some information respecting the amount of business done by insurance companies in Canada.

Fire Insurance.

503. The amount of money received for premiums and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in each year, from 1869 to 1884, is shown in the following table.

PREMIUMS received, and Losses paid—1869–1884.

Year ended 31st December	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	56·67
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58
1878	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14
1884	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16
Totals	53,947,424	41,276,630	76·51

504. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow:—

FIRE Insurance in Canada according to nationalities of Companies—1869–1884.

Nationalities.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	$	$	
Canadian Companies	17,917,033	13,482,702	75·25
British do	31,750,145	24,669,184	77·70
American do	4,280,246	3,124,744	73·00
Totals	53,947,424	41,276,630	76·51

505. If the year of the fire in St. John (1877) had been excluded from the foregoing tables, the average percentage of loss would have been 65·33.

506. There was an increase in the total net amount insured in 1884 of $33,243,748, as compared with 1883, and much the largest part of this increase fell to British companies, viz., $32,827,626, while Canadian companies showed a decrease of $1,961,228.

507. In the period between 1869 and 1884, the total increase in the amount insured in Canada, has reached the large sum of $417,147,980.

508. The following table is a statement of the business done by the several companies during the year. For the purposes of comparison the rates of 1883 are added.

FIRE Insurance business in Canada, 1884.

Companies.	Gross amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate per cent. of Premiums to Risks taken.		Net Cash Paid for Losses.	Net Cash Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses Paid to Premiums received.	
			1884.	1883.			1884.	1883.
Canadian Companies.	$	$			$	$		
British America	16,672,322	202,040	1·21	1·05	92,961	152,920	60·79	68·13
Citizens'	23,038,305	268,383	1·16	1·04	148,530	228,264	65·07	74·76
London Mutual Fire	16,612,523	200,381	1·21	1·24	75,747	118,245	64·06	63·35
Quebec	5,500,011	71,253	1·30	1·34	34,829	66,719	52·72	76·13
Royal Canadian	23,369,239	286,799	1·23	1·06	161,489	243,728	66·26	61·03
Western	33,555,147	417,702	1·24	1·19	249,179	330,548	75·38	62·65
British Companies.								
Caledonian	8,426,621	102,225	1·21	1·10	67,032	90,947	73·70	26·22
City of London	13,453,662	197,472	1·47	1·52	94,585	177,535	53·28	54·89
Commercial Union	27,369,127	358,602	1·31	1·12	237,610	312,381	76·06	86·50
Fire Ins. Association	13,619,081	168,743	1·24	1·04	88,231	134,109	65·79	88·55
Glasgow & London	13,213,542	150,885	1·14	.....	109,608	252,533	43·40	.....
Guardian	15,109,347	157,861	1·04	0·96	68,561	143,517	47·77	39·62
Imperial	19,877,894	224,325	1·13	1·04	128,330	205,141	62·56	46·38
Lancashire	20,437,301	265,126	1·30	1·14	151,255	226,467	66·79	59·45

FIRE Insurance business in Canada, 1884—*Concluded.*

Companies.	Gross amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon	Rate per cent. of Premiums to Risks taken.		Net Cash Paid for Losses.	Net Cash Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses Paid to Premiums received.	
			1884.	1883.			1884.	1883.
British Companies.	$	$			$	$		
Liverpool & London & Globe	23,722,675	231,932	0·98	0·87	122,211	213,132	57·34	56·10
London & Lancashire Fire	9,058,129	99,566	1·10	1·10	57,973	93,115	62·26	80·46
London Assurance	9,354,606	77,360	0·83	0 82	40,625	63,415	64·06	66·64
National of Ireland	5,415,078	54,954	1·01	0·98	24,700	45,969	53·73	19·89
North British	40,776,397	498,717	1·22	0·96	190,535	323,170	58·93	57·36
Northern	16,870,284	205,749	1·22	1·09	166,240	193,754	85·80	51 52
Norwich Union	9,962,164	106,342	1·07	0·99	48,063	92,450	51·99	59·60
Phœnix of London	21,801,388	258,491	1·19	1·11	176,593	225,510	78·31	71·25
Queen	21,424,532	249,734	1·17	1·09	140,051	226,931	61·72	61·11
Royal	56.734,248	580,463	1 02	0·98	360,083	531,307	67 77	68·57
Scottish Union	7,832,540	68,410	0·87	0·82	18,293	51,033	35·85	26·98
American Companies.								
Ætna Fire	12,469,928	136,797	1·10	1·05	55,224	114,884	48 07	45·33
Agricultural of Watertown	7,780,314	77,535	1·00	0·98	33.739	74,840	45·08	41·11
Hartford	13,648,437	156,957	1·15	0·93	85,533	135,369	63·19	54·46
Phœnix of Brooklyn	6,878,536	59,959	0·87	0·83	17,500	42,487	41·19	39·05

509. For every $100 received for premiums the payments were as follows:—

	Paid.		Balance.
	For Losses.	For Expenses.	For Companies.
British companies	$ 63.56	$ 24.12	$ 12.32
American do	55.73	21.61	22.66
			For Dividends.
Canadian companies	72.41	29.12	$ 3.43

510. The Inland Marine business was fairly prosperous, the losses having amounted to 58·44 per cent. of the premiums received, as compared with 82·34 per cent. in 1883.

Life Insurance.

511. The business under this head in 1884 was transacted by 27 active companies, of which 9 were Canadian, 11 British and 7 American, and the total amount of policies taken out during the year was $23,417,912, being an increase over the amount taken in 1883 of $1,844,952; of this increase the Canadian companies secured the largest share, viz., $1,042,948, the increase of the American companies was $912,102, while the business done by the British companies was less by $110,098 than in 1883.

512. The following table shows the total business done in each year from 1869 to 1884.

AMOUNTS of Life Insurances effected during the Years 1869–1874.

Year ended 31st December	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1869	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870	1,584,456	*1,657,493	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,486,575	13,322,626
1872	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873	4,608,913	*1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875	5,077,601	1,689 833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882	†12,198,045	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,455,255
1883	†12,125,287	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,814,930
1884	†13,040,272	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,531,919

513. The total amount of insurance in force at the close of 1884 was $135,447,726, being an increase of $11,250,851 over that of the previous year, and was distributed as follows :—

	Total in Force.	Increase.
Canadian companies	$ 66,519,958	$ 7,306,349
British do	24,311,172	799,460
American do	44,616,596	3,145,042
Total	$135,447,726	$11,250,851

514. The average amount of policies in force was $1,663, which was the same as that of 1883, though there was a slight increase in the average amount of *new* policies as compared with the preceding year, being $1,898 and $1,847 respectively.

*Imperfect.

†This is the total amount effected, including for the foreign business of the Canada and Sun, in 1882, $342,500, in 1883, $241,970, and in 1884, $114,007.

515. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1884 was as follows :—

Death claims (including bonus additions)	$1,266,398
Matured endowments do	256,187
Annuitants	6,237
Paid for surrendered policies	203,694
Dividends to policy-holders	340,879
Total	$2,073,395

516. The following table gives the amount of income received from premiums by all the companies in each year from 1869 to 1884 inclusive.

INCOME from Premiums—1869–1884.

Year ended 31st December	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,464,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	*1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	*1,715,089	707,468	1,414,738	3,837,295
1884	*1,931,668	744,227	1,518,991	4,194,886
Totals	13,760,216	9,707,453	19,738,742	43,206,411

* These include the premiums received for their foreign business by the Canada and Sun, being, for 1882, $54,767 ; for 1883, $62,546 ; and for 1884, $62,568.

517. The approximate number of lives insured was 54,443, and the number of deaths was 442, giving on the average an annual death rate of 8·119 per thousand.

518. For every $100 received for premiums, $49.43 was paid to policy-holders, and $50 57 carried to reserve, expense and profits.

519. The average rate of premiums received for every $100 of current risks was, for all the companies, $3.18, and the average rate of claims paid for every $100 of current risks was $1.17.

520. The following table gives the condition of the Canadian companies in 1884, showing their Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure:—

CANADIAN COMPANIES.

Assets and Liabilities.

Companies.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock Paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Canada Life	6,315,450	5,155,955	1,159,495	125,000	1,034,495
Citizens' (Life Department)	189,490	185,292	4,198	*	*
Confederation	1,406,957	1,138,220	268,736	80,000	188,736
Dominion Safety Fund	122,044	73,080	48,964	47,400	1,564
Federal	87,452	45,713	41,738	68,850	.....
†Life Association of Canada	186,860	184,308	2,552	51,916	.....
North American	278,986	197,072	81,913	60,000	21,913
Ontario Mutual	648,936	601,713	47,223	None.	47,223
Sun	836,897	726,260	110,636	62,500	48,136

* The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† Formerly Mutual Life.

INCOME.

Companies.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	877,160	None.	310,900	16,629	1,204,691
Citizens' (Life Department)	48,227	None.	7,994	100	56,321
Confederation	345,537	4,500	71,437	1,569	423,043
Dominion Safety Fund	32,210	None.	2,416	59	34,686
Federal	20,913	None.	2,760	120	23,795
*Life Association of Canada	41,584	None.	8,178	None.	49,762
North American	116,762	1,000	10,515	117	128,396
Ontario Mutual	223,950	None.	26,989	None.	250,939
Sun	220,657	None.	35,683	3,600	259,941

EXPENDITURE.

Companies.	Paid to Policy-holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Life	379,990	174,504	18,750	573,245	631,445
Citizens' (Life Department)	21,708	17,682	3,666	43,057	13,264
Confederation	83,046	86,260	8,122	177,428	245,614
Dominion Safety Fund	8,000	9,785	1,620	19,405	15,281
Federal	8,034	20,800	None.	28,834	.....
*Life Association of Canada	17,323	18,004	4,652	39,980	9,781
North American	10,257	42,004	8,260	60,523	67,873
Ontario Mutual	68,744	66,934	None.	135,679	115,260
Sun	74,340	72,595	3,750	150,686	109,255

*Formerly Mutual Life.

521. From these tables it appears that the Canadian companies received an income in 1884 of $2,431,580, drawn from the following sources:—

Premiums and annuity sales	$1,932,506
Interest and dividends	476,876
Sundry	22,198
Total	$2,431,580

522. And they expended $1,228,842, as follows:—

Paid to policy-holders and annuitants	$ 671,448
General expenses	508,573
Dividends to stockholders	48,821
Total	$1,228,842

523. It will be seen, therefore, that out of every $100 of income, they expended in payment to policy-holders $27.61, in general expenses $20.92, and in dividends to stockholders $2.01, leaving $49.46 to be carried to reserve.

Accident and Guarantee Insurance in Canada.

524. The total accident premiums received in 1884 were $137,660, insuring an amount of $22,810,733, and the sum of $53,724 was paid for claims, while the amount of unsettled claims was $5,588. The premiums received for guarantee business were $64,042, guaranteeing an amount of $12,131,763, and the net amount paid for claims was $13,921.

525. There were 68 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, in 1884, and the business transacted by them was as follows:—

Number of Companies doing		Life insurance			38
do	do	Fire	do		31
do	do	Inland Marine	do		6
do	do	Ocean	do		4
do	do	Accident	do		6
do	do	Guarantee	do		2
do	do	Steam Boiler	do		1
do	do	Plate Glass	do		1

526. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance was $9,693,148, of which $3,484,568 were received by Canadian companies, and $6,208,580 by British and American companies. The following summary shows the distribution of these premiums among the various classes:—

Premiums, 1884.

Fire	$4,980,128
Inland Marine	67,582
Ocean	311,418
Life	4,132,318
Accident	137,660
Guarantee	64,042
Total	$9,693,148

And according to the nationalities of the companies, the amount was divided as follows :—

Premiums received, 1884.

Class.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.
	$	$	$
Fire	1,140,428	3,472,119	367,581
Inland Marine	59,383	1,338	6,861
Ocean	283,639	None.	27,779
Life	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991
Accident	88,212	14,079	35,369
Guarantee	43,806	20,236	None.
Total	3,484,568	4,251,999	1,956,581

CHAPTER XV.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.

527. Under the authority of the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879," a series of rules and forms for the collection of mortuary statistics was assented to by the Governor General, on 26th December, 1882, and arrangements were at once made by the Minister of Agriculture to put the same into operation. The first report was published in March, 1884.

528. The rules were to apply to all cities having a population of 25,000 inhabitants or upwards, and returns have been regularly received from all the cities included in such a provision, with the exception of Victoria, British Columbia, from which place no returns have yet been received.

529. It has been well said, and should be remembered, that of the returns of these statistics "some come up to that standard of accuracy which it is possible to exact, others approximate it more or less closely, and others again are more or less far below it."

530. The estimates of the total population of each city, as well as of the numbers by nationalities, occupations and religions, are based upon a comparison of the figures of the census of 1881, and are therefore merely approximate, but at the same time, cannot be very inaccurate.

531. The following tables are concise statements of the number of deaths in the various cities in 1884, according to ages, nationalities, occupations and religions, with the respective proportion of deaths per 1,000 of population.

532. It will be seen that, with the exception of Charlottetown, the largest proportion of deaths was among children under 5 years of age. The proportion in Montreal was as high as 615 per 1,000 deaths, while in Quebec and Ottawa it was 532 and 573 per 1,000 respectively, being a much higher proportion than in any other cities. This is principally to be explained by the fact that in the three cities named there are special asylums for the reception of foundlings, and that far more complete returns are therefore made of deaths of illegitimate children than can be obtained from any of the other places.

533. According to these statistics, the death rate was highest in Montreal and Quebec, and lowest in Charlottetown and Fredericton. The ratio per thousand deaths was generally highest among the English, and in the labouring class, while according to religions, the highest proportion was among the Roman Catholics.

534. The ratio of deaths over 60 years of age in Winnipeg was very small as compared with other cities, but it is easily understood when the nature of the population is considered, and as might be expected, the ratio of deaths between the ages of 20 and 40 was the highest in the table.

MORTUARY STATISTICS, 1884.

ACCORDING TO AGES.

Cities.	Assumed Population.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths, 1 to 5 years of age.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths, 5 to 20 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths, 20 to 40 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths, 40 to 60 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths over 60 years.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.	Deaths at ages not given.	Ratio per 1,000 Deaths.
Montreal	151,946	5,022	33·05	3,093	615·89	398	79·25	526	104·73	451	89·80	553	110·11	1	·19
Toronto	97,596	1,982	20·30	885	446·51	178	89·80	340	171·54	237	119·57	333	168·01	9	4·54
Quebec	63,294	1,686	26·63	897	532·02	123	72·95	171	101·42	169	100·23	319	189·20	7	4·15
Hamilton	39,098	769	19·66	264	343·30	71	92·32	166	215·86	129	167·75	137	178·15	2	2·60
Halifax	38,181	799	20·92	291	364·20	80	112·64	128	160·20	126	157·69	163	204·00	1	1·25
Ottawa	29,334	678	23·11	389	573·74	42	61·94	84	123·89	65	95·87	96	141·59	2	2·94
St. John, N.B.	27,630	616	22·29	186	301·94	80	129·87	124	201·29	92	149·35	134	217·53	.....	.....
Winnipeg	22,563	469	20·78	204	434·96	87	185·50	120	255·86	39	83·15	16	34·11	3	6·39
Charlottetown	12,376	145	11·71	31	213·79	16	110·34	32	220·68	23	158·62	42	289·65	1	6·89
Fredericton	6,279	124	19·74	39	314·51	16	129·03	18	145·16	17	137·09	34	274·19	.....	.....

ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES.

Cities.	French.			Irish.			English.			Scotch.			Others.		
	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Montreal	85,785	3,293	38·38	30,357	1,014	33·40	17,604	390	22·15	13,420	221	16·46	4,780	104	21·75
Toronto	1,482	16	10·79	35,230	708	20·09	39,444	950	24·03	15,738	206	13·07	5,682	102	17·95
Quebec	47,075	1,222	25·95	10,363	194	18·72	3,483	80	22·96	1,706	8	4·68	667	182	272·86
Hamilton	593	8	13·49	11,480	244	21·26	14,807	276	18·63	8,328	141	16·93	3,890	100	25·70
Halifax	1,090	13	11·92	13,249	305	23·02	12,325	267	21·66	7,055	123	17·43	4,462	9	20·39
Ottawa	10,080	302	29·96	10,133	189	18·65	5,269	117	22·20	3,128	29	9·27	724	41	56·62
St. John, N.B.	280	3	10·71	13,439	358	26·63	8,972	180	20·06	3,647	59	16·17	1,292	16	12·38
Winnipeg	1,272	16	12·57	5,267	88	16·70	6,589	165	25·04	6,980	141	20·20	2,455	59	24·03
Charlottetown	232	1	4·31	4,374	61	13·94	4,005	48	11·98	3,411	30	8·79	354	5	14·12
Fredericton	82	2	24·39	2,716	53	19·51	1,952	48	24·59	996	10	10·04	533	11	20·63

MORTUARY STATISTICS, 1884.

ACCORDING TO CLASSES OF OCCUPATION.

Cities.	Industrial Class.			Labourers.			Commercial.			Domestic.			Professional.			Others.		
	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000	Assumed Population.	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Montreal.....	53,072	1,823	34·34	16,383	859	52·43	30,830	999	32.40	20,423	228	11·16	9,225	211	22·87	22,013	902	40 97
Toronto	40,485	716	17 68	6,756	360	53·28	19,421	359	18·48	11,364	77	6·77	6,159	123	19 97	13,411	347	25 87
Quebec	23,256	630	27·08	8,198	322	39·27	10,814	342	31 62	6,587	34	5·16	4,659	102	21·89	9,780	256	26·17
Hamilton	18,337	332	18·10	3,335	121	36 28	6,359	142	22·33	3,900	28	7·17	1,921	32	16·65	5,246	114	21·73
Halifax	12,761	217	17·00	2,702	161	59 58	9,438	192	20·34	6,480	69	10·64	2,241	55	24·54	4,559	105	23·03
Ottawa. ...	7,784	120	15·41	4,037	232	57·46	4,378	86	19·64	3,507	16	4·56	4,384	74	16·87	5,244	150	28 60
St John, N B.	9,500	206	21 68	2,660	178	66·91	6,052	119	19·66	3,754	46	12·25	1,621	34	20·97	4,043	33	8·16
Winnipeg.....	5,926	116	19 57	3,401	133	39·10	3,660	92	25·13	2,901	31	10·68	1,535	31	20·19	5,140	66	12·84
Charlottetown	4,700	45	9 57	1,239	40	32·28	1,736	20	11·52	1,770	10	5·64	882	9	10 20	2,049	21	10·24
Fredericton.....	1,554	42	27 02	1,491	32	21 46	611	10	16·36	516	5	9 68	448	9	20·08	1,659	26	15·67

ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Cities.	Roman Catholics.			Presbyterians.			Methodists.			Church of England.			Baptists.			Others.		
	Assumed Population.	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population	Deaths	Ratio per 1,000.	Assumed Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000.
Montreal.....	114,167	4,205	36 83	9,923	218	21·96	5,720	118	20·6	15,563	399	25·63	1,584	28	17·67	4,989	54	10·82
Toronto	17,157	453	26·40	16,580	245	14·77	18,699	299	15 99	34,570	828	23·95	4,555	56	12·29	6,035	101	16 73
Quebec	57,019	1,566	27·46	1,362	22	16·15	895	12	13·40	3,373	71	21·04	177	6	33 89	468	9	19·23
Hamilton.....	7,653	163	21·29	8,522	153	17 95	9,285	161	17 33	10,359	223	21 52	1,128	27	23·93	2,151	42	19·52
Halifax	15,454	368	23·81	5,334	84	15·74	4,091	83	20·28	9,741	197	20·22	2,902	59	20 33	659	8	12 13
Ottawa	16,992	492	28 95	3,316	40	12·06	2,388	30	12 56	5,032	93	18·48	538	7	13 01	1,068	16	14 93
St. John, N B	9,202	302	32·81	3,758	49	13 03	3,476	61	17·54	6,324	137	21·66	3,952	61	15·43	918	6	6 53
Winnipeg.....	2,882	53	18·39	6,682	121	18·10	3,873	81	20 91	6,705	138	20·58	986	20	20·28	1,435	56	39 02
Charlottetown	4,401	59	13·40	2,206	24	10·87	2,615	36	13·76	2,517	20	7·94	473	4	8 45	164	2	12·19
Fredericton...	1,399	34	24 30	710	15	21·12	856	20	23 36	1,361	31	22·77	1,089	23	21·12	864	1	1·15

Summary Statement of the Affairs of Loan

LIABIL

Provinces.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Other Liabilities.	Liabilities to Shareholders.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	94,057,183	63,781,510	29,526,934	7,124,348	1,766,157	38,417,440
Quebec	4,283,000	3,122,769	1,418,685	73,108	460,940	1,952,734
Manitoba	2,000,000	400,000	400,000	2,000		402,000
New Brunswick						
Nova Scotia						
Total	100,340,183	67,304,279	31,345,620	7,199,456	2,227,098	40,772,175

AS

Provinces.	Current Loans secured on Real Estate.	Loans secured on Real Estate held for Sale.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Loans otherwise Secured.	Total Loans.	Property owned, Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	75,409,414	1,781,751	1,030,605	1,784,147	80,005,918	31,034
Quebec	1,545,258	38,819	230,099	263,953	2,078,130	1,447
Manitoba						
New Brunswick						
Nova Scotia						
Total	76,954,672	1,820,570	1,260,704	2,048,101	82,084,049	32,481

MISCEL

Provinces.	Dividend declared during the year.	Amount Loaned during the year.	Amount received from Borrowers during year.		Amount received from Depositors during year.	Amount repaid to Depositors during year.	Amount borrowed for purposes of Investment.	Total Amount of Interest paid and credited during the year.
			Principal.	Interest.				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	2,175,966	15,994,588	13,698,089	2,340,425	18,646,755	17,307,332	42,584,697	2,336,297
Quebec	62,198	487,370	613,558	63,316	352,960	501,457	7,630	42,709
Manitoba	20,000							
N. Brunswick								
Nova Scotia.								
Total	2,258,165	16,481,958	14,311,647	2,403,742	18,999,715	17,808,790	42,592,328	2,379,007

Companies and Building Societies, by Provinces, 1885.

ITIES.

Deposits.	Debentures payable in Canada.	Debentures payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Other Liabilities.	Liabilities to the Public.	Total Liabilities.		
					1885.	1884.	1883.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
14,824,088	4,105,603	30,167,567	1,437,230	50,534,489	88,951,930	82,963,587	77,883,720
610,996	236,100	88,768	496,805	1,432,669	3,385,404	3,591,419	3,878,863
.....	.....	200,000	.....	200,000	602,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15,435,084	4,341,703	30,456,335	1,934,035	52,167,158	92,939,334	86,555,006	81,762,584

ETS.

Property owned. — Cash on hand.	Property owned. — Cash in Banks.	Property owned, consisting of Real Estate.	Property owned, other than the foregoing.	Total Property owned.	Total Assets.		
					1885.	1884.	1883.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
56,823	2,303,806	3,081,428	3,069,602	8,542,694	88,548,613	82,631,881	78,900,589
13,263	187,384	1,099,717	99,619	1,401,431	3,479,562	3,958,138	3,812,426
.....	.....	150,000	.....	150,000	150,000	149,760	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70,086	2,491,190	4,331,146	3,169,221	10,094,126	92,178,175	86,739,780	81,813,015

LANEOUS.

Number of Depositors.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount overdue and in default of Mortgages.		Amount Invested and secured by Mortgage Deeds.	No. of Mortgages upon which compulsory proceedings have been taken during the year.	Estimated Value of Mortgaged Property held for Sale.	Amount Chargeable against such Property.	Present Cash Value of Investments on Mortgages and other Securities.
		Principal.	Interest.					
	$	$	$	$		$	$	$
30,003	164,372,713	2,592,078	410,336	74,564,844	715	3,151,864	2,608,077	85,321,289
1,321	2,278,823	67,729	14,969	889,342	21	467,542	383,209	2,085,644
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,324	166,651,536	2,658,808	425,305	75,454,187	736	3,619,407	2,991,287	87,406,933

535. There were 97 companies in operation during the year 1885, distributed among the several Provinces as follow:—73 in Ontario, 18 in Quebec, and 2 each in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; but 15 of these made no return for 1885 to the Department of Finance, viz., 6 in Ontario, 4 in Quebec, 1 in Manitoba, 2 in Nova Scotia, and 2 in New Brunswick.

536. It will be seen that the total assets of all the companies exceeded the total liabilities in 1884 and 1883 by $184,774 and $50,431 respectively, but that in 1885 the liabilities were in excess of assets to the extent of $761,159.

537. By far the largest number of companies were in Ontario, and in 1885 the paid up capital in that Province was 94·20 per cent. of the whole amount, while of $15,435,084 of deposits, $14,824,088, or 96·04 per cent., were made in the same Province.

538. Of the whole amount of authorized capital, 67·07 per cent. had been subscribed and 31·23 per cent. paid up.

539. The amount paid in by depositors exceeded the amount withdrawn by $1,190,925.

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