# CANADA.

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# STATISTICAL

# ABSTRACT AND RECORD

FOR THE YEAR

# 1886.

---

*SECOND YEAR OF ISSUE.*

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# INTRODUCTION.

Considerable alterations and improvements in the Statistical Abstract have been made in this the second annual issue. All the leading tables relating to Canada have been retained and brought down to the close of either the financial or calendar year, 1886, and a large number of new tables added in every chapter.

The whole of the explanatory matter has been carefully revised, rewritten and enlarged. Two new chapters have been added, viz., on Constitution and Government and on Education, while the chapters on Inland Revenue, Militia and Banking, more especially, have been considerably enlarged. Special attention also has been given in chapters IV and IX to the Reciprocity and Washington Treaties, the questions pertaining to them being of particular interest at the present time.

Appendix A will be found to contain the tariff on which the duties for 1886 were collected, and Appendix B the new resolutions as adopted by Parliament during the last Session.

The chapters on Railways and the Fisheries have not been treated as fully as was intended, the fisheries' figures not being available until the 4th of June, and the Railway Statistics not being complete at the time of going to press, owing to the inexcusable delay on the part of some compan-

ies in making returns. As these returns are ordered by statute there should be greater punctuality.

Free use has been made of the Statistical Abstracts compiled by Mr. Giffen, Secretary of the Imperial Board of Trade, of the Victorian Year Book, by Mr. H. H. Hayter, and of the Statesmen's Year Book. Numerous other works have been referred to, all of which it is believed have been duly acknowledged.

As the liability to error, among such a mass of figures, always exists, it is again requested that any mistakes, if such exist, when detected, may be reported to this office.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
July, 1887.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1886.

| Year. | Population on 4th April. | | | Immigration. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Dominion Lands. | | Land in Cultivation. | Postage. | | | Shipping. | | | | Vessels Built. | | Vessels Registered. | | Imports. | | Exports. | Public Debt. | | | Government Expenditure on | | | Railways. | | | Chartered Banks. | | | Post Office Savings Banks. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Inwards. | | Outwards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | | Area Sold. | Amount Realized. | | No. of Post Offices. | Number of Letters. | Number of Newspapers. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | Total Value. | Value Entered for Consumption. | Total Value. | Gross Debt. | Assets. | Net Debt. | Railways. | Canals. | Other Public Works. | Miles in Operation. | Train Mileage. | Earnings. | Paid up Capital. | Assets. | Liabilities. | No. | Number of Depositors. | Balances, 30th June. |
| | | | | | $ | $ | Acres. | $ | | | | | | | | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | | $ |
| 1868 | | | | | 13,687,908 | 13,486,092 | | | | 3,638 | 18,100,000 | 18,860,000 | 8,038 | 2,104,009 | 7,978 | 2,210,312 | 355 | 87,230 | 539 | 113,692 | 73,459,644 | 71,985,306 | 57,567,888 | 96,896,666 | 21,139,631 | 75,757,135 | 483,353 | 128,965 | 289,589 | | | | 30,289,018 | 77,872,257 | 43,722,647 | ‡81 | 2,102 | 204,588 |
| 1869 | | | | | 14,379,174 | 14,638,084 | | | | 3,756 | 21,920,000 | 18,700,000 | 9,654 | 2,459,083 | 9,597 | 2,537,482 | 335 | 96,439 | 526 | 125,408 | 70,415,165 | 67,402,170 | 60,474,781 | 112,361,208 | 36,502,679 | 75,859,519 | 282,615 | 126,953 | 173,481 | | | | 30,981,074 | 83,565,027 | 48,380,967 | 213 | 7,212 | 856,814 |
| 1870 | | | | | 15,512,235 | 14,345,569 | | | | 3,820 | 24,500,000 | 20,150,000 | 9,567 | 2,608,519 | 8,948 | 2,476,354 | 329 | 99,166 | 495 | 110,852 | 74,814,339 | 71,237,603 | 73,573,496 | 115,993,706 | 37,783,964 | 78,209,742 | 1,729,381 | 105,588 | 257,784 | | | | 32,050,597 | 102,147,293 | 66,530,393 | 226 | 12,178 | 1,588,848 |
| 1871 | *3,485,761 | 1,764,311 | 1,721,450 | | 19,335,560 | 15,623,081 | | | *17,335,818 | 3,943 | †27,050,000 | 22,250,000 | 10,353 | 2,521,573 | 9,575 | 2,594,460 | 389 | 106,101 | 540 | 121,724 | 96,092,971 | 86,947,482 | 74,173,618 | 115,492,682 | 37,786,165 | 77,706,517 | 2,946,930 | 103,872 | 659,388 | | | | 36,415,210 | 121,014,395 | 77,486,706 | 230 | 17,153 | 2,497,259 |
| 1872 | | | | | 20,714,813 | 17,589,468 | 56,800 | | | 4,135 | †30,600,000 | 21,400,000 | 10,358 | 2,989,793 | 9,898 | 2,956,911 | 414 | 114,065 | 563 | 127,371 | 111,430,527 | 107,709,116 | 82,639,663 | 122,400,179 | 40,213,107 | 82,187,072 | 5,620,569 | 209,073 | 1,199,521 | | | | 45,134,709 | 151,772,876 | 94,224,644 | 235 | 21,959 | 3,096,500 |
| 1873 | | | | 50,050 | 20,813,489 | 19,174,647 | 155,660 | 28,586 | | 4,518 | †34,579,000 | 25,480,000 | 11,089 | 3,032,746 | 10,508 | 3,052,789 | 416 | 140,370 | 506 | 152,226 | 128,011,281 | 127,514,594 | 89,789,922 | 129,743,432 | 29,894,970 | 99,848,462 | 5,763,268 | 383,916 | 1,253,867 | | | | 55,102,959 | 168,519,746 | 98,296,617 | 239 | 23,526 | 3,207,051 |
| 1874 | | | | 39,373 | 24,205,092 | 23,316,316 | 334,694 | 25,987 | | 4,706 | †39,358,500 | 29,000,000 | 9,282 | 3,077,987 | 8,471 | 2,973,374 | 486 | 174,404 | 580 | 163,016 | 128,213,582 | 127,404,169 | 89,351,928 | 141,163,551 | 32,838,586 | 108,324,965 | 3,925,123 | 1,240,628 | 1,665,929 | | | | 60,443,445 | 188,417,005 | 117,656,218 | 266 | 24,908 | 3,201,965 |
| 1875 | | | | 27,382 | 24,648,715 | 23,713,971 | 156,702 | 25,161 | | 4,892 | †42,000,000 | 31,300,000 | 7,881 | 2,521,134 | 7,724 | 2,808,074 | 489 | 188,008 | 632 | 204,002 | 123,070,283 | 119,618,657 | 77,886,979 | 151,663,401 | 35,655,023 | 116,008,378 | 5,018,427 | 1,745,309 | 1,715,009 | 4,826½ | 17,680,168 | 19,470,539 | 63,367,687 | 184,441,168 | 101,371,845 | 268 | 24,294 | 2,926,690 |
| 1876 | | | | 25,633 | 22,587,587 | 24,488,372 | 132,928 | 8,724 | | 5,015 | 41,800,000 | 38,549,000 | 8,414 | 2,972,459 | 8,349 | 2,938,305 | 578 | 165,041 | 651 | 144,422 | 93,210,346 | 94,733,218 | 80,966,435 | 161,204,687 | 36,653,173 | 124,551,514 | 4,497,434 | 2,389,541 | 2,003,098 | 5,157½ | 18,103,628 | 19,358,084 | 67,199,051 | 184,421,514 | 101,086,717 | 279 | 24,415 | 2,740,952 |
| 1877 | | | | 27,082 | 22,059,274 | 23,519,301 | 128,984 | 143,645 | | 5,161 | 41,510,000 | 39,000,000 | 8,808 | 3,295,987 | 8,952 | 3,348,835 | 508 | 127,297 | 572 | 126,160 | 99,327,962 | 96,300,483 | 75,875,393 | 174,675,834 | 41,440,525 | 133,235,309 | 3,209,502 | 4,131,396 | 1,277,004 | 5,574½ | 19,450,813 | 18,742,053 | 63,923,156 | 174,375,603 | 95,694,254 | 287 | 24,074 | 2,639,937 |
| 1878 | | | | 29,807 | 22,375,011 | 23,503,158 | 709,360 | 138,211 | | 5,378 | 44,600,000 | 39,736,412 | 8,836 | 3,341,465 | 8,680 | 3,342,919 | 382 | 106,976 | 452 | 100,089 | 93,681,787 | 91,199,577 | 79,323,667 | 174,957,268 | 34,595,199 | 140,362,069 | 2,643,741 | 3,843,338 | 882,616 | 6,143½ | 19,669,447 | 20,520,078 | 63,387,034 | 175,478,086 | 95,641,008 | 295 | 25,295 | 2,754,484 |
| 1879 | | | | 40,492 | 22,517,382 | 24,455,381 | 1,096,817 | 255,119 | | 5,606 | 43,900,000 | 42,379,686 | 8,576 | 3,049,521 | 8,425 | 3,039,029 | 303 | 103,551 | 400 | 94,882 | 81,964,427 | 80,341,608 | 71,491,255 | 179,483,871 | 36,493,683 | 142,990,188 | 2,567,053 | 3,064,098 | 752,540 | 6,484½ | 20,731,689 | 19,925,066 | 64,159,427 | 170,446,074 | 93,375,749 | 297 | 27,445 | 3,105,190 |
| 1880 | | | | 38,505 | 23,307,406 | 24,850,634 | 682,227 | 155,812 | | 5,773 | 45,800,000 | 45,120,062 | 9,307 | 3,487,735 | 9,063 | 3,298,979 | 297 | 68,756 | 363 | 64,962 | 86,489,747 | 71,782,349 | 87,911,458 | 194,634,440 | 42,182,852 | 152,451,588 | 6,109,599 | 2,123,366 | 740,923 | 6,891½ | 22,427,449 | 23,561,447 | 69,584,789 | 181,741,074 | 108,833,271 | 297 | 31,365 | 3,945,669 |
| 1881 | *4,324,810 | 2,188,778 | 2,136,032 | 47,991 | 29,635,297 | 25,502,554 | 1,057,520 | 164,451 | *21,899,181 | 5,935 | 48,170,000 | 48,689,068 | 10,442 | 4,032,946 | 10,320 | 4,071,391 | 314 | 79,364 | 373 | 70,210 | 105,330,840 | 91,611,604 | 98,290,823 | 199,861,537 | 44,465,757 | 155,395,780 | 5,577,206 | 2,109,242 | 1,071,337 | 7,260 | 27,301,306 | 27,987,569 | 59,381,987 | 198,967,278 | 125,063,546 | 304 | 39,605 | 6,308,226 |
| 1882 | | | | 112,458 | 33,383,455 | 27,067,103 | 2,699,145 | 1,727,280 | | 6,171 | 56,200,000 | 50,845,000 | 10,638 | 3,933,152 | 10,500 | 4,003,410 | 311 | 68,240 | 402 | 78,076 | 119,419,500 | 112,648,927 | 102,137,203 | 205,365,251 | 51,703,601 | 153,661,650 | 5,176,832 | 1,670,268 | 1,086,283 | 7,530 | 27,846,411 | 29,027,790 | 58,739,089 | 229,271,064 | 153,091,994 | 308 | 51,463 | 9,473,661 |
| 1883 | | | | 133,624 | 35,794,440 | 28,730,157 | 1,831,982 | 925,962 | | 6,395 | 62,800,000 | 53,139,266 | 10,781 | 4,004,357 | 10,727 | 3,968,420 | 366 | 73,576 | 432 | 78,220 | 132,254,022 | 123,137,019 | 98,085,804 | 202,159,104 | 43,692,389 | 158,466,715 | 11,767,619 | 1,857,545 | 1,552,716 | 8,726 | 30,072,910 | 33,244,585 | 61,404,554 | 226,803,491 | 145,296,836 | 330 | 61,050 | 11,976,237 |
| 1884 | | | | 103,824 | 31,861,361 | 31,107,706 | 1,110,512 | 788,136 | | 6,837 | 66,100,000 | 55,989,532 | 11,160 | 4,256,665 | 11,183 | 4,233,636 | 358 | 70,287 | 463 | 80,822 | 116,397,943 | 108,180,644 | 91,406,496 | 242,482,416 | 60,320,565 | 182,161,851 | 14,134,933 | 1,665,350 | 2,664,786 | 9,575 | 29,758,676 | 33,421,705 | 61,443,397 | 223,855,691 | 140,972,233 | 343 | 66,682 | 13,245,552 |
| 1885 | | | | 79,169 | 32,797,601 | 35,037,000 | 481,814 | 288,594 | | 7,084 | 68,400,000 | 58,581,798 | 10,639 | 3,800,664 | 10,553 | 3,843,951 | 287 | 57,486 | 353 | 65,962 | 108,941,486 | 102,710,019 | 89,238,361 | 264,703,607 | 68,296,915 | 196,407,692 | 11,241,975 | 1,572,918 | 2,239,262 | 10,150 | 30,623,689 | 32,227,469 | 61,821,158 | 217,164,655 | 138,510,360 | 355 | 73,322 | 15,090,540 |
| 1886 | | | | 69,152 | 33,177,740 | 39,011,612 | 575,141 | 321,279 | | 7,295 | 71,000,000 | 61,064,064 | 10,603 | 4,026,415 | 10,768 | 4,018,156 | 208 | 37,531 | 275 | 40,872 | 104,424,561 | 99,602,894 | 85,251,314 | 273,164,341 | 50,005,234 | 223,159,107 | 4,480,833 | 1,332,422 | 569,236 | 10,715 | 30,481,088 | 33,385,269 | 61,841,395 | 228,422,358 | 147,547,682 | 392 | 83,870 | 17,159,372 |

* Census. † Including post cards. ‡ Three months, to 30th June, 1868.

# CANADA.

# STATISTICAL ABSTRACT AND RECORD.

1887.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Union and Confederation.

1. In the year 1840 the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under the name of the Province of Canada; called respectively, Canada West and Canada East. Twenty-seven years later, viz., in 1867, the British North America Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing for the consolidation of the whole of British North America into one political confederation, under the name of the Dominion of Canada.

Addition of the North-West Territories.

2. The Dominion, as at first constituted, was composed of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, (originally Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. By the Rupert's Land Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament, 31st July, 1868, provision was made for the acquisition by Canada of the whole of the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir George Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall went to England to arrange the terms of the transfer with the Company, which were finally settled on 29th March, 1869. On the 19th November, 1869, the deed of surrender from the Company to Her Majesty was signed, by which it was provided that in consideration of the surrender the Company should receive the sum of £300,000 from the Dominion of Canada, that it should retain all its trading posts and privileges, as well as certain quantities of land around the trading posts, amounting altogether to 45,160 acres, and that at any time during fifty years from the date of the surrender it should be entitled to claim one-

twentieth of all land in each district or township, within the fertile belt, set out for settlement during that period. The fertile belt was defined to be bounded on the south by the United States boundary, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the North Branch of the Saskatchewan, and on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them. By an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 23rd June, 1870, to take effect on the 15th July following, the North-West Territories were added to the Dominion. By an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., Chap. 3, passed on the 12th May, 1870, provision was made for the erection of the Province of Manitoba out of part of the new territory, and for its admission into the Confederation simultaneously with the acquisition of the North-West Territories, both of which events took place acccordingly on the 15th July, 1870.

Admission of British Columbia.

3. By an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 16th May, 1871, passed upon Addresses from the Canadian Parliament and the British Columbia Legislature, that Province was admitted into the Confederation from the 20th July, 1871.

Admission of Prince Edward Island.

4. The Province of Prince Edward Island was also, by an Imperial Order in Council, dated the 26th June, 1873, and obtained in a similar manner, admitted a Province of the Dominion from the 1st July, 1873.

Districts in the North-West.

5. In 1876 the District of Keewatin, and in 1882 the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca were set apart out of the North-West Territories.

Newfoundland.

6. Provision is made by the British North America Act for the admission of the Island of Newfoundland.

Boundaries.

7. The Dominion of Canada, therefore, now comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. 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.

Origin of "Canada."

8. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Area.

9. Canada has an area of about 3,470,257 square miles, or including its water surface, 3,610,000 square miles, and is about 3,500 miles from east to west, and 1,400 miles from north to south.

The great lakes.

10. Among its principal physical features are its inland lakes, which are remarkable for their size and number, and contain more than half the fresh water of the globe. The largest of these, generally known as the great lakes, separate Canada from the United States, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea:—

| 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 |

Lake Michigan.

11. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw.

Lakes.

12. These lakes form a complete system of navigation from

the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2 384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St. Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie 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 River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system.

Lakes.

13. The other principal lakes in Ontario are the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. In Quebec are Lake Temiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba are Lakes Great Bear (10,000 square miles), Great Slave (12,000 square miles), Athabasca (3,000 square miles), Winnipeg, 280 miles long, 57 miles broad, 650 feet above the sea and an area of 8,500 square miles; Winnipegosis, 120 miles long, 17 broad, 700 feet above the sea, and an area of 1,936 square miles, and Manitoba, length 120 miles, breadth 16 miles, elevation above sea 670 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains.

14. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west, which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, 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. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. 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 ranges of any size are the Wotschish and Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

15. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length, the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, 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, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick 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 that Province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean. Rivers.

16. The coast line of Canada is very much broken and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long, and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound. Inlets.

17. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver, which contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and Queen Charlotte Island; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the Province of that name, Cape Breton, Islands.

which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Gut of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little is known of the interior of this Island, but the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations on its shores. A great network of islands extends along the entire north coast of Canada, but their limits have not been well defined. They are known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.

Physical features.

18. Canada has been described as "a land of huge lakes and broad rivers, of vast grass covered plains and dense forests, of rich mineral wealth and great agricultural capabilities." Its eastern and western portions are still very extensively wooded, and timber in various forms is one of the principal exports of the country. In the centre of the Dominion is a vast tract of prairie land, covered with soil of great richness, and admirably adapted for the raising of cereals and roots of all kinds, while for grazing purposes it is unsurpassed, the pasturage being excellent and almost unlimited; and also a vast area of forest land.

Climate.

19. The climate is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months, and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the

Dominion. The following figures give the mean summer and annual temperatures at the principal cities in the Dominion, the figures in most cases being founded on the observations of ten years:—

| Cities. | Mean Temperature. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Summer. | Year. |
| Charlottetown | 62·2 | 40·7 |
| Fredericton | 62·1 | 39·7 |
| St. John | 58·4 | 40·3 |
| Halifax | 61·5 | 42·5 |
| Quebec | 62·3 | 38·6 |
| Montreal | 65·5 | 42·1 |
| Ottawa | 65·2 | 40·5 |
| Toronto | 65·1 | 44·5 |
| Hamilton | 68·2 | 47·0 |
| Winnipeg | 60·8 | 32·9 |
| Regina | 56·5 | 27·6 |
| Victoria | 56·6 | 47·4 |

Minerals, gold.

20. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province, since its admission into Confederation, to 30th June, 1886, has reached the large sum of $14,589,356.

Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces.

Iron.

21. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; the

iron of Nova Scotia is particularly fine, and brings in the market nearly double the price of English iron.

Coal, silver, copper, &c.

22. Large fields of coal have been found in various parts, particularly in Nova Scotia, where coal mining is one of the principal industries, in the North-West Territories, and in Vancouver Island, where the coal is superior to any on the Pacific Coast, and notwithstanding the United States duty, commands the highest price in the market at San Francisco. Silver mines have been extensively worked in Ontario, that at Silver Islet, Thunder Bay, being the richest yet discovered on the continent. Copper has been mined to a considerable extent in Ontario and Quebec. The recent discovery of copper ore at Sudbury, in Ontario, is said to be the largest known deposit in the world. Phosphate of lime is found in large deposits in the Ottawa Valley; the demand for this for agricultural purposes is steadily increasing, the exports for the last three years having been 21,471 tons, 18,984 tons, and 25,974 tons respectively.

Marble, &c.

23. Marbles, building stone, granite, &c, are widely distributed in large quantities all over the Dominion, and there are extensive salt works in several places.

Natural Industries.

24. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are:—In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and shipbuilding; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, shipbuilding, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising; coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Moun-

tains; and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Manufacturing industries.

25. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Discovery of Canada.

26. According to what may be rather called tradition than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions as early as the tenth century by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores, is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland, and as Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the Continent took its name, until 1499, Cabot is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed at Gaspé on the 24th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

Principal events.

27. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country:—

1534. July 24. Landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspé.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
1540. Third visit of Cartier.
1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cape Rouge.
1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement in Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirk. 117 persons wintered there.
1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1635. December 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded.
1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. Population of New France, 3,918.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1689. August. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the Fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France 24,434, and of St. John Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

**1749.** The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.

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

**1755.** Expulsion of Acadians from Nova Scotia. about 6,000.

**1758.** July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.

**1759.** July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.

June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.

September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham, and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.

September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.

September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.

**1760.** April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.

September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

**1762.** British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.

**1763.** February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies."

General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.

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

In this year Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for the simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.

**1766.** General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.

**1770.** Prince Edward Island made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.

**1774.** The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

**1775.** Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which Gen. Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.

**1776.** Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.

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* This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax *Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence, and the St. Croix River.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)

British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000, (about 11,000 Acadians not included).

Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new province of New Brunswick, population, 11,457.

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 lands 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.

1785. Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.

1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two Provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years.

Population of the two Provinces, 161,311.

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

December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.

1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.

1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.

1806. November. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.

Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.

1812. War declared 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, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.

1812. November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.

1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.

September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian chief Tecumseth.

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

September 25. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.

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

December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.

Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.

1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.

1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal.

1831. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.

1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.

1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the Militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.

1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent Union of the Provinces was mainly due.

1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of Responsible Government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people, and 20 appointed by the Crown.

Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.

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

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

1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec, 25,000 people rendered homeless.

1848. The St. Lawrence canals opened for navigation.

1849. Riots in Toronto and Montreal over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.

1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin at Newmarket.

1851. Transfer of the control of the Postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz, three pence per ½ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.

Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.

1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being sixty-five from each Province.

January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

1854. Abolition of Seignorial Tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.

June 5. Reciprocity treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. 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 the St. Lawrence River and 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.

1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the city of Ottawa as the capital of the Dominion 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. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty in consequence of notice given by the United States.

June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.

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 passed by the Imperial Legislature.

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

Lord Monck, was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.

1868. April 9. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.

July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.

1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.

1869. October 29. Hon. Wm. Macdougall, appointed Lieutenant Governor. Red River rebellion.

November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.

1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.

August. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.

May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.

July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This Province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired Territory.

1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.

July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.

Population of the Dominion, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,024.

1872. Abolition of dual representation.

1873. May 2. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.

July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.

1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

November 23. Award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of $5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.

1879. Adoption of a Protective Tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.

October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).

1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.

May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.

August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territories received the name of Regina.

1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West, commencement of hostilities at Duck Lake.

April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.

April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.

April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.

May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.

May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.

July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, by the United States.

July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. Total loss of the Militia and Volunteers under fire, killed 38, wounded 115. The rebel loss could not be ascertained. Estimated at about 140 killed.

November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1886. June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.

# CHAPTER I.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitution.

28. The Constitution of the Dominion of Canada is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom.

Executive authority.

29. By the British North America Act, the Executive Government and authority of and over Canada, as well as the command in chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces of and in Canada, were declared to be vested in the Queen.

Parliament.

30. The Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Queen is represented by the Governor General, who is assisted by a Privy Council, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown, the acting portion of the Council, however, consists only of the Ministry of the day.

The Governor General.

31. The Governor General is appointed by the Queen, and holds office for five years. He takes no part in legislation, but assents in the Queen's name to all measures which have passed both the Senate and the Commons. He may, however, refuse such assent, or may reserve bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He may also disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures, within one year of their having been passed in the Province.

The Senate.

32. The Senate is composed of members appointed for life by the Crown under the Great Seal of Canada. A Senator is entitled to be styled Honourable. He must be a British subject, born or naturalized, have passed the age of thirty years, be a resident in the Province for which he is appointed, and hold property to the value of $4,000 above all liabilities. His seat becomes vacant if he fails to attend two consecutive sessions of Parliament, if he becomes bankrupt,

or takes advantage of any insolvent law, or is attainted of treason or convicted of felony. The Speaker, who must be a Senator, is appointed by the Governor General, and fifteen members, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each Senator receives $1,000 per annum as an indemnity. The number of Senators cannot exceed 78, until the admission of Newfoundland, when it may be increased to 82. There are at present 78 members, representing the several provinces as follo.v: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4. Bills of all kinds, except money bills, can be originated in the Senate. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons.

The House of Commons.

33. The members of the House of Commons must also be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are elected by the people for five years, unless the House is sooner dissolved, under a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion. The Speaker is elected by the members themselves, twenty of whom (including the Speaker) constitute a quorum. Members are paid at the rate of $10 a day, if the session is less than thirty days, and $1,000 for the session, if over thirty days. All bills for appropriating any part of the Public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by message of the Governor-General. The House shall be called together from time to time by the Governor General in the name of the Queen, under the Great Seal of Canada, but there must be a session of Parliament once at least in every year, and twelve months must not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next.

Number of members.

34. The orginal number of members was 181, but in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, described below, and in consequence of the admission

of new Provinces, this number has been increased to 211, distributed among the several Provinces as follows: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; and Prince Edward Island, 6. By legislation during the session of 1886 the representation of the North-West Territories by four members was provided for, and the Act came into effect on the 18th February, 1887, thereby raising the number of members to 215. By section 51 of the British North America Act it was provided that the number of representatives for Quebec should always be 65, and that the other Provinces should be represented in such proportion to their population, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 would bear to the population of Quebec so ascertained.

Representation.

35. The following table gives the proportionate representation of each Province according to the Re-distribution Act of 1882:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | One member to | 20,908 | of the population. |
| Quebec | " | 20,904 | " |
| Nova Scotia | " | 20,979 | " |
| New Brunswick | " | 20,077 | " |
| Manitoba | " | 13,190 | " |
| British Columbia | " | 8,243 | " |
| Prince Edward Island | " | 18,148 | " |
| The Territories | " | 12,090 | " |
| Canada | " | 20,496 | " |

The original numbers of representatives from Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting these Provinces into the Confederation. Subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above mentioned section of the British North America Act.

Administration.

36. The administration of public affairs is divided into thirteen departments, each presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons, and these Ministers form the Cabinet for the

time being. At the present time one member of the Cabinet holds his seat without a portfolio.

Departments.

37. The following are the several Departments, viz. :— Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs, and Department of the Secretary of State.

Concurrence.

38. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate, and House of Commons, is necessary before any measure can become law.

Authority of Parliament.

39. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Public Debt. | Currency and Coinage. |
| Trade and Commerce. | Banking. |
| Taxation. | Savings Banks. |
| Borrowing Money on public credit. | Weights and Measures. |
| Postal Service. | Bills of Exchange. |
| Census and Statistics. | Interest. |
| Militia and Defence. | Legal Tender. |
| Military and Naval Service. | Bankruptcy. |
| Civil Service. | Patents. |
| Lighthouses, Buoys, &c. | Copyrights. |
| Navigation and Shipping. | Indians. |
| Quarantine and Marine Hospitals. | Naturalization. |
| Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries. | Marriage and Divorce. |
| Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries. | Criminal Law. |
| | Penitentiaries. |

Qualifications for voters.

40. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Dominion Parliament, are as follow :—A vote is given to every male subject of the full age of 21 years, being the owner, tenant or occupier of real property of the actual value in cities of $300, in towns of $200, or elsewhere of $150, or of the yearly value wherever situate of not less than $2 per month, or $6 per quarter, or $12 half-yearly, or $20 per annum, or who is a resident in any electoral district with an income from earnings or investments of not less than $300 per annum, or is the son of a farmer, or any other owner of

real property which is of sufficient value to qualify both father and son, or is a fisherman and owner of real property, which with boats, nets and fishing tackle amounts to $150 actual value. Voting is by ballot.

Persons disqualified for voting.

41. The following persons are disqualified for voting at elections for the Dominion Parliament :—The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justices and Judges of the Superior Courts, and the Judges of all other Courts in the Dominion, Revising Officers, Returning Officers and Election Clerks, all Counsel, Agents, Attorneys and Clerks of Candidates who have been or may be paid for their services, and certain Indians.

New elections.

42. Writs for new elections are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, and the date of nomination, which shall be named in the writ, is also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the Returning Officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates of the days for nomination and polling, which is everywhere on one day (except in the Territories, Algoma, and Chicoutimi and Saguenay) and of the official declaration of the result of the poll, and a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted up at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided.

Oath of allegiance.

43. Every member of the Senate and the House of Commons must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Naturalization.

44. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman, when married to a British subject, becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

Provincial Legislatures.

45. The Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different Provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each has two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry; in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly) and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant Governor. The following are the numbers of the Members of the Provincial Legislatures :—

| Legislatures. | Legislative Council. | Legislative Assembly. |
|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 13 | 30 |
| Nova Scotia | 17 | 38 |
| New Brunswick | 17 | 41 |
| Quebec | 24 | 65 |
| Ontario | ..... | 90 |
| Manitoba | ..... | 35 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 25 |

The North West Territories.

46. The North-West Territories are presided over by a Lieutenant Governor and a Council partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the Privy Council of the Dominion.

Authority of Provincial Legislatures.

47. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate upon such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, management and sale of provincial lands, establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the Province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province.

Qualifications for voters at Provincial elections.

48. The qualifications for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures and vary accordingly.

Governors General and Governors.

49. The following is a complete list of all the Governors General and Governors of the several Provinces previous to their entering into the Confederation, together with the dates of appointment :—

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA.

1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval.
1598. Marquis de la Roche.
1612. Samuel de Champlain.
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort.
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.
1648 and 1657. Chevalier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1651. Jean de Lauzon.
1656. Charles de Lauson Charny.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.
1661. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.
1663. Chevalier de Saffray Mésy.
1663. Alex. de Proville Tracy.
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1672 and 1689. Count de Frontenac.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1747. Count de Galissonnière.
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1752. Marquis du Quesne de Menneville.
1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil Cavagnal.
1765. Gen. James Murray.
1766 and 1785. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
1773. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
1797. Major General Prescott.
1808. Sir James Craig.
1811. Sir George Prevost.
1813. Sir Gordon Drummond.
1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
1818. Duke of Richmond.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1820. Earl of Dalhousie.
1828. Sir James Kempt.
1830. Lord Aylmer.
1835. Lord Gosford.
1838. Earl of Durham.
1838. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1839. Hon. Chas. Poulett Thompson (Lord Sydenham).
1842. Sir Chas. Bagot.
1843. Sir Chas. Metcalfe.
1845. Earl Cathcart.
1847. Earl of Elgin.
1855. Sir Edmund Walker Head.
1861. Lord Monck.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AT PORT ROYAL.

1604. Baron de Poutrincourt.
1633. Isaac de Razilai.
1647. Chas. de Charnizay.
1652. Chas. de la Tour.
1766. M. Franklin.
1773. F. Legge.
1776. M. Arbuthnot.
1778. R. Hughes.
1781. Sir A. S. Hammond.
1782. J. Parr.

GOVERNORS OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

1685. M. Manival.
1687. M. de Villebon.
1700. M. de Brouillon.
1706. M. de Subercase.
1710. Baron St. Castine.
1710. Colonel Vetch.
1714. Francis Nicholson.
1719. Richard Philips.
1725. Lawrence Armstrong.
1740. Paul Mascarene.

AT HALIFAX.

1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
1752. V. Hopson.
1754. C. Lawrence.
1756. A. Moulton.
1760. J. Belcher.
1764. M. Wilmot.
1783. P. Fanning.
1791. R. Bulkeley.
1792. J. Wentworth.
1808. Sir G. Prevost.
1811. Sir J. Sherbrooke.
1811. Gen. Darroch.
1816. Gen. Smyth.
1819. Earl of Dalhousie.
1820. Sir J. Kempt.
1826. M. Wallace.
1836. Sir C. Campbell.
1840. Lord Falkland.
1846. Sir J. Harvey.
1852. Sir G. L. Marchant.
1858. Earl of Mulgrave.
1864. Sir Rich. G. MacDonnell.
1865. Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.

GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1786. Guy Carleton.
1787. E. Winslow.
1788. Lt. Col. Johnston.
1809. General M. Hunter.
1811. General W. Balfour.
1812. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth.
1823. Ward Chipman.
1824. J. M. Bliss.
1825. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1831. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1837. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1841. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.
1848. Sir Edmund Head.
1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
1866. Major Gen. Hastings Doyle (acting).

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Walter Paterson.
1786. Lt. Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1805. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.
1813. Chas. Douglas Smith.
1822. Colonel John Ready.
1831. Sir Aretes W. Young.
1836. Sir John Harvey.
1837. Sir Chas. A. Fitzroy.
1841. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1847. Sir Donald Campbell.
1851. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1854. Sir Dominick Daly.
1859. George Dundas.
1868. Sir R. Hodgson.
1870. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

Governors General since Confederation.

50. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments:—

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. | Date of Assumption of Office. |
|---|---|---|
| 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. |
| The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c. | Aug. 18, 1883. | Oct. 23, 1883. |

Dominion Government and Parliaments.

51. 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,

1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premier, President Privy Council, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs | Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B. |
| Minister of Finance | Hon. Sir Chas. Tupper. |
| Postmaster-General | " A. W. McLelan. |
| Minister of Public Works | " Sir H. L. Langevin. |
| " Railways and Canals | " J. H. Pope. |
| " Customs | " Mackenzie Bowell. |
| " Militia | " Sir J. P. R. A. Caron. |
| " Marine and Fisheries | " G. E. Foster. |
| " Agriculture | " John Carling. |
| " Inland Revenue | " John Costigan. |
| " Interior | " Thomas White. |
| " 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 | " 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 | Mar. 26, 1874 | May 26, 1874 | Aug. 17, 1878. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 4, 1875 | April 8, 1875 | |
| | 3rd | " 10, 1876 | " 12, 1876 | |
| | 4th | " 8, 1877 | " 28, 1877 | |
| | 5th | " 7, 1878 | May 10, 1878 | |
| 4th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 13, 1879 | May 15, 1879 | May 18, 1882. |
| | 2nd | " 12, 1880 | " 7, 1880 | |
| | 3rd | Dec. 9, 1880 | Mar. 21, 1881 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 9, 1882 | May 17, 1882 | |
| 5th Parliament | 1st | Feb. 8, 1883 | May 25, 1883 | Jan. 15, 1887. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 17, 1884 | April 19, 1884 | |
| | 3rd | " 29, 1885 | July 20, 1885 | |
| | 4th | Feb. 25, 1886 | June 2, 1886 | |

* Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet.

† Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

Duration of Parliament.

52. It will be seen that there have been five complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 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.

Cabinet Ministers.

53. 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.

Departmental changes.

54. 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 Attorneys-General | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald | July 1, 1867 |
| | Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion | Nov. 7, 1873 |
| | " Télesphone 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 |
| | " 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 |
| 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 |

## CABINET MINISTERS OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

| Portfolio. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| | " Sir Chas. Tupper | Jan. 27, 1887 |
| Ministers of Inland Revenue | Hon. W. P. Howland | July 1, 1867 |
| | " A. Morris | Nov. 16, 1869 |
| | " Sir Charles 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'Connor | May 20, 1881 |
| | " John Carling | May 23, 1882 |
| | " Sir A. Campbell | Sept. 25, 1885 |
| | A. W. McLelan | Jan. 27, 1887 |

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 | " 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 | " 7, 1873 |
| | " R. W. Scott | " 7, 1873 |
| | " R. D. Wilmot | " 8, 1878 |
| | " Sir D. L. Macpherson | Feb. 11, 1880 |
| | " Frank Smith | July 29, 1882 |

Provincial Lieutenant Governors and Legislatures.

55. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors, and a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each Province respectively entered Confederation, as well as the names of the present members of the Government in each Province :—

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

| 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 |

# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Attorney-General | Hon. | Oliver Mowat. |
| Commissioner of Crown Lands | " | T. B. Pardee. |
| " 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. | Dissolution. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Legislature | 1st | Dec. 27, 1867. | Mar. 4, 1868. | Feb. 25, 1871. |
| | 2nd | Nov. 3, 1868. | Jan. 23, 1869. | |
| | 3rd | " 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. | " 29, 1873. | |
| | 3rd | " 8, 1874. | " 24, 1874. | |
| | 4th | Nov. 12, 1874. | Dec. 21, 1874. | |
| 3rd Legislature | 1st | Nov. 25, 1875. | Feb. 10, 1876. | April 25, 1879. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 3, 1877. | Mar. 2, 1877. | |
| | 3rd | " 9, 1878. | " 7, 1878. | |
| | 4th | " 9, 1879. | " 11, 1879. | |
| 4th Legislature | 1st | Jan. 8, 1880. | Mar. 5, 1880. | Feb. 1, 1883. |
| | 2nd | " 13, 1881. | " 4, 1881. | |
| | 3rd | " 12, 1882. | " 10, 1882. | |
| | 4th | Dec. 13, 1882. | Feb. 1, 1883. | |
| 5th Legislature | 1st | Jan. 23, 1884. | Mar. 25, 1884. | Nov. 15, 1886. |
| | 2nd | " 28, 1885. | " 30, 1885. | |
| | 3rd | " 28, 1886. | " 25, 1886. | |

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premier and Attorney-General | Hon. H. Mercier. |
| Commissioner of Crown Lands | " Pierre Garneau. |
| Treasurer | " Jos. Shehyn. |
| Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works | " Jas. McShane. |
| Provincial Secretary | " C. A. E. Gagnon. |
| Solicitor-General | " — Duhamel. |
| Member without office | " D. A. Ross. |
| " " | " A. Turcotte. |

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 | " 3, 1870 | Dec. 24, 1870 | |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st | Nov. 7, 1871 | Dec. 23, 1871 | June 7, 1875. |
| | 2nd | " 7, 1872 | " 24, 1872 | |
| | 3rd | Dec. 4, 1873 | Jan. 28, 1874 | |
| | 4th | " 3, 1874 | Feb. 23, 1875 | |
| 3rd Legislature | 1st | Nov. 5, 1875 | Dec. 24, 1875 | Mar. 22, 1878. |
| | 2nd | " 11, 1876 | " 28, 1876 | |
| | 3rd | Dec. 19, 1877 | Mar. 9, 1878 | |
| 4th Legislature | 1st | June 5, 1878 | July 20, 1878 | Nov. 7, 1881. |
| | 2nd | " 19, 1879 | Oct. 31, 1879 | |
| | 3rd | May 28, 1880 | July 24, 1880 | |
| | 4th | April 28, 1881 | June 30, 1881 | |
| 5th Legislature | 1st | Mar. 9, 1882 | May 27, 1882 | Sept. 9, 1886. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 18, 1883 | Mar. 30, 1883 | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 28, 1884 | June 10, 1884 | |
| | 4th | " 5, 1885 | May 9, 1885 | |
| | 5th | April 8, 1886 | June 21, 1886 | |

CHAPTER I.

# PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| President of the Council and Provincial Secretary | Hon. W. S. Fielding. |
| Attorney-General | " J. W. Longley. |
| Commissioner of Works and Mines | " Charles E. Church. |
| Members without Office | " Thomas Johnson. |
| " " | " Angus Macgillivray. |
| " " | " Daniel McNeil. |

Three vacancies.

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 | " 2, 1871. | " 4, 1871. | |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st | Feb. 22, 1872. | April 18, 1872. | Nov. 23, 1874. |
| | 2nd | " 27, 1873. | " 30, 1873. | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 12, 1874. | May 7, 1874. | |
| 3rd Legislature | 1st | Mar. 11, 1875. | May 6, 1875. | Aug. 21, 1878. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 10, 1876. | April 4, 1876. | |
| | 3rd | " 15, 1877. | " 12, 1877. | |
| | 4th | " 21, 1878. | " 4, 1878. | |
| 4th Legislature | 1st | Mar. 6, 1879. | April 17, 1879. | May 23, 1882. |
| | 2nd | Feb. 26, 1880. | " 10, 1880. | |
| | 3rd | Mar. 3, 1881. | " 14, 1881. | |
| | 4th | Jan. 19, 1882. | Mar. 10, 1882. | |
| 5th Legislature | 1st | Feb. 8, 1883. | April 19, 1883. | May 20, 1886. |
| | 2nd | " 14, 1884. | " 19, 1884. | |
| | 3rd | " 19, 1885. | " 24, 1885. | |
| | 4th | " 25, 1886. | May 11, 1886. | |

* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

# PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premier and Attorney-General | Hon. A. G. Blair. |
| Provincial Secretary | " David McLellan. |
| Chief Commissioner of Public Works | " P. G. Ryan. |
| Surveyor-General | " James Mitchell. |
| Solicitor-General | " R. J. Ritchie. |
| Members without Office | " A. Harrison. |
| " " | " 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. | Mar. 23. 1868. | June 3, 1870. |
| | 2nd | Mar. 4, 1869. | April 21, 1869. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 10, 1870. | " 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 | " 27, 1873. | " 14, 1873. | |
| | 5th | " 12, 1874. | " 8, 1874. | |
| 3rd General Assembly | 1st | Feb. 18, 1875. | April 10, 1875. | May 14, 1878. |
| | 2nd | " 17, 1876. | " 13, 1876. | |
| | 3rd | " 8, 1877. | Mar. 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 | Mar. 9, 1880. | " 23. 1880. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 8. 1881. | Mar. 25. 1881. | |
| | 4th | " 16, 1882. | April 6. 1882. | |
| 5th General Assembly | 1st | Feb. 22. 1883. | Mar. 3. 1883. | April 2, 1886. |
| | 2nd | April 12. 1883. | May 3. 1883. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 28, 1884. | April 1. 1884. | |
| | 4th | " 26, 1885. | " 6. 1885. | |
| | 5th | " 25, 1886. | " 2. 1886. | |

# PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JAMES COX AIKINS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

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

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

| No. of Legislatures. | Sessions. | Date of Opening. | Date of Prorogation. | Date of Dissolution. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Legislature | 1st | Mar. 15, 1871. | May 3, 1871. | Dec. 16, 1874. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 16, 1872. | Feb. 21, 1872. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 5, 1873. | Mar. 8, 1873. | |
| | *4th | Nov. 4, 1873. | July 22, 1874. | |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st | Mar. 31, 1875. | May 14, 1875. | Nov. 11, 1878. |
| | 2nd | Jan. 18, 1876. | Feb. 4, 1876. | |
| | 3rd | " 30, 1877. | " 28, 1877. | |
| | 4th | " 10, 1878. | " 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 | Mar. 3, 1881. | May 25, 1881. | |
| | 4th | April 27, 1882. | " 30, 1882. | |
| 5th Legislature | 1st | May 17, 1883. | July 7, 1883. | Nov. 11, 1886. |
| | 2nd | Mar. 13, 1884. | June 3, 1884. | |
| | 3rd | " 19, 1885. | May 2, 1885. | |
| | 4th | " 4, 1886. | " 28, 1886. | |

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 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,

1887.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Premier, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and President of the Council** | Hon. Wm. Smithe. |
| **Attorney-General** | " A. E. B. Davie. |
| **Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Finance and Agriculture** | " John Robson. |

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 | " 18, 1873. | Mar. 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 | " 7, 1878. | " 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. | Mar. 25, 1881. | |
| | 5th | Feb. 23, 1882. | April 21, 1882. | |
| **4th Legislature** | 1st | Jan. 25, 1883. | May 12, 1883. | June 3, 1886. |
| | 2nd | Dec. 3, 1883. | Feb. 18 1884. | |
| | 3rd | Jan. 12, 1885. | Mar. 9, 1885. | |
| | 4th | " 25, 1886. | April 6, 1886. | |

# PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

1887.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President and Attorney-General | Hon. | W. W. Sullivan. |
| Minister of Public Works | | Vacant. |
| Provincial Secretary, Treasurer and Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands | " | Donald Ferguson. |
| Member without office | " | Samuel Prowse. |
| " | " | John Lefurgey. |
| " | " | A. J. Macdonald. |
| " | " | Neil McLeod. |
| " | " | J. O. Arsenault. |
| " | | Vacant. |

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

| Number of General Assemblies. | Sessions. | Date of Opening. | Date of Prorogation. | Date of Dissolution. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st General Assembly | 1st | Mar. 5, 1874. | April 28, 1874. | July 1, 1876. |
| | 2nd | " 18, 1875. | " 27, 1875. | |
| | 3rd | " 16, 1876. | " 29, 1876. | |
| 2nd General Assembly | 1st | Mar. 14, 1877. | April 18, 1877. | Mar. 12, 1879. |
| | 2nd | " 14, 1878. | " 18, 1878. | |
| | 3rd | Feb. 27, 1879. | Mar. 11, 1879. | |
| 3rd General Assembly | 1st | April 24, 1879. | June 7, 1879. | April 15, 1882. |
| | 2nd | Mar. 4, 1880. | April 26, 1880. | |
| | 3rd | " 1, 1881. | " 5, 1881. | |
| | 4th | " 8, 1882. | " 8, 1882. | |
| 4th General Assembly | 1st | Mar. 20, 1883. | April 27, 1883. | June 5, 1886. |
| | 2nd | " 6, 1884. | " 17, 1884. | |
| | 3rd | " 11, 1885. | " 11, 1885. | |
| | 4th | April 8, 1886. | May 14, 1886. | |

# NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. EDGAR DEWDNEY.

1887.

Lt.-Col. Hugh Richardson, *ex-officio*.
Lt.-Col. J. Farquharson Macleod, C.M.G., *ex officio*.
Chas. B. Rouleau, *ex-officio*.

*Nominated Members.*

Lt.-Col. Acheson Gosford Irvine,
Paschal Breland,
Hayter Reid.

*Elected Members.*

Owen E. Hughes,
Dr. H. C. Wilson,
Chas. Marshallsay,
Robt. Crawford,
William Dell Perley,
David F. Jelly,
John Secord,
Jas. Hamilton Ross,
John D. Turriff,
J. D. Lauder,
H. S. Cayley,
Spencer A. Bedford,
Viscount Boyle,
Samuel Cunningham.

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. |

High Commissioner in London.

56. 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."

Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.

57. 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, 1887.

| 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 |
| " | " | ..... | Empress of India | 1877 |
| Afganistan | Abdurrahman Khan | ..... | Ameer of Afganistan | 1880 |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire. | Francis Joseph I | 1830 | Emperor of Austria | 1848 |
| " | " " | ..... | 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 | ..... | ..... | Prince | ..... |
| 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 I | 1797 | German Emperor | 1871 |
| " | " | ..... | 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 | General Caceres | ..... | President of the Republic of Peru. | 1886 |
| Portugal | Dom Luis I | 1838 | King of Portugal | 1861 |
| Roumania | Charles I | 1839 | Prince of Roumania | 1866 |
| " | " | ..... | King " | 1881 |
| Russia | Alexander III | 1845 | Czar of Russia | 1881 |
| Servia | Milan (Obrenovitch) I | 1854 | Prince of Servia | 1868 |
| " | " " | ..... | King " | 1882 |
| Spain | Alfonso XIII | 1886 | King of Spain | 1886 |
| | Maria Christina | 1858 | Queen Regent | 1885 |
| Sweden and Norway. | Oscar II | 1829 | King of Sweden and Norway. | 1872 |
| Switzerland | Dr. A. Deucher | ..... | President of Swiss Confederation.* | 1885 |

* Elected annually.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1887—*Con.*

| Country. | Name. | Year of Birth. | Title. | Year of accession or assumption of office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tunis | Sidi Ali Pashi | 1817 | Bey of Tunis | 1882 |
| Turkey | Abdul Hamid II | 1844 | Sultan of Turkey | 1876 |
| United States | Grover Cleveland | 1837 | President of the United States. | 1885 |
| Zanzibar | Sayyid Burghash bin Saeed. | | Sultan of Zanzibar | 1870 |

58. 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 Victoira 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 King of Spain is probably the youngest Sovereign in the world. He succeeded to the throne on his birth, and is not yet one year old.

Oldest, youngest and longest reigning sovereigns.

# CHAPTER II.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

### PART I.—POPULATION.

Census of 1871.

59. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871.

Population, 1871.

60. The total population of the four Provinces was found to be 3,485,761, viz., males 1,764,311 and females 1,721,450, an excess of males of 42,861.

Census of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

61. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent Province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This Province was also at that time independent.

Census of Manitoba.

62. The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870, was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

Population of Canada, 1871.

63. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-West Territories, may be set down to have been in 1871, 3,635,024, viz., males 1,842,174 and females 1,792,850, being an excess of males of 31,324. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

Census, 1881.

64. The next census of Canada was taken on the 4th April, 1881, under authority of the Act 42 Victoria, Chapter 21. Since 1871 additions had been made to the Confederation (see paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 *ante*), and the Dominion at this date comprised the following Provinces and Territories,

viz., Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the North-West Territories, of which the population was found to be 4,324,810, viz., males 2,188,778 and females 2,136,032, being an excess of males of 52,747.

Population, 1871 and 1881.

65. The following table is a comparative statement of the populations in 1871 and 1881 respectively, showing the numerical and centesimal increase in each Province and in the Dominion :—

POPULATION—1871 AND 1881.

| Province. | 1871. | | | 1881. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Prince Edward Island | 47,121 | 46,900 | 94,021 | 54,728 | 54,163 | 108,891 |
| Nova Scotia | 193,792 | 194,008 | 387,800 | 220,538 | 220,034 | 440,572 |
| New Brunswick | 145,888 | 139,706 | 285,594 | 164,119 | 157,114 | 321,233 |
| Quebec | 596,041 | 595,475 | 1,191,516 | 678,109 | 690,918 | 1,359,027 |
| Ontario | 828,590 | 792,261 | 1,620,851 | 976,461 | 946,767 | 1,923,228 |
| Manitoba | 9,837 | 9,158 | 18,995 | 37,207 | 28,747 | 65,954 |
| British Columbia | 20,905 | 15,342 | 36,247 | 29,503 | 19,956 | 49,459 |
| The Territories | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,113 | 28,333 | 56,446 |
| Total | 1,842,174 | 1,792,850 | 3,635,024 | 2,188,778 | 2,136,032 | 4,324,810 |

| Province. | Increase or Decrease. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numerical. | | | Centesimal. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Prince Edward Island | 7,607 | 7,263 | 14,870 | 16·1 | 15·4 | 15·8 |
| Nova Scotia | 26,746 | 26,026 | 52,772 | 13·7 | 13·4 | 13·6 |
| New Brunswick | 18,231 | 17,408 | 35,639 | 12·4 | 12·4 | 12·4 |
| Quebec | 82,068 | 85,443 | 167,511 | 13·7 | 14·3 | 14·0 |
| Ontario | 147,871 | 154,506 | 302,377 | 17·8 | 19·5 | 18·6 |
| Manitoba | 27,370 | 19,589 | 46,959 | 278·2 | 213·9 | 247·2 |
| British Columbia | 8,598 | 4,614 | 13,212 | 41·1 | 30·0 | 36·4 |
| The Territories | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 346,604 | 343,182 | 689,786 | 18·81 | 19·1 | 18·97 |

Excess of males.

66. The excess of males over females in 1881 was numerically larger than in 1871, but the proportion of females per 100 males was almost the same, being 97·32 in 1871, and 97·59 in 1881. In 1871 males predominated in every Province except Nova Scotia, where there was a majority of females of 216 ; in 1881 this was reversed, but females were found in an excess of 2,809 in Quebec and 220 in the Territories.

Increase.

67. Among the older Provinces, the largest percentages of increase were in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, that in Ontario, 18·6 per cent., being the highest. In British Columbia, however, the increase was 36·4 per cent., while in Manitoba it was no less than 247·2 per cent.

Population of electoral districts.

68. The following table gives the population of the several Electoral Districts in the Dominion, according to the census of 1881 and the Re-distribution Act of 1882 :—

| Electoral Districts. | Population. | Electoral Districts. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.* | |
| 1. Prince | 34,347 | 20. Antigonish | 18,060 |
| 2. Queen's | 48,111 | 21. Cumberland | 27,368 |
| 3. King's | 26,433 | Total, Nova Scotia | 440,572 |
| Total, Prince Ed. Island | 108,891 | NEW BRUNSWICK. | |
| NOVA SCOTIA. | | 22. Albert | 12,329 |
| 4. Inverness | 25,651 | 23. St. John City | 26,127 |
| 5. Victoria | 12,470 | 24. St. John County | 26,839 |
| 6. Cape Breton | 31,258 | 25. Charlotte | 26,987 |
| 7. Richmond | 15,121 | 26. King's | 25,617 |
| 8. Guysborough | 17,808 | 27. Queen's | 14,017 |
| 9. Halifax (city and county) | 67,917 | 28. Sunbury | 6,651 |
| 10. Lunenburg | 28,583 | 29. York | 30,397 |
| 11. Queen's | 10,577 | 30. Carleton | 23,365 |
| 12. Shelburne | 14,913 | 31. Victoria | 15,686 |
| 13. Yarmouth | 21,284 | 32. Westmoreland | 37,719 |
| 14. Digby | 19,881 | 33. Kent | 22,618 |
| 15. Annapolis | 20,598 | 34. Northumberland | 25,109 |
| 16. King's | 23,469 | 35. Gloucester | 21,614 |
| 17. Hants | 23,359 | 36. Restigouche | 7,058 |
| 18. Colchester | 26,720 | | |
| 19. Pictou | 35,535 | Total, New Brunswick | 321,233 |

| Electoral Districts. | Population. |
|---|---|
| QUEBEC. | |
| 37. Bonaventure | 18,908 |
| 38. Gaspé | 25,001 |
| 39. Rimouski | 33,791 |
| 40. Témiscouata | 25,484 |
| 41. Kamouraska | 22,181 |
| 42. L'Islet | 14,917 |
| 43. Lévis | 27,980 |
| 44. Bellechasse | 16,914 |
| 45. Montmagny | 16,422 |
| 46. Dorchester | 18,710 |
| 47. Beauce | 32,020 |
| 48. Lotbinière | 20,857 |
| 49. Mégantic | 19,056 |
| 50. Nicolet | 26,611 |
| 51. Drummond and Arthabaska | 37,360 |
| 52. Richmond and Wolfe | 26,339 |
| 53. Compton | 19,581 |
| 54. Sherbrooke | 12,221 |
| 55. Stanstead | 15,556 |
| 56. Yamaska | 17,091 |
| 57. Bagot | 21,199 |
| 58. Shefford | 23,233 |
| 59. Brome | 15,827 |
| 60. Richelieu | 20,218 |
| 61. St. Hyacinthe | 20,631 |
| 62. Rouville | 18,547 |
| 63. Iberville | 14,459 |
| 64. Missisquoi | 17,784 |
| 65. Verchères | 12,449 |
| 66. Chambly | 10,858 |
| 67. St. Jean | 12,265 |
| 68. Laprairie | 11,436 |
| 69. Napierville | 10,511 |
| 70. Chateauguay | 14,393 |
| 71. Huntingdon | 15,495 |
| 72. Beauharnois | 16,005 |
| 73. Soulanges | 10,220 |
| 74. Vaudreuil | 11,485 |
| 75. Chicoutimi and Saguenay | 32,409 |
| 76. Charlevoix | 17,901 |
| 77. Montmorency | 12,322 |
| 78. Quebec, East | 31,900 |
| 79. Quebec, Centre | 17,898 |
| 80. Quebec, West | 12,648 |
| 81. Quebec, County | 20,278 |
| 82. Portneuf | 25,175 |
| 83. Champlain | 26,818 |
| 84. Trois Rivières | 9,296 |
| 85. St. Maurice | 12,986 |
| 86. Maskinongé | 17,493 |
| 87. Berthier | 21,838 |
| 88. Joliette | 21,988 |
| 89. L'Assomption | 15,282 |
| 90. Montcalm | 12,966 |
| 91. Montreal, Centre | 25,078 |
| 92. Montreal, East | 67,506 |
| 93. Montreal, West | 48,163 |
| 94. Hochelaga | 40,079 |
| 95. Jacques Cartier | 12,345 |
| 96. Laval | 9,462 |
| 97. Terrebonne | 22,969 |
| 98. Deux Montagnes | 15,894 |
| 99. Argenteuil | 14,947 |
| 100. Ottawa | 49,432 |
| 101. Pontiac | 19,939 |
| Total, Quebec | 1,359,027 |
| ONTARIO. | |
| 102. Glengarry | 22,221 |
| 103. Cornwall and Stormont | 23,198 |
| 104. Dundas | 20,598 |
| 105. Prescott | 22,857 |
| 106. Russell | 25,082 |
| 107. Ottawa City | 27,412 |
| 108. Grenville, South | 13,526 |
| 109. Leeds & Grenville, North | 12,423 |
| 110. Carleton | 18,777 |
| 111. Brockville | 15,107 |
| 112. Leeds, South | 22,206 |
| 113. Lanark, South | 17,945 |
| 114. Lanark, North | 19,855 |
| 115. Renfrew, South | 19,160 |
| 116. Renfrew, North | 20,965 |
| 117. Frontenac | 14,993 |
| 118. Kingston City | 14,091 |
| 119. Lennox | 16,314 |
| 120. Addington | 23,470 |
| 121. Prince Edward | 21,044 |
| 122. Hastings, East | 17,313 |
| 123. Hastings, West | 17,400 |
| 124. Hastings, North | 20,479 |
| 125. Northumberland, East | 22,991 |
| 126. Northumberland, West | 16,984 |
| 127. Peterborough, East | 20,402 |
| 128. Peterborough, West | 13,310 |
| 129. Durham, East | 18,710 |
| 130. Durham, West | 17,555 |
| 131. Victoria, South | 20,813 |
| 132. Victoria, North | 16,661 |
| 133. Muskoka and Parry Sound | 17,636 |
| 134. Ontario, South | 20,244 |
| 135. Ontario, North | 21,281 |
| 136. Ontario, West | 20,189 |

| Electoral Districts. | Population. |
|---|---|
| ONTARIO—*Continued.* | |
| 137. Toronto, Centre | 22,983 |
| 138. Toronto, East | 24,867 |
| 139. Toronto, West | 38,565 |
| 140. York, East | 22,853 |
| 141. York, West | 18,884 |
| 142. York, North | 21,730 |
| 143. Simcoe, South | 22,721 |
| 144. Simcoe, North | 26,120 |
| 145. Simcoe, East | 27,185 |
| 146. Peel | 16,387 |
| 147. Cardwell | 16,770 |
| 148. Welland | 26,152 |
| 149. Lincoln and Niagara | 23,300 |
| 150. Monck | 15,940 |
| 151. Haldimand | 17,660 |
| 152. Wentworth, South | 15,539 |
| 153. Wentworth, North | 15,998 |
| 154. Hamilton City | 35,961 |
| 155. Halton | 21,919 |
| 156. Wellington, South | 25,400 |
| 157. Wellington, Centre | 26,816 |
| 158. Wellington, North | 26,024 |
| 159. Grey, South | 25,703 |
| 160. Grey, East | 25,334 |
| 161. Grey, North | 23,334 |
| 162. Norfolk, South | 19,019 |
| 163. Norfolk, North | 20,933 |
| 164. Brant, South | 20,482 |
| 165. Brant, North | 17,645 |
| 166. Waterloo, South | 21,754 |
| 167. Waterloo, North | 20,986 |
| 168. Elgin, East | 25,748 |
| 169. Elgin, West | 23,480 |
| 170. Oxford, South | 24,778 |
| 171. Oxford, North | 24,390 |
| 172. Middlesex, East | 25,107 |
| 173. Middlesex, West | 19,491 |
| 174. Middlesex, North | 21,268 |
| 175. Middlesex, South | 18,888 |
| 176. London City | 19,746 |
| 177. Perth, South | 21,608 |
| 178. Perth, North | 26,538 |
| 179. Huron, South | 21,991 |
| 180. Huron, East | 21,720 |
| 181. Huron, West | 23,512 |
| 182. Bruce, North | 18,645 |
| 183. Bruce, East | 22,355 |
| 184. Bruce, West | 24,218 |
| 185. Bothwell | 22,477 |
| 186. Lambton, East | 21,725 |
| 187. Lambton, West | 20,891 |
| 188. Kent | 29,194 |
| 189. Essex, South | 21,303 |
| 190. Essex, North | 25,659 |
| 191. Algoma | 20,320 |
| Total, Ontario | 1,923,228 |
| MANITOBA. | |
| 192. Selkirk | 6,648 |
| 193. Provencher | 14,726 |
| 194. Lisgar | 11,679 |
| 195. Marquette | 8,464 |
| 196. Winnipeg | 7,985 |
| 197. Extension | 16,452 |
| Total, Manitoba | 65,954 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA. | |
| 198. New Westminster | 15,417 |
| 199. Cariboo | 7,550 |
| 200. Yale | 9,200 |
| 201. Victoria | 7,301 |
| 202. Vancouver | 9,991 |
| Total, British Columbia | 49,459 |

69. The following table gives the numbers of the principal religious denominations in each Province in 1881 :— Religions, 1881.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

| Religion. | Province. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | The Territories. |
| Roman Catholic | 47,115 | 117,487 | 109,091 | 1,170,718 | 320,839 | 12,246 | 10,043 | 4,443 |
| Methodist | 13,485 | 50,811 | 34,514 | 39,221 | 591,503 | 9,470 | 3,516 | 461 |
| Presbyterian | 33,835 | 112,488 | 42,888 | 50,287 | 417,749 | 14,292 | 4,095 | 531 |
| Church of England | 7,192 | 60,255 | 46,768 | 68,797 | 366,539 | 14,297 | 7,804 | 3,166 |
| Baptist | 6,236 | 83,761 | 81,092 | 8,853 | 106,680 | 9,449 | 434 | 20 |
| Lutheran | 4 | 5,639 | 324 | 1,003 | 37,901 | 984 | 491 | 4 |
| Congregational | 20 | 3,506 | 1,372 | 5,244 | 16,340 | 343 | 75 | ..... |
| Disciples | 594 | 1,826 | 1,476 | 121 | 16,051 | 102 | 23 | ..... |
| Brethren | 17 | 218 | 164 | 682 | 7,714 | 29 | 7 | ..... |
| Adventists | 13 | 1,536 | 738 | 4,210 | 696 | 8 | 10 | ..... |
| Quakers | 5 | 77 | 21 | 86 | 6,307 | 43 | 13 | 1 |
| Protestants | 15 | 15 | 50 | 2,432 | 2,978 | 45 | 292 | 692 |
| Universalists | 78 | 673 | 375 | 2,021 | 1,333 | 8 | 29 | ..... |
| Pagan | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6 | 1,499 | 2,173 | 437 | 361 |
| No Religion | 14 | 121 | 114 | 432 | 1,756 | 16 | 180 | 1 |
| Reformed Episcopal | 13 | 99 | 478 | 423 | 989 | 1 | 593 | ..... |
| Jewish | ..... | 19 | 55 | 989 | 1,193 | 33 | 104 | ..... |
| Unitarian | 16 | 68 | 140 | 610 | 1,213 | 20 | 54 | 5 |
| Other Denominations | 139 | 355 | 311 | 234 | 10,983 | 68 | 2,128 | 1 |
| Not given | 100 | 1,618 | 1,260 | 2,608 | 12,965 | 2,327 | 19,131 | 46,760 |

70. Roman Catholics, it will be seen, were in a majority in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and, exclusive of Indians, in the Territories. Methodists were most numerous in Ontario, and Church of England and Presbyterians in Manitoba. The total increase among the four principal denominations in the period between 1871 and 1881 (exclusive of British Columbia and the Territories, for which particulars of religions in 1871 are not available), was as follows : Methodists, 24·30 per cent.; Presbyterians, 16·56 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 15.57 per cent., and Church of England, 11·89 per cent. Just one-half of the Proportions of different sects.

total number of Jews in the Dominion were to be found in the Province of Ontario.

Birthplaces, 1881

71. The following table gives the birth-places of the inhabitants of each Province in 1881 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

| Birthplace. | Province. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | The Territories. |
| P. E. Island | 95,234 | 1,639 | 2,719 | 586 | 686 | 154 | 23 | 6 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,507 | 405,687 | 6,160 | 813 | 3,706 | 820 | 379 | 16 |
| New Brunswick | 1,346 | 4,482 | 277,643 | 1,272 | 2,801 | 341 | 374 | 6 |
| Quebec | 177 | 441 | 3,127 | 1,269,075 | 50,407 | 4,085 | 396 | 101 |
| Ontario | 105 | 333 | 310 | 10,397 | 1,435,647 | 19,125 | 1,572 | 517 |
| Manitoba | ..... | ..... | 1 | 33 | 62 | 18,020 | 24 | 1,450 |
| British Columbia | ..... | 6 | 3 | 19 | 42 | 25 | 32,175 | 5 |
| The Territories | ..... | 1 | 2 | 48 | 158 | 6,442 | 14 | 51,785 |
| England and Wales | 1,728 | 4,813 | 4,174 | 12,909 | 139,031 | 3,457 | 3,294 | 98 |
| Scotland | 3,425 | 10,851 | 4,168 | 10,237 | 82,173 | 2,868 | 1,204 | 136 |
| Ireland | 2,915 | 5,600 | 16,355 | 27,379 | 130,094 | 1,836 | 1,285 | 62 |
| United States | 609 | 3,004 | 5,108 | 19,415 | 45,454 | 1,752 | 2,295 | 116 |
| Germany | 14 | 254 | 203 | 1,023 | 23,270 | 220 | 344 | ..... |
| Other British Possessions | 746 | 2,575 | 436 | 1,490 | 2,606 | 72 | 211 | 7 |
| Russia and Poland | 2 | 10 | 6 | 231 | 444 | 5,651 | 32 | ..... |
| France | 15 | 222 | 63 | 2,239 | 1,549 | 81 | 193 | 27 |
| Sweden, Norway, and Denmark | 11 | 114 | 444 | 358 | 852 | 121 | 170 | 6 |
| Italy | 9 | 36 | 22 | 231 | 378 | 23 | 78 | ..... |
| At Sea | 8 | 45 | 23 | 30 | 256 | 7 | 11 | ..... |
| Spain and Portugal | 1 | 23 | 14 | 50 | 103 | 1 | 23 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 11 | 166 | 52 | 545 | 1,298 | 771 | 4,611 | 1 |
| Not given | 28 | 270 | 200 | 665 | 1,570 | 102 | 751 | 2,107 |

Natives of Ontario and Quebec.

72. Of those born in the various Provinces the largest number were born in Ontario, viz., 1,468,006, being 33·94 per cent. of the entire population of the Dominion, and the next largest number were born in Quebec, viz., 1,327,809, or 30·70 per cent. of the whole population, so that 64 per cent. of the population of Canada were born in the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Natives of Ontario and Quebec in other Provinces.

73. The largest number of resident natives were found in the Province of Quebec, yet, at the same time, a greater number of natives of that Province were residing in other parts of Canada than were the natives of any other of the Provinces, the total number being 58,734. The natives of Ontario were found in the next largest number outside of their own Province, viz., 32,359. These positions may be altered when the next census is taken, as there has been a very steady movement from Ontario into Manitoba and the North-West Territories since 1881.

Natives of Great Britain and United States

74. The natives of England and Wales, of Ireland, and of the United States, were most numerous in Ontario and Quebec, and those of Scotland in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Summary of birthplaces.

75. From the following summary it will be seen that 85·91 per cent. of the whole population were born in the Dominion, and that 96·96 per cent. were born under the British flag:—

## 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 | 85·91 | Sweden, Norway and Denmark | 2,076 | ·04 |
| **British Isles** | 470,092 | 10·91 | Italy | 777 | ·01 |
| **United States** | 77,753 | 1·74 | At Sea | 380 | ..... |
| **Germany** | 25,328 | ·62 | Spain and Portugal | 215 | ..... |
| **Other British Possessions** | 8,143 | ·18 | Other Countries | 7,455 | ·17 |
| **Russia and Poland** | 6,376 | ·14 | Not given | 6,334 | ·14 |
| **France** | 4,389 | ·10 | | | |

Summary of origins.

76. The following is a summary of the origins of the people in 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 | Scandinavian | 4,214 | ·09 |
| Irish | 957,403 | 22·18 | Italians | 1,849 | ·04 |
| English | 881,301 | 20·35 | Russian and Polish | 1,227 | ·02 |
| Scotch | 699,863 | 16·23 | Spanish and Portuguese | 1,172 | ·02 |
| German | 254,319 | 5·88 | Icelandic | 1,009 | ·02 |
| Indian | 108,547 | 2·50 | Jewish | 667 | ·01 |
| Dutch | 30,412 | ·70 | Various other origins | 2,780 | ·06 |
| African | 21,394 | ·49 | Not given | 40,806 | .94 |
| Welsh | 9,947 | .23 | | | |
| Swiss | 4,588 | .10 | | | |
| Chinese | 4,383 | .10 | | | |

Origins, 1881.

77. And the next table gives the principal origins of the people in the several Provinces in the same year:—

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

| Origin. | Province. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | The Territories. |
| French | 10,751 | 40,141 | 56,635 | 1,075,130 | 102,743 | 9,949 | 916 | 2,896 |
| Irish | 25,415 | 66,067 | 101,284 | 123,479 | 627,262 | 10,173 | 3,172 | 281 |
| English | 21,404 | 130,225 | 93,387 | 81,515 | 535,835 | 11,857 | 7,297 | 1,374 |
| Scotch | 48,933 | 146,027 | 49,829 | 54,923 | 378,536 | 16,506 | 3,892 | 1,217 |
| German | 1,076 | 39,904 | 6,310 | 7,633 | 188,394 | 8,652 | 858 | 21 |
| Indian | 281 | 2,125 | 1,401 | 7,515 | 15,325 | 6,767 | 25,661 | 49,472 |
| Dutch | 292 | 2,197 | 4,373 | 776 | 22,163 | 152 | 94 | 11 |
| African | 155 | 7,062 | 1,638 | 141 | 12,097 | 25 | 274 | 2 |
| Welsh | 164 | 1,158 | 1,474 | 351 | 6,397 | 102 | 299 | 1 |
| Swiss | 1 | 1,860 | 41 | 254 | 2,382 | 10 | 40 | ..... |
| Chinese | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 22 | 4 | 4,350 | ..... |
| Scandinavian | 38 | 556 | 932 | 648 | 1,521 | 250 | 236 | 33 |
| Italian | 21 | 153 | 59 | 745 | 687 | 41 | 143 | ..... |
| Russian and Polish | 12 | 30 | 26 | 300 | 787 | 24 | 48 | ..... |
| Spanish & Portuguese | 1 | 350 | 203 | 175 | 285 | 14 | 144 | ..... |
| Icelandic | ..... | 179 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 773 | ..... | ..... |
| Jewish | ..... | 32 | 22 | 330 | 254 | 18 | 11 | ..... |
| Various other origins | 40 | 165 | 94 | 730 | 1,213 | 6 | 342 | 190 |
| Not given | 307 | 2,341 | 3,525 | 4,105 | 27,268 | 630 | 1,682 | 948 |

78. From the first of the foregoing tables it will be seen that 58·69 per cent. of the inhabitants of Canada came originally from the United Kingdom, and 30·04 per cent. from France, so that those countries have furnished 88·73 per cent. of the population. The second table gives the origins of the people in each Province in 1881, and from it it will be found that, as was to be expected, French were the most numerous in Quebec, and formed 79 per cent. of the population of that Province, while those that came originally from the United Kingdom formed the same proportion of the inhabitants of Ontario. Those of Scotch origin were in the greatest numbers in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and those of Irish origin in Ontario. Proportions of different origins.

79. The following table gives the ages of the male population of the several Provinces when the census was taken in 1881:— Ages of males, 1881.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

MALES.

| Ages. | Province. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | The Territories. |
| Under 5 years... | 7,428 | 29,298 | 22,288 | 104,477 | 128,204 | 4,928 | 2,501 | 898 |
| 5 to 10 " ... | 7,136 | 28,639 | 21,257 | 92,234 | 124,531 | 4,079 | 2,545 | 795 |
| 10 to 15 " ... | 6,840 | 27,186 | 20,201 | 79,701 | 118,821 | 3,669 | 2,034 | 702 |
| 15 to 20 " ... | 6,254 | 24,124 | 18,828 | 72,415 | 110,183 | 3,246 | 1,746 | 521 |
| 20 to 25 " ... | 5,377 | 20,501 | 15,343 | 64,493 | 98,482 | 4,697 | 2,074 | 667 |
| 25 to 30 " ... | 4,173 | 15,864 | 11,910 | 50,256 | 75,485 | 4,324 | 2,696 | 631 |
| 30 to 35 " ... | 3,184 | 12,806 | 9,675 | 40,711 | 58,692 | 3,003 | 2,448 | 532 |
| 35 to 40 " ... | 2,806 | 12,111 | 8,505 | 35,549 | 51,176 | 2,103 | 2,413 | 366 |
| 40 to 45 " ... | 2,357 | 10,450 | 7,653 | 28,187 | 44,831 | 1,622 | 2,387 | 320 |
| 45 to 50 " ... | 2,144 | 9,155 | 6,580 | 25,492 | 40,193 | 1,196 | 1,818 | 206 |
| 50 to 55 " ... | 1,550 | 7,229 | 5,556 | 21,168 | 33,894 | 942 | 1,543 | 164 |
| 55 to 60 " ... | 1,469 | 5,671 | 4,174 | 17,921 | 26,535 | 587 | 927 | 95 |
| 60 to 65 " ... | 1,449 | 6,099 | 4,324 | 14,840 | 24,076 | 456 | 681 | 81 |
| 65 to 70 " ... | 978 | 4,222 | 3,005 | 11,460 | 16,295 | 245 | 299 | 40 |
| 70 to 75 " ... | 654 | 3,054 | 2,162 | 8,606 | 11,317 | 148 | 189 | 28 |
| 75 to 80 " ... | 475 | 2,082 | 1,265 | 5,535 | 6,845 | 67 | 74 | 18 |
| 80 to 85 " ... | 281 | 1,187 | 799 | 3,019 | 3,862 | 44 | 47 | 12 |
| 85 to 90 " ... | 107 | 459 | 287 | 1,205 | 1,253 | 22 | 5 | 6 |
| 90 and over..... | 50 | 187 | 122 | 467 | 569 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Not given..... | 17 | 214 | 185 | 373 | 1,217 | 1,821 | 3,069 | 22,025 |
| Total ..... | 54,729 | 220,538 | 164,119 | 678,109 | 976,461 | 37,207 | 29,503 | 28,113 |

Proportions at various ages.

80. In all the Provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, the largest number of males were under five years of age. In British Columbia, however, the largest number were found in the period from 25 to 30. Manitoba had the largest proportion from 20 to 30, viz., 24·24 per cent. of her population. Those under 20 years of age were most numerous in Quebec, the Provinces standing in this respect in the following order :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 51·44 per cent. | Ontario | 49·33 per cent. |
| P. E. Island | 50·53 " | Manitoba | 42·79 " |
| New Brunswick | 50·31 " | British Columbia | 29·91 " |
| Nova Scotia | 49·53 " | | |

Ages, of females, 1881.

81. The next table gives the ages of the female population in 1881 :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE BY PROVINCES—1881.

FEMALES.

| AGES. | PROVINCE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | The Territories. |
| Under 5 years... | 7,159 | 28,169 | 21,159 | 102,002 | 123,849 | 4,889 | 2,356 | 846 |
| 5 to 10 " ... | 6,833 | 27,741 | 20,305 | 90,784 | 120,902 | 3,802 | 2,264 | 815 |
| 10 to 15 " ... | 6,390 | 25,693 | 18,801 | 77,220 | 114,109 | 3,169 | 1,754 | 592 |
| 15 to 20 " ... | 6,133 | 24,056 | 17,958 | 74,311 | 111,926 | 2,945 | 1,455 | 497 |
| 20 to 25 " ... | 5,516 | 21,073 | 15,892 | 68,123 | 102,419 | 2,870 | 1,436 | 442 |
| 25 to 30 " ... | 4,488 | 16,518 | 12,094 | 53,213 | 75,646 | 2,381 | 1,550 | 346 |
| 30 to 35 " ... | 3,201 | 13,626 | 9,536 | 41,952 | 57,871 | 1,738 | 1,275 | 339 |
| 35 to 40 " ... | 2,981 | 12,507 | 8,382 | 36,515 | 50,259 | 1,425 | 1,214 | 232 |
| 40 to 45 " ... | 2,397 | 10,547 | 7,271 | 29,669 | 43,369 | 1,079 | 1,004 | 201 |
| 45 to 50 " ... | 2,201 | 9,185 | 6,253 | 26,221 | 36,785 | 822 | 769 | 128 |
| 50 to 55 " ... | 1,754 | 7,726 | 5,403 | 21,267 | 31,143 | 653 | 702 | 114 |
| 55 to 60 " ... | 1,458 | 6,101 | 3,967 | 17,291 | 23,233 | 468 | 440 | 69 |
| 60 to 65 " ... | 1,299 | 5,840 | 3,538 | 14,101 | 19,808 | 316 | 387 | 65 |
| 65 to 70 " ... | 855 | 4,091 | 2,511 | 10,820 | 13,366 | 167 | 211 | 31 |
| 70 to 75 " ... | 648 | 2,992 | 1,828 | 7,784 | 9,920 | 127 | 127 | 27 |
| 75 to 80 " ... | 384 | 1,995 | 1,101 | 5,025 | 6,015 | 61 | 54 | 14 |
| 80 to 85 " ... | 283 | 1,223 | 639 | 2,754 | 3,310 | 49 | 38 | 11 |
| 85 to 90 " ... | 105 | 511 | 251 | 1,052 | 1,212 | 12 | 5 | 3 |
| 90 and over..... | 57 | 286 | 129 | 517 | 580 | 11 | 3 | ..... |
| Not given ..... | 20 | 154 | 96 | 297 | 1,045 | 1,763 | 2,912 | 23,561 |
| Total ..... | 54,162 | 220,034 | 157,114 | 680,918 | 946,767 | 28,747 | 19,956 | 28,333 |

82. Manitoba had the largest proportion of females under 20 years of age, the Provinces standing in the following order :— Proportions of females under 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 51·50 per cent. | P. E. Island | 49·50 per cent. |
| Quebec | 50·56 " | Nova Scotia | 48·01 " |
| New Brunswick | 49·78 " | British Columbia | 39·23 " |
| Ontario | 49·72 " | | |

83. In proportion to their respective populations, females between the ages of 15 and 45 were most numerous in the several Provinces in this order: Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec. Females at reproductive ages.

84. The following is a classified summary of the occupations of the people according to the census of 1881 :— Occupations, 1881.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1881.

| Occupations. | Province. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | The Territories. |
| Employés of general Government | 60 | 518 | 316 | 1023 | 2428 | 67 | 61 | 46 |
| " of municipal Government, including policemen | 21 | 138 | 182 | 531 | 866 | 27 | 35 | 271 |
| Militia officials | 1 | 17 | 2 | 52 | 47 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Clergymen, and all ministering to religion | 143 | 694 | 550 | 6286 | 3877 | 151 | 111 | 147 |
| Lawyers, judges, law court officers, students, &c. | 134 | 495 | 408 | 2852 | 3298 | 91 | 90 | 2 |
| Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c. | 130 | 629 | 476 | 1975 | 4344 | 88 | 103 | 12 |
| Persons engaged in art and literary pursuits | 7 | 30 | 28 | 170 | 359 | 2 | 5 | ..... |
| Architects, surveyors and professional men, &c. | 167 | 602 | 575 | 2227 | 3551 | 194 | 143 | 10 |
| Teachers | 543 | 2391 | 1715 | 5275 | 9022 | 147 | 116 | 23 |
| Musicians | 2 | 21 | 22 | 171 | 245 | 3 | 15 | ..... |
| Merchants | 271 | 1816 | 1252 | 5782 | 7725 | 277 | 188 | 38 |
| Commercial employés | 461 | 2572 | 2358 | 11736 | 14653 | 419 | 270 | 120 |
| Auctioneers, brokers, &c. | 41 | 202 | 145 | 964 | 3455 | 149 | 41 | 6 |
| Bankers and money brokers | 32 | 86 | 64 | 150 | 891 | 22 | 12 | ..... |
| Railway, telegraph and express employés | 160 | 961 | 865 | 1916 | 6585 | 121 | 99 | 8 |
| Messengers and porters | 4 | 116 | 40 | 245 | 917 | 33 | 20 | 1 |

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1881—*Continued.*

| Occupations. | Provinces. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prince Edward Island. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | The Territories. |
| Manufacturers | 10 | 134 | 138 | 667 | 1422 | 7 | 12 | ..... |
| Factory operatives | 20 | 232 | 257 | 2230 | 3108 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Persons engaged in lumbering, including mill hands | 31 | 1063 | 1787 | 5214 | 3990 | 119 | 324 | 42 |
| Artisans and mechanics | 1857 | 8065 | 5094 | 22399 | 36950 | 1133 | 818 | 102 |
| Persons engaged in navigation, ship and boat building, &c. | 1053 | 9659 | 3473 | 5504 | 4249 | 47 | 403 | 63 |
| Fishermen | 791 | 13631 | 1844 | 3935 | 766 | 44 | 1850 | 44 |
| Persons engaged in books | 126 | 382 | 334 | 1595 | 3839 | 80 | 50 | 2 |
| " musical instruments, engraving, &c. | 1 | 29 | 18 | 209 | 426 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " watches, jewellery, &c. | 26 | 171 | 103 | 577 | 1258 | 21 | 25 | 3 |
| " carriages, harness and implements | 281 | 728 | 479 | 2632 | 6062 | 96 | 41 | 4 |
| " houses, buildings and building material | 263 | 899 | 692 | 3569 | 9228 | 207 | 134 | 10 |
| " furniture and decorating | 104 | 213 | 221 | 1551 | 3056 | 40 | 26 | 1 |
| " food | 302 | 1175 | 918 | 6392 | 11048 | 193 | 225 | 16 |
| " drinks and stimulants, including hotel-keepers | 83 | 529 | 481 | 2096 | 5950 | 218 | 261 | 5 |
| " stone, glass, &c. | 103 | 846 | 828 | 2590 | 4446 | 96 | 47 | 1 |
| " dress, clothing, &c. | 1170 | 3468 | 2843 | 14676 | 23931 | 199 | 162 | 4 |
| " livery and stage, teamsters, &c. | 122 | 768 | 695 | 4337 | 4001 | 186 | 159 | 8 |
| " mining | 4 | 2728 | 121 | 391 | 493 | 6 | 2792 | 6 |
| " metals, other than gold and silver | 126 | 424 | 431 | 1789 | 3012 | 58 | 53 | 2 |
| Boot and shoemakers | 426 | 1707 | 1173 | 6973 | 6961 | 75 | 104 | 4 |
| Engaged in various other industries | 495 | 2355 | 1072 | 5828 | 12791 | 139 | 485 | 18 |
| " agricultural pursuits | 20500 | 63440 | 54491 | 200866 | 300935 | 13508 | 2498 | 1049 |
| " domestic operations | 1914 | 7011 | 4468 | 21262 | 27232 | 701 | 686 | 157 |
| Dealers, traders and shopkeepers | 166 | 1107 | 759 | 3654 | 3649 | 181 | 271 | 76 |
| Contractors | 6 | 39 | 49 | 465 | 612 | 105 | 40 | 1 |
| Hunters | 5 | 112 | 94 | 1124 | 914 | 1179 | 856 | 1311 |
| Labourers | 1592 | 8523 | 12769 | 57792 | 78143 | 2537 | 4075 | 314 |
| Pensioners (military) | 2 | 18 | 15 | 42 | 220 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Of independent means | 5 | 60 | 76 | 6814 | 4062 | 80 | 32 | 11 |
| Engaged in various undefined occupations | 251 | 834 | 594 | 5079 | 5690 | 209 | 282 | 66 |
| Not stated | 1957 | 10276 | 14288 | 72635 | 94412 | 4313 | 5630 | 1717 |

Proportions of different occupations.

85. It will be observed that there were 613 more persons ministering to religion in Quebec than there were in the

whole of the rest of the Dominion, while the number of those ministering to health in Ontario exceeded the total number similarly engaged in all the other Provinces by 931. Those engaged in navigation and ship and boat building were most numerous in Nova Scotia and Quebec, more persons being engaged under this head in Nova Scotia than in any other Province. The total number of fishermen was 22,905, of whom 13,631 or 59 per cent. were in Nova Scotia. This number probably represents those only engaged in fishing and in no other occupation, as the number of persons who earn at least part of their livelihood in connection with the fisheries is more than double these figures. The percentage of teachers was higher in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, than in either Ontario or Quebec. The number of pensioners by no means represents the total number living in the Dominion, but only those who had no other occupation or means of livelihood. Except in British Columbia, those engaged in agricultural pursuits formed the largest proportion of the population in each Province, the numbers per every 1,000 inhabitants being as follow :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba..... | 205·7 per cent. | Quebec..... | 148·6 per cent. |
| P. E. Island..... | 188·5 " | Nova Scotia..... | 144·5 " |
| New Brunswick... | 170·0 " | British Columbia. | 52·9 " |
| Ontario ..... | 158·4 " | The Territories... | 18·6 " |

Agricultural capital in Canada and other countries.

86. According to a table in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics (page 5), in which, under the head of agriculture, are included tillage, pasture and forestry, Canada stands seventh among the countries of the world, both with regard to the amount of agricultural capital, and of agricultural income, per head of population.

Males at "the soldiers age."

87. Males between the ages of 18 and 45 are generally the first called upon, when needed by a country for the purposes of war, and the period between those ages has therefore been called "the soldier's age."

Males at ages 18 to 30.

88. By the provisions of the Militia and Defence Act, 31 Victoria, Chapter 40, the period during which men in Canada are liable to be called on for service, extends from 18 to 60. The first call would probably comprise those only between 18 and 30, and 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. In proportion to their population, the numbers in Quebec and Nova Scotia were small.

MALES AT 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 |

Males at ages 18 to 45.

89. In the event of a second call being made, and the age extended from 30 to 45, 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 19 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 |

Males at ages 18 to 60.

90. If still further forces were required, and a call made on those at ages between 45 and 60, the number would have been increased by 229,485, as shown by the next table. The total number of men, therefore, in Canada in 1881, liable to be called on for active service, was 1,070,264, subject of course to reductions for those physically incapacitated and specially exempt.

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (45 TO 60 YEARS) IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA—1881.

| Provinces. | Number. | Number per 10,000 of both sexes living. |
|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | 5,479 | 503 |
| Nova Scotia | 23,550 | 534 |
| New Brunswick | 17,386 | 541 |
| Quebec | 68,303 | 502 |
| Ontario | 106,871 | 555 |
| Manitoba | 2,873 | 435 |
| British Columbia | 4,542 | 918 |
| The Territories | 481 | 85 |
| Canada | 229,485 | 530 |

| Provinces. | Working Animals. | | | Farm | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Horses. | Colts and Fillies. | Working Oxen. | Milch Cows. | Other Horned Cattle. |
| 1871. | | | | | |
| Ontario | 368,585 | 120,416 | 47,941 | 638,759 | 716,474 |
| Quebec | 196,339 | 57,038 | 48,348 | 406,542 | 328,572 |
| New Brunswick | 36,322 | 8,464 | 11,132 | 83,220 | 69,335 |
| Nova Scotia | 41,925 | 7,654 | 32,214 | 122,688 | 119,065 |
| Totals | 643,171 | 193,572 | 139,635 | 1,251,209 | 1,233,446 |
| 1881. | | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 25,182 | 6,153 | 84 | 45,895 | 44,743 |
| Nova Scotia | 46,044 | 11,123 | 33,275 | 137,639 | 154,689 |
| New Brunswick | 43,957 | 9,018 | 8,812 | 103,965 | 99,783 |
| Quebec | 225,006 | 48,846 | 49,237 | 490,977 | 409,911 |
| Ontario | 473,906 | 116,392 | 23,263 | 782,243 | 896,661 |
| Manitoba | 14,504 | 2,235 | 12,269 | 20,355 | 27,657 |
| British Columbia | 20,172 | 5,950 | 2,319 | 10,878 | 67,254 |
| The Territories | 9,084 | 1,786 | 3,334 | 3,848 | 5,690 |
| Totals | 857,855 | 201,503 | 132,593 | 1,595,800 | 1,705,596 |

PRODUCTS—1871 AND 1881.

| Stock. | | Animals Killed or Sold, and Products. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheep. | Swine. | Cattle killed or sold. | Sheep killed or sold. | Swine killed or sold. | Pounds of Wool. | Pounds of Honey. |
| 1,514,914 | 874,664 | 277,986 | 853,618 | 777,131 | 6,411,305 | 1,239,612 |
| 1,007,800 | 371,452 | 155,373 | 464,119 | 325,609 | 2,763,304 | 648,310 |
| 234,418 | 65,805 | 31,551 | 100,062 | 60,569 | 716,168 | 90,004 |
| 398,377 | 54,162 | 42,815 | 139,631 | 52,788 | 1,132,703 | 21,374 |
| 3,155,509 | 1,336,083 | 507,725 | 1,557,430 | 1,216,097 | 11,103,480 | 1,999,300 |
| 166,496 | 40,181 | 15,200 | 58,872 | 26,836 | 522,083 | 14,945 |
| 377,801 | 47,256 | 63,389 | 151,215 | 56,259 | 1,142,440 | 24,500 |
| 221,163 | 53,087 | 35,414 | 88,743 | 59,904 | 760,531 | 78,203 |
| 889,833 | 329,199 | 160,207 | 436,336 | 333,159 | 2,730,546 | 559,024 |
| 1,359,178 | 700,922 | 363,043 | 718,972 | 796,548 | 6,013,216 | 1,197,628 |
| 6,073 | 17,358 | 4,936 | 1,382 | 18,674 | 16,452 | 1,080 |
| 27,788 | 16,841 | 13,696 | 10,683 | 10,411 | 85,148 | 365 |
| 346 | 2,775 | 1,796 | 232 | 712 | 320 | ..... |
| 3,048,678 | 1,207,619 | 657,681 | 1,496,465 | 1,302,503 | 11,300,736 | 1,875,745 |

FIELD PRODUCTS—

| Provinces. | Wheat. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Spring Wheat. | Winter Wheat. |
| 1871. | | | |
| Ontario | 1,365,872 | 7,891,989 | 6,341,400 |
| Quebec | 242,726 | 2,035,921 | 22,155 |
| New Brunswick | 18,884 | 203,592 | 1,319 |
| Nova Scotia | 19,299 | 224,410 | 3,087 |
| Totals | 1,646,781 | 10,355,912 | 6,367,961 |
| 1881. | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 41,942 | 546,872 | 114 |
| Nova Scotia | 41,855 | 522,602 | 6,649 |
| New Brunswick | 40,336 | 517,997 | 3,959 |
| Quebec | 223,176 | 1,999,815 | 19,189 |
| Ontario | 1,930,123 | 7,213,024 | 20,193,067 |
| Manitoba | 51,293 | 1,029,378 | 4,295 |
| British Columbia | 7,952 | 153,485 | 20,168 |
| The Territories | 5,678 | 119,644 | 11 |
| Totals | 2,342,355 | 12,102,817 | 20,247,452 |

| Provinces. | Bushels of Corn. | Potatoes. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Bushels. |
| 1871. | | | |
| Ontario | 3,148,467 | 174,640 | 17,138,534 |
| Quebec | 603,356 | 128,185 | 18,068,323 |
| New Brunswick | 27,658 | 47,688 | 6,562,355 |
| Nova Scotia | 23,349 | 52,588 | 5,560,975 |
| Total | 3,802,830 | 403,101 | 47,330,187 |
| 1881. | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,603 | 39,083 | 6,042,191 |
| Nova Scotia | 13,532 | 60,192 | 7,378,387 |
| New Brunswick | 18,159 | 51,362 | 6,961,016 |
| Quebec | 888,169 | 123,082 | 14,873,287 |
| Ontario | 8,096,782 | 181,394 | 18,994,559 |
| Manitoba | 2,516 | 4,306 | 556,393 |
| British Columbia | 1,433 | 3,272 | 473,831 |
| The Territories | 1,948 | 811 | 89,326 |
| Totals | 9,025,142 | 463,502 | 55,368,790 |

1871 AND 1881.

| Bushels of Barley. | Bushels of Oats. | Bushels of Rye. | Bushels of Peas and Beans. | Bushels of Buckwheat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9,461,233 | 22,138,958 | 547,609 | 7,761,470 | 585,158 |
| 1,668,208 | 15,116,262 | 458,970 | 2,284,635 | 1,676,078 |
| 70,547 | 3,044,134 | 23,792 | 45,056 | 1,231,091 |
| 296,050 | 2,190,099 | 33,987 | 35,203 | 234,157 |
| 11,496,038 | 42,489,453 | 1,064,358 | 10,126,364 | 3,726,484 |
| 119,368 | 3,538,219 | 307 | 3,169 | 90,458 |
| 228,748 | 1,873,113 | 47,567 | 37,220 | 339,718 |
| 84,183 | 3,297,534 | 18,268 | 43,121 | 1,587,223 |
| 1,751,539 | 19,990,205 | 430,242 | 4,170,456 | 2,041,670 |
| 14,279,841 | 40,209,929 | 1,598,871 | 9,434,872 | 841,649 |
| 253,604 | 1,270,268 | 1,203 | 8,991 | 320 |
| 79,140 | 253,911 | 482 | 50,542 | 59 |
| 48,445 | 59,952 | 240 | 1,291 | 50 |
| 16,844,868 | 70,493,131 | 2,097,180 | 13,749,662 | 4,901,147 |

| Bushels of Turnips. | Bushels of other Roots. | Hay Crop. | | Bushels of Grass and Clover Seed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acres. | Tons. | |
| 22,455,543 | 2,706,903 | 1,690,508 | 1,804,476 | 189,716 |
| 812,073 | 597,160 | 1,211,953 | 1,225,640 | 142,535 |
| 603,721 | 98,358 | 334,997 | 344,793 | 8,233 |
| 468,139 | 150,839 | 412,961 | 443,732 | 8,121 |
| 24,339,476 | 3,553,260 | 3,650,419 | 3,818,641 | 348,605 |
| 1,198,407 | 42,572 | 119,936 | 143,791 | 15,247 |
| 1,006,711 | 326,143 | 519,856 | 597,731 | 8,128 |
| 990,336 | 159,043 | 389,721 | 414,046 | 7,257 |
| 1,572,476 | 2,050,904 | 1,495,494 | 1,612,104 | 119,306 |
| 33,856,721 | 6,479,222 | 1,795,965 | 2,038,659 | 173,219 |
| 149,025 | 49,096 | 100,591 | 185,279 | 303 |
| 270,525 | 82,249 | 28,449 | 43,898 | 857 |
| 14,893 | 3,091 | 8,337 | 17,500 | ..... ..... |
| 39,059,094 | 9,192,320 | 4,458,349 | 5,053,008 | 324,317 |

VARIOUS PRODUCTS AND

| 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871. | | | | | |
| Ontario | 37,623,643 | 3,432,797 | 20,542 | 1,165,117 | 25,502 |
| Quebec | 24,289,127 | 512,435 | 91,545 | 1,270,215 | 1,559,410 |
| New Brunswick | 5,115,947 | 154,758 | 3,127 | 37,845 | 74,241 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,161,867 | 884,853 | 2,830 | 111,588 | 111,987 |
| Totals | 74,190,584 | 4,984,843 | 118,044 | 2,584,765 | 1,771,140 |
| 1881. | | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,688,690 | 196,273 | 919 | 25,175 | 514,682 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,465,285 | 501,655 | 1,793 | 63,750 | 1,329,817 |
| New Brunswick | 6,527,176 | 172,144 | 1,745 | 26,713 | 808,462 |
| Quebec | 30,630,397 | 559,278 | 65,995 | 865,340 | 2,958,180 |
| Ontario | 54,862,365 | 1,701,721 | 38,208 | 1,073,197 | 1,426,556 |
| Manitoba | 957,152 | 19,613 | ..... | 2,148 | 1,875 |
| British Columbia | 343,387 | 33,252 | 34 | 30 | 308 |
| The Territories | 70,717 | 1,060 | ..... | ..... | 377 |
| Totals | 102,545,169 | 3,184,996 | 108,694 | 2,056,353 | 7,040,259 |

FURS—1871 AND 1881.

| 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. | | | | |
| • | | | | | | | |
| 1,775,320 | 5,486,504 | 1,028,431 | 242,878 | 6,247,442 | 399,870 | 1,188,940 | 344,882 |
| 3,339,766 | 409,903 | 88,099 | 100,878 | 10,497,418 | 1,195,345 | 499,568 | 323,437 |
| 1,050,828 | 126,395 | 1,705 | 2,471 | 380,000 | 454 | 10,901 | 26,006 |
| 1,476,003 | 342,513 | 8,167 | 12,736 | 151,190 | 263 | 12,380 | 42,713 |
| 7,641,917 | 6,365,315 | 1,126,402 | 358,963 | 17,276,054 | 1,595,932 | 1,711,789 | 738,038 |
| 30,088 | 31,501 | 795 | 2,547 | 25,098 | 1,367 | 10,209 | 1,525 |
| 68,038 | 908,519 | 35,015 | 18,485 | 217,481 | 1,216 | 18,677 | 17,177 |
| 51,466 | 231,096 | 2,108 | 6,122 | 453,124 | 6,414 | 15,006 | 13,895 |
| 1,130,301 | 777,557 | 158,031 | 155,543 | 15,687,835 | 2,356,581 | 218,542 | 163,310 |
| 13,641 | 11,400,517 | 3,697,555 | 644,707 | 4,169,706 | 160,251 | 615,967 | 129,578 |
| 68 | 190 | 13 | 1,443 | 2,796 | 2,037 | 1,835 | 80,452 |
| 191 | 28,100 | 2,961 | 12,347 | 9 | 96 | 24,899 | 153,442 |
| 9 | 175 | 30 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 72 | 428,177 |
| 1,293,802 | 13,377,655 | 3,896,508 | 841,219 | 20,556,049 | 2,527,962 | 905,207 | 987,555 |

PRODUCTS OF THE

| Provinces. | Cubic Feet of Square Pine. | | Cubic feet of square Oak. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Red. | |
| 1871. | | | |
| Ontario | 14,791,203 | 1,524,698 | 3,144,554 |
| Quebec | 8,876,060 | 347,515 | 53,635 |
| New Brunswick | 330,920 | 60,139 | 7,360 |
| Nova Scotia | 238,638 | 22,020 | 96,494 |
| Totals | 24,236,821 | 1,954,372 | 3,302,043 |
| 1881. | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,524 | 342 | 180 |
| Nova Scotia | 124,451 | 35,726 | 22,876 |
| New Brunswick | 130,762 | 31,954 | 3,316 |
| Quebec | 4,840,462 | 654,721 | 59,587 |
| Ontario | 12,262,570 | 1,848,927 | 5,448,263 |
| Manitoba | 2,168 | ..... | 138,672 |
| British Columbia | 1,945,708 | 19,382 | ..... |
| The Territories | 18,610 | 11,500 | ..... |
| Totals | 19,326,255 | 2,602,552 | 5,672,894 |

| Provinces. | Cubic feet of all other Timber. | Pine Logs. | Other Logs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871. | | | |
| Ontario | 10,594,943 | 5,713,204 | 1,255,090 |
| Quebec | 10,414,710 | 5,011,532 | 3,628,720 |
| New Brunswick | 2,192,608 | 1,214,485 | 3,533,152 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,088,003 | 477,187 | 897,595 |
| Totals | 26,290,264 | 12,416,408 | 9,314,557 |
| 1881. | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 797,851 | 5,260 | 192,083 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,091,517 | 497,785 | 2,250,593 |
| New Brunswick | 2,371,061 | 657,400 | 5,001,069 |
| Quebec | 14,382,814 | 5,400,273 | 8,182,434 |
| Ontario | 26,200,058 | 14,945,670 | 7,621,610 |
| Manitoba | 622,059 | 14,742 | 240,033 |
| British Columbia | 436,792 | 798,119 | 2,483,024 |
| The Territories | 54,806 | 5,158 | 54,738 |
| Totals | 48,956,958 | 22,324,407 | 26,025,584 |

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

FOREST—1871 AND 1881.

| Cubic feet of Tamarac. | Cubic feet of Birch and Maple. | Cubic feet of Elm. | Cubic Feet of Walnut. | | Cubic feet of Hickory. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Black. | Soft | |
| 1,223,444 | 92,290 | 1,777,905 | 117,589 | 72,214 | 157,975 |
| 3,994,878 | 500,995 | 53,299 | ..... | 28,382 | 39,612 |
| 360,825 | 827,345 | 1,250 | ..... | 120 | ..... |
| 116,816 | 518,727 | 200 | ..... | 2,265 | 240 |
| 5,695,963 | 1,939,357 | 1,832,654 | 117,589 | 102,981 | 197,827 |
| 11,270 | 93,742 | 290 | ..... | 5,001 | ..... |
| 106,069 | 549,330 | 1,393 | ..... | 13 | 630 |
| 256,389 | 348,441 | 2,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,707,745 | 2,784,395 | 163,049 | ..... | 66,806 | 7,998 |
| 1,515,360 | 612,760 | 2,925,382 | 59,032 | 682,399 | 377,811 |
| 32,792 | ..... | 99,454 | ..... | ..... | 300 |
| ..... | 26,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23,950 | 127 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 880 |
| 4,653,575 | 4,414,795 | 3,191,968 | 59,032 | 754,219 | 387,619 |

| Masts, Spars, &c. | Thousands of Staves. | Cords of Lath Wood. | Cords of Tan Bark. | Cords of Firewood. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,876 | 20,964 | 15,095 | 30,854 | 4,519,320 |
| 94,822 | 1,184 | 7,148 | 91,051 | 3,121,612 |
| 11,356 | 747 | 2,490 | 28,228 | 545,679 |
| 10,631 | 11,811 | 924 | 12,388 | 526,472 |
| 121,685 | 34,706 | 25,657 | 162,521 | 8,713,083 |
| 196 | 1,177 | 874 | 629 | 159,619 |
| 8,703 | 13,147 | 5,585 | 10,843 | 637,084 |
| 54,406 | 955 | 3,434 | 55,535 | 781,729 |
| 104,248 | 3,585 | 31,881 | 285,940 | 3,638,928 |
| 23,721 | 22,857 | 50,265 | 45,921 | 5,435,414 |
| ..... | 10 | 279 | ..... | 219,784 |
| 900 | 148 | 6,053 | 1,550 | 82,277 |
| 67 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 38,399 |
| 192,241 | 41,881 | 98,311 | 400,418 | 10,993,234 |

| Provinces. | Vessels, Boats, | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels. | Men. | Boats. | Men. |
| 1871. | | | | |
| Ontario. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | 20 | 73 | 1,154 | 2,307 |
| Quebec. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | 44 | 259 | 221 | 368 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 66 | 542 | 4,558 | 6,561 |
| New Brunswick. | | | | |
| Above Tidal Waters | 1 | 1 | 142 | 144 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 138 | 536 | 2,861 | 4,632 |
| Nova Scotia. | | | | |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 722 | 5,573 | 7,940 | 11,855 |
| Totals | 991 | 6,984 | 16,876 | 25,867 |
| 1881. | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island. | | | | |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 25 | 127 | 2,704 | 5,226 |
| Nova Scotia. | | | | |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 755 | 6,854 | 13,214 | 17,782 |
| New Brunswick. | | | | |
| Above Tidal Waters | ..... | ..... | 33 | 39 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 205 | 743 | 4,251 | 5,917 |
| Quebec. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | 22 | 39 | 312 | 502 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 120 | 638 | 6,449 | 9,472 |
| Ontario. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | 5 | 14 | 1,129 | 2,101 |
| Manitoba. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | 1 | 4 | 1,009 | 1,322 |
| British Columbia. | | | | |
| Above Tidal Waters | ..... | ..... | 69 | 3 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 10 | 21 | 1,057 | 1,021 |
| The Territories. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | 200 | 236 |
| Totals | 1,147 | 8,440 | 30,427 | 43,621 |

1871 AND 1881.

| Men, Nets, &c. | | | Cod, quintal. | Haddock, Hake and Pollock, quintal. | Herring, brls. | Gaspareaux, brls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shoremen. | Fathoms of Nets. | Fascine Fisheries. | | | | |
| ..... | 129,958 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 9,814 | ..... |
| 94 | 124,143 | 498 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3,049 | 224,561 | 871 | 264,742 | 1,881 | 90,428 | 225 |
| ..... | 15,149 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,416 |
| 726 | 409,960 | 164 | 37,581 | 17,290 | 181,792 | 17,118 |
| 778 | 975,674 | 771 | 380,308 | 101,042 | 135,266 | 10,358 |
| 4,647 | 1,879,445 | 2,323 | 682,631 | 120,213 | 417,300 | 29,117 |
| 439 | 59,793 | 13 | 18,736 | 7,656 | 21,501 | 956 |
| 2,291 | 1,171,394 | 793 | 587,203 | 128,578 | 140,831 | 11,348 |
| ..... | 10,659 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 1,026 |
| 616 | 325,430 | 333 | 62,444 | 49,716 | 263,790 | 15,149 |
| 143 | 163,397 | 618 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3,950 | 271,910 | 1,021 | 462,388 | 6,589 | 130,354 | 42 |
| 76 | 928,008 | 681 | ..... | ..... | 15,605 | ..... |
| ..... | 90,172 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 477 | 87,625 | 406 | ..... | ..... | 2,380 | 335 |
| ..... | 41,801 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7,992 | 3,150,259 | 3,868 | 1,130,771 | 192,539 | 574,503 | 28,856 |

FISHERIES—

| Provinces. | Mackerel, brls. | Sardines, brls. | Halibut, brls. | Salmon, brls. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871. | | | | |
| Ontario. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 5,857 | 6,457 | 891 | 5,143 |
| New Brunswick. | | | | |
| Above Tidal Waters | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 2,421 | 10 | 133 | 6,209 |
| Nova Scotia. | | | | |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 69,647 | 25 | 2,536 | 4,218 |
| Totals | 77,925 | 6,492 | 3,560 | 15,907 |
| 1881. | | | | |
| Prince Edward Island. | | | | |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 91,792 | 4 | 11 | 23 |
| Nova Scotia. | | | | |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 120,242 | 85 | 2,088 | 1,583 |
| New Brunswick. | | | | |
| Above Tidal Waters | ..... | 1 | ..... | 151 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 15,066 | 20,934 | 43 | 4,154 |
| Quebec. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 209 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | 10,725 | 4,360 | 657 | 2,701 |
| Ontario. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British Columbia. | | | | |
| Above Tidal Waters | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,904 |
| Tidal and Coast Waters | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,201 |
| The Territories. | | | | |
| Fresh water Rivers and Lakes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 237,825 | 25,384 | 2,799 | 58,926 |

1871 AND 1881—*Continued.*

| 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 |
| ..... | 3,717 | 773 | 990 | 28,988 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,665 | 2,099 | 728 | 734 | 29,191 | ..... | ..... | 309,899 |
| ..... | 4 | 23 | 52 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3,532 | 484 | 34 | 228 | 9,048 | ..... | 13,243 | 76,043 |
| 7,183 | 1,262 | 14 | 372 | 1,367 | ..... | 1,257 | 289,330 |
| 12,380 | 7,693 | 23,017 | 19,729 | 81,152 | ..... | 14,500 | 678,894 |
| 4 | 197 | ..... | 42 | 425 | 3,275,316 | 175,408 | 8,139 |
| 6,776 | 1,520 | 14 | 307 | 16,962 | 3,841,476 | 2,407 | 275,352 |
| 117 | 29 | 14 | 24 | 1,103 | ..... | ..... | 1,794 |
| 1,583 | 555 | 26 | 331 | 22,579 | 4,349,122 | 11,116 | 76,676 |
| ..... | 3,643 | 689 | 6,086 | 20,864 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 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 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 578 | 641 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 77 | 479 | 8,277 | ..... | 40 | 237,492 |
| ..... | ..... | 5,113 | 114 | 619 | ..... | ..... | 4,423 |
| 10,385 | 8,012 | 48,781 | 64,324 | 170,052 | 11,983,648 | 189,127 | 870,323 |

Tables of various products, 1881.

91. The preceding 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 year 1871 and 1881 respectively. Comparisons can only be made between the products of the four Provinces originally comprising the Dominion.

Wheat crops, 1871 and 1881.

92. 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, 139 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.

Number of acres in hay, 1871 and 1881.

93. 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.

Quantities of butter and apples, 1871 and 1881.

94. 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.

Maritime and inland fisheries.

95. In the table of the produce of the fisheries, the maritime fisheries are distinguished from those of inland waters.

Census of The Territories, 1885, and of Manitoba, 1886.

96. Under the provisions of the Act 48 Vic., chap. 3, a census was taken of three of the provisional districts in the North-West Territories on the 24th August, 1885, and of the Province of Manitoba on the 31st July, 1886; the *de jure* system, as usual, being adopted in both cases. Owing to the impossibility of making the Indians understand the nature of the census, they could not be enumerated in The

Territories in the usual way, their suspicious character making it dangerous to run the risk of irritating them by asking for too many particulars; full details therefore could not be obtained regarding their ages, conjugal condition, &c. The Government agents, however, keep a record of all Indians receiving supplies and treaty payments, and from these records the greater part of the information respecting them was obtained. For the above reasons it was decided when the census of Manitoba was taken to make no attempt to enumerate the Indians, and the particulars concerning them were obtained direct from the Department of the Interior.

97. The following table gives the numbers of the sexes, of the people, and of the occupied dwellings in the Province of Manitoba on the 31st July, 1886:— Population of Manitoba 1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

| ELECTORAL DISTRICT. | POPULATION. | | | Occupied dwellings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| Selkirk | 19,501 | 14,855 | 34,356 | 8,580 |
| Marquette | 12,833 | 9,917 | 22,750 | 5,348 |
| Provencher | 7,076 | 6,334 | 13,410 | 2,604 |
| Lisgar | 9,578 | 8,308 | 17,886 | 3,508 |
| Winnipeg City | 10,606 | 9,632 | 20,238 | 3,831 |
| Total | 59,594 | 49,046 | 108,640 | 23,871 |

98. The last census of Manitoba was taken on the 4th day of April, 1881, when the population was 65,954. There was, therefore, an increase of 64·7 per cent. in the total population during the intervening five years; and this increase, large as it is, would undoubtedly have been larger but for the reaction after the inflation of 1882 and 1883. Increase since 1881.

99. The proportion of females per 100 males in 1881 was Proportions of

Females to males, &c.

77·2, and this proportion has, as was to be expected, materially increased, the figures for 1886 showing 82·3 females per 100 males. The proportion however is still small. The occupied dwellings increased 86·4 per cent., but the number of persons to each occupied dwelling decreased from 5·1 in 1881 to 4·5 in 1886; this is probably owing to the number of unmarried men who have settled in the Province and are cultivating their own land.

Population of The Territories, 1885.

100. The following table gives similar information to the preceding one, with respect to the three provisional districts in the North-West Territories :—

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—1885.

POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.

| DISTRICT. | SUB-DISTICT. | POPULATION. | | | Occupied dwellings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females | Total. | |
| Assiniboia, 95,000 square miles. | Broadview | 4,971 | 3,396 | 8,367 | 3,007 |
| | Qu'Appelle and Regina | 5,575 | 3,965 | 9,540 | 2,659 |
| | Moose Jaw | 1,745 | 871 | 2,616 | 834 |
| | Swift Current | 237 | 126 | 363 | 123 |
| | Maple Creek | 301 | 164 | 465 | 141 |
| | Medicine Hat | 495 | 237 | 732 | 233 |
| | Total | 13,324 | 8,759 | 22,083 | 6,997 |
| Saskatchewan, 114,000 square miles. | Carrot River | 888 | 882 | 1,770 | 312 |
| | Prince Albert | 2,831 | 2,542 | 5,373 | 1,115 |
| | Battleford | 1,728 | 1,875 | 3,603 | 893 |
| | Total | 5,447 | 5,299 | 10,746 | 2,320 |
| Alberta, 100,000 square miles. | Edmonton | 2,890 | 2,726 | 5,616 | 1,162 |
| | Calgary and Red Deer. | 3,030 | 2,437 | 5,467 | 1,422 |
| | McLeod | 2,422 | 2,028 | 4,450 | 1,139 |
| | Total | 8,342 | 7,191 | 15,533 | 3,723 |
| Grand total | | 27,113 | 21,249 | 48,362 | 13,040 |

No comparisons can be made with the census returns for The Territories of 1881, as those figures were largely

estimated, and were, moreover, applicable to the whole Territory.

Proportion of females to males.

101. In view of the fact that among Indians, women are almost always the more numerous, the large excess of men will be noticed with some surprise, females being in a majority in only one sub-district, viz., that of Battleford, where there was an excess of 147; and their proportion per 100 males was only 78·37. It is to be presumed that the large number of white male settlers that have gone into the country since 1881, have overbalanced the natural excess of females among the natives. The number of inhabitants to each occupied dwelling was only 3·7.

Religions in Manitoba, 1886.

102. The next table gives particulars of the religions of the inhabitants of Manitoba in 1886.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, 1886.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

| RELIGION. | DISTRICT. | | | | | Total. | Percentage of Increase, 1881 and 1886 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Selkirk. | Marquette | Provencher. | Lisgar. | Winnipeg. | | |
| Presbyterian | 9,253 | 8,920 | 1,327 | 3,635 | 5,271 | 28,406 | 98·75 |
| Church of England | 6,196 | 4,714 | 1,048 | 5,286 | 5,962 | 23,206 | 62·31 |
| Methodist | 7,939 | 5,298 | 527 | 1,367 | 3,217 | 18,648 | 96·91 |
| Roman Catholic | 1,749 | 1,110 | 6,858 | 2,690 | 2,244 | 14,651 | 19·63 |
| Mennonites | 6,540 | 1 | 2,571 | ..... | ..... | 9,112 | ..... |
| Baptist | 1,050 | 937 | 217 | 240 | 852 | 3,296 | —65·11 |
| Lutheran | 535 | 180 | 32 | 1,027 | 1,357 | 3,131 | 218·19 |
| Congregational | 219 | 148 | 2 | 44 | 584 | 997 | 190·67 |
| Jews | 14 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 510 | 543 | 1,545·45 |
| Protestants | 52 | 200 | 67 | ..... | 109 | 428 | 851·11 |
| Disciples | 42 | 139 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 199 | 95·09 |
| Brethren | 27 | 61 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 114 | 293·10 |
| Quaker | 34 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 66 | 53·48 |
| No religion | 14 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 45 | 181·25 |
| Unitarian | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 31 | 55·00 |
| Adventist | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 18 | 125·00 |
| Universalist | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 9 | 12·50 |
| Other denominations | 29 | 41 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 121 | 77·94 |
| Not given | 654 | 948 | 424 | 3,547 | 46 | 5,619 | 141·46 |

Proportions of increase among different sects.

103. The two religions of largest numbers, viz., Presbyterian and Church of England, increased respectively 98·7 per cent. and 62·3 per cent., and show a much larger numerical increase than any other denominations. Methodists and Roman Catholics stand third and fourth in point of numbers, and show respective increases of 96·9 per cent. and 19·6 per cent. The small increase among Roman Catholics is doubtless in part owing to many Indians having been included in 1881 who were not counted at all in 1886. The apparently large decrease in the number of Baptists is due to the fact that in 1881 the Mennonites were wrongly classed under this head; in the last census they were more properly counted by themselves. The largest percentage of increase has been among the Jews, viz., 1545· per cent., the numerical increase being 510. Almost the whole number of those "not given" were Indians, many of whom profess some form of Christian religion, while many are still Pagans; but to avoid inaccuracies no attempt was made to classify them.

Religions in Winnipeg.

104. In the city of Winnipeg the principal religions were Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic and Lutheran, in the order named, and their combined following comprised 89·17 per cent. of the population of the city. In 1881 the order was the same, with the exception of the Lutherans, whose place was taken by the Baptists. The largest increase among them during the five years was made by the Church of England, viz., 151 per cent.; followed by Methodists, 134 per cent.; Presbyterians, 123 per cent., and Roman Catholics 120 per cent.

105. A statement of the religions of the people in The Territories in 1885 will be found below:— Religions in The Territories, 1885.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

| RELIGION. | DISTRICT. | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assiniboia. | Saskatchewan. | Alberta. | |
| Church of England | 5,722 | 3,277 | 977 | 9,976 |
| Roman Catholic | 2,949 | 2,541 | 3,811 | 9,301 |
| Pagan | 2,079 | ..... | 5,814 | 7,893 |
| Presbyterian | 5,592 | 1,025 | 1,095 | 7,712 |
| Methodist | 3,418 | 1,028 | 2,464 | 6,910 |
| Baptist | 680 | 38 | 60 | 778 |
| No religion | 615 | 1 | 25 | 641 |
| Lutheran | 163 | 1 | 45 | 209 |
| Congregational | 119 | 5 | 21 | 145 |
| Jews | 106 | ..... | ..... | 106 |
| Disciples | 57 | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| Brethren | 36 | ..... | 1 | 37 |
| Quakers | 31 | 2 | 3 | 36 |
| Unitarian | 14 | 1 | 13 | 28 |
| Protestants | 7 | 9 | 6 | 22 |
| Universalist | 4 | ..... | 16 | 20 |
| Adventist | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Other denominations | 13 | ..... | 13 | 26 |
| Not given | 477 | 2,818 | 1,169 | 4,464 |

106. It may fairly be presumed that all those returned as Pagans were Indians, and the probabilities are that almost the whole of those "not given" were also Indians, and as the total number of Indians was 20,170, it follows that about 8,000 of them must have been connected to some form of Christian religion. The proportion of Jews to population was only ·22 as compared with ·50 in Manitoba, and with the exception of three, the whole number were living in one sub-district, viz., that of Broadview, to the population of which they bore the proportion of 1·23 per cent. Proportions of various sects.

Birthplaces in Manitoba, 1886.

107. The following table gives the birthplaces of the people in Manitoba in 1886:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

| BIRTHPLACES. | ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | Total. | Percentage of increase 1881 and 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Selkirk. | Marquette | Provencher. | Lisgar. | Winnipeg. | | |
| Manitoba | 7,613 | 6,440 | 5,806 | 10,793 | 3,472 | 34,124 | 89·36 |
| Ontario | 13,592 | 9,867 | 1,865 | 2,512 | 6,285 | 34,121 | 78·41 |
| England and Wales | 3,182 | 2,066 | 395 | 1,331 | 3,348 | 10,322 | 198·58 |
| Scotland | 1,780 | 1,729 | 244 | 726 | 1,503 | 5,982 | 108·67 |
| Quebec | 1,283 | 423 | 2,628 | 492 | 1,150 | 5,976 | 46·29 |
| Russia and Poland | 3,975 | 2 | 1,504 | 2 | 241 | 5,724 | 1·29 |
| Ireland | 1,028 | 914 | 201 | 412 | 1,066 | 3,621 | 97·22 |
| United States | 513 | 378 | 484 | 194 | 753 | 2,322 | 32·53 |
| Iceland | 248 | 36 | 1 | 676 | 1,037 | 1,998 | None in 1881 |
| Nova Scotia | 508 | 249 | 41 | 117 | 402 | 1,317 | 60·60 |
| New Brunswick | 189 | 69 | 27 | 116 | 303 | 704 | 106·45 |
| Germany | 135 | 88 | 32 | 58 | 215 | 528 | 140·00 |
| The Territories | 19 | 60 | 69 | 322 | 50 | 520 | —91·92 |
| Sweden, Norway and Denmark | 74 | 101 | 19 | 24 | 154 | 372 | 207·43 |
| Other British Possessions | 61 | 40 | 9 | 28 | 62 | 200 | 177·77 |
| Prince Edward Island | 58 | 51 | 9 | 9 | 53 | 180 | 16·88 |
| France | 11 | 11 | 53 | 15 | 20 | 110 | 35·80 |
| Italy | ..... | 5 | ..... | 4 | 29 | 38 | 65·21 |
| British Columbia | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 26 | 4·00 |
| At sea | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 28·57 |
| Other countries | 34 | 88 | 17 | 23 | 76 | 238 | 69·13 |
| Not given | 48 | 128 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 208 | 103·92 |

Natives of various countries.

108. From the above figures it would seem that the native population had nearly doubled itself since 1881, and that the largest percentage of immigration was from England and Wales and Scotland. It will be seen also that 62·81 per cent. of the whole population was born in the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, the proportions being identical in each case, viz., 31·41 per cent. This proportion was far in excess of the number born in England and Wales, which countries supplied the third largest number, the proportion to the population being 9·50 per cent.; Scotland and Quebec stood fourth and fifth, both in the proportion of 5·50 per cent.,

the difference between their numbers being only six, and Russia and Poland were sixth, in the proportion of 5·26 per cent.; the total number born in these six countries being 88·5 per cent. of the population. The Mennonite settlements explain the large number born in Russia and Poland. There was apparently a difference of nearly 6,000 in the number born in the Territories in 1881 and 1886, which is to be explained by the fact that in 1881 the boundaries of the Province were comparatively ill-defined, and many people were in the habit of speaking of the whole North-West as The Territories, without any reference to Provincial divisions.

109. The next table gives the birthplaces of the people in The Territories in 1885:— Birthplaces in The Territories, 1885.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

| BIRTHPLACES. | DISTRICTS. | | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assiniboia. | Saskatchewan. | Alberta. | |
| The Territories | 6,163 | 7,625 | 11,381 | 25,169 |
| Ontario | 6,967 | 722 | 1,134 | 8,823 |
| England and Wales | 3,088 | 149 | 616 | 3,853 |
| Manitoba | 1,013 | 1,624 | 507 | 3,144 |
| Scotland | 1,697 | 136 | 310 | 2,143 |
| Quebec | 717 | 147 | 476 | 1,340 |
| Ireland | 850 | 74 | 238 | 1,162 |
| United States | 481 | 106 | 420 | 1,007 |
| Nova Scotia | 347 | 26 | 131 | 504 |
| New Brunswick | 174 | 4 | 87 | 265 |
| Prince Edward Island | 94 | 17 | 15 | 126 |
| Germany | 86 | 3 | 35 | 124 |
| Sweden, Norway & Denmark | 89 | 2 | 20 | 111 |
| Other British Possessions | 62 | 12 | 26 | 100 |
| Russia and Poland | 92 | 2 | 3 | 97 |
| France | 25 | 19 | 49 | 93 |
| Italy | 1 | ..... | 30 | 31 |
| British Columbia | 2 | 1 | 13 | 16 |
| At sea | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Spain and Portugal | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Other countries | 71 | 1 | 33 | 105 |
| Not given | 62 | 76 | 8 | 146 |

**Proportions in various countries.**

110. The natives of The Territories comprised 52·04 per cent., or more than half of the population; Ontario having supplied the next largest number, comprising 18·24 per cent. Those born in England and Wales, Manitoba and Scotland were third, fourth and fifth in number, respectively, in the proportions of 7·96 per cent., 6·50 per cent. and 4·43 per cent., leaving only 11·83 per cent. to be divided among other countries.

**Origins in Manitoba, 1886.**

111. The origins of the people of Manitoba in 1886 are given in the next table:—

CENSUS OF MANITOBA—1886.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

| ORIGIN. | ELECTORAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | Total. | Per-cent'ge of Increase, 1881 and 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Selkirk. | Marquette | Provencher. | Lisgar. | Winnipeg. | | |
| English | 8,807 | 5,967 | 1,295 | 2,934 | 6,946 | 25,949 | 118·85 |
| Scotch | 7,939 | 7,826 | 1,162 | 3,369 | 5,380 | 25,676 | 55·55 |
| Irish | 7,817 | 5,851 | 1,187 | 1,818 | 4,391 | 21,064 | 107·05 |
| German | 7,344 | 360 | 2,644 | 189 | 545 | 11,082 | 28·08 |
| Half-breeds, Métis. French | 103 | 608 | 2,170 | 1,353 | 135 | 4,369 | |
| Half-breeds, Métis. Scotch | 12 | 388 | 56 | 1,293 | 114 | 1,863 | |
| Half-breeds, Métis. English | 20 | 71 | 17 | 1,448 | 75 | 1,631 | 7,985 |
| Half-breeds, Métis. Irish | 8 | 4 | 12 | 74 | 5 | 103 | |
| Half-breeds, Métis. Undefined | ..... | 5 | 5 | 9 | ..... | 19 | |
| French | 1,057 | 143 | 4,264 | 747 | 610 | 6,821 | —31·44 |
| Indian | 618 | 1,093 | 426 | 3,552 | 2 | 5,691 | —15·90 |
| Icelandic | 347 | 45 | 5 | 932 | 1,139 | 2,468 | 219·27 |
| Scandinavian | 119 | 153 | 23 | 58 | 211 | 564 | 125·60 |
| Russian and Polish | 2 | 23 | 58 | 5 | 293 | 381 | 1487·50 |
| Dutch | 70 | 60 | 35 | 29 | 50 | 244 | 60·52 |
| Welsh | 47 | 30 | 33 | 41 | 78 | 229 | 122·33 |
| Italian | ..... | 7 | 1 | 5 | 59 | 72 | 75·60 |
| Jewish | ..... | 1 | 7 | 2 | 61 | 71 | 294·44 |
| African | 10 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 19 | 30 | 20·00 |
| Swiss | 2 | 4 | 7 | ..... | 9 | 22 | 120·00 |
| Chinese | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 18 | 350·00 |
| Spanish and Portuguese | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 14 | 17 | 21·42 |
| Various other origins | 4 | 94 | 3 | 20 | 57 | 178 | 2866·66 |
| Not given | 27 | 17 | ..... | 5 | 29 | 78 | —87·61 |

Proportions of various origins, &c.

112. Whereas in 1881 the proportions of Scotch and English were 25·0 per cent. and 17·9 per cent.; in 1886 these figures were changed, the number of English forming 23·8 per cent., and of Scotch 23·6 per cent. of the population. The total number of those that came from the United Kingdom were in the proportion of 66·9 per cent., and those of Indian and half-breed origin in that of 12·6 per cent. It will be noticed that the Mennonites, while giving their birthplaces as in Russia and Poland, have almost all returned themselves as of German origin. From a comparison between the figures of the origins and birthplaces, and of the religions of these people, it would seem that the natural increase among them since 1881 has been very large. The decrease in the number of French origin is accounted for by the half-breeds having been counted as French in 1881. Among the principal nationalities the English and Irish show the largest percentages of increase. Attention is again called to the discrepancy between the numbers of Jewish origin and Jewish religion. It is evident that since the total number professing that religion was 543, and only 71 were returned as of Jewish origin, the large majority must have, in ignorance, given their origins with reference to the countries from which they came, as it is extremely rare to find any person a Jew in religion and not a Jew by birth.

Origins in Winnipeg.

113. In the city of Winnipeg over four-fifths of the population, or 82·60 per cent., came originally from the British Isles, and of the remainder, 32·35 per cent., or one-third, were of Icelandic origin.

**Origins in The Territories, 1885.**

114. The following table gives the origins of the population of The Territories in 1885:—

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 1885.

ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.

| ORIGIN. | | DISTRICTS. | | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Assiniboia. | Saskatchewan. | Alberta. | | |
| Indian | | 4,492 | 6,260 | 9,418 | 20,170 | |
| English | | 6,314 | 522 | 1,561 | 8,397 | |
| Scotch | | 4,762 | 760 | 1,266 | 6,788 | |
| Irish | | 4,034 | 327 | 924 | 5,285 | |
| Half-breeds. | English | 15 | 519 | 43 | 577 | 4848 |
| | French | 824 | 1,438 | 1,125 | 3,387 | |
| | Scotch | 124 | 612 | 26 | 762 | |
| | Irish | 9 | 20 | 36 | 65 | |
| | Undefined | 45 | 5 | 7 | 57 | |
| French | | 479 | 210 | 831 | 1,520 | |
| German | | 271 | 47 | 109 | 427 | |
| Italian | | 285 | ..... | 31 | 316 | |
| Scandinavian | | 100 | 6 | 30 | 136 | |
| Jewish | | 106 | ..... | ..... | 106 | |
| Welsh | | 52 | 6 | 28 | 86 | |
| Dutch | | 64 | 1 | 12 | 77 | |
| Russian and Polish | | 6 | 10 | 1 | 17 | |
| African | | 5 | ..... | 6 | 11 | |
| Chinese | | 2 | ..... | 8 | 10 | |
| Swiss | | 4 | 1 | 5 | 10 | |
| Icelandic | | 3 | ..... | 1 | 4 | |
| Spanish and Portuguese | | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | |
| Other origins | | 24 | ..... | 7 | 31 | |
| Not given | | 62 | 2 | 57 | 121 | |

**Proportions of various origins.**

115. Those of direct Indian origin were naturally in the largest numbers, being 41·7 per cent. of the population, and if the half-breeds are added, the proportion is increased to 45·5 per cent. Those that originally came from the British Isles formed 42·5 per cent., leaving 12 per cent. to be distributed among various other countries. It will be noticed that the Jews in The Territories have all given their origins correctly.

116. According to the following table the urban population, in 1881, of the Dominion formed 21·10 per cent., and the rural population 78·90 per cent. of the total population. Proportions of urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES—1881.

| Province. | Population, 1881. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | | | Rural. | | |
| | Males. | Females | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| P. E. Island | 7,361 | 8,095 | 15,456 | 47,368 | 46,067 | 93,435 |
| Nova Scotia | 28,726 | 31,598 | 60,324 | 191,812 | 188,436 | 380,248 |
| New Brunswick | 34,781 | 36,954 | 71,735 | 129,338 | 120,160 | 249,498 |
| Quebec | 146,937 | 164,167 | 311,104 | 531,172 | 516,751 | 1,047,923 |
| Ontario | 213,482 | 226,923 | 440,405 | 762,983 | 719,835 | 1,482,823 |
| Manitoba | 4,648 | 3,337 | 7,985 | 32,559 | 25,410 | 57,969 |
| British Columbia | 3,468 | 2,457 | 5,925 | 26,035 | 17,499 | 43,534 |
| The Territories | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,113 | 28,333 | 56,446 |
| Canada | 439,403 | 473,531 | 912,934 | 1,749,385 | 1,662,491 | 3,411,876 |

117. Attention has been called by Mr. Thos. B. Flint, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to the fact that the urban population of that Province has been understated, and that several places which are really towns, were not included in the detailed table on page 71 of the Statistical Abstract for 1886. This contention is undoubtedly correct, but owing to the fact of these places not being incorporated as towns or villages, and, therefore, having no specific boundaries, they were included, in the census of 1881, in their several municipalities or polling districts, and it is therefore impossible to separate their respective populations. This will, no doubt, be remedied, as far as possible, at the taking of the census in 1891. Urban population of Nova Scotia.

118. Females in almost all large cities and towns preponderate over males, and the following table gives the proportions of the sexes in the capitals of the several Provinces in 1881. It will be seen that only in Winnipeg and Victoria were males the most numerous. Excess of females in cities.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE CAPITALS OF THE PROVINCES—1881.

| | Females per 100 Males. | | Females per 100 Males. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 115·90 | Toronto | 106·30 |
| Halifax | 115·60 | Winnipeg | 71·79 |
| Charlottetown | 111·12 | Victoria | 70·80 |
| St. John and Portland. | 110·45 | | |

Excess of females, Montreal and Winnipeg.

119. In the city of Montreal, which, though not the political capital of the Province of Quebec, is the largest city in the Dominion, the proportion was 113·66 females per 100 males. According to the census of 1886, the proportion in Winnipeg had increased to 82·30 per 100 males.

Progress of principal cities, 1881 and 1886.

120. A comparison between the value of property in 1881 and 1886 in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada, as shewn by the assessment rolls, and between the populations in the same years, according to the Municipal census returns, is given below. The figures were kindly furnished by the Clerks of the respective places, and the calculations have been made in this office. A number of other places were written to, but no answers received.

PROGRESS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA BETWEEN 1881 AND 1886.

| Cities. | Assessed Value of Real and Personal Property. | | Increase per cent. | Population. | | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1886. | | 1881. | 1886. | |
| | $ | $ | | | | |
| Montreal | †80,273,910 | **87,553,150 | 9·06 | *140,747 | 186,257 | 32·33 |
| Toronto | 56,286,039 | 83,556,811 | 48·41 | 77,034 | 118,403 | 53·70 |
| Hamilton | 15,646,480 | 20,626,138 | 31·82 | 35,359 | 41,280 | 16·74 |
| London | 10,194,919 | 12,537,516 | 22·97 | 19,725 | 26,047 | 32·05 |
| Ottawa | 10,198,530 | 11,989,120 | 17·56 | 25,600 | 34,753 | 35·75 |
| Halifax | 14,468,520 | 21,211,050 | 46·60 | *36,054 | ††40,000 | 10·94 |
| Winnipeg | 9,196,435 | 19,286,405 | 109·71 | 6,249 | 22,025 | 252·45 |
| St. Thomas | 2,543,925 | 4,442,180 | 74·62 | 9,275 | 10,127 | 9·18 |
| Charlottetown | 2,520,280 | 2,591,325 | 2·82 | 10,287 | 11,000 | 6·93 |
| Sherbrooke | (not given.) | 2,716,945 | ..... | 7,446 | 8,328 | 11·84 |
| Guelph | 2,899,060 | 3,066,240 | 5·76 | 10,025 | 10,216 | 1·90 |
| Brantford | 3,603,490 | 4,650,330 | 29·05 | 10,555 | 12,600 | 19·37 |
| St. Catherines | 4,060,510 | 4,746,388 | 16·89 | 9,498 | 9,779 | 2·95 |

† Real Estate only. ** 1885. * Census. †† Estimated.

Toronto, it will be seen, has made the greatest advance of all the older cities, having increased both its population and assessment 50 per cent., though it must be remembered that this city has made considerable additions to its boundaries since 1881; Ottawa, London, Hamilton and Halifax have also made great progress. Winnipeg, however, has made the greatest actual increase, having doubled its assessment and trebled its population. As compared with the assessment value, the increase in population in St. Thomas has been very small, and value in Montreal has not increased in anything like proportion to population, though of course it will be understood that the value of real estate in an old city is likely to be far more stationary than in a comparatively new town. The population of Guelph would appear to have been almost at a standstill.

100. The following table, compiled from various sources, gives the populations of the principal towns in the world, having over 500,000 inhabitants. They are arranged in numerical order:— Population of principal towns.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 3,955,819 | Brooklyn, N.Y. | 771,000 |
| Paris | 2,269,023 | Calcutta | 766,298 |
| Canton | 1,500,000 | Vienna | 731,000 |
| New York | 1,400,000 | Chicago | 715,000 |
| Aitché, Japan | 1,332,050 | Moscow | 694,000 |
| Berlin | 1,129,000 | Bombay | 644,000 |
| Tokio, Japan | 987,887 | Liverpool | 573,000 |
| Sartama " | 962,717 | Glasgow | 572,000 |
| St. Petersburg | 929,093 | Manchester | 549,000 |
| Philadelphia | 868,000 | Madrid | 500,000 |
| Constantinople | 819,000 | St. Louis | 500,000 |

Several of the large Chinese cities are estimated to have upwards of one million inhabitants, but in the absence of any official census the figures can only be approximate, and are not, therefore, included in the above.

101. The next table, which has been taken from Mulhall's History of Prices, p. 96, will be found very interesting, showing at a glance as it does, the progress made by the Population of principal counties.

populations of some of the principal countries in the world since 1850. A column has been added to the original table, giving the area in square miles, the figures for which have all been taken from official sources.

## TABLE

Showing the increase in population and in number of inhabitants to the square mile, in the principal countries in the world since 1850 :—

| Country. | Millions. | | | Inhabitants per Square Mile. | | | Area in Square Miles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1870. | 1885. | 1850. | 1870. | 1885. | |
| England | 17·9 | 22·7 | 27·5 | 310 | 390 | 465 | 58,300 |
| Scotland | 2·8 | 3·3 | 3·9 | 94 | 110 | 130 | 30,300 |
| Ireland | 6·6 | 5·5 | 4·9 | 205 | 170 | 155 | 32,515 |
| United Kingdom | 27·3 | 31·5 | 36·3 | 230 | 265 | 307 | 121,115 |
| France | 35·7 | 38·2 | 37·7 | 170 | 182 | 180 | 204,031 |
| Germany | 33·5 | 40·8 | 47·5 | 160 | 195 | 227 | 208,641 |
| Russia | 59·8 | 73·7 | 88·8 | 27 | 33 | 40 | 2,080,396 |
| Austria | 30·2 | 35·8 | 39·2 | 125 | 148 | 162 | 240,196 |
| Italy | 20·2 | 26·4 | 29·3 | 176 | 230 | 255 | 110,623 |
| Spain | 14·0 | 16·7 | 16·6 | 70 | 84 | 84 | 195,716 |
| Portugal | 3·4 | 3·8 | 4·4 | 100 | 110 | 130 | 34,499 |
| Belgium | 4·3 | 5·1 | 5·7 | 380 | 450 | 505 | 11,370 |
| Holland | 3·2 | 3·6 | 4·2 | 250 | 280 | 328 | 12,515 |
| Denmark | 1·4 | 1·8 | 2·1 | 100 | 120 | 133 | 14,751 |
| Sweden | 3·5 | 4·2 | 4·7 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 170,661 |
| Norway | 1·4 | 1·8 | 2·0 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 122,823 |
| Switzerland | 2·4 | 2·6 | 2·9 | 148 | 160 | 176 | 15,442 |
| Greece | 1·1 | 1·5 | 1·9 | 58 | 75 | 84 | 24,970 |
| Servia | 1·1 | 1·6 | 1·9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,704 |
| Roumania | 4·0 | 4·8 | 5·4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,160 |
| Europe | 246·5 | 293·9 | 330·6 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 3,756,002 |
| United States | 23·2 | 38·6 | 57·0 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 3,557,000* |
| Canada | 2·5 | 3·8 | 4·6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,610,257 |
| South America | 24·1 | 25·2 | 27·0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Australasia | 0·9 | 1·8 | 3·3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,075,030 |
| Total | 297·2 | 363·3 | 422·5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

* Including Indian Territory and Alaska.

Density of population.

**102.** According to the above, Belgium is the most densely populated country in the world, England and Wales next, Holland third and Italy fourth. Japan, which is not included in the table, is believed to rank next, with a population of 234 persons to the square mile, followed by China with 225.

Area of Canada and Australasia.

**103.** The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,610,257 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 2,944,628, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this, makes the total area of the Australasian Colonies 3,075,030, or 535,227 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire is 7,999,618 square miles. The combined area therefore of Canada and the Australasian Colonies comprises very nearly seventh-eighths of the whole Empire.

Area of Europe.

**104.** The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 145,745 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

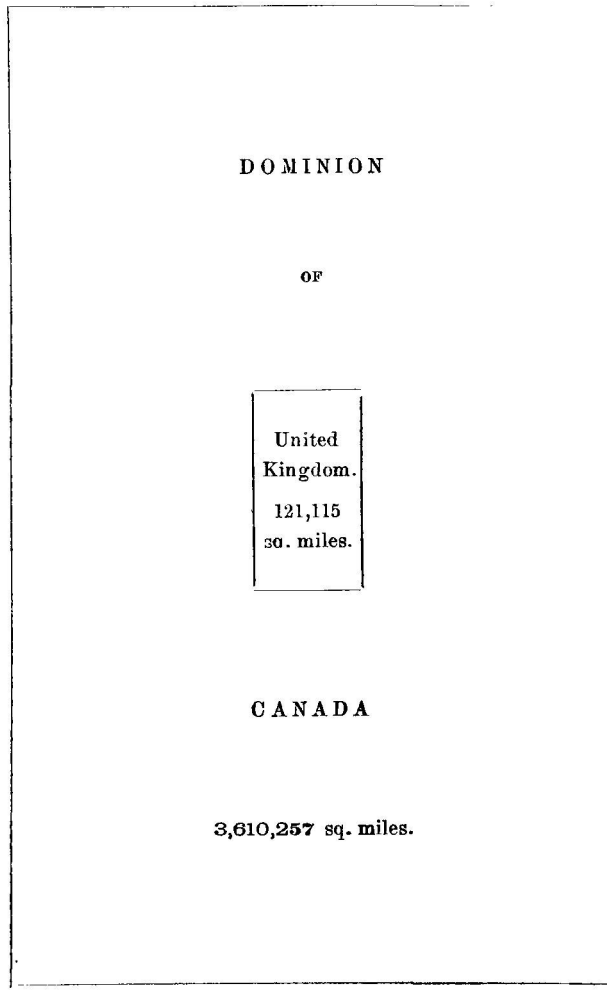
Area of Canada, United Kingdom and United States compared, and proportion of Canada to world.

**105.** The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 600,000 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska, and about 18,000 square miles larger than both combined. The estimated area of the world is 52,511,004 square miles, and its estimated population 1,433,887,500. Canada therefore covers rather more than one-fourteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and eighty-sixth part of the estimated population.

Relative size of Canada and the United Kingdom.

106. The following diagram well illustrates the relative sizes of Canada and the United Kingdom :—†

COMPARISON OF THE AREA OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA WITH THAT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.




† Taken from "Her Majesty's Colonies," published for the Colonial Exhibition under authority of the Royal Commission.

**107.** The following are the areas of the several Provinces and Districts :— Areas of the Provinces.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prince Edward Island | | 2,133 | sq. miles. |
| Nova Scotia | | 20,907 | " |
| New Brunswick | | 27,174 | " |
| Quebec | | 188,688 | " |
| Ontario | | 181,800 | " |
| Manitoba | | 123,200 | " |
| British Columbia | | 341,305 | " |
| District of Keewatin | about | 400,000 | " |
| " Athabasca | " | 122,000 | " |
| " Assiniboia | " | 95,000 | " |
| " Saskatchewan | " | 114,000 | " |
| " Alberta | " | 100,000 | " |
| Remainder of the Territories | " | 1,754,050 | " |
| | | 3,470,257 | " |
| Great lakes, rivers, &c., not included in the above areas | | 140,000 | " |
| Total Area | | 3,610,257 | " |

**108.** It will be seen that Prince Edward Island is the smallest, and British Columbia the largest of the Provinces. The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba are each of them respectively 60,685, 67,573 and 2,085 square miles larger than the United Kingdom, and British Columbia is almost three times as large. The area of the seven Provinces combined is 16,893 square miles larger than the whole of British India, and 8,169 square miles larger than the combined areas of the following European countries: France, the German Empire, Austria and Hungary, Italy, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland and Belgium. The Province of Quebec is only 15,343 square miles smaller than the whole of France, and 19,953 square miles smaller than the German Empire. The Province of British Columbia is 1,681 square miles larger than France, Italy and Greece combined. The North-West Territories are larger by 91,982 square miles than the whole of Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland, France Areas of the Provinces compared.

and Germany. These comparisons might be considerably extended, but the above will serve to give some idea of the size of the Dominion as compared with European countries.

Proportions of area population, &c., to Provinces.

109. The following particulars give the proportion of the total area and population to each Province, the number of persons to the square mile, the number of acres to each person, and of acres of unoccupied land to each person:—

| Provinces. | Proportion per cent. to each Province. | | Persons to the Square Mile. | Acres to each Person. | Acres of Unoccupied Land to each Person. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Persons. | | | |
| P. E. Island..... | ·06 | 2·51 | 51·0 | 12·5 | 2·1 |
| Nova Scotia..... | ·60 | 10·19 | 21·0 | 33·7 | 18·1 |
| New Brunswick. | ·79 | 7·42 | 11·6 | 54·1 | 42·2 |
| Quebec..... | 5·44 | 31·42 | 7·2 | 88·8 | 79·5 |
| Ontario..... | 5·24 | 44·49 | 10·58 | 60·5 | 50·4 |
| Manitoba ..... | 3·55 | 1·52 | ·53 | 1,195·5 | 1,159·3 |
| Brit. Columbia.. | 9·83 | 1·15 | ·14 | 4,416·5 | 4,407·5 |
| The Territories.. | 74·49 | 1·30 | ·02 | 29,327·5 | 29,321·9 |
| Total ..... | 100·00 | 100·00 | 1·19 | 513·5 | 503·0 |

Density of population in Provinces.

110. According to the density of population the Provinces stand in the following order :—

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

Prince Edward Island having more than double the number of inhabitants to the square mile, than any other Province.

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection of vital statistics.

111. The occupied area of the Dominion is so large, and settlements in some places so scattered, that it has not yet been found possible to elaborate any system of collecting vital statistics without putting the country to a large expense. The only step hitherto taken by the Government in that direction has been the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, which, under the authority of the "Census and Statistics Act, 1879," and of an Order in Council of 26th December, 1882, was commenced in 1883; six cities only made complete returns for that year, but nineteen did so in 1885, and twenty-two have sent in returns for 1886. While it is to be regretted that these returns are not yet in some cases as accurate as could be wished, they are still sufficiently correct to give a general idea of the mortality in the places represented. There is little doubt that the collection of vital statistics for the whole Dominion would be of the greatest possible benefit, not only for the purposes of general information, but also as establishing the general healthiness of our climate, about which there is so much misconception, a result which would probably have a tendency to promote immigration.

Provincial and Roman Catholic Returns.

112. Returns of births, deaths and marriages are kept by the Provincial Governments with more or less degree of accuracy, those of Ontario perhaps being collected with more system than the others, but the only really reliable vital statistics in Canada are those of the French population of Quebec, which have been collected by the Roman Catholic church for nearly three centuries, and which are believed to be almost as absolutely correct as it is possible for returns of this nature to be.

Inaccuracy of Census returns.

113. It is well known that when births and deaths are enquired into by means of a census, the number recorded falls very far short of the actual rate, and in a country like

Canada the discrepancies are likely to be greater than in older and more settled places. The census returns being the only ones available, it is not therefore possible to give any information respecting the excess of births over deaths, proportion of births and deaths to population, and other interesting information, with sufficient accuracy to render the figures of any value, and such figures and comparisons based on the census returns as are given in the following paragraphs must be considered in this light and be simply taken for what they may be worth.

**Excess of males over females.**

114. It is now recognized as a universal fact that more males are born than females, though the proportions vary considerably in different countries. According to the census returns of 1871, 106·5 boys were born in the Dominion to every 100 girls, and in 1881 the proportion was almost unchanged, being 106·3 boys to 100 girls.

**Proportions in the Provinces.**

115. The following is the order of the Provinces with regard to the proportions of male births to female, according to the census of 1881 :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, BY PROVINCES—1881.

| | Boys to 100 Girls. | | Boys to 100 Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Brunswick | 107·24 | Prince Edward Island | 103·43 |
| Ontario | 107·02 | Manitoba | 99·45 |
| Quebec | 106·17 | British Columbia | 96·65 |
| Nova Scotia | 106·07 | | |

**Proportions in other countries.**

116. The proportions varied considerably in the several Provinces ; in Manitoba and British Columbia female births being in excess of males. The proportions of males to females in those countries of which particulars could be obtained, are shown by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES—1870 to 1879.

| | Boys to 100 Girls. | | Boys to 100 Girls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Italy | 107·1 | Belgium | 105·9 |
| Austria | 106·8 | Scotland | 105·7 |
| France | 106·4 | Ireland | 105·6 |
| Switzerland | 106·3 | Australasia | 104·6 |
| German Empire | 106·2 | England and Wales | 103·9 |
| Holland | 106·1 | | |

It is a curious fact that the proportion of male to female births in England and Wales has been steadily diminishing.*

117. The proportion in Ontario in 1884, according to the Provincial returns, was 106·8. Proportion in Ontario.

118. From the figures that are given in the census volumes relating to the Catholic population of Quebec, and which are, as stated, believed to be quite trustworthy, it is found from the number of marriages and births between the years 1608 and 1883 that the average number of births to a marriage has been 5·98, and this rate, high as it is, would appear to be on the increase, since the average births to a marriage between the years 1876 to 1883, inclusive, was 6·04. It is well understood that the average number would not be found as high as this if the figures for the whole Dominion could be obtained. Proportion of births to marriages among Catholic population in Quebec.

119. The following is a statement of the average number of births to a marriage in some of the countries of Europe, for the period 1871-1880, as given in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*, to which have been added the figures for the Colony of Victoria, taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1885 :— Births to marriages in Europe.

BIRTHS TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| | Births to each Marriage. | | Births to each Marriage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ireland | 5·46 | England | 4·16 |
| Victoria | 4·78 | Sweden | 4·01 |
| Scotland | 4·43 | Denmark | 3·55 |
| Holland | 4·34 | France | 2·98 |
| Belgium | 4·21 | | |

While the marriage rate in France is high, the ratio of births to a marriage is lower than that of any other country ; it is, moreover, still on the decrease.

120. The proportions of the sexes in Canada per 1,000 inhabitants were, in 1871, males 507, females 493, and in Proportions of the sexes in Canada.

*43rd Report of the Registrar General of England.

1881, males 506 and females 494, showing a slight decrease in the proportionate excess of males.

Proportions in various countries.

121. The following figures taken, with the exception of those of Canada and Australasia, from Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics,* gives the proportions of the sexes in some of the principal countries in the world :—

RATIO OF SEXES TO POPULATION.

| | Per 1,000. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. |
| England | 485 | 515 |
| Scotland | 481 | 519 |
| Ireland | 490 | 510 |
| United Kingdom | 485 | 515 |
| France | 496 | 504 |
| Germany | 489 | 511 |
| Russia | 497 | 503 |
| Austria | 485 | 515 |
| Italy | 503 | 497 |
| Spain | 496 | 504 |
| Belgium | 501 | 499 |
| Holland | 490 | 510 |
| Denmark | 491 | 509 |
| Sweden | 484 | 516 |
| Norway | 491 | 509 |
| United States | 506 | 494 |
| Canada | 506 | 494 |
| Australasia | 542 | 458 |

The average ratio in the eighteen countries named, is found to be, males 495 and females 505. The number of males in eight countries will be seen, therefore, to be above the average, the excess in the Australasian Colonies being much the highest. The proportions in Canada and the United States are identical. In the Hawaiian Kingdom the proportion is 640 males to 360 females.

Husbands and wives in the Provinces.

122. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Province according to the returns of the census of 1881, those under and over 21 years being distinguished :

* Page 404.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH PROVINCE AND IN CANADA—1881.

| Province. | Husbands. | | | Wives. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 21 years. | Over 21 years. | Total. | Under 21 years. | Over 21 years. | Total. |
| Prince Edward Island | 27 | 15,336 | 15,363 | 278 | 15,121 | 15,399 |
| Nova Scotia | 122 | 67,639 | 67,761 | 1,720 | 66,173 | 67,893 |
| New Brunswick | 131 | 49,230 | 49,361 | 1,412 | 47,930 | 49,342 |
| Quebec | 1,107 | 217,437 | 218,544 | 8,099 | 209,699 | 217,798 |
| Ontario | 759 | 308,802 | 309,561 | 9,234 | 300,240 | 309,474 |
| Manitoba | 76 | 10,872 | 10,948 | 686 | 9,857 | 10,543 |
| British Columbia | 138 | 8,357 | 8,495 | 561 | 6,765 | 7,326 |
| The Territories | 21 | 10,190 | 10,511 | 212 | 11,550 | 11,762 |
| Canada | 2,381 | 688,163 | 690,544 | 22,202 | 667,335 | 689,537 |

Wives, it will be seen, exceeded husbands only in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Territories; in Ontario and New Brunswick the numbers were nearly equal.

Proportions of wives to husbands in the Provinces.

123. The following were the proportions of wives to husbands in each Province:—

WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Territories | 11,190 | New Brunswick | 9,996 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10,023 | Quebec | 9,965 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,019 | Manitoba | 9,630 |
| Ontario | 9,997 | British Columbia | 8,624 |

In proportion to husbands, wives were fewest in British Columbia and Manitoba, a state of things always to be expected in new countries, though the disproportion in British Columbia is particularly large. The polygamous habits of the Indians explain the excess of wives in the Territories.

Husbands under and over 21 years.

124. According to the ages of the married, it will be seen from the following table that males were more inclined to marry at an early age in British Columbia and Manitoba, this being due to the comparative scarcity of marriageable women. Among the older Provinces the tendency was

much greatest in Quebec, owing, no doubt, to the habits of early marrying prevalent among the French Canadians:—

HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

| | Under 21 years. | Over 21 years. |
|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | 162 | 9,938 |
| Manitoba | 69 | 9,931 |
| Quebec | 50 | 9,950 |
| New Brunswick | 26 | 9,974 |
| Ontario | 24 | 9,976 |
| The Territories | 19 | 9,981 |
| Nova Scotia | 18 | 9,982 |
| Prince Edward Island | 17 | 9,983 |

**Wives under and over 21 years.**

125. The tendency of women to marry, under 21 years, was also greatest in British Columbia and Manitoba, the two Provinces in which the proportion of females to the total population was lowest, and also next greatest in Quebec, where, however, the proportion of females was the highest but one. It was lowest in Prince Edward Island. The figures for The Territories were too incomplete to be of any value whatever. The following was the order:—

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES LIVING IN EACH PROVINCE—1881.

| | Under 21 years. | Over 21 years. |
|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | 765 | 9,235 |
| Manitoba | 650 | 9,350 |
| Quebec | 371 | 9,629 |
| Ontario | 298 | 9,702 |
| New Brunswick | 286 | 9,714 |
| Nova Scotia | 253 | 9,747 |
| Prince Edward Island<br>The Territories | 180 | 9,820 |

**Deaths in the principal towns in Canada.**

126. The following table gives the number of deaths in nineteen of the principal cities and towns in the Dominion in 1885, together with the ratio per 1,000 deaths at different ages. The figures are taken from the mortuary statistics for that year, and must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve, for while they may be considered as fairly correct, they are by no means as accurate as they ought to be.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA—1885.

| Cities. | Total deaths. | Ratio per 1,000 of population. | Ratio per 1,000 Deaths at | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 to 5 years. | 5 to 20 years. | 20 to 40 years. | 40 to 60 years. | Over 60 years. | Ages not given. |
| Montreal | 8,514 | 54·25 | 634·37 | 161·50 | 85·86 | 48·74 | 69·53 | ..... |
| Toronto | 2,118 | 20·61 | 454·20 | 105·76 | 144·48 | 130·78 | 160·06 | 4·72 |
| Quebec | 1,985 | 31·22 | 552·14 | 94·71 | 93·20 | 88·67 | 169·77 | 1·51 |
| Hamilton | 770 | 19·01 | 348·05 | 106·49 | 190·91 | 168·83 | 185·72 | ..... |
| Halifax | 849 | 21·72 | 408·71 | 95·41 | 153·12 | 127·21 | 215·55 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 319 | 9·85 | 520·38 | 72·10 | 216·30 | 109·72 | 72·10 | 9·40 |
| Ottawa | 751 | 24·88 | 547·27 | 66·58 | 125·17 | 123·83 | 135·82 | 1·33 |
| St. John, N.B. | 676 | 24·32 | 362·43 | 134·62 | 143·49 | 116·86 | 242·60 | ..... |
| Kingston | 329 | 22·18 | 349·54 | 148·94 | 155·02 | 106·38 | 240·12 | ..... |
| St. Thomas | 149 | 10·43 | 389·26 | 107·38 | 228·19 | 161·07 | 114·10 | ..... |
| Charlottetown | 205 | 16·10 | 239·02 | 175·61 | 170·73 | 204·88 | 200·00 | 9·76 |
| Guelph | 132 | 11·62 | 308·27 | 150·38 | 157·89 | 135·34 | 248·12 | ..... |
| Belleville | 180 | 17·01 | 333·33 | 111·11 | 200·00 | 138·89 | 216·67 | ..... |
| Chatham | 128 | 14·46 | 296·88 | 218·75 | 164·06 | 132·81 | 187·50 | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | 175 | 19·91 | 554·29 | 131·43 | 125·71 | 91·43 | 97·14 | ..... |
| Peterborough | 147 | 18·46 | 285·71 | 129·25 | 210·88 | 156·46 | 217·70 | ..... |
| Fredericton | 126 | 19·98 | 301·58 | 119·05 | 142·86 | 142·86 | 293·65 | ..... |
| St. Hyacinthe | 299 | 48·83 | 581·94 | 143·81 | 96·99 | 46·82 | 130·44 | ..... |
| Galt | 95 | 16·22 | 336·84 | 94·74 | 189·47 | 157·90 | 221·05 | ..... |

Death rate in Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and Winnipeg.

127. The death rate in Montreal was 21·20 per 1,000 above that of 1884, owing to the violent attack of small-pox from which the city suffered in 1885, there having been no less than 3,193 deaths from that disease, of whom 529, or 16 per cent., were under 1 year of age; 2,045, or 64 per cent., under 5 years, and 2,783, or 87 per cent., under 11 years. The next highest death rate is found in St. Hyacinthe, and this being the first year in which returns were made from that city, there are no means of knowing whether the rate is normal; there were, however, 36 deaths from small-pox and 33 from measles. The lowest death rate in the list was in Winnipeg, but the population of this city has been over-estimated, and a ratio of 15·95 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 20,000 would be much more nearly correct. The populations of St. Thomas, Guelph and Charlottetown

were also over-estimated, and those of Montreal and Toronto were under the mark.

Death rate among children.

128. The largest proportion of deaths was, in every instance, among children under 5 years of age; of the total number returned, 53.71 per cent. having occurred in that period. There were 5,370 deaths returned of children under 1 year of age, being in the proportion of 31·6 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. Of this number, 998 died from diarrhœal affections, 569 from diseases of the respiratory organs and 253 from premature birth. The number of cases recorded of children still born was 694. The ratios in the following cities were much higher than in any of the others: Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg. It must be remembered that in the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, there are special asylums for the reception of foundlings, and that far more complete returns of the deaths of illegitimate children are therefore made from those cities than from any of the others; for example, the number of deaths of illegitimate children returned from Montreal was 694, and from Toronto, 79, a proportion undoubtedly at variance with the actual facts, in relation to the population of the two cities. It must not also be overlooked that people from other places are in the habit of sending children to these asylums, whose deaths are credited to the city, though they do not strictly belong to them. Many women also come into the cities to be confined, and after the birth and possible death of their children, return to their homes elsewhere.

Most fatal diseases.

129. The number of deaths recorded from suicide in the returns was 21; of these 16 were males and 5 females. In 1884 the number from ten cities was 15, being 10 males and 5 females. The following table gives the number of deaths from the nine most fatal classes of disease in the nineteen places returning mortuary statistics, for the year 1885:

TABLE OF DISEASES.

| Cities. | Small-pox. | Atrophy and debility. | Lung diseases. | Phthisis. | Diarrhœal affections. | Cerebro-spinal affections. | Diphtheria. | Diseases of heart and blood vessels. | Throat affections. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 3,193 | 1,090 | 439 | 451 | 499 | 453 | 309 | 198 | 247 |
| Toronto | 2 | 239 | 284 | 176 | 184 | 119 | 77 | 98 | 82 |
| Quebec | 9 | 249 | 180 | 177 | 154 | 253 | 69 | 86 | 62 |
| Hamilton | 4 | 83 | 78 | 96 | 36 | 45 | 63 | 49 | 23 |
| Halifax | ..... | 40 | 107 | 106 | 55 | 34 | 43 | 45 | 49 |
| Winnipeg | ..... | 21 | 55 | 22 | 43 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 5 |
| Ottawa | 13 | 50 | 88 | 64 | 129 | 30 | 20 | 29 | 19 |
| St. John, N.B. | 2 | 70 | 76 | 115 | 64 | 18 | 92 | 12 | 50 |
| Kingston | ..... | 32 | 20 | 32 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 7 |
| St. Thomas | ..... | 1 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 15 |
| Charlottetown | 52 | 11 | 16 | 25 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Guelph | ..... | 18 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Belleville | ..... | 15 | 16 | 28 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Chatham | ..... | ..... | 17 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 18 | 4 | 4 |
| Sherbrooke | ..... | 12 | 16 | 14 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| Peterborough | ..... | 5 | 13 | 23 | 9 | 4 | ..... | 13 | 3 |
| Fredericton | ..... | 3 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 8 | 4 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 37 | 62 | 15 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| Galt | ..... | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 1 |
| Total | 3,312 | 2,009 | 1,477 | 1,424 | 1,276 | 1,045 | 752 | 625 | 597 |

Deaths from small-pox.

130. Small-pox heads the list, but this having been a special visitation in the nature of an epidemic, no comparisons are made with reference to it.

From atrophy and debility.

131. The next largest number of deaths occurred under the head of atrophy and debility, viz., 2,009, of which number 1,497, or 74·51 per cent., were children under 5 years of age, who died from want of proper nourishment. Of 1,866 deaths returned from these causes from ten cities in 1884, 1,471, or 78·83 per cent., were under 5 years of age.

From diseases of the lungs.

132. Phthisis, or consumption, is properly kept distinct from other diseases of the lungs, and as far as returns are available for comparison, show a satisfactory decrease, the number of deaths in 1884 being 1,345, and in the same cities in 1885, 1,246, a decrease of 99, or 7·36 per

cent. Other diseases of the lungs, however, show a large increase, the number of deaths in 1885 being 1,341, as compared with 1,180 in the preceding year, an increase of 161, or 13·64 per cent. The combined total of deaths from all affections of the lungs in 1885 was 2,901, which number, after deducting the deaths from small-pox, forms 19·66 per cent., or one-fifth of the total number of deaths from all causes.

From diarrhœa.

133. Of the total number of deaths from diarrhœal affections, 94·20 per cent. were under 5 years of age, being about the same proportion as in the preceding year, when it was 94·18 per cent. As far as comparisons can be made, there was a decrease of 38 in the deaths under this head.

From diphtheria.

134. The increase in deaths from diphtheria was very considerable; as compared with the returns for 1884, there was an increase of 179 deaths, or 34·09 per cent. This disease is particularly fatal to children, 93·48 per cent. of the deaths being under 11 years of age.

From cerebro-spinal and throat diseases.

135. Of the deaths from cerebro-spinal and throat diseases, 67·94 per cent. and 85·76 per cent., respectively, were under 5 years of age.

Death rate in principal cities.

136. The next table, based on the mortuary statistics, shows the death rate per 1,000 of population during the last three years, in six cities of the Dominion; also the average rate for the same period:—

| Cities. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | Average for three years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 30·98 | 33·05 | 54·25 | 39·40 |
| Toronto | 22·40 | 20·30 | 20·61 | 21·10 |
| Hamilton | 20·59 | 19·66 | 19·01 | 19·75 |
| Halifax | 19·56 | 20·92 | 21·72 | 20·73 |
| Ottawa | 26·94 | 23·11 | 24·88 | 24·97 |
| St. John, N.B. | 22·03 | 22·29 | 24·32 | 22·88 |

137. The excessive number of deaths in Montreal in 1885 will affect the average rate in that city for several years, but if an average is taken through the two preceding years, the rate is still considerably higher than in the other cities, the large infant mortality being principally responsible for this. Death rate in Montreal.

138. The following table, taken from the report of the Registrar-General for the Province of Ontario for 1884, and therefore based on Provincial returns, gives the death rate per 1,000 of population, during four years, in the ten cities in that Province, together with the average for the same period :— Death rate in cities in Ontario.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION DURING FOUR YEARS IN THE TEN CITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

| Cities. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | Average for four years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 19·5 | 20·0 | 21·3 | 20·4 | 20·6 |
| Hamilton | 18·0 | 17·7 | 20·9 | 18·4 | 18·8 |
| Ottawa | 30·7 | 44·9 | 39·4 | 34·0 | 37·2 |
| London | 18·9 | 16·0 | 13·3 | 15·8 | 16·0 |
| Kingston | 20·0 | 22·2 | 25·1 | 17·5 | 21·2 |
| Brantford | 18·4 | 16·2 | 13·5 | 12·0 | 15·0 |
| St. Thomas | 11·8 | 9·8 | 8·4 | 8·4 | 9·6 |
| Guelph | 18·5 | 17·0 | 14·7 | 17·1 | 16·8 |
| St. Catharines | 20·2 | 16·2 | 16·5 | 19·0 | 18·0 |
| Belleville | 17·7 | 18·0 | 16·8 | 20·0 | 18·1 |

139. Out of a list of forty-five colonial and foreign towns given in Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*, there are only four, viz., San Francisco, Christiania, St. Louis and Philadelphia, that have a lower death rate than Toronto, as represented by the above figures, and in the same list Montreal is given as having the eighth highest rate, viz., 37·2, the highest in the table being Vera Cruz, with a rate of 70·5 per 1,000. Death rate in foreign towns.

* Page 126.

Deafmuteism in Canada.

140. Deafmuteism is, according to the census of 1871 and 1881, apparently on the increase in Canada, and the proportion is considerably higher than that of most countries. In the four Provinces in 1871 there was 1 deaf mute in every 919 persons, and in the same Provinces in 1881 there was 1 in every 782 persons, being an increase of 14·90 per cent. In the whole Dominion in 1881 the proportion was 1 in 801.

Proportions in the Provinces.

141. The following were the proportions in the several Provinces in 1881, the figures for the four older Provinces for 1871 being also given. The Provinces are arranged in order, that Province being placed first in which deaf muteism was most prevalent:—

DEAFMUTEISM BY PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

| | 1881. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Quebec | One in every 610 persons. | 731 persons. |
| Nova Scotia | " 758 " | 879 " |
| New Brunswick | " 801 " | 933 " |
| Prince Edward Island | " 892 " | |
| Ontario | " 979 " | 1,147 " |
| Manitoba | " 1,346 " | |
| British Columbia | " 1,831 " | |
| The Territories | " 2,016 " | |

It will be noticed that deaf muteism was much more prevalent in Quebec than anywhere else.

Insanity in 1871 and 1881.

142. According to the census returns, insanity is on the decrease in this country, the proportion having been 1 in 369 in 1871, and 1 in 437 in 1881, and the following table shows the extent of its prevalence in the several Provinces in the respective years:—

INSANITY IN THE PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

| | | 1881. | | 1871. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | One person of unsound mind in | 304 | persons. | 309 | persons. |
| Prince Edward Island | " " | 310 | " | | |
| Ontario | " " | 443 | " | 397 | " |
| New Brunswick | " " | 455 | " | 362 | " |
| Quebec | " " | 463 | " | 361 | " |
| British Columbia | " " | 727 | " | | |
| Manitoba | " " | 1,690 | " | | |
| The Territories | " " | 5,644 | " | | |

There was a marked decrease in each of the four older Provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, where the proportion was slightly higher. The proportion both in that Province and in Prince Edward Island was considerably higher than in any other part of the Dominion.

Insanity in various countries.

143. The proportion in the whole Dominion compares favorably with that in many other countries. In the United Kingdom it was 1 in 307, in the United States 1 in 302, in France 1 in 394, in Germany 1 in 418, and in four of the Australasian Colonies, in which particulars could be obtained, the proportion was higher than in Canada, in Western Australia being as high as 1 in every 259 persons. (Victorian Year Book, 1884, p. 315.)

Blindness in 1871 and 1881.

144. As compared with the census figures for 1871, blindness also showed a decrease in the Dominion in 1881, the proportion in the former year having been 1 blind person in every 1,353 persons, and in the latter year 1 in every 1,433 persons, and the Provinces stood in the following order with reference to the prevalence of blindness, in the respective census years :—

BLINDNESS IN THE PROVINCES—1871 AND 1881.

| | | 1881. | | 1871. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Columbia | One blind in every | 386 | persons. | | |
| Nova Scotia | " | 1,227 | " | 1,182 | persons. |
| Quebec | " | 1,233 | " | 1,164 | " |
| New Brunswick | " | 1,515 | " | 1,322 | " |
| Prince Edward Island | " | 1,601 | " | | |
| Ontario | " | 1,745 | " | 1,606 | " |
| Manitoba | " | 2,127 | " | | |
| The Territories | " | 3,763 | " | | |

Blindness in British Columbia.

145. The proportion in British Columbia will be seen to have been abnormally high, and can only be accounted for by the extreme prevalence of blindness among the Indians, induced by dirt and smoke. There was a marked decrease in each of the four older Provinces.

Blindness in various countries.

146. According to Mr. Mulhall, the countries in which blindness is most prevalent are Spain, Norway and Ireland, the proportions being 1 in 461, 1 in 523, and 1 in 871 persons, respectively. It is, however, more prevalent both in Western Australia and Tasmania than in Ireland, the proportions being 1 in 725 and 1 in 625 persons, respectively; but in no country, of which particulars could be obtained, is it so prevalent as in British Columbia. There is considerably less blindness in Canada than in any of the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand, while in the United States, in 1880, the proportion was 1 in every 1,042 persons, being markedly higher than in this country.

# CHAPTER III.

## FINANCE.

147. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st December; in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and as a general rule departmental reports, are made up to the 30th June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned. The fiscal year.

148. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of $4.86·66. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head and similar calculations. Foreign values and value of the £ in currency. Omission of cents.

149. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments thereout are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be called the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition. What constitutes the Consolidated Fund.

150. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes viz. "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised Sources of revenue.

by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those 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, charges on revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

Expenditure.

Revenue and expenditure, 1886.

151. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1886:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | $33,177,040 |
| Expenditure | 39,011,612 |
| Expenditure in excess of revenue | $ 5,834,572 |

The revenue was $380,039 and the expenditure diture $3,974,552 in excess of that of the preceding year. The very large deficit or excess of expenditure over revenue, is principally to be accounted for by the heavy expenses incurred in consequence of the North-West rebellion of 1885, the large sum of $3,177,220 having been paid out during 1886 for claims and expenses. There was also an increase in the amount of interest on the national debt of $717,526, as well as an increase in the subsidies to Provinces of $223,199. In revenue there was an increase in receipts from Customs duties of $438,123, a decrease from Excise duties of $596,197, and an increase in receipts from other sources of $538,113.

Revenue and expenditure, 1868-1886.

152. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund, or in other words the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country for the last nineteen years, and shows also the surplus or deficiency in each year.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE) 1868 to 1886.

| 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 |
| 1886 | 33,177,040 | 39,011,612 | ..... | 5,834,572 |

Comparisons of revenue and expenditure.

153. It will be observed that in seven years during the whole period, there has been an excess of expenditure over revenue, and in all the other years a surplus of revenue. The largest deficit was that for the year last past, exceeding that of the preceding year, which was the next largest, by $3,594,513. The largest surplus was in 1883, and the smallest in 1868. The total amount of surplus during the nineteen years has been $30,278,550, and of deficit $16,044,817, leaving a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $14,233,733. With the exception of the years 1882 and 1883, the revenue in 1886 was the largest ever raised, and was $19,489,112 in excess of that of 1868, the first year of Confederation, being an increase of 139 per cent. The expenditure in 1886 was the largest during the whole period; after deducting the war expenditure, which was of an excep-

tional nature, it exceeded the figures of the preceding year by $2,495,183, and the expenditure in 1868 by $22,348,300, an increase of 165 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the expenditure has increased to a larger extent than the revenue. This, however, is an imperative consequence of the opening up of a new country, as the extension of railway, postal, telegraph and other facilities, and the provision for government, and other duties necessary for due protection in new districts, require an immediate outlay, which can only be recouped after a certain lapse of time.

Heads of revenue, 1885 and 1886.

154. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1885 and 1886, showing the increase or decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

| Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | | |
| Taxation. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Customs | 18,935,428 | 19,373,551 | 438,123 | |
| Excise | 6,449,101 | 5,852,904 | | 596,197 |
| Total | 25,384,529 | 25,226,456 | | 158,073 |
| Land Revenue. | | | | |
| Ordnance Lands | 24,540 | 26,483 | 1,943 | |
| Public Works. | | | | |
| Canals | 301,238 | 305,056 | 3,818 | |
| do on account Hydraulic Rents | 24,720 | 24,655 | | 65 |
| Railways | 2,624,243 | 2,629,336 | 5,093 | |
| Slides and Booms | 64,429 | 60,317 | | 4,112 |
| Minor Public Works | 6,703 | 6,159 | | 544 |
| Hydraulic and other Rents | 1,283 | 6,795 | 5,512 | |
| Earnings of Dredges | 3,359 | 3,226 | | 133 |
| Telegraphs | 39,526 | 46,863 | 7,337 | |
| Harbour Improvements | 315 | 7 | | 308 |
| Total | 3,065,818 | 3,082,417 | 16,599 | |

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

| Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | | |
| Post Office. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Ordinary Revenue, including Ocean Postage | 1,790,494 | 1,852,155 | 61,661 | ..... |
| Money Order | 50,877 | 49,535 | ..... | 1,342 |
| Total | 1,841,372 | 1,901,690 | 60,318 | ..... |
| Other Sources. | | | | |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures | 85,576 | 129,010 | 43,434 | ..... |
| Militia | 18,943 | 24,331 | 5,388 | ..... |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 695 | 4,575 | 3,880 | ..... |
| Weights and Measures | 31,142 | 33,230 | 2,088 | ..... |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 16,444 | 70,313 | 53,869 | ..... |
| Interest on Investments | 1,997,034 | 2,299,078 | 302,044 | ..... |
| Fisheries | 26,627 | 26,088 | ..... | 539 |
| Penitentiaries | 13,468 | 17,882 | 4,414 | ..... |
| Casual | 120,958 | 167,888 | 46,930 | ..... |
| Superannuation | 52,701 | 57,075 | 4,373 | ..... |
| Insurance Superintendence | 9,714 | 10,197 | 483 | ..... |
| Dominion Steamers | 20,007 | 5,617 | ..... | 14,390 |
| Marine Hospitals | 2,253 | 2,032 | ..... | 221 |
| *Canada Gazette* | 1,530 | 2,307 | 777 | ..... |
| Supreme Court Reports | 2,926 | 2,584 | ..... | 342 |
| Mariners Fund... } Tonnage { | 38,994 | 40,848 | 1,854 | ..... |
| Harbour Police . } Dues. { | 20,698 | 24,089 | 3,391 | ..... |
| Steamboat Inspection | 12,942 | 13,835 | 893 | ..... |
| Gas Inspection and Law Stamps | 8,078 | 9,004 | 926 | ..... |
| Total | 2,480,740 | 2,939,983 | 459,243 | ..... |
| Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund | 32,797,001 | 33,177,040 | 380,039 | ..... |

Increase and decrease under various heads.

155. The largest increase was in receipts from Customs, viz., $438,123; the other principal increases were from postal revenue, fees and fines, and casual revenue. There was an increase of $16,599 in the total revenue from public works, as compared with an increase of $9,171 from the same sources in 1885, principally from railways, hydraulic rents, telegraphs and canals; under the last head there was an increase of $3,818 in the place of a decrease in 1885 of $44,816.

The decrease from excise duties was $596,197, which, however, was expected, part of the revenue having been anticipated in the previous year. Except from fisheries, Dominion steamers, marine hospitals and Supreme Court reports, there was an increase in every item under the head of "Other sources," but principally from interest on investments, premium discount and exchange, fees and fines and casual revenue.

Heads of expenditure, 1885 and 1886.

156. Comparative 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | | |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Interest on Public Debt | 9,419,482 | 10,137,008 | 717,526 | ..... |
| Charges of Management | 232,641 | 282,390 | 49,749 | ..... |
| Sinking Fund | 1,482,051 | 1,606,270 | 124,219 | ..... |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange | 154,854 | 64,530 | ..... | 90,324 |
| Subsidies to Provinces | 3,959,326 | 4,182,525 | 223,199 | ..... |
| Total | 15,248,356 | 16,272,726 | 1,024,370 | ..... |
| Legislation. | | | | |
| Senate | 137,099 | 182,135 | 45,036 | ..... |
| House of Commons | 390,175 | 569,003 | 178,828 | ..... |
| Library | 29,185 | 38,103 | 8,918 | ..... |
| Election Expenses | 8,467 | 3,895 | ..... | 4,572 |
| Controverted Elections | 1,777 | 10 | ..... | 1,767 |
| Parliamentary Printing | 72,724 | 71,776 | ..... | 948 |
| Franchise Act | ..... | 159,882 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | 10,108 | 12,969 | 2,861 | ..... |
| Total | 649,538 | 1,037,778 | 388,240 | ..... |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | | |
| **Civil Government.** | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Governor General | 48,666 | 48,666 | ..... | ..... |
| Lieutenant-Governors | 68,000 | 68,000 | ..... | ..... |
| High Commissioner | 10,000 | 10,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Governor General's Secretary's Office | 24,545 | 23,310 | ..... | 1,235 |
| Queen's Privy Council for Canada | 36,432 | 39,310 | 2,878 | ..... |
| Department of Justice | 36,003 | 40,567 | 4,564 | ..... |
| do Militia and Defence | 56,442 | 56,318 | ..... | 124 |
| do Secretary of State | 61,950 | 63,708 | 1,758 | ..... |
| do Interior | 126,989 | 148,825 | 21,836 | ..... |
| do Indian Affairs | 40,131 | 42,470 | 2,339 | ..... |
| Auditor-General's Office | 24,988 | 26,644 | 1,656 | ..... |
| Department of Finance | 76,292 | 75,934 | ..... | 358 |
| do Customs | 45,547 | 47,420 | 1,873 | ..... |
| do Inland Revenue | 49,045 | 51,388 | 2,343 | ..... |
| do Public Works | 50,423 | 50,269 | ..... | 154 |
| do Railways & Canals | 50,194 | 58,510 | 8,316 | ..... |
| Post Office Department | 184,958 | 186,398 | 1,440 | ..... |
| Department of Agriculture | 68,464 | 72,981 | 4,517 | ..... |
| do Marine & Fisheries | 51,244 | 50,457 | ..... | 787 |
| Departments Generally (Contingencies) | 19,440 | 20,050 | 610 | ..... |
| High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies) | 3,611 | 3,609 | ..... | 2 |
| Board of Civil Service Examiners | 6,121 | 5,527 | ..... | 594 |
| Total | 1,139,495 | 1,190,370 | 50,875 | ..... |
| **Public Works and Buildings.** | | | | |
| Public Buildings | 1,297,243 | 1,387,225 | 89,982 | ..... |
| Harbours and Rivers | 677,173 | 355,878 | ..... | 321,295 |
| Dredge Vessels and Dredging Plant | 48,364 | 32,591 | ..... | 15,773 |
| Dredging | 113,339 | 105,114 | ..... | 8,225 |
| Slides and Booms | 27,879 | 44,963 | 17,084 | ..... |
| Roads and Bridges | 18,024 | 41,276 | 23,252 | ..... |
| Telegraphs | 49,923 | 29,650 | ..... | 20,273 |
| Miscellaneous | 70,414 | 49,852 | ..... | 20,562 |
| Total | 2,302,362 | 2,046,552 | ..... | 255,810 |
| **Railways and Canals** | 86,026 | 87,456 | ..... | 1,430 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | | |
| Other Expenditure. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Penitentiaries | 287,551 | 310,782 | 23,231 | |
| Administration of Justice | 627,252 | 707,832 | 80,580 | |
| Police | 18,953 | 17,341 | | 1,612 |
| Geological Survey and Observatories | 115,841 | 135,456 | 19,615 | |
| Arts, Agriculture and Statistics | 86,322 | 54,695 | | 31,627 |
| Ocean and River Steam Service | 280,275 | 206,476 | | 73,799 |
| Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions | 261,778 | 271,457 | 9,679 | |
| Militia and Defence | 1,009,906 | 1,178,659 | 168,753 | |
| *North-West Rebellion* | 1,697,851 | 3,177,220 | 1,479,369 | |
| Mounted Police, North-West Territories | 564,249 | 1,029,369 | 465,120 | |
| Superannuation | 203,636 | 200,655 | | 2,981 |
| Pensions | 89,879 | 88,319 | | 1,560 |
| Marine Hospitals | 55,391 | 49,359 | | 6,032 |
| Census | 5,059 | | | 5,059 |
| *North-West Census* | | 17,576 | 17,576 | |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 532,446 | 553,515 | 21,069 | |
| Steamboat Inspection | 23,211 | 21,799 | | 1,412 |
| Fisheries | 273,174 | 374,394 | 101,220 | |
| Insurance Superintendence | 10,223 | 8,577 | | 1,646 |
| Miscellaneous | 479,660 | 490,780 | 11,120 | |
| Indians (Legislative Grant) | 1,109,604 | 1,195,093 | 85,489 | |
| *Antwerp and Colonial Exhibitions* | | 131,039 | 131,039 | |
| Total | 7,732,268 | 10,220,401 | 2,488,133 | |
| Immigration and Quarantine. | | | | |
| Immigration | 423,860 | 257,354 | | 166,506 |
| Quarantine | 82,547 | 90,220 | 7,673 | |
| Total | 506,408 | 347,575 | | 158,833 |

Note.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

| Heads of Expenditure— | Amounts Expended. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884-85. | 1885-86 | | |
| Charges on Revenue. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Customs | 791,537 | 800,107 | 8,570 | |
| Excise | 309,268 | 310,022 | 754 | |
| Weights and Measures | 65,349 | 84,363 | | |
| Gas Inspection | 19,628 | | | 614 |
| Liquor License Act | 2,230 | 53,515 | 51,285 | |
| Inspection of Staples | 847 | 1,797 | 950 | |
| Adulteration of Food | 14,948 | 13,523 | | 1,425 |
| Post Office | 2,488,315 | 2,763,186 | 274,871 | |
| Public Works | 180,360 | 191,836 | 11,476 | |
| Railways | 2,749,710 | 2,819,972 | 70,262 | |
| Canals | 518,511 | 519,698 | 1,187 | |
| Dominion Lands | 178,727 | 194,965 | 16,238 | |
| Culling Timber | 50,580 | 49,284 | | 1,296 |
| Minor Revenues | 2,587 | 6,478 | 3,891 | |
| Total | 7,372,603 | 7,808,751 | 436,148 | |
| Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund | 35,037,060 | 39,011,612 | 3,974,552 | |

157. There was a considerable increase in the charges for debt and subsidies, amounting to $1,024,370, but this was not so large an increase by $1,286,323 as that in 1885 over 1884. The increase in the amount of the Sinking Fund, though entered as an expenditure, is practically a reduction of liability, as that fund consists of money laid aside for the payment of the debt. The increase in the expenses of Legislation was large, due principally to the additional indemnity voted to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons on account of the extra length of the Session, and to the operation of the new Franchise Act. There was an increase in the cost of Civil Government of $50,875 made up of small increases in many of the Departments, the largest being in that of the Interior. In expenditure on public works there was a total decrease of $255,810, the largest reduction being on harbours and

Increase and decrease under various heads.

rivers. In other expenditure there were large reductions under many heads, but it will be seen that there was a total increase of $2,488,133 due entirely to special causes, the exceptional expenditure in connection with the North-West rebellion and Mounted Police, together with the expenses attending the Antwerp and Colonial Exhibitions and the North-West census, making a total of additional expenditure of $3,790,955. The largest increases in charges on revenue were under the heads of Post Office and Railways.

Gross receipts and payments, 1885-86.

158. The following is a brief statement of the total receipts and expenditure from all sources during 1885-86, including those on account of the Consolidated Fund :—

GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—1885-86.

| Gross Receipts. | Amount, | Gross Expenditure. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | | $ |
| Customs | 19,373,551 | Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 16,272,726 |
| Excise | 5,852,904 | Ordinary Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund | 14,930,134 |
| Post Office | 1,901,690 | Charges on Revenue | 7,808,751 |
| Public Works, including Railways | 3,082,410 | Redemption Public Debt | 26,248,751 |
| Other Receipts on account of Consolidated Fund | 2,966,483 | Savings Banks | 12,299,178 |
| Loan Account | 27,776,721 | Railway Subsidies | 2,701,249 |
| Savings Bank | 16,493,916 | Investments | 3,147,065 |
| Investments | 29,395,214 | Trust Funds (Indian) | 257,798 |
| Trust Funds (Indians and Widows) | 276,483 | Province Accounts | 54,762 |
| Province Accounts | 3,139,783 | Railways and Canals | 5,813,916 |
| Refunds on previous year's Capital Expenditure | 46,069 | Public Works | 569,236 |
| Dominion Lands—Receipts | 176,795 | Dominion Lands—Capital | 139,316 |
| Miscellaneous | 149,412 | Miscellaneous | 147,732 |
| Total | 110,631,438 | Total | 90,390,620 |

Increase and decrease under various heads.

159. The deposits in Savings Banks increased $4,194,737, and the business done was $4,801,250 more than in 1885. There was an increase in charges on revenue of $614,875,

and receipts from Dominion lands decreased to the extent of $216,823. The decrease in the expenditure on railways and canals amounted to $6,914,950, and the amount laid out on investments was less by $7,382,504.

160. There was an increase in subsidies to railways of $2,298,004, made by payments to the following Companies, as authorized by various Acts of Parliament:— Subsidies to railways.

| | |
|---|---|
| St. Louis and Richibucto Railway Company | $ 22,400 |
| Pontiac and Pacific Junction " | 41,900 |
| Esquimalt and Nanaimo " | 422,520 |
| Northern and Pacific Junction " | 1,051,590 |
| Northern and Western " | 128,000 |
| Quebec and Lake St. John | 186,745 |
| Quebec Central " | 60,342 |
| Canada Atlantic " | 48,480 |
| Montreal and Sorel " | 64,972 |
| Caraquet " | 76,800 |
| Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company. | 30,000 |
| Elgin, Petitcodiac and Havelock " | 38,400 |
| North Shore " | 530,000 |
| | $ 2,701,249 |

161. The total amount paid on capital account was $6,476,400, being $6,738,364 less than in 1885. Expenditure on capital account.

The amount was made up as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific Railway | $3,672,585 |
| Carleton Branch " | 85,610 |
| Eastern Extension " | 184 |
| Intercolconial " | 544,958 |
| Prince Edward Island Railway | 4,668 |
| Short Line " | 135,215 |
| Lachine Canal | 210,510 |
| Murray " | 179,705 |
| Ottawa " | 261,040 |
| River Tay " | 65,562 |
| St. Peters " | 2,316 |
| St. Lawrence Canal | 323,708 |
| Welland " | 215,381 |
| Trent River Navigation | 75,103 |
| Cape Tormentine Harbour | 2,022 |
| Esquimalt Graving Dock | 363,597 |
| Port Arthur Harbour | 86,236 |
| Public Buildings, Ottawa | 117,346 |
| Dominion Lands | 130,654 |
| | $ 6,476,400 |

Investments.

162. Investments were made to the extent of $3,147,065 in the following manner:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific Railway, 5 per cent. loan accounts | $1,073,882 |
| Improvement of the St. Lawrence | 149,504 |
| St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company | 155,100 |
| North Shore Railway Bond Account | 970,000 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, advance account | 230,527 |
| Quebec Harbor Debentures | 434,494 |
| Lévis Graving Dock, Quebec | 52,000 |
| Three Rivers Harbour Debentures | 81,558 |
| | $3,147,065 |

Subsidies to railways.

163. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above amount to $12,324,714. Further payments of money as subsidies to railways amounting to $2,073,065 were authorized by Parliament during the session of 1886.

Imports of silver and copper.

164. According to the report of the Deputy Minister of Finance, silver to the value of $185,000, and copper to the value of $23,000 were imported by the Dominion, and the profits realised amounted to $55,150, a sum almost equal to the salaries of the Department for the year.

Estimated and actual revenue and expenditure.

165. The revenue for 1886 was estimated at $33,000,000, being $177,040 less than the amount realised, and the expenditure including supplementary estimates was put at $38,126,288, which was $885,324 less than was actually paid out.

Heads of consolidated fund 1868-1886.

166. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table.

## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

| Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Taxation | 11,700,681 | 11,112,573 | 13,087,882 | 16,320,368 | 17,715,552 | 17,616,554 |
| Railways | 413,979 | 440,113 | 471,554 | 544,124 | 648,788 | 703,458 |
| Canals | 403,918 | 400,343 | 421,652 | 472,676 | 470,365 | 188,030 |
| Other Public Works | 83,569 | 78,477 | 113,639 | 129,441 | 92,576 | 125,148 |
| Post Office | 525,692 | 535,315 | 573,566 | 612,631 | 692,375 | 833,657 |
| Interest on Investments | 126,420 | 314,021 | 383,956 | 554,383 | 488,041 | 396,404 |
| Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordnance) | 42,333 | 45,248 | 49,915 | 95,216 | 54,043 | 80,548 |
| Other Sources | 391,336 | 1,453,084 | 410,061 | 606,721 | 553,073 | 569,670 |
| Total | 13,687,928 | 14,379,174 | 15,512,225 | 19,335,560 | 20,714,813 | 20,813,469 |

## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

| | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Taxation | 20,129,185 | 20,664,878 | 18,614,415 | 17,697,924 | 17,841,938 | 18,476,613 |
| Railways | 893,430 | 904,407 | 996,138 | 1,285,110 | 1,514,846 | 1,419,955 |
| Canals | 499,314 | 432,476 | 380,994 | 396,980 | 363,358 | 348,280 |
| Other Public Works | 117,170 | 95,477 | 102,099 | 124,986 | 156,279 | 94,914 |
| Post Office | 1,139,973 | 1,155,332 | 1,102,540 | 1,114,946 | 1,207,790 | 1,172,418 |
| Interest on Investments | 610,863 | 840,887 | 798,906 | 717,684 | 605,774 | 592,500 |
| Land Revenue (Dominion and Ordnance) | 244,365 | 72,659 | 59,897 | 91,490 | 63,644 | 64,678 |
| Other Sources | 570,792 | 482,599 | 532,598 | 630,154 | 621,382 | 348,024 |
| Total | 24,205,092 | 24,648,715 | 22,587,587 | 22,059,274 | 22,375,011 | 22,517,382 |

## HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

| Heads of Revenue. | Amounts Received. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Taxation | 18,479,576 | 23,942,138 | 27,549,046 | 29,269,698 | 25,483,199 | 25,384,529 | 25,226,456 |
| Railways | 1,742,537 | 2,203,064 | 2,253,734 | 2,541,206 | 2,521,170 | 2,624,243 | 2,629,336 |
| Canals | 338,314 | 361,083 | 325,459 | 365,537 | 369,945 | 325,958 | 329,712 |
| Other Public Works | 86,550 | 118,777 | 131,941 | 194,396 | 164,677 | 115,302 | 123,362 |
| Post Office | 1,252,498 | 1,352,110 | 1,587,888 | 1,800,391 | 1,755,674 | 1,841,372 | 1,901,690 |
| Interest on Investments | 834,792 | 751,514 | 914,009 | 1,001,193 | 986,698 | 1,997,035 | 2,299,078 |
| Land Revenue (Dom. and Ord.) | 150,571 | 181,871 | 42,989 | 19,403 | 14,139 | 24,541 | 26,483 |
| Other Sources | 422,568 | 724,740 | 578,389 | 602,825 | 566,459 | 484,021 | 640,923 |
| Total | 23,307,406 | 29,635,297 | 33,383,455 | 35,794,649 | 31,861,961 | 32,797,001 | 33,177,040 |

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872 | 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 7,969,990 | 8,403,527 | 8,102,191 | 8,638,565 | 9,004,362 | 8,717,077 |
| Legislation | 595,810 | 409,614 | 379,753 | 356,206 | 393,964 | 614,487 |
| Civil Government | 594,442 | 559,643 | 620,349 | 642,301 | 663,189 | 750,874 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 126,270 | 65,429 | 126,239 | 597,632 | 853,354 | 1,311,644 |
| Railways | 359,961 | 387,548 | 445,209 | 523,547 | 595,076 | 1,194,103 |
| Canals | 226,084 | 258,001 | 301,304 | 405,432 | 339,176 | 476,962 |
| Penitentiaries | 209,369 | 269,817 | 211,982 | 219,212 | 205,111 | 270,661 |
| Administration of Justice | 291,243 | 315,215 | 304,300 | 314,411 | 346,848 | 398,966 |
| Militia and Defence | 1,013,016 | 937,513 | 1,245,973 | 908,733 | 1,654,255 | 1,248,664 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | | | | | | |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 174,983 | 190,671 | 229,682 | 334,693 | 345,683 | 480,376 |
| Immigration and Quarantine | 60,396 | 43,148 | 71,935 | 71,790 | 128,967 | 287,369 |
| Charges on Revenue | 1,299,759 | 1,529,522 | 1,605,212 | 1,613,361 | 1,789,544 | 2,010,380 |
| Other Expenditure | 564,769 | 668,436 | 701,380 | 997,198 | 1,269,939 | 1,413,084 |
| Total | 13,486,092 | 14,038,084 | 14,345,509 | 15,623,081 | 17,589,468 | 19,174,647 |

| | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 10,255,798 | 11,124,726 | 11,122,359 | 11,489,327 | 11,659,523 | 11,952,641 |
| Legislation | 784,048 | 572,273 | 627,231 | 596,006 | 618,035 | 748,007 |
| Civil Government | 883,686 | 909,266 | 841,996 | 812,193 | 823,370 | 861,171 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 1,779,009 | 1,757,076 | 1,948,942 | 1,262,823 | 998,595 | 1,013,593 |
| Railways | 1,847,175 | 1,581,934 | 1,497,128 | 1,890,269 | 2,032,873 | 2,233,496 |
| Canals | 467,883 | 404,925 | 403,215 | 355,011 | 349,787 | 344,574 |
| Penitentiaries | 395,552 | 337,593 | 312,015 | 303,169 | 308,102 | 308,483 |
| Administration of Justice | 459,037 | 497,405 | 544,091 | 565,598 | 564,920 | 577,897 |
| Militia and Defence | 977,376 | 1,013,944 | 978,530 | 550,452 | 618,137 | 777,699 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | 199,599 | 333,584 | 369,518 | 352,749 | 334,749 | 344,824 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 537,058 | 490,257 | 545,849 | 471,278 | 461,968 | 447,567 |
| Immigration and Quarantine | 318,573 | 302,771 | 385,845 | 353,951 | 180,691 | 212,224 |
| Charges on Revenue | 2,468,376 | 2,732,795 | 2,895,896 | 2,949,617 | 2,918,464 | 2,983,092 |
| Other Expenditure | 1,943,146 | 1,654,522 | 2,015,757 | 1,566,858 | 1,633,944 | 1,650,113 |
| Total | 23,816,316 | 23,713,071 | 24,488,372 | 23,519,301 | 23,503,158 | 24,455,381 |

| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Charges for Debt and Subsidies | 12,659,667 | 12,525,838 | 12,757,572 | 12,853,532 | 12,937,663 | 15,248,356 | 16,272,726 |
| Legislation | 598,105 | 611,376 | 582,200 | 740,768 | 662,767 | 649,538 | 1,037,779 |
| Civil Government | 898,605 | 915,959 | 946,032 | 986,721 | 1,084,418 | 1,139,495 | 1,190,371 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 1,050,193 | 1,108,815 | 1,342,000 | 1,765,256 | 2,908,852 | 2,302,363 | 2,046,552 |
| Railways | 1,853,223 | 2,220,421 | 2,315,796 | 2,636,552 | 2,664,452 | 2,749,835 | 2,853,183 |
| Canals | 378,208 | 413,776 | 525,166 | 581,749 | 661,741 | 604,413 | 573,443 |
| Penitentiaries | 270,382 | 307,366 | 293,617 | 286,425 | 296,996 | 287,552 | 310,782 |
| Administration of Justice | 574,311 | 583,957 | 581,696 | 615,589 | 615,045 | 627,252 | 707,832 |
| Militia and Defence | 690,019 | 667,000 | 772,812 | 734,354 | 989,498 | 2,707,758 | 1,178,659 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.) | 332,855 | 289,845 | 368,456 | 477,825 | 485,984 | 564,250 | 1,029,369 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 426,304 | 443,724 | 461,881 | 491,546 | 520,524 | 532,446 | 553,515 |
| Immigration and Quarantine | 183,204 | 250,813 | 253,061 | 437,734 | 575,327 | 506,408 | 347,576 |
| Charges on Revenue | 2,997,417 | 3,078,907 | 3,256,548 | 3,498,998 | 3,753,625 | 3,925,655 | 4,274,115 |
| Other Expenditure | 1,938,141 | 2,084,757 | 2,610,266 | 2,623,108 | 2,950,814 | 3,191,739 | 6,635,210 |
| Total | 24,850,634 | 25,502,554 | 27,067,103 | 28,730,157 | 31,107,706 | 35,037,060 | 39,011,612 |

Proportion of population to revenue and expenditure.

167. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population, both to the gross receipts and payments, and to the ordinary revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation:—

PROPORTION OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AND ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1868-86.

| Year ended 30th June, | Population (Census and Estimated.) | Gross Revenue per Head. | Gross Expenditure per Head. | Ordinary Revenue per Head. | Ordinary Expenditure per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1868 | 3,371,594 | 6 07 | 5 66 | 4 05 | 4 00 |
| 1869 | 3,412,617 | 10 77 | 8 73 | 4 21 | 4 11 |
| 1870 | 3,454,248 | 6 62 | 6 37 | 4 49 | 4 15 |
| 1871 | 3,518,411 | 6 87 | 7 04 | 5 50 | 4 44 |
| 1872 | 3,610,992 | 8 26 | 8 67 | 5 74 | 4 87 |
| 1873 | 3,668,220 | 9 08 | 9 62 | 5 67 | 5 23 |
| 1874 | 3,825,305 | 10 44 | 9 55 | 6 33 | 6 10 |
| 1875 | 3,886,534 | 13 39 | 13 21 | 6 34 | 6 10 |
| 1876 | 3,949,163 | 11 12 | 10 91 | 5 72 | 6 20 |
| 1877 | 4,013,271 | 11 06 | 11 02 | 5 50 | 5 86 |
| 1878 | 4,078,924 | 8 92 | 10 06 | 5 49 | 5 76 |
| 1879 | 4,146,196 | 12 66 | 11 45 | 5 43 | 5 90 |
| 1880 | 4,215,389 | 12 62 | 12 07 | 5 53 | 5 90 |
| 1881 | 4,345,809 | 10 22 | 11 10 | 6 82 | 5 87 |
| 1882 | 4,430,396 | 12 73 | 12 59 | 7 54 | 6 11 |
| 1883 | 4,517,176 | 13 79 | 15 06 | 7 92 | 6 36 |
| 1884 | 4,605,654 | 20 82 | 18 97 | 6 92 | 6 75 |
| 1885 | 4,695,864 | 16 70 | 16 74 | 6 98 | 7 46 |
| 1886 | 4,793,403 | 23 08 | 18 85 | 6 92 | 8 13 |

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

Ordinary revenue and expenditure compared.

168. The proportions of the gross receipts and payments are given in the above table for general information, but for purposes of comparison, the ordinary revenue and expenditure are alone of value. The revenue was 6 cents per head less than in the previous year, and was the same as in 1884. The expenditure was 67 cents in excess of that of 1885, and $1.38 in excess of that of 1884; the exceptional expenditure

mentioned above must be considered in connection with these figures. The present indications are that the revenue will exceed the expenditure, at the close of the current fiscal year.

Revenues and expenditures in British possessions.

169. The following statement gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and the other British Possessions in the year 1885, together with the proportion of each per head of population either estimated or ascertained, in each of the different countries and colonies named. The figures have all been taken from official sources, and the conversions into currency and the calculations made in this office. For the purpose of comparison the figures given for Canada are those for the year ended 30th June, 1885:—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Amount. | Per Head. |
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Europe— | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1886* | 435,962,331 | 11 87 | 448,822,707 | 12 22 |
| Gibraltar | 1885 | 216,274 | 11 76 | 232,032 | 12 62 |
| Malta | 1885 | 1,038,113 | 6 62 | 1,101,545 | 7 03 |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| India | 1885 | 343,977,980 | 1 72 | 345,908,684 | 1 73 |
| Ceylon | 1885 | 5,771,954 | 2 06 | 5,753,860 | 2 05 |
| Straits Settlement | 1885 | 3,058,846 | 5 11 | 3,133,028 | 5 23 |
| Labuan | 1885 | 21,856 | 3 36 | 22,333 | 3 43 |
| *Hong Kong* | 1885 | 1,269,275 | 6 66 | 1,643,765 | 8 62 |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Mauritius | 1885 | 3,557,158 | 9 84 | 4,083,644 | 11 29 |
| Natal | 1885 | 3,226,186 | 7 27 | 3,767,573 | 8 49 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1885 | 16,194,216 | 12 93 | 19,989,025† | 15 96 |
| St. Helena | 1885 | 44,038 | 8 70 | 63,748 | 12 60 |
| Lagos | 1885 | 309,057 | 3 86 | 196,194 | 2 45 |
| Gold Coast | 1885 | 634,990 | 0 97 | 548,463 | 0 84 |
| Sierra Leone | 1885 | 329,765 | 5 32 | 345,129 | 5 65 |
| Gambia | 1885 | 98,588 | 6 80 | 129,395 | 9 14 |
| America— | | | | | |
| Canada | 1885 | 32,797,061 | 6 98 | 35,037,060 | 7 46 |
| Newfoundland | 1885 | 1,023,241 | 5 30 | 1,395,297† | 7 22 |
| Bermudas | 1885 | 139,639 | 9 28 | 141,600 | 9 41 |
| Honduras | 1885 | 254,263 | 8 76 | 307,743 | 10 61 |
| British Guiana | 1885 | 2,115,756 | 7 83 | 2,257,855 | 8 36 |

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSTIONS.

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Amount. | Per Head. |
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| West Indies— | | | | | |
| Bahamas | 1885 | 221,267 | 4 92 | 345,947 | 7 68 |
| Turks Island | 1885 | 47,484 | 10 03 | 34,435 | 7 28 |
| Jamaica | 1885 | 2,980,336 | 5 00 | 2,810,105 | 4 71 |
| Windward Islands | 1885 | 1,269,362 | 3 90 | 1,351,028 | 4 15 |
| Leeward Islands | 1885 | 488,730 | 4 03 | 511,204 | 4 21 |
| Trinidad | 1885 | 2,088,960 | 12 15 | 2,160,415 | 12 56 |
| Australasia— | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 1885 | 36,911,685 | 39 66 | 36,717,024 | 39 44 |
| Victoria | 1885 | 30,613,090 | 31 87 | 29,883,065 | 30 12 |
| South Australia | 1885 | 11,240,014 | 35 17 | 11,946,732 | 38 11 |
| Western Australia | 1885 | 1,572,969 | 46 17 | 1,503,065 | 44 11 |
| Queensland | 1885 | 13,863,885 | 43 41 | 14,004,215 | 43 98 |
| Tasmania | 1885 | 2,780,788 | 21 02 | 2,855,541 | 21 34 |
| New Zealand | 1885 | 19,938,713 | 35 27 | 20,840,118 | 36 88 |
| South Seas— | | | | | |
| Fiji | 1885 | 373,122 | 2 93 | 448,750 | 3 52 |
| Falkland Islands | 1885 | 50,798 | 29 88 | 36,926 | 21 75 |
| Total | | 976,481,730 | 3 85 | 1,000,629,250 | 3 94 |

* Year ended 31st March.

† Including expenditure from loans on public works.

**Excess of expenditure over revenue.**

170. It will be seen that out of the 36 countries and colonies named, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in 27, and that the total expenditure exceeded the total revenue by $24,147,520. The proportions to population both of revenue and expenditure in the Australasian Colonies, are very much higher than in other places. Mr. Hayter, Government Statist of Victoria, in commenting on this says: * "A considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the "unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere, "the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are "received annually from the alienation of Crown lands, and "from the working of the State railways." If all the Canadian railways were in the hands of the Government, as is

**Large revenue in Australasian colonies.**

*Victorian Year Book, 1884-85, page 131.

the case in those Colonies, the revenue and expenditure in this country would be doubled, and the proportion per head increased accordingly.

Proportions in colonies and United Kingdom.

171. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad and the Falkland Isles are the only Colonies in which the proportion of revenue to population is greater than in the United Kingdom, and with the addition of St. Helena and Gibraltar, the same is to be said of the expenditure. It may be mentioned that the railways of Cape Colony are also the property of the Government.

Revenues and expenditures in foreign countries.

172. The revenues and expenditures, as nearly as they can be ascertained, of some of the principal foreign countries are given in the following table. The ordinary revenue and expenditure only has as nearly as possible been given, not including special receipts and payments.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Revenue. | Amount per Head. | Expenditure. | Amount per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| Russia in Europe | 1886 | 383,230,533 | 4 38 | 395,538,333 | 4 52 |
| Norway | 1885 | 12,165,177 | 6 30 | 11,073,243 | 5 73 |
| Denmark | 1884 | 15,243,723 | 7 74 | 13,572,306 | 6 89 |
| German Empire* | 1886 | 148,997,866 | 3 18 | 148,574,466 | 3 17 |
| Belgium | 1884 | 59,713,090 | 10 81 | 62,716,217 | 11 36 |
| France | 1885 | 672,543,144 | 17 85 | 588,357,686 | 15 61 |
| Italy | 1886 | 297,117,841 | 10 44 | 370,851,402 | 13 03 |
| Austria | 1886 | 205,952,467 | 9 30 | 209,519,733 | 9 46 |
| United States | 1886 | 336,439,727 | 5 74 | 242,483,138 | 4 13 |

* Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

The largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world is that of France, the United Kingdom coming next,

and Russia third. If the figures of the several States comprising the German Empire were added, that country would stand second in the list, making the United Kingdom third and the United States fifth. The largest excess of expenditure will be seen to have been in France and Italy, and the largest excess of revenue in the United States. The large decrease in the amounts of revenue and expenditure in Russia is due to the depreciation of the silver rouble. In the Imperial Board of Trade Statistical Abstract for 1884 it was valued at 3s. 2d., say 76 cents, in that for 1885 only at 2s. or 48 cents, and since then according to latest reports it has fallen to a fraction over 21d. or 42 cents.

Taxation.

173. As has been previously stated, the sources from which the sums of money are derived that go to make up the ordinary revenue may be divided into two classes, viz., amounts derived 1st, from Taxation, 2nd from Other Sources; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1886:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue raised by Taxation | $25,226,456 |
| " from Other Sources | 7,950,584 |
| Total | $33,177,040 |

As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in receipts from taxation of $158,073, and an increase in receipts from other sources of $538,112. In proportion to the total revenue 76·03 per cent. was raised by taxation and 23·97 per cent. from other sources, as compared with 77·39 per cent. and 22·61 per cent. respectively in 1885.

Taxation, 1868 to 1886.

174. On an examination of the next table, which gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, as well as the proportions to revenue and population, it will be seen that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation has been decreasing for some years, and that, in 1886, it was less than at any previous time in the history of the Dominion,

and it will also be seen that the amount of taxation per head was less than it has been since 1880; and that in 1874 when the amount raised was $5,097,271 less than in 1886, the amount paid per head was the same:—

TAXATION—1868 TO 1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Taxation. | | | | Per-centage 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 |
| 1886 | 25,226,456 | | 158,073 | 5 26 | 76·03 |

Largest and smallest amounts from taxation.

175. The largest amount derived from taxation in any one year was in 1883, viz.; $29,269,698, being $4,043,242 more than in 1886; the smallest amount raised was in 1869 the second year after Confederation, viz., $11,112,573, or $14,113,883 less than in 1886. Since the adoption in 1879 of a partially protective tariff, by which restrictive duties were placed on the importation of many articles which it was considered could be manufactured to advantage in this country, the amounts derived from taxation, owing to the impetus thereby given to trade, have largely increased, being $6,746,880 more in 1886 than in 1880 the first

Remission of taxes.

year under the new tariff. In 1882 the taxes on tea and coffee and the stamp duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes were taken off, making, with the reduction of duty on a number of small articles at different times, a reduction in revenue of about $2,500,000.

Tariff changes, 1886.

176. A few changes were made in the tariff in 1886, the principal being in the duties on sugars, and in the export duty on pine logs, spruce logs and shingle bolts, the duty on the first two being raised $2.00 and $1.00 per thousand, and on the latter 50 cents per cord. The importation or manufacture of oleomargarine was also totally prohibited under penalty.

Taxation in British possessions.

177. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in such other British Possessions for which the figures for any recent period were available, are given, as nearly as could be ascertained, in the following table :—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Country or Colony. | Year. | Taxation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount. | Average per Head. | Percentage of Total Revenue. |
| | | $ | $ cts. | |
| United Kingdom | 1886 | 364,644,733 | 9 93 | 83·64 |
| India | 1885 | 132,741,240 | 0 66 | 38·58 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1881 | 8,175,074 | 7 79 | 56·00 |
| Natal | 1882 | 1,353,405 | 3 28 | 42·28 |
| Canada | 1886 | 25,226,456 | 5 26 | 76·03 |
| New South Wales | 1885 | 10,962,897 | 11 77 | 29·70 |
| Victoria | 1885 | 12,396,232 | 12 91 | 40·50 |
| South Australia | 1885 | 3,647,308 | 11 41 | 32·45 |
| Queensland | 1885 | 5,597,032 | 17 58 | 40·48 |
| Western Australia | 1885 | 709,730 | 20 81 | 45·12 |
| Tasmania | 1885 | 1,732,995 | 13 11 | 62·32 |
| New Zealand | 1885 | 10,201,564 | 18 04 | 51·16 |

Taxation in Canada and British possessions.

178. With the exception of the United Kingdom, a larger proportion of revenue is raised by taxation in Canada

than elsewhere in the list, yet at the same time except in India and Natal, taxation is heavier in all the places named, than it is in Canada. In Western Australia, it is almost four times as much as in this country, and in the whole of the Australasian Colonies taken together, the amount is $13.80 per head, or nearly three times as much as in Canada. sions compared.

179. The following table gives the amount of taxation in a few of the principal foreign countries: — Taxation in foreign countries.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Taxation. | Amount per Head. | Percentage of Total Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ cts. | |
| Russia in Europe | 1886 | 274,516,986 | 3 14 | 71·63 |
| Norway | 1885 | 7,502,634 | 3 88 | 61·67 |
| Denmark | 1884 | 12,044,192 | 6 11 | 79·01 |
| German Empire | 1886 | 89,398,233 | 1 91 | 60·00 |
| Belgium | 1884 | 30,333,066 | 5 49 | 44·52 |
| France | 1885 | 593,433,250 | 16 18 | 88·23 |
| Italy | 1886 | 208,160,896 | 7 31 | 59·94 |
| Austria | 1886 | 162,565,320 | 7 34 | 78·93 |
| United States | 1886 | 309,819,199 | 5 28 | 92·08 |

180. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than that raised by any other country in the table, the United States, Russia and Italy coming next. The United Kingom, however, raises more than either the United States or Italy, and with the exception of France the amount per head is larger than in any other European country mentioned. Taxation in foreign countries and United Kingdom compared.

181. The amount raised in Canada was 2 cents per head less than in the United States, almost the whole of whose revenue is raised by taxation, the proportion being higher than that of any other country named in the two foregoing tables. The United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, France, Proportion of taxation to revenue.

the United States and Canada all raise more than two-thirds of their revenue by taxation. Of European countries as given above the smallest proportion is raised by Belgium, and of British Possessions by New South Wales.

Taxation by customs and excise duties.

182. Since the repeal of the Stamp Duty Act in 1882, the whole amount raised by taxation is derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, and the following table gives the amounts raised from these sources in each year since Confederation, together with the proportion of each to population :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES, AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION—1868-1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Customs. | Amount per Head. | Excise. | Amount per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| 1868 | 8,578,380 | 2 54 | 3,002,588 | 0 89 |
| 1869 | 8,272,879 | 2 42 | 2,710,028 | 0 79 |
| 1870 | 9,334,212 | 2 70 | 3,619,622 | 1 05 |
| 1871 | 11,841,104 | 3 36 | 4,295,944 | 1 22 |
| 1872 | 12,787,982 | 3 54 | 4,735,651 | 1 31 |
| 1873 | 12,954,164 | 3 53 | 4,460,681 | 1 22 |
| 1874 | 14,325,192 | 3 74 | 5,594,903 | 1 46 |
| 1875 | 15,351,011 | 3 95 | 5,069,687 | 1 30 |
| 1876 | 12,823,837 | 3 25 | 5,563,487 | 1 41 |
| 1877 | 12,546,987 | 3 14 | 4,941,897 | 1 23 |
| 1878 | 12,782,824 | 3 13 | 4,858,671 | 1 19 |
| 1879 | 12,900,659 | 3 11 | 5,390,763 | 1 30 |
| 1880 | 14,071,343 | 3 34 | 4,232,427 | 1 00 |
| 1881 | 18,406,092 | 4 23 | 5,343,022 | 1 23 |
| 1882 | 21,581,570 | 4 87 | 5,884,859 | 1 33 |
| 1883 | 23,009,582 | 5 09 | 6,260,116 | 1 39 |
| 1884 | 20,023,890 | 4 43 | 5,459,309 | 1 18 |
| 1885 | 18,935,428 | 4 03 | 6,449,101 | 1 37 |
| 1886 | 19,373,551 | 4 04 | 5,852,904 | 1 23 |

Increase and decrease, 1886.

183. There was it will be seen an increase in the amount of Customs duties of $438,123 as compared with 1885, and a decrease from Excise duties of $596,197. This decrease was mainly due to the large quantity of spirits taken out of bond in 1885 in anticipation of an increase of duty, thereby forestalling part of the revenue of 1886.

184. The largest part by far of the total taxation is derived from Customs, in 1886 it was 76 per cent., in 1885, 74 per cent., and in 1884, 78 per cent. This proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or almost any of her possessions, except in some of the Australasian Colonies. It is higher too than in the United States, and in most European countries. Proportion of customs duties to total taxation.

185. It is well understood that the Customs duties form that part of the general taxation of which everyone must pay a share, the use of the articles on which Excise duties are collected being generally optional. From the preceding table, therefore, it will appear that the receipts from Customs duties have increased in far larger proportion than has the proportion to population, the amount received in 1886 showing an increase of 125 per cent., and the amount paid per head an increase only of 59 per cent., being presumptive evidence of the increased purchasing power of the people. The proportion, however, is higher than in the United Kingdom, where it was $2.61 in 1886, or in the United States where it was $3.12, but is not half so high as in some of the Australasian Colonies; in Victoria it was $10.00 and in New Zealand $12.00 per head. Taxation by customs duties.

186. The following is a statement for nineteen years of the principal heads under which taxation has been levied by means of Customs, Excise and Export duties. As the tariff has undergone various changes during the period, notably in 1879, no comparisons can be strictly made from year to year, and the figures must always be considered with reference to the tariff in force at the time. Heads of taxation, 1868-1886.

HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1886.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Spirits. | Wine. | Beer and Cider. | Tobacco and Snuff. | Cigars. | Tea. | Sugar and Molasses. | Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate. | Grain and Products of. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 1,143,776 | 146,312 | 19,390 | 105,814 | 53,449 | 943,110 | 1,439,064 | 54,802 | 97,905 |
| 1869 | 817,383 | 129,178 | 26,535 | 78,678 | 37,126 | 916,177 | 1,502,138 | 57,435 | 2,241 |
| 1870 | 908,613 | 170,548 | 23,770 | 57,614 | 55,373 | 1,140,649 | 1,869,749 | 55,655 | 4,183 |
| 1871 | 1,037,043 | 195,842 | 29,364 | 29,731 | 108,247 | 1,158,212 | 1,946,425 | 61,443 | 62,240 |
| 1872 | 1,290,121 | 258,312 | 40,596 | 52,695 | 221,344 | 947,826 | 1,937,172 | 34,443 | 4,700 |
| 1873 | 1,300,691 | 245,277 | 49,361 | 49,609 | 219,253 | 25,980 | 2,371,021 | 12,217 | 682 |
| 1874 | 1,557,526 | 325,322 | 56,527 | 57,827 | 200,196 | 110,414 | 2,540,965 | 21,641 | 607 |
| 1875 | 1,323,403 | 272,081 | 51,035 | 66,285 | 123,055 | 379,686 | 2,450,771 | 46,048 | ..... |
| 1876 | 1,518,124 | 350,219 | 41,670 | 89,905 | 136,771 | 526,160 | 2,503,684 | 49,237 | 735 |
| 1877 | 1,111,417 | 226,140 | 40,516 | 61,109 | 77,047 | 534,890 | 2,473,460 | 46,860 | 1,019 |
| 1878 | 1,004,414 | 207,567 | 44,711 | 70,346 | 118,184 | 611,313 | 2,830,248 | 44,460 | 942 |
| 1879 | 1,133,526 | 234,027 | 37,646 | 68,387 | 173,686 | 743,916 | 2,758,833 | 46,168 | 45,261 |
| 1880 | 880,614 | 226,295 | 28,061 | 48,465 | 82,187 | 641,261 | 2,146,238 | 58,335 | 212,616 |
| 1881 | 1,106,633 | 321,405 | 33,370 | 43,801 | 116,704 | 881,886 | 2,629,147 | 67,228 | 256,556 |
| 1882 | 1,237,553 | 405,505 | 39,317 | 50,111 | 184,032 | 403,910 | 2,514,721 | 48,651 | 261,958 |
| 1883 | 1,449,815 | 437,911 | 54,285 | 51,962 | 184,557 | 63,277 | 2,726,616 | 36,908 | 216,625 |
| 1884 | 1,329,719 | 375,993 | 59,565 | 49,599 | 184,431 | 27,520 | 2,805,098 | 38,401 | 292,143 |
| 1885 | 1,340,571 | 346,827 | 51,078 | 56,092 | 190,630 | 33,436 | 2,693,108 | 41,699 | 260,124 |
| 1886 | 1,606,456 | 355,185 | 49,879 | 64,378 | 255,114 | 34,776 | 2,436,941 | 36,623 | 219,543 |

HEADS OF TAXATION (EXCLUSIVE OF BILL STAMPS)—1868-1886—*Concluded.*

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Flour (Wheat and Rye.) | Rice. | Hops. | Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds. | Live Stock. | All other Articles. | Export Duty on Logs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 39,775 | ..... | ..... | 85,173 | 671 | 4,672,205 | 17,985 | 8,819,431 |
| 1869 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89,004 | 4,928 | 4,623,684 | 14,402 | 8,298,909 |
| 1870 | 4,955 | 14,180 | 304 | 82,677 | 6,152 | 5,030,606 | 37,912 | 9,462,940 |
| 1871 | 55,409 | 54,286 | 9,703 | 133,807 | 3,294 | 6,922,544 | 36,065 | 11,843,655 |
| 1872 | 15,537 | 83,092 | 11,876 | 142,223 | 26,360 | 7,934,387 | 24,809 | 13,045,493 |
| 1873 | ..... | 88,072 | 14,316 | 168,951 | 27,353 | 8,424,795 | 20,152 | 13,017,730 |
| 1874 | ..... | 81,184 | 21,829 | 148,637 | 47,324 | 9,237,318 | 14,565 | 14,421,882 |
| 1875 | ..... | 99,555 | 9,091 | 219,119 | 58,150 | 10,255,860 | 7,243 | 15,361,382 |
| 1876 | ..... | 93,229 | 8,261 | 166,410 | 12,464 | 7,301,745 | 4,500 | 12,833,114 |
| 1877 | ..... | 95,543 | 7,103 | 201,132 | 49,548 | 7,618,565 | 4,102 | 12,548,451 |
| 1878 | ..... | 83,670 | 9.116 | 190,436 | 29,049 | 7,547,076 | 4,161 | 12,795,693 |
| 1879 | 10,198 | 90,734 | 6,349 | 180,246 | 38,416 | 7,367,865 | 4,272 | 12,939,540 |
| 1880 | 50,965 | 87,720 | 4,671 | 214,471 | 52,916 | 9,395,139 | 8,896 | 14,138,849 |
| 1881 | 98,839 | 111,921 | 11,958 | 301,661 | 62,444 | 12,449,031 | 8,141 | 18,500,785 |
| 1882 | 86,329 | 139,284 | 12,891 | 348,085 | 87,077 | 15,880,603 | 8,810 | 21,708,837 |
| 1883 | 132,527 | 120,·16 | 20,329 | 519,619 | 103,549 | 17,044,056 | 9,756 | 23,172,308 |
| 1884 | 265,645 | 81,055 | 24,686 | 470,399 | 115,548 | 14,036,646 | 8,515 | 20,164,963 |
| 1885 | 270,102 | 93,969 | 19,121 | 367,723 | 70,079 | 13,286,694 | 12,305 | 19,133,558 |
| 1886 | 100,713 | 72,293 | 17,401 | 384,231 | 74,161 | 13,719,703. | 20,726 | 19,448,123 |

Receipts from spirit and tobacco duties.

187. The duty received from spirits has varied less in amount than that received under any other head, for while the receipts in 1886 were higher than in any other year, they only exceeded the receipts in 1868 by $462,680, and the fluctuations during the whole period have, with scarcely an exception, been inconsiderable. The receipts from tobacco duties decreased 39 per cent., and were $41,436 less in 1886 than in 1868. In 1882 the duty was taken off tea and coffee, making in consequence a large reduction in revenue. The largest amount received from duty on tea was in 1871, and if the same duty had been levied on the amount imported for home consumption in 1886, the receipts would have been $1,141,187 larger than in 1871 and would have added $2,2 4,623 to the revenue in the latter year.

Removal of duty on tea and coffee.

Consumption of sugar.

188. The consumption of food is the best of all measures "of a nation's prosperity," and the consumption of the two articles of tea and sugar per inhabitant is generally considered by statisticians as the best indication of the people's condition. A comparison of the figures relating to the consumption of these articles in Canada will serve to show that, judged by this test, the country has made and is making satisfactory progress in the accession of wealth. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and in 1886 it was 37 lbs. per head. According to the most available returns, the consumption per head was larger in 1886 in Canada than in any other country with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, where the amount was 72 lbs and 43 lbs. respectively. It will be seen that the consumption has increased 146 per cent. since 1867. On the amount consumed the duty was at the rate of 1½ cents per lb. in 1868, 2½ cents in 1877 and 1½ cents in 1886.

Consumption of tea.

189. The figures relating to the consumption of tea indicate in the same favourable manner the increase of

wealth. In 1868 the consumption was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 3¼ lbs. per head, and in 1886 it was 4¾ lbs. per head. According to Mulhall the consumption in tea in England was not quite 5 lbs. per head.

Gross public debt.

190. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 30th June, 1886, amounted to $273,164,341, on the same date in 1885 it was $264,703,607; there was therefore an increase during the year of $8,460,734.

Net public debt.

191. The net public debt on the same date in 1886 was $223,159,107, and in 1885, $196,407,692, being an increase of $26,751,415.

Increase in debt.

192. This increase of over 26 millions is to be accounted for as follows:—

PARTICULARS OF INCREASE IN DEBT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Works Expenditure | | $ 569,202 |
| Railways and Canals | | 5,776,545 |
| Dominion Lands (Capital) | | 130,654 |
| Railway Subsidies | | 2,701,249 |
| Deficit | $ 5,834,572 | |
| Less—Sinking Fund | 1,606,290 | |
| | | 4,228,301 |
| Addition to Manitoba Debt Account | | 3,113,333 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Loan Transfer | | 10,189,521 |
| Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund | | 30,659 |
| Charges of Management | | 188,746 |
| | | $ 26,928,210 |
| Less—Dominion Land Receipts | | 176,795 |
| Total Increase | | $ 26,751,415 |

The land taken from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was in payment of the balance of their indebtedness to the Government, which balance amounted to that sum, and that amount therefore had to be deducted from the assets, inasmuch as the land, while practically an asset, is not entered as such, the assets therefore being decreased by that amount, the net debt was proportionately increased.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH THE INCREASE OR DECREASE AND MULTIPLE OF REVENUE, 1867 TO 1886.

| 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 | 29,894,970 | — 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 | 4·60 |
| 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 |
| 1886 | 273,164,341 | + 8,460,734 | 50,005,234 | — 18,290,681 | 223,159,107 | + 26,751,415 | 6·72 |

193. The preceding table gives the total liabilities and assets and the net liabilities, together with the respective increase or decrease of each, for every year since Confederation. The number of years of revenue required to pay off a sum equivalent to the debt are also given. Assets and liabilities, 1868-1886.

194. With the exception of the years 1871 and 1882 there has been an increase in the amount of debt in every year since Confederation, the total increase amounting to $147,430,465, being an average annual increase of $7,759,498. The assets it will be seen show a decrease in 1886 of $18,290,681, caused by the repayment of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway. Average increase in debt. Decrease in assets.

195. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half year's revenue, in 1872 it would only have taken four years revenue, and in 1886 it would have required 6 years and 9 months of revenue to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion of increase being 195 per cent. and 142 per cent. respectively. Multiple of revenue

196. The principal objects upon which this large increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various Provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories. Objects of debt.

197. The combined debt of the four Provinces which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation was $77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of $1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional Provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of $30,743,392, making a total Assumption of provincial debts.

assumption of Provincial debts of $109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of $113,728,959 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. For it must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the Provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the Provinces, and this assumption of Provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the Provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of provincial debts.

198. The following are particulars of the Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | $ 62,500,000 |
| Nova Scotia | 8,000,000 |
| New Brunswick | 7,000,000 |
| | $ 77,500,000 |
| Nova Scotia (1869) | 1,186,756 |
| The old Province of Canada (1873) | 10,506,089 |
| Province of Ontario | 2,848,289 |
| " Quebec | 2,549,214 |
| " Nova Scotia | 2,343,059 |
| " New Brunswick | 1,807,720 |
| " Manitoba | 3,775,606 |
| " British Columbia | 2,029,392 |
| " Prince Edward Island | 4,884,023 |
| | $ 109,430,148 |

Increase in debt accounted for.

199. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $60,864,430, on the Intercolonial Railway $31,226,348, and on miscellaneous public works $35,080,004, making a total of $127,170,782. Not only therefore is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of $13,441,823 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

200. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been $165,084,506, made up as follows:— Total expenditure on capital account.

| | |
|---|---|
| Debts allowed to Provinces | $30,743,392 |
| Miscellaneous Public Works | 35,080,004 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 60,864,430 |
| Intercolonial Railway | 31,226,348 |
| Eastern Extension Railway | 1,286,552 |
| Prince Edward Island Railway | 212,288 |
| Short Line Railway | 184,802 |
| North-West Territories | 2,920,000 |
| Dominion Lands | 2,566,690 |
| | $165,084,506 |
| Increase of debt | 147,430,465 |
| Expenditure in excess of increase of debt | $17,654,041 |

201. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of Railways, Canals, Public Buildings and other works:— Expenditure on public works, 1868-1886.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA, SINCE 1ST JULY, 1867.

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Railways. | Canals. | Public Buildings. | Other Public Works. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 483,353 | 128,965 | 105,960 | 94,629 | 812,907 |
| 1869 | 282,615 | 126,954 | 113,453 | 60,028 | 583,049 |
| 1870 | 1,729,381 | 105,588 | 73,514 | 184,270 | 2,092,753 |
| 1871 | 2,946,930 | 133,873 | 410,101 | 249,287 | 3,740,190 |
| 1872 | 5,620,569 | 290,075 | 578,936 | 620,585 | 7,110,163 |
| 1873 | 5,763,268 | 383,916 | 422,030 | 831,837 | 7,401,051 |
| 1874 | 3,925,123 | 1,240,628 | 600,962 | 1,064,967 | 6,831,680 |
| 1875 | 5,018,427 | 1,715,310 | 800,812 | 914,197 | 8,448,745 |
| 1876 | 4,497,434 | 2,389,544 | 1,075,483 | 927,615 | 8,890,076 |
| 1877 | 3,209,502 | 4,131,396 | 736,240 | 540,804 | 8,617,942 |
| 1878 | 2,643,741 | 3,843,339 | 518,908 | 363,708 | 7,369,695 |
| 1879 | 2,507,053 | 3,064,098 | 372,059 | 380,481 | 6,323,691 |
| 1880 | 6,109,599 | 2,123,366 | 442,394 | 298,529 | 8,973,888 |
| 1881 | 5,577,236 | 2,100,243 | 507,919 | 563,388 | 8,748,815 |
| 1882 | 5,176,832 | 1,670,268 | 544,032 | 542,251 | 7,933,383 |
| 1883 | 11,707,619 | 1,857,546 | 675,260 | 877,456 | 15,117,880 |
| 1884 | 14,134,933 | 1,665,351 | 1,291,963 | 1,372,823 | 18,465,069 |
| 1885 | 11,241,975 | 1,572,918 | 1,030,988 | 1,208,274 | 15,054,154 |
| 1886 | 4,480,833 | 1,333,422 | 117,346 | 451,890 | 6,383,491 |
| Total | 97,056,423 | 29,876,800 | 10,418,390 | 11,547,019 | 148,898,622 |

Cost of parliament buildings.

202. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was the cause of the large expenditure on railways in 1883, 1884 and 1885. The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, acknowledged to be the finest on this Continent, have been erected at a total cost up to the 30th of June, 1885, of $4,256,512, and the sum of $117,346 was spent during the past year on the new Departmental Building in Wellington St., making a total expenditure to the 30th June, 1886, of $4,373,858.

Cost of repairs, maintenance, &c.

203. In addition to the large amount shown to have been spent on construction, there has also been expended for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs the sum of $41,879,021, this, however, has, to a large extent, been provided for out of corresponding revenue.

Summary of expenditure on public works.

204. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, it will be seen that the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Railways | $97,056,423 |
| Canals | 29,876,800 |
| Lighthouses and Navigation | 8,284,580 |
| Acquisition and management of the North-West | 5,356,035 |
| Government Buildings and Miscellaneous Public Works | 13,680,829 |
| | $154,254,667 |

Prior to Confederation there was expended :—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Railways and Canals | $52,944,175 |
| On Public Works | 10,690,917 |

Making a total expenditure on Public Works of $217,889,759.

Causes of the creation of the debt.

205. It will be seen from the foregoing that with the exception of the debts allowed to Provinces, which were in accordance with the conditions of Confederation, and which it must be remembered were themselves incurred for the purpose of public improvements, the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of public works

of great utility and national importance, the principal portion having been spent on railways and canals. And it is most important that these facts should be borne in mind when considering either the amount of the public debt, or its apparent burden on the people, as they place the debt of Canada in an entirely different position to that occupied by every other country, except the British Colonies, proving as they do, that "the debt is not the melancholy record of "blood and treasure squandered in foreign and intestine "wars, but the token of peaceful progress of a people con- "scious of the vast resources of their country and earnestly "devoting themselves to its development."

Opinions of Mr. Mulhall.

206. Mr. Mulhall says:* "The expenditure in India and "our Colonies for railways, canals, harbours, drainage and "other productive works has been most beneficial, the "colonists borrowing at 4 and 5 per cent., and increasing "the public wealth in a far greater degree."

Remarks of Mr. Mundella.

207. At a meeting held in London in July, 1886, to hear a paper on "Railway Extension in the Colonies," read by Mr. J. S. Jeans, Mr. Mundella, M P., the eminent political economist, who was in the chair, said: "A debt incurred for "the purpose of constructing reproductive works was "altogether a different thing from one incurred for interna- "tional and aggressive wars. There was no doubt, that it "was an immense advantage to a new country to have an "abundant means of transport, because it not only assisted "the settler in bringing his goods to the market, but it "opened up the country, and developed and encouraged "colonization. There was a tendency in England to under- "value the importance of colonial railways, and to over-esti- "mate the colonial debts. He believed that the money lent "to our colonies was perfectly secure and very well laid out.

* History of Prices, page 29.

" Every effort ought to be made to encourage the colonies to " develope their magnificent territories."

Remarks of Mr. Jeans.

208. In the course of the paper Mr. Jeans said, that, for the purpose of extending railway facilities, a colony might venture to incur a debt that would not be justified for any other purpose, and that it was a matter of vital concern to the colonies that they should be furnished as speedily as possible, and on the greatest attainable scale, with the means of transporting their produce to the markets of Europe, and especially to those of the United Kingdom; and that the colony that succeeded, by taxing itself, by mortgaging the future, or by any other process, in constructing the greatest railway mileage relatively to its area and population, was likely to have the best start in the race that all the colonies must hereafter engage in for supremacy at home and commercial intercourse abroad.

Charges of management.

209. The charges for interest and management of debt, including premium, discount and exchange and sinking fund were $2.34 per head in 1868, in 1886 they had only increased to $2.52 per head, or less than one-third of the total expenditure. In the same year, in the United Kingdom they were $3.11 per head or not quite one-fourth of the expenditure; in Victoria, Australia, in 1884, they were $5.91 per head or nearly one-fifth of the expenditure. Though the amount per head was considerably less in Canada, the proportion to total expenditure was higher than in either of the countries named.

Fixed charges and notes in circulation.

210. The fixed charges, *i. e.* the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to Provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent. of the revenue, in 1886 they had been reduced to 49 per cent., which was a slightly larger proportion than in the previous year, when it was 46 per cent. A large item among the liabilities that does not bear interest is the amount of Dominion notes in circulation. In 1867 the

amount was $3,113,700, and on 30th June, 1886, $16,289,452, an increase of $13,175,752.

211. There has been an increase in the amount of assets since Confederation of $32,687,824. It has, of course, to be remembered that the Government does not include among its assets either its unsold lands or the railways, canals, and other public works and buildings, which it either owns or has assisted in construction, but only interest bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts. These, on the 30th June, 1886, were as follow:— Assets.

DETAILS OF ASSETS, 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinking Fund | $ 17,461,624 |
| Quebec Harbour debentures | 2,389,494 |
| Graving Dock, Quebec | 724,000 |
| Improvement of the St. Lawrence | 2,339,504 |
| Montreal Harbour bonds, &c | 452,200 |
| Northern Railway bonds | 316,333 |
| St. John River and Railway Extension Co | 433,900 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds | 29,000 |
| North Shore Railway bond | 970,000 |
| Investments in banks | 130,000 |
| Sundries | 2,501,669 |
| Interest-bearing investments | 27,747,724 |
| Province accounts | 7,508,753 |
| Miscellaneous accounts | 1,619,495 |
| Banking accounts | 9,186,901 |
| Specie reserve | 3,939,194 |
| Silver coinage accounts | 3,167 |
| | $50,005,234 |

212. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of $15,853,720, or over nine-tenths of the whole amount, in 1886, they were $27,747,724 or two-thirds of the whole. Interest-bearing assets.

213. 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:— Rate of interest payable.

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, FROM 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30TH JUNE, 1886.

| 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 received. | Net actual Interest. | Increase or Decrease. | Average rate of net actual Interest paid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | p. cent. | $ | $ | p. cent. | $ | $ | p. cent. |
| 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 | 2·92 | 7,422,446 | + 708,964 | 2·80 |
| 1886 | 10,137,008 | + 717,526 | 3·71 | 2,299,079 | + 302,044 | 4·59 | 7,837,929 | + 415,483 | 2·86 |

Reduction in rate of interest.

214. It will be seen that the average rate of actual interest paid on the debt has decreased from $4.51 in 1868 to $2.86 in 1886, being a reduction and corresponding gain of $1.65 per cent. The rate is six cents higher than it was in 1885, but this is due to the repayment of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and consequent re-arrangement of the debt. The increase in the rate of interest on assets has been considerably larger than in the reduction in that of the debt; in 1868 it was $0.59 per cent., and in 1886, $4.59 per cent., being an annual gain to the country of $4.00 on every $100 invested.

Increase in interest on assets.

Loan at 3½ per cent.

215. In June, 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 British Colony at so low a rate; the second loan at this rate being floated by the colony of New South Wales, a few months later.

Proportions per head of debt, assets and interest.

216. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same paid and received in each year since Confederation:—

| Year ended 30th June, | 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. |
| 1868 | 28 74 | 6 27 | 22 47 | 1 33 | 0 04 | 1 29 |
| 1869 | 32 92 | 10 70 | 22 22 | 1 44 | 0 09 | 1 35 |
| 1870 | 33 58 | 10 94 | 22 64 | 1 46 | 0 10 | 1 36 |
| 1871 | 32 82 | 10 74 | 22 08 | 1 47 | 0 16 | 1 31 |
| 1872 | 33 90 | 11 13 | 22 77 | 1 46 | 0 13 | 1 33 |
| 1873 | 35 37 | 8 15 | 27 22 | 1 42 | 0 11 | 1 31 |
| 1874 | 36 90 | 8 58 | 28 32 | 1 50 | 0 16 | 1 34 |
| 1875 | 39 02 | 9 17 | 29 85 | 1 70 | 0 22 | 1 48 |
| 1876 | 40 82 | 9 28 | 31 54 | 1 62 | 0 20 | 1 42 |
| 1877 | 43 52 | 10 32 | 33 20 | 1 69 | 0 18 | 1 51 |
| 1878 | 42 89 | 8 48 | 34 41 | 1 73 | 0 15 | 1 58 |
| 1879 | 43 29 | 8 80 | 34 49 | 1 73 | 0 14 | 1 59 |
| 1880 | 46 17 | 10 00 | 36 17 | 1 84 | 0 20 | 1 64 |
| 1881 | 45 19 | 10 23 | 35 76 | 1 75 | 0 17 | 1 58 |
| 1882 | 46 35 | 11 67 | 34 68 | 1 75 | 0 21 | 1 53 |
| 1883 | 44 75 | 9 67 | 35 08 | 1 70 | 0 22 | 1 48 |
| 1884 | 52 65 | 13 10 | 39 55 | 1 67 | 0 21 | 1 46 |
| 1885 | 56 37 | 14 54 | 41 83 | 2 01 | 0 42 | 1 59 |
| 1886 | 56 98 | 10 43 | 45 89 | 2 11 | 0 47 | 1 63 |

Note.—Estimated population will be found on page 116.

Increase in proportion of debt and interest.

217. Owing to the increase in population, the proportion of the debt to population has, it will be noticed, not been more than doubled since Confederation, though the debt itself is three times the amount it was in 1867. The net amount of interest paid in 1868 was $1.29 per head, in 1879, $1.59, and in 1886, $1.63 being an increase in the last seven years of only 4 cents per head, notwithstanding the large increase in the amount of the debt.

Debt per acre.

218. The public debt amounts to nine cents per acre of the whole Dominion. In the United States the debt is 73 cents per acre of the whole country, exclusive of Alaska. In the United Kingdom it is $46.60 per acre. If all the land fit for settlement in the North-West Territories was to be sold at the rate of $1 per acre, the proceeds would more than pay off the whole gross debt. If the Territories and British Columbia were to be put on one side, and the debt spread over the remaining six Provinces, it would require only an assessment of 64 cents per acre to pay it off.

Public debts in British possessions.

219. The following table gives the amount of the public debts in the United Kingdom and other British Possessions, showing also the proportion to population, and the multiple of revenue in each case:—

## PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Country. | Year. | Public Debt. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Amount. | Per Head. | Multiple of Revenue |
| | | $ | $ cts. | |
| Europe— | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1886* | 3,612,441.066 | 98 41 | 8·28 |
| Malta | 1885 | 1,855,307 | 11 84 | 1·78 |
| Asia— | | | | |
| India | 1885 | 845,594,069 | 4 22 | 2·45 |
| Ceylon | 1885 | 11,115,924 | 3 97 | 1·92 |
| Straits Settlement | 1885 | 237,493 | 0 39 | 0·07 |
| Africa— | | | | |
| Mauritius | 1885 | 3,682,850 | 10 19 | 1·03 |
| Natal | 1885 | 18,308,692 | 41 27 | 5·67 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1885 | 105,471,188 | 84 22 | 6·51 |
| Sierra Leone | 1885 | 282,266 | 4 62 | 0·85 |
| America— | | | | |
| Canada | 1885 | 196,407,692 | 41 83 | 5·98 |
| Newfoundland | 1885 | 567,255 | 2 93 | 2·13 |
| Bermudas | 1885 | 25,785 | 1 71 | 0·18 |
| British Guiana | 1885 | 1,690,201 | 6 26 | 0·79 |
| West Indies— | | | | |
| Bahamas | 1885 | 404,546 | 8 99 | 1·82 |
| Jamaica | 1885 | 7,296,140 | 12 23 | 2·44 |
| Windward Islands | 1885 | 297,645 | 0 91 | 0·23 |
| Leeward Islands | 1885 | 167,043 | 1 37 | 0·34 |
| Trinidad | 1885 | 2,827,144 | 16 44 | 1·35 |
| Australasia— | | | | |
| New South Wales | 1885 | 146,312,727 | 152 72 | 3·96 |
| Victoria | 1885 | 139,707,509 | 140 45 | 4·55 |
| South Australia | 1885 | 82,835,046 | 264 28 | 7·37 |
| Western Australia | 1885 | 6,268,753 | 178 16 | 3·98 |
| Queensland | 1885 | 94,028,136 | 287 61 | 6·80 |
| Tasmania | 1885 | 16,337,400 | 122 10 | 5·87 |
| New Zealand | 1885 | 174,180,053 | 302 80 | 8·73 |
| South Seas— | | | | |
| Fiji | 1885 | 1,286,381 | 10 10 | 3·44 |
| Total | | 5,469,628,311 | 21 69 | 5·60 |

* Year ended 31st March.

220. The total public debts of British Possessions amount to $5,469,628,311 of which the United Kingdom owes 66 per cent. or two-thirds, the Australasian Colonies one-eighth and Canada one-twentieth. With the exception of the Australasian Colonies the proportion per head in the United Kingdom is higher than in any other British Possessions, and except in New Zealand the multiple of revenue is also the highest.

Debts in Australasian Colonies.

221. The excessively large proportion of debt to population in the Australasian Colonies will be at once noticed, but the figures must be considered in the light of the remarks quoted with reference to the debt of Canada (paragraphs 209, 210, 211), and it must also be remembered that in these Colonies only a comparatively small amount of private money has been expended on the construction of railways, most of which are Government property and have been built at public expense. In proportion also to their wealth and general trade their populations are very scanty. If the money expended on railways in Canada by private corporations was added to the debt, it would swell the amount to three times its present size. The total debt of the Australasian Colonies in 1885 amounted to $197.72 per head of the total population, being very nearly five times as large as that of Canada, while the multiple of combined revenue was $5.64, a somewhat smaller proportion than in this country.

Proportions of total debts

222. The united debt of all the British Possessions is in the proportion of $21.69 per head of the combined population, and a little over five and one-half years total revenue would be required to redeem the whole amount.

223. The public debts of some of the principal European Countries and of the United States are given below :—

| Countries. | Year. | Public Debt. | Amount per Head. | Multiple of Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ cts. | |
| Europe— | | | | |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire | 1886 | 1,958,128,353 | 49 92 | 5·78 |
| Belgium | 1885 | 344,934,860 | 62 49 | 5·82 |
| Denmark | 1883 | 30,848,583 | 15 67 | 2·03 |
| France | 1885 | 4,093,412,055 | 108 65 | 6·23 |
| German Empire | 1885 | 151,221,933 | 3 23 | 0·92 |
| Greece | 1886 | 122,524,406 | 71 26 | 7·61 |
| Holland | 1886 | 445,123,238 | 102 65 | 9·50 |
| Italy | 1886 | 2,207,515,717 | 77 56 | 7·67 |
| Norway | 1885 | 29,370,333 | 15 21 | 2·59 |
| Portugal | 1886 | 574,057,400 | 121 92 | 15·88 |
| Roumania | 1886 | 140,972,071 | 26 22 | 5·56 |
| Russia | 1885 | 2,174,159,000 | 24 87 | 6·31 |
| Spain | 1885 | 1,158,242,333 | 68 39 | 7·56 |
| Sweden | 1886 | 66,800,294 | 14 26 | 2·91 |
| Switzerland | 1886 | 6,952,223 | 2 38 | 0·61 |
| Turkey | 1885 | 744,839,018 | 4 55 | 7·77 |
| Asia— | | | | |
| China | 1886 | 24,333,333 | 0 06 | 0·27 |
| Japan | 1886 | 243,813,703 | 6 44 | 3·29 |
| Africa— | | | | |
| Egypt | 1886 | 504,553,808 | 73 12 | 11·34 |
| America— | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | 1886 | 212,633,622 | 68 59 | 5·06 |
| Brazil | 1886 | 455,839,389 | 35 27 | 6·01 |
| Chili | 1886 | 130,334,226 | 51 71 | 3·94 |
| Mexico | 1885 | 210,394,288 | 20 11 | 7·72 |
| Peru | 1884 | 311,000,000 | 111 07 | 4·28 |
| United States | 1886 | 1,775,063,013 | 30 28 | 5·27 |
| Uruguay | 1886 | 60,668,056 | 102 26 | 5·05 |

224. It is difficult to get at the exact amount of the funded and floating debt of France One estimate in 1884 placed it at the enormous total of $6,485,620,761; but even with the figures in the above table, it will be seen that it is the largest in the world. Italy, Russia, Austria and the United States follow in the order named, as regards the amount of debt. The debt of the German Empire as given above, is the Federal debt only, and does not include those of the various States that form the Empire. The proportion per head of population and the multiple of revenue are both highest in

Portugal and lowest in Switzerland, which country has assets many times the amount of its debt. Portugal, France, Mexico, Holland and Uruguay are the only countries in which the proportion to population, and Portugal, Egypt and Holland in which the multiple of revenue is higher than in the United Kingdom. Persia is the only recognised country in the world which has no public debt.

Public debt of United States.

225. The debt of the United States has been reduced by $88,901,860 during the year 1885-86, and during the twenty years ended 30th June, 1886, by the enormous amount of $998,173,160, being an average annual reduction of $49,908,658, and it is calculated that the continued operation of the sinking fund law, as it at present exists, will, without any further aid, effect the payment of the whole of the public debt by the year 1908.* This rapid reduction of debt is without a parallel in the history of nations. If the cash in the United States Treasury on 30th June, 1886 be deducted, the amount of the debt is reduced to $1,282,145,840, and the amount per head to $21.87.

State, county and municipal debts in United States.

226. In 1885 the debts of the various States, exclusive of the public debt, and exclusive also of all county, city and municipal debts amounted to $243,708,448, an amount considerably larger than the whole net debt of Canada. This sum which is, of course, unequally divided amongst the various States, would if taken as a whole, and added to the public debt increase the amount per head by $4.15. In 1880 the combined State, county and municipal debts of the several States and Territories, amounted to $1,056,884,146, being in the proportion of $21.07 per head of population. In addition to this the debt of the several cities in the United States amount in the aggregate to about $550,000,000, the debt of the city of New York alone being $96,141,948.

* Report of the Secretary of the Treasury (p. 25), Washington, 1886.

Provincial debts.

227. The total debt of the Province of Quebec, including temporary loans, on 30th June, 1885, was $18,871,592, with assets amounting to $13,833,403, leaving a net debt of $5,038,189. The debt of New Brunswick on 31st December, 1884, was $1,381,100, of Nova Scotia on 31st December, 1885, $700,000, and of British Columbia, on 30th June, 1885, $771,535, this Province had assets amounting to more than the total gross debt. The total gross amount of Provincial debts, therefore, in 1885, was $21,723,727, and the total value of assets $14,631,849, making the net amount of Provincial debts $7,091,878. The value of the net Provincial debt per head of population in 1885, was $1.51, which added to the Dominion debt would make the proportion per head for that year $13.34.

Debt of the city of Montreal.

228. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada or the debts of its several cities. The debt of the city of Montreal is $12,680,000, which in proportion to population is larger than that of almost any city in the United States.

Superannuation.

229. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency or otherwise.

Calculation of allowances.

230. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follow, for ten years but less than eleven years service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary, for eleven years but less than twelve years service an allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each

additional year of service up to 35 years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable.

231. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries.

232. As a provision towards making good the above allowances a reduction is made of two per cent. per annum on all salaries over $600, and of one and a quarter per cent. on those under that amount.

Liability to serve.

233. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada, for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities

234. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Amount paid in 1886.

235. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1886 was $200,655, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among the different departments and divisions :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1886.

| Departments. | Number. | Amount paid during Fiscal Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Outside Service. | Inside Serviee. |
| | | $ | $ |
| Department of Customs | 143 | 51,219 | 3,846 |
| " Inland Revenue | 28 | 8,759 | 2,400 |
| " Marine and Fisheries | 58 | 15,646 | 1,344 |
| " Public Works | 78 | 19,581 | 6,236 |
| " Post Office | 52 | 23,951 | 3,642 |
| " Finance | 21 | 4,649 | 13,586 |
| " Agriculture | 4 | ..... | 1,975 |
| " Justice | 13 | 6,633 | 2,284 |
| " Secretary of State | 7 | ..... | 4,642 |
| " Militia | 4 | ..... | 4,421 |
| " Railways | 3 | 2,943 | 1,680 |
| " Interior | 6 | ..... | 6,963 |
| " Indian Affairs | 2 | 435 | ..... |
| Queen's Privy Council | 2 | ..... | 1,384 |
| House of Commons | 7 | ..... | 5,782 |
| Senate | 2 | ..... | 3,428 |
| Governor General's Secretary's Office | 1 | ..... | 1,564 |
| Library | 3 | ..... | 1,655 |
| | 434 | 133,819 | 66,836 |

Pensions.

236. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges, and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. On special grounds a pension is also paid to Lady Cartier, widow of Sir George E. Cartier. The total amount paid under this head in 1886 was $88,319, being $1,560 less than in the preceding year.

# CHAPTER IV.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Legal Weights and Measures.

237. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon and the Imperial bushel.

Measures by weight determined.

238. By Act of 42nd Vic., cap. 16, it was provided:—That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 60 lbs. | Castor beans | 40 lbs. |
| Indian corn | 56 " | Potatoes | 60 " |
| Rye | 56 " | Turnips | 60 " |
| Peas | 60 " | Carrots | 60 " |
| Barley | 48 " | Parsnips | 60 " |
| Malt | 36 " | Beets | 60 " |
| Oats | 34 " | Onions | 60 " |
| Beans | 60 " | Bituminous coal | 70 " |
| Flax seed | 50 " | Clover seed | 60 " |
| Hemp | 44 " | Timothy | 48 " |
| Blue grass seed | 14 " | Buckwheat | 48 " |

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

System of classifying imports.

239. In the following pages will be found a systematic classification of the goods imported, which, it is believed, will be considered an improvement on the semi-alphabetical arrangement at present in use by the Customs Department. The mode of classification adopted is that in use in Victoria and other Australasian Colonies, the principle of which, says Mr. Hayter, is that articles of a like nature shall be classed together; he also adds that the system has met with the

approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere. The classification, so far, has only been applied to the imports, but can be extended to exports if considered expedient. Customs valuations upon goods imported subject to *ad valorem* duties are made at the fair market value thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation. Customs valuations.

240. The following table is a comparative statement of the value of each article imported and the duty paid thereon in the years 1885 and 1886, and is preceded by a summary of the headings used in the classification. A complete alphabetical index giving the order in which each article is placed, and the duty payable thereon, will be found at the end of this book, by which means the immediate discovery of the position of any article is made easy. This index will also serve as a guide to the tariff at present in force. Classification of imports.

## CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED.

### Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

Order 1. Books.
" 2. Musical instruments.
" 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
" 4. Carving, figures, &c.
" 5. Tackle for sports and games.
" 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
" 7. Surgical instruments.
Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
" 9. Machines, tools and implements.
" 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
" 11. Ships, boats, &c.
" 12. Building materials.
" 13. Furniture.
" 14. Chemicals.

### Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
" 16. Silk, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax "
Order 18. Dress.
" 19. Fibrous materials, manufactures of.

CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED—*Concluded.*

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.

Order 20. Animal food.
" 21. Vegetable food.
Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 23. Animal substances.
" 24. Vegetable "
Order 25. Oils.

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass.
" 27. Gold, silver and precious stones.
" 28. Metals other than gold and silver.

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 29. Animals and birds.
Order 30. Plants and trees.

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Order 31. Miscellaneous.
" 32. Indefinite articles.
Order 33. Special exemptions.

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886.

| ARTICLES. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order I.—Books, &c.* | | | | |
| Books, printed | 742,011 | 96,890 | 744,656 | 97,527 |
| " " &c. | 148,945 | Free. | 132,626 | Free. |
| Cards, playing | 14,521 | 6,203 | 13,958 | 7,271 |
| Stationery | 914,511 | 241,466 | 926,397 | 241,746 |
| *Order II.—Musical Instruments.* | | | | |
| Organs | 33,433 | 10,366 | 34,153 | 10,651 |
| Pianofortes | 272,274 | 74,685 | 304,340 | 85,194 |
| Others undescribed | 83,992 | 21,128 | 78,094 | 19,491 |
| *Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.* | | | | |
| Paintings, drawings, Engravings | 73,447 | 14,361 | 72,119 | 13,907 |
| " in oil by Canadian artists | 65,227 | Free. | 156,471 | Free. |
| Plates engraved | 1,963 | 392 | 2,348 | 470 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class I.—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order IV.—Carving, Figures, &c.* | | | | |
| Mouldings | 4,314 | 1,287 | 21,232 | 6,364 |
| Picture frames | 608 | 213 | 25,190 | 8,921 |
| Tobacco pipes | 30,062 | 6,343 | 110,789 | 27,594 |
| *Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.* | | | | |
| Fireworks | 13,085 | 3,262 | 11,256 | 2,768 |
| Fishing rods | 4,005 | 1,201 | 3,441 | 1,032 |
| Toys (magic lanterns) | 71,182 | 17,153 | 87,527 | 22,733 |
| *Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.* | | | | |
| Chronometers and compasses for ships | 5,136 | Free. | 3,940 | Free. |
| Clocks | 126,129 | 43,517 | 125,871 | 43,335 |
| Electric lights and batteries | 61,076 | 12,667 | 51,382 | 12,820 |
| Optical instruments | 66,788 | 16,350 | 61,098 | 15,211 |
| Philosophical instruments, &c., for schools, societies, &c | 12,293 | Free. | 14,868 | Free. |
| Telegraphic instruments | 37,547 | 9,387 | 10,748 | 2,687 |
| Telephones | 4,816 | 1,204 | 6,366 | 1,551 |
| Watches and watch actions | 503,565 | 116,398 | 385,045 | 87,822 |
| *Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.* | | | | |
| Surgical instruments | 7,230 | 1,383 | 10,108 | 2,026 |
| Belts and trusses | 23,150 | 5,776 | 26,337 | 6,601 |
| *Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.* | | | | |
| Cartridges | 52,589 | 15,673 | 60,568 | 18,311 |
| Dynamite and other explosives | 66,916 | 30,797 | 43,926 | 17,385 |
| Gunpowder | 58,164 | 22,601 | 25,644 | 12,292 |
| Rifles and other firearms | 123,144 | 25,065 | 118,956 | 24,278 |
| Shot | 15,860 | 4,566 | 11,929 | 4,093 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class I—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.* | | | | |
| Agricultural implements | 146,603 | 51,480 | 149,877 | 53,293 |
| Cutlery | 329,074 | 69,801 | 364,305 | 89,159 |
| Diamond drills for prospecting | 150 | Free. | 1,152 | Free. |
| Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries | 381,773 | " | 286,858 | " |
| Engines | 115,598 | 28,149 | 205,431 | 50,589 |
| Hardware | 598,800 | 177,535 | 815,188 | 242,929 |
| Machines and machinery | 1,154,897 | 272,107 | 1,190,604 | 269,539 |
| Sewing machines | 168,469 | 49,577 | 148,142 | 43,073 |
| Tools and utensils | 368,354 | 105,367 | 378,124 | 109,001 |
| *Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.* | | | | |
| Axles | 409 | 104 | 4,522 | 1,130 |
| Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c. | 150,724 | 49,726 | 137,560 | 44,059 |
| Harness and saddlery, whips, &c. | 133,553 | 33,415 | 135,710 | 35,150 |
| Parts of carriages | 69,150 | 22,450 | 76,367 | 25,123 |
| Railway passenger cars | 99,900 | 29,970 | 189,015 | 56,302 |
| *Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.* | | | | |
| Anchors | 21,145 | Free. | 11,070 | Free. |
| Chain cables | 53,222 | 10,654 | 54,507 | 10,857 |
| Iron masts | 1,202 | Free. | 1,000 | Free. |
| Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery | 91,503 | 9,150 | 26,611 | 2,661 |
| Ships and vessels, repairs on | 13,965 | 3,477 | 13,162 | 3,293 |
| Wire rigging | 36,427 | Free. | 22,785 | Free. |
| *Order XII.—Building Materials.* (*See* also Order 26.) | | | | |
| Bricks and tiles | 150,807 | 33,592 | 134,650 | 30,525 |
| Cement | 118,783 | 24,973 | 128,413 | 28,591 |
| Lime | 11,503 | 2,300 | 9,347 | 1,869 |
| Slate, mantel and roofing | 12,102 | 2,800 | 9,610 | 2,353 |
| *Order XIII.—Furniture.* | | | | |
| Carpets | 43,052 | 8,905 | 59,650 | 14,667 |
| Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c | 172,543 | 60,192 | 185,633 | 64,903 |
| Lamps, globes, &c | 148,540 | 45,205 | 158,692 | 47,550 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1885. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class I.—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XIV.—Chemicals.* | | | | |
| Acid, acetic | 21,874 | 6,724 | 20,205 | 10,548 |
| " mixed | 43,287 | 10,822 | 2,708 | 675 |
| " oxalic | 3,098 | Free. | 3,458 | Free. |
| " sulphuric | 10,816 | 3,874 | 7,930 | 2,540 |
| " all other | 44,971 | 8,340 | 39,275 | 7,501 |
| Alum and aluminous cake | 31,242 | Free. | 30,500 | Free. |
| Aniline dyes | 91,685 | " | 120,171 | " |
| Baking powder | 102,517 | 20,799 | 121,966 | 24,401 |
| Brimstone | 35,043 | Free. | 43,650 | Free. |
| Borax | 20,147 | " | 22,680 | " |
| Chloride of lime | 65,518 | " | 53,283 | " |
| Dyes | 782 | 78 | 288 | 29 |
| Dyeing or tanning articles, crude | 181,877 | Free. | 151,140 | Free. |
| Essences and essential oils | 45,151 | 10,107 | 47,229 | 9,786 |
| Glycerine | 55,680 | 10,896 | 18,807 | 5,371 |
| Gums | 127,068 | Free. | 162,310 | Free. |
| Indigo | 47,694 | " | 46,068 | " |
| Ink, writing and printing | 78,729 | 17,267 | 78,045 | 17,294 |
| Logwood | 31,906 | Free. | 58,045 | Free. |
| Medicines, patent | 138,756 | 42,800 | 195,562 | 66,393 |
| Paints and colours | 520,339 | 70,975 | 539,083 | 73,650 |
| " " dry | 28,662 | Free. | 26,520 | Free. |
| Quinine | 50,642 | " | 30,731 | " |
| Soda | 303,653 | " | 232,315 | " |
| Turpentine | 116,468 | 11,649 | 145,242 | 14,564 |
| All other drugs and chemicals | 904,569 | 181,350 | 942,748 | 182,849 |
| All other kinds | 292,208 | Free. | 317,936 | Free. |
| Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress. | | | | |
| *Order XV.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.* | | | | |
| Blankets | 98,616 | 38,462 | 53,461 | 29,413 |
| Carpets | 894,333 | 199,927 | 889,688 | 226,489 |
| Flannels | 251,041 | 74,541 | 226,328 | 68,126 |
| Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c. | 4,991,935 | 1,417,667 | 4,772,413 | 1,406,459 |
| " other manufactures of | 2,636,559 | 528,884 | 3,192,847 | 712,648 |
| " rags | 59,002 | Free. | 69,387 | Free. |
| Yarn | 180,683 | 53,934 | 190,091 | 56,112 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class II—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XVI.—Silk, Manufactures of.* | | | | |
| Ribbons | 310,835 | 93,260 | 273,974 | 82,214 |
| Silks and satins, dress | 837,218 | 249,754 | 736,131 | 221,205 |
| " sewing | 86,466 | 21,619 | 77,498 | 19,376 |
| " other manufactures of | 106,946 | 32,318 | 164,526 | 49,354 |
| " partly manufactured | 708,303 | 211,905 | 802,789 | 240,740 |
| Velvets | 112,161 | 33,806 | 125,362 | 37,636 |
| *Order XVII.—Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of.* | | | | |
| Cotton clothing | 299,292 | 89,705 | 292,934 | 87,789 |
| " piece goods | 2,518,576 | 682,321 | 2,298,242 | 625,934 |
| " thread | 588,188 | 106,497 | 535,404 | 99,111 |
| " velvets and velveteens | 494,347 | 97,488 | 334,841 | 66,966 |
| " winceys | 293,770 | 61,086 | 210,825 | 46,150 |
| " rags, &c., for paper manufacture | 161,801 | Free. | 155,535 | Free. |
| " waste | 129,429 | " | 114,801 | " |
| " all other manufactures of | 1,910,951 | 425,071 | 1,994,800 | 445,858 |
| " " " | 32,964 | Free. | 30,354 | Free. |
| Linen clothing | 4,459 | 1,327 | 5,644 | 1,693 |
| " piece goods | 212,592 | 43,360 | 265,876 | 59,695 |
| " thread | 150,137 | 29,895 | 179,897 | 35,849 |
| " all other manufactures of | 766,881 | 154,704 | 634,606 | 133,451 |
| *Order XVIII.—Dress.* | | | | |
| Boots and shoes | 191,995 | 48,437 | 221,305 | 54,676 |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces | 45,268 | 13,596 | 46,477 | 13,929 |
| Braces and suspenders | 103,567 | 31,014 | 92,448 | 27,705 |
| Collars, cuffs, &c. | 93,435 | 27,596 | 123,943 | 37,122 |
| Feathers, ornamental | 200,554 | 49,294 | 182,911 | 45,614 |
| Flowers, artificial | 181,788 | 45,513 | 152,995 | 38,197 |
| Furs, dressed and undressed | 633,921 | 109,029 | 712,862 | 113,631 |
| Gloves and mitts | 718,785 | 179,938 | 683,907 | 175,638 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets (caplins) | 1,075,226 | 268,344 | 1,164,430 | 291,021 |
| Lace, fringes, braids, &c. | 955,770 | 191,890 | 708,684 | 157,281 |
| Millinery and embroideries | 289,101 | 58,751 | 298,345 | 61,001 |
| Umbrellas and sunshades, silk | 143,463 | 36,979 | 173,070 | 51,941 |
| " " cotton | 144,410 | 36,859 | 119,765 | 35,899 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS II—*Continued.* | | | | |
| *Order XIX.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.* | | | | |
| Canvas of flax and hemp | 21,710 | 1,053 | 10,091 | 557 |
| " | 15,867 | Free. | 8,864 | Free. |
| Cordage | 94,841 | 18,959 | 92,551 | 19,046 |
| Felt roofing, and other | 54,757 | 9,708 | 20,920 | 4,295 |
| " sheathing for vessels | 2,625 | Free. | 1,456 | Free. |
| Jute and manufactures of | 234,065 | 52,391 | 246,672 | 53,029 |
| Mats and matting | 11,544 | 2,403 | 48,896 | 12,163 |
| Oil cloth | 251,977 | 76,020 | 261,373 | 78,792 |
| Palm leaf, grass, &c. | 3,469 | 694 | 3,486 | 697 |
| Sails, tents and awnings | 14,515 | 3,589 | 8,092 | 2,023 |
| Twine | 80,962 | 19,764 | 98,837 | 24,235 |
| All other manufactures of | 13,838 | 3,469 | 7,179 | 1,378 |
| " " | 85,775 | Free. | 76,321 | Free. |
| CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &C. | | | | |
| *Order XX—Animal Food.* | | | | |
| Bacon and hams | 496,774 | 97,838 | 286,231 | 71,290 |
| Beef | 174,902 | 22,169 | 112,329 | 14,239 |
| Butter | 219,608 | 13,777 | 207,604 | 13,008 |
| Cheese | 669,892 | 2,800 | 537,564 | 2,691 |
| Cod, haddock, ling, pollock | 224,902 | Free. | 49,048 | Free. |
| Eggs | 47,091 | " | 44,638 | " |
| Fish, fresh, salted and smoked | 13,629 | 2,424 | 117,659 | 21,068 |
| " other | 82,649 | 19,191 | 92,677 | 21,364 |
| " all other kinds | 54,996 | Free. | 239,821 | Free. |
| Honey | 2,629 | 799 | 1,992 | 535 |
| Lard | 230,409 | 60,908 | 255,816 | 61,239 |
| Lobsters | 2,673 | Free. | 26 | Free. |
| Mutton | 10,892 | 1,790 | 7,136 | 1,391 |
| Oysters | ..... | ..... | 272,984 | 32,541 |
| " | 278,942 | Free. | ..... | ..... |
| Pork | 925,762 | 134,948 | 722,640 | 144.677 |
| Poultry | 12,199 | 2,426 | 15,190 | 3,057 |
| Prepared meats | 143,142 | 25,457 | 53,329 | 9,990 |
| Other meats | 9,493 | 2,094 | 28,887 | 7,038 |
| *Order XXI.—Vegetable Food.* | | | | |
| Arrowroot and tapioca | 23,046 | 4,503 | 25,356 | 5,234 |
| Bread and biscuit | 23,709 | 4,816 | 24.862 | 4,960 |
| Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying | 535 | Free. | 1,336 | Free. |
| Confectionery (sugar) | 85,050 | 36,811 | 94,428 | 39,964 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class III.—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXI*—Concluded. | | | | |
| Flour, wheat and rye | 2,273,750 | 270,102 | 844,772 | 100,713 |
| Fruits, dried | 191,001 | 41,900 | 113,978 | 28,251 |
| " green | 652,600 | 122,669 | 681,740 | 138,726 |
| " currants | 191,646 | 34,916 | 125,291 | 28,979 |
| " raisins | 344,797 | 70.691 | 413,570 | 85,058 |
| " all other | 40,569 | 22,666 | 34,754 | 19,329 |
| Grain, barley | 6,045 | 2,186 | 5,642 | 1,232 |
| " beans | 25,918 | 2,254 | 9,321 | 1,074 |
| " Indian corn | 2,073,089 | 112,387 | 2,242,348 | 136,905 |
| " oats | 104,748 | 25,206 | 73,351 | 9,838 |
| " peas | 3,779 | 274 | 5,616 | 430 |
| " rice | 228,403 | 93,969 | 145,637 | 72,292 |
| " wheat | 3,102,422 | 55,965 | 2,229,792 | 9,913 |
| " all other | 236,725 | 40,042 | 136,685 | 24,829 |
| Jellies and jams | 21,853 | 10,532 | 26,169 | 11,701 |
| Locust beans | 136 | Free. | 25 | Free. |
| Macaroni and vermicelli | 9,726 | 2,102 | 9.415 | 1,956 |
| Malt | 17,837 | 3,501 | 18,094 | 3,058 |
| Molasses (sugar) | 806,887 | 134,009 | 561,513 | 119,702 |
| Meal, oatmeal | 11,272 | 1,953 | 8,906 | 1,393 |
| " cornmeal | 329,356 | 48,860 | 300,900 | 49,584 |
| " and flour, all kinds | 11,907 | 2,920 | 5,643 | 1,207 |
| Mill feed, bran, &c | 45,795 | 9,159 | 41,376 | 8,277 |
| Nuts, almonds | 58,796 | 11,740 | 57,79[illegible] | 12,406 |
| " cocoa | 16,421 | 5,237 | 14,815 | 4,411 |
| " filberts and walnuts | 52,704 | 11,193 | 57,848 | 12,096 |
| " all other | 69,139 | 14,367 | 67,949 | 18,356 |
| Potatoes | 26,291 | 5,003 | 26,720 | 5,817 |
| Sugar of all kinds | 5,279,422 | 2,535,230 | 3,880,705 | 2,293,836 |
| Tomatoes | 22,303 | 3,392 | 17,567 | 3,200 |
| " and other vegetables in cans | 26,423 | 9,873 | 37,257 | 13,656 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 81,535 | 16,308 | 84,258 | 16,851 |
| " preserved | 14,076 | 3,005 | 6,771 | 1,504 |
| *Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.* | | | | |
| Aerated and mineral waters | 22,677 | 3,576 | 19,751 | 4,112 |
| Ale, beer and porter | 191,779 | 48,305 | 180,293 | 47,366 |
| " ginger | 4,505 | 898 | 2,428 | 625 |
| Cider | 13,524 | 2,773 | 11,005 | 2,513 |
| Coffee and chicory | 178,332 | 29,764 | 121,137 | 20,267 |
| " green | 284,349 | Free. | 289,097 | Free. |
| Cocoa and chocolate | 50,145 | 11,934 | 58,993 | 16,355 |
| " beans | 34,888 | Free. | 34,901 | Free. |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class III.—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXII*—Concluded. | | | | |
| Hops | 76,188 | 19,122 | 51,762 | 17,401 |
| Mineral water, natural | 10,781 | Free. | 1,594 | Free. |
| Mustard | 72,687 | 18,065 | 63,372 | 16,050 |
| Perfumery (not alcoholic) | 21,999 | 6,584 | 36,413 | 10,742 |
| Pickles and sauces | 160,283 | 34,783 | 124,721 | 31,102 |
| Salt | 32,538 | 12,263 | 40,019 | 14,402 |
| Spices, all kinds | 179,296 | 26,836 | 203,120 | 29,066 |
| Spirits, brandy | 375,087 | 353,258 | 336,031 | 418,354 |
| " Geneva and Old Tom gin | 191,729 | 563,599 | 156,080 | 679,204 |
| " rum | 46,146 | 156,150 | 53,383 | 178,832 |
| " whiskey | 190,736 | 224,301 | 159,966 | 272,093 |
| " cordials and bitters | 11,751 | 6,001 | 12,504 | 8,378 |
| " in medicines, essences, &c. | 17,524 | 13,831 | 8,911 | 3,842 |
| " perfumed | 40,948 | 16,651 | 45,485 | 19,751 |
| " all other | 63,466 | 6,778 | 14,370 | 26,003 |
| Tea | 299,422 | 33,436 | 347,932 | 34,776 |
| " black | 1,448,531 | Free. | 1,601,685 | Free. |
| " green and Japan | 1,790,443 | " | 2,280,049 | " |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 76,148 | 52,668 | 68,350 | 60,737 |
| " cigars and cigarettes | 335,271 | 190,630 | 312,669 | 255,114 |
| " snuff | 3,131 | 3,428 | 2,585 | 3,641 |
| " unmanufactured | 1,456,295 | Free. | 1,708,812 | Free. |
| Vinegar | 9,625 | 6,955 | 10,178 | 6,441 |
| Wine, all kinds, except sparkling | 358,593 | 287,735 | 360,043 | 271,146 |
| " champagne and sparkling wines | 98,992 | 59,092 | 111,968 | 63,999 |
| Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances. | | | | |
| *Order XXIII.—Animal Substances.* | | | | |
| Bones and bone dust | 2,145 | Free. | 612 | Free. |
| Bristles | 57,372 | " | 63,957 | " |
| Candles | 43,765 | 10,261 | 40,029 | 10,177 |
| Combs | 73,608 | 18,376 | 74,905 | 18,684 |
| Fish bait | ..... | ..... | 27,086 | 64 |
| " | 40,404 | Free | ..... | ..... |
| Furs, not dressed | 421,601 | " | 382,855 | Free. |
| Grease | 176,840 | " | 145,517 | " |
| " axle and other | 4,531 | 1,286 | 9,408 | 2,244 |
| Hair | 41,807 | 10,227 | 42,004 | 9,178 |
| " not curled or manufactured | 33,806 | Free. | 36,674 | Free. |
| Hides, raw | 1,769,319 | " | 1,735,206 | " |
| Horns and hoofs | 1,794 | " | 7,544 | " |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| ARTICLES. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| CLASS IV.—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXIII*—Concluded. | | | | |
| Ivory, manufactures of | 2,868 | 554 | 2,241 | 447 |
| " unmanufactured | 3,739 | Free. | 2,939 | Free. |
| Leather and manufactures of | 994,569 | 198,609 | 1,178,117 | 220,709 |
| " belting | 42,807 | 10,399 | 43,221 | 10,793 |
| Musk | 1,962 | Free. | 1,804 | Free. |
| Pelts | 17,801 | " | 8,696 | " |
| Sausage casings | 14,636 | 2,651 | 15,086 | 2,550 |
| Silk, raw | 132,801 | Free. | 154,585 | Free. |
| Soap, common | 27,146 | 6,763 | 25,059 | 6,546 |
| " fancy | 92,719 | 30,144 | 119,004 | 40,293 |
| Sponges | 25,888 | 5,197 | 26,892 | 5,365 |
| Tallow and stearine (paraffine) | 16,913 | 2,985 | 16,512 | 3,365 |
| Wax and manufactures of | 22,122 | 4,406 | 24,672 | 4,938 |
| Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish | 6,211 | Free. | 10,458 | Free. |
| Wool | 4,207 | 258 | 11,022 | 731 |
| " unmanufactured | 1,342,405 | Free. | 1,785,828 | Free. |
| All other | 72,590 | " | 78,451 | " |
| *Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.* | | | | |
| Ashes | 7,087 | Free. | 5,249 | Free. |
| Barks | 29,183 | " | 30,203 | " |
| Bamboo, canes and rattan | 12,073 | " | 11,565 | " |
| Broom corn | 112,000 | " | 122,487 | " |
| Cane or rattan | 6,890 | 1,722 | 8,752 | 2,196 |
| Corks and corkwork | 53,384 | 10,598 | 56,405 | 11,451 |
| Corkwood | 12,083 | Free. | 19,609 | Free. |
| Cotton wool | 2,363,859 | " | 2,893,858 | " |
| Fibre, grass, &c | 59,582 | " | 62,874 | " |
| Gutta percha and India rubber goods | 761,239 | 213,912 | 723,685 | 202,904 |
| " " unmanufactured | 420,564 | Free. | 403,335 | Free. |
| Hay | 11,565 | 2,313 | 6,697 | 1,339 |
| Hemp, undressed | 535,351 | Free. | 522,421 | Free. |
| Ivory nuts | 32,362 | " | 35,703 | " |
| Junk | 63,229 | " | 57,320 | " |
| Jute and jute butts | 45,162 | " | 24,050 | " |
| Lumber, sawn, not manufactured | 374,632 | " | 313,770 | " |
| Moss, seaweed, &c | 29,460 | " | 27,966 | " |
| Oil cake, &c | 18,153 | " | 14,120 | " |
| Paper bags, printed | 3,403 | 1,021 | 4,923 | 1,477 |
| " hangings | 314,733 | 89,180 | 275,744 | 85,579 |
| " printing | 20,513 | 3,968 | 25,387 | 5,679 |
| " all other | 175,571 | 31,753 | 241,809 | 52,869 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class IV.—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXIV*—Concluded. | | | | |
| Pitch and tar | 22,216 | 2,213 | 27,912 | 2,793 |
| " " (pine) | 15,733 | Free. | 10,502 | Free. |
| Resin | 78,269 | " | 91,694 | " |
| Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek | 3,619 | " | 2,964 | " |
| " of all kinds | 263,590 | 39,097 | 401,211 | 57,983 |
| Starch, corn starch, &c. | 46,612 | 17,031 | 38,105 | 14,675 |
| Straw, manufactures of | 8,318 | 1,887 | 13,320 | 2,664 |
| Timber, lumber and shingles | 224,190 | 20,952 | 456,320 | 20,750 |
| " unmanufactured | 609,972 | Free. | 499,192 | Free. |
| Varnish | 68,542 | 21,178 | 100,951 | 29,286 |
| " | 1,032 | Free. | 231 | Free. |
| Veneers of wood and ivory | 47,700 | " | 52,664 | " |
| Wicker and basket ware | 18,664 | 4,672 | 16,374 | 4,447 |
| Wooden ware | 22,991 | 5,696 | 31,675 | 7,164 |
| Wood, manufactures of | 636,052 | 148,091 | 675,477 | 150,081 |
| Willow for basket makers | 838 | Free. | 1,148 | Free. |
| *Order XXV.—Oils.* | | | | |
| Oils, animal | 39,312 | 7,666 | 22,253 | 4,333 |
| " coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of | 450,139 | 291,025 | 481,142 | 304,299 |
| " cocoa nut and palm | 89,363 | Free. | 81,814 | Free. |
| " fish | ..... | ..... | 11,205 | 2,180 |
| " " | 66,189 | Free. | 77,691 | Free. |
| " lubricating | 118,830 | 38,016 | 135,356 | 42,106 |
| " vegetable | 362,346 | 89,171 | 467,766 | 111,947 |
| " all other | 21,847 | 5,246 | 24,290 | 4,752 |
| Class V.—Minerals and Metals. | | | | |
| *Order XXVI.—Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.* (*See* also Order 12.) | | | | |
| Bent glass | 1,935 | Free. | 1,574 | Free. |
| Coal, anthracite | 3,888,548 | 455,162 | 4,996,035 | 497,699 |
| " bituminous | 3,409,437 | 607,126 | 2,727,468 | 558,569 |
| " all other | 332 | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Coke and dust | 65,317 | 9,857 | 81,989 | 13,330 |
| Clays | 34,745 | Free. | 35,014 | Free. |
| China and porcelain | 122,328 | 33,677 | 139,773 | 43,135 |
| Earthenware | 363,170 | 113,572 | 456,847 | 136,712 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class V.—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXVI*—Concluded. | | | | |
| Glass bottles, &c | 299,876 | 93,337 | 366,916 | 111,581 |
| " plate | 116,557 | 26,158 | 124,108 | 29,020 |
| Glass, window | 387,148 | 114,894 | 404,626 | 120,435 |
| Glassware, all other | 57,356 | 11,497 | 86,332 | 17,599 |
| Gravels and sand | 19,972 | Free. | 24,141 | Free. |
| Lithographic stones | 2,390 | 478 | 3,629 | 717 |
| Marble | 79,662 | 12,089 | 90,498 | 14,018 |
| " manufactures of | 21,519 | 6,421 | 23,410 | 6,953 |
| Plaster of Paris | 5,986 | 1,498 | 6,138 | 1,456 |
| Salt | 255,719 | Free. | 255,359 | Free. |
| School and writing slates | 16,088 | 4,017 | 18,242 | 4,560 |
| Stone, building | 30,491 | 4,890 | 41,675 | 7,343 |
| " grind and flag | 17,862 | 2,608 | 22,207 | 4,333 |
| " manufactures of | 39,442 | 8,068 | 39,362 | 8,437 |
| Whiting | 23,492 | Free. | 25,533 | Free. |
| Other minerals, &c | 54,441 | " | 49,338 | " |
| *Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.* | | | | |
| Coin and bullion | 2,954,244 | Free. | 3,610,557 | Free. |
| Communion plate and plated ware | 22,996 | " | 22,543 | " |
| Diamonds and diamond dust | 168,356 | " | 189,483 | " |
| Electro-plated and gilt ware | 184,328 | 55,601 | 198,448 | 59,682 |
| Gold and manufactures of | 52,285 | 12,026 | 58,170 | 13,103 |
| Jet, manufactures of | 5,121 | 1,023 | 6,664 | 1,333 |
| Jewellery | 482,043 | 96,465 | 466,354 | 93,250 |
| Medals of gold, silver and copper | 7,256 | Free | 4,126 | Free. |
| Precious stones | 43 | " | 119 | " |
| " " unset | 1,468 | 147 | 1,661 | 166 |
| Silver and manufactures of | 1,818 | 183 | 2,137 | 243 |
| *Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.* | | | | |
| Bells for churches | 22,980 | Free. | 31,837 | Free. |
| " of all kinds, except for churches | 13,494 | 4,077 | 7,935 | 2,380 |
| Brass and manufactures of | 299,623 | 85,966 | 338,288 | 95,846 |
| Copper, manufactures of | 88,229 | 16,428 | 109,896 | 17,777 |
| Iron bars | 776,568 | 134,768 | 722,430 | 127,434 |
| " bolts and nuts | 66,697 | 18,914 | 58,759 | 19,456 |
| " Canada plates | 221,808 | 27,332 | 184,385 | 23,390 |
| " castings | 311,079 | 77,848 | 271,143 | 68,069 |
| " hoop | 105,917 | 15,956 | 102,435 | 15,155 |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class V—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXVIII*—Concluded. | | | | |
| Iron sheet | 321,722 | 43,267 | 363,485 | 48,637 |
| " pig | 558,828 | 86,795 | 572,777 | 91,412 |
| " railway | 42,149 | 7,638 | 57,181 | 9,105 |
| " tubing | 280,614 | 57,828 | 299,895 | 67,795 |
| " wire | 309,035 | 56,111 | 440,906 | 87,705 |
| " manufactures of, and all other. | 1,117,968 | 200,543 | 989,592 | 171,874 |
| " and steel, old scrap | 46,275 | Free. | 158,100 | Free. |
| Lead | 111,424 | 20,063 | 140,511 | 21,857 |
| " manufactures of | 25,547 | 6,569 | 23,077 | 6,488 |
| Metals and manufactures of | 332,778 | 81,952 | 314,613 | 75,904 |
| Mineral earths | 29,211 | 5,849 | 36,078 | 7,593 |
| Nails of all kinds | 51,754 | 14,051 | 75,215 | 18,325 |
| Plumbago and manufactures of | 6,237 | 874 | 6,930 | 834 |
| Steel and manufactures of | 635,964 | 103,223 | 599,943 | 92,486 |
| " rails | 975,757 | Free. | 905,125 | Free. |
| Stoves | 29,364 | 7,338 | 23,223 | 5,749 |
| Tin and manufactures of | 141,100 | 44,574 | 139,284 | 34,773 |
| " block, pigs and bars | 169,881 | Free. | 219,789 | Free. |
| " plates | 732,812 | " | 744,820 | " |
| Wire, brass | 33,610 | " | 29,358 | " |
| " copper | 14,904 | " | 30,697 | " |
| " iron | 78,292 | " | 92,504 | " |
| " steel | 16,410 | " | 29,330 | " |
| Yellow metal | 97,914 | " | 64,612 | " |
| Zinc and manufactures of | 9,462 | 2,348 | 7,342 | 1,823 |
| " block, pigs and sheets | 70,598 | Free. | 85,599 | Free. |
| Other metals, manufactured and otherwise | 299,999 | " | 261,714 | " |
| Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants. | | | | |
| *Order XXIX.—Animals and Birds, &c.* | | | | |
| Animals, horned cattle | 274,383 | 14,314 | 150,472 | 12,202 |
| " horses | 133,108 | 22,924 | 121,241 | 22,669 |
| " mules | 5,638 | 1,128 | ..... | ..... |
| " sheep | 72,505 | 13,941 | 63,008 | 12,328 |
| " swine | 73,168 | 14,605 | 121,558 | 24,312 |
| " " to be slaughtered in bond for exportation. | 528,031 | 258 | 396,754 | ..... |
| " all other | 14,888 | 2,910 | 13,225 | 2,650 |
| " for improvement of stock. | 488,656 | Free. | 450,684 | Free. |
| " for ranches | 290,155 | " | 87,704 | " |
| " settlers' effects | 15,095 | " | 335 | " |
| " Zoological Gardens, Toronto | 862 | " | 460 | " |
| Bees | 2,712 | " | 2,331 | " |
| Leeches | 332 | " | 250 | " |

IMPORTS—1885 AND 1886—*Concluded.*

| Articles. | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class VI—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Order XXX.—Plants and Trees.* | | | | |
| Fruit trees | 42,254 | 7,473 | 42,129 | 8,731 |
| Forest " | 363 | Free. | 634 | Free. |
| Plants, ornamental trees and shrubs | 33,509 | 6,702 | 42,844 | 8,569 |
| Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters. | | | | |
| *Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Matters.* | | | | |
| Articles for the use of the Governor General | 8,392 | Free. | 5,578 | Free. |
| Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General | 1,695 | " | 1,879 | " |
| Articles for the use of the Dominion Government | 1,170,483 | " | 464,562 | " |
| Articles for the use of the Army, Navy, and Canadian Militia | 187,533 | " | 147,979 | " |
| Billiard and bagatelle tables | 3,927 | 1,034 | 4,946 | 1,496 |
| Brooms and brush ware | 98,880 | 24,570 | 94,584 | 23,729 |
| Buttons | 293,690 | 73,849 | 305,869 | 76,466 |
| Clothing for charitable purposes | 5,786 | Free. | 13,501 | Free. |
| Fancy goods | 200,990 | 44,460 | 311,788 | 80,095 |
| Ice | 1,827 | Free. | 996 | Free. |
| Models of invention | 39,771 | " | 19,392 | " |
| Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise | 53,677 | 13,405 | 60,179 | 15,040 |
| Settlers' effects | 1,550,454 | Free. | 1,336,717 | Free. |
| All other miscellaneous | 160,091 | " | 55,311 | " |
| *Order XXXII.—Indefinite Articles.* | | | | |
| Curiosities | 1,973 | Free. | 4,866 | Free. |
| Goods, manufactured, undescribed | 49,992 | 11,165 | 50,312 | 11,189 |
| Personal effects | 5,328 | Free. | 3,034 | Free. |
| Unenumerated articles | 861,128 | 163,357 | 605,987 | 121,720 |
| Statue (G. Brown) | 4,867 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Order XXXIII.—Special Exemptions.* | | | | |
| Articles for construction of C.P.R. | 1,738,363 | Free. | 812,729 | Free. |
| Products of Newfoundland | 336,958 | " | ..... | " |
| Articles for construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway | ..... | ..... | 192,699 | " |
| Total | 108,941,486 | 19,121,253 | 104,424,561 | 19,427,397 |
| Export duty | ..... | 12,305 | ..... | 20,726 |

241. The total value of imports and exports, and amount of duty collected in 1886 as compared with 1885, was as follows :— Value of imports and exports.

| | Imports. | Exports. | Duty collected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1885..... | $108,941,186 | $89,238,361 | $19,133,559 |
| 1886..... | 104,424,561 | 85,251,314 | 19,448,123 |

There was, therefore, a decrease in the value of imports of $4,516,925, and in the value of exports of $3,987,047, and an increase in the amount of duty collected of $314,564.

242. The extreme depression of trade which has prevailed almost all over the world during recent years, has been more or less felt in Canada, as is apparent from the following figures :— Depression of trade.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excess of total trade of | 1883 | over | 1884..... | ..... | $22,536,287 |
| " | " | 1884 | " | 1885..... | 9,623,692 |
| " | " | 1885 | " | 1886..... | 8,503,972 |

The decline in 1886 was less than in 1885, and in conjunction with the trade returns for the current year, which exhibit gratifying results, and with reports of renewed commercial activity from other countries, may fairly be taken as an indication that the depression is passing away.

243. The following comparative statement of the quantities and values of the principal articles of food exported during the years ended 1882 and 1886 respectively, will show also that the decrease in the total value of our foreign trade is due more to a decline in values than to a falling off in business done. It will be seen that in every instance, except in that of cattle, the percentage of increase or decrease in value was respectively considerably smaller or larger than the corresponding percentages in quantities. The decline in value of wheat, flour, corn, sheep, butter and cheese, being especially noticeable :— Decline in values.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES, 1882 AND 1886, COMPARED.

| Articles. | Quantities. | | Percentage of Increase or Decrease. | Values. | | Percentage of Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1886. | | 1882. | 1886. | |
| Wheat ..... Bush. | 6,433,533 | 5,705,874 | —11·3 | 8,153,610 | 5,190,424 | —36·3 |
| Flour..... Brls. | 508,120 | 415,397 | —18·2 | 2,941,740 | 1,875,979 | —36·2 |
| Corn ..... Bush. | 2,229,900 | 2,667,401 | +19·6 | 1,353,738 | 1,390,796 | + 2·7 |
| Cattle ..... No. | 62,337 | 92,661 | +48·6 | 3,285,452 | 5,916,551 | +80·0 |
| Swine ..... " | 3,263 | 2,994 | — 8·2 | 10,875 | 7,588 | —30·2 |
| Sheep ..... " | 311,669 | 359,488 | +15·3 | 1,228,957 | 1,184,106 | — 3·6 |
| Beef ..... Lbs. | 1,192,042 | 583,513 | —51·0 | 75,009 | 31,303 | —58·2 |
| Bacon ..... " | 10,286,190 | 8,144,642 | —20·8 | 1,124,405 | 621,115 | —35·8 |
| Pork ..... " | 2,656,778 | 1,608,775 | —39·4 | 192,589 | 76,568 | —60·2 |
| Butter ..... " | 15,338,488 | 5,641,845 | —63·2 | 2,975,170 | 981,942 | —66·9 |
| Cheese ..... " | 55,325,167 | 85,287.817 | +54·1 | 5,979,537 | 7,291,685 | +21·9 |
| Eggs ..... Doz. | 10,499,082 | 12,758,532 | +21·5 | 1,643,709 | 1,728,082 | + 5·1 |

Average prices at Montreal, 1881 and 1886.

244. That this difference is not exceptional between the two years taken, but is due to a steady and persistent decline in prices during the intervening period, is shown by the following table of prices of some of the same articles at Montreal in the years 1881 and 1886 :—

AVERAGE PRICES AT MONTREAL, 1881-1886.

| Year. | Flour, barrels. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Butter, lbs. | Cheese, lbs. | Mess Pork, barrels. | Dressed Hogs, 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1881..... | 5 64 | 1 33 | 0 66 | 0 18¾ | 0 12 | 20 38 | 8 48 |
| 1882..... | 5 62 | 1 30 | 0 81 | 0 20¾ | 0 11½ | 23 40 | 8 57 |
| 1883..... | 4 94 | 1 14 | 0 66 | 0 20 | 0 11½ | 21 65 | 8 15 |
| 1884..... | 4 36 | 1 05 | 0 62 | 0 19½ | 0 11¼ | 21 11 | 6 14 |
| 1885..... | 4 05 | 0 93 | 0 54 | 0 16¾ | 0 09 | 14 36 | 5 79 |
| 1886..... | 3 56 | 0 85 | 0 49 | 0 17⅛ | 0 09½ | 14 28 | 6 12 |

Averages, how taken.

245. The averages for the years 1881 to 1885 are taken through the highest and lowest quotations in each month as published in the "Home and Foreign Trade of Canada," prepared by Mr. Geo. Hadrill, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange, Montreal, and for 1886 through quotations kindly furnished by that gentleman specially for this book.

Prices in United States, 1881 and 1886.

246. The following table, taken from the special report on the Foreign Commerce of the United States for 1886, shows the average annual export prices in that country of some of the same articles for the same period :—

AVERAGE EXPORT PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Butter. | Cheese. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1881 | 5 66 | 1 11 | 0 55 | 0 19 | 0 11 |
| 1882 | 6 14 | 1 18 | 0 66 | 0 19 | 0 11 |
| 1883 | 5 95 | 1 12 | 0 68 | 0 18 | 0 11 |
| 1884 | 5 58 | 1 06 | 0 61 | 0 18 | 0 10 |
| 1885 | 4 89 | 0 86 | 0 54 | 0 16 | 0 09 |
| 1886 | 4 69 | 0 87 | 0 49 | 0 15 | 0 08 |

Imports, exports and total trade.

247. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE, 1868 TO 1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Total Imports. | Total Exports. | Excess of Imports. | Excess of Exports. | Total Imports and Exports. | Value of Total Trade per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. |
| 1868 ..... | 73,459,644 | 57,567,888 | 15,891,756 | ..... | 131,027,532 | 38 86 |
| 1869 ..... | 70,415,165 | 60,474,781 | 9,940,384 | ..... | 130,889,946 | 38 35 |
| 1870 ..... | 74,814,339 | 73,573,490 | 1,240,849 | ..... | 148,387,829 | 42 95 |
| 1871 ..... | 96,092,971 | 74,173,618 | 21,919,353 | ..... | 170,266,589 | 48 39 |
| 1872 ..... | 111,430,527 | 82,639,663 | 28,790,864 | ..... | 194,070,190 | 53 74 |
| 1873 ..... | 128,011,281 | 89,789,922 | 38,221,359 | ..... | 217,801,203 | 59 37 |
| 1874 ..... | 128,213,582 | 89,351,928 | 38,861,654 | ..... | 217,565,510 | 56 88 |
| 1875 ..... | 123,070,283 | 77,886,979 | 45,183,304 | ..... | 200,957,262 | 51 70 |
| 1876 ..... | 93,210,346 | 80,966,435 | 12,243,911 | ..... | 174,176,781 | 44 10 |
| 1877 ..... | 99,327,962 | 75,875,393 | 23,452,569 | ..... | 175,203,355 | 43 65 |
| 1878 ..... | 93,081,787 | 79,323,667 | 13,758,120 | ..... | 172,405,454 | 42 26 |
| 1879 ..... | 81,964,427 | 71,491,255 | 10,473,172 | ..... | 153,455,682 | 37 01 |
| 1880 ..... | 86,489,747 | 87,911,458 | ..... | 1,421,711 | 174,401,205 | 41 37 |
| 1881 ..... | 105,330,840 | 98,290,823 | 7,040,017 | ..... | 203,621,663 | 46 86 |
| 1882 ..... | 119,419,500 | 102,137,203 | 17,282,297 | ..... | 221,556,703 | 50 00 |
| 1883 ..... | 132,254,022 | 98,085,804 | 34,168,218 | ..... | 230,339,826 | 50 99 |
| 1884 ..... | 116,397,043 | 91,406,496 | 24,990,547 | ..... | 207,803,539 | 45 11 |
| 1885 ..... | 108,941,486 | 89,238,361 | 19,703,125 | ..... | 198,179,847 | 42 20 |
| 1886 ..... | 104,424,561 | 85,251,314 | 19,173,247 | ..... | 189,675,875 | 39 57 |
| Total.. | 1,946,349,513 | 1,565,436,478 | 382,334,746 | 1,421,711 | 3,511,785,991 | *45 96 |

* Average.

Average of imports and exports.

248. The value of imports and of the total trade has been exceeded 9 times, and of the exports 8 times, since Confederation. The average value per head during the period has been, of imports $25.50, of exports $20.46, and of the total trade $45.96; so that imports were $3.72, exports $2.68, and the total trade $6.39 below the average. The amount per head of the total trade was lower than in any year except 1879, 1869 and 1868. The annual average amount of the total trade has been $184,830,841, the trade therefore in 1886 was $4,845,034 above the average.

Canadian and American

249. Though the amount of trade done by the United States exceeds enormously the trade of Canada, yet in pro-

portion to population the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as shown by the following statement:— trade compared.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, PER CAPITA.

| Country. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Canada | 21 78 | 17 78 | 39 57 |
| United States | 10 84 | 11 59 | 22 43 |
| Excess per head in favour of Canada | 10 94 | 6 19 | 17 14 |

250. Excepting the year 1880, when there was a slight excess of exports, the imports have exceeded the exports in every year since Confederation, the excess in the year under review having been $19,173,247. The average annual excess of imports during the whole period has been $20,048,054, the excess therefore in 1886 was $874,807 below the average. Excess of imports.

251. It is now frequently contended that it is not to be necessarily inferred from the mere fact of the imports of a country being in excess of its exports, that therefore that country is buying more than it is selling, and must therefore be drawing on its capital to pay the difference. An excess of imports in the aggregate trade of the world, says Mr. Giffen, is a permanent fact, and, according to his figures, the imports of the world from 1867 to 1879 amounted to 14 per cent. more than the exports. Excess of imports is general.

252. The imports into the United Kingdom have for a great number of years been very largely in excess of the exports; according to Mulhall, the excess in the twenty years (1861–1880) amounted to no less a sum than 7,540 million dollars; yet in spite of this, the wealth of Great Britain has been steadily increasing, a fact entirely inconsistent with the argument that the country had been living beyond its means. Excess of imports into United Kingdom.

Causes of excess of imports.

253. It will almost always be found that the value of goods returned as imports at the place of destination is higher than the value of the same goods entered as exports at the place of shipment, and this is well illustrated by the following figures :—According to the official returns published by the Imperial Board of Trade, the total value of exports from the United Kingdom to British Possessions in 1885 was $415,731,194, while the value of the same goods as returned from the places of destination was $501,297,234, a difference of 21 per cent. As a general rule imports are valued at the place of destination plus freight, insurance and other charges, and exports are valued at the place of shipment minus the same, and from this cause the principal difference between the amounts arises ; the various systems of valuation that prevail in different countries helping considerably to increase the difference. Interest also from foreign investments in some countries forms a considerable part of what Mr. Giffen calls invisible exports, and more particularly with reference to the British Colonies must be considered the numerous financial transactions between them and the Mother Country, which tend in a large measure to increase the imports.

Goods entered for consumption, &c.

254. The next table gives the value of imports, exports, and duty collected per head of population in each year since Confederation, also the value of goods entered for consumption during the same period :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1886.

| 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. |
| 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 |
| 1886 | 21 78 | 17 78 | 99,602,691 | 19,427,397 | 20,726 | 19,448,123 | 4 05 |

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

Duty collected.

255. It will be noticed that though the amount of duty collected exceeded the collections of the year before by $314,564, and had only been exceeded in three previous years, yet the proportionate share of each head of population was 2 cents less in 1886 than in 1885, and though the amount of duty collected was more than double the receipts of 1868 the proportion per head of population was not more than half as much again. The amount of duty collected on exports was larger than in any year since 1872, owing principally to the increase in the rate of duty.

Comparative value of goods entered for consumption.

256. The decline in the value of goods entered for consumption was less than in the preceding year, and the figures as given in the annexed table are confirmatory indications that the depression before alluded to is passing away :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excess of goods entered for consumption in | 1883 | over | 1884... | $14,956,375 |
| " | " | " | 1884 | " | 1885... | 5,470,625 |
| " | " | " | 1885 | " | 1886... | 3,107,325 |

The value per head of goods entered for consumption was in 1885 $21.87, and in 1886 $20.77, a decrease of $1.10 per head. The value of similar goods in the United States in 1886 was $10.67 per head, being $10.10 per head less than in Canada.

Summary of imports 1884, 1885 and 1886.

257. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles 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 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

| Articles. | Value of Imports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Dutiable Goods. | $ | $ | $ |
| Ale, beer and porter | 239,293 | 191,779 | 180,293 |
| Animals, living | 1,215,889 | 1,101,721 | 866,258 |
| Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter | 1,266,986 | 1,165,414 | 1,159,495 |
| Brass, and manufactures of | 329,998 | 299,623 | 338,288 |
| Breadstuffs, viz. :— | | | |
| Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, &c | 384,006 | 566,413 | 387,452 |
| Grain of all kinds | 7,745,407 | 5,327,368 | 4,566,106 |
| Flour and meal of all kinds | 2,988,337 | 2,615,909 | 1,156,054 |
| Brooms and brushes | 92,184 | 98,880 | 94,584 |
| Candles | 39,600 | 43,765 | 40,029 |
| Carriages | 426,693 | 312,176 | 395,672 |
| Carpets | 72,953 | 43,052 | 59,650 |
| Clocks | 103,589 | 126,129 | 125,871 |
| Coal and coke | 7,807,797 | 7,363,634 | 6,905,492 |
| Coffee | 117,717 | 169,709 | 114,799 |

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Value of Imports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Dutiable Goods—*Continued.* | $ | $ | $ |
| Copper and manufactures of | 126,076 | 88,229 | 109,896 |
| Cordage | 130,663 | 94,841 | 92,551 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 7,513,404 | 6,249,534 | 5,786,811 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines | 1,204,025 | 1,213,396 | 1,206,454 |
| Earthenware and chinaware | 541,932 | 485,498 | 596,620 |
| Fancy goods | 1,703,572 | 1,585,766 | 1,403,298 |
| Fish | 132,710 | 96,278 | 510,516 |
| Flax and hemp, and manufactures of | 1,096,213 | 1,159,931 | 1,348,192 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried | 1,174,521 | 908,083 | 836,431 |
| " green | 778,446 | 693,169 | 716,494 |
| Furs, and manufactures of | 641,682 | 633,921 | 712,862 |
| Glass " " | 993,228 | 1,009,477 | 1,140,674 |
| Gold and silver " | 232,790 | 238,431 | 258,755 |
| Gunpowder and explosive substances | 200,456 | 177,669 | 130,138 |
| Gutta percha and India rubber, and manufactures of | 704,768 | 761,239 | 723,685 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets | 1,097,783 | 1,073,449 | 1,163,326 |
| Iron, and manufactures of, and steel, and manufactures of | 10,406,060 | 7,641,488 | 8,039,955 |
| Jewellery | 554,845 | 482,043 | 466,354 |
| Lead, and manufactures of | 164,751 | 152,831 | 175,517 |
| Leather " " | 1,447,555 | 1,533,632 | 1,716,311 |
| Marble, and manufactures of | 112,659 | 101,181 | 113,908 |
| Metal, composition and other | 397,891 | 332,778 | 314,613 |
| Musical instruments of all kinds | 425,641 | 389,699 | 416,047 |
| Oils, coal and kerosene, &c., refined, and products of | 425,456 | 450,357 | 481,785 |
| Oils, all other | 614,380 | 582,301 | 704,344 |
| Oil cloth | 241,773 | 251,977 | 261,373 |
| Packages | 553,369 | 550,429 | 373,708 |
| Paints and colours | 473,531 | 520,339 | 539,083 |
| Paper, and manufactures of | 1,010,589 | 1,019,849 | 1,073,379 |
| Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds | 162,428 | 160,283 | 124,721 |
| Plants and trees of all kinds | 78,793 | 75,763 | 84,973 |
| Provisions, viz.:— | | | |
| Butter, cheese, lard and meats of all kinds | 2,969,358 | 2,893,073 | 2,226,726 |
| Salt, coarse (not imported from Great Britain or British possessions, or for sea or gulf fisheries), and all fine salt | 45,238 | 32,538 | 40,019 |
| Seeds and roots | 338,057 | 263,590 | 401,211 |
| Silk, and manufactures of | 2,212,696 | 2,305,392 | 2,353,350 |
| Soap of all kinds | 107,256 | 119,865 | 144,063 |
| Spices " | 181,293 | 179,296 | 203,120 |
| Spirits and wines | 1,495,628 | 1,394,972 | 1,258,741 |
| Starch | 54,999 | 46,612 | 38,105 |
| Stone, and manufactures of | 128,953 | 86,327 | 103,048 |
| Sugar of all kinds | 5,657,074 | 5,296,835 | 3,899,757 |
| Molasses | 968,944 | 765,193 | 518,366 |
| Confectionery and sugar candy | 98,762 | 85,050 | 94,428 |

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Value of Imports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Dutiable Goods—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ |
| Tea | 201,950 | 299,422 | 347,932 |
| Tobacco and cigars | 416,992 | 414,550 | 383,604 |
| Turpentine, spirits of | 153,789 | 116,468 | 145,242 |
| Varnish | 89,140 | 68,542 | 100,951 |
| Vegetables | 234,332 | 170,628 | 172,573 |
| Vinegar | 17,910 | 9,625 | 10,178 |
| Watches, and parts of | 584,632 | 503,565 | 385,045 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 1,343,664 | 1,071,693 | 1,496,258 |
| Woollen manufactures | 8,371,563 | 9,053,167 | 9,324,828 |
| All other dutiable articles | 4,052,013 | 4,298,272 | 3,876,396 |
| Total, dutiable goods | 88,349,492 | 79,614,108 | 75,536,758 |
| Free Goods. | | | |
| Mine— | | | |
| Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries | 321,243 | 255,719 | 255,359 |
| Other articles, the produce of the mine | 291,633 | 311,721 | 324,863 |
| Fisheries— | | | |
| Fish of all kinds | 652,171 | 601,631 | 288,443 |
| " oil " | 21,895 | 66,189 | 77,691 |
| Other articles, the produce of the fisheries | 9,192 | 6,694 | 10,953 |
| Forest— | | | |
| Logs and round unmanufactured timber | 693,538 | 604,403 | 493,236 |
| Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured | 476,054 | 372,958 | 311,442 |
| Other articles, the produce of the forest | 80,557 | 80,871 | 93,799 |
| Animals— | | | |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, for ranches, and imported as settlers' effects, &c. | 648,620 | 794,768 | 539,183 |
| Eggs | 60,457 | 47,091 | 44,638 |
| Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner | 325,987 | 421,601 | 382,855 |
| Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, skins undressed, dried, salted or pickled, and tails undressed | 1,415,985 | 1,769,319 | 1,735,206 |
| Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture any way | 109,080 | 131,002 | 151,065 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 1,170,844 | 1,342,405 | 1,785,828 |
| Other articles, the produce of animals | 318,963 | 361,754 | 343,732 |
| Agricultural products, viz.— | | | |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes | 1,745,291 | 1,456,295 | 1,708,812 |
| Other agricultural products | 694,987 | 740,989 | 715,039 |

VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Articles. | Value of Imports. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| FREE GOODS—*Concluded.* | | | |
| Manufactured and partially manufactured articles— | | | |
| Cotton wool and waste | 2,235,096 | 2,493,288 | 3,008,659 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines | 1,224,529 | 1,250,630 | 1,233,304 |
| Metals, iron and steel, viz.— | | | |
| Steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils | 6,559 | ..... | ..... |
| Steel railway bars or rails | 1,089,517 | 975,757 | 905,125 |
| Other manufactures of iron and steel | 378,373 | 291,452 | 372,687 |
| Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets | 823,529 | 902,693 | 964,609 |
| Yellow metal in bars, bolts, and for sheathing | 141,598 | 97,914 | 64,612 |
| All other manufactured articles | 2,261,077 | 2,238,335 | 2,118,263 |
| Miscellaneous articles— | | | |
| Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, &c | 360,531 | 1,170,483 | 464,562 |
| Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Militia, &c. | 99,110 | 187,533 | 147,979 |
| Coffee, green | 196,287 | 284,349 | 289,097 |
| Tea of all kinds | 2,906,626 | 3,238,974 | 3,881,734 |
| Coin and bullion | 2,207,666 | 2,954,244 | 3,610,557 |
| Other miscellaneous articles | 2,055,266 | 1,800,995 | 1,559,043 |
| Special exemptions— | | | |
| Fish and fish oil, &c., the produce of Newfoundland | 758,899 | 336,958 | ..... |
| Articles for original construction of Canadian Pacific Railway | 2,266,391 | 1,738,363 | 812,729 |
| Articles for original construction of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway | ..... | ..... | 192,699 |
| Total, free goods | 28,047,551 | 29,327,378 | 28,887,803 |
| " dutiable goods | 88,349,492 | 79,614,108 | 75,536,758 |
| Grand total | 116,397,043 | 108,941,486 | 104,424,561 |

Decrease in imports.

258. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods imported in 1886 of $4,077,350 as compared with the preceding year, and of $12,812,734 as compared with 1884; and there was also a decrease in the value of free goods of $439,575 as compared with 1885, this being especially due to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the consequent absence of special importations for its construc-

tion. By deducting these amounts in the two years, there was an actual increase in value of free articles imported in 1886 of $486,059.

Increase in various articles.

259. An increase will be noticed in the value of the dutiable imports in 1886 of, amongst other things, carriages and carpets, of flax, hemp, glass, iron, steel, leather, paper, silk, wood and manufactures of the same, of woollen manufactures, and soap.

Decrease in various articles.

260. There was a considerable decrease in the values of almost all kinds of provisions, and a decrease also in the value of living animals, ale and porter, spirits and wines, tobacco and cigars, coal and coke, manufactures of cotton, fancy goods, sugar and molasses.

Increase and decrease in free goods.

261. Among the free goods there was a decided increase in the value of raw silk and unmanufactured wool and tobacco, and in cotton wool and waste, a small increase in coffee and a very considerable one in tea. The decrease was most marked in articles the produce of the fisheries and the forest.

Goods entered for consumption by Provinces.

262. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each Province in 1885-86, and the amount of duty collected thereon :—

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1885 AND 1886.

| Provinces. | Dutiable Goods. | Free Goods. | Total. | Duty Collected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Ontario | 28,594,041 | 9,710,423 | 38,304,464 | 6,696,188 |
| Quebec | 28,168,203 | 12,524,983 | 40,693,186 | 8,241,275 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,771,409 | 3,077,815 | 7,849,224 | 1,663,087 |
| New Brunswick | 4,000,634 | 1,918,098 | 5,918,732 | 1,235,079 |
| Manitoba | 1,597,388 | 361,949 | 1,959,337 | 467,212 |
| British Columbia | 2,951,379 | 1,060,347 | 4,011,726 | 880,226 |
| Prince Edward Island | 481,723 | 201,511 | 683,234 | 224,693 |
| The Territories | 94,042 | 88,749 | 182,791 | 19,633 |

Decrease in value.

263. The total dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1885 were $73,269,618, and in 1886 $70,658,819, showing a decrease in the latter year of $2,610,799. Free goods were $29,440,401 in 1885 and $28,943,875 in 1886, being a decrease of $496,526.

Percentage of duty to total value.

264. The percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption was 19.50, being higher than in the three preceding years, when it was 18.61, 18.64 and 18.82 per cent respectively, but not so high as in 1882 and 1881 when it was 19.27 and 20.19 per cent. respectively.

Duty collected in Quebec principally paid by other Provinces, notably Ontario.

265. The importations into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are necessarily very much larger than those into any other Province, Quebec containing the principal ports of entry by the St. Lawrence at which there are large entries of goods destined for consumption in other Provinces, and Ontario receiving in the first place a large proportion of the imports from the United States, a quantity of which is afterwards shipped to other parts of the Dominion. Of the total amount of duty paid 42.42 per cent. was collected in Quebec and 34.46 per cent. in Ontario; but it must be remembered, in the light of the above remarks, that this duty though charged to the two Provinces is by no means all paid by them, but is contributed to by all parts of the Dominion, and a larger portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is paid by the other Provinces than is paid by that Province itself. The St. Lawrence being the principal route for the importation of goods into the Province of Ontario, the duty on which is collected at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, it is probable that by far the largest portion of the $8,241,275 of duty collected in the Province of Quebec was really paid by the Province of Ontario.

Summary of exports.

266. The following is a comparative statement of domestic and foreign exports for the years 1884, 1885 and 1886:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1884, 1885 AND 1886.

| Articles. | 1884. | | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| **The Mine.** | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Coal | 1,201,172 | 157,177 | 1,468,166 | 180,046 | 1,416,160 | 182,717 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c. | 952,131 | | 999,007 | | 1,210,864 | |
| Gypsum, crude | 160,607 | | 120,046 | | 114,736 | |
| Oils, mineral, crude and refined | 7,546 | 192 | 27,303 | 548 | 30,957 | 214 |
| Ore, antimony | 4,855 | | 33,700 | | 38,320 | |
| " copper | 214,044 | | 246,230 | | 291,397 | |
| " iron | 66,549 | | 132,074 | | 23,039 | |
| " lead | 5 | | 36 | | | |
| " manganese | 15,851 | | 22,790 | | 45,608 | |
| " silver | 12,920 | | 7,539 | | 25,137 | |
| Phosphates | 453,322 | | 362,288 | | 431,951 | |
| Plumbago | | | 60 | 50 | 1,481 | |
| Salt | 17,408 | 37,387 | 12,326 | 14,223 | 26,749 | 13,204 |
| Sand and gravels | 14,152 | | 23,590 | | 23,195 | |
| Slate | 11,445 | | 4,642 | | 4,552 | |
| Stone and marble, unwrought | 52,478 | | 52,206 | 700 | 61,950 | |
| Other articles | 62,607 | 643 | 127,534 | 1,366 | 205,051 | 5 |
| Total produce of the mine | 3,247,092 | 195,399 | 3,639,537 | 196,933 | 3,951,147 | 196,140 |
| **The Fisheries.** | | | | | | |
| Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock, fresh | 4,749 | | 3,746 | 10 | 1,786 | |
| " dry salted | 3,739,600 | 104 | 3,053,321 | 33 | 2,384,500 | 2,108 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Codfish, wet salted | 89,607 | | 92,912 | | 33,306 | |
| " pickled | 5,735 | | 1,272 | | 281,353 | |
| " smoked | 223 | 13 | | | | |
| " tongues and sounds | | | 7,351 | | 40,684 | 122 |
| Mackerel, fresh | 29,589 | | 9,017 | | 13,916 | |
| " canned | | | 620 | | 16,984 | 11 |
| " pickled | 876,797 | | 802,942 | | 509,374 | 75 |
| Halibut, fresh | 12,311 | | 7,358 | | 13,266 | |
| " pickled | 519 | | 240 | | | |
| Herring, fresh | 18,373 | | 16,450 | | 29,724 | |
| " pickled | 539,911 | | 463,389 | 6,781 | 202,605 | 1,343 |
| " smoked | 154,257 | | 150,593 | 9 | 74,530 | |
| Sea fish, other, fresh | 211,369 | | 30,300 | | 44,605 | |
| " " pickled | 33,573 | | 26,246 | | 11,695 | |
| " " preserved | 11,748 | 69 | | | 221 | 159 |
| Oysters, fresh | 1,091 | | 932 | | 6,063 | |
| " preserved in cans | | | 918 | 588 | 283 | |
| Lobsters, fresh | 40,916 | | 52,469 | | 81,761 | |
| " canned | 1,145,644 | 260 | 1,653,178 | 5 | 1,662,992 | 14,262 |
| Bait fish | 1,567 | | 275 | | 512 | |
| Salmon, fresh | 152,035 | | 223,249 | 1,579 | 219,518 | 4,192 |
| " smoked | 2,007 | | 1,224 | | 1,025 | |
| " canned | 802,017 | | 510,893 | | 413,817 | |
| " pickled | 67,832 | | 73,551 | 2,070 | 48,416 | 1,920 |
| Fish, all other, fresh | 340,507 | 220 | 447,121 | | 426,396 | |
| " " pickled | 23,767 | | 10,840 | 299 | 10,659 | |
| Fish oil, cod | 125,634 | 16,409 | 67,076 | 4,791 | 45,337 | |
| " seal | 3,464 | 612 | 459 | 147 | | 1,353 |
| " whale | 4,242 | | 2,447 | | 2,664 | |
| " other | 20,229 | | 47,263 | | 15,746 | |
| Furs or skins, the produce of fish or marine animals | 87,828 | | 179,242 | | 231,910 | |
| Other articles | 44,513 | | 23,107 | | 17,740 | 100 |
| Total produce of the fisheries | 8,591,654 | 17,687 | 7,960,001 | 16,312 | 6,843,388 | 25,645 |

VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &c.—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1884. | | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| The Forest. | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Ashes, pot and pearl | 224,544 | ..... | 156,322 | 927 | 131,163 | ..... |
| " leached | 21,161 | 45 | 16,613 | ..... | 16,106 | ..... |
| " all other | ..... | ..... | 7,179 | ..... | 14,978 | ..... |
| Bark for tanning | 399,598 | ..... | 364,053 | ..... | 221,815 | ..... |
| Basswood, butternut and hickory | 29,951 | 946 | 26,474 | ..... | 18,611 | 48 |
| Firewood | 353,829 | ..... | 316,647 | ..... | 313,480 | ..... |
| Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles | 181,046 | ..... | 84,789 | ..... | 106,745 | ..... |
| Knees and futtocks | 18,691 | ..... | 9,619 | ..... | 6,031 | ..... |
| Lathwood | 3,421 | ..... | 1,843 | ..... | 1,785 | ..... |
| Logs, hemlock | 19,639 | ..... | 14,890 | ..... | 28,885 | ..... |
| " oak | 30,399 | ..... | 15,671 | ..... | 14,417 | ..... |
| " pine | 8,012 | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | 24,452 | ..... |
| " spruce | 31,793 | ..... | 49,474 | ..... | 82,016 | ..... |
| " all other | 140,027 | 320 | 143,523 | ..... | 164,195 | 154 |
| Lumber, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Battens | 4,244 | ..... | 12,640 | ..... | 10,979 | ..... |
| Deals | 8,595,623 | 481,641 | 6,385,277 | 693,370 | 7,652,828 | 826,348 |
| Deal ends | 315,815 | ..... | 265,039 | 845 | 302,035 | 332 |
| Laths, palings and pickets | 351,460 | 142,331 | 270,227 | 124,118 | 258,259 | 143,847 |
| Plank, boards and joists | 8,439,994 | 339,544 | 8,053,878 | 287,720 | 6,637,878 | 327,703 |
| Scantling | 118,133 | 15,475 | 119,575 | 26,027 | 151,370 | 33,826 |
| Staves, standard | 42,113 | 149,367 | 13,705 | 55,174 | 14,521 | 41,699 |
| " all other, and headings | 291,562 | 55,065 | 345,796 | 20,259 | 330,686 | 36,479 |
| All other lumber | 158,877 | 1,747 | 201,907 | 1,344 | 357,344 | 34,910 |
| Masts and spars | 45,530 | ..... | 42,691 | 300 | 37,454 | ..... |
| Oars | 894 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shingles | 207,984 | 54,085 | 183,732 | 72,030 | 142,347 | 68,478 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shingle bolts | 2,857 | ..... | 2,906 | ..... | 936 | ..... |
| Sleepers and railroad ties | 415,313 | ..... | 197,826 | ..... | 367,457 | 20,670 |
| Stave bolts | 132,183 | ..... | 97,863 | ..... | 116,900 | ..... |
| Shooks, box | 30,213 | ..... | 28,710 | 1,555 | 86,106 | 4,875 |
| Timber, square, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Ash | 115,095 | 740 | 111,770 | 1,014 | 83,490 | ..... |
| Birch | 301,204 | ..... | 246,031 | ..... | 265,273 | ..... |
| Elm | 215,943 | 350 | 257,168 | 3,316 | 259,768 | 13,877 |
| Maple | 8,383 | ..... | 3,601 | ..... | 1,799 | ..... |
| Oak | 890,497 | 128,607 | 575,575 | 66,078 | 704,986 | 123,163 |
| Pine, red | 207,792 | 5,937 | 101,210 | 2,412 | 131,043 | 6,368 |
| " white | 3,168,236 | 88,293 | 2,019,310 | 21,450 | 1,750,529 | 137,291 |
| All other | 92,407 | 19,342 | 100,221 | 5,476 | 75,732 | 9,712 |
| Other articles of the forest | 196,694 | 1,091 | 144,253 | 182 | 150,212 | 696 |
| Total produce of the forest | 25,811,157 | 1,484,926 | 20,989,708 | 1,383,597 | 21,034,611 | 1,830,476 |
| ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS. | | | | | | |
| Animals, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Horses | 1,617,829 | 164,102 | 1,554,629 | 85,877 | 2,147,584 | 85,039 |
| Horned cattle | 5,681,082 | 231,808 | 7,377,777 | 202,266 | 5,825,188 | 91,363 |
| Swine | 14,243 | ..... | 7,283 | 143 | 7,588 | ..... |
| Sheep | 1,544,605 | 1,545 | 1,261,071 | 3,740 | 1,182,241 | 1,865 |
| Poultry and other | 192,908 | 13,780 | 175,475 | 414 | 126,162 | 535 |
| Bones | 47,527 | ..... | 53,345 | ..... | 94,895 | ..... |
| Butter | 1,612,481 | 62,282 | 1,430,905 | 146,523 | 832,355 | 149,587 |
| Cheese | 7,251,989 | 571,631 | 8,265,240 | 636,875 | 6,754,626 | 537,059 |
| Eggs | 1,960,197 | ..... | 1,830,632 | ..... | 1,728,082 | ..... |
| Furs, dressed and undressed | 1,119,756 | 8,787 | 1,626,826 | 13,653 | 1,656,204 | 6,241 |
| Grease and scraps | 1,984 | 369 | 1,375 | 103 | 849 | 295 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur | 435,898 | 405 | 601,111 | 1,790 | 469,087 | 3,091 |
| Honey | 178 | ..... | 440 | ..... | 1,096 | 36 |
| Lard | 21,425 | 1,758 | 5,491 | 1,536 | 6,722 | 66,413 |
| Meats, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Beef | 27,469 | 6,184 | 34,517 | 2,967 | 28,745 | 2,558 |
| Bacon | 731,590 | 29,797 | 630,614 | 213 | 621,016 | 99 |
| Hams | 62,212 | 212 | 86,641 | ..... | 32,836 | 1,195 |

VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &c.—*Continued.*

| Articles. | 1884. | | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Meats, viz.: | | | | | | |
| Mutton | 10,990 | ..... | 18,731 | ..... | 22,176 | 120 |
| Pork | 44,518 | 106,092 | 35,269 | 66,458 | 18,911 | 57,657 |
| Tongues | 521 | ..... | 10,878 | ..... | 8,757 | ..... |
| Venison | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canned | 160,212 | 6 | 20,631 | ..... | 22,284 | ..... |
| All other | ..... | ..... | 16,864 | 221 | 68,383 | ..... |
| Animal oil | 466 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sheep pelts | 28,740 | ..... | 20,515 | ..... | 28,901 | 387 |
| Tallow | 8,929 | ..... | 4,034 | ..... | 4,730 | ..... |
| Wool | 310,060 | 6,492 | 196,178 | ..... | 316,937 | ..... |
| Other article | 58,294 | 826 | 70,632 | 4,111 | 59,108 | 8,540 |
| Total animals and their products | 22,946,108 | 1,206,076 | 25,337,104 | 1,166,890 | 22,065,433 | 1,012,080 |
| AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. | | | | | | |
| Bran | 46,637 | 10 | 46,677 | 370 | 64,513 | ..... |
| Flax | 73,779 | ..... | 59,904 | ..... | 49,301 | ..... |
| Flax seed | 540 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... |
| Fruits, green | 173,048 | 4,001 | 635,240 | 5,[illegible]83 | 499,598 | 502 |
| Grain, and products of, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Barley | 5,104,642 | ..... | 5,503,833 | ..... | 5,724,693 | ..... |
| Beans | 92,702 | 19 | 185,869 | 28 | 156,114 | 195 |
| Indian corn | 8,941 | 2,476,905 | 11,399 | 1,282,463 | 313 | 1,390,483 |
| Oats | 501,712 | 32,484 | 893,513 | 3,226 | 1,453,996 | 24,439 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pease | 2,009,275 | 49,885 | 2,077,762 | 851 | 2,207,093 | 27 |
| Rye | 565,663 | 30,029 | 179,873 | 11,290 | 98,666 | ..... |
| Wheat | 812,923 | 2,516,269 | 1,966,287 | 3,094,718 | 3,025,864 | 2,164,560 |
| Other grains | 59,007 | ..... | 33,126 | ..... | 40,701 | ..... |
| Flour of wheat | 1,025,995 | 414,680 | 556,530 | 160,209 | 1,744,969 | 131,010 |
| Indian meal | 126 | 954 | 371 | 1,098 | 840 | 1,465 |
| Oatmeal | 230,294 | 16,785 | 250,319 | 4,920 | 309,631 | 11,277 |
| Meal, all other | 30,203 | 3,055 | 19,377 | ..... | 20,191 | 1,697 |
| Hay | 913,057 | 14 | 1,270,525 | ..... | 1,001,336 | ..... |
| Hops | 16,402 | 597 | 17,292 | 91 | 80,383 | 3,050 |
| Malt | 178,330 | ..... | 280,137 | ..... | 222,187 | ..... |
| Maple sugar | 25,018 | ..... | 1,016 | ..... | 10,870 | 30 |
| Potatoes | 231,716 | ..... | 234,812 | ..... | 492,702 | 100 |
| Seeds, other | 80,464 | 43,311 | 116,267 | 2,910 | 140,025 | 10,497 |
| Straw | 15,418 | ..... | 13,788 | ..... | 13,407 | ..... |
| Tobacco leaf | 25 | 40,921 | ..... | 34,057 | ..... | 29,192 |
| Vegetables, other | 92,280 | 307 | 75,062 | 125 | 64,006 | ..... |
| Other articles | 109,646 | 97,961 | 89,314 | 134 | 231,372 | 20,514 |
| Total agricultural products | 12,397,843 | 5,758,217 | 14,518,293 | 4,602,073 | 17,652,779 | 3,789,038 |
| **MANUFACTURES.** | | | | | | |
| Agricultural implements | 17,252 | 386 | 22,640 | 4,250 | 16,658 | 566 |
| Books, pamphlets, maps, &c | 105,486 | 9,317 | 155,511 | 12,612 | 86,677 | 10,888 |
| Biscuits | 18,031 | 124 | 18,936 | ..... | 15,384 | ..... |
| Candles | 1,109 | 544 | 47 | ..... | 65 | ..... |
| Carriages, including carts. waggons &c | 21,756 | 9,244 | 17,765 | 7,113 | 22,369 | 3,623 |
| Clothing and wearing apparel | 15,521 | 8,569 | 15,055 | 8,069 | 12,984 | 1,247 |
| Cordage, ropes and twines | 14,593 | 715 | 44,279 | 1,370 | 24,763 | 1,544 |
| Cottons | 10,931 | 12,641 | 37,191 | 11,269 | 20,632 | 7,585 |
| Extract of hemlock bark | 361,156 | ..... | 203,211 | ..... | 167,017 | ..... |
| Furs | 5,369 | 108 | 9,443 | 1,781 | 3,811 | 2,428 |
| Glass and glassware | 1,825 | 1,858 | 1,135 | 2,269 | 4,050 | 1,928 |
| Grindstones | 40,492 | ..... | 31,082 | ..... | 21,110 | 2 |
| Gypsum or plaster, ground | 12,321 | ..... | 22,207 | ..... | 19,044 | ..... |
| Hats and caps | 655 | 2,003 | 736 | 2,203 | 375 | 885 |
| India rubber | 4,208 | 854 | 4,512 | 217 | 4,206 | 411 |

VALUE OF EXPORTS, DISTINGUISHING CANADIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, &c.—*Concluded.*

| ARTICLES. | 1884. | | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. | Domestic. | Foreign. |
| MANUFACTURES—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Iron and steel and manufactures of, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Iron stoves | 1,554 | 89 | 878 | 169 | 2,960 | 737 |
| " castings | 11,752 | 11,510 | 6,458 | 674 | 11,876 | 7,632 |
| " pig | 66 | 21,061 | ..... | 1,536 | ..... | ..... |
| *Machinery | 82,491 | 62,544 | 86,163 | 23,607 | 80,455 | 34,207 |
| Sewing machines | 95,326 | 27,323 | 69,235 | 735 | 35,627 | 2,596 |
| Iron, scrap | 26,576 | 18,346 | 3,797 | 6,717 | 46,117 | 18,337 |
| *All other hardware | 217,389 | 35,176 | 99,268 | 23,152 | 74,970 | 59,284 |
| Steel and manufactures of | 30,781 | 7,074 | 30,323 | 3,447 | 24,093 | 5,522 |
| Junk and oakum | 32,574 | 3,119 | 32,408 | 4,849 | 37,696 | 2,003 |
| Leather, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Sole and upper | 296,186 | 1,972 | 419,749 | 1,288 | 257,153 | 4,901 |
| Boots and shoes | 109,430 | 326 | 70,199 | 444 | 68,534 | 121 |
| Harness and saddlery | 2,752 | 1,834 | 2,827 | 3,404 | 4,774 | 1,780 |
| Other manufactures of | 110,374 | 3,099 | 20,605 | 2,026 | 28,129 | 1,840 |
| Lime | 10,402 | ..... | 11,005 | ..... | 18,638 | 2 |
| Liquors, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Ale, beer and cider | 7,021 | 2,664 | 2,086 | 2,394 | 2,384 | 3,388 |
| Whiskey | 6,668 | 2,155 | 10,311 | 2,342 | 9,987 | 3,223 |
| Wines | 417 | 32,730 | 610 | 17,080 | 241 | 11,744 |
| *Other spirits | 1,379 | 60,703 | 165 | 95,577 | 1,515 | 32,617 |
| Molasses | ..... | 26,818 | ..... | 33,678 | ..... | 43,632 |
| Musical instruments, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Organs | 85,475 | 225 | 135,212 | 480 | 146,353 | 100 |
| Pianos | 11,215 | 5,463 | 8,830 | 6,030 | 13,035 | 3,855 |
| All other | 1,399 | 3,040 | 463 | 379 | 3,366 | 405 |
| Oil cake | 6,947 | 40 | 23,127 | ..... | 50,347 | ..... |
| *Oil | 7,845 | 967 | 2,012 | 1,415 | 1,278 | 484 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rags | 12,799 | 88 | 11,634 | ..... | 5,947 | 397 |
| Sails | ..... | ..... | 189 | 157 | 40 | ..... |
| Ships sold to other countries | 416,756 | ..... | 246,277 | ..... | 266,363 | ..... |
| Soap | 6,855 | ..... | 5,419 | ..... | 8,502 | 26 |
| Starch | 69,097 | ..... | 25,795 | 71 | 22,442 | 4,000 |
| Stone, wrought, and marble | 18,469 | 1,668 | 17,235 | 1,125 | 17,801 | 658 |
| *Sugar of all kinds | 57 | 42,867 | 27 | 155,936 | 693 | 48,275 |
| Sugarhouse syrup | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tobacco, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 1,067 | 948 | 686 | 6,482 | 3,101 | 20,490 |
| Snuff | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Stems and cuttings | 14,974 | 5,161 | 8,079 | 3,515 | 6,237 | 1,796 |
| All other | 14,883 | 3,085 | 25,952 | 897 | 22,152 | 1,639 |
| Vinegar | 26 | 9 | 83 | ..... | 18 | 2 |
| Wood, viz.— | | | | | | |
| Household furniture | 131,705 | 716 | 169,115 | 2,967 | 225,023 | 5,973 |
| Doors, sashes and blinds | 59,645 | ..... | 46,678 | ..... | 33,070 | ..... |
| Pails, tubs, churns, &c | ..... | ..... | 5,010 | 2,367 | 3,609 | 6,502 |
| Other manufactures of | 430,345 | 27,235 | 465,196 | 17,207 | 375,889 | 35,400 |
| Woollens | 41,060 | 18,727 | 55,733 | 9,142 | 28,283 | 14,031 |
| Other articles | 573,073 | 124,466 | 478,902 | 130,286 | 466,287 | 73,544 |
| Total manufactures | 3,577,535 | 599,611 | 3,181,501 | 612,728 | 2,824,137 | 482,250 |
| MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. | | | | | | |
| Coffee | 57 | 1,069 | 43 | 1,204 | 257 | 3,478 |
| Dried fruits | 73 | 2,064 | 809 | 959 | 196 | 9,615 |
| Rice | ..... | 2,078 | 591 | 7,391 | ..... | 3,809 |
| Tea | ..... | 81,283 | ..... | 34,501 | ..... | 26,153 |
| Other miscellaneous articles | 560,560 | 40,696 | 555,931 | 57,058 | 603,558 | 59,395 |
| Total miscellaneous articles | 560,690 | 127,190 | 557,374 | 101,113 | 604,011 | 102,450 |
| Grand total | 77,132,079 | 9,389,106 | 76,183,518 | 8,079,646 | 74,975,506 | 7,438,079 |

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

* Not elsewhere specified.

Exports of the produce of the mine and fisheries.

267. In exports of the produce of the mine, there was an increase in the total amount of $310,817, the principal increases being in gold, copper, phosphates and salt. The decrease in iron was considerable. In the produce of the fisheries there was a large decrease, amounting to $1,107,280, and a falling off will be noticed in the exports of all the principal kinds of fish, such as cod, mackerel, herring and salmon. There was again an increase in the value of canned lobsters, the figures reaching the large sum of $1,662,992.

Of the produce of the forest.

268. In the produce of the forest there was a total increase of $491,782, the principal portion of it being in deals, deal ends, laths, railroad ties and spruce logs; the largest decreases were in tanning bark, plank, shingles and white pine.

Of animals and their products.

269. The exports of animals and their products show a falling off of $3,426,481, principally caused by a decline in the values exported of live cattle and sheep, butter, cheese, and almost all kinds of meats. The only considerable increases were $120,759 in the value of wool, and $592,955 in the value of horses exported.

Of agricultural products.

270. There was a total increase of $2,321,451 in the exports of agricultural products, the increase in Canadian produce being $3,134,486, there being a decrease in foreign products of $813,035. In the exports of grain there was an increase in barley, oats, pease and wheat; in flour there was an increase of $1,188,439, in potatoes of $257,890, in hops of $63,091, and in miscellaneous articles of $142,058. There was a decrease in green fruits of $135,642, in hay of $269,189, and in malt of $57,950.

Of manufactures.

271. In the total value of manufactures exported there was a decrease of $487,842, the decrease in Canadian manufactures being $357,364. The decrease was very general

throughout the list, not attaining any considerable magnitude with reference to any particular articles. A small increase will be found in the exports of carriages, organs, household furniture and woollens, and in ships sold to other countries, in which item there was an increase in number of 18, in tonnage of 1,166 tons, and in value of $20,086.

Domestic and foreign exports, 1868-1886.

272. The next table is a statement of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1886.

| Year. | Domestic. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Produce of the Mine. | Produce of the Fisheries. | Produce of the Forest. | Animals and their Products. | Agricultural Products. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 1,446,857 | 3,357,510 | 18,262,170 | 6,893,167 | 12,871,055 |
| 1869 | 2,093,502 | 3,242,710 | 19,838,963 | 8,769,407 | 12,182,702 |
| 1870 | 2,487,038 | 3,608,549 | 20,940,434 | 12,138,161 | 13,676,619 |
| 1871 | 3,221,461 | 3,994,275 | 22,352,286 | 12,608,506 | 9,853,924 |
| 1872 | 5,326,218 | 4,386,214 | 23,899,759 | 12,706,967 | 13,378,891 |
| 1873 | 6,471,162 | 4,779,277 | 28,586,816 | 14,243,017 | 14,995,340 |
| 1874 | 3,977,216 | 5,292,368 | 26,817,715 | 14,679,169 | 19,590,142 |
| 1875 | 3,878,050 | 5,380,527 | 24,781,780 | 12,700,507 | 17,258,358 |
| 1876 | 3,731,827 | 5,500,989 | 20,128,064 | 13,517,654 | 21,139,665 |
| 1877 | 3,644,040 | 5,874,360 | 23,010,249 | 14,220,617 | 14,689,376 |
| 1878 | 2,816,347 | 6,853,975 | 19,511,575 | 14,019,857 | 18,008,754 |
| 1879 | 3,082,900 | 6,928,871 | 13,261,459 | 14,100,604 | 19,628,464 |
| 1880 | 2,877,351 | 6,579,656 | 16,854,507 | 17,607,577 | 22,294,328 |
| 1881 | 2,767,829 | 6,867,715 | 24,960,012 | 21,360,219 | 21,268,327 |
| 1882 | 3,013,573 | 7,682,079 | 23,991,055 | 20,454,759 | 31,035,712 |
| 1883 | 2,970,886 | 8,809,118 | 25,370,726 | 20,284,343 | 22,818,519 |
| 1884 | 3,247,092 | 8,591,654 | 25,811,157 | 22,946,108 | 12,397,843 |
| 1885 | 3,639,537 | 7,960,001 | 20,989,708 | 25,337,104 | 14,518,293 |
| 1886 | 3,951,147 | 6,843,388 | 21,034,611 | 22,065,433 | 17,652,779 |

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1886—*Con.*

| Year. | Domestic. | | Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount short returned at Inland Ports. | Foreign. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manufactures. | Miscellaneous Articles. | | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 1,572,546 | 1,139,872 | 7,827,890 | 4,196,821 | 57,567,888 |
| 1869 | 1,765,461 | 1,430,559 | 7,295,676 | 3,855,801 | 60,474,781 |
| 1870 | 2,133,659 | 1,096,732 | 10,964,676 | 6,527,622 | 73,573,490 |
| 1871 | 2,201,814 | 949,090 | 9,139,018 | 9,853,244 | 74,173,618 |
| 1872 | 2,397,731 | 848,247 | 6,897,454 | 12,798,182 | 82,639,663 |
| 1873 | 2,921,802 | 1,248,192 | 7,138,406 | 9,405,910 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874 | 2,353,663 | 1,216,475 | 4,811,084 | 10,614,096 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875 | 2,293,040 | 1,198,631 | 3,258,767 | 7,137,319 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876 | 5,353,367 | 490,283 | 3,869,625 | 7,234,961 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877 | 4,105,422 | 320,816 | 2,899,405 | 7,111,108 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878 | 4,127,755 | 401,871 | 2,418,655 | 11,164,878 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879 | 2,700,281 | 386,999 | 3,046,033 | 8,355,644 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880 | 3,242,617 | 640,155 | 4,575,261 | 13,240,006 | 87,911,458 |
| 1881 | 3,075,095 | 622,182 | 3,994,327 | 13,375,117 | 98,290,823 |
| 1882 | 3,329,598 | 535,935 | 4,466,039 | 7,628,453 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883 | 3,503,220 | 528,895 | 4,048,324 | 9,751,773 | 98,085,804 |
| 1884 | 3,577,535 | 560,690 | 4,885,311 | 9,389,106 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885 | 3,181,501 | 557,374 | 4,975,197 | 8,079,646 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886 | 2,824,137 | 604,011 | 2,837,729 | 7,438,079 | 85,251,314 |

Increase in Domestic exports.

273. Without reference to the intervening fluctuations in amount, the percentages of increase in the various classes of domestic exports in 1886 as compared with 1868 were as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Produce of the mine | 173·0 | per cent. |
| " fisheries | 103·8 | " |
| " forest | 15·2 | " |
| Animals and their products | 220·1 | " |
| Agricultural products | 37·1 | " |
| Manufactures | 79·6 | " |

Exports of Canadian produce.

274. The value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last nineteen years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE, 1868-1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Total Value. | Value per Head. | Percentage of Total Exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ cts. | |
| 1868 | 45,543,177 | 13 50 | 79·11 |
| 1869 | 49,323,304 | 14 45 | 81·56 |
| 1870 | 56,081,192 | 16 23 | 76·22 |
| 1871 | 55,151,047 | 15 67 | 74·35 |
| 1872 | 61,000,436 | 16 89 | 73·81 |
| 1873 | 73,245,606 | 19 96 | 81·57 |
| 1874 | 73,926,748 | 19 32 | 82·73 |
| 1875 | 67,490,893 | 17 36 | 86·65 |
| 1876 | 69,861,849 | 17 69 | 86·28 |
| 1877 | 65,864,880 | 16 41 | 86·80 |
| 1878 | 65,740,134 | 16 11 | 82·87 |
| 1879 | 60,089,578 | 14 49 | 84·05 |
| 1880 | 70,096,191 | 16 62 | 79·73 |
| 1881 | 80,921,379 | 18 62 | 82·33 |
| 1882 | 90,042,711 | 20 32 | 88·15 |
| 1883 | 84,285,707 | 18 66 | 85·93 |
| 1884 | 77,132,079 | 16 74 | 84·38 |
| 1885 | 76,183,518 | 16 22 | 85·37 |
| 1886 | 74,975,506 | 15 64 | 87·94 |

**Exports of Canadian produce compared.**

275. In five years only during the period has the total value of exports of Canadian produce been larger than in 1886, and with the exception of 1882 the percentage to total exports was the highest in the table, but the value per head in 1886 was lower than in any other years except in 1868, 1869 and 1879.

**Imports and exports by Provinces.**

276. The following table gives the value of imports and exports in the different Provinces, from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, together with the value per head of the population of each Province:—

## CHAPTER IV.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

| Provinces. | Year ended 30th June, | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total Value. | Value per Head. | Total Value. | Value per Head. |
| | | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 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 |
| | 1886 | 39,069,475 | 18 64 | 27,088,868 | 12 92 |
| Quebec | 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 |
| | 1886 | 45,001,694 | 31 04 | 38,171,339 | 26 33 |
| Nova Scotia | 1882 | 8,701,589 | 19 44 | 9,217,295 | 20 59 |
| | 1883 | 10,033,929 | 22 12 | 9,280,332 | 21 65 |
| | 1884 | 9,653,104 | 20 99 | 9,599,356 | 20 87 |
| | 1885 | 8,418,826 | 18 06 | 8,894,085 | 19 08 |
| | 1886 | 7,840,244 | 16 60 | 8,071,513 | 17 09 |
| New Brunswick | 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 |
| | 1886 | 5,849,520 | 17 22 | 6,547,096 | 19 27 |
| Manitoba | 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 |
| | 1886 | 1,895,367 | 17 23 | 852,615 | 7 75 |
| British Columbia | 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 |
| | 1886 | 3,953,299 | 38 32 | 2,953,616 | 28 63 |
| Prince Edward Island | 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 |
| | 1886 | 632,171 | 5 39 | 1,566,267 | 13 35 |
| North-West Territories | 1882 | 433,650 | 7 16 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1883 | 725,626 | 11 61 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1884 | 486,739 | 7 54 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1885 | 390,202 | 5 86 | ..... | ..... |
| | 1886 | 182,791 | 3 65 | ..... | ..... |

Trade of the Provinces compared.

277. According to the above table, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are the only Provinces in which the exports have exceeded the imports in each of the years mentioned, and they are also the only Provinces which showed any increase of trade during 1886, there being an increase in their respective exports of $57,803 and $71,798, and a decrease both in exports and imports in every other Province. The exports and imports of Ontario and Quebec were respectively less than in any other year during the period.

Value of trade per head.

278. The value per head, both of imports and exports, was highest in British Columbia. The value of imports was lowest in Prince Edward Island, and of exports in Manitoba, in which Province the imports have, as was to be expected, largely exceeded the exports. The figures for the Territories, while given in the table, are not taken into account in the comparisons. The value both of imports and exports, in Ontario and Quebec, must be considered by the light of the facts stated in paragraph 265, *ante*. The exports and imports of the whole Dominion *viâ* the great St. Lawrence route are entered at ports in the Province of Quebec.

Exports of Canadian produce by Provinces.

279. The next table shows the value, and value per head, of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Provinces, during the years 1882 to 1886 inclusive, with the respective percentages of the domestic to the total exports in each year:—

## EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM THE PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

| Provinces. | Year. | Value of Articles Exported from each Province. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value. | Value per Head of the Population. | Percentage of Domestic to Total Exports. |
| | | $ | $ cts. | |
| Ontario | 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 |
| | 1886 | 24,092,531 | 11 49 | 33·13 |
| Quebec | 1882 | 32,157,451 | 23 27 | 35·71 |
| | 1883 | 33,339,549 | 23 82 | 39·56 |
| | 1884 | 32,424,707 | 22 89 | 42·04 |
| | 1885 | 31,152,169 | 21 74 | 40·89 |
| | 1886 | 32,622,066 | 22 50 | 43·51 |
| Nova Scotia | 1882 | 8,860,769 | 19 79 | 9·84 |
| | 1883 | 9,492,653 | 20 92 | 11·26 |
| | 1884 | 9,406,971 | 20 15 | 12·19 |
| | 1885 | 8,636,638 | 18 53 | 11·34 |
| | 1886 | 7,818,181 | 16 55 | 10·42 |
| New Brunswick | 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 |
| | 1886 | 5,197,058 | 15 30 | 6·93 |
| Manitoba | 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 |
| | 1886 | 789,983 | 7 18 | 1·05 |
| British Columbia | 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 |
| | 1886 | 2,891,811 | 28 03 | 3·85 |
| Prince Edward Island | 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 |
| | 1886 | 1,563,876 | 13 33 | 2·08 |

Comparison of domestic exports by Provinces.

280. It has previously been explained (paragraphs 265 and 278, *ante*) why the amount of exports of home produce nominally from Quebec is larger than from any other Province, in 1886 it was 43·51 per cent., or nearly half the total exports. The Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island are, for obvious reasons, the only ones whose returns of exports of home produce may be taken as applying mainly to the productions of each individual Province, and now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed, it is probable that these remarks will no longer apply to Manitoba or British Columbia. It will be noticed, however, that, up to the close of the year 1886, the domestic exports of British Columbia have been of considerably greater value per head than those of any other Province, and that though the exports were less in amount in 1886 than for several years previously, the value was no less than $5.53 per head more than that of Quebec. The Provinces stood in the following order on 30th June, 1886, according to the value per head of their domestic exports:—

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

The total value of home produce exported in 1886 was $15.64 per head, being 58 cents per head less than in the preceding year, and $1.10 per head less than in 1884.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs.

281. The following table gives the value of the imports for home consumption and the exports of home produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs in every year since Confederation:—

IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR, AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1886 INCLUSIVE.

| Year ended 30th June, | Imports. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Other Breadstuffs. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 3,946,624 | 1,636,305 | 1,886,811 | 7,469,740 |
| 1869 | ..... * ..... | 2,079,315 | 5,438,934 | 7,518,249 |
| 1870 | 4,030,122 | 1,679,000 | 1,227,603 | 6,936,725 |
| 1871 | 4,458,863 | 2,223,669 | 1,997,111 | 8,679,643 |
| 1872 | 4,453,341 | 2,157,074 | 4,944,681 | 11,555,096 |
| 1873 | 6,909,621 | 1,842,969 | 5,880,195 | 14,632,785 |
| 1874 | 9,910,551 | 1,738,802 | 4,070,414 | 15,719,767 |
| 1875 | 6,657,652 | 2,462,618 | 3,554,454 | 12,674,724 |
| 1876 | 6,087,674 | 1,906,298 | 3,418,565 | 11,412,537 |
| 1877 | 4,846,824 | 2,973,889 | 6,328,468 | 14,149,181 |
| 1878 | 6,510,148 | 1,874,756 | 5,351,621 | 13,736,525 |
| 1879 | 3,957,406 | 1,480,339 | 3,951,868 | 9,389,613 |
| 1880 | 7,936 | 535,266 | 1,520,942 | 2,064,144 |
| 1881 | 54,104 | 919,799 | 1,802,971 | 2,776,874 |
| 1882 | 360,034 | 941,057 | 2,131,033 | 3,432,124 |
| 1883 | 47,674 | 1,337,364 | 2,116,172 | 3,501,210 |
| 1884 | 292,033 | 2,435,446 | 2,122,155 | 4,849,634 |
| 1885 | 359,098 | 2,165,016 | 1,790,846 | 4,314,960 |
| 1886 | 55,804 | 788,464 | 1,594,175 | 2,438,443 |

| Year ended 30th June, | Exports. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wheat. | Flour. | Other Breadstuffs. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 3,648,081 | 2,629,540 | 5,926,441 | 12,204,062 |
| 1869 | 3,183,383 | 1,948,696 | 6,590,760 | 11,722,839 |
| 1870 | 3,705,173 | 2,302,149 | 7,036,172 | 13,043,494 |
| 1871 | 1,981,917 | 1,609,849 | 4,920,446 | 8,512,212 |
| 1872 | 3,900,582 | 2,671,914 | 5,229,760 | 11,802,256 |
| 1873 | 6,023,876 | 2,903,454 | 4,848,370 | 13,775,700 |
| 1874 | 8,886,077 | 3,194,672 | 6,424,824 | 18,505,573 |
| 1875 | 4,959,736 | 1,545,242 | 9,803,326 | 16,308,304 |
| 1876 | 6,749,298 | 2,178,389 | 10,907,248 | 19,834,935 |
| 1877 | 2,742,383 | 1,485,438 | 7,685,931 | 11,913,752 |
| 1878 | 5,376,195 | 2,739,466 | 8,400,242 | 16,515,903 |
| 1879 | 6,274,640 | 2,572,675 | 8,534,667 | 17,381,982 |
| 1880 | 5,942,042 | 2,930,955 | 10,469,603 | 19,342,600 |
| 1881 | 2,593,820 | 2,173,108 | 12,139,803 | 16,906,731 |
| 1882 | 5,180,335 | 2,748,988 | 16,889,763 | 24,819,086 |
| 1883 | 5,881,488 | 2,515,955 | 10,229,628 | 18,627,071 |
| 1884 | 812,923 | 1,025,995 | 8,667,233 | 10,506,151 |
| 1885 | 1,966,287 | 556,530 | 9,221,646 | 11,744,463 |
| 1886 | 3,025,864 | 1,744,969 | 10,092,135 | 14,862,968 |

* Not separated from other grain.

Effect of the National Policy.

282. The very marked effect which the adoption of the National Policy, in 1879, had upon the imports of wheat and flour will be immediately apparent upon looking at the above table. It will be seen that while the average importation of wheat in each year from 1868 to 1879 was $5,480,735, in the period 1880 to 1886 it only averaged $168,097 per annum, increasing the home market for wheat to the extent of $5,312,638 annually.

Decline in the price of wheat.

283. The decline in the price of wheat during the last five years has been very marked. In 1881 in Montreal it was $1.33 per bushel, and in 1886 only 85 cents per bushel, being a reduction of 48 cents. According to United States official reports, the export price of wheat in 1881 was $1.11, and in 1886, 87 cents, a difference of 24 cents a bushel.

Causes of decline in price of wheat.

284. Several causes have combined to bring about this result. During the ten years previous to 1882, there were several unusually bad seasons in Europe, while they were universally good on this continent; there was in consequence an abnormal demand for American wheat. During the last five years the average production of wheat in Europe has increased some 50,000,000 bushels, while the harvests have been generally better. In consequence of the increased European demand, large areas of land were brought under wheat cultivation in Russia, British India, Australia and South America, as well as in the United States and Canada. The increased production in India and Australia has been very large, especially in India, owing to the excessively low price of labour and to increased facilities for transportation; large areas are still being continually brought under cultivation for wheat, and it is not improbable that before many years Europe will look still more to the East for her supplies. According to figures published in the United States Record of Foreign Commerce for 1886, British India exported in 1885, 39,312,969 bushels, and the United States

53,025,938; in the preceding year the figures were respectively 29,550,741 bushels and 81,628,478 bushels. In 1884, the Australasian Colonies exported 19,466,921 bushels, as compared with 7,481,949 bushels in 1883. These figures help to show the great increase in production in the East, and to explain the present extremely low prices. Mr. Bookwalter, an American, says:—"No revision of the laws "by which American trade is bound can restore American "supremacy in the grain markets of the world. The Amer- "ican farmer no longer holds, as once he did, the position of "dictator in the European market." In 1880, of the total quantity of wheat exported (principally to European countries) by the chief wheat producing countries, the share of the United States was 69·13 per cent, in 1884 it was only 40·34 per cent., and was probably still lower in 1885.

Benefit of National Policy to the farmer

285. The above statements must also be considered with reference to this country, and though with increased railway and transport facilities, and with the natural advantage of superior quality, it is believed that Canadian wheat will not be driven out of the English market by eastern produce, in spite of the excessive cheapness of labour in those countries, yet the advantage cannot fail to be seen of having a fiscal policy that, by creating a home market for almost the whole amount of Canadian grown wheat, has given the farmer better prices for his grain, and prevented him from being the large sufferer he otherwise would have been through the fall in prices.

Exports of Canadian wheat.

286. The exports of Canadian wheat in 1886 were 3,419,168 bushels, while the total home production was probably about 33,000,000.

Wheat product of the world.

287. The wheat product of the world in 1885 was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 2,110,000,000 bushels, excluding the product of China and Asiatic Russia.

Exports and imports of breadstuffs compared.

288. It will be also seen from the above table that while the exports of other breadstuffs of Canadian produce from 1868 to 1879 averaged $7,191,765 annually, the average from 1880 to 1886 was $11,101,401, an annual increase of $3,909,636; similarly the annual average of total exports of breadstuffs the produce of Canada during the first period was $14,293,417; and during the second period it was $16,687,010, an annual increase of $2,393,593. There was a corresponding decrease in the imports: from 1868 to 1879 they averaged $11,156,315 annually, and from 1880 to 1886 only $3,339,627 annually.

Exports and imports by countries.

289. The next table gives the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, during the year 1886, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1886.

| Countries. | Imports from. | | Exports to. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value. | Per-centage. | Value. | Per-centage. |
| | $ | | $ | |
| United States | 50,475,418 | 48·34 | 36,578,769 | 42·91 |
| Great Britain | 40,589,500 | 38·87 | 41,542,629 | 48·73 |
| Germany | 2,139,426 | 2·05 | 253,298 | 0·30 |
| France | 1,866,392 | 1·79 | 534,363 | 0·63 |
| British West Indies | 995,422 | 0·95 | 1,256,549 | 1·47 |
| *Other " | 1,511,412 | 1·45 | 865,021 | 1·01 |
| " British possessions | 583,839 | 0·56 | 253,290 | 0·30 |
| Japan | 1,485,932 | 1·42 | 1,703 | ..... |
| South America | 1,052,496 | 1·00 | 1,012,806 | 1·19 |
| China | 903,439 | 0·87 | 61,415 | 0·07 |
| Belgium | 554,774 | 0·53 | 6,565 | 0·01 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador. | 388,171 | 0·37 | 1,752,048 | 2·06 |
| Spain | 381,198 | 0·37 | 53,075 | 0·06 |
| Holland | 303,111 | 0·29 | 7,587 | 0·01 |
| Switzerland | 202,399 | 0·19 | 913 | ..... |
| Turkey | 168,933 | 0·16 | 48 | ..... |
| Italy | 103,565 | 0·10 | 108,601 | 0·13 |
| Greece | 93,925 | 0·09 | ..... | ..... |
| Austria | 67,577 | 0·07 | 3,039 | ..... |
| Portugal | 57,059 | 0·05 | 245,450 | 0·29 |
| Norway and Sweden | 29,513 | 0·03 | 71,747 | 0·08 |
| Australasia | 13,795 | 0·01 | 263,680 | 0·31 |
| Russia | 10,921 | 0·01 | 496 | ..... |
| Denmark | 795 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other Countries | 445,549 | 0·43 | 378,222 | 0·44 |
| Total | 104,424,561 | 100·00 | 85,251,314 | 100·00 |

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

290. It will be seen that by far the largest part of the foreign trade of the Dominion is transacted with the United Kingdom and the United States, the combined trade with the two countries forming 89·20 per cent. of the total trade, as compared with 88·92 per cent. in 1885. The largest proportion of imports came from the United States, and that of exports went to Great Britain. The trade with the United States amounted to 45.89 per cent., and was $5,793,824 less in value than in the preceding year, and with the United Kingdom to 43·30 per cent., and was $1,256,912 less than in 1885. According to American official returns 5·47 per cent of the total trade of the United States was done with British North America, including Newfoundland, 5·91 per cent. of the total imports having come from thence, and 4·80 per cent. of the domestic exports having been sent thereto; while according to our own official figures the trade of Canada alone formed 6·59 per cent. of the total United States trade. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by $953,129, and the imports from exceeded the exports to the United States by $13,896,649. The United States official returns show their exports to this country to have been less than their imports, but admit that their figures are very incomplete and largely understated. Following these two countries in extent of trade came the West Indies, Germany and South America. A large import trade in comparison with the exports is done with China, Japan and several European countries. The exports exceeded the imports to eight countries only, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Italy, Portugal, Norway and Sweden and the Australasian Colonies. The imports from all other countries were in excess of exports thereto. The imports from British Possessions were $42,570,727, and the exports thereto $45,068,196, forming together 46·20 per cent. of the total trade.

Trade with United States.

Excess of exports.

Excess of imports.

291. The next table is a comparative statement of the imports from foreign countries in 1885 and 1886:— Imports from foreign countries—1885 and 1886.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

| Countries. | Value of Imports. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. | | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | |
| Great Britain | 41,511,336 | 40,589,500 | ..... | 921,836 | 2·22 |
| United States | 53,095,277 | 50,475,418 | ..... | 2,619,859 | 4·93 |
| France | 1,775,172 | 1,866,392 | 91,220 | ..... | 5·13 |
| Germany | 2,173,938 | 2,139,426 | ..... | 34,512 | 1·58 |
| Spain | 298,314 | 381,198 | 82,884 | ..... | 27·78 |
| Portugal | 64,603 | 57,059 | ..... | 7,544 | 11·67 |
| Italy | 116,482 | 103,565 | ..... | 12,917 | 11·08 |
| Holland | 358,905 | 303,111 | ..... | 55,794 | 15·54 |
| Belgium | 506,228 | 554,774 | 48,546 | ..... | 9·58 |
| Newfoundland | 350,398 | 388,171 | 37,773 | ..... | 10·78 |
| West Indies | 3,475,066 | 2,506,834 | ..... | 968,232 | 27·86 |
| South America | 1,214,904 | 1,171,549 | ..... | 43,355 | 3·56 |
| China and Japan | 2,557,821 | 2,389,371 | ..... | 168,450 | 6·58 |
| Australasia | 2,231 | 13,795 | 11,564 | ..... | 518·33 |
| Switzerland | 221,176 | 202,399 | ..... | 18,777 | 8·48 |
| Other Countries | 1,219,635 | 1,281,999 | 62,364 | ..... | 5·11 |
| Total | 108,941,486 | 104,424,561 | ..... | 4,516,925 | 4·14 |

292. The total decrease in the imports was $4,516,925, as compared with $7,455,557 in 1885, the falling off in the trade with Great Britain and the United States not being nearly so great. The import trade from France is increasing largely, there having been an increase of $85,096 in 1885 over 1884, and of $91,220 in 1886 over 1885. This was the largest amount of increase from any country. There was also an increase in imports from Spain, Belgium, Newfoundland and the Australasian Colonies, the imports from the latter colonies being the largest they have yet been. There was a decrease from all other principal countries. The total imports decreased 4·14 per cent. as compared with 1885. Increase and decrease from various countries.

293. A comparative statement of the exports for 1885 and 1886, showing the respective increase or decrease to each country will be found below:— Exports to foreign countries—1885 and 1886.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF CANADA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1885 AND 1886.

| Countries. | Value of Exports. | | Increase. | Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. | | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | |
| United States | 39,752,734 | 36,578,769 | ..... | 3,173,965 | 7·98 |
| Great Britain | 41,877,705 | 41,542,629 | ..... | 335,076 | 0·80 |
| Germany | 264,075 | 253,298 | ..... | 10,777 | 4·08 |
| France | 303,309 | 534,363 | 231,054 | ..... | 76·17 |
| British West Indies | 1,533,800 | 1,256,549 | ..... | 277,251 | 18·07 |
| *Other " | 994,537 | 865,021 | ..... | 129,516 | 13·02 |
| " British possessions | 271,762 | 253,290 | ..... | 18,472 | 6·79 |
| Japan | 21,805 | 1,703 | ..... | 20,102 | 92·18 |
| South America | 1,254,109 | 1,012,806 | ..... | 241,303 | 19·24 |
| China | 8,113 | 61,415 | 53,302 | ..... | 86·78 |
| Belgium | 72,385 | 6,565 | ..... | 65,820 | 90·93 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,670,968 | 1,752,048 | 81,080 | ..... | 4·85 |
| Spain | 132,695 | 53,075 | ..... | 79,620 | 60·00 |
| Holland | 24,094 | 7,587 | ..... | 16,507 | 68·51 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 913 | 913 | ..... | ..... |
| Turkey | 34 | 48 | 14 | ..... | 41·17 |
| Italy | 147,550 | 108,601 | ..... | 38,949 | 26·40 |
| Greece | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Austria | ..... | 3,039 | 3,039 | ..... | ..... |
| Portugal | 166,730 | 245,450 | 78,720 | ..... | 47·21 |
| Norway and Sweden | 83,596 | 71,747 | ..... | 11,849 | 14·17 |
| Australasia | 434,887 | 263,680 | ..... | 171,207 | 39·36 |
| Russia | ..... | 496 | 496 | ..... | ..... |
| Denmark | 930 | ..... | ..... | 930 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 222,543 | 378,222 | 155,679 | ..... | 69·95 |
| Total | 89,238,361 | 85,251,314 | ..... | 3,987,047 | 4·46 |

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies.

**Increase and decrease in exports.**

294. The total decrease in exports amounted to $3,987,047, and of this $3,173,965, or 79·60 per cent. was caused by a falling off in exports to the United States, the balance being divided among fourteen other countries, notably Great Britain, the West Indies, British and otherwise, South America and the Australasian Colonies. There was a considerable increase in exports to France, and an increase also to Portugal, China and Newfoundland. The total decrease was 4·46 as compared with 1885, and 6·73 as compared with 1884.

Imports and exports of British possessions.

295. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her various possessions, for the year 1885, together with the amount per head in each country or colony. The figures have all been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS. 1885.

| Country. | Imports. | Value per Head. | Exports. | Value per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| United Kingdom | 1,805,377,381 | 49 69 | 1,320,497,977 | 36 40 |
| India | 336,677,512 | 1 69 | 414,928,208 | 2 07 |
| Straits Settlement | 90,698,332 | 151 66 | 82,354,872 | 137 72 |
| Ceylon | 20,591,625 | 7 35 | 16,325,720 | 5 83 |
| Mauritius | 11,090,581 | 30 68 | 16,885,089 | 46 72 |
| Natal | 7,390,310 | 16 65 | 4,270,417 | 9 62 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 24,342,881 | 19 43 | 18,175,062 | 14 51 |
| St. Helena | 252,633 | 49 93 | 58,020 | 11 46 |
| Lagos | 2,640,478 | 33 85 | 2,989,014 | 38 32 |
| Gold Coast | 2,269,929 | 3 49 | 2,415,414 | 3 71 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,550,057 | 25 41 | 1,591,068 | 26 08 |
| Gambia | 475,400 | 33 60 | 581,007 | 41 06 |
| Canada | 108,941,486 | 23 20 | 89,238,361 | 19 00 |
| Newfoundland | 6,791,535 | 35 16 | 4,792,255 | 24 81 |
| Bermudas | 1,157,483 | 76 97 | 411,699 | 27 38 |
| Honduras | 1,240,298 | 44 29 | 1,188,829 | 42 45 |
| British Guiana | 7,141,259 | 26 44 | 8,764,005 | 32 15 |
| Bahamas | 1,143,957 | 25 42 | 877,357 | 19 49 |
| Turk's Island | 135,575 | 28 64 | 150,151 | 31 73 |
| Jamaica | 7,087,683 | 11 88 | 6,880,113 | 11 53 |
| Windward Islands | 3,075,957 | 13 28 | 7,164,278 | 22 03 |
| Leeward Islands | 1,863,957 | 15 37 | 2,101,144 | 17 33 |
| Trinidad | 10,908,526 | 63 45 | 10,933,764 | 63 60 |
| New South Wales | 114,197,285 | 116 45 | 80,503,159 | 86 46 |
| Victoria | 87,817,072 | 88 54 | 75,685,222 | 77 62 |
| South Australia | 27,002,227 | 84 51 | 27,429,774 | 85 81 |
| Western Australia | 3,165,235 | 89 96 | 2,173,900 | 63 78 |
| Queensland | 31,256,119 | 95 61 | 25,517,899 | 80 14 |
| Tasmania | 8,553,098 | 63 93 | 6,393,305 | 48 36 |
| New Zealand | 36,402,281 | 62 50 | 33,190,370 | 58 74 |
| Fiji | 1,433,647 | 11 26 | 1,590,183 | 12 49 |
| Falkland Islands | 235,126 | 130 62 | 476,183 | 264 54 |
| Total | 2,762,906,924 | 10 94 | 2,266,533,819 | 8 98 |

Comparisons.

296. It will be seen that with the exception of the United Kingdom and India, the external trade of Canada was larger

than that of any British Possession, that of New South Wales being the next largest. With the exception, however, of the Falkland Islands, where the population is particularly limited, and of the Straits Settlement, the trade of the Australasian Colonies per head of population was far higher than that of either the United Kingdom or any of her possessions, that of New South Wales being nearly five times as much as Canada. Diamonds exported from the Cape of Good Hope through the Post Office are not included in the above figures, their estimated value in 1885 was $12,116,340.

Total trade of British possessions.

297. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1885 was $5,029,337,410, being a decrease of $422,863,647 as compared with 1884. Of this amount $212,590,581 was due to a falling off in the trade of the United Kingdom. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $496,476,438, the excess of imports in the United Kingdom, which has always been very large, amounting to $484,879,404. The average annual excess of exports over imports in India during the last seven years has been $85,000,000.

Excess of imports into British possessions.

298. The following is a list of British Possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1885 :—

IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS IN—

| | |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom. | Honduras. |
| Straits Settlement. | Bahamas. |
| Ceylon. | Jamaica. |
| Natal. | New South Wales. |
| Cape of Good Hope. | Victoria. |
| St. Helena. | Western Australia. |
| Canada. | Queensland. |
| Newfoundland. | Tasmania. |
| Bermudas. | New Zealand. |

EXPORTS EXCEEDED IMPORTS IN—

| | |
|---|---|
| India. | Turk's Island. |
| Mauritius. | Windward Islands. |
| Lagos. | Leeward Islands. |
| Gold Coast. | Trinidad. |
| Sierra Leone. | South Australia. |
| Gambia. | Fiji. |
| British Guiana. | Falkland Islands. |

If the value of diamonds sent through the post office was included, the exports from Cape Colony would be in excess of imports. (*See ante*, paragraph 296.)

Imports and exports of foreign countries.

299. The total value and the value per head of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in 1884 are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Imports. | Amount per Head. | Exports. | Amount per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| *Russian Empire | 1885 | 211,889,800 | 2 04 | 262,143,000 | 2 52 |
| Norway and Sweden | 1884 | 129,516,600 | 19 58 | 94,841,600 | 14 34 |
| Denmark | 1884 | 74,133,933 | 37 65 | 48,233,533 | 24 49 |
| German Empire | 1885 | 1,052,319,333 | 22 46 | 1,037,378,667 | 22 14 |
| *Holland | 1885 | 434,817,200 | 108 36 | 360,649,200 | 89 87 |
| Belgium | 1885 | 501,767,933 | 90 90 | 470,996,000 | 85 32 |
| France | 1885 | 959,706,667 | 25 47 | 770,062,400 | 20 44 |
| *†Portugal | 1885 | 40,641,533 | 9 34 | 27,345,800 | 6 28 |
| Spain | 1885 | 143,586,133 | 8 63 | 133,974,466 | 8 05 |
| Italy | 1885 | 296,331,332 | 10 41 | 196,671,733 | 6 91 |
| Austro-Hungarian Empire | 1885 | 354,707,000 | 9 36 | 400,993,866 | 10 58 |
| †Roumania | 1884 | 57,425,450 | 11 10 | 35,843,000 | 6 92 |
| *†Greece | 1883 | 23,695,800 | 13 78 | 16,137,866 | 9 38 |
| Turkey | 1885 | 90,393,466 | 3 90 | 56,054,266 | 2 42 |
| *Egypt | 1885 | 46,627,533 | 6 85 | 59,529,066 | 8 75 |
| China | 1885 | 115,125,866 | 0 35 | 85,259,133 | 0 26 |
| *Japan | 1885 | 28,723,066 | 0 78 | 36 607,066 | 0 99 |
| †Chili | 1885 | 42,554,133 | 18 73 | 53,328,933 | 23 47 |
| *†Uruguay | 1885 | 25,627,866 | 49 23 | 25,603,533 | 49 19 |
| *†Argentine Republic | 1885 | 89,760,800 | 29 92 | 81,643,200 | 27 21 |
| †Mexico | 1885 | 36,339,400 | 3 75 | 47,196,933 | 4 87 |
| United States | 1886 | 635,436,136 | 10 84 | 679,524,830 | 11 59 |

*Imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce.
†Including bullion and specie.

Foreign trade of principal countries.

300. It will be seen that Germany has the largest amount of foreign trade, followed by France, United States, Belgium and Holland. The foreign trade of the United Kingdom, however, considerably exceeds that of Germany, and is larger than that of any country in the world.

Trade in Australasian Colonies.

301. In proportion to population, by far the largest trade was done by Belgium and Holland, which, with the exception of Uruguay and Mexico, were the only countries in the table where the value per head of imports and exports was larger than that of the United Kingdom. The value per head, however, of the external trade of some of the Australasian Colonies is, with the exception of Holland, higher than that of any other country of importance in the world.

Excess of exports.

Excess of imports

302. Exports exceeded imports in Russia, Austria, Egypt, Japan, Chili, Mexico and the United States. In all other countries imports were in excess, and in some cases to a large extent.

United States trade with Great Britain.

303. Of the total exports from the United States 51·27 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, and 60·36 per cent. to British Possessions, while of the imports only 24·28 per cent. came from Great Britain and 35·60 per cent. from British Possessions, the imports from British Possessions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, exceeding the exports thereto.

Exports to British possessions.

304. In view of the increasing interest taken in the future relations of England and her colonial possessions, the following figures respecting the trade between them will probably be found interesting. In 1885 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were $904,766,783, and to British Possessions $415,731,194, the latter being not quite one-third of the total amount, which proportion was the largest yet recorded, and the following figures show that the same proportion has been steadily increasing for a number of years :—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE YEARS NAMED.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871 | 19·59 per cent. |
| 1875 | 27·22 " |
| 1880 | 28·46 " |
| 1884 | 29·83 " |
| 1885 | 31·47 |

Proportion of colonial trade per head.

305. Though the actual value of the exports to foreign countries from Great Britain has always been very much larger than to British Possessions, yet in proportion to population the value to the Colonies has been the highest: in 1885 it was more than twice as much, amounting to $2.39 per head, as compared with 97 cents per head of exports to foreign countries.

Summary of imports and exports into British possessions—1884 and 1885.

306. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British Possessions during the years 1884 and 1885, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively:—

## IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884 AND 1885.

| Colony. | 1884. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports from | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Amount per Head. | Other Countries. | Amount per Head. |
| | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| India | 241,929,601 | 1 20 | 89,766,114 | 0 44 |
| Straits Settlement | 20,843,544 | 38 59 | 70,050,049 | 129 72 |
| Ceylon | 6,401,345 | 2 28 | 9,984,424 | 3 56 |
| Mauritius | 3,369,826 | 9 08 | 11,050,844 | 29 80 |
| Natal | 6,377,532 | 15 02 | 1,778,269 | 4 18 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 19,582,258 | 15 66 | 6,019,472 | 4 81 |
| St. Helena | 135,930 | 26 86 | 174,494 | 34 49 |
| Lagos | 1,646,480 | 21 66 | 972,861 | 12 80 |
| Gold Coast | 1,965,101 | 3 01 | 601,281 | 0 92 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,574,717 | 25 81 | 641,679 | 10 52 |
| Gambia | 423,881 | 29 95 | 608,445 | 43 00 |
| Canada | 43,677,143 | 9 48 | 72,719,900 | 15 79 |
| Newfoundland | 3,126,969 | 15 84 | 5,060,987 | 25 64 |
| Bermudas | 367,024 | 24 65 | 1,010,996 | 67 90 |
| Honduras | 620,996 | 22 17 | 535,872 | 19 13 |
| British Guiana | 5,350,919 | 20 26 | 4,379,694 | 16 58 |
| Bahamas | 181,667 | 4 08 | 701,851 | 15 77 |
| Turk's Island | 16,021 | 3 38 | 113,544 | 24 00 |
| Jamaica | 4,413,589 | 7 35 | 3,220,452 | 5 36 |
| Windward Islands | 3,265,314 | 10 19 | 4,577,236 | 14 29 |
| Leeward Islands | 1,010,499 | 8 35 | 1,308,257 | 10 81 |
| Trinidad | 4,316,786 | 25 90 | 10,691,597 | 64 16 |
| New South Wales | 55,592,161 | 60 34 | 55,499,164 | 60 24 |
| Victoria | 44,525,502 | 46 31 | 48,922,443 | 50 89 |
| South Australia | 14,518,706 | 46 41 | 13,461,477 | 43 03 |
| Western Australia | 1,084,975 | 34 22 | 1,451,371 | 45 78 |
| Queensland | 12,268,199 | 39 58 | 20,104,749 | 64 87 |
| Tasmania | 3,124,896 | 23 93 | 4,937,044 | 37 82 |
| New Zealand | 24,024,532 | 42 57 | 13,283,055 | 23 54 |
| Falkland Islands | 296,681 | 174 52 | 33,603 | 19 77 |
| Total | 562,032,794 | 2 43 | 453,661,224 | 2 10 |

EXPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1884 AND 1885—*Concluded.*

| Colony. | 1885. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports from | | | |
| | Great Britain. | Amount per Head. | Other Countries. | Amount per Head. |
| | $ | $ cts. | $ | $ cts. |
| India | 245,175,921 | 1 22 | 93,501,593 | 0 46 |
| Straits Settlement | 17,408,456 | 29 11 | 73,290,126 | 122 56 |
| Ceylon | 5,129,291 | 1 83 | 15,462,335 | 5 52 |
| Mauritius | 2,205,281 | 6 10 | 8,885,234 | 24 58 |
| Natal | 5,994,838 | 13 51 | 1,395,473 | 3 15 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 18,870,679 | 15 07 | 5,422,201 | 4 33 |
| St. Helena | 149,845 | 29 62 | 102,789 | 20 32 |
| Lagos | 1,423,660 | 18 25 | 1,216,818 | 15 60 |
| Gold Coast | 1,677,350 | 2 58 | 592,579 | 0 91 |
| Sierra Leone | 1,116,520 | 18 30 | 433,537 | 7 11 |
| Gambia | 171,764 | 12 14 | 303,636 | 21 46 |
| Canada | 41,511,336 | 8 84 | 67,430,150 | 14 35 |
| Newfoundland | 2,215,691 | 11 47 | 4,575,844 | 23 69 |
| Bermudas | 330,520 | 21 98 | 826,963 | 54 99 |
| Honduras | 538,627 | 19 23 | 701,671 | 25 06 |
| British Guiana | 3,526,732 | 13 06 | 3,614,527 | 13 38 |
| Bahamas | 243,615 | 5 41 | 900,342 | 20 01 |
| Turk's Island | 13,267 | 2 80 | 122,308 | 25 84 |
| Jamaica | 3,704,298 | 6 21 | 3,383,385 | 5 67 |
| Windward Islands | 2,336,029 | 7 18 | 3,768,347 | 11 58 |
| Leeward Islands | 739,928 | 6 10 | 1,124,029 | 9 27 |
| Trinidad | 3,186,226 | 18 53 | 7,722,300 | 44 92 |
| New South Wales | 58,329,904 | 59 48 | 55,867,381 | 56 97 |
| Victoria | 43,541,171 | 43 90 | 44,275,901 | 44 64 |
| South Australia | 16,211,289 | 50 74 | 11,218,484 | 35 11 |
| Western Australia | 1,362,359 | 38 72 | 1,802,876 | 51 24 |
| Queensland | 13,390,336 | 40 96 | 17,865,782 | 54 65 |
| Tasmania | 3,208,228 | 23 98 | 5,344,870 | 39 95 |
| New Zealand | 23,880,280 | 41 00 | 12,522,001 | 21 50 |
| Falkland Islands | 194,116 | 107 84 | 41,010 | 22 78 |
| Total | 517,787,557 | 2 39 | 443,714,492 | 2 05 |

Growth of the import trade between Great Britain and her colonies.

307. The total amount imported from Great Britain in 1885 was less by $8,245,237 than in the preceding year, but the proportion to the total amount imported from all countries was somewhat larger, being 53·85 per cent. as compared with 53·69 per cent. in 1884, additional evidence of the growth of the trade between Great Britain and her possessions. It will be seen also from the foregoing table that a larger amount by $72,371,510 in 1884, and by $74,073,065 in 1885, was imported by India and the Colonies from Great Britain than from other countries, and that the total amount per head of the entire population in 1884 was 33 cents, and in 1885 34 cents, more than the similar proportions from other countries, thus practically confirming the sentimental belief that "trade follows the flag." With the exception of the Falkland Islands, the imports into the Australasian Colonies from Great Britain are far greater per head than into any other country, those into New South Wales amounting to within a few cents of $60, or £12 sterling per head. Eleven colonies out of the thirty named in the table imported more in actual value from Great Britain than they did from all other countries, India, New South Wales and Victoria being the only places that imported more in actual value than Canada, but in proportion to population the amount was larger in twenty colonies than it was in this country.

Proportion of imports and exports of British possessions from and to the United Kingdom to total imports and exports.

308. The proportion of exports from British Possessions to the United Kingdom to the total exports was, in 1885, not so large as that of imports, it having been 42·78 per cent., and the amount per head was only $1.81 as compared with $2.43 per head of exports to other countries. The proportion of imports from British Possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same for a number of years, as shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871 | 22·03 per cent. |
| 1875 | 22·57 " |
| 1880 | 22·50 " |
| 1884 | 24·56 " |
| 1885 | 22·75 " |

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total Colonial exports has decreased during the same period:—

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871 | 50·45 per cent. |
| 1875 | 49·47 " |
| 1880 | 46·46 " |
| 1884 | 43·33 " |
| 1885 | 42·84 " |

Foreign trade of British possessions.

309. The total foreign trade of British Possessions has increased very largely since 1871, but, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than that with the United Kingdom:—

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871 | 51·41 per cent. |
| 1875 | 52·33 " |
| 1880 | 49·36 " |
| 1884 | 46·72 " |
| 1885 | 48·44 " |

British imports into colonies exceed British exports.

310. It has been shown that the Colonies buy considerably more from England than England buys from them, and that the quantity is steadily increasing. This fact, which is probably at present more particularly the consequence of the numerous financial transactions that take place between them, shows that the greater portion of the wants of the Colonies can be supplied by the United Kingdom. It has also been shown that, in proportion to their total exports, the exports to Great Britain are not keeping pace with those to foreign countries.

Extension of trade between Great Britain and her colonies.

311. Seeing, however, that one-half of the foreign trade of British Possessions is carried on with Great Britain, and that over one-fourth of the vast foreign trade of the United Kingdom is absorbed by her Colonies, and considering that, with scarcely an exception, these Colonies are all yet in their infancy, with incalculable resources waiting for development, and that among them they possess almost all the known products of the world, the question arises, why should not this trade be so extended as to make Great Britain and her Colonial possessions mutually self-supporting and self-reliant on each other, and comparatively independent of foreign countries. More especially is this applicable to the question of food, for Great Britain is yearly becoming more dependent upon other countries for her supplies, and "the food must be had, and must be had cheaply, and there-"fore the more rapidly the resources of the Colonies can be "developed, the better it must be for England."

Food supplies for Great Britain from the colonies.

312. It is estimated that Great Britain annually imports, at the present time, food supplies from other countries to the value of $625,000,000, of which $150,000,000 worth, or about 25 per cent., is furnished by the United States. It has been shown previously (paragraph 284, *ante*) that the United States no longer control the wheat markets of the world. The wheat grown in the North-West is acknowledged to be the finest in the world, and will always be able to hold its own position in the market on that account, and when the Hudson's Bay Railway, now in course of construction, is completed, Winnipeg, which is the outlet for the products of Manitoba and the Territories, will be almost as near to Liverpool as New York is at present. Canada and the Australasian Colonies can supply all the cattle and sheep that Great Britain can require, and it needs but the hearty co-operation of English capitalists in extending the railway systems and increasing the transport facilities to make it practicable for almost the whole of the vast amount now

spent annually by Great Britain in the purchase of food supplies to be expended in her own Colonies, from whence the greater part of it would return again in exchange for her own various productions and manufactures.

313. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports at every port in the Dominion during the year 1886, and the amount of duty collected at each place:— Imports and exports at each port, 1886.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886.

| Ports. | 1886. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. Value. | Exports. Value. | Duty. |
| Ontario. | $ | $ | $ |
| Amherstburg | 50,581 | 91,204 | 5,283 |
| Belleville | 305,610 | 735,179 | 49,511 |
| Brantford | 634,075 | 245,934 | 113,546 |
| Berlin | 310,660 | 133,056 | 37,157 |
| Brighton | 14,123 | 71,857 | 2,364 |
| Brockville | 767,800 | 1,082,124 | 94,819 |
| Chatham | 155,942 | 375,702 | 27,227 |
| Clifton | 1 226,515 | 1,550,358 | 219,554 |
| Cobourg | 209,541 | 305,962 | 18,575 |
| Colborne | 17,200 | 15,916 | 3,091 |
| Collingwood | 157,219 | 335,830 | 25,387 |
| Cornwall | 798,729 | 73,559 | 27,593 |
| Cramahe | 11,525 | 120,431 | 1,305 |
| Darlington | 92,115 | 218,290 | 12,494 |
| Deseronto | 39,192 | 397,127 | 7,387 |
| Dover | 48,718 | 170,706 | 7,690 |
| Dundas | 249,308 | 43,648 | 22,998 |
| Dunnville | 20,612 | 63,949 | 5,373 |
| Fort Erie | 433,040 | 2,157,029 | 84,755 |
| Galt | 276,883 | 92,638 | 32,499 |
| Gananoque | 111,444 | 71,626 | 17,142 |
| Goderich | 33,773 | 154,438 | 5,112 |
| Guelph | 481,871 | 473,494 | 67,664 |
| Hamilton | 4,214,197 | 601,171 | 656,589 |
| Hope | 112,661 | 1,029,531 | 20,729 |
| Kincardine | 58,587 | 502,667 | 6,688 |
| Kingston | 1,182,008 | 678,620 | 166,883 |
| Kingsville | 8,490 | 91,913 | 1,663 |
| Lindsay | 45,823 | 119,316 | 8,853 |
| London | 2,373,766 | 289,687 | 493,475 |
| Morrisburg | 71,812 | 207,471 | 13,290 |
| Napanee | 64,074 | 303,679 | 8,638 |
| Newcastle | 11,742 | 125,299 | 2,603 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

| Ports. | 1886. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. Value. | Exports. Value. | Duty. |
| Ontario—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ |
| Niagara | 21,883 | ..... | 4,319 |
| Oakville | 50,833 | 100,310 | 3,610 |
| Oshawa | 111,720 | 158,428 | 17,136 |
| Ottawa | 1,579,255 | 2,099,897 | 305,232 |
| Owen Sound | 59,220 | 25,613 | 4,949 |
| Paris | 110,129 | 91,316 | 15,223 |
| Penetanguishene | 186,937 | 138,464 | 21,247 |
| Peterboro' | 212,221 | 234,034 | 28,982 |
| Picton | 40,702 | 548,771 | 8,227 |
| Prescott | 244,560 | 397,255 | 42,064 |
| Port Arthur | 290,662 | 69,068 | 60,504 |
| St. Catharines | 525,596 | 356,301 | 71,306 |
| St. Thomas | 354,475 | 159,779 | 55,157 |
| Sarnia | 573,318 | 831,079 | 60,077 |
| Saugeen | 119,618 | 25,139 | 398 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 95,497 | 211,239 | 23,773 |
| Stratford | 342,102 | 444,244 | 54,913 |
| Toronto | 18,301,177 | 3,254,514 | 3,411,908 |
| Trenton | 46,139 | 579,577 | 9,230 |
| Wallaceburg | 13,823 | 331,888 | 2,580 |
| Whitby | 79,962 | 349,247 | 10,204 |
| Windsor | 864,526 | 695,015 | 166,982 |
| Woodstock | 255,484 | 650,026 | 53,339 |
| Total | 39,069,475 | 24,679,615 | 6,699,324 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports | ..... | 2,409,253 | ..... |
| Total | 39,069,475 | 27,088,868 | 6,699,324 |
| Quebec. | | | |
| Clarenceville | 3,754 | 18,713 | 840 |
| Coaticook | 198,465 | 1,257,394 | 31,003 |
| Dundee | 15,496 | 47,922 | 2,362 |
| Frelighsburg | 5,035 | 9,534 | 451 |
| Gaspé | 23,042 | 255,683 | 2,774 |
| Hemmingford | 18,436 | 70,222 | 2,724 |
| Lacolle | 98,955 | 31,203 | 2,163 |
| Magdalen Islands | 18 | ..... | 120 |
| Montreal | 38,995,616 | 25,426,111 | 7,352,959 |
| New Carlisle | 45,482 | 341,079 | 7,594 |
| Percé | 14,417 | 113,108 | 1,714 |
| Potton | 10,802 | 36,002 | 3,876 |
| Quebec | 3,468,679 | 7,300,970 | 672,044 |
| Rimouski | 18,827 | 83,489 | 2,426 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

| Ports. | 1886. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. Value. | Exports. Value. | Duty. |
| Quebec—*Concluded.* | $ | $ | $ |
| Russeltown | 6,903 | 39,220 | 1,321 |
| St. Armand | 38,886 | 284,938 | 5,589 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 169,669 | 45,957 | 15,984 |
| St. John's | 430,314 | 662,354 | 31,498 |
| Sherbrooke | 869,472 | 380,535 | 65,138 |
| Sorel | 24,671 | 114,420 | 7,817 |
| Stanstead | 49,561 | 327,499 | 16,242 |
| Sutton | 383,494 | 507,960 | 9,930 |
| Three Rivers | 111,700 | 445,081 | 22,282 |
| Total | 45,001,694 | 37,799,394 | 8,258,861 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports | ..... | 371,945 | ..... |
| Total | 45,001,694 | 38,171,339 | 8,258,861 |
| Nova Scotia. | | | |
| Amherst | 97,001 | 197,562 | 28,093 |
| Annapolis | 55,098 | 140,922 | 11,100 |
| Antigonish | 59,602 | 67,876 | 12,759 |
| Arichat | 16,570 | 35,657 | 2,529 |
| Baddeck | 8,167 | 78,489 | 2,327 |
| Barrington | 18,890 | 46,889 | 3,441 |
| Bridgetown | 5,878 | 3,570 | 1,133 |
| Cornwallis | 48,807 | 104,003 | 7,943 |
| Digby | 31,169 | 76,116 | 5,390 |
| Guysborough | 7,553 | 57,663 | 1,144 |
| Halifax | 5,927,827 | 4,293,001 | 1,307,671 |
| Liverpool | 28,973 | 86,036 | 5,033 |
| Lockeport | 68,564 | 313,134 | 6,895 |
| Londonderry | 16,592 | 46,773 | 2,901 |
| Lunenburg | 97,543 | 673,370 | 15,852 |
| Margaretsville | 3,865 | 7,092 | 755 |
| North Sydney | 71,979 | 124,041 | 24,544 |
| Parrsboro' | 21,783 | 284,746 | 5,097 |
| Pictou | 274,118 | 146,583 | 39,651 |
| Port Hawkesbury | 16,418 | 208,101 | 2,964 |
| Port Hood | 1,210 | 8,426 | 664 |
| Port Medway | 2,453 | 62,673 | 389 |
| Shelburne | 17,340 | 49,512 | 3,203 |
| Sydney | 16,174 | 214,998 | 4,003 |
| Truro | 230,994 | 4,446 | 58,303 |
| Weymouth | 50,172 | 129,362 | 8,616 |
| Windsor | 157,783 | 100,656 | 15,634 |
| Yarmouth | 487,721 | 509,806 | 85,038 |
| Total | 7,840,244 | 8,071,513 | 1,663,087 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Continued.*

| Ports. | 1886. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. Value. | Exports. Value. | Duty. |
| **New Brunswick.** | $ | $ | $ |
| Bathurst | 74,449 | 183,457 | 11,852 |
| Campo Bello (Welchpool) | 11,762 | 96,943 | 3,812 |
| Caraquette | 1,345 | 53,892 | 627 |
| Chatham | 112,565 | 734,984 | 18,049 |
| Dalhousie | 14,885 | 223,923 | 4,570 |
| Dorchester | 6,996 | 24,116 | 1,665 |
| Fredericton | 277,515 | 61,687 | 44,765 |
| Grand Falls | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hillsborough | 5,050 | 88,771 | 924 |
| McAdam Junction | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moncton | 394,871 | 165,680 | 154,164 |
| Newcastle | 41,643 | 464,161 | 8,556 |
| Richibucto | 10,093 | 266,338 | 2,661 |
| Sackville | 30,323 | 78,730 | 5,546 |
| Shediac | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shippegan | 4,574 | 13,150 | 739 |
| St. Andrew's | 36,179 | 25,145 | 21,525 |
| St. George | 11,800 | 32,410 | 1,009 |
| St. John | 4,075,062 | 3,901,495 | 861,002 |
| St. Stephen | 641,336 | 14,268 | 63,289 |
| Woodstock | 99,072 | 117,946 | 30,318 |
| Total | 5,849,520 | 6,547,096 | 1,235,083 |
| **Manitoba.** | | | |
| Winnipeg | 1,794,374 | 776,480 | 450,205 |
| Emerson | 100,993 | 76,135 | 17,007 |
| Total | 1,895,367 | 852,615 | 467,212 |
| **British Columbia.** | | | |
| Victoria | 2,934,130 | 1,787,109 | 782,095 |
| New Westminster | 718,899 | 191,352 | 56,839 |
| Nanaimo | 300,270 | 975,155 | 41,290 |
| Total | 3,953,299 | 2,953,616 | 880,226 |
| **Prince Edward Island.** | | | |
| Charlottetown | 551,173 | 1,192,656 | 210,080 |
| Summerside | 80,998 | 373,611 | 14,613 |
| Total | 632,171 | 1,566,267 | 224,693 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1886—*Concluded.*

| Ports. | 1886. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. Value. | Exports. Value. | Duty. |
| North-West Territories. | $ | $ | $ |
| Fort McLeod | 165,752 | | 15,603 |
| Fort Walsh | 17,039 | | 3,412 |
| Wood Mountain | | | 617 |
| Total | 182,791 | | 19,633 |

Trade of Ontario.

314. In the Province of Ontario it will be seen that the imports were largest into the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Kingston, and the exports largest from Toronto, Fort Erie, Ottawa and Clifton. There was a small increase in the trade both of Toronto and Hamilton, and the duty paid at these two ports was nearly two-thirds of the whole amount paid in the Province.

of Quebec.

315. There was a decrease in imports and exports at Montreal and in imports at Quebec, but a small increase in exports at the latter place. With the exception of $33,858, the whole of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec was taken at these two ports.

Of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

316. The principal portion of the trade of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was done at Halifax and St. John. There was a decrease at the former place, but at the latter there was a small increase, both in imports and exports.

Of Prince Edward Island, Winnipeg and Victoria.

317. There was a considerable falling off in the trade of both Winnipeg and Victoria, and an increase in the exports from both Charlottetown and Summerside.

PART II.—THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Former Imperial restrictions of trade.

318. Previous to the year 1846, the trade between the British North American Provinces and the United States had been very much hampered and restricted by the laws of Great Britain in regard to her Colonies.

Trade of B. N. A. Provinces and U.S., 1821-1845.

319. According to the United States official returns for the years 1821 to 1845, both inclusive, the total imports from the States into the British North American Provinces, including Newfoundland, amounted to $90,124,195, and the exports from the Provinces into the States only reached the sum of $31,040,834, showing a balance in favour of the United States of $59,083,361.

Changes in the system of trade.

320. In 1846 England abandoned the old colonial system of trade, the heavy duties on imports from foreign countries were repealed, most of the productions of the Colonies were placed on the same footing as those of other countries, and the Colonies themselves were empowered to repeal the differential duties in favour of British produce imposed by former Imperial Acts. In the same year the American Government secured the enactment of an international drawback law.

Trade of B. N. A. Provinces and U. S., 1850-1854.

321. The immediate effect of these changes upon the trade between the Provinces and the States was very considerable, as will be seen in the diagram sheet No. 1 at the end of this book, the figures in which are taken from both United States and Canadian accounts, the presumption being that greater care is taken by the officials of each country in the particulars relating to imports, upon which duties are collected, than in those relating to exports. The exports from the Provinces are therefore taken from the United States official statement of imports, and similarly the imports into the Provinces are taken from Provincial sources.

The diagram was prepared by Mr. Geo. Johnson, at the request of the Government, and the correctness of the figures has been recognized by the United States Government.

Increase in volume of trade.

322. It will be seen that while the average annual trade during the 25 years from 1821 to 1845 only amounted to $4,846,601 per annum, during 5 years, 1850 to 1854, it increased under a more liberal policy to no less an average than $24,492,674 per annum. The value of commodities purchased by the Provinces from the States was, however, still very much larger than the value of goods sold to them, and the balance in favour of the States at the end of the above mentioned period was $52,602,119, which, considering that it was the result of only 5 years' transactions, was exceedingly large. The result of the whole trade done between the years 1821 and 1854 inclusive was a balance in favour of the United States of $132,611,377.

Negotiations for reciprocity.

The question of reciprocity of trade between the Provinces and the States had been frequently spoken of by statesmen and others on both sides, and the increase of trade caused by the removal of restrictions in 1846 gave a fresh impetus to the idea. In 1847 negotiations were opened between the Governments of England and the United States for the establishment of reciprocal free trade between the States and Canada, and were continued until 1850, when a Bill which had been introduced into the United States Congress in 1849, providing for reciprocity in certain articles, was thrown out.

Conference at Halifax.

323. A conference at which all the British North American Provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, were represented, was held at Halifax in September, 1849, and a memorial to the Imperial Government was adopted, asking that negotiations might be opened for reciprocal terms with the United States, and the British Minister at Washington,

in November, 1849, received special instructions with reference to such negotiations.

Completion of negotiations and signing of the Reciprocity Treaty.

324. In 1851, at the direction of the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury took steps to collect all possible information bearing on the matter, and the report prepared in consequence and presented to the Senate in August, 1852, had a very important influence on the subsequent proceedings. Negotiations being re-opened in 1852, considerable correspondence took place between the respective Governments, and the question was much debated, both in the United States and also in the Provincial Legislatures, the Maritime Provinces in particular being very unwilling to admit Americans to their coast fisheries, while the Americans endeavoured to have the Fishery question dealt with separately, but to this the British Government would not consent; and, finally, what is commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty was signed at Washington on the 5th June, 1854, the Earl of Elgin, at that time Governor General of the Province of Canada, acting for Her Britannic Majesty, and Mr. D. L. Marcy for the United States.

Principal provisions of the Treaty.

325. The following were its principal provisions:—It removed the three mile limit imposed by the Convention of 1818, and gave to the inhabitants of the United States free liberty to take all kinds of fish, except shell-fish, along the shores and in the bays and harbours of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and adjacent islands, with permission to land for the purpose of drying their nets or curing their fish. All salmon, shad and river fisheries were, however, reserved exclusively for British subjects. Similar liberties, with similar reservations, were given to all British subjects to fish on the eastern sea coasts of the United States, north of the 36th parallel of north latitude.

326. The following articles were to be admitted into each country respectively free of duty :— Articles free of duty.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grain, flour and breadstuffs, of all kinds. | Fish of all kinds. |
| Animals of all kinds | Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water. |
| Fresh, smoked and salted meats. | Poultry, Eggs. |
| Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables. | Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state. |
| Fruits, dried and undried. | Slate. |
| Hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed. | Ores of metals of all kinds. |
| Butter, cheese, tallow. | Coal |
| Lard, horns, manures. | Firewood. |
| Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes. | Plants, shrubs, trees. |
| Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part. | Pelts, wool. |
| Rice, broom corn, and bark. | Fish oil. |
| Gypsum, ground or unground. | Dye stuffs. |
| Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones. | Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured. |
| Unmanufactured tobacco. | Rags. |

327. It gave to the inhabitants of the United States the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada as freely as British subjects, subject to the same tolls, &c., and to British subjects a similar right to navigate Lake Michigan, so long as the privilege of navigating the St. Lawrence should continue. Free navigation of St. Lawrence and Lake Michigan.

328. No export duty was to be levied on timber cut on American territory, and floated down to be shipped from New Brunswick. Timber free duty.

329. The treaty was to remain in force for ten years from the date of its commencement, terminable after the expiration of that term, by either of the contracting parties, on giving 12 months' notice. Provision was also made for the application of the treaty to Newfoundland. Duration of treaty. Provision for Newfoundland.

330. The treaty came into operation in the Provinces in November, 1854, in the United States by the President's proclamation on 16th March, 1855, and in Newfoundland on 12th December, 1855. It remained in operation 11 years Period of treaty in operation.

and 4 months, and during that period a very considerable increase took place in the trade between the Provinces and the States, the extent of which can be better ascertained by a comparison of the following tables. The first tables give the trade of the several Provinces with the States for the 5 years immediately preceding the treaty, the figures being all taken from official returns :—

Trade of B. N. A. Provinces and Unit'd States, 1850-1854.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEARS 1850–1854.

| Year ended 31st December, | Canada. | | | Nova Scotia. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1850 | 6,594,860 | 4,951,159 | 11,546,019 | 1,028,000 | 428,000 | 1,456,000 |
| 1851 | 8,365,765 | 4,071,544 | 12,437,309 | 1,033,873 | 430,150 | 1,464,023 |
| 1852 | 8,477,693 | 6,284,521 | 14,762,214 | 2,079,547 | 589,650 | 2,669,197 |
| 1853 | 11,782,147 | 8,936,382 | 20,718,529 | 1,739,219 | 1,289,248 | 3,028,467 |
| 1854 | 15,533,097 | 8,649,002 | 24,182,099 | 2,876,440 | 1,593,380 | 4,469,820 |
| Total | 50,753,562 | 32,892,608 | 83,646,170 | 8,757,079 | 4,330,428 | 13,087,507 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEARS 1850–54.

| Year ended 31st December, | New Brunswick. | | | Prince Edward Island. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1850 | 1,310,740 | 387,000 | 1,697,740 | 41,603 | 55,386 | 96,989 |
| 1851 | 1,654,175 | 415,140 | 2,069,315 | 84,906 | 104,883 | 189,789 |
| 1852 | 1,966,050 | 418,960 | 2,385,010 | 171,355 | 141,855 | 313,210 |
| 1853 | 2,870,350 | 609,290 | 3,479,640 | 187,916 | 120,500 | 308,416 |
| 1854 | 3,556,170 | 489,650 | 4,045,820 | 198,838 | 81,782 | 280,620 |
| Total | 11,357,485 | 2,320,040 | 13,677,525 | 684,618 | 504,406 | 1,189,024 |

331. It will be seen that during the above mentioned period of 5 years, the average annual trade of each Province with the United States was as follows:— Average annual trade, 1850-1854.

| Provinces. | Average. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Canada | 10,150,712 | 6,578,521 | 16,729,234 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,751,416 | 866,085 | 2,617,501 |
| New Brunswick | 2,271,497 | 464,008 | 2,735,505 |
| Prince Edward Island | 136,923 | 100,881 | 237,805 |
| Total | 14,310,548 | 8,009,495 | 22,320,045 |

While the average aggregate trade of the Provinces was $22,320,045 per annum, the total excess of imports over exports, being the balance of trade in favour of the United States, amounted during the 5 years to $31,505,262, an average annual excess of $6,301,052.

332. The fact of the treaty being in operation in the Provinces during the last two months of 1854 explains the large increase in the amount of imports in that year, but as it did not come into force in the United States until March, 1855, it has been deemed best to commence the period of its operation on 1st January, 1855, and the next tables give the imports and exports of each Province, from and to the United States, from 1st January, 1855, to 30th June, 1866, except where otherwise mentioned, while the aggregate trade of all the Provinces together will be found in diagram No. 1 at the end of the book. Trade of B. N. A. Provinces and U. S. during the treaty, 1855-1866.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE YEARS 1855 TO 1866.

| Year ended 31st December, | Canada. | | | Nova Scotia. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1855 ..... | 20,826,677 | 16,737,277 | 37,563,954 | 3,692,400 | 2,407,205 | 6,099,605 |
| 1856 ..... | 22,704,509 | 17,979,754 | 40,684,263 | 3,392,950 | 2,068,580 | 5,461,530 |
| 1857 ..... | 20,224,651 | 13,206,436 | 33,431,087 | 3,485,116 | 2,090,349 | 5,575,465 |
| 1858 ..... | 15,635,565 | 11,930,094 | 27,565,659 | 2,918,375 | 2,043,225 | 4,961,600 |
| 1859 ..... | 17,592,916 | 13,922,314 | 31,515,230 | 2,884,990 | 2,283,825 | 5,168,815 |
| 1860 ..... | 17,273,029 | 18,427,968 | 35,700,997 | 3,258,952 | 2,231,629 | 5,490,581 |
| 1861 ..... | 21,069,388 | 14,386,427 | 35,455,815 | 2,893,026 | 1,924,778 | 4,817,804 |
| 1862 ..... | 25,173,157 | 15,063,730 | 40,236,887 | 3,027,015 | 1,811,137 | 4,838,152 |
| 1863 ..... | 23,109,362 | 20,050,432 | 43,159,794 | 3,857,765 | 1,869,772 | 5,727,537 |
| 1864 ..... | 10,426,572 | 7,722,397 | *18,148,969 | 4,303,016 | 2,446,770 | 6,749,786 |
| 1865 ..... | 19,589,055 | 22,939,691 | †42,528,746 | 4,325,857 | 3,619,797 | 7,945,654 |
| 1866 ..... | 20,424,692 | 34,770,261 | †55,194,953 | 4,041,844 | 3,228,550 | 7,270,394 |
| Total... | 234,049,573 | 207,136,781 | 441,186,354 | 42,081,306 | 28,025,617 | 70,106,923 |

* 6 months. † Year ended 30th June.

Note.—From 1857 to 1866 the fiscal year of Nova Scotia ended on 30th Sept.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE YEARS 1855 TO 1866.

| Year ended 31st December, | New Brunswick. | | | Prince Edward Island. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports | Exports. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1855 ..... | 3,913,810 | 615,635 | 4,529,445 | 216,208 | 166,993 | 383,201 |
| 1856 ..... | 3,572,570 | 867,425 | 4,439,995 | 209,493 | 108,083 | 317,576 |
| 1857 ..... | 3,142,550 | 793,485 | 3,936,035 | 251,480 | 240,225 | 491,705 |
| 1858 ..... | 2,821,225 | 818,510 | 3,639,735 | 210,020 | 318,940 | 528,960 |
| 1859 ..... | 3,375,475 | 1,180,070 | 4,555,545 | 310,279 | 438,172 | 748,451 |
| 1860 ..... | 3,441,085 | 1,241,890 | 4,682,975 | 282,146 | 390,959 | 673,105 |
| 1861 ..... | 3,014,736 | 843,141 | 3,857,877 | 215,045 | 233,876 | 448,921 |
| 1862 ..... | 2,960,703 | 889,416 | 3,850,119 | 234,650 | 215,942 | 450,592 |
| 1863 ..... | 3,550,383 | 1,244,915 | 4,795,298 | 348,276 | 528,653 | 876,929 |
| 1864 ..... | 3,316,824 | 1,266,148 | 4,582,972 | 418,392 | 387,212 | 805,514 |
| 1865 ..... | 3,056,362 | 1,737,208 | 4,793,570 | 454,000 | 604,642 | 1,058,642 |
| 1866 ..... | 3,473,896 | 1,855,944 | 5,329,840 | 370,932 | 108,166 | 479,098 |
| Total..... | 39,639,619 | 13,353,787 | 52,993,416 | 3,520,831 | 3,741,863 | 7,262,694 |

333. From the above it appears that the average annual trade of each Province during the first 6 years that the treaty was in force was as follows:— Average annual trade, 1855-1860.

| Province. | Average. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports. | Exports | Total Trade. |
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Canada | 19,042,891 | 15,367,307 | 34,410,198 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,272,130 | 2,187,469 | 5,459,599 |
| New Brunswick | 3,377,786 | 919,502 | 4,297,288 |
| Prince Edward Island | 246,604 | 277,229 | 523,833 |
| Total | 25,939,411 | 18,751,507 | 44,690,918 |

334. Thus it will be seen that, as compared with the preceding 5 years, the total average imports of the Provinces from the States increased 81 per cent., the exports increased 134 per cent., and the average total trade increased 100 per cent. Increase in trade.

335. During the remainder of the period 1861 to 1866, say 6 years, the total imports averaged $27,275,809 per annum, the exports $23,291,501 per annum, and the total trade $50,567,310, being a decided increase over the preceding years, the increase in the amount of exports being larger than in that of imports. Average annual trade, 1861-1866.

336. From the figures in the diagram (No. 1) it is found that during the 12 years taken as comprising the whole period of the treaty, the total imports averaged $29,141,962, the exports $26,328,559, and the total trade $55,470,521 per annum, and comparing these figures with those of the period from 1850 to 1854 it will be seen that there was an increase in the average annual total trade of 122 per cent. Increase of trade during the treaty.

337. According to the figures in the diagram, the total result of the trade between the Provinces and the United Balance of trade in favour of U. S.

States was a balance in favour of the States of $33,760,836. In the official memorandum of 27th April, 1874, prepared by Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown, Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries at Washington for the purpose of negotiating another treaty, the period during which the treaty was in operation is taken at 13 years, the reason being that "though nominally it began late in 1854, and "ended early in 1866, the trade was pushed with such "energy during the months of its operation in these two "years, as to place them on an equality with other years," and the figures given for the total trade of the Provinces during that period (Newfoundland being included) are: Imports, $363,188,088; exports, $267,612,131, and total trade, $630,800,219, showing a balance of trade in favour of the States of $95,575,957.

Figures from official memorandum.

United States official figures.

338. The figures of the United States official returns for the same period are as follow: Imports, $346,180,264; exports, $325,726,520, showing a balance in their favour of only $20,454,266. This discrepancy, which only occurred in the last years, is supposed to have arisen "from the "inflated values at which the importations were made "under the treaty during the war, there being no customs "duty to necessitate accuracy, and every temptation to "over-valuation on the part of the importer." It is clear, however, that by taking the official import figures of both countries, as explained in par. 321, a more accurate statement is arrived at than by any other method.

Reasons for increase in trade.

339. There can be no doubt from the foregoing figures that the treaty gave a very great impetus to the trade of the Provinces, but the whole of the enormous increase above described must not be put down as entirely the result of its operation; due allowance must be made for the great progress made on both sides of the line, particularly between the years 1850 and 1860.

340. As the period of the natural existence of the treaty drew towards an end, considerable dissatisfaction began to be expressed in some parts of the United States, more particularly in the Eastern States, with reference to its working, the Americans claiming that the then present fiscal policy of the Province of Canada was contrary to the spirit of the treaty, and that the United States trade was consequently at a disadvantage. The Province of Nova Scotia, also, while anxious for an adjustment and continuance of the treaty, did not think that "fair consideration had been given to the "interests of that Province, their inexhaustible fisheries, "of priceless value, having been given away without the "coasting trade and the right to register Colonial built "shipping having been secured to them."* The Province of New Brunswick was also of the same opinion. It became evident that modifications would be necessary on both sides, if the treaty was to continue.

341. Desultory negotiations were carried on between the respective Governments with reference to adjustment of existing dtfficulties, but no decision was arrived at, and on 18th January, 1865, notice was given by the American to the Imperial Government of their intention to abrogate the treaty, on the ground "that it was no longer for the interest "of the United States to continue the same in force."† Formal notice being officially given on the 17th March following, the Imperial Government thereupon instructed its representative at Washington to inform the United States Government of its "willingness to reconsider the treaty in "conjunction with the Government of the United States, "to negotiate for a renewal of it, or so to modify its terms "as to render it, if possible, even more beneficial to both "countries than it had hitherto been."‡ Negotiations were

Notice of abrogation by United States.

* Minute of Executive Council, Nova Scotia, 26th April, 1864.
† Notice of abrogation, 18th January, 1865.
‡ Despatch of Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce, 24th March, 1865.

carried on for nearly a year between the two Governments, assisted by the representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who went to Washington for that purpose, but without any result, and all attempts at arrangement came finally to a close in February, 1866, a few weeks before the expiration of the treaty.

Failure of negotiations for renewal.

Termination of treaty.

342. The treaty came to an end in due course on 17th March, 1866. The trade of the British North American Provinces had hitherto been practically confined to two markets, viz., Great Britain and the United States, and their products only found their way to foreign countries through United States ports, by which they lost their identity and became confounded with American productions. In the face of the termination of the treaty, it became necessary that vigorous steps should be taken towards the opening of new markets, and all the Provinces combined for that purpose. Commissioners were sent out to arrange for the opening of direct traffic with the West Indies, the enlargement and improvement of the canals, and other means of navigation were actively proceeded with, and the confederation of the Provinces was undoubtedly brought about sooner than it would otherwise have been.

Customs changes after repeal of treaty.

343. As soon as the treaty was repealed, the United States imposed heavy duties on almost all the articles imported under it from the Provinces, while but little change was made in the tariff on this side of the line, and the use of the Canadian canals and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence were still left open to American shipping. The inshore fisheries of the St. Lawrence and British North American coasts were also kept open to American fishermen on payment of a small annual license fee. (See *Post*, "Washington Treaty."

Increase in Canadian trade

344. In spite of the heavy blow necessarily inflicted on the commerce of the Provinces by the abrogation of the

treaty, they recovered with surprising rapidity. According to the figures in the official memorandum before mentioned, the total trade of the Provinces, including Newfoundland, in the last year of the treaty, amounted to $160,409,455, and fell in the first year after repeal to $139,202,615, but in 1873, only 7 years after repeal, it had risen to the large amount of $235,301,203, being $75,000,000 higher than it had ever reached in any year of the treaty's existence.

345. The following table is a statement of the trade of the Provinces (excepting Newfoundland) with the United States, for each year from the 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:— **Canadian trade with United States, 1867-1886.**

IMPORTS AMD EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES, WHICH NOW FORM PART OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES, 1867–1886

| Year. | Canada. | | | Nova Scotia. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Totals. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Totals. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1867 ..... | 20,271,907 | 25,583,800 | 45,856,707 | ‡1,986,642 | ‡1,614,653 | 3,601,295 |
| 1868 ..... | 22,454,182 | 20,061,775 | 42,515,957 | 2,640,887 | 1,470,485 | 4,111,372 |
| 1869 ..... | 20,758,981 | 20,815,085 | 41,574,066 | 2,560,023 | 1,831,054 | 4,391,077 |
| 1870 ..... | 20,624,672 | 24,897,658 | 45,522,330 | 2,258,079 | 1,473,895 | 3,731,974 |
| 1871 ..... | 24,375,731 | 23,909,320 | 48,285,051 | 2,319,264 | 1,640,442 | 3,959,706 |
| 1872 ..... | 28,523,436 | 25,731,944 | 54,255,380 | 3,090,501 | 1,517,165 | 4,607,666 |
| 1873 ..... | 40,088,684 | 28,484,836 | 68,573,520 | 2,950,779 | *2,158,899 | 5,109,678 |
| 1874 ..... | 44,394,957 | *27,723,337 | 72,118,294 | 3,581,722 | *2,425,118 | 6,006,840 |
| 1875 ..... | 41,008,808 | *21,981,502 | 62,990,310 | 3,444,397 | *1,546,697 | 4,991,094 |
| 1876 ..... | 37,396,998 | †26,219,333 | 63,616,331 | 3,098,018 | †1 463,325 | 4,561,343 |
| 1877 ..... | 41,723,756 | *19,177,157 | 60,900.913 | 3,689,597 | *1,571,674 | 5,261,271 |
| 1878 ..... | 38,396,494 | *18,923,715 | 57,320,209 | 3,191,756 | *1,689,693 | 4,881,449 |
| 1879 ..... | 35,351,426 | *19,870,676 | 55,222,102 | 2,933,660 | *1,619,554 | 4,553,214 |
| 1880 ..... | 23,313,649 | *24,219,897 | 47,533,546 | 1,958,526 | *1,529,757 | 3,488,283 |
| 1881 ..... | 28,728,379 | *24,903,573 | 53,631,952 | 2,216,609 | *2,291,119 | 4,507,728 |
| 1882 ..... | 36,460,949 | *38,709,112 | 75,170,061 | 2,236,905 | *2,866,224 | 5,103,129 |
| 1883 ..... | 38,727,699 | *32,293,422 | 71,021,121 | 2,974,936 | *3,346,688 | 6,321,624 |
| 1884 ..... | 38,241,899 | *26,655,311 | 64,897,210 | 2,957,754 | *3,379,611 | 6,337,365 |
| 1885 ..... | 36,737,786 | *27,826,043 | 64,563,829 | 2,621,448 | *3,044,137 | 5,665,585 |
| 1886 ..... | 35,770.150 | *26,997,914 | 62,768,064 | 2,217,408 | *2,542,755 | 4,760,163 |
| Totals... | 653,351;543 | 504,985,410 | 1,158,336,953 | 54,928,911 | 41,022,945 | 95,951,856 |

* Foreign produce not included. † Foreign produce included. ‡ 9 mos. only.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PROVINCES, &c.—*Continued.*

| Year. | New Brunswick. | | | Prince Edward Island. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Totals. | Imports from United States. | Exports to United States. | Totals. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1867 ..... | ‡1,117,602 | ‡743,538 | 1,861,140 | 242,599 | *183,451 | 426,050 |
| 1868 ..... | 1,219,983 | 855,586 | 2,075,569 | 350,036 | *239,392 | 589,428 |
| 1869 ..... | 2,154,701 | 994,600 | 3,149,301 | 279,131 | *236,815 | 515,946 |
| 1870 ..... | 1,823,320 | 2,400,759 | 4,224,079 | 227,942 | *403,548 | 631,490 |
| 1871 ..... | 2,323,339 | 1,312,268 | 3,635,607 | 230,000 | §410,000 | 640,000 |
| 1872 ..... | 2,599,811 | 1,258,942 | 3,858,753 | 250,000 | §450,000 | 700,000 |
| 1873 ..... | 2,970,054 | *1,374,260 | 4,344,314 | 275,000 | §470,000 | 745,000 |
| 1874 ..... | 3,894,484 | *1,247'364 | 5,141,848 | 394,803 | *193,571 | 588,374 |
| 1875 ..... | 3,695,750 | 1,438,161 | 5,133,911 | 345,603 | *362,900 | 708,503 |
| 1876 ..... | 2,625,977 | †1,239,481 | 3,865,458 | 337,967 | †217,710 | 555,677 |
| 1877 ..... | 3,301,989 | †976,020 | 4,278,009 | 452,107 | *595,504 | 1,047,611 |
| 1878 ..... | 4,213,776 | †1,195,479 | 5,409,255 | 412,671 | *416,063 | 828,734 |
| 1879 ..... | 2,596,445 | †1,177,406 | 3,773,851 | 311,185 | *781,125 | 1,092,310 |
| 1880 ..... | 1,712,952 | †1,377,623 | 3,090,575 | 201,341 | *370,594 | 571,935 |
| 1881 ..... | 2,250,660 | †1,583,294 | 3,833,954 | 224,451 | *556,901 | 781,352 |
| 1882 ..... | 2,728,597 | †1,935,557 | 4,664,154 | 185,534 | *627,914 | 813,448 |
| 1883 ..... | 3,214,833 | †2,163,196 | 5,378,029 | 176,308 | *548,695 | 725,003 |
| 1884 ..... | 3,098,292 | †2,006,527 | 5,104,819 | 259,844 | *467,854 | 727,698 |
| 1885 ..... | 2,799,440 | †2,024,469 | 4,823,909 | 230,019 | *479,340 | 709,359 |
| 1886 ..... | 2,978,765 | †1,853,996 | 4,832,761 | 179,775 | *679,886 | 859,661 |
| Totals... | 53,320,770 | 29,158,526 | 82,479,296 | 5,566,316 | 8,691,263 | 14,257,579 |

‡ Half year.
* Foreign produce not included.
† " " included.
§ Estimated.

The trade from 1867 to 1886 reviewed.

346. It will be seen that in 1873, the seventh year after the repeal, the aggregate trade of the Dominion with the States was larger than at any time during the treaty, and yet formed only 36 per cent. of the whole commerce of Canada, while in 1866, when the business done was smaller, the proportion was 47 per cent., showing that the efforts of Canada to open new markets for herself had been remarkably successful. During the 12 years following the ter-

mination of the treaty, the average annual trade with the United States was $75,160,312, being an annual increase of 59 per cent. over the treaty period. Though the trade showed a decrease in 1886 as compared with 1885, it was, with the exception of the four preceding years and of 1873, 1874 and 1875, higher than at any previous time.

Balance of trade in favour of U. S.

347. According to the above figures, the so-called balance of trade has been in favour of the United States since Confederation to the extent of $131,531,490.

Negotiations between P. E. I. and U. S.

348. In July, 1868, a resolution was passed in the United States House of Representatives, appointing a committee to visit Prince Edward Island and obtain all necessary information with reference to a reciprocal treaty with that Province. The committee visited the Island, and a draft treaty was drawn up and submitted to the Imperial Government, which, however, declined to take any steps at that time.

Propositions for a new treaty.

349. Various propositions were made at different times by the Dominion Government with reference to a new treaty, but with no result. At the time when the Washington Treaty was being prepared, endeavours were made by the British Commissioners to settle the fishery question on the basis of reciprocity, but to this the United States would not consent.

Failure of negotiations in 1874.

350. On 17th March, 1874, Sir Edward Thornton and the Honourable George Brown were appointed Joint Plenipotentiaries on the part of Her Majesty to negotiate a treaty of fisheries, commerce and navigation with the Government of the United States. Negotiations were commenced at Washington on 28th March following, and were continued

until the end of June, when congress adjourned without any result having been arrived at, and the negotiations have not since been renewed.

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## CHAPTER V

### POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer of Post Office to Colonial Governments.

351. 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 were 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.

Post Office Act, 1868.

352. 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.

Postal agreement with United States.

353. 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.

Admission of Canada into Postal Union.

354. 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.

Formation of Postal Union.

355. 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 of 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.

Meetings of Postal Union.

356. At the meeting in 1878 the 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.

Countries that have joined it.

357. All the States of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British Colonies and Possessions, except the Australasian Colonies and South Africa, are now included in the Union.

Number of letters, &c.—1867-1886.

358. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number and number per head of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:—

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Number of Post Offices. | Estimated Number Sent. | | | | Number of Letters per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Registered Letters. | Free Letters. | Total Letters Posted. | Post Cards. | |
| 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 | 56,200,000 | 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 |
| 1886 ..... | 7,295 | 3,400,000 | 3,310,000 | 71,000,000 | 15,109,000 | 14·81 |

* Including post cards.

**Increase in number of letters, &c.**

359. During the past year 211 new offices were opened, and the total number of post offices is now more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 3,657. The increase in the number of letters sent, as compared with 1885, was: Registered letters, 340,000; free letters, 350,000; and ordinary letters, 1,910,000; making a total increase of letters posted of 2,600,000, being 300,000 more than the increase of 1885 over 1884 The total number of letters sent in 1886, was 52,900,000 more than were sent in the first year of Confederation, being almost three times as many. The number of letters sent per head of estimated population was, according to the above figures, not quite 15. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871 have now reached the large total of 15,109,000, the increase over 1885

being 1,309,000, as compared with an increase of 220,000 in 1885 over 1884. No less than 172,000,000 of post cards were used in the United Kingdom in 1885.

360. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period. Number of newspapers, &c.—1867-1886.

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c., 1868 TO 1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication. | Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication. | 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 | 10·09 |
| 1877 ..... | 39,000,000 | ..... | 4,638,000 | 90,000 | 43,728,000 | 10·09 |
| 1878 ..... | 6,252,740 | 33,483,672 | 5,090,000 | 107,800 | 44,934,212 | 11·02 |
| 1879 ..... | 5,610,000 | 36,769,086 | 5,054,000 | 206,600 | 47,637,686 | 11·49 |
| 1880 ..... | 5,870,000 | 39,250,062 | 5,224,000 | 217,000 | 50,561,062 | 11·99 |
| 1881 ..... | 5,980,000 | 42,709,068 | 6,000,000 | 331,500 | 55,020,568 | 12·66 |
| 1882 ..... | 7,150,000 | 43,695,000 | 7,186,000 | 394,000 | 58,425,000 | 13·19 |
| 1883 ..... | 7,402,000 | 45,737,266 | 8,724,000 | 463,200 | 62,326,266 | 13·80 |
| 1884 ..... | 8,210,000 | 47,779,532 | 10,160,000 | 541,000 | 66,690,532 | 14·48 |
| 1885 ..... | 8,760,000 | 49,821,798 | 10,500,000 | 600,000 | 69,681,798 | 14·84 |
| 1886 ..... | 9,200,000 | 51,864,064 | 15,140,000 | 640,000 | 76,844,064 | 16·03 |

361. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877 inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c, sent from the office of publication were carried at the rate of 1 cent. per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Postage rates on newspapers.

Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1886, inclusive, can only be considered as approximate. The increase in the number of books, circulars, &c., carried in 1886, as compared with the previous year, was very large, amounting to no less than 5,120,000.

Proportion of post offices to area.

362. In proportion to area the post offices are distributed as follow:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 1 | post office to | 64 | sq. miles. |
| Quebec | 1 | " | 142 | " |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | " | 16 | " |
| New Brunswick | 1 | " | 26 | " |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | " | 7 | " |
| British Columbia | 1 | " | 3,250 | " |
| Manitoba, Keewatin and the Provisional Districts | 1 | " | 225 | " |

And the proportion to the total area is 1 office to 475 square miles. In the Australasian Colonies it is 1 to 636 square miles, in Great Britain 1 to 7 square miles, and in the United States 1 to 66 square miles.

Number of letters, &c., sent, 1882-1886, by Provinces.

363. The numbers of letters and post cards sent in the several Provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, are given below:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1882 TO 1886.

| 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 ..... | 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 |
| | 1886 | 2,835 | 2,000,000 | 2,400,000 | 39,000,000 | 10,089,000 | 18·61 |
| Quebec ..... | 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 |
| | 1886 | 1,320 | 780,000 | 400,000 | 16,700,000 | 2,900,000 | 11·52 |
| Nova Scotia... | 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 |
| | 1886 | 1,300 | 160,000 | 150,000 | 5,400,000 | 900,000 | 11·44 |
| N. Brunswick.. | 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 |
| | 1886 | 1,019 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 4,000,000 | 700,000 | 11·78 |
| P. E. Island ... | 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 |
| | 1886 | 292 | 30,000 | 20,000 | 800,000 | 100,000 | 6·82 |
| B. Columbia... | 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 | 1,000,000 | 60,000 | 12·33 |
| | 1886 | 105 | 60,000 | 80,000 | 1,300,000 | 70,000 | 12·60 |
| Manitoba, Keewatin and N.-W. Territories | 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 |
| | 1886 | 424 | 250,000 | 140,000 | 3,800,000 | 350,000 | 21·42 |

364. The largest numerical increase took place in Ontario, and the largest increase per head in Manitoba and the Territories, while there was apparently a decrease in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in number per head,

Estimated increase and decrease.

the number of letters having remained stationary. But it is to be observed that the above numbers of letters are simply estimated or calculated on averages. The foreign correspondence of this country is unquestionably very large in proportion to population.

Proportion per head of letters in various Provinces.

365. The largest number of letters per head were sent in Manitoba and the Territories, though the combined population is much smaller than in any of the older Provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The second largest number were sent in Ontario, and the third in British Columbia. Quebec, with the second largest population, stands fifth only in the amount of correspondence per head.

Revenue and expenditure —1867-1886.

366. 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 1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Revenue. | 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 |
| 1886 | 2,469,379 | 3,380,429 | 911,050 | 0 51 | 0 70 |

Excess of expenditure and the reasons.

367. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last 19 years, the excess in 1886, viz., $911,050, being the largest during the whole period. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by $69,347, being $26 more than the increase in 1885 over 1884. When the long distances that have to be covered in the North-West and British Columbia are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of the same districts, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it has been necessary to establish a number of offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the revenue derived therefrom. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway alone necessitated a large augmentation in the postal route, and there is now a daily mail service over the whole line.

Postal operations—1867-1886.

368. The following comparative statement, however, shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:—

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1886.

| 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. |
| 1868 ..... | 3,638 | 515 | 27,674 | 10,622,216 | 543,109 | 18,100,000 | 18,884,800 | 0 31 |
| 1886 ..... | 7,295 | 910 | 52,866 | 23,809,750 | 1,594,026 | 86,109,000 | 76,844,064 | 0 70 |

Postal operations compared.

369. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{10}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1886 the conveyance of mails over 23,809,750 miles cost $6\frac{7}{10}$ cents per mile, and the transmission of 162,953,064 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece, so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., about $60,000 would thereby have been added to the revenue last year.

Revenue from stamps.

370. Almost the whole of the revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps, the sum of $2,406,501 having been realized in 1886, an increase of $81,011 over 1885. The total number issued to posmasters during the year was 110,826,750.

Increase in expenditure.

371. The increase in expenditure in consequence of increased mail service was principally—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail service | $150,127 |
| Salaries | 150,103 |
| | $300,230 |

Free delivery.

372. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1886 was: letters, 25,747,332, and newspapers, 9,138,636. The number of carriers employed was 268.

Revenue and expenditure by Provinces.

373. The next table gives the postal revenue and expenditure in each Province, since 1882:—

## POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, FROM 1882 TO 1886.

| Provinces. | Year ended 30th June, | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Expenditure in Excess of Revenue. | Amount per Head. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Ontario | 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 61 | 0 69 |
| | 1885 | 1,345,007 | 1,483,092 | 138,085 | 0 65 | 0 71 |
| | 1886 | 1,393,600 | 1,590,453 | 196,853 | 0 66 | 0 76 |
| Quebec | 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 |
| | 1886 | 534,046 | 750,496 | 216,450 | 0 37 | 0 52 |
| Nova Scotia | 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 10 | 0 62 |
| | 1886 | 190,383 | 306,704 | 116,321 | 0 40 | 0 65 |
| New Brunswick | 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 |
| | 1886 | 137,260 | 275,384 | 138,124 | 0 40 | 0 81 |
| Prince Edward Island | 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 |
| | 1886 | 29,000 | 77,537 | 48,536 | 0 25 | 0 66 |
| British Columbia | 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 |
| | 1886 | 46,174 | 108,530 | 62,356 | 0 44 | 1 05 |
| Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories | 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 |
| | 1886 | 138,913 | 271,321 | 132,408 | 0 78 | 1 48 |

Expenditure heaviest in Manitoba, &c.

374. As would naturally be expected, the expenditure in proportion to revenue and population is much the heaviest in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, while in Ontario the revenue and expenditure most nearly equalize. No comparison, however, of any great value can be made from the above figures, as the basis of both revenue and expenditure in all the Provinces is shifting.

Number of registered letters —1867-1886.

375. The following are statements of the number of registered letters in each year since 1868, with particulars of their disposal since 1879:—

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

| Year. | 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. |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1886 .... | 3,400,000 | 0·71 | 160 | 17,856 | 3,878 | 13,963 | 119 | 896 |

376. The increase in the estimated number of registered letters sent in 1886 was very considerable, amounting to 320,000, while the decrease in the number that miscarried was also large. After deducting those lost by accidents which no system of registration could prevent, it will be found that only 1 in 39,534 letters registered went wrong through any apparently preventible action on the part of the officials. Of the 160 letters that miscarried, 74 were lost by railway and other accidents, and 86 stolen from post offices or from mails in transit. Miscarriage of registered letters.

377. The numbers of letters and other articles sent to the Dead Letter Office in each year, since Confederation, are given below:— Number of dead letters—1867-1886.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1886.

| Year. | 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. |
| 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 | ..... |
| 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 |
| 1883 .... | 717,271 | 88.553 | 13.198 | 284,771 | 2,480 | 298,478 | 21,909 | 7,881 |
| 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 |
| 1886 .... | 753,489 | 97,556 | 25,744 | 258,491 | 14,155 | 320,953 | 26,769 | 9,821 |

Decrease in number of dead letters.

378. There was a decrease in the number of dead letters of 33,621, being the first time there has been a decrease for several years. It is probable that this is accidental, and not due to any permanent cause. In 1868 the proportion of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office was 1 in every 118; in 1886 it was 1 in 216. The number of dead letters received in the United States was 5,023,745, being in the proportion of 1 in every 327 sent, a rather more favourable proportion than in this country.

Operations of the money order system—1867-1886.

379. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase:—

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

| 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 | 4,295 |
| 1886 | 910 | 529,458 | 10,231,189 | 1,245,957 | 25 |

Losses sustained.

380. It will be seen that the amount of losses sustained in 1885 has been reduced by $331, that sum having been recovered during the past year. The sum of $25 only was lost in 1886, which was the smallest amount in any year, with the exception of 1871.

Decrease in amount

381. Though there was an increase of 30,215 in the number of orders issued in Canada, there was a decrease of $153,022 in amount, still further reducing the average value of each order; in 1868 it was $37.18; in 1885, $20.79, and in 1886, $19.32.

Money order business with foreign countries.

382. 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 1886.

| Year. | *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 |
| 1886 | 753,743 | 294,484 | 1,232,000 | 861,347 | 6,467 | 40,092 | 92,883 | 50,034 |

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

383. 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, 1886, 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. Ocean mail service.

384. The following particulars of the passages in 1867-68 and in 1885-86 will be interesting for comparison:— Comparison of voyages—1867 and 1886.

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. | | |
| 1867-68 ..... | 10 12 44 | 1,026 | 169,375 | 12 12 0 | 4,399 | 16,095 |
| 1885-86 ..... | 9 2 35 | 2,452 | ..... * ..... | To Halifax. 9 10 40 | 5,066 | 39,195 |

SUMMER SEASON.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 ..... | 9 20 34 | 5,044 | 241,877 | To Quebec. 10 15 57 | 14,073 | 28,398 |
| 1886 ..... | 9 8 15 | 4,511 | 666,584 | 8 22 12 | 10,424 | 53,462 |

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

385. The fastest passage from Quebec to Liverpool, in 1868, was made in 8d. 14h. 15m., and in 1886 in 7d. 21h. In the latter year the passage from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7d. 19h. 19m., but as a general rule the eastward passages are the fastest. Time of passage.

Number of letters, &c., sent in the principal countries in the world.

386. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters, postal cards and newspapers sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, and the calculations have been made in this office. It was not found possible to give the figures for letters only, owing to the returns from many countries including other matter. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian Colonies is worthy of observation. It will be seen that, with the exception of Switzerland, the number per head in each of the Colonies is higher than in any other country in the world. Probably one of the principal reasons for this is the fact of the Australasian trade being, in proportion to population, exceedingly large, and an extensive trade naturally creates an extensive correspondence. The systems of enumeration also vary in different countries, and it may be that those in practice in the Australasian Colonies are particularly accurate. The very large number of tourists that congregate in Switzerland every year most probably accounts for that country's foremost position :—

LETTERS, POST CARDS AND NEWSPAPERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | Number Sent. | Number per Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | 1885 | 51,383,666 | 88·82 |
| Switzerland | 1885 | 224,354,630 | 77·18 |
| Western Australia | 1885 | 2,475,000 | 70·34 |
| New South Wales | 1885 | 64,918,600 | 67·76 |
| Australasian Colonies | 1885 | 216,349,020 | 64·70 |
| South Australia | 1885 | 19,228,853 | 61·35 |
| Queensland | 1885 | 18,571,040 | 55·75 |
| Tasmania | 1885 | 7,432,873 | 55·55 |
| Victoria | 1885 | 52,338,988 | 52·76 |
| United Kingdom | 1886 | 1,723,000,000 | 46·94 |
| Belgium | 1885 | 235,514,044 | 40·23 |
| Netherlands | 1885 | 164,903,338 | 37·77 |
| France | 1884 | 1,389,147,424 | 36·56 |
| Canada | 1886 | 162,953,064 | 34·00 |
| Germany | 1885 | 1,584,034,170 | 33·81 |
| Denmark | 1884 | 67,199,000 | 33·29 |
| United States | 1885 | 1,646,707,605 | 30·49 |
| Uruguay | 1885 | 12,203,381 | 20·57 |
| Norway and Sweden | 1884 | 121,681,030 | 18·41 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1885 | 637,405,460 | 16·25 |
| Italy | 1885 | 367,429,432 | 12·37 |
| Chili | 1885 | 29.865,833 | 11·85 |
| Argentine Republic | 1885 | 35,475,000 | 11·44 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1885 | 10,230,293 | 8·17 |
| Portugal | 1885 | 34,728,124 | 7·37 |
| Spain | 1883 | 111,031,742 | 6·55 |
| Greece | 1884 | 9,774,352 | 4·88 |
| Roumania | 1885 | 18,330,367 | 3·42 |
| Japan | 1885 | 116,025,639 | 3·06 |
| Fiji | 1885 | 330,320 | 2·59 |
| Russia | 1884 | 226,778,381 | 2·18 |
| Brazil (letters only) | 1885 | 24,724,142 | 1·91 |
| Mexico | 1883 | 19,788,657 | 1·89 |
| Egypt | 1885 | 12,562,000 | 1·84 |
| India | 1895 | 214,570,210 | 1·07 |
| Persia | 1885 | 1,673,505 | 0·22 |
| Turkey | 1883 | 2,578,030 | 0·07 |

Canada's position in the list.

387. If the Australasian Colonies are counted as one country, it will be seen that Canada stands seventh in the list, the same position as last year, three places above the United States, which rank tenth. The largest amount of mail matter is sent in the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, Germany and France.

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Government telegraph lines.

388. 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.

Land and cable lines.

389. 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.

Length of Government lines.

390. The following table gives the length of the various lines that were controlled by Government on 30th June, 1886:—

## LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA OWNED, OPERATED OR SUBSIDISED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES.

| Government Telegraph Lines. | 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 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | |
| Dartmouth to Torbay (subsidised) | 208 | ..... | 334 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $357\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Low Point to Lingan | 5 | ..... | 339 | $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Barrington to Cape Sable Island | 16 | $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 355 | $2\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| New Brunswick— | | | | | |
| Bay of Fundy lines | 29 | $9\frac{1}{8}$ | 29 | $9\frac{1}{8}$ | $80\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Chatham to Escuminac | 42 | ..... | 71 | ..... | |
| Quebec— | | | | | |
| South Shore (subsidised from Grand Métis to Gaspé Basin) | 206 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Great North-Western Telegraph Company's Offices | | | | | |
| Magdalen Islands | $83\frac{3}{8}$ | $73\frac{3}{8}$ | $289\frac{3}{8}$ | ..... | |
| Anticosti Island | 242 | $44\frac{1}{4}$ | $531\frac{3}{8}$ | $117\frac{5}{8}$ | 1,102 |
| North Shore of St. Lawrence | $269\frac{3}{4}$ | $39\frac{1}{4}$ | $801\frac{1}{8}$ | $156\frac{7}{8}$ | |
| Chicoutimi | 92 | ..... | $893\frac{1}{8}$ | $156\frac{7}{8}$ | |
| Quarantine, Grosse Ile | 46 | 6 | $939\frac{1}{8}$ | $162\frac{7}{8}$ | |
| North-West Territory | $869\frac{1}{2}$ | ..... | ..... | ..... | $869\frac{1}{2}$ |
| British Columbia | $680\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 | ..... | ..... | $721\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Totals | $2,929\frac{1}{8}$ | $215\frac{1}{4}$ | ..... | ..... | $3,144\frac{3}{8}$ |

391. 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, 1886:— Revenue and expenditure of telegraph lines.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1886.

| Telegraph Lines. | Expenditure | Revenue. | Deficit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| Anticosti Island | 1,793 | 602 | 1,191 |
| Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove Lines) | 3,594 | 1,171 | 2,423 |
| Cape Sable—Barrington | 286 | 63 | 223 |
| Chatham—Escuminac | 479 | 183 | 296 |
| Grosse Isle—Quarantine | 724 | 205 | 519 |
| Bay of Fundy | 1,104 | 748 | 356 |
| North Shore, St. Lawrence | 7,419 | 1,934 | 5,485 |
| Subsidies, office material and contingencies—Gulf Lines | 2,395 | ..... | 2,395 |
| Ontario—Bath, Amherst Island Line | 74 | 50 | 24 |
| British Columbia system | 36,482 | 30,796 | 5,686 |
| Total | 54,350 | 35,752 | 18,598 |
| Corresponding figures for 1884-85 | 48,932 | 38,919 | 10,023 |
| North-West system, 1885-86 | 45,829 | 7,944 | 37,885 |

Excess of expenditure.

392. The total revenue amounted to $43,696, and the expenditure to $100,179, being an excess of expenditure over revenue of $56,483. As compared with the preceding year the revenue showed a decrease of $2,723, and the expenditure an increase of $29,202. Two expensive breaks occurred in the cables in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and very considerable damage was done by prairie fires in the North-West, no less than 40 miles of poles being destroyed by one fire; light galvanized iron poles are now being used instead of wood, and it is believed that they will be found not only more durable, but far cheaper.

Telegraph lines of the world.

393. The following table gives the length of telegraph lines and wire, the number of messages and offices, and the proportion of population to each office, in the principal countries of the world. The information has been taken from various sources, and the calculations have been made in this office:—

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

| Countries. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | Number of Messages. | Number of Offices. | Proportion of Population to each Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe— | | | | | |
| Austro-Hungary | 35,084 | 102,619 | 10,338,729 | 4,543 | 8,339 |
| Belgium | 3,800 | 17,713 | 6,807,572 | 909 | 6,073 |
| Denmark | 2,384 | 6,739 | 1,303,106 | 341 | 5,774 |
| France | 56,183 | 204,156 | 23,091,360 | 3,822 | 9,857 |
| German Empire | 51,537 | 184,380 | 19,131,225 | 13,413 | 3,492 |
| Great Britain | 30,276 | 170,195 | 39,235,813 | 6,621 | 5,544 |
| Greece | 3,720 | 4,750 | 627,693 | 156 | 11,021 |
| Italy | 18,763 | ..... | 7,313,541 | 1,966 | 14,476 |
| Netherlands | 2,938 | 10,488 | 3,444,698 | 653 | 6,640 |
| Portugal | 3,112 | 7,332 | 1,213,910 | 254 | 17,120 |
| Russia | 68,238 | 154,443 | 10,484,259 | 3,329 | 26,256 |
| Roumania | 3,256 | 6,800 | 1,224,447 | 247 | 20,945 |
| Servia | 1,721 | ..... | 840,000 | 101 | 18,472 |
| Spain | 11,150 | 27,063 | 3,322,687 | 914 | 18,200 |
| Sweden and Norway | 10,875 | 23,070 | 2,149,877 | 496 | 13,334 |
| Switzerland | 4,349 | 10,480 | 3,007,556 | 1,316 | 2,162 |
| Turkey | 14,617 | 26,060 | 1,259,133 | 464 | 49,916 |
| Asia— | | | | | |
| China | 3,089 | 5,482 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| India | 25,387 | 74,973 | 2,018,097 | 521 | 383,877 |
| Japan | 5,545 | 15,038 | 2,558,575 | 219 | 169,004 |
| Persia | 3,824 | 6,124 | ..... | 82 | 93,337 |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | 4,329 | ..... | 798,468 | 214 | 5,852 |
| Egypt | 2,701 | 5,221 | ..... | 168 | 40,514 |
| America— | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | 13,645 | ..... | 658,461 | 625 | 4,800 |
| Canada | 25,336 | 50,346 | *2,633,534 | 2,632 | 1,821 |
| Brazil | 6,440 | 11,174 | 367,789 | 170 | 76,014 |
| Chili | 7,625 | ..... | 522,174 | 152 | 14,947 |
| Mexico | 12,700 | ..... | 745,000 | 460 | 21,058 |
| Peru | 1,581 | ..... | 110,669 | 34 | 77,113 |
| United States | 151,832 | 489,607 | 43,289,807 | 15,142 | 3,871 |
| Uruguay | 1,024 | ..... | 74,310 | 21 | 24,787 |
| Australasia— | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 10,351 | 19,864 | 2,625,992 | 404 | 2,427 |
| Victoria | 3,949 | 9,617 | 1,594,296 | 411 | 2,413 |
| Queensland | 7,533 | 12,290 | 1,282,080 | 259 | 1,262 |
| South Australia | 5,346 | 9,378 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Australia | 2,288 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 1,005 |
| Tasmania | 1,635 | 2,071 | 204,152 | 135 | 991 |
| New Zealand | 4,463 | 10,931 | 2,164,305 | 375 | 1,553 |

* Not including weather and shipping reports.

394. With the exception of one or two of the Australasian Colonies, Canada is better provided with telegraphic facilities than any other country in the world, having a telegraph

Proportion of offices to population.

office to every 1,821 persons; in Great Britain there is only 1 to every 5,544 persons, and in the United States 1 to every 3,871 persons. There are more offices in Canada than in the whole of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Lines in United States.

395. The greatest length of line is in the United States, which contains very nearly one-fourth of the whole telegraphic mileage of the world. That country also sends the greatest number of messages, but it may be noticed that, while there were no less than 319,412 miles of telegraph wire in the United States more than there were in Great Britain, yet the number of messages sent in the latter country was only less by 4,053,994. There were only six countries in the world with a greater length of telegraphic mileage than Canada, the mileage in India being about the same in the table, and actually less; for, though the figures for this country are as nearly correct as can be ascertained, they do not state the whole extent of telegraphic accommodation, as full particulars from the Maritime Provinces, which are principally served by the Western Union, are not available.

Telegraph returns for Canada not complete.

Particulars of G.N.-W. and C.P.R. Telegraph Companies.

396. The following are particulars of the two largest companies doing business in Canada:—The Great North-Western Company, on 30th June, 1886, had 17,627 miles of line, 32,643 miles of wire, and 2,000 offices, and the messages during the year numbered 2,233,534. The Canadian Pacific Company, in December, 1886, had 4,555 miles of line, 14,505 miles of wire, and 500 offices; they only commenced business in September, 1886, and the messages sent since then to the close of the year numbered 250,000. The offices, therefore, of these two companies alone are in the proportion of 1 to every 1,917 of the estimated population, without taking into account either the offices belonging to the Government lines, or those of the Western Union in the Lower Provinces.

397. According to the Statesman's Year Book, 1887, the following was the telegraphic mileage of the world in 1885-86:— Telegraphic mileage of the world.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 328,281 | miles. |
| Asia | 42,308 | " |
| America | 247,183 | " |
| Africa | 18,220 | " |
| Australasia | 36,098 | " |
| Total | 672,090 | " |

The American Almanac for 1887 places the total mileage at 719,415 miles, a difference of 47,325 miles.

398. In addition to the telegraphs, the telephone system is fast coming into operation in Canada. The lines are all in the hands of private companies, the largest of which is the Bell Telephone Company, of Montreal, which has 270 offices, 12,500 instruments in use, 10,000 miles of wire, and 4,200 miles of poles. The length of telephone wires in the United States is estimated at 130,000 miles, of which the American Bell Telephone Company owns 114,371. This company has 330,000 instruments in use. Telephones.

# CHAPTER VI.

## CANALS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Supervision of canals.

399. The collection of revenue derivable from the various canal systems is under the control of the Department of Inland Revenue, while their construction, repairs and maintenance are attended to by the Department of Railways and Canals.

Canal revenue.

400. The total revenue from all sources from the several systems amounted, in 1886, to $364,456, as compared with $338,036 in 1885, showing an increase of $26,420, the net revenue showing an increase of $7,687.

St. Lawrence system.

401. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. 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 canals, 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.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

402. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. 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. The traffic through this canal, which is the property of the United States, is assuming larger proportions every year. In the season of 1886, from the 25th April to 4th December, the tonnage passing through was no less than 4,219,397 tons, while the tonnage through the Suez Canal, which is open all the year round and is used by all the principal nations of the world, only amounted to about 6,000,000 tons. Provision will be made during the present Session of Parliament for the construction of a canal through Canadian territory

## TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1855.

| Year | Tonnage. Registered | Tonnage. Actual Freight. | Passengers. | Coal. | Flour. | Wheat. | All other Grain. | Manufactured and Pig Iron. | Salt. | Copper. | Iron Ore. | Miscellaneous. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Tons. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | Barrels. | Tons. | Tons. | |
| 1855. | 106,296 | ..... | 4,270 | 1,414 | 10,289 | ..... | ..... | 1,040 | 587 | 3,196 | 1,447 | 126 |
| 1856. | 191,458 | ..... | 4,674 | 3,968 | 17,686 | ..... | 33,908 | 781 | 464 | 5,727 | 11,597 | 395 |
| 1857. | 180,820 | ..... | 6,650 | 5,279 | 16,560 | ..... | 22,300 | 1,325 | 1,500 | 5,760 | 26,184 | 672 |
| 1858. | 219,819 | ..... | 9,230 | 4,118 | 13,732 | ..... | 10,500 | 2,597 | 950 | 6,744 | 31,035 | 185 |
| 1859. | 352,642 | ..... | ..... | 8,884 | 39,459 | ..... | 71,738 | 5,504 | 2,737 | 7,247 | 65,769 | ..... |
| 1860. | 403,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,250 | ..... | 133,437 | ..... | ..... | 9,000 | 120,000 | ..... |
| 1861. | 276,639 | ..... | 8,816 | 11,507 | 22,743 | ..... | 76,830 | 4,194 | 3,014 | 7,645 | 44,836 | 394 |
| 1862. | 359,612 | ..... | 8,468 | 11,346 | 17,291 | ..... | 59,062 | 6,438 | 2,477 | 6,881 | 113,014 | 196 |
| 1863. | 507,434 | ..... | 18,281 | 7,805 | 31,975 | ..... | 78,480 | 6,681 | 1,506 | 1,044 | 181,567 | 1,411 |
| 1864. | 571,438 | ..... | 16,985 | 11,282 | 33,937 | ..... | 143,560 | 7,643 | 1,776 | 5,331 | 213,753 | 2,001 |
| 1865. | 409,062 | ..... | 19,777 | ..... | 34,985 | ..... | ..... | 7,346 | 3,175 | 9,935 | 147,459 | 822 |
| 1866. | 458,530 | ..... | 14,067 | 19,915 | 33,603 | ..... | 299,926 | 13,235 | 4,454 | 9,550 | 152,102 | 144 |
| 1867. | 556,899 | ..... | 15,120 | 22,927 | 28,345 | ..... | 249,031 | 20,602 | 5,316 | 10,585 | 222,861 | 390 |
| 1868. | 432,563 | ..... | 10,590 | 25,814 | 27,372 | ..... | 285,123 | 22,785 | 4,624 | 12,222 | 191,939 | 1,199 |
| 1869. | 524,885 | ..... | 17,657 | 27,850 | 32,007 | ..... | 323,501 | 23,851 | 5,910 | 18,662 | 239,368 | 1,260 |
| 1870. | 690,826 | ..... | 17,153 | 15,952 | 33,548 | 49,700 | 304,077 | 42,959 | 11,089 | 11,301 | 409,850 | 3,731 |
| 1871. | 752,101 | ..... | 15,859 | 46,798 | 26,060 | 1,376,705 | 308,823 | 54,984 | 36,199 | 14,562 | 327,461 | 6,764 |
| 1872. | 914,735 | ..... | 25,830 | 80,815 | 136,411 | 567,134 | 445,774 | 86,194 | 42,690 | 14,591 | 383,105 | 7,263 |
| 1873. | 1,204,446 | ..... | 30,966 | 96,780 | 172,692 | 2,119,997 | 309,645 | 44,920 | 29,335 | 15,927 | 504,121 | 3,960 |
| 1874. | 1,070,857 | ..... | 22,958 | 61,123 | 179,855 | 1,120,015 | 149,999 | 31,741 | 42,231 | 15,346 | 427,658 | 1,482 |
| 1875. | 1,259,534 | ..... | 19,685 | 101,260 | 309,991 | 1,213,788 | 250,080 | 54,381 | 43,989 | 18,396 | 493,408 | 9,216 |
| 1876. | 1,541,676 | ..... | 30,286 | 124,734 | 315,224 | 1,971,549 | 407,772 | 64,091 | 46,666 | 25,756 | 609,752 | 20,848 |
| 1877. | 1,439,216 | ..... | 21,800 | 91,575 | 355,117 | 1,349,738 | 343,542 | 39,971 | 63,188 | 16,767 | 568,082 | 7,636 |
| 1878. | 1,667,136 | ..... | 20,394 | 91,856 | 344,499 | 1,872,940 | 264,674 | 14,882 | 63,520 | 22,529 | 555,750 | 26,523 |
| 1879. | 1,677,071 | ..... | 18,979 | 110,704 | 451,000 | 2,603,666 | 951,496 | 39,218 | 92,245 | 22,309 | 540,075 | 38,148 |
| 1880. | 1,734,890 | ..... | 25,766 | 170,501 | 523,860 | 2,105,920 | 2,547,106 | 46,791 | 77,916 | 21,753 | 677,073 | 46,888 |
| 1881. | 2,092,757 | 1,567,741 | 24,671 | 295,647 | 605,453 | 3,456,965 | 367,838 | 87,830 | 65,897 | 29,488 | 748,131 | 60,277 |
| 1882. | 2,468,088 | 2,029,521 | 29,256 | 430,184 | 344,044 | 3,728,856 | 473,129 | 92,870 | 176,612 | 25,409 | 987,060 | 88,233 |
| 1883. | 2,042,259 | 2,267,105 | 39,130 | 714,444 | 687,031 | 5,900,473 | 776,552 | 109,910 | 70,898 | 31,024 | 791,732 | 90,350 |
| 1884. | 2,997,837 | 2,874,557 | 54,214 | 706,379 | 1,248,243 | 11,985,791 | 517,103 | 72,428 | 144,804 | 36,062 | 1,136,071 | 137,167 |
| 1885. | 3,035,937 | 3,256,628 | 36,147 | 894,991 | 1,440,093 | 15,274,213 | 422,981 | 60,428 | 136,355 | 31,927 | 1,235,132 | 139,842 |
| 1886. | 4,219,397 | 4,527,759 | 27,088 | 1,009,999 | 1,759,365 | 18,991,485 | 715,373 | 115,208 | 158,677 | 38,627 | 2,087,809 | 150,146 |

Canals on St. Lawrence system.

403. 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, 4 miles in length, with 2 locks and a rise of 11½ feet; Farran's Point, three-quarters of a mile long, with 1 lock and a rise of 4 feet; the Cornwall, 11½ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, 11¼ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of 82½ feet, and the Lachine Canal, 8½ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Height above sea.

404. 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 Canal, the improvements in which are nearly completed, and the canal will be open for a 14 feet navigation during the present season. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but all improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the systems.

Depth of canals.

Ottawa canal system.

405. The other canal systems of the country are as follows:—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.

Chambly Canal.

406. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 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.

Burlington Bay Canal.

407. 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.

St. Peters Canal.

408. 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.

Trent River system.

409. 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.

Murray Canal.

410. 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 4 miles in length, and will have no locks.

Expenditure on canals.

411. 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, who have expended the further sum

of $29,389,097, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $49,591,858, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.

412. The following table gives the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals, during the years 1882 to 1886, and also the tons of freight and number of passengers carried, as well as the revenue received from tolls and other sources:— Traffic through canals, 1882-86.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS, SHOWING THE NUMBER, NUMBER OF PASSENGERS, AND

| Canals. | Year. | Number of Vessels, Canadian. | Tonnage. | Number of Vessels, United States | Tonnage. | Total Number of Vessels. | Total Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Welland..... | 1882 | 2,333 | 516,484 | 598 | 162,556 | 2,931 | 679,040 |
| | 1883 | 2,331 | 471,274 | 999 | 276,922 | 3,330 | 748,196 |
| | 1884 | 2,130 | 489,021 | 1,055 | 362,330 | 3,185 | 851,351 |
| | 1885 | 2,264 | 402,914 | 952 | 347,277 | 3,216 | 750,191 |
| | 1886 | 2,160 | 465,286 | 1,045 | 358,928 | 3,205 | 824,014 |
| St. Lawrence!.... | 1882 | 9,083 | 1,803,376 | 1,521 | 133,520 | 10,604 | 1,936,896 |
| | 1883 | 9,609 | 1,816,658 | 1,354 | 119,487 | 10,963 | 1,936,145 |
| | 1884 | 8,401 | 1,642,239 | 1,293 | 100,032 | 8 694 | 1,742,271 |
| | 1885 | 7,437 | 1,440,051 | 1,181 | 86,109 | 8,618 | 1,526,160 |
| | 1886 | 8,446 | 1,562,146 | 1,265 | 94,890 | 9,711 | 1,657,036 |
| Chambly ..... .... | 1882 | 1,966 | 209,153 | 1,290 | 129,147 | 3,256 | 338,300 |
| | 1883 | 1,809 | 197,155 | 1,316 | 130,543 | 3,125 | 327,698 |
| | 1884 | 5,575 | 173,968 | 1,251 | 121,738 | 2,826 | 295,701 |
| | 1885 | 1,185 | 135,854 | 1,559 | 114,016 | 2,744 | 249,870 |
| | 1886 | 1,250 | 126,263 | 1,132 | 112,222 | 2,382 | 238,485 |
| Ottawa..... | 1882 | 4,296 | 477,690 | 696 | 68,981 | 4,992 | 546,671 |
| | 1883 | 3,754 | 469,312 | 683 | 67,342 | 4,437 | 536,654 |
| | 1884 | 3,336 | 430,564 | 782 | 77,293 | 4,118 | 507,857 |
| | 1885 | 2,813 | 382,427 | 579 | 58,251 | 3,392 | 440,678 |
| | 1886 | 3,162 | 406,624 | 512 | 51,707 | 3,674 | 458,331 |
| Rideau ..... | 1882 | 2,759 | 175,174 | 67 | 5,000 | 2,826 | 180,174 |
| | 1883 | 2,640 | 167,316 | 62 | 5,614 | 2,702 | 172,930 |
| | 1884 | 2,199 | 138,625 | 105 | 7,602 | 2,304 | 146,227 |
| | 1885 | 1,752 | 110,642 | 88 | 6,845 | 1,840 | 117,487 |
| | 1886 | 1,837 | 114,764 | 183 | 15,679 | 2,020 | 130,443 |
| Burlington Bay.. | 1882 | 903 | 336,190 | 2 | 330 | 905 | 336,520 |
| | 1883 | 780 | 282,612 | ..... | ..... | 780 | 282,612 |
| | 1884 | 497 | 165,467 | 6 | 718 | 503 | 166,185 |
| | 1885 | 438 | 131,739 | 16 | 3,104 | 454 | 134,843 |
| | 1886 | 292 | 75,956 | 12 | 2,734 | 304 | 78,690 |
| Newcastle District. | 1882 | 60 | 5,665 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 5,665 |
| | 1883 | 36 | 3,252 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 3,252 |
| | 1884 | 34 | 2,697 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 2,697 |
| | 1885 | 35 | 1,710 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 1,710 |
| | 1886 | 82 | 4,132 | ..... | ..... | 82 | 4,132 |
| St. Peter's..... | 1882 | 815 | 39,981 | ..... | ..... | 815 | 39,981 |
| | 1883 | 945 | 55,275 | ..... | ..... | 945 | 55,275 |
| | 1884 | 1,313 | 101,691 | ..... | ..... | 1,313 | 101,691 |
| | 1885 | 1,463 | 130,026 | ..... | ..... | 1,463 | 130,026 |
| | 1886 | 1,150 | 61,788 | ..... | ..... | 1,150 | 61,788 |

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS, TONS OF FREIGHT, REVENUE, FROM 1882 TO 1886.

| Tons of Freight. | Number of Passengers. | Gross Revenue Accrued. | | | Total Net Revenue, less Refunds. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tolls. | Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works. | Other Receipts. | | |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 608,929 | 1,741 | 108,640 | 5,910 | 1,802 | 116,335 | — 35,014 |
| 827,196 | 1,719 | 154,077 | 2,775 | 985 | 157,817 | + 41,482 |
| 940,120 | 2,007 | 176,165 | 6,705 | 3,477 | 179,910 | + 22,093 |
| 826,961 | 4,720 | 151,690 | 7,489 | 1,078 | 148,872 | — 31,038 |
| 914,478 | 3,851 | 173,984 | 4,071 | 150 | 150,210 | + 1,338 |
| 677,450 | 75,221 | 87,829 | 14,555 | 12,194 | 113,596 | — 1,064 |
| 622,836 | 63,632 | 81,027 | 14,385 | 10,648 | 105,873 | — 7,723 |
| 533,021 | 50,753 | 69,282 | 15,582 | 15,965 | 100,024 | — 5,849 |
| 485,142 | 50,391 | 63,206 | 15,862 | 16,635 | 95,386 | — 4,638 |
| 548,570 | 42,837 | 60,808 | 18,512 | 22,397 | 97,004 | + 1,618 |
| 245,307 | 3,061 | 23,940 | ..... | 82 | 20,022 | + 3,259 |
| 247,138 | 3,080 | 23,511 | 120 | 13 | 23,644 | — 378 |
| 223,723 | 4,980 | 21,371 | 80 | 16 | 21,353 | — 2,291 |
| 191,685 | 5,538 | 18,241 | 20 | 7 | 18,269 | — 3,084 |
| 199,423 | 3,756 | 18,454 | 75 | 6 | 18,535 | + 266 |
| 744,198 | 16,381 | 58,440 | 16 | 54 | 58,441 | — 2,804 |
| 767,785 | 20,128 | 61,938 | 36 | 194 | 61,997 | + 3,556 |
| 752,832 | 17,240 | 60,734 | 16 | 85 | 59,233 | — 2,764 |
| 639,641 | 15,725 | 51,915 | 36 | 47 | 48,568 | — 10,665 |
| 731,410 | 14,339 | 55,946 | 36 | 8 | 54,117 | + 5,549 |
| 99,527 | 5,069 | 5,781 | 1,695 | 356 | 7,831 | — 84 |
| 102,505 | 4,971 | 5,953 | 1,393 | 521 | 7,858 | + 27 |
| 85,219 | 2,353 | 4,921 | 1,564 | 370 | 6,855 | — 1,003 |
| 70,277 | 1,250 | 3,515 | 1,477 | 286 | 5,279 | — 1,576 |
| 88,361 | 2,625 | 5,875 | 1,436 | 137 | 3,597 | — 1,682 |
| 139,505 | 7,239 | 3,658 | 150 | ..... | 3,767 | — 322 |
| 100,110 | 4,091 | 2,827 | 30 | ..... | 2,857 | — 910 |
| 66,643 | 4,622 | 1,662 | 130 | ..... | 1,792 | — 1,065 |
| 71,929 | 353 | 1,938 | 130 | ..... | 2,068 | + 276 |
| 52,776 | 1,778 | 577 | 230 | ..... | 807 | — 1,261 |
| 15,215 | ..... | 312 | ..... | ..... | 312 | + 89 |
| 16,627 | ..... | 329 | ..... | ..... | 329 | + 17 |
| 10,749 | ..... | 201 | ..... | ..... | 201 | — 128 |
| 12,820 | ..... | 220 | ..... | ..... | 59 | — 142 |
| 28,520 | ..... | 539 | ..... | ..... | 539 | + 480 |
| 12,712 | 2,075 | 927 | ..... | ..... | 927 | + 32 |
| 12,316 | 4,377 | 1,229 | ..... | ..... | 1,229 | + 392 |
| 15,930 | ..... | 2,193 | ..... | ..... | 2,193 | + 964 |
| 18,554 | 5,868 | 2,786 | ..... | ..... | 2,786 | + 593 |
| 22,153 | 377 | 1,457 | ..... | ..... | 314 | — 2,472 |

Increase and decrease in number of vessels.

413. There was an increase in the total number of vessels of 766, and an increase in the tonnage of 101,954 tons, the increase in number having been wholly among Canadian vessels. The decrease in the number of United States' vessels was 226, but there was an increase in tonnage of 20,358 tons. The largest increase in number of vessels was on the St. Lawrence system, and the largest decrease on the Chambly Canal.

In freight and passengers.

414. Except on the Newcastle District Canals, there was an increase in the amount of freight carried on every system, but the decrease on almost all the canals in the number of passengers was considerable.

Traffic on Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.

415. The largest portion of the canal traffic is carried on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, the proportion of the combined traffic on these two systems to the total traffic under the following heads having been, of vesssels 57·3 per cent., of tonnage 71·8 per cent., of tons of freight 56·6 per cent., of passengers 67·1 per cent., and of total revenue 76·0 per cent.

Summary of traffic, 1882 to 1886.

416. The following is a summary of the preceding table, showing the total amounts and quantities under the various heads in each year, from which it will be seen that, as compared with 1882, there was a decrease in the number of vessels and in their tonnage, and a slight increase in the number of tons of freight and in the total revenue. The passengers have been decreasing in number during the whole period, with the exception of a slight increase in 1885:—

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1882 TO 1886.

| Year. | Number of Vessels, Canadian. | Tonnage. | Number of Vessels, United States. | Tonnage. | Total Number of Vessels. | Total Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1882 ..... | 22,215 | 3,563,713 | 4,174 | 499,534 | 26,389 | 4,053,247 |
| 1883 ..... | 21,904 | 3,462,854 | 4,414 | 599,908 | 26,318 | 4,062,762 |
| 1884 ..... | 19,485 | 3,114,272 | 4,492 | 669,708 | 23,977 | 3,813,980 |
| 1885 ..... | 17,387 | 2,735,363 | 4.375 | 615,602 | 21,762 | 3,350,965 |
| 1886 ..... | 18,379 | 2,816,959 | 4,149 | 635,960 | 22,528 | 3,452,919 |

| Tons of Freight. | Number of Passengers. | Gross Revenue Accrued. | | | Total Net Revenue, less Refunds. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tolls. | Hydraulic Rents and other Revenues from Public Works. | Other Receipts. | | |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 2,542,843 | 110,787 | 289,525 | 22,326 | 14,487 | * 325,231 | — 36,327 |
| 2,696,513 | 101,998 | 330,891 | 18,739 | 12,361 | † 361,604 | + 36,373 |
| 2,628,236 | 81,955 | 336,529 | 24,077 | 19,913 | ‡ 371,561 | + 9,957 |
| 2,317,009 | 83,845 | 293,523 | 25,015 | 18,055 | § 321,289 | — 50,272 |
| 2,585,691 | 69,563 | 317,643 | 24,360 | 22,699 | ‖ 328,976 | + 7,687 |

* Less refunds, $1,109; † $387; ‡ $8,958; § $15,304; ‖ $35,275.

417. 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:— Expenditure for construction, &c., 1882-86.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1882 TO 1886.

| Name of Work. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Lachine | 1882 | 255,799 | 17,116 | 41,158 | 314,075 |
| | 1883 | 398,356 | 18,199 | 45,554 | 462,111 |
| | 1884 | 189,034 | 19,683 | 48,624 | 257,342 |
| | 1885 | 111,215 | 20,199 | 49,004 | 180,419 |
| | 1886 | 210,509 | 19,199 | 50,969 | 280,678 |
| Beauharnois | 1882 | ..... | 20,813 | 18,804 | 39,618 |
| | 1883 | 6,727 | 15,826 | 18,287 | 40,841 |
| | 1884 | 3,277 | 16,232 | 19,107 | 38,617 |
| | 1885 | 7,993 | 14,637 | 18,960 | 41,597 |
| | 1886 | 8,492 | 14,356 | 19,229 | 42,077 |
| Cornwall | 1882 | 44,587 | 6,634 | 15,052 | 66,274 |
| | 1883 | 21,728 | 8,361 | 18,283 | 48,374 |
| | 1884 | 23,018 | 9,207 | 18,475 | 50,501 |
| | 1885 | 78,333 | 12,368 | 15,988 | 106,691 |
| | 1886 | 64,782 | 11,833 | 15,994 | 92,609 |
| Williamsburg System— | 1882 | ..... | 7,447 | 7,589 | 15,037 |
| Farran's Point | 1883 | 13 | 7,299 | 7,423 | 14,736 |
| Rapide Plat | 1884 | 2,473 | 7,349 | 7,757 | 17,579 |
| Galops | 1885 | 103,237 | 8,198 | 7,696 | 119,131 |
| | 1886 | 149,836 | 7,847 | 7,671 | 165,354 |
| St. Lawrence | 1882 | 28,933 | ..... | ..... | 28,933 |
| | 1883 | 44,874 | ..... | ..... | 44,874 |
| | 1884 | 89,846 | ..... | ..... | 89,846 |
| | 1885 | 113,110 | ..... | ..... | 115,110 |
| | 1886 | 116,053 | ..... | ..... | 116,053 |
| Welland | 1882 | 603,402 | *90,046 | 74,641 | 768,090 |
| | 1883 | 555,412 | 72,707 | 109,207 | 737,327 |
| | 1884 | 432,952 | 135,815 | 122,166 | 690,934 |
| | 1885 | 469,655 | 91,534 | 112,670 | 673,860 |
| | 1886 | 216,837 | 69,507 | 111,670 | 398,004 |
| Burlington Bay | 1882 | ..... | 14,699 | ..... | 14,699 |
| | 1883 | 13,280 | 98 | ..... | 13,379 |
| | 1884 | 13,131 | 122 | 100 | 13,354 |
| | 1885 | ..... | 206 | ..... | 206 |
| | 1886 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Ottawa System— | 1882 | 193,158 | 2,343 | 2,611 | 198,113 |
| | 1883 | 172,959 | 3,448 | 2,569 | 178,978 |
| St. Ann's | 1884 | 142,006 | 2,725 | 2,775 | 147,507 |
| | 1885 | 93,679 | 4,042 | 2,618 | 100,340 |
| | 1886 | 129,682 | 5,803 | 2,611 | 138,096 |

*Rebuilding of Dunnville Bridge included.

## CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Continued.*

| Name of Work. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Carillon and Grenville | 1882 | 433,084 | 7,582 | 14,387 | 455,054 |
| | 1883 | 433,575 | 8,310 | 17,479 | 459,364 |
| | 1884 | 399,267 | 7,918 | 17,393 | 424,579 |
| | 1885 | 157,187 | 10,429 | 19,702 | 187,319 |
| | 1886 | 105,048 | 9,303 | 20,598 | 134,949 |
| Culbute | 1882 | 29,567 | 162 | 790 | 30,519 |
| | 1883 | 14,249 | 288 | 695 | 15,233 |
| | 1884 | 8,151 | ..... | 733 | 8,884 |
| | 1885 | 19,071 | 572 | 730 | 20,374 |
| | 1886 | 26,385 | 2,396 | 730 | 29,511 |
| Rideau | 1882 | ..... | 13,860 | 26,887 | 40,748 |
| | 1883 | 70 | 23,524 | 27,322 | 50,918 |
| | 1884 | 4,597 | 19,245 | 26,938 | 50,781 |
| | 1885 | 2,098 | 18,189 | 26,971 | 47,259 |
| | 1886 | 550 | 35,648 | 27,046 | 63,244 |
| Trent | 1882 | 5,836 | 8;115 | 2,011 | 15,963 |
| | 1883 | †50,070 | 3,047 | 2,235 | 55,353 |
| | 1884 | §126,842 | 5,264 | 2,208 | 134,315 |
| | 1885 | 121,382 | 4,653 | 3,303 | 129,340 |
| | 1886 | 75,103 | 5,918 | 1,639 | 82,661 |
| Chambly System— | 1882 | ..... | 1,902 | 2,002 | 3,905 |
| | 1883 | 17,230 | 2,188 | 2,361 | 21,780 |
| St. Ours | 1884 | 5,279 | 1,494 | 2,315 | 9,090 |
| | 1885 | 4,700 | 3,652 | 2,271 | 10,624 |
| | 1886 | ..... | 4,143 | 2,312 | 6,455 |
| Chambly | 1882 | 31,796 | 16,843 | 16,686 | 65,326 |
| | 1883 | 21,332 | 15,182 | 15,904 | 52,418 |
| | 1884 | 41,640 | 12,003 | 18,448 | 72,092 |
| | 1885 | 21,049 | 13,046 | 18,378 | 52,474 |
| | 1886 | 14,547 | 12,000 | 19,501 | 46,048 |
| St. Peter's | 1882 | 484 | 200 | 1,920 | 2,605 |
| | 1883 | ..... | 232 | 2,089 | 2,321 |
| | 1884 | 2,471 | 367 | 2,601 | 5,440 |
| | 1885 | 16,820 | 183 | 1,929 | 18,932 |
| | 1886 | 2,317 | 298 | 2,360 | 4,975 |
| Murray | 1882 | 7,135 | ..... | ..... | 7,135 |
| | 1883 | 84,071 | ..... | ..... | 84,071 |
| | 1884 | 118,187 | ..... | ..... | 118,187 |
| | 1885 | 148,902 | ..... | ..... | 148,902 |
| | 1886 | 179,704 | ..... | ..... | 179,704 |

† Of this amount $9,303 was expended on surveys.
§ Of this amount $6,198 was expended on surveys.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Name of Work. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| River Tay | 1882 | ..... | ..... | 748 | 748 |
| | 1883 | 4,831 | ..... | ..... | 4,831 |
| | 1884 | 50,878 | ..... | ..... | 50,878 |
| | 1885 | 92,473 | ..... | ..... | 92,473 |
| | 1886 | 65,561 | ..... | ..... | 65,561 |
| Miscellaneous | 1882 | ..... | ..... | 9,826 | 9,826 |
| | 1883 | 11,781 | ..... | 6,978 | 18,759 |
| | 1884 | 7,486 | 1,862 | 6,443 | 15,792 |
| | 1885 | 16,725 | 1,210 | ..... | 17,936 |
| | 1886 | 20,322 | 776 | ..... | 21,100 |
| Recapitulation | 1882 | 1,633,785 | 207,770 | 235,120 | 2,076,676 |
| | 1883 | 1,850,567 | 178,716 | 276,393 | 2,305,677 |
| | 1884 | 1,660,543 | 239,092 | 296,089 | 2,195,726 |
| | 1885 | 1,579,644 | 203,125 | 280,226 | 2,062,996 |
| | 1886 | 1,385,729 | 199,128 | 282,324 | 1,867,181 |

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

Inland revenue

419. The functions of the Department of Inland Revenue are the collection of excise duties, and of canal, slide, boom and ferry tolls, also fees for the inspection of food, gas and weights and measures, as well as administering the laws relating to the same. The total revenue that accrued to the Department during 1886 was $6,396,331, which was $521,304 less than in the preceding year, and with the exception of 1884 was the smallest amount that had accrued during the last five years, as is shown by the following table, which gives the amount that accrued under each head, in each year since 1882:—

HEADS OF ACCRUED INLAND REVENUE, 1882-1886.

| — | 1882- | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Excise | 5,936,142 | 6,282,796 | 5,545,391 | 6,438,688 | 5,883,580 |
| Public Works | 438,060 | 510,969 | 516,349 | 409,886 | 440,677 |
| Culling timber | 46,781 | 49,560 | 43,609 | 28,557 | 30,073 |
| Bill Stamps | 158,493 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps | 30,726 | 34,889 | 36,401 | 40,504 | 42,001 |
| Total | 6,610,222 | 6,878,259 | 6,141,750 | 6,917,635 | 6,396,331 |

Decrease from excise duties

420. There was a decrease in the amount that accrued from excise, as compared with 1885, but an increase under all other heads. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1882.

Manufacture of spirits.

421. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1886 was 4,355,736, as compared with 3,579,332 gallons in 1885, being an increase of 776,404 gallons; but the quantity taken for consumption was only 2,478,098 proof gallons, being a decrease of 1,796,624 gallons as compared with 1885, which was due to the withdrawals in anticipation of increased taxation previously mentioned (paragraph).

Materials used.

422. In the production of the above mentioned quantity of spirits, 78,251,898 lbs. of grain and 11,131 lbs. of molasses were used, making a total of 78,263,029 lbs. of material.

Manufacture of malt.

423. The quantity of malt manufactured was 48,212,695 lbs., being a decrease of 1,305,267 lbs., and the amount entered for consumption was 37,604,708 lbs., of which 4,021,783 lbs. were used by distillers, and the balance in the production of 13,282,261 gallons of malt liquor.

Consumption of tobacco.

424. There was a decrease in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption of 2,554,373 lbs., and, as will be seen by the following figures, the amount was smaller than it has been since 1882:—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1882 | 8,377,201 lbs. |
| 1883 | 8,965,416 " |
| 1884 | 10,072,745 " |
| 1885 | 11,061,589 " |
| 1886 | 8,507,216 " |

It is probable that the large amount entered for consumption in 1885 was due to anticipated additional duty, merchants desiring to obtain large stocks before the increase was made.

Canadian tobacco.

425. The following is the quantity of Canadian tobacco that was taken for use during the last five years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1882 | 492,402 lbs. |
| 1883 | 377,197 " |
| 1884 | 326,804 " |
| 1885 | 495,721 " |
| 1886 | 399,691 " |

Consumption of cigars.

426. The number of cigars entered for consumption was 92,046,289, being an increase of 13,176,411, as compared with the preceding year, when the number was 78,869,878. Provided that the whole number of cigars was consumed, the above figures would give an average of 19 cigars smoked in the year by every man, woman and child of the population.

Vinegar and methylated spirits.

427. The number of gallons of vinegar manufactured was 672,974, and of methylated spirits 119,488, of which quantities 695,004 and 19,488 gallons respectively were entered for consumption. As a consequence of legislation during the Session of 1886, methylated spirits can now only be sold under special license.

Consumption of spirits per head.

428. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue, the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, beer, wine and tobacco:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1886.

| Year. | Spirits. | Wine. | Beer. | Tobacco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Lbs. |
| 1868 | 1·60 | 0·17 | 2·26 | 1·73 |
| 1869 | 1·12 | 0·11 | 2·29 | 1·75 |
| 1870 | 1·43 | 0·19 | 2·16 | 2:19 |
| 1871 | 1·57 | 0·25 | 2·49 | 2·05 |
| 1872 | 1·72 | 0·25 | 2·77 | 2·48 |
| 1873 | 1·68 | 0·23 | 3·18 | 1·99 |
| 1874 | 1·99 | 0·28 | 3·01 | 2·56 |
| 1875 | 1·39 | 0·14 | 3·09 | 1·91 |
| 1876 | 1·20 | 0·17 | 2·45 | 2·31 |
| 1877 | 0·97 | 0·09 | 2·32 | 2·05 |
| 1878 | 0·96 | 0·09 | 2·16 | 1·97 |
| 1879 | 1·13 | 0·10 | 2·20 | 1·95 |
| 1880 | 0·71 | 0·07 | 2·24 | 1·93 |
| 1881 | 0·92 | 0·09 | 2·29 | 2·03 |
| 1882 | 1·00 | 0·12 | 2·74 | 2·15 |
| 1883 | 1·09 | 0·13 | 2·88 | 2·28 |
| 1884 | 0·99 | 0·11 | 2·92 | 2·47 |
| 1885 | 1·12 | 0·10 | 2·63 | 2·62 |
| 1886 | 0·71 | 0·11 | 2·83 | 2·03 |
| Average | 1·24 | 0·15 | 2·54 | 2·11 |

Decrease in consumption of spirits.

429. According to the above figures the consumption of spirits is decidedly less than it was 19 years ago, and, with the exception of 1880, was less last year than in any other year in the table. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has increased.

Average duty.

430. The average amount annually paid per head for duty on every gallon of spirits has been $1; of wine, 6 cents; of beer, 9 cents; and on every pound of tobacco, 37 cents. The average quantity per head of spirits and tobacco consumed in Canada is larger than in the United Kingdom, but the quantity of wine and beer consumed here is considerably less than that consumed in the United Kingdom. It is not possible to give any particulars of the consumption of the above articles in the several Provinces, as the figures relate only to the amount entered for consumption without refe-

rence to the Province in which they may be afterwards consumed.

Consumption of liquor in foreign countries.

431. While the consumption of beer per head in this country is given as 2·83 gallons, in the United Kingdom in 1885 it was no less than 32·79 gallons per head. According to figures given by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington,* the following was the consumption of liquors of all kinds in the countries named, in 1885:—

| Country. | Spirits. | Wines. | Malt Liquors. | Liquors of All Kinds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| Great Britain | 1·01 | 0·37 | 32·79 | 34 17 |
| France | 1·32 | 36·88 | ..... | 38·20 |
| Germany | 1·14 | ..... | 23·78 | 24·92 |
| United States | 1·24 | 0·38 | 11·18 | 12·80 |

In 1881, according to the same authority, the corresponding total consumption was: Great Britain, 35·33; France, 19·46; Germany, 23·67, and United States, 11·84. The consumption of wine in France increased 100 per cent. Judging from figures given in the same report, it appears that while there has been an increase in the consumption of beer, there has been a marked and satisfactory decrease in that of spirits, a change which, it has already been shown, has taken place in this country.

* Quarterly Report No. 2, Washington, 1887.

# CHAPTER VII.

## ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

### PART I.—ARTS.

Increase in patent fees.

432. During the year 1886, the proceedings under the Patent Act were of greater extent than during 1885, the increase in fees amounting to $4,874.

Patent transactions, 1867-1886.

433. 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 OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

| 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 |
| 1886 | 2,776 | 2,610 | 250 | 2,860 | 197 | 1,322 | 73,949 |
| Total | 29,474 | 25,378 | 2,003 | 27,381 | 3,370 | 14,559 | 752,099 |

* There were no caveats until 1869.

Issue and expiration of patents.

434. During the year 1881 there were 1,510 patents granted, on which fees for the first period of 5 years were paid prior to their issue. Of these patents 1,284 expired in 1886, and 226 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.

Copyright, trade marks, 1867-1886.

435. The next table shows the business done in the branch referred to since Confederation. The number of registrations was 20 in excess of 1885, but there was a decrease of 23 in the number of certificates, and of $103 in the amount of fees received. The increase in the business generally, since Confederation, will be seen to have been very large; in 1868 only 110 letters were received and 128 sent and in 1886 1,544 were received and 1,544 sent. There was an increase of 4 in the number of assignments of the different rights.

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Copyrights Registered. | Trade Marks Registered. | Industrial Designs Registered. | Timber Marks Registered. | Total Number of Registrations. | Total Number of Certificates. | Assignments Registered. | Fees Received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | $ |
| 1868..... | 34 | 32 | 6 | ..... | 72 | 72 | ..... | 183 |
| 1869..... | 62 | 50 | 12 | ..... | 124 | 124 | ..... | 418 |
| 1870..... | 66 | 72 | 23 | 190 | 351 | 351 | ..... | 877 |
| 1871..... | 115 | 106 | 22 | 105 | 348 | 348 | ..... | 1,092 |
| 1872..... | 87 | 103 | 17 | 64 | 271 | 267 | 11 | 927 |
| 1873..... | 122 | 95 | 30 | 69 | 316 | 232 | 20 | 940 |
| 1874..... | 134 | 163 | 30 | 41 | 368 | 289 | 19 | 1,339 |
| 1875..... | 131 | 149 | 31 | 21 | 332 | 251 | 15 | 1,175 |
| 1876..... | 178 | 238 | 47 | 17 | 480 | 359 | 33 | 1,758 |
| 1877..... | 138 | 227 | 50 | 18 | 433 | 332 | 31 | 1,732 |
| 1878..... | 193 | 223 | 40 | 10 | 466 | 334 | 14 | 1,671 |
| 1879..... | 184 | 154 | 41 | 13 | 392 | 277 | 24 | 2,434 |
| 1880..... | 185 | 113 | 40 | 19 | 357 | 265 | 28 | 3,806 |
| 1881..... | 225 | 156 | 38 | 30 | 449 | 318 | 22 | 4,772 |
| 1882..... | 224 | 160 | 45 | 21 | 450 | 313 | 64 | 4,956 |
| 1883..... | 253 | 160 | 66 | 24 | 503 | 350 | 33 | 5,397 |
| 1884..... | 281 | 196 | 68 | 14 | 559 | 407 | 49 | 6,273 |
| 1885..... | 555 | 209 | 48 | 16 | 828 | 398 | 54 | 6,898 |
| 1886..... | 574 | 203 | 54 | 17 | 848 | 375 | 58 | 6,795 |

436. It will be seen that the business, both of the Patent office and of the copyright and industrial designs branches, has increased very largely since Confederation, and they are the only branches of any of the Departments where the receiptsare in excess of the expenditure. The total amount of fees received in 1886 was more than 6 times as large as that of 1868, and there is every reason to suppose that the business will increase. A large number of persons, as usual, visited the model rooms during the year. Increase in business.

437. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition was opened in London by Her Majesty on the 4th May, 1886, and remained open until the following 10th November, during which time it was visited by no less than 5,550,749 persons. Out of the sum of $150,000 asked for as a contribution by the Colonies to the guarantee fund, the sum of $50,000 was granted by Parliament as the share of Canada, India contributed $100,000, and private subscriptions amounted to $750,000 more. The part taken by Canada in this exhibition was larger and more important than that taken on any previous occasion. The space occupied was 90,475 feet, as compared with 14,296 feet at the Paris Exhibition, where the next largest effort had been made, and over 3,000 tons of exhibits sent to London, as compared with only 800 tons to Paris. Every part of the Dominion, and every industry and manufacture in Canada was represented, the Dominion Government assuming the principal responsibility of making a sufficiently important display, and appointing special commissioners in each Province to see that nothing was overlooked. The Provincial Governments undertook the representation of their several educational systems, the Ontario Government also taking charge of the exhibition of dairy produce, and the Government of New Brunswick contributed a very fine display of the woods of that Province. Indian and Colonial Exhibition.

438. Special attention was given to the agricultural exhi- Success of

Canadian exhibit.

bit, which was most successfully arranged, and attracted the unqualified attention and admiration of all. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report to Parliament, says: "The "commissioners of the other Colonies at the exhibition have "freely admitted that, in the displays of products and "industries tending to establish the well-being of a coun- "try, Canada occupied the first place. Many of our manu- "facturers and producers, as a result of this display, have "obtained large orders, not only for export to the United "Kingdom, but to distant parts of the globe, and the whole "of the British press united in praise of our exhibits."

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## PART II.—AGRICULTURE.

### THE CATTLE TRADE.

Imports of pure bred cattle, sheep and swine.

439. There was a large decrease in 1886 in the number of pure bred cattle imported from Europe, the number being 601 as compared with 1,356 in 1885 and 1,607 in 1884, showing decreases respectively of 755 and 1,006. There was a slight increase, viz., 73 in the number of sheep and a decrease of 21 in the number of swine imported. The following are the figures for the last three years :—

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1884 | 1,607 | 473 | 26 |
| 1885 | 1,356 | 255 | 37 |
| 1886 | 601 | 328 | 16 |

The destinations of those imported last year were :—

| | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 321 | 212 | 16 |
| United States | 280 | 116 | ... |

And the particulars of their breeds were as follow :—

CATTLE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Herefords | 92 | Sussex | 19 |
| Shorthorn | 30 | Devons | 9 |
| Polled Angus | 280 | West Highland | 3 |
| Galloways | 108 | Red Polls | 40 |
| Jerseys | 14 | Ayrshire | 4 |
| Guernseys | 2 | | |

SHEEP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shropshire | 148 | Cotswold | 14 |
| Leicester | 7 | Southdown | 71 |
| West Highland | 2 | Hampshire | 11 |
| Oxford Down | 75 | | |

SWINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berkshire | 8 | Suffolk | 5 |
| Yorkshire | 3 | | |

The total number of pure bred animals imported was 725, 124 cattle and 18 swine coming from the United States. Of the cattle, 14 were Holsteins, 8 Durhams, 61 Jerseys and 41 Polled Angus.

Outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia.

440. An unfortunate outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Point Lévis Quarantine, in a herd of Galloways imported from Scotland. The cattle were landed on the 24th June, and the disease first showed itself conclusively on the 6th August, in a herd which had evidently been infected before leaving Scotland. By order of the Minister of Agriculture, the whole herd were slaughtered, and everything they had come in contact with, including buildings, fences, feed and men's clothing, was destroyed. On the 24th August the disease showed itself in a herd of 29 Polled Angus, which herd was slaughtered in a similar manner. On the 10th October the disease again showed itself, necessitating the slaughter of another herd of 55 Galloways, and between that date and the 22nd November 58 more were slaughtered and cremated, when the disease was finally eradicated. It was therefore found necessary to slaughter 200 head of imported cattle in quarantine, besides which 37 cattle belonging to farmers adjoining the quarantine grounds were slaughtered as a precautionary measure, making a total of 237 animals. While the destruction of so many valuable animals was to be regretted, the country might have had to bear incalculable loss if such prompt and effectual measures

had not immediately been taken, as it was they were completely successful, and Canada still maintains its reputation for the healthiness of its cattle.

Export cattle trade.

441. The price of live cattle for export is now lower than it was some years ago, the causes of this being very similar in character to those that produced the depression in the price of wheat. Between 1872, when the trade first began, and 1877 and 1878, the United Kingdom was suffering from cattle disease of various kinds, causing the demand for foreign supplies to be very large, and these supplies came principally from the United States and Canada. Since that period, however, not only has Great Britain succeeded in stamping out disease to a very large extent, but the means of bringing dead meat into England from Australia, in a perfectly wholesome condition, having been satisfactorily discovered, the trade done between the two countries has assumed very large proportions, while the number of cattle exported from Central America is continually increasing, depriving consequently the United States and Canada of their comparative monopoly. The foreign supply, therefore, is not only very much greater, but is in excess of the foreign demand, which, owing to the increased home supply, is considerably less than formerly, and the market is now continually overstocked, a state of things which is likely to prevail for some time. Profits, however, have not decreased altogether in proportion to the fall in prices, for owing to boats being built and specially fitted for their trade, the rates of freight are considerably lower than at the commencement of the business.

Exports of horses, cattle and sheep, 1874-1886.

442. The number of cattle exported in 1886 showed a falling off as compared with 1885, but there was a decided increase in the number of horses, and an increase also in the number of sheep, though the value of these did not amount to as much as in the previous year. The following table

gives the particulars of this branch of exports for each year since 1874 :—

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP EXPORTED FROM CANADA, 1874 TO 1886.

| 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 | 715,950 | 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 |
| 1886 | 16,951 | 2,232,623 | 92,661 | 5,916,551 | 359,488 | 1,184,106 |
| Total | 171,375 | 18,328,600 | 776,186 | 37,830,061 | 3,768,829 | 13,522,957 |

443. The total number of animals exported during the period has been 4,716,390, and their value $71,681,618. Two officers of the Imperial army visited Canada in 1886 and purchased some horses for military service in England, which gave sufficient satisfaction for an officer to be appointed to make annual purchases in this country. This trade, if properly attended to, may attain very considerable proportions. Out of 7,674 horses, however, that were examined by these officers, they only decided to buy 83, and they have pointed out that for army purposes there are certain serious defects in Canadian horses, which can only be removed by judicious breeding. Canada has almost an unlimited market for all horses that can be raised, but whether this industry is allowed to become as important as is possible, depends upon the farmers generally, who, up to the present time, have been far too careless in their systems

Horses for the Imperial Army.

**Exports and imports of horses, 1867-1886.**

of breeding. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1886, no less than 242,971 horses have been exported from this country, 233,934 of which went to the United States 4,614 to Great Britain, and 423 to other countries, an annual average of 12,787. During the same period, 25,297 horses have been imported, principally for the improvement of stock.

**Stock on the ranches in the Territories.**

444. The number of acres held under grazing leases in the districts of Alberta and Assiniboia was 3,793,792, and the total number of stock on them as reported by the lessees up to 31st December, 1886, was as follows, the figures for the preceding year being given for comparison:—

| | 1885. | 1886. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 46,936 | 74,999 | +28,063 |
| Horses | 4,313 | 6,318 | + 2,005 |
| Sheep | 9,694 | 16,431 | + 6,737 |
| Pigs | 50 | 52 | + 2 |
| Poultry | 845 | 679 | — 166 |

When the stock owned by the settlers is taken into consideration, it is estimated that there are in the district of Alberta about 90,000 head of cattle, and their numbers are said to be rapidly increasing.

**Experimental farms.**

445. At the session of Parliament in 1886, an Act was passed providing for the establishment of experimental farms in each of the Provinces, and in the Territories. The central one has been established near Ottawa, and sites in the other Provinces will be located in due course. It is proposed that the experiments shall relate to agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, butter and cheese making, and forestry, and that the results shall be published in bulletins as often as considered necessary, and distributed among the farming population. There can be very little doubt that this idea, if properly carried out, will be of immense service

to agriculturists generally in this country, especially as the variations in climate and in the seasons are so considerable, that the experience of one Province is often quite distinct from that of another.

## PART III.—IMMIGRATION.

446. The figures in this section relate to the calendar year.

Immigration in 1886.

447. According to the returns published by the Department of Agriculture, there was an increase in the number of immigrant arrivals during 1886, but a decrease in the number of those settling in this country. The total number of immigrant arrivals reported was 122,581, as compared with 105,096 in 1885, being an increase of 17,485. Of this number 53,429 were passengers for the United States, and the remaining 69,152 stated their intention of settling in Canada, being a decrease of 10,017 as compared with 1885. The following are the numbers of those who stated their intention of settling in Canada, during the last eight years. Those reported by the Custom Houses are included :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1879 | 40,492 |
| 1880 | 38,505 |
| 1881 | 47,991 |
| 1882 | 112,458 |
| 1883 | 133,624 |
| 1884 | 103,824 |
| 1885 | 79,169 |
| 1886 | 69,152 |

Assisted passages.

448. Cheapened or so-called assisted passages were granted during the year to agricultural labourers, to families of agricultural labourers and to female domestic servants only. In this kind of passage, the Government pays no part of the passage money, the whole of which is paid by the immigrant himself, but by an arrangement with the steamship companies, the immigrant can obtain tickets at a reduced rate, on making a specified declaration, supported by a

certificate of a magistrate or minister of religion. This arrangement is only available for the classes above mentioned. The rates of these assisted passages varied from £2 10s. to £3, but the number who availed themselves of the arrangement was small.

Immigration through charitable societies.

449. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 1,988 being 242 more than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last six years :—

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| 1881 | 727 |
| 1882 | 1,048 |
| 1883 | 1,218 |
| 1884 | 2,011 |
| 1885 | 1,746 |
| 1886 | 1,988 |

Customs arrivals, 1886.

450. All the immigrants by sea arrived in steamers, sailing vessels not having been for some years used for this purpose. The arrivals with settlers' goods, reported by Custom houses numbered 22,577, being a decrease of 9,724 as compared with 1885. The following table shows the number reported in each Province, together with their nationalities :—

CUSTOMS ARRIVALS IN CANADA BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITIES.

| Provinces. | English. | Irish. | Sc'tch | German. | United States | Canadian. | Others | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 457 | 227 | 120 | 57 | 596 | 9,874 | 1,105 | 12,436 |
| New Brunswick | 68 | 20 | 29 | 5 | 125 | 490 | 45 | 782 |
| Nova Scotia | 195 | 23 | 71 | 7 | 64 | 519 | 37 | 916 |
| Ontario | 1,106 | 373 | 361 | 391 | 1,876 | 4,810 | 286 | 9,204 |
| Manitoba | 105 | 17 | 49 | 31 | 70 | 181 | 75 | 528 |
| Prince Edward Island | 32 | 14 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 50 | 1 | 111 |
| British Columbia | 388 | 51 | 114 | 80 | 352 | 229 | 86 | 1,300 |
| Total | 2,351 | 725 | 756 | 571 | 3,085 | 16,153 | 1,635 | 25,277 |

Difficulty of obtaining correct returns.

451. The number of immigrants reported by the agents and by the Custom houses may be taken to be correct 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 differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be.

Immigration returns.

452. 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. 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 Custom 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, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations, for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those emigrating from the country.

Money and effects brought in by immigrants in 1886.

453. A comparative statement of the value of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, 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. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reported at Agencies ..... | $3,729,308 | $3,058,592 | $2,458,241 |
| " Customs..... | 1,085,564 | 1,085,274 | 997,335 |
| Total..... ..... | $4,814,872 | $4,143,866 | $3,455,576 |

Value brought in since 1875.

454. 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 INTO CANADA BY SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

| | 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 |
| 1886 ..... | 3,455,576 |

Average value brought in per immigrant.

455. It has been stated by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, that, on the average of rich and poor, each immigrant brings a value of $60 to the country. According to the above figures the average value brought into this country is about $40 per immigrant, but it must be remembered that the means of obtaining information in questions of this kind are very defective, and no reliable calculations can be based on such figures as are available, the actual

value being doubtless considerably above the amount reported.

Expenditure, 1886.

456. The total expenditure in 1886 was $301,705, and in 1885, $310,272; there was a decrease, therefore, in the year under consideration of $8,567.

Cost of settlers per head, 1875-1886.

457. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was $6.87 and including arrivals so reported, was $4.36; the figures for the preceding year, 1885, being $6.62 and $3.92 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875 :—

| Year. | Not including Customs. | | Including Customs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Settlers. | Amount. | Settlers. | Amount. |
| | | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| 1875 | 14,490 | 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 | 81,994 | 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 |
| 1886 | 43,875 | 6 87 | 69,152 | 4 36 |

And it will be seen that the average cost per head is considerably less than it was some years ago.

Average rates of wages.

458. The following table contains a statement of the average rate of wages paid in 1886 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. 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

| Description of Labour. | Halifax, N.S. | St. John, N.B. | Montreal, Que. | Ottawa, Ont. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Farm labourers per day without board. | 1 00 to 1 50 | 1 20 to 1 50 | 1 00 to 1 25 | *12 00 to 15 00 |
| Farm labourers per week and board.... | 4 00 " 5 00 | 3 00 " 4 00 | *15 00 " 25 00 | ..... |
| Female farm servants and board per month | 5 00 | 5 00 " 7 00 | 6 00 " 10 00 | 6 00 to 8 00 |
| Masons per day without board..... | 2 50 | 2 25 " 2 50 | 1 50 " 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Bricklayers " ... | 2 50 | 2 50 " 2 75 | 1 50 " 2 50 | 2 50 |
| Carpenters " ... | 1 66 to 2 00 | 1 50 " 1 80 | 1 50 " 2 00 | 1 75 |
| Lumbermen per month..... | 15 00 " 20 00 | 15 00 " 18 00 | 22 00 " 28 00 | 12 00 to 25 00 |
| Shipwrights per day. | 1 50 " 2 25 | 1 50 " 2 00 | 1 50 " 2 00 | ..... |
| Smiths " | 1 50 " 2 00 | 1 50 | 1 50 " 2 00 | ..... |
| Wheelwrights " . | 1 25 " 2 00 | 2 00 to 3 00 | 1 25 " 1 50 | 1 00 to 1 50 |
| Gard'ners with board per month..... | 14 00 " 18 00 | 12 00 " 16 00 | 20 00 " 25 00 | 16 00 " 20 00 |
| Gardeners without board per day ..... | 1 65 | *20 00 " 25 00 | 1 00 " 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Female cooks per month..... | 6 00 to 12 00 | 10 00 " 12 00 | 8 00 " 10 00 | 8 00 to 12 00 |
| Laundresses " .. | 7 00 " 8 00 | †0 60 " 0 75 | †0 75 " 1 00 | 8 00 |
| Female domestics " .. | 4 00 " 7 00 | 6 00 " 9 00 | 5 00 " 10 00 | 6 00 to 8 00 |
| General labourers per day without board. | 1 00 " 1 50 | 1 30 " 1 50 | 1 00 " 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Miners per day... | 1 00 " 2 00 | 1 50 " 2 50 | 1 50 " 2 00 | 0 70 to 1 25 |
| Millhands " ... | 0 60 " 1 00 | 1 25 " 2 00 | 1 00 " 1 50 | 1 00 " 1 50 |
| Engine drivers " ... | *50 00 " 60 00 | *36 00 " 55 00 | 1 75 " 2 50 | Paid by trip. |
| Saddlers " ... | 1 25 | 1 00 " 1 50 | 1 25 " 2 00 | 1 00 to 1 25 |
| Bootmakers " ... | ‡8 00 | 1 50 | 1 25 " 2 00 | By piece. |
| Tailors " ... | ‡10 00 to 12 00 | 1 50 to 2 00 | 1 00 " 2 00 | " |

* Per month. † Per day. ‡ Per week.

CANADA, 1886.

AGENCY.

| Toronto, Ont. | London, Ont. | Winnipeg, Man. | Brandon, Man. | Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. | Victoria, B.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1 00 to 1 25 | 1 00 to 1 50 | 1 25 | 1 00 to 2 00 | 1 50 | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| 3 00 " 3 50 | 3 00 " 4 00 | 2 00 to 5 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 to 6 00 | 6 00 " 7 50 |
| 5 00 " 8 00 | 6 00 " 8 00 | 4 00 "12 00 | 8 00 to 12 00 | 10 00 "15 00 | 12 00 "20 00 |
| 2 00 " 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 00 " 5 00 | 3 00 | 3 50 | 3 50 " 4 50 |
| 2 00 " 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 00 " 5 00 | 3 00 | 3 00 to 4 00 | ..... |
| 1 75 " 2 50 | 1 25 to 1 75 | 1 50 | 2 00 to 3 00 | 2 50 | 2 50 to 3 50 |
| 12 00 "18 00 | ..... | ..... | *2 00 " 3 00 | *2 00 to 3 00 | *2 00 " 3 00 |
| 1 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 50 " 4 50 |
| 1 25 to 1 75 | 1 50 to 1 75 | 1 50 | 2 00 to 3 00 | 2 50 | 3 00 " 3 75 |
| 1 25 " 2 00 | 1 50 " 1 75 | 2 00 to 2 75 | 2 00 " 3 00 | 2 50 | 3 50 " 4 00 |
| 15 00 "16 00 | 15 00 "18 00 | 12 00 "16 00 | 15 00 "20 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1 50 | 1 00 " 1 50 | ..... | 1 50 " 2 50 | ..... | 2 00 to 2 50 |
| 10 00 to 12 00 | 10 00 "12 00 | 10 00 to 18 00 | 15 00 "25 00 | 20 00 to 40 00 | ..... |
| 8 00 " 9 00 | 9 00 "12 00 | ..... | 12 00 "18 00 | ..... | All Chinese. |
| 6 00 " 9 00 | 7 00 " 9 00 | 5 00 to 12 00 | 8 00 "12 00 | 12 00 to 20 00 | 12 00 to 20 00 |
| 1 25 | 1 00 " 1 37 | 1 00 " 1 50 | 1 25 " 1 50 | 1 50 | 1 00 " 1 50 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 25 " 3 00 | ..... | ..... | 2 50 " 3 00 |
| 1 25 " 2 00 | ..... | 1 00 " 1 75 | 1 50 to 2 50 | 2 25 | 2 00 " 2 50 |
| Paid by trip. | 2 00 | 3 00 " 5 00 | 2 00 " 4 00 | 3 00 | 3 50 " 4 00 |
| 1 25 to 1 75 | 1 00 to 2 00 | 1 25 " 2 25 | 2 00 | 2 50 | 2 00 " 2 50 |
| 1 25 " 2 00 | 1 50 " 2 00 | 1 50 " 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 00 " 3 00 |
| 1 50 " 2 00 | 1 50 " 1 75 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 50 " 3 00 |

* Per day.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## RAILWAYS.

Early railways in Canada

459. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress in railway development was made that in 1850 there were but 71 miles in operation. In that year, however, several important undertakings were commenced, among which were the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Northern Railroads, and in 1860, ten years later, there were 2,087 miles in operation.

Progress since Confederation

460. At the commencement of Confederation there were 2,258 miles in operation, in 1886 there were 10,715, showing an increase in nineteen years of 8,489 miles. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to $160,471,190, and in 1886 to $653,759,944. The total number of miles of completed railway in 1886 was 11,620 ; the above figures, therefore, represent an expenditure of $56,184 per mile of completed railway. The railways have been largely aided by Government and municipal bonuses, amounting to $124,318,533 and $12,599,292 respectively. Government advances have also been made to the extent of $29,491,191.

Government and municipal aid.

Railway statistics, 1875-1886.

461. 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 12 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 | 5,157½ | 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 | 6,143¾ | 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 | 16,188,102 |
| 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 |
| 1886 | 10,715 | 30,481,088 | 9,858,791 | 15,661,086 | 33,385,269 | 23,802,432 |

462. In 1867 the earnings per mile averaged $4,847 ; in 1875 they averaged $4,033; in 1880, $3,418 ; in 1884, $3,490 ; in 1885, $3,175 ; and in 1886, $3,106 ; the tendency apparently being for the earnings per mile to gradually decrease, as the mileage itself is extended. The number of passengers increased since 1875 by 4,668,375, and the number of tons of freight by 9,990,250. **Earnings per mile.**

463. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years of 1885 and 1886 :— **Statistics of Canadian Railways, 1885 and 1886.**

## TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

| Railways. | Miles in Operation. | | Capital Paid up. | | Passengers Carried. | | Freight Handled, Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. |
| | | | $ | $ | | | | |
| Canada Atlantic | 135 | 128 | 3,270,000 | 3,318,480 | 88,950 | 90,013 | 117,908 | 155,244 |
| Canada Southern | 362½ | 362½ | 32,510,777 | 34,493,936 | 453,029 | 469,478 | 2,475,550 | 2,465,418 |
| Canadian Pacific System | 3,348 | 3,769 | 179,747,777 | 197,061,804 | 1,427,367 | 1,791,034 | 1,655,969 | 1,920,524 |
| Central Ontario | 104 | 104 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 43,332 | 61,152 | 63,000 | 41,868 |
| Grand Trunk Railway System | 2,591½ | 2,598 | 282,749,918 | 284,132,631 | 4,575,499 | 4,593,978 | 5,760,600 | 5,940,806 |
| New Brunswick System | 415½ | 415½ | 13,240,653 | 13,432,201 | 164,951 | 282,087 | 225,451 | 286,248 |
| *North Shore | 209 | ..... | 5,544,866 | ..... | 284,474 | ..... | 166,486 | ..... |
| Northern and Northwestern | 386 | 457 | 13,393,413 | 13,392,197 | 555,040 | 539,857 | 582,598 | 525,623 |
| Quebec Central | 156 | 159 | 6,528,076 | 6,586,682 | 70,046 | 81,287 | 82,460 | 100,519 |
| Southeastern System | 260 | 260 | 8,230,853 | 8,230,853 | 196,824 | 162,900 | 305,376 | 683,979 |
| Windsor and Annapolis | 84 | 84 | 3,808,777 | 3,809,715 | 101,165 | 102,059 | 61,576 | 59,013 |
| †Other lines | 913½ | 1,188 | 26,489,213 | 39,138,227 | 624,271 | 681,692 | 2,115,015 | 2,400,143 |
| Total | 8,965 | 9,525 | 576,494,323 | 603,666,754 | 8,584,948 | 8,805,537 | 13,611,989 | 14,579,385 |
| Government Railways | 1,185 | 1,190 | 49,260,380 | 49,193,218 | 1,087,651 | 1,053,254 | 1,047,282 | 1,081,701 |
| Total for Canada | 10,150 | 10,715 | 625,754,703 | 653,759,944 | 9,672,599 | 9,858,791 | 14,659,271 | 15,661,086 |

* Included in 1886 in the Canadian Pacific Railway System.

† As the returns were not complete at the time of going to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.

## TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1885 AND 1886—*Concluded.*

| Railways. | Train Mileage. | | Receipts. | | Expenses. | | Proportion of Receipts to Expenses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. |
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | | |
| Canada Atlantic | 179,478 | 237,414 | 199,632 | 237,753 | 176,609 | 221,740 | 88· | 93· |
| Canada Southern | 3,004,548 | 2,752,177 | 3,440,374 | 3,453,019 | 2,623,546 | 2,262,038 | 76· | 65· |
| Canadian Pacific System | 5,343,261 | 5,024,148 | 6,928,869 | 8,874,950 | 4,557,519 | 5,633,251 | 65· | 63· |
| Central Ontario | 212,760 | 169,500 | 98,665 | 81,512 | 81,406 | 87,489 | 82· | 107· |
| Grand Trunk Railway System | 13,279,131 | 13,186,413 | 14,477,858 | 14,096,441 | 10,716,448 | 10,284,245 | 74· | 73· |
| New Brunswick System | 648,798 | 959,324 | 614,968 | 681,247 | 439,575 | 471,564 | 71· | 69· |
| *North Shore | 495,379 | ..... | 584,132 | ..... | 346,555 | ..... | 59· | ..... |
| Northern and Northwestern | 999,050 | 1,004,023 | 1,340,316 | 1,301,283 | 804,444 | 781,222 | 60· | 60· |
| Quebec Central | 198,730 | 202,270 | 180,419 | 208,896 | 145,488 | 167,788 | 80· | 80· |
| Southeastern System | 590,413 | 555,154 | 460,384 | 402,614 | 379,572 | 371,949 | 82· | 92· |
| Windsor and Annapolis | 164,892 | 166,420 | 212,173 | 208,621 | 154,362 | 151,943 | 72· | 72· |
| †Other lines | 1,184,828 | 1,853,347 | 1,065,417 | 1,233,256 | 840,118 | 908,604 | 78· | 73· |
| Total | 26,301,268 | 26,110,190 | 29,603,227 | 30,779,592 | 21,265,642 | 21,341,833 | 71· | 69· |
| Government Railways | 4,322,421 | 4,370,898 | 2,624,242 | 2,605,677 | 2,749,709 | 2,800,743 | 104· | 107· |
| Total for Canada | 30,623,689 | 30,481,088 | 32,227,469 | 33,385,269 | 24,015,351 | 24,142,576 | 74· | 72· |

* Included in 1886 in the Canadian Pacific Railway System.
† As the returns were not complete at the time of going to press, the figures for "other lines" are liable to slight alteration.

464. The following comparisons have reference only to public railways, and not to those belonging to the Government. There was an increase of 592 in the number of miles in operation, of 220,589 in the number of passengers, of 967,396 in the number of tons of freight carried, and apparently a decrease of 191,078 miles in the number of miles run by trains. The receipts showed an increase of $1,176,365, while the working expenses, which in 1885 averaged $2,372 per mile, for the past year averaged $2,233, being a decrease of $139 per mile. The proportion of working expenses to receipts decreased 2 per cent., the largest decrease, viz., 9 per cent., being on the Canada Southern. The total percentage is considerably higher than in most European countries, the proportion there generally ranging from 50 to 55 per cent. In the Australasian Colonies, in 1884, the proportion was 63 per cent., and in India, in 1885, it was only 49 per cent.

Proportion of working expenses to earnings.

465. The expenses of working the Government railways are very considerable, and are in excess of the receipts. There was an increase of 3 per cent. in the proportion of working expenses over receipts during 1886. The State lines of France and Austria show proportions of expenses to receipts of 90 per cent. and 92 per cent. respectively.

Expenses of Government railways.

466. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 11 years:—

Accidents in Canada

| | 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 |
| 1886 | 141 | ..... |

467. There was a decrease in the total number killed, as compared with 1885, of 13, and 6 passengers only were killed as against 8 in the year before ; 138 therefore of the total number killed were employés of the various roads ; 59 passengers were injured, being a reduction of 18. Returns were not available of the number of employés injured during the year. Passengers killed and injured.

468. In an excellent work recently published, entitled "Railway Problems," and written by Mr. J. S. Jeans, a statistician of authority, a great injustice is done to the railway companies of this country, with reference to the number of accidents to passengers. The author, after first stating that the distinction between accidents to passengers and employés is a very necessary one, proceeds, in what seems rather an inconsistent manner, to give a table showing the proportion of accidents to passengers, employés and persons of all kinds to the number of passengers carried, and as a result declares Canada to be one of the most dangerous countries to travel in. This statement, while correct as far as Mr. Jeans' figures go, is entirely at variance with the actual facts. It must be obvious that the number of accidents to brakesmen, car couplers and others can have no practical bearing on the safety of the passengers, and it is not fair to assume that every passenger, while travelling, runs the same risk of injury as the employés of the road. The casual reader would suppose from Mr. Jeans' table that in 1884 (the year taken) 22·77 passengers in every million were killed in this country while travelling, whereas the correct proportion was 4·60 in every million, and this proportion was most exceptionally high, far higher than in any other year during the last 12 years, and also far higher than the average for the same period, which is 1·42. Safety of railway travel in Canada.

469. The following figures show the number of passengers Proportion of

passengers killed, 1875-1886.

killed per million passengers carried in each year since 1875:—

| Year. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. | Year. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 | 2·11 | 1881 | 0·72 |
| 1876 | 0·90 | 1882 | 1·07 |
| 1877 | 0·82 | 1883 | 0·52 |
| 1878 | 1·40 | 1884 | 4·60 |
| 1879 | 1·38 | 1885 | 0·82 |
| 1880 | 1·55 | 1886 | 0·61 |

Average for the whole period, 1·42.

470. It is very evident from the foregoing, that Canada is by no means a dangerous country to travel in, the individual risk being exceedingly small.

Passenger travel in foreign countries and Canada.

471. The following figures, taken from "Railway Problems," pp. 232 and 234, to which the figures for this country have been added, will be found interesting, as affording a comparison of the railway passenger travel in the principal countries in Europe and the United States:—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AND PER MILE OF LINE OPEN, IN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

| Countries. | Number of Passengers | |
|---|---|---|
| | Per Head of Population. | Per Mile of Line Open. |
| United Kingdom | 19· | 37,000 |
| Belgium | 9· | 28,276 |
| France | 5·5 | 12,045 |
| United States | 5·4 | 3,070 |
| Germany | 5·1 | 10,571 |
| Austria-Hungary | 1·2 | 3,632 |
| Russia | 0·4 | 2,658 |
| Denmark | ..... | 7,599 |
| Italy | ..... | 5,712 |
| Norway | ..... | 2,547 |
| Holland | ..... | 12,198 |
| Roumania | ..... | 1,561 |
| Switzerland | ..... | 12,623 |
| Canada | 2· | 920 |

Passenger travel in United Kingdom.

472. The United Kingdom, it will be seen, is far ahead of all other countries in the extent of its passenger travel. In England and Wales the number of passengers per head of population is 25. The proportion of travel in Canada to population is far larger than it is to the railway mileage.

Proportion of traffic to cost,

473. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic, that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent. of its capital cost.* If this standard is applied to Canadian railways, their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1886 the gross receipts only amounted to 5·11 per cent. of the total capital expenditure. In the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, the cost of railways is above this standard, while in Germany and the United States it is slightly below it.

Gauge of Canadian railways.

474. 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.

Rolling stock, 1885 and 1886.

475. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1885 and 1886 will be found in the next table. With the exception of second-class and platform cars, there is an increase under each head :—

* Railway Problems, p. 25.

ROLLING STOCK OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year. | Locomotives. | Sleeper and Parlour Cars. | First Class Cars. | Second Class and Emigrant Cars. | Baggage, Mail and Express Cars. | Cattle and Box Cars. | Platform Cars. | Coal and Dump Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1885 | 1,524 | ..... | 704 | 501 | 403 | 22,166 | 13,761 | 2,391 |
| 1886 | 1,571 | 73 | 734 | 497 | 415 | 23,845 | 13,178 | 2,533 |
| Increase | 47 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 12 | 1,679 | ..... | 142 |
| Decrease | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 583 | ..... |

476. The above table represents the rolling stock in use; to ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1885 | 34 | ..... | 28 | 14 | 21 | 1,299 | 201 ..... |
| 1886 | 40 | 8 | 31 | 20 | 20 | 847 | 237 ..... |

Railway capital in England and colonies.

477. The total amount of railway capital paid up in the United Kingdom on 31st December, 1885, was $3,970,509,201; in India to the same date, $788,000,154; in the Australasian Colonies, $366,280,955; and in Canada, to 30th June, 1886, $653,759,944, making the enormous sum of $5,770,650,282 invested in railroads in the United Kingdom and her three principal possessions. The cost in the United Kingdom has amounted to $207,132 per mile, in the other three countries combined to an average of $58,079 per mile. The enormous prices that have had to be paid for land in the United Kingdom, are the principal causes of the excessive cost of construction.

Railways in British possessions.

478. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons, and of square miles of area to each mile :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS 1885.

| Country. | Miles of Railway. | Number of Persons to each Mile. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 19,169 | 1,914 | 6 |
| India | 12,376 | 16,160 | 86 |
| Canada | 10,715 | 447 | 337 |
| Australasia (total) | 8,024 | 408 | 394 |
| New South Wales | 1,812 | 513 | 171 |
| Victoria | 1,680 | 580 | 52 |
| South Australia | 1,063 | 300 | 850 |
| Queensland | 1,434 | 222 | 466 |
| Western Australia | 124 | 274 | 8,548 |
| Tasmania | 257 | 514 | 102 |
| New Zealand | 1,654 | 341 | 63 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1,719 | 728 | 124 |
| Natal | 174 | 2,549 | 108 |
| Ceylon | 178 | 15,730 | 143 |
| Mauritius | 92 | 3,928 | 9 |
| Newfoundland | 84 | 2,348 | 1,928 |
| Jamaica | 67 | 8,901 | 64 |
| Trinidad | 51 | 3,370 | 34 |
| Barbados | 23 | 7,472 | 7 |
| British Guiana | 21 | 12,825 | 5,190 |

Proportion of railway mileage to area in Canada.

479. Mr. Jeans says that a railway is calculated in a general way to open up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, in which case there are not more than 428,600 square miles of this country, or about one-eighth, within the ordinary reach of railway facilities, and in the Australasian Colonies there are not more than 323,260 acres, or about one-ninth of the total area.

Railways of British Empire.

480. The total railway mileage of the British Empire is 52,693 miles, of which 50,284 miles are in the four countries named in paragraph 477.

Proportion to area.

481. The estimated area of the British Empire being 7,999,618 square miles, the above figures show that there is an average of one mile of railway to every 151 square miles of area.

482. With the exception of the United Kingdom and India, Canada has a greater length of railway mileage than any other British possession, and Western Australia would appear to be the Colony with the fewest railway facilities.

Railways in foreign countries.

483. The next table gives particulars concerning the railways in the principal foreign countries in 1885 :—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1885.

| Country. | Miles of Railway. | Number of Persons to each Mile. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe— | | | |
| Austro-Hungary | 14,301 | 2,639 | 17 |
| Belgium | 2,711 | 2,159 | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 140 | 14,342 | 176 |
| Denmark | 1,208 | 1,735 | 12 |
| France | 20,144 | 1,870 | 10 |
| German Empire | 23,287 | 2,012 | 8 |
| Greece | 324 | 5,306 | 61 |
| Italy | 6,167 | 4,615 | 18 |
| Netherlands | 1,407 | 3,082 | 9 |
| Portugal | 1,039 | 4,380 | 33 |
| Roumania | 1,045 | 5,220 | 48 |
| Russia | 16,502 | 5,297 | 126 |
| Servia | 239 | 7,959 | 78 |
| Spain | 5,600 | 3,083 | 34 |
| Sweden and Norway | 5,063 | 1,298 | 58 |
| Switzerland | 1,925 | 151 | 8 |
| Turkey | 904 | 8,041 | 111 |
| Asia— | | | |
| Japan | 346 | 106,069 | 423 |
| Africa— | | | |
| Egypt | 1,276 | 5,342 | 903 |
| America— | | | |
| Argentine Republic | 4,150 | 723 | 199 |
| Brazil | 3,800 | 3,245 | 847 |
| Chili | 1,414 | 1,606 | 87 |
| Mexico | 3,662 | 2,856 | 203 |
| Peru | 1,600 | 1,906 | 45 |
| *United States | 139,037 | 421 | 21 |
| Uruguay | 271 | 2,189 | 271 |

*1886.

Railways in United States.

484. The United States possess not only by far the greatest mileage of any country, but also more than half the total railway mileage in the world, which is about 252,675 miles.

485. Belgium has the largest extent of railway accommodation, and in this respect is ahead of the United Kingdom; the German Empire, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France follow very closely. Egypt and Brazil have the smallest amount of railway facilities, and there are no railways in Persia. Greatest railway accommodation.

486. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch, Eastern Extension and Prince Edward Island Railway, with an aggregate mileage in operation of 1,190 miles, and the following table gives the financial position of each road for the year ended 30th June, 1886 :— Government railways.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885-86.

| Railway. | Capital Paid up. | Earnings. | Expenses. | Profit. | Loss. | Percentage of Expenses to Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | | |
| Intercolonial | 44,172,743 | 2,383,201 | 2,489,244 | ..... | 106,043 | 104·4 |
| Eastern Extens'n | 1,284,496 | 66,893 | 94,756 | ..... | 27,863 | 141·6 |
| Windsor Branch | ..... | 23,658 | 19,229 | 4,429 | ..... | 81·3 |
| P. E. Island | 3,735,981 | 155,584 | 216,744 | ..... | 61,160 | 139·3 |
| Totals | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,429 | 195,066 | 107·2 |
| Less profits | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,429 | ..... |
| Total loss | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190,637 | ..... |

487. It will be seen that the working expenses exceeded the earnings by $190,637, which was a larger excess by $65,170 than that of the preceding year, but of the loss on the Intercolonial, $115,000 were spent for improvements generally charged to capital, and the repairs necessary on the Eastern Extension were unusually heavy. The Windsor Branch, while owned, is only maintained by the Government, and is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Excess of working expenses.

Railway Company, who pay to the Government one-third of the gross receipts.

The Intercolonial.

488. The main line of the Intercolonial runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 688 miles, and forms part of the through mail line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The building of this line was one of the conditions on which the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entered the Confederation, and its construction was also desired for military purposes by the Imperial Government, who guaranteed the interest on a loan not exceeding $15,000,000 towards its cost, and it was in consequence of their representations, on military grounds, that the line takes the apparently circuitous course that it does. The total mileage, including extensions, is 866 miles, and the total amount expended on the road up to 30th June, 1886, was $44,172,743.

Business of the Intercolonial.

489. The following figures show the progress the business of this road has made during the last seven years.

Earnings for the past seven years :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1880 | $1,506,298 |
| 1881 | 1,760,393 |
| 1882 | 2,079,262 |
| 1883 | 2,370,921 |
| 1884 | 2,353,647 |
| 1885 | 2,368,153 |
| 1886 | 2,383,201 |

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 |
| 1886 | 1,008,545 |

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 |
| 1886 | 889,864 |

Increase and decrease.

490. The increase in earnings over 1885 was $15,048, and in freight carried 38,476 tons; in both cases the figures were the largest during the period. There was a decrease of 24,921 in the number of passengers, principally attributable to the small pox epidemic in 1885, which put a stop for that season to the ordinary summer travel in Quebec.

Coal carried.

491. The quantity of coal carried was 165,791 tons, being 52,893 tons more than in 1885, and 165,222 tons more than in 1879. This article, however, is for the purpose of developing the industry, carried at so low a rate as to be unremunerative to the railway.

The total train mileage was 4,039,877, and the expenses per mile of railway, $2,891.

Windsor Branch.

492. The Windsor Branch runs from Halifax to Windsor, a distance of 32 miles, and is, as previously stated, maintained by the Government, but operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company. The Government's share of earnings, which are generally found sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, were $793 less than in 1885.

Eastern Extension

493. The Eastern Extension Railway extends from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave, on the Straits of Canso, and connects with Cape Breton by means of a ferry. It is eighty miles in length and was purchased on the 9th January, 1884, by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia for $1,200,000, including equipment. The total cost to 30th June, 1886, was $1,284,496. The expenditure for renewals and repairs was exceptionally

heavy, and the earnings showed a decrease of $6,157, principally due to a falling off in the fish traffic.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

494. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the Island, a distance of 154½ miles, was built by the Government, as a condition of the Island joining the Confederation, and was opened for traffic in April, 1875. Its total length, including extensions, is 211½ miles, and the cost up to 30th June, 1886, was $3,735,981. The traffic on this road is very light, and it is likely to be some time before the receipts cover the expenditure. The receipts showed a decrease of $3,004, and the expenditure an increase of $5,537 as compared with 1885.

Traffic returns of Government railways.

495. The following is a comparative statement of the traffic returns from Government railways for 1885 and 1886:—

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

| Railway. | Miles in Operation. | | Number of Passengers. | | Tons of Freight. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Intercolonial | 861 | 866 | 914,785 | 889,864 | 970,069 | 1,008,545 |
| Windsor Branch | 32 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastern Extension | 80 | 80 | 42,443 | 43,016 | 19,867 | 15,243 |
| Prince Edward Island | 212 | 212 | 130,423 | 120,374 | 57,346 | 57,913 |
| Total | 1,185 | 1,190 | 1,087,651 | 1,053,254 | 1,047,282 | 1,081,701 |

| Railway. | Train Mileage. | | Receipts. | | Working Expenses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Intercolonial | 3,992,506 | 4,039,877 | 2,368,153 | 2,383,201 | 441,477 | 2,489,244 |
| Windsor Branch | ..... | ..... | 24,451 | 23,658 | 18,752 | 19,229 |
| Eastern Extens'n | 80,037 | 82,173 | 73,050 | 66,893 | 78,273 | 94,756 |
| P. E. Island | 249,878 | 249,848 | 158,588 | 155,584 | 211,207 | 216,744 |
| Total | 4,322,421 | 4,371,898 | 2,624,242 | 2,629,336 | 2,749,709 | 2,819,973 |

496. There was an increase in the total amounts of earnings of $5,094, but an increase also in the total expenditure of $70,264. The earnings per mile of railway were $2,209 as compared with $2,214 in 1885, and the expenditure $2,370 per mile as compared with $2,320 in the previous year. Earnings per mile.

497. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years, on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways :— Government expenditure on railways.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

| Railways. | Year ended 30th June, | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Pacific | 3,587,167 | 4,729,692 | 3,963,381 | 3,258,921 | 818,150 |
| " subsidy | 2,210,000 | 5,323,077 | 7,254,208 | 6,862,201 | 2,890,427 |
| " advance on rails, as per contract | 375,000 | 973,752 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Surveys | ..... | ..... | 11,313 | 60,465 | 40.763 |
| Statistics | ..... | ..... | 943 | 125 | 2,985 |
| Intercolonial | 2,655,226 | 3,977,006 | 3,859,558 | 3,636,841 | 3,035,378 |
| Windsor Branch | 13,099 | 23,104 | 22,141 | 18,751 | 19,229 |
| Prince Edward Island | 228,662 | 309,994 | 367,092 | 289,651 | 221,413 |
| Eastern Extension | ..... | ..... | 1,294,346 | 80,330 | 94,940 |
| Carleton Branch | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85,479 |
| Subsidies, general | ..... | ..... | 208,000 | 403,245 | 2,326,349 |
| Short Line Railway claims | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124,678 |
| Bridge at Emerson | ..... | ..... | 50,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Total on Railways | 9,069,154 | 15,336,625 | 17,030,982 | 14,610,530 | 9,659,791 |
| Pacific Railway Loan Account | ..... | ..... | 10,953,462 | 9,701,438 | 995,800 |
| St. John Bridge and Railway Extension | ..... | ..... | 143,600 | 135,200 | ..... |
| Total | ..... | ..... | 11,097,062 | 9,836,638 | 995,800 |

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

498. Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is an accomplished fact, and through trains are running daily Canadian Pacific Railway.

between Montreal and Vancouver, it may be profitable to give a short summary of the history of the line.

Conditions of construction.

499. It was required by the Province of British Columbia, as one of the conditions on which it entered the Confederation in 1871, that the Dominion Government should secure the construction of a railway connecting that Province with the railway system of Canada, that such railway should be commenced simultaneously at each end within two years and should be completed within ten years from the date o the Union.

First surveys.

500. The first surveying party for the purpose of finding a practical route, commenced their work in June, 1871, and from that date surveys were continued every year.

First company formed

501. In 1872 a company was formed to build the line, and Parliament granted a subsidy of $30,000,000 in money and 50,000,000 acres of land. The company, however, failed to carry out its charter, which it accordingly surrendered, and in 1874 Parliament again proceeded with the road as a public work, further surveying parties being sent out.

Port Arthur and Winnipeg road.

502. The Government, becoming alive to the necessity of providing direct communication with Manitoba through Canadian territory, determined to build a railroad from Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, to Winnipeg, it being their intention to utilise the system of inland navigation as far as possible. This work was begun on the 3rd April, 1875, and this may be considered as the date of the actual commencement of the road.

Re-arrangement of conditions

503. It had long been seen that it would be impossible to finish the whole line according to the original terms, and, after several attempts at arrangement with British Columbia 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 31st December, 1890.

Second company formed.

504. Except in the partial construction of the line to Winnipeg (which section of the road was eventually opened for traffic in May, 1883) and in additional surveys, little more was done until the year 1880, when a company was formed, which agreed, under certain conditions, to build an all-rail route across the continent to the Pacific coast, and for that purpose a contract, dated the 21st October, 1880, was made with the Government 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.

Incorporation.

505. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was incorporated by letters patent, the 16th February, 1881.

Terms of contract.

506. 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 the building of 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.

Subsidy.

507. In addition to the section 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.

Progress of work.

508. The work was now vigorously proceeded with, the location of the line west of Winnipeg was completely changed, a more southerly route being taken, and the Kicking Horse Pass through the Rocky Mountains was chosen

instead of the Yellowhead Pass, and by the end of 1882 trains were running 605 miles west of Winnipeg.

Interest guaranteed by Government.

509. So great, however, was the hostility of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and of the American Pacific Railway Companies, and so actively did they use their influence that the new company found the money markets of London and New York practically closed against it, making it impossible for them to obtain funds for the progress of the work, and to aid them at this crisis, the Government, on 10th November, 1883, agreed to guarantee the interest at 3 per cent. per annum on $65,000,000 stock, for ten years, from the 17th August, 1883, the Company depositing with the Government moneys and securities to the extent of $15,942,645, and also depositing certificates of shares to the value of $35,000,000, being the remaining capital stock, such stock when withdrawn to be placed on the market, to be replaced by equivalent securities. From the above sums the Government undertook to pay as interest half yearly to the Bank of Montreal the sum of $975,000. Towards the sum of $15,942,645 the Company paid on 16th November, 1883, the sum of $8,561,733 and undertook to pay $2,853,912 on 1st February, 1884, and the balance, amounting to $4,527,000, within five years, with interest at 4 per cent.

Proposition for an advance.

510. About this time the Company represented to the Government, that if Parliament would advance a certain sum, they would undertake to complete the road at a much earlier date than that named in the contract.

Terms of loan.

511. This proposition was agreed to by the Government, and in the Session of 1884 an Act, 37 Victoria, chapter 1, was passed, by which a loan of $22,500,000, with interest at 5 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. The time for the payment of the sum of $2,853,912 was also extended to 7th November, 1888. The Company at the same time undertook to complete the road by May, 1886, five years earlier than the original date.

Proposition for re-adjustment.

512. This arrangement necessitated a more rapid progress of the work, and a larger outlay than would have been otherwise required, and the Company in 1885 found that their arrangements with the Government were too stringent to allow of their readily disposing of their stock, and that they were thus prevented from obtaining the funds necessary for the general requirements of the road. Application, therefore, was made to the Government for a readjustment, and by 48-49 Victoria, chapter 57, the following changes were made.

Terms of re-adjustment.

513. 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 (except the Algoma Branch), and thereupon the Government cancelled and destroyed the shares in the capital stock, amounting to $35,000,000, held by them.

Financial position of the company.

514. 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 was payable in cash, and was 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 $5,000,0000, 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. A deed of mortgage, dated the 25th July, 1885, was executed, embodying the above conditions.

Further arrangement.

515. Early in 1886, the Company having almost completed the road, made another arrangement with the Government, under which they agreed to pay the amount actually advanced to them out of the $20,000,000, viz., $19,150,700, and the Government agreed to accept unsold lands of the company at the rate of $1.50 per acre to the extent of the balance remaining due to them, being $9,880,912 and interest. This arrangement was ratified by an Act 49 Victoria, chapter 9, passed on the 2nd June, 1886.

Repayment of loan.

516. On the 1st May, 1886, the Company paid the sum of $9,887,347, and on the 1st July the sum of $9,163,353, making the total of $19,150,700. The total balance, including interest, was found to be $10,189,521, in payment of which the Government took back 6,793,014 acres of the company's land subsidy.

Final agreement.

517. On the 16th and 20th of November, 1886, an agreement was signed, finally closing up all matters between the Government and the company, and the whole road is now the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Under the above agreement $1,000,000 of land grant bonds were deposited with the Government as security for the improvement of the line passing Mount Stephen in the Rocky Mountains.

518. 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 at one time was thought to be possible. The first sod was turned by the company on the 2nd of May, 1881, and the last spike was driven at Craigellachie, in British Columbia, on 7th of November, 1885, the work having been completed in 4 years and 6 months, being 5 years and 6 months less than the originally stipulated time. The road was opened for general traffic on the 28th of June, 1886, the first passenger train leaving Montreal on that day, and reaching Vancouver on the following 4th of July. Duration of construction. The first train.

519. The total distance between Callander and Port Moody is 2,547 miles; of this the company built 1,906 miles, viz., from Callander to Port Arthur, 649 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. Construction by company. By Government.

520. In order to prolong their line eastward, the Company in 1881 purchased the Canada Central Railway from Callander to Ottawa, a distance of 224 miles, and in 1882 the western division of the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway between Ottawa and Montreal, a distance of 120 miles, and in 1885 they acquired, by special statutory provision, the North Shore Railway between Montreal and Quebec, a distance of 159 miles, making the longest continuous railroad in the world owned by one company, the distance from Quebec to Vancouver being 3,050 miles, as follows:— Length of road.

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Quebec to St. Martin's Junction | 159 |
| Montreal to Callander | 344 |
| Callander to Port Arthur | 649 |
| Port Arthur to Red River (Winnipeg) | 428 |
| Red River to Savona's Ferry | 1,257 |
| Savona's Ferry to Port Moody | 213 |
| | 3,050 |

Proposed extensions.

521. The total mileage controlled by the company is now 4,306 miles. The Company are building a line from Smith's Falls to cross the St. Lawrence at Lachine, where a bridge is being built, and to go in as direct a line as possible to the harbours of St. John and Halifax. Contracts also have been let by the Government for a line across Cape Breton from the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, which is the port nearest to Liverpool on this continent, and it is believed that when these lines are built the time between Liverpool and Vancouver can be reduced to 11 days.

Steamers from Vancouver.

522. The Company have also established a line of steamers between Vancouver and Hong-Kong and Japan, the first of which will probably arrive while this chapter is in the press. Application has been made to the Imperial Government by the company for the establishment of a regular mail route over this line, between England and China and Australia, and for a subsidy towards the line of steamers to run in connection with the same, the Dominion Government undertaking to grant a certain sum. The question is still under consideration.

Advantages of the road.

523. The advantages of this road, not only to Canada, but to the whole British Empire, are very great. By it communication is established through British territory with all parts of the Empire; the distance between Liverpool and Hong-Kong and Japan is materially reduced, and troops can be sent to India in at least the same time as by the Suez Canal, and without running the same risk of interference in time of war. For commercial purposes, also, its advantages are very great. The longest winter 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 800 statute miles shorter than the shortest American route.

# CHAPTER IX.

## MARINE AND FISHERIES.

### PART I.—MARINE.

Marine Department.

524. 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.

Number of lighthouses, &c, 1867-1886.

525. 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 1886 inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures:

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1886.

| 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 |
| 1886 | 534 | 625 | 23 | 16 |

Increase.

526. It will be seen that there are no less than 336 light stations, 398 lighthouses, 21 fog whistles and 16 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.

Number of lights, &c., 1886.

527. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on the 31st December, 1886, was 534; of lights shown, 625; of steam fog whistles and automatic fog horns, 39; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 682; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,431. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follows:

Ontario division.

528. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 176 lights, including 2 in Manitoba. There were also 225 buoys and 19 beacons. Five new lights and several buoys and beacons were added during the year. The total cost of maintenance for the year was $85,719, and of construction, $36,678.

Quebec division.

529. 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, 112 buoys, 59 beacons, and 10 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 $131,028, and for construction, $5,878.

Nova Scotia division.

530. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 151 lighthouses, showing 161 lights, 1 lightship, 12 steam fog alarms, 10 hand fog alarm stations, 2 fog bells, 3 signal gun stations, 7 automatic signal buoys, 5 bell-buoys, 540 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 8 life-

boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Lansdowne" and "Newfield." Four new lights were erected, and one steam fog-alarm is in course of construction. The six life-boats built last year have been all placed at various points along the coast. The amount expended for maintenance was $142,779, and for construction, $5,905.

New Brunswick division.

531. In the New Brunswick division there were 104 light-houses, including 2 lightships and 12 fog alarms. Two new lights were established during 1886, and 2 fog alarms. The expenditure for maintenance was $76,046, and for construction, $2,421.

Prince Edward Island division.

532. Prince Edward Island division contained 47 lights. The expenditure for maintenance was $22,282, and for construction, $879.

British Columbia division.

533. British Columbia division contained 9 lighthouses and 1 fog whistle; these were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." One new lighthouse was erected. The expenditure for maintenance was $14,784, and for construction, $4,898.

Government steamers.

534. The Department has 7 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., besides the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which discharges the duties of this Department on the Pacific Coast. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1886 was $130,760, including the sum of $1,383 spent on account of the steamers "Alert" and "Princess Louise."

Harbour police.

535. A police force has been established for a number of years, at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure for which a tax of 3 cents per ton is levied

on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons, and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The force consisted of 75 men, 36 at Quebec and 39 at Montreal, and the total number of arrests made was 1,049, being 328 less than in the preceding year. There was an excess of expenditure over receipts of $19,826, and during the past 17 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by $162,982.

Provision for sick and distressed mariners.

536. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant is made to the General Hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. The total amount received from dues in 1886 was $40,848, being an increase of $1,779 as compared with 1885. The total expenditure was $49,343, being $8,495 in excess of receipts. A considerable number, however, of immigrants and residents are cared for at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, and if the amount expended for them be deducted, the receipts would be in excess to the extent of $470. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past eighteen years has been $26,558.

Number and inspection of steamboats.

537. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 930, with a gross tonnage of 169,390 tons; 81 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of of 5,672 tons, and 35 lost or put out of service. The receipts on account of the Steamboat Inspection Fund during the last 17 years have exceeded the expenditure by $5,659. During the year 391 certificates were granted to engineers.

538. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,514 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 955 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 922 have been issued for masters and 358 for mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $1,284, and the expenditure to $5,245. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $41,159. Masters and mates examination.

539. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea going vessels of all nations, that occurred in Canadian waters in the year ended 31st December, 1886, as reported to the Department, was 307, the tonnage involved was 124,442, and the amount of loss, as far as ascertained, $1,657,739. The number of lives lost was 46, 19 in Canadian and 27 in other waters. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 22, involving 5,361 tons, and causing loss to the extent of $121,773. The number of lives lost was 6. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1886 with those of previous years, as the Department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report, which will explain the large difference in the figures for 1885 in the following table as compared with the figures given for the same year in last year's Statistical Abstract. Number of wrecks, &c.

540. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table:— Number of wrecks, &c., 1870-1886.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES, 1870 TO 1886.

| 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 | 346 | 144,726 | 198 | 2,753,667 |
| 1886 | 329 | 129,803 | 52 | 1,779,512 |
| Total | 6,411 | 2,314,627 | 4,260 | 48,721,352 |

**Average number of wrecks, &c.**

541. The number of casualties in 1885 exceeded that of 1884 by 22, but with that exception was smaller than in any year since 1875, and the number of lives lost was less than in any year since 1878. The average number of casualties annually, exclusive of 1886, has been 380, and of lives lost 263, so that the figures for 1885 were in both cases considerably below the average, and as the amount of shipping involved is continually increasing, it is believed that increased care in the construction of vessels, greater attention to the qualifications of masters and mates, and increased efficiency in the service generally, are tending very greatly to reduce the risks both to life and property.

**Disastrous wrecks.**

542. There was no specially disastrous casualty in 1886. 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.

Meteorological warnings.

543. The value and importance, as well as the efficiency of the meteorological service is continually increasing. Out of 906 storm warnings issued in 1886, 799 were verified, being 88 per cent., a trifle smaller percentage than in the previous year, but larger than in any other year, as will be seen from the following figures, which show the number of warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877:—

| Year. | Number Issued. | Number 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 |
| 1886 | 906 | 799 | 88·2 |

Number verified.

544. Out of a total number of 8,518 warnings issued, 6,956, or 81·6 per cent. were verified, being a yearly average of warnings verified of 81·5 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, though it is undoubtedly large, and many reports and grateful acknowledgments are received, from mariners and persons interested, of the services rendered by them.

545. Out of 6,995 predictions of weather probabilities issued, 5,339, or 76 per cent. were fully, and 1,029 partly

verified. The system of supplying information concerning the weather throughout the country by means of metal discs attached to the railway carriages has proved very successful, and is much appreciated by farmers and country people.

Provincial weather reports.

546. The Superintendent, in his report, calls attention to the excellent meteorological statistics collected by the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and it is, as he remarks, very much to be hoped that the other Provinces will follow their good example.

Expenditure.

547. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the year ended 30th June, 1886. The expenditure in 1885 amounted to $1,038,892, there was therefore a decrease of $58,772.

EXPENDITURE OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Departmental salaries | $ 30,454 |
| Maintenance of lights | 505,929 |
| Construction of " | 55,825 |
| Dominion steamers | 130,760 |
| Examination of masters and mates | 5,245 |
| Hudson's Bay expedition | 35,217 |
| Marine hospitals | 49,304 |
| Meteorological service | 56,893 |
| Signal service | 4,622 |
| Rewards for saving life, purchasing lifeboats, &c. | 8,147 |
| Georgian Bay survey | 17,759 |
| Water police | 43,917 |
| Steamboat inspection | 21,776 |
| Winter mail service | 5,985 |
| Miscellaneous | 8,282 |
| Total | $980,120 |

Number of vessels, 1886.

548. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1886, all sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included:—

| Province. | Number of Vessels. | Number of Steamers. | Gross Tonnage, Steamers. | Total Net Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Brunswick | 1,042 | 85 | 10,983 | 269,224 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,929 | 75 | 7,391 | 526,921 |
| Quebec | 1,650 | 349 | 138,916 | 232,556 |
| Ontario | 1,248 | 556 | 79,034 | 140,929 |
| Prince Edward Island | 225 | 14 | 3,095 | 30,658 |
| British Columbia | 134 | 81 | 13,644 | 11,900 |
| Manitoba | 66 | 38 | 4,755 | 5,578 |
| Total | 7,294 | 1,198 | 257,818 | 1,217,766 |

There was a decrease as compared with 1885, of 21 in the number of vessels, and of 14,090 in the amount of tonnage, and assuming the average value to be $30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be $36,532,980, being a decrease of $422,700.

Increase in number of steamers.

549. There was, it will be seen, an increase in the number of steamers of 67 and in the tonnage of 45,248 tons. This was caused principally by the transfer from the United Kingdom of the registers of a number of the large steamships belonging to the Allan line, a difference in tonnage of 30,965 tons being made in this way.

Number of vessels, 1873-1886.

550. 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 | 6,394 | 1,310,896 |
| 1875 | 6,952 | 1,205,565 | 1882 | 7,312 | 1,260,777 |
| 1876 | 7,192 | 1,260,893 | 1883 | 7,374 | 1,276,440 |
| 1877 | 7,362 | 1,310,468 | 1884 | 7,254 | 1,253,747 |
| 1878 | 7,469 | 1,333,015 | 1885 | 7,315 | 1,231,856 |
| 1879 | 7,471 | 1,332,094 | 1886 | 7,294 | 1,217,766 |

Decrease in number built.

551. The number of new vessels built in 1886 was 229, with a tonnage of 32,207 tons, and an estimated value, at $45 per ton, of $1,449,315. This was a decrease, as compared with 1885, of 11 in number and of 10,972 in tonnage. By far the largest number of the new vessels, viz., 93, were built in Nova Scotia, being 40·6 per cent. of the whole number, and involving 65·0 per cent. of the total tonnage.

Reasons for decrease.

552. A number of reasons have been given for this falling off in the shipbuilding 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.

Number of vessels entered and cleared.

553. The following is a comparative statement of the total number of vessels (sea-going vessels and vessels on inland waters) entered inwards and outwards in the Dominion of Canada, during the years ended 30th June, 1885 and 1886, according to their nationalities :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1885 AND 1886.

| Nationalities. | Number of Vessels. | Tons Register. | Freight. | | Number of Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. | |
| 1885. | | | | | |
| British | 3,219 | 3,007,314 | 1,104,157 | 509,343 | 89,596 |
| Canadian | 29,438 | 6,438,750 | 1,754,985 | 1,482,193 | 270,163 |
| Foreign | 18,494 | 4,638,648 | 1,113,054 | 1,161,587 | 203,297 |
| Total | 51,151 | 14,084,712 | 3,972,196 | 3,153,123 | 563,056 |
| 1886. | | | | | |
| British | 2,960 | 3,101,285 | 1,161,923 | 560,130 | 86,182 |
| Canadian | 30,011 | 5,943,341 | 1,743,575 | 1,542,946 | 271,278 |
| Foreign | 19,357 | 4,924,606 | 1,149,009 | 1,186,279 | 206,783 |
| Total | 52,328 | 13,969,232 | 4,054,507 | 3,289,355 | 564,243 |

There was a decrease of 115,480 in the total number of tons register, but an increase in every other particular. There was a falling off in the number of British vessels, but an increase in that of Canadian and foreign.

554. 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 principal ports of the Dominion, viz., Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, and Victoria, B.C.:— Arrivals at principal ports.

| 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 |
| 1885 | 4,547 | 2,531,766 | 91,175 |

Victoria is not included until 1872, and Charlottetown not until 1874.

**Shipping of Canada 1885 and 1886.**

555. A comparative statement of the number, tonnage and crews of sea-going vessels trading to Canada in 1885 and 1886, is given below :—

SHIPPING IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

| Nationalities. | Number of Vessels. | Tons Register. | Quantity of Freight. | | Number of Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. | |
| 1885. | | | | | |
| British | 3,219 | 3,007,314 | 1,104,157 | 509,343 | 89,596 |
| Canadian | 10,512 | 1,588,894 | 591,526 | 860,450 | 76,920 |
| Foreign | 7,461 | 3,048,407 | 530,788 | 853,902 | 127,954 |
| Total | 21,192 | 7,644,615 | 2,226,471 | 2,223,695 | 294,470 |
| 1886. | | | | | |
| British | 2,960 | 3,101,285 | 1,161,923 | 560,130 | 86,182 |
| Canadian | 11,405 | 1,783,623 | 659,330 | 942,200 | 82,603 |
| Foreign | 7,006 | 3,159,663 | 547,771 | 881,336 | 126,617 |
| Total | 21,371 | 8,044,571 | 2,369,024 | 2,383,666 | 295,402 |

There was a decided increase under each head as compared with 1885. The average tonnage to each vessel was as follows: British, 1,047 tons; Foreign, 451 tons; and Canadian, 156 tons. The freight carried in the 3,219 British vessels was almost the same as the quantity carried in the remaining 17,973 vessels.

Shipping in British possessions.

556. The figures in the next table of British and Colonial shipping are all taken from official sources:

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

| Colony. | Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared. | Colony. | Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 64,281,642 | Bermuda | 215,981 |
| Gibraltar | 8,029,972 | Honduras | 224,726 |
| Malta | 10,525,863 | British Guiana | 634,203 |
| India | 6,653,770 | Bahamas | 227,249 |
| Straits Settlement | 7,466,596 | Turk's Island | 263,776 |
| Ceylon | 3,561,192 | Jamaica | 945,281 |
| Labuan | 47,879 | Windward Islands | 1,882,186 |
| Hong-Kong | 7,699,099 | Leeward Islands | 1,279,480 |
| Mauritius | 598,091 | Trinidad | 1,069,121 |
| Natal | 388,403 | New South Wales | 4,133,077 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1,611,664 | Victoria | 3,260,158 |
| St. Helena | 111,055 | *South Australia | 1,834,532 |
| Lagos | 432,950 | Western Australia | 468,035 |
| Gold Coast | 652,092 | Tasmania | 677,806 |
| Sierra Leone | 434,163 | New Zealand | 1,032,700 |
| Gambia | 164,442 | Queensland | 3,142,158 |
| Canada | 7,644,615 | Fiji | 109,948 |
| Newfoundland | 590,771 | Falkland Islands | 29,543 |

* 1884.

Trade to Canada.

557. With the exception of Gibraltar and Malta, which are only ports of call, and of Hong-Kong, it will be seen that the tonnage of vessels trading to Canada is greater than that to any British possession, exclusive of the United Kingdom. The total tonnage, however, to the Australasian Colonies is nearly double that to this country.

Number of vessels in principal countries.

558. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken partly from official sources and partly from the Statesman's Year Book, 1887:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

| Countries. | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Average Number of Tons to each Vessel. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 18,791 | 7,209,163 | 384 |
| United States | 23,263 | 4,265,923 | 404 |
| Sweden and Norway | 11,928 | 2,113,019 | 177 |
| German Empire | 4,135 | 1,282,449 | 310 |
| Canada | 7,294 | 1,217,766 | 167 |
| France | 15,266 | 1,000,215 | 65 |
| Italy | 7,336 | 953,419 | 130 |
| Russia | 2,343 | 625,366 | 267 |
| Spain | 1,826 | 508,879 | 279 |
| Australasia | 2,786 | 361,634 | 129 |
| Austria | 9,368 | 311,987 | 33 |
| Netherlands | 740 | 302,826 | 409 |
| Denmark | 3,161 | 269,806 | 85 |
| Greece | 3,213 | 261,496 | 81 |
| Portugal | 392 | 104,348 | 266 |
| Belgium | 64 | 80,592 | 1,259 |
| Turkey | 401 | 72,762 | 181 |

Position of Canada

559. Canada stands fifth in the above list of nations with respect to tonnage, the difference between that of Germany, which takes fourth place, being very slight.

Vessels in British Empire.

560. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire, in 1885, was 38,335, of 9,323,615 tons.*

Shipping of the world.

561. According to Mulhall, the shipping of the world has increased from 3,050,000 tons in 1830 to 20,646,000 tons in 1881, and he calculates that the effective tonnage, which is ascertained by multiplying steam tonnage by 5 and adding the result to sailing tonnage, has increased in the same period from 3,164,000 tons to 43,222,000 tons.†

* Statesman's Year Book, 1887.
† Dictionary of Statistics, p. 407.

PART II.—FISHERIES.

562. With the exception of the financial statements, which are for the year ended 30th June, 1886, all information respecting the fisheries is for the year ended 31st December, 1886.

563. From the following table it will be seen that, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where there was a decrease of $151,438, there was an increase in the value of the fisheries from every other Province, and an increase in the total value of $956,315. The largest increase was in British Columbia, viz., $499,310. Produce of the fisheries by Provinces, 1885-1886.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA, 1885 AND 1886.

| Provinces. | Value. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1885. | 1886. |
| | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia | 8,283,923 | 8,415,361 |
| New Brunswick | 4,005,432 | 4,180,227 |
| Quebec | 1,719,159 | 1,741,382 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,293,429 | 1,141,991 |
| British Columbia | 1,078,038 | 1,577,348 |
| Ontario | 1,342,692 | 1,435,998 |
| Manitoba and North-West Territories | ..... | 186,979 |
| Total | 17,722,973 | 18,679,288 |
| Increase | ..... | 956,315 |

564. The particulars of the number of men, vessels, &c., engaged in fishing, as given in the next table, will give some idea of the importance of this industry, as it will be seen that there were nearly 56,000 fishermen, employing 29,240 vessels and boats, while if the number of those earning a livelihood in connection with the fisheries could be given, it would be several times as many. In spite of the increase in the value of the catch, there was a decrease as compared Men, vessels, &c., employed in the fisheries, 1886.

with 1885 in the number of men and boats employed, indicating, probably, greater success by inshore boat fishermen. There was also an increase in nets of 273,677 fathoms, equal to a length of 546,954 yards or 310 miles:—

NUMBER OF MEN, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF VESSELS, BOATS AND FISHING MATERIAL IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1886.

| Provinces. | Men. | Vessels and Steam Tugs. | | | Boats. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | Tonnage. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | | | | $ | | $ |
| Nova Scotia | 27,485 | 643 | 29,119 | 1,315,166 | 13,030 | 294,738 |
| New Brunswick | 9,359 | 173 | 2,902 | 84,460 | 5,179 | 193,937 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,496 | 56 | 2,249 | 65,800 | 1,018 | 31,415 |
| Quebec | 8,819 | 152 | 8,279 | 315,780 | 6,424 | 168,122 |
| Ontario | 2,797 | 42 | 585 | 73,205 | 1,232 | 102,253 |
| British Columbia | 3,775 | 47 | 1,471 | 126,000 | 1,254 | 60,080 |
| Total | 55,731 | 1,113 | 44,605 | 1,980,411 | 28,137 | 850,545 |

| Provinces. | Gill Nets and Seines. | | Trap and Pound Nets, Weirs, Brush and Eel Fisheries. | Lobster Factories, Traps, &c. | Freezers and other Fixtures. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fathoms. | Value. | Value. | Value. | Approximate Value. | |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Nova Scotia | 1,528,548 | 563,288 | 197,245 | 253,466 | 312,522 | 2,936,425 |
| N. Brunswick | 374,509 | 239,541 | 138,713 | 280,553 | 393,871 | 1,331,075 |
| P. E. Island | 49,097 | 18,165 | 1,000 | 270,000 | 107,850 | 494,230 |
| Quebec | 226,274 | 157,560 | 59,663 | 92,285 | ..... | 793,410 |
| Ontario | 916,623 | 140,733 | 65,025 | ..... | 5,494 | 386,710 |
| Brit. Columbia | 193,010 | 143,865 | ..... | ..... | 542,500 | 872,445 |
| Total | 3,288,061 | 1,263,152 | 461,646 | 896,304 | 1,362,237 | 6,814,295 |

565. The next table gives a detailed statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of the Dominion in the years 1885 and 1886:— Yield of the fisheries, 1885 and 1886.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, FOR THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.

| Kinds of Fish. | | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | $ | | $ |
| Cod | cwt. | 1,077,393 | 4,537,727 | 1,080,716 | 4,549,571 |
| Boneless cod | lbs. | ..... | ..... | 69,790 | 3,507 |
| Herring, pickled | brls. | 477,262 | 1,997,901 | 374,784 | 1,518,022 |
| " smoked | boxes. | 1,461,854 | 365,463 | 1,129,305 | 282,326 |
| " frozen | No. | 15,800,150 | 94,800 | 21,023,300 | 126,139 |
| " fresh | lbs. | 364,640 | 14,951 | 5,767,554 | 285,010 |
| Lobsters, preserved, in cans | " | 17,303,038 | 2,463,780 | 16,434,421 | 2,356,659 |
| " in shell, alive, &c | tons. | 4,998 | 149,951 | 8,662 | 281,734 |
| Salmon, pickled | brls. | 7,826 | 103,744 | 6,511 | 85,753 |
| " fresh | No. | 204,700 | 40,940 | ..... | ..... |
| " " in ice | lbs. | 2,391,365 | 411,231 | 2,917,712 | 433,552 |
| " preserved, in cans | " | 5,258,918 | 552,459 | 7,762,321 | 842,876 |
| " smoked | " | 404,365 | 43,873 | 49,048 | 8,674 |
| Mackerel, preserved, in cans | " | 539,734 | 61,287 | 772,592 | 81,909 |
| " fresh | " | ..... | ..... | 93,500 | 4,895 |
| " pickled | brls. | 145,752 | 1,448,137 | 147,962 | 1,479,620 |
| Haddock | cwt. | 189,372 | 663,145 | 213,474 | 747,685 |
| Hake | " | 55,644 | 194,754 | 40,841 | 138,179 |
| Pollock | " | 65,290 | 228,515 | 79,045 | 276,657 |
| Trout | lbs. | 5,545,449 | 432,160 | 5,052,413 | 397,099 |
| " pickled | brls. | 4,305 | 42,772 | 2,430 | 24,300 |
| Whitefish, pickled | " | 5,355 | 53,550 | 4,903 | 41,788 |
| " fresh | lbs. | 2,917,560 | 233,404 | 5,918,623 | 392,561 |
| Smelts | " | 5,982,358 | 359,029 | 7,209,888 | 432,213 |
| Sardines | hhds. | 58,145 | 355,731 | 73,627 | 735,642 |
| Oysters | brls. | 57,132 | 171,896 | 62,905 | 189,915 |
| Hake sounds | lbs. | 106,667 | 106,667 | 107,643 | 99,411 |
| Cod tongues and sounds | brls. | 4,142 | 29,448 | 1,856 | 13,475 |
| Alewives | " | 39,738 | 158,513 | 33,887 | 134,849 |
| Shad | No. & lbs. | No.143,320 | 13,657 | lbs.509,710 | 30,582 |
| " pickled | brls. | 14,535 | 135,517 | 8,520 | 79,314 |
| Eels " | " | 4,600 | 41,202 | 7,360 | 66,014 |
| " | lbs. | 1,817,755 | 91,940 | 1,635,296 | 97,607 |
| Halibut | " | 1,735,917 | 104,155 | 1,563,872 | 96,912 |
| Sturgeon | " | 2,372,175 | 118,871 | 2,373,133 | 118,819 |
| Maskinongé | " | 679,220 | 43,029 | 857,645 | 55,647 |
| Bass | " | 1,074,103 | 69,189 | 867,204 | 56,560 |
| Pickerel | " | 2,120,003 | 131,939 | 2,624,785 | 159,684 |
| Pike | " | 1,022,620 | 51,978 | 1,438,664 | 59,394 |
| Winninish | " | 118,750 | 7,125 | 64,600 | 3,876 |
| Ear and whitefish | dozen. | 6,798 | 8,497 | 7,372 | 9,215 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES—*Concluded.*

| Kinds of Fish. | | 1885. | | 1886. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | $ | | $ |
| Tom cod or frost fish | lbs. | 641,260 | 25,650 | 1,463,875 | 43,555 |
| Flounders | " | 152,520 | 9,150 | 49,920 | 2,995 |
| Squid | brls. | 3,487 | 13,948 | 4,958 | 19,832 |
| Dolâhans, pickled | " | 110 | 1,800 | 80 | 800 |
| " fresh | lbs. | 31,350 | 1,881 | 44,000 | 2,640 |
| " smoked | " | 13,000 | 1,300 | 1,900 | 380 |
| Clams | | | 8,180 | | 7,950 |
| Fur seal skins | No. | } | 159,214 | 38,907 | 389,370 |
| Hair " | " | } | | 31,226 | 30,476 |
| Sea otter skins | " | | | 25 | 1,500 |
| Porpoise skins | " | 108 | 240 | 177 | 668 |
| Fish oils | galls. | 815,932 | 489,287 | 899,363 | 505,771 |
| Cod liver oil | " | 2,220 | 2,220 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Coarse and mixed | brls. | 35,938 | 144,237 | 25,176 | 104,268 |
| Fish used as bait | " | } 273,901 | 242,650 | 171,210 | 198,937 |
| " manure | " | } | | 171,769 | 70,688 |
| Guano | tons. | 3,906 | 59,340 | 1,303 | 21,045 |
| Crabs and prawns, in B.C. | | | 2,000 | | 2,500 |
| Fish, assorted, in B.C. | lbs. | 59,400 | 3,564 | 173,800 | 8,690 |
| Fish sold in B.C. markets | | | 120,000 | | 125,000 |
| " Halifax " | | | 43,500 | | 39,500 |
| Fish for home consumption, not included in returns | | | 246,632 | | 303,564 |
| Total value | | | 17,722,973 | | 18,679,288 |
| Increase in 1886 | | | | | 956,315 |

**Values of principal fish, 1885 and 1886.**

566. The five kinds of fish of which the largest quantities are taken, and the respective values of the catch in 1885 and 1886, are as follows :—

| | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Cod | $4,536,732 | $4,553,079 |
| Lobsters | 2,613,731 | 2,638,394 |
| Herring | 2,473,117 | 2,211,498 |
| Mackerel | 1,509,424 | 1,556,424 |
| Salmon | 1,152,248 | 1,370,856 |

There was an increase in the value of each kind of fish except herring, which were scarce in some parts. The size of lobsters is still on the decrease, and unless stringent measures for their protection are speedily taken, this

valuable branch of the fishing industry, in which nearly $1,000,000 capital is invested, will be seriously injured. There was a decrease of nearly one million pounds in the catch of this fish in Prince Edward Island, and where a few years ago it took four lobsters to fill a can, it now requires six.

Fisheries in the North-West and Ontario.

567. The value of the fisheries in Manitoba and the North-West is given for the first time, the most important item of production being whitefish. There was a marked increase in the yield of the fisheries in Ontario, attributed to the excellence of the fishery laws and the increasing efficiency of the fishery overseers.

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN CANADA, 1887.

Close seasons for fish, 1887.

| Kinds of Fish. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | P. E. Island. | Manitoba and N.W.T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon (net fishing)..... | ..... | Aug. 1 to May 1 | Aug. 15 to March 1 | Aug. 15 to March 1 | ..... | ..... |
| " (angling)..... | ..... | Sept. 1 to May 1 | Sept. 15 to Feb. 1 | Sept. 15 to Feb. 1 | ..... | ..... |
| " " Restigouche River. | ..... | Aug. 15 to May 1 | ..... | Aug. 15 to May 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Speckled trout (*Salvelinus Fontinalis*). | Sept. 15 to May 1 | Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 | ..... | ..... | Oct. 1 to Dec. 1 | Oct. 1 to Jan. 1 |
| Large grey trout, lunge and winninish. | ..... | Oct. 15 to Dec. 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pickerel (doré)..... | April 15 to May 15 | 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 | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | Oct. 5 to Nov. 1 |

TABLE OF CLOSE SEASON IN CANADA, 1887.

| KINDS OF FISH. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | P. E. Island. | Manitoba and N.W.T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sea bass | ..... | ..... | ..... | March 1 to Oct. 1 | ..... | ..... |
| *Smelts | ..... | ..... | April 15 to May 15 | April 15 to May 15 | ..... | ..... |
| Lobsters | ..... | Aug. 20 to April 20 | Aug. 1 to April 1, W. coast; Aug. 20 to April 20, N. coast. | Aug. 1 to April 1, S. coast; Aug. 20 to April 20, N. coast. | ..... | ..... |
| Sturgeon | ..... | ..... | ..... | Aug. 31 to May 1 | ..... | May 1 to June 15 |
| Oysters | ..... | June 1 to Sept. 15 | June 1 to Sept. 15 | June 1 to Sept. 15 | June 1 to Sept. 15 | ..... |

* Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.

NOTE.—Fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia. Drifting for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Saturday noon till 6 p m. Sunday.

Synopsis of fishery laws.

568. 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 or 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 catching or killing fish is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department 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.

569. In order to comply with an almost general desire, the regulation of 20th May, 1886, fixing the close season for whitefish in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories from 1st November to 1st February, was altered so as to read from 5th October to 10th November. It is claimed that the latter dates fully cover the breeding period of these fish, and will afford sufficient protection. The Department is causing experiments to be made in order to fully determine that point. Close season for whitefish in North-West.

570. The close season for smelts, already in force in the Province of New Brunswick, has been extended to that of Nova Scotia, and fishing by means of bag nets is prohibited except under licenses from this Department. Close season for smelts.

571. In order to put a stop to the waste which hitherto occurred in oyster fishing, the close season has been extended to the 15th September instead of the 1st, as formerly. Oysters.

572. The total expenditure for the fisheries service during the year ended 30th June, 1886, was :— Expenditure for fisheries, 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| General service | $ 82,748 |
| Fish breeding | 44,039 |
| Fisheries protective service | 37,613 |
| | $164,400 |

which amount was divided among the several Provinces as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | $ 27,597 |
| Quebec | 23,136 |
| Nova Scotia | 25,330 |
| New Brunswick | 18,572 |
| British Columbia | 7,284 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,875 |
| Manitoba | 1,921 |
| Fisheries protective service | 37,613 |
| Miscellaneous | 19,072 |
| | $164,400 |

Receipts.

573. The total receipts for the same period from fines, license fees and rents were :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | $15,918 |
| Quebec | 2,964 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,166 |
| New Brunswick | 4,078 |
| British Columbia | 922 |
| Prince Edward Island | 40 |
| | $26,088 |

The fishery question.

574. In view of the present prominence of the fishery question, the following brief summary of the history of the dispute, more especially in connection with the Washington Treaty, of which particulars are given, will, it is thought, be found useful and interesting:

Treaty of Paris, 1783.

575. The first definition of the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries, was made by the Treaty of Paris in 1783. This treaty was abrogated by the war of 1812, and when peace was concluded by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, no provisions were made respecting the fisheries.

Convention of 1818.

576. On the 20th October, 1818, a convention was signed at London, the first article of which was as follows:—

"Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty "claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, "to take, dry and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours "and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, "it is agreed between the high contracting parties, that the "inhabitants of the United States shall have forever, in "common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the "liberty to take fish of every kind, on that part of the "southern coast of Newfoundland, which extends from Cape "Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern "coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the "Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and

" also on the coasts, bays, harbours and creeks from Mount " Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through " the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence northward indefinitely " along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the " exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company ; and that " the American fishermen shall also have liberty, forever, " to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours " and creeks, of the southern part of the coast of Newfound- " land hereabove described, and of the coast of Labrador ; " but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be " settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to " dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without " previous agreement for such purpose, with the inhabi- " tants, proprietors or possessors of the ground.

" And the United States hereby renounce forever any " liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants " thereof, to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine " miles, of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of His " Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included " within the above mentioned limits ; provided, however, " that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter " such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter, and of " repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of " obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But " they shall be under certain restrictions as may be neces- " sary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, " or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges " hereby reserved to them."

577. Instead, however, of the fishery question having been settled by this convention, it has been in one way and another the subject of controversy ever since, the principal point at issue for a long time being the proper interpretation of the limit of three marine miles, the British Government claiming that, according to the International law recognised

The headland line dispute.

by all civilized nations, the line should be drawn from headland to headland of all bays of British coasts, "irrespective of the configuration of any part of the coast, or the "formation or extent of its indentations," and that American fishermen were not at liberty to approach for fish within three miles of such a line. The Americans, on the other hand, have contended "for an exceptional application of "the law of nations, as regarded bodies of water such as the "bays of Fundy and Chaleurs, and other indents along the "sea coast of the British North American Colonies, in which "United States' fishermen were formerly wont to pursue "and capture the fishes of the sea, or to which they still "resorted to take bait," maintaining that the headland line should not be applied to any bays or indents that were more than 6 miles wide at the mouth, but that in such cases the line should follow the sinuosities of the shore, at a distance of 3 miles therefrom.

Seizures of American vessels, 1818-1854.

578. The Americans, however, from 1818 to 1854, acquiesced in the British construction, and numerous seizures were made by British cruisers from time to time of American vessels found fishing, cleaning and packing fish, purchasing bait and supplies, and anchoring without proper reason, within the limit.

Effect of the Reciprocity Treaty.

579. By the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 the 3-mile limit was removed, and with it, for the time, all cause of dissension. When, however, in 1866, the United States' Government voluntarily determined that treaty (*see ante*, paragraph 341), the privileges of American fishermen were once more subject to the provisions of the Convention of 1818.

Adoption of license system in 1866.

580. In deference to the express wishes of the Imperial Government, who were desirous of avoiding dangerous complications, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reluctantly consented not to immediately enforce their strict rights, and accordingly adopted the temporary

expedient of issuing season licenses to United States' fishing vessels at a nominal tonnage rate. It was understood that this license system should only last for one year, but in consequence of the continued representations of the British Government it was allowed to exist for 4 years, though, owing to the extremely lenient instructions given to the British cruisers sent out to protect the fisheries, it became practically a dead letter, as is shown by the following statement:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1866 | there were | 354 | licenses. |
| 1867 | " " | 281 | " |
| 1868 | " " | 56 | " |
| 1869 | " " | 25 | " |

fishing in the meantime being carried on by the United States' fishermen almost to the same extent as formerly, while British caught fish were all the time subject to a virtually prohibitory duty in American ports.

Discontinuance of license system, 1870.

581. In 1870 the Canadian Government decided to discontinue the license system; vessels were provided for the protection of the fisheries, and application was made to the Imperial Government for assistance for the same purpose. It was also asked that a joint commission should be appointed to settle the matters in dispute. At the close of the season many seizures had been made of American vessels, both by Imperial and Canadian cruisers.

Appointment of a Joint High Commission.

582. After some correspondence between the respective Governments, it was agreed that a Joint High Commission should be appointed, composed of members named by each Government, to discuss the mode of settling the different questions which had arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affected the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's Possessions in North America; to arrange, also, for the removal of the differences which were existing and were generally known as the "Alabama"

claims, and for the settlement of all other claims which had arisen out of acts committed during the Civil War.*

Members of the Commission.

583. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald and Montague Bernard were appointed Commissioners by Her Majesty, and Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar and George H. Williams were appointed by the President of the United States.

Instructions to Commissioners.

584. In the instructions issued to Her Majesty's High Commissioners, the subjects to be discussed were enumerated as follow †:—

1. The Fisheries.
2. The free navigation of the River St. Lawrence and privilege of passage through the Canadian canals.
3. The transit of goods through Maine, and lumber trade down the River St. John.
4. The Manitoba boundary.
5. The claims on account of the "Alabama," "Shenandoah" and certain other cruisers of the so-styled Confederate States.
6. The San Juan water boundary.
7. The claims of British subjects arising out of the civil war.
8. The claims of the people of Canada on account of the Fenian raids.
9. The revision of the rules of marine neutrality.

Signing of Treaty of Washington.

585. The Commission held their first meeting at Washington on 27th February, 1871, and met from time to time until the following 8th May, when what is known as the Treaty of Washington was signed in that city by the representatives of the two Governments. Its provisions were as follow:—

Alabama claims.

586. Articles I to XI, inclusive, arranged for the settlement of the "Alabama" claims.

Other claims.

587. Articles XII to XVII, inclusive, provided for the settlement of all claims, other than the above, arising out of the civil war, either by American citizens against the British Government, or by British subjects against the United States.

* Correspondence between Sir E. Thornton and Secretary Fish, January, 1871.
† Earl Granville to H. M. Commissioners, 9th February, 1871.

Fishing liberties given to Americans.

588. Article XVIII gave the inhabitants of the United States the liberty, in common with British subjects, to take fish of any kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward Island, and the islands adjacent thereunto, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land thereon, and also on the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided they did not interfere with British fishermen, or the rights of private property, such liberty to apply solely to the sea fishery, the salmon, shad and all other river fisheries being reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Liberties to British subjects.

589. Article XIX gave similar liberty, with similar restrictions, to British subjects to take fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the United States, north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude. Such liberty in both cases only to continue as provided for in Article XXXIII.

590. Article XX provided that the places reserved by the Reciprocity Treaty, should be likewise reserved under the preceding Articles.

Free admission of fish and fish oil.

591. Article XXI provided for the free admission into either country, during the continuance of the treaty, of fish oil and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries.

Provision for appointment of a Commission.

592. Article XXII provided for the appointment of commissioners to determine what, if any, sum should be paid to the British Government by the United States, in return for the privileges awarded under Article XVIII. Any sum of money awarded to be paid within twelve months after such award.

To meet at Halifax.

593. Articles XXIII, XXIV, and XXV arranged by whom the commissioners should be appointed, where they should

meet, viz., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for the proceedings of the commission generally.

Free navigation of St. Lawrence.

594. By Article XXVI it was declared that the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be forever as free to American citizens as to British subjects, and a similar declaration was made with reference to the Rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine.

Of the Canadian canals.

595. By Article XXVII arrangements were made for the free use, by either parties, of the Canadian Canals and of the St. Clair Flats Canal, and the United States Government pledged itself to endeavor to secure for British subjects the use of the several State canals.

Of Lake Michigan

596. Article XXVIII provided for the free navigation of Lake Michigan by British subjects, during the continuance of the treaty.

Transport in bond.

597. Articles XXIX and XXX arranged for the transportation of goods in bond, through the United States and through Canada, and for the transport of goods free of duty by either country, along the inland system of navigation.

Export duty on American lumber.

598. By Article XXXI it was agreed that no export duty should be levied on any lumber or timber cut on American territory and floated down the River St. John, for shipment to the States from New Brunswick.

Newfoundland

599. Article XXXII provided for the extension of the treaty to Newfoundland.

Duration of Treaty.

600. By Article XXXIII it was declared that Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX, should take effect as soon as possible, and should continue in force for ten years, and further for two years, after notice of determination given by either party.

San Juan water boundary.

601. Articles XXXIV to XLII provided that the question of the San Juan water boundary should be submitted to the arbitration and award of the Emperor of Germany.

602. The terms of the treaty gave great dissatisfaction in Canada, principally on two grounds: Canadian objections to Treaty.

1. That the American Government had refused to entertain, and the British Government had declined to press, the Canadian claims for compensation for losses caused by the Fenian raids.

2. That the inshore fisheries had been given up to the Americans without any proper equivalent, and without the consent of Canada being first either asked or obtained.*

603. These views were strongly represented in a report of the Committee of the Privy Council,* forwarded to the Imperial authorities, which report Lord Kimberley, then Colonial Secretary, declined to discuss at any length, only repeating a former statement that "the reciprocal concession "of free fishing, with free impost of fish and fish oil, "together with the payment of such a sum of money as "might fairly represent the excess of value of the Colonial "over the American concession, seemed to Her Majesty's "Government to be an equitable solution of the difficulty."† Reply of the Colonial Secretary.

604. It was then proposed by the Canadian Government that the Imperial guarantee should be given for a loan of £4,000,000 sterling, to be applied towards the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the improvement of the canals. This proposal was modified by the British Government, and it was finally arranged that Her Majesty's Government should guarantee a loan of £2,500,000, to be applied to the purposes named, on the understanding that Canada abandoned all claims on England on account of the Fenian raids; the Canadian Government at the same time agreeing to take the necessary steps to give effect to those clauses of the treaty relative to Canada.‡ Adjustment of the difficulty.

* Report of the Privy Council, 28th July, 1871.

† Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, 23rd November, 1871.

‡ Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, 15th April, 1872.

Geneva and San Juan awards.

605. In the meantime, the treaty was proclaimed by the President of the United States on 4th July, 1871, and under it, what is known as the Geneva Award, was made in the following year, by which Great Britain paid to the United States the sum of $15,500,000, in settlement of the "Alabama" claims. In the same year the San Juan water boundary was decided by the Emperor of Germany, in favour of the United States.

Fishery clauses came into operation.

606. As regarded the fishery articles of the treaty, the necessary legislation was passed by the Dominion Government on the 14th June, 1872, by that of Prince Edward Island on the 29th of the same month, by the British Government on the 6th August following, and by the United States Congress on 25th February, 1873, and by a proclamation dated at Washington, the 7th of June, 1873, the following first of July was fixed as the day on which the articles should come formally into operation. American fishermen were, however, admitted to the inshore fisheries by both the Dominion and Prince Edward Island Governments from the 1st April, 1873.

Meeting of Commission at Halifax

607. Considerable time elapsed before any decisive action was taken under Articles XXII and XXIII of the treaty. In 1874 an attempt was made by the British Government to substitute an arrangement with respect to reciprocal free trade, but without avail (*see ante*, paragraph 350). Both in 1875 and 1876 the British Commissioner attended at Halifax, but the United States in each year failed to send their representative. In November, 1876, the Canadian Government impressed upon the Colonial Secretary the necessity of again calling the attention of the United States to the delays that had arisen,* and in reply it was stated that a renewed and serious remonstrance would be presented by

* Report of Committee of the Privy Council, 24th November, 1876.

† Colonial Secretary to the Governor General, 15th January, 1877.

the British Minister at Washington; † and finally the Commissioners met at Halifax on 15th June, 1877.

608. The Commissioners were M. Maurice Delfosse, Belgian Minister at Washington (named by the Austrian Minister in London); Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg (named by the United States) and Hon. Sir Alex. T. Galt, K.C.M.G. (named by Her Majesty). Commissioners.

609. The Commission concluded its sittings on the 23rd November, 1877, and awarded "the sum of five million five "hundred thousand dollars in gold to be paid by the Gov- "ernment of the United States to the Government of Her "Britannic Majesty, in accordance with the provisions of "the treaty." Award.

610. To this award the American Commissioner dissented, stating that, in his opinion, "the advantages arising to "Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington were greater "than the advantages conferred on the United States by the "said treaty, and that therefore he could not concur in the "conclusions announced by his colleagues. He also doubted "if the Commission could make an award without the "unanimous consent of its members." Dissent of United States Commissioner.

611. Payment of the award was made by the United States in December, 1878, that Government at the same time declining to accept the result of the Commission as furnishing any just measure of value of participation by their citizens in the inshore fisheries of the British Provinces, protesting against such payment being considered as in any sense an acquiescence in such measures, or as warranting any inference to that effect.* Payment of award.

612. On the 3rd March, 1883, a resolution was passed by both Houses of Congress of the United States, directing the Termination of fishery clauses by United States.

* United States Minister in London to Lord Salisbury.

President to give notice to the British Government that the provisions of Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and of Article XXX of the Treaty of Washington, would terminate at the expiration of 2 years next after the time of giving such notice, which was to be given on the 1st July, 1883, that being the first available day on which, according to the provisions of the treaty, it could be given. And such notice was accordingly given on the 2nd July, the 1st happening to fall on a Sunday.

Temporary arrangement, 1885.

613. The fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty therefore ceased to be in force on the 1st July, 1885. In order, however, to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise arise from the termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season, a temporary arrangement was come to between the respective Governments by which the privileges of the treaty were extended to the close of the season of 1885. The rights and privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries were then once more limited by the provisions of Article I of the Convention of 1818.

Touch and trade permits.

614. Since the termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, a fresh question of contention has arisen between the Canadian and United States Governments, which has, to a certain extent, superseded the headland line dispute. In 1886 the United States' local authorities furnished their fishing vessels with free permits as trading vessels, claiming that thereby these vessels would be entitled to visit and do business as trading vessels at those places from which as fishing vessels they are, under the Treaty of 1818, excluded. The Canadian Government has refused to recognise this claim, contending that they are still fishing vessels, and therefore, under the Treaty, cannot trade; and 6 seizures of American vessels were made last year in consequence. The question has not yet been settled.

# CHAPTER X.

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.

615. Previous to the confederation of the Provinces, the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who for that purpose maintained troops in each Province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient service in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops.

616. After Confederation the British Government gradually withdrew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific Coast.

Department of Militia.

617. By the British North America Act the Command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is declared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow :—

The Militia Act.

Who constitute the Militia.

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The second class comprises those between the ages of 30 and 45, being unmarried or widowers without children.

The third class comprises those between 18 and 45, being married or widowers with children.

The fourth class comprises those between 45 and 60.

Persons exempt from service.

618. The following persons are exempt from enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physically disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service except in case of war.

Number of men and period of drill.

619. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be 16 days and not less than eight days every year.

Active and reserve militia.

620. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia of the time being.

Period of service.

621. The period of service is three years.

Military districts.

622. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant General.

Permanent corps

623. The permanent corps and schools of instruction consist of "A" Troop of Cavalry at Quebec, "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; "A," "B" and "C" Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton, N.B., St. Johns, Q., and Toronto, Ont., and a

School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg. A fourth Infantry School Corps will be shortly formed at London, Ont. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men.

624. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The present number of cadets is 73, which number is likely to be shortly increased to 96. The total number of cadets who have joined has been 226, of whom 108 have graduated and 56 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Royal Military College.

625. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:— Active militia, 1886.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA IN CANADA, 1886.

| Province. | District. | Cavalry. | Field Artillery. | Garrison Artillery. | Engineers. | Infantry. | Total District. | Total Province. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 1 | 187 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 4,206 | 4,633 | 17,055 |
| | 2 | 418 | 240 | 112 | ..... | 5,727 | 6,497 | |
| | 3 | 329 | 160 | 45 | ..... | 2,973 | 3,507 | |
| | 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 | ..... | ..... | 1,266 | 1,391 | 1,391 |
| British Columbia | 11 | ..... | ..... | 180 | ..... | 90 | 270 | 270 |
| P. E. Island | 12 | ..... | ..... | 230 | 45 | 342 | 617 | 617 |
| Total | ..... | 1,944 | 1,440 | 2,013 | 179 | 31,794 | 37,370 | 37,370 |
| Royal Military College and Schools | ..... | 43 | ..... | 332 | ..... | 488 | ..... | 863 |
| Totals, 31st Dec., 1886. | ..... | 1,987 | 1,440 | 2,345 | 179 | 32,282 | ..... | 38,233 |

There was an increase, it will be seen, in the total number of men of 883, as compared with 1885. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteries, 63½; and companies, 657½; making a total of 764.

Militia expenditure, 1868-1886.

626. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to $1,178,659, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to $2,851,895. The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Department of Militia since its establishment in 1868:—

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts, 1868 to 1886, inclusive. |
|---|---|
| | $ |
| Salaries, district staff | 587,110 |
| Military clothing and stores | 1,320,504 |
| Barrack accommodation, drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries | 445,155 |
| Drill instruction | 785,716 |
| Military schools | 429,292 |
| Annual drill | 5,422,361 |
| Ammunition | 894,062 |
| Military stores | 909,913 |
| Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-West | 1,369,690 |
| Batteries—Pay, &c., of "A," "B" and "C" | 1,730,804 |
| Royal Military College | 513,156 |
| Cavalry and infantry schools | 478,553 |
| Militia on active service, N. W. rebellion | 4,549,773 |
| Other expenditure | 4,059,321 |
| Total | 23,495,410 |

Pensions.

627. The sums paid for militia pensions amounted to $24,768, as follows:—

| | Number of Pensioners. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| Pensioners, 1812-15 | 383 | $14,110 |
| " Fenian raids | 25 | 3,853 |
| " Rebellion, 1885 | 51 | 6,805 |

Gratuities

628. Since the close of the fiscal year the number of pensioners of 1885 has been increased to 90. Gratuities to

the amount of $43,876 were also paid to 166 persons for injuries received during the rebellion.

Militia, when employed on active service since 1868.

629. The following table, taken from a pamphlet recently published by the Militia Department, gives particulars of the different occasions on which the militia have been called upon for active service since 1868 :—

| On what Occasion. | When. | Number Called Out. | Period they Remained under Arms. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anticipated Fenian Raid, extending all along the frontier. | April —, '70 | 6,000 and 2 guns. | About 10 days. |
| Manitoba Contingent, under Colonel Wolseley (Red River Expedition). | May 1, '70 | 750, increas'd to 1,000. | 1 year, and continued at reduced strength. |
| Fenian Raid—Eccles Hill, &c..... | " 24, '70<br>June —, '70 | 13,489, w'h 18 guns. | About 10 days. |
| St. John, N.B., anticipated riot..... | July 12, '76 | 45 | 1 day. |
| Grand Trunk Railway disturbance, employés at Belleville and along the line | Dec. 31, '76 | 240 | 2 or 3 days. |
| Quebec riots, between ship labourers... | June 12, '78 | 1,300 | " |
| Montreal, to maintain peace on July 12, 1878. | July 5, '78 | 3,000 | Until after July 12. |
| Montreal, riots on Ottawa and Occidental Railway. | Aug. 31, '78 | 239 | 4 days. |
| Anticipated riots, St. Andrews, N.B., execution of T. Down. | Jan. 17, '79 | 45 | 2 or 3 days. |
| Quebec riots, ship labourers..... | Aug. 15, '79 | 800 | " |
| Anticipated riots, Long Point, County of Norfolk, Ont., prize fight. | Jan. 18, '80 | 71 | 1 day. |
| Port Dover, County of Norfolk, Ont., to prevent prize fight. | May 12, '80 | ..... * ..... | 1 " |
| Riot at Lingan Mines, Cape Breton, N.S., miners. | March 24, '83 | 100 | 2½ months. |
| Anticipated election riot at Rat Portage | Sept. 25, '83 | 12 | 1 day. |
| Pontiac and Pacific Railway, at or near Aylmer, disturbance between farmers and labourers. | July 28, '84 | 45 | 1 " |
| To quell disturbance at Tamworth, Ont., railway labourers. | Oct. 6, '84 | 45 | 1 " |
| Anticipated riot at Winnipeg, Man..... | Nov. 11, '84 | 247 | 1 " |
| North-West Rebellion, on actual service | March —, '85 | 5,400 | †About 3 months |
| " force held in readiness | ..... | 1,140 | 12 days under canvas. |
| " in barracks at Toronto, Kingston, Prescott and Quebec, relieved by others from time to time, to make good deficiencies caused by permanent corps going on service. | Differ't dates | 942 | Different periods. |

* Strong detachment of 39th Battalion and Company of 44th Battalion.
† Portion of permanent artillery remaining till September, 1886.

## CHAPTER XI.

### BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency.

630. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins.

631. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada, were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation.

632. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver twenty-five, twenty, ten and five cent pieces, and bronze one cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own, but as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current.

Paper currency.

633. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations of $4, $2 and $1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars.

The Bank Acts and provisions

634. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, by which it is provided, amongst

other things, That at least one hundred thousand dollars of capital shall be *bonâ fide* paid up to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board before any incorporated bank shall commence business. Capital paid up.

The amount of notes issued for circulation by any bank shall never exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, under a penalty varying with the amount of such excess. Amount of notes for circulation.

Any bank when making payment is compelled, if requested, to pay the same or a part thereof, not exceeding sixty dollars, in Dominion notes, for $1, $2 or $4 each. Part payment to be in Dominion notes.

The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency. Notes to be a first charge.

No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent. per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least twenty per cent. of its paid up capital. Limit to dividend.

Monthly returns, certified by the President and General Manager, shall be made by every bank to the Government, according to the form and under the penalty provided by the Acts. Monthly returns.

Every bank shall, subject to a penalty, always hold at least half, if possible, of its cash revenues in Dominion notes, and never a less proportion than forty per cent. Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.

No person, firm or company, other than a bank incorporated under the above Acts, may use the title of bank, banking company, banking house, banking association or banking institution, without adding the words "not incorporated." Private banks.

635. There were forty-two incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1886, distributed as follows: 13 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 9 in Nova Scotia, 4 in New Brunswick, and one each in Manitoba and British Columbia. The banks are assigned to the Provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada, on the 30th June, 1885 and 1886:— Number of incorporated banks.

Bank statement 1885 and 1886.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1885 AND 1886.

| LIABILITIES. | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Capital paid up | 61,821,158 | 61,841,395 |
| Circulation | 29,692,803 | 29,200,627 |
| Deposits— | | |
| Payable on demand | 50,000,481 | 59,324,012 |
| Payable after notice or on a fixed day | 53,978,980 | 52,904,811 |
| Held as security | 677,103 | 762,940 |
| Made by other banks | 1,004,827 | 1,404,827 |
| Due other banks or agencies | 2,853,499 | 3,615,231 |
| Other liabilities | 302,603 | 335,232 |
| Total liabilities | 138,510,300 | 147,547,682 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Specie and Dominion notes | 17,412,479 | 18,110,224 |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks | 5,641,686 | 6,736,631 |
| Due from agencies and other banks | 13,575,682 | 19,815,650 |
| Dominion debentures or stocks | 945,448 | 4,733,312 |
| Other Government securities | 2,809,826 | 3,407,407 |
| Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments | 6,112,297 | 3,039,099 |
| Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held | 12,647,851 | 12,678,919 |
| Loans to municipal and other corporations | 20,455,711 | 15,503,366 |
| Loans to or deposits made in other banks | 535,703 | 757,511 |
| Discounts | 124,854,226 | 131,559,202 |
| Debts overdue, not secured | 2,415,221 | 1,431,307 |
| " " secured | 2,473,991 | 1,735,492 |
| Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks | 2,141,495 | 2,148,913 |
| Bank premises | 3,235,514 | 3,511,964 |
| Other assets | 2,007,518 | 3,253,362 |
| Total assets | 217,264,655 | 228,422,353 |

The proportion of liabilities to assets was slightly larger in 1886, being 64·59 per cent. against 63·75 per cent. in 1885. The amount on deposit showed an increase of $8,335,198, discounts an increase of $6,704,976, and overdue debts a decrease of $1,722,413, or 35 per cent.

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

636. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1886 :—

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

| Items. | 1868. | 1877. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| Liabilities— | | | |
| Notes in circulation | 18·99 | 19·22 | 19·79 |
| Deposits | 75·03 | 75·03 | 76·57 |
| Assets— | | | |
| Specie and Dominion notes | 11·40 | 8·29 | 7·92 |
| Debts due to the banks | 70·26 | 77·31 | 72·98 |

637. The rate of interest allowed on deposit by the banks is in most cases 3 per cent. Rate of interest.

638. The next table gives the paid up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Acts :— Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1886.

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868—1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Capital Paid up. | Notes in Circulation. | Total on Deposit | Liabilities. | Assets. | Percentage of Liabilities to Assets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | |
| 1868 ... | 30,289,048 | 8,307,079 | 32,808,103 | 43,722,647 | 77,872,257 | 56·15 |
| 1869 ... | 30,981,074 | 8,063,198 | 38,823,332 | 48,380,967 | 83,565,027 | 57·89 |
| 1870 ... | 32,050,597 | 14,167,948 | 50,767,099 | 66,530,393 | 102,147,293 | 65·13 |
| 1871 ... | 36,415,210 | 18,339,893 | 55,763,066 | 77,486,706 | 121,014,395 | 64·03 |
| 1872 ... | 45,134,709 | 25,040,077 | 64,720,490 | 94,224,644 | 151,772,876 | 62·08 |
| 1873 ... | 55,102,959 | 29,516,046 | 68,677,137 | 98,296,677 | 168,519,745 | 58·33 |
| 1874 ... | 60,443,445 | 26,583,130 | 78,790,368 | 117,656,218 | 188,417,005 | 62·44 |
| 1875 ... | 63,367,687 | 20,902,991 | 75,033,811 | 101,371,845 | 184,441,108 | 54·96 |
| 1876 ... | 67,199,051 | 20,288,158 | 74,594,057 | 101,686,717 | 184,421,514 | 55·13 |
| 1877 ... | 63,923,156 | 18,265,356 | 71,284,797 | 95,004,254 | 174,375,603 | 54·48 |
| 1878 ... | 63,387,034 | 19,351,109 | 71,900,195 | 95,641,008 | 175,473,086 | 54·50 |
| 1879 ... | 64,159,427 | 18,090,814 | 71,368,502 | 93,375,749 | 170,446,074 | 54·78 |
| 1880 ... | 60,584,789 | 20,186,176 | 84,818,804 | 108,833,271 | 181,741,074 | 59·88 |
| 1881 ... | 59,384,987 | 26,102,368 | 94,155,621 | 125,063,546 | 198,967,278 | 62·85 |
| 1882 ... | 58,739,980 | 32,229,937 | 113,820,495 | 153,001,994 | 229,271,064 | 66·73 |
| 1883 ... | 61,404,554 | 32,211,945 | 107,148,664 | 145,296,836 | 226,803,491 | 64·06 |
| 1884 ... | 61,443,397 | 29,654,511 | 106,594,253 | 140,973,233 | 223,855,601 | 62·97 |
| 1885 ... | 61,821,158 | 29,692,803 | 104,656,566 | 138,510,300 | 217,264,655 | 63·75 |
| 1886 ... | 61,841,395 | 29,200,627 | 112,991,764 | 147,547,682 | 228,422,353 | 64·59 |

Increase during the period.

639. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 15 less than in 1886, and the following are the proportions of increase under the several heads, between those years:—Increase in amount of paid up capital, 104 per cent.; in notes in circulation, 251 per cent.; in amount on deposit, 244 per cent.; in liabilities, 237 per cent.; and in assets, 193 per cent. The proportion of liabilities to assets was higher in 1886 than in any other year, with the exception of 1870 and 1882, and was lowest in 1877.

Reserve fund.

640. The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th June, 1886, was $17,690,141. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed.

Total amount on deposit

641. The total amount of money on deposit in 1886 in the Chartered Banks, Post Office and Government Savings Banks, Montreal and Quebec Savings Banks, and in the hands of Loan Companies, was $174,777,793, equal to the sum of $36·46 per head of population.

Dividends and prices 1886.

642. The following table gives the share value, paid up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto in 1886, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange:—

| Stocks. | Share. | Capital Paid up. | Dividend last 6 mos. | Prices during Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Highest. | Lowest. |
| | $ | $ | per cent. | | |
| Banks— | | | | | |
| Montreal | 200 | 12,000,000 | 5 | 240½ | 204 |
| Ontario | 100 | 1,500,000 | 3 | 122½ | 108¼ |
| Molsons | 50 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 129 | 128 |
| Toronto | 100 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 210 | 185¾ |
| Merchants' | 100 | 5,799,200 | 3½ | 132 | 115¾ |
| Commerce | 50 | 6,000,000 | 3½ | 134 | 115½ |
| Imperial | 100 | 1,500,000 | 4 | 139 | 133 |
| Federal | 100 | 1,250,000 | 3 | 114¾ | 101½ |
| Dominion | 50 | 1,500,000 | 5 | 221 | 204 |
| Standard | 50 | 1,000,000 | 3½ | 129 | 119¾ |
| Hamilton | 100 | 999,500 | 4 | 138 | 134 |
| Loan Companies— | | | | | |
| Canada Permanent | 50 | 2,200,000 | 6 | 215 | 205½ |
| Freehold | 100 | 1,000,000 | 5 | 171¼ | 166 |
| Western Canada | 50 | 1,300,000 | 5 | 191 | 187 |
| Union | 50 | 600,000 | 4 | 136 | 130 |
| Canada Landed Credit | 50 | 663,990 | 4 | 130 | 123 |
| Banking and Loan Association | 25 | 750,000 | 3 | 115 | 105 |
| Imperial Loan and Investment | 100 | 625,000 | 3½ | 119¾ | 112½ |
| Farmers' Loan and Savings | 50 | 611,430 | 3½ | 123 | 166 |
| London and Canada Loan and Agency | 50 | 560,000 | 5 | 163 | 148 |
| National Investment | 100 | 418,000 | 3 | 108¾ | 102 |
| Peoples' Loan | 50 | 490,566 | 3½ | 117 | 106½ |
| Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co. | 50 | 477,209 | ..... | 50 | 40 |
| London and Ontario | 100 | 450,000 | 3½ | 118¼ | 116½ |
| Land Security Co. | 25 | 230,000 | 5 | 202 | 172 |
| Manitoba Loan | 100 | 312,031 | 4 | 92 | 90 |
| Huron and Erie | 50 | 1,100,000 | 4½ | 160½ | 156 |
| Dominion Savings and Loan | 50 | 862,400 | 3½ | 117½ | 112 |
| Ontario Loan and Debenture | 50 | 1,200,000 | 4 | 120 | 118 |
| Hamilton Provident | 100 | 1,100,000 | 3½ | 128 | 121 |
| Ontario Investment Association | 50 | 634,715 | 4 | 121¾ | 116½ |
| British Canadian Loan and Investment | 100 | 267,066 | 3 | 105 | 101 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | |
| British America | 50 | 500,000 | 8 | 127 | 93½ |
| Western Assurance | 40 | 400,000 | 9 | 167¾ | 120 |
| Consumers' Gas | 50 | 1,000,000 | 5 | 198 | 169½ |
| Dominion Telegraph | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montreal " | 40 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 124 | 100¾ |
| Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North-West Land Co. | 24 | 7,300,000 | ..... | 84½ | 60 |

643. Among the various methods of estimating a nation's progress in wealth, comparisons of the amount at risk for fire and life insurance, are perhaps as accurate as any, it being well known that people insure far more generally in

Means of estimating progress in wealth.

proportion to their ability to pay the premiums, than to their poverty, and an increase, therefore, in the amount at risk, means an increase in the premium paying power of the people.

Increase in wealth since 1867.

644. The following figures, therefore, cannot but be considered as affording very satisfactory and reliable proof of the large increase in the national wealth since Confederation :—

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNTS AT RISK, 1869 TO 1885.

| Year ended 31st December, | Fire Insurance. | Life Insurance. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| 1869 | 188,359,809 | 35,680,082 |
| 1870 | 191,594,586 | 42,694,712 |
| 1871 | 228,453,784 | 45,825,935 |
| 1872 | 251,722,940 | 67,234,684 |
| 1873 | 278,754,835 | 77,500,896 |
| 1874 | 306,848,219 | 85,716,325 |
| 1875 | 364,421,029 | 84,560,752 |
| 1876 | 454,608,180 | 84,344,916 |
| 1877 | 420,342,681 | 85,687,903 |
| 1878 | 409,899,701 | 84,751,937 |
| 1879 | 407,357,985 | 86,273,702 |
| 1880 | 411,563,271 | 90,280,293 |
| 1881 | 462,210,968 | 103,290,932 |
| 1882 | 526,856,478 | 115,042,048 |
| 1883 | 572,264,041 | 124,196,875 |
| 1884 | 605,507,789 | 135,453,726 |
| 1885 | 611,794,479 | 149,962,146 |
| 1886 | 586,773,022 | 171,309,688 |

The amount at risk against fire has, it will be seen, increased $200,000,000 in the last six years, and the amount of life insurance has almost doubled itself since 1880, when the depression began to pass away.

Business failures in Canada.

645. The following figures with reference to business failures in Canada during the last ten years can only be considered as approximate, but are accurate enough to give a general idea of the improvement in trade during that period :—

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1877 TO 1886.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1877 | $25,523,000 | 1882 | $8,587,000 |
| 1878 | 23,908,000 | 1883 | 15,872,000 |
| 1879 | 29,347,000 | 1884 | 18,939,000 |
| 1880 | 7,988,000 | 1885 | 8,743,000 |
| 1881 | 5,751,000 | 1886 | 10,387,000 |

Post Office Savings Banks.

646. The system of Post Office Savings Banks was first established in the United Kingdom, and proved so successful that it has been almost universally adopted by other nations.

Object of the system.

647. The principal object of the system is to encourage the habit of saving among the working classes by providing a place where they can deposit their surplus earnings at a fair rate of interest and with absolute security, no practical limit being made to the smallness of the deposit. This latter provision is one of the main features of the scheme, as the ordinary banks do not value this class of business, and in many cases will not receive deposits under a sum which would compel many people to hoard their money for a length of time, before they could save enough to place it in a position of safety.

Provisions under Post Office Act.

648. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of this system in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation as regards the Savings Banks, to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than $1 and must not exceed $300 in any one year, neither must the total amount on deposit exceed $1,000.

Government Savings Banks.

649. Government Savings Banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of $1,000. The number of offices under this system is 50, viz., 29 in Nova Scotia, 14 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 3 in British Columbia.

Rate of interest.

650. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is four per cent.

Progress of the Post Office system.

651. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened ; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was $204,589. On the 30th June, 1886, there were 392 offices open, 80,870 depositors, 126,322 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $17,159,372. Almost the whole of this enormous increase has taken place during the last seven years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $3,105,190, the average annual increase during that period having been $2,007,740. The average amount of each deposit received has slightly decreased, having been $60.52, or 37 cents less than in 1885. The average amount to the credit of each account was $212.18.

Number of offices.

652. The number of offices in proportion to the estimated population of the two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, is one to every 9,044 inhabitants, the amount on deposit averages $4.84 per head, and the proportion of depositors to population is one to every 43 persons. On 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there are now 19 offices in the former and 13 in the latter Province.

Post Office Savings Banks in United Kingdom.

653. In the United Kingdom, in 1885, the depositors in Post Office Savings Banks were 3,535,650 in number, the average amount at the credit of each acount was $65.65, the amount at deposit averaged $6.32 per head of population, the number of offices was one to every 4,528 inhabitants, and the proportion of depositors to population was one to every 10 persons.

Deposits according to occupations.

654. According to a table compiled in 1884 by Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of these banks in the Post Office Depart-

ment, the following were the occupations of the depositors at that time, and the several amounts to their credit. The average amounts have been added in this office. Though the figures would be changed, it is not probable that the proportions have since varied to any great extent :—

| Occupation. | Number of Depositors. | Amount to the credit of each Class. | Average of each Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ |
| Farmers | 14,000 | 4,722,000 | 337 |
| Mechanics | 7,850 | 1,422,000 | 181 |
| Trust accounts and children | 5,500 | 170,000 | 31 |
| Labourers, including sailors | 4,270 | 724,000 | 170 |
| Clerks | 3,000 | 522,000 | 174 |
| Tradesmen | 1,600 | 468,000 | 292 |
| Farm and other male servants | 1,470 | 277,000 | 188 |
| Professional | 1,572 | 392,000 | 249 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,680 | 215,000 | 128 |
| Married women | 12,000 | 2,350,000 | 196 |
| Single " | 10,500 | 1,275,000 | 121 |
| Widows | 3,240 | 708,000 | 219 |

Deposits by women

655. The large number of accounts held in the names of women, particularly married women, Mr. Stewart attributes, to the difficulty farmers and artisans have in leaving their work, and that consequently the accounts are opened in the names of their wives or other female members of their families, but it may well be that, as regards married women more particularly, a more important reason is to be found in the fact that, especially in rural districts, it is the woman who has received the best education, who keeps the accounts, and who consequently attends to the banking of savings; besides the number of cases in which if it was not for the woman's more careful disposition, there would be no savings at all.

Disposal of balance

656. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

Post Office and Government Savings Banks transactions, 1867-1886.

657. The following table is a complete record of the annual transactions in both Post Office and Government Savings Banks in every Province since Confederation :—

## STATEMENT of the Annual Trasactions of the Post July, 1867, to

POST OFFICE

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Balances, 1st Jnly. | DEPOSITS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cash. | Interest Allowed. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | ..... | 212,507 | 939 | 213,446 |
| 1869 | 204,588 | 927,885 | 21,094 | 1,153,568 |
| 1870 | 856,814 | 1,347,901 | 48,689 | 2.253,404 |
| 1871 | 1,588,848 | 1,917,576 | 84,273 | 3,590,698 |
| 1872 | 2,497,259 | 2,261,631 | 116,174 | 4.875,065 |
| 1873 | 3,096,500 | 2,306,918 | 126,932 | 5,530,350 |
| 1874 | 3,207,051 | 2,340,284 | 126,273 | 5,673,608 |
| 1875 | 3,204,965 | 1,942,346 | 120,758 | 5.268,069 |
| 1876 | 2,926,090 | 1,726,204 | 110,116 | 4,762,410 |
| 1877 | 2,740,952 | 1.521,000 | 104,067 | 4,366,020 |
| 1878 | 2,639,937 | 1,724,371 | 103,834 | 4,468,142 |
| 1879 | 2,754,484 | 1,973,243 | 110,912 | 4,838,639 |
| 1880 | 3,105,190 | 2,720,216 | 136,075 | 5,961,482 |
| 1881 | 3,945,669 | 4,175,042 | 184,904 | 8,305,615 |
| 1882 | 6,208,226 | 6,435,989 | 291,065 | 12,935,280 |
| 1883 | 9,473,661 | 6,826,266 | 407,305 | 16,707,232 |
| 1884 | 11,976,237 | 6,441,439 | 477,487 | 18,895,163 |
| 1885 | 13,245,552 | 7,098,459 | 539,560 | 20,883,572 |
| 1886 | 15,090,540 | 7,645,227 | 607,075 | 23,342,842 |

GOVERNMENT

NOVA

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | 644,687 | 202,311 | 25,152 | 872,150 |
| 1869 | 669,637 | 227,128 | 26,303 | 923,069 |
| 1870 | 722,419 | 298,217 | 29,926 | 1,050,563 |
| 1871 | 835,048 | 379,864 | 34,848 | 1,249,761 |
| 1872 | 943,340 | 418,909 | 39,753 | 1,402,004 |
| 1873 | 1,045,353 | 822,099 | 45,195 | 1,912,648 |
| 1874 | 1,256,529 | 1,070,427 | 54,097 | 2,381,054 |
| 1875 | 1,530,981 | 1,201,708 | 63,551 | 2,796,241 |
| 1876 | 1,610,254 | 1,208,548 | 64,922 | 2,883,725 |
| 1877 | 1,672,038 | 1,567,305 | 72,261 | 3,311,605 |
| 1878 | 1,945,294 | 1,606,962 | 81,293 | 3,633,551 |
| 1879 | 2,210,019 | 1,974,757 | 91,867 | 4,276,643 |
| 1880 | 2,499,406 | 2,406,735 | 107,815 | 5,013,958 |
| 1881 | 3,016,355 | 2,961,021 | 137,771 | 6,115,148 |
| 1882 | 4,217,204 | 2,585,309 | 176,337 | 6,978,852 |
| 1883 | 5,101,043 | 2,569,298 | 207,048 | 7,877,389 |
| 1884 | 5,790,633 | 2,473,295 | 233,988 | 8,497,917 |
| 1885 | 6,493,277 | 3,052,329 | 268,481 | 9,814,089 |
| 1886 | 7,589,053 | 3,109,668 | 311,454 | 11,010,177 |

## Office and Government Savings Banks, from 1st 30th June, 1886.

SAVINGS BANKS.

| Increase or Decrease. | Rate per cent. | Withdrawals. | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | | $ | $ | $ | |
| ..... | ..... | 8,857 | 204,588 | ..... | ..... |
| + 940,122 | 440·4 | 296,754 | 856,814 | + 652,226 | 318·8 |
| + 1,099,836 | 95·3 | 664,555 | 1,588,848 | + 732,034 | 85·4 |
| + 1,337,294 | 59·3 | 1,093,438 | 2,497,259 | + 908,411 | 57·1 |
| + 1,284,367 | 35·7 | 1,778,565 | 3,096,500 | + 599,241 | 23·9 |
| + 655,285 | 13·4 | 2,323,299 | 3,207,051 | + 110,551 | 3·5 |
| + 143,258 | 2·5 | 2,468,643 | 3,204,965 | — 2,086 | 0·0 |
| — 405,539 | 7·1 | 2,341,979 | 2,926,090 | — 278,875 | 8·7 |
| — 505,659 | 9·5 | 2,021,457 | 2,740,952 | — 185,138 | 6·3 |
| — 396,390 | 8·3 | 1,726,082 | 2,639,937 | — 101,015 | 3·6 |
| + 102,122 | 2·3 | 1,713,658 | 2,754,484 | + 114,547 | 4·3 |
| + 370,497 | 8·2 | 1,733,448 | 3,105,190 | + 350,706 | 12·7 |
| + 1,122,843 | 23·2 | 2,015,813 | 3,945,669 | + 840,479 | 27·0 |
| + 2,344,133 | 39·3 | 2,097,389 | 6,208,226 | + 2,262,557 | 57·3 |
| + 4,629,665 | 55·7 | 3,461,619 | 9,473,661 | + 3,265,435 | 52·6 |
| + 3,771,952 | 29·1 | 4,730,995 | 11,976,237 | + 2,502,576 | 26·4 |
| + 2,187,931 | 13·1 | 5,649,611 | 13,245,552 | + 1,269,315 | 10·6 |
| + 1,988,409 | 10·5 | 5,793,031 | 15,090,540 | + 1,844,988 | 13·9 |
| + 2,459,270 | 11·3 | 6,183,470 | 17,159,372 | + 2,068,832 | 13·1 |

SAVINGS BANKS.

SCOTIA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | 202,513 | 669,637 | ..... | ..... |
| + 50,919 | 5·8 | 200,649 | 722,419 | + 52,782 | 7·8 |
| + 127,404 | 13·8 | 215,515 | 835,048 | + 112,629 | 15·6 |
| + 199,198 | 18·9 | 306,420 | 943,340 | + 108,292 | 12·9 |
| + 152,243 | 12·1 | 356,650 | 1,045,353 | + 102,013 | 10·8 |
| + 510,644 | 36·4 | 656,119 | 1,256,529 | + 211,176 | 20·2 |
| + 468,406 | 24·5 | 850,073 | 1,530,981 | + 274,452 | 21·8 |
| + 415,187 | 17·4 | 1,185,987 | 1,610,254 | + 79,273 | 5·1 |
| + 87,484 | 3·1 | 1,211,687 | 1,672,038 | + 61,784 | 3·8 |
| + 427,880 | 14·8 | 1,366,311 | 1,945,294 | + 273,256 | 16·3 |
| + 321,946 | 9·7 | 1,423,531 | 2,210,019 | + 264,725 | 13·6 |
| + 643,092 | 17·7 | 1,777,237 | 2,499,406 | + 289,387 | 13·1 |
| + 737,315 | 17·2 | 1,997,602 | 3,016,355 | + 516,949 | 20·6 |
| + 1,101,190 | 21·9 | 1,897,944 | 4,217,204 | + 1,200,849 | 39·8 |
| + 863,704 | 14·1 | 1,877,808 | 5,101,043 | + 883,839 | 20·9 |
| + 898,537 | 12·8 | 2,086,756 | 5,790,633 | + 689,590 | 13 5 |
| + 620,528 | 7·8 | 2,004,639 | 6,493,277 | + 702,644 | 12·1 |
| + 1,316,172 | 15·4 | 2,225,035 | 7,589,053 | + 1,095,776 | 16·8 |
| + 1,196,088 | 12·2 | 2,417,056 | 8,593,121 | + 1,004,068 | 13·2 |

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

NEW

| Year ended 30th June, | Balances, 1st July. | Deposits. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cash. | Interest Allowed. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868 | 777,359 | 90,682 | 40,925 | 908,967 |
| 1869 | 813,581 | 96,010 | 43,224 | 952,816 |
| 1870 | 872,105 | 164,263 | 47,200 | 1,083,569 |
| 1871 | 987,521 | 176,804 | 53,408 | 1,217,733 |
| 1872 | 1,128,696<br>38,417 | 448,358 | 58,648 | 1,674,120 |
| 1873 | 1,001,523 | 630,903 | 32,802 | 1,665,228 |
| 1874 | 992,848 | 717,758 | 43,313 | 1,753,920 |
| 1875 | 1,151,743 | 706,532 | 47,735 | 1,906,011 |
| 1876 | 1,195,704 | 686,799 | 46,909 | 1,929,413 |
| 1877 | 1,189,427 | 768,127 | 48,063 | 2,005,618 |
| 1878 | 1,279,479 | 1,738,188 | 70,634 | 3,083,303 |
| 1879 | 1,790,196 | 979,569 | 68,890 | 2,838,655 |
| 1880 | 1,705,781 | 1,024,485 | 70,139 | 2,800,407 |
| 1881 | 1,911,948 | 1,346,276 | 86,873 | 3,345,098 |
| 1882 | 2,611,517 | 1,411,829 | 115,086 | 4,138,432 |
| 1883 | 3,362,789 | 1,426,610 | 139,980 | 4,929,381 |
| 1884 | 3,896,287 | 1,277,579 | 157,527 | 5,331,395 |
| 1885 | 4,306,703 | 1,343,396 | 176,299 | 5,826,397 |
| 1886 | 4,821,715 | 1,518,689 | 199,642 | 6,540,047 |

TOR

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | ..... | 185,430 | 2,250 | 187,680 |
| 1873 | 88,623 | 148,563 | 3,943 | 241,130 |
| 1874 | 113,153 | 228,724 | 5,591 | 347,469 |
| 1875 | 167,682 | 205,009 | 5,628 | 378,320 |
| 1876 | 158,540 | 188,928 | 6,329 | 353,799 |
| 1877 | 167,789 | 182,732 | 6,434 | 356,956 |
| 1878 | 154,981 | 236,190 | 7,064 | 398,236 |
| 1879 | 189,220 | 234,565 | 8,383 | 432,169 |
| 1880 | 222,467 | 260,595 | 9,679 | 492,742 |
| 1881 | 259,861 | 506,405 | 15,575 | 781,841 |
| 1882 | 483,140 | 440,903 | 19,420 | 943,464 |
| 1883 | 581,886 | 408,361 | 23,665 | 1,013,913 |
| 1884 | 673,820 | 424,231 | 26,821 | 1,124,874 |
| 1885 | 758,331 | 410,593 | 30,069 | 1,198,994 |
| 1886 | 810,055 | 407,681 | 32,619 | 1,250,356 |

BANKS—*Continued.*

BRUNSWICK.

| Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. | Withdrawals. | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | | $ | $ | $ | |
| ..... | ..... | 95,386 | 813,581 | ..... | ..... |
| + 43,849 | 4·8 | 80,711 | 872,105 | + 58,524 | 7·1 |
| + 130,753 | 13·7 | 96,048 | 987,521 | + 115,416 | 13·2 |
| + 134,164 | 12·3 | 89,037 | 1,128,696 | + 141,175 | 14·2 |
| + 456,387 | 37·4 | 672,597 | 1,001,523 | — 127,173 | 11·2 |
| — 8,892 | 0·5 | 672,380 | 992,848 | — 8,675 | 0·8 |
| + 88,692 | 5·3 | 602,176 | 1,151,743 | + 158,895 | 16·0 |
| + 152,091 | 8·6 | 710,306 | 1,195,704 | + 43,961 | 3·8 |
| + 23,402 | 1·2 | 739,986 | 1,189,427 | — 6,277 | 0·5 |
| + 76,205 | 3·9 | 726,138 | 1,279,479 | + 90,052 | 7·5 |
| + 1,077,685 | 53·7 | 1,293,106 | 1,790,196 | + 510,717 | 39·9 |
| — 244,648 | 7·9 | 1,132,874 | 1,705,781 | — 84,415 | 4·7 |
| — 38,248 | 1·3 | 888,458 | 1,911,948 | + 206,167 | 12·1 |
| + 544,691 | 19·5 | 733,581 | 2,611,517 | + 699,569 | 36·5 |
| + 793,334 | 23·7 | 775,642 | 3,362,789 | + 751,272 | 28·7 |
| + 790,949 | 19·1 | 1,033,093 | 3,896,287 | + 533,498 | 15·8 |
| + 402,014 | 8.1 | 1,024,692 | 4,306,703 | + 410,416 | 10·5 |
| + 495,002 | 9·2 | 1,004,681 | 4.821,715 | + 515,012 | 11·9 |
| + 713,650 | 12·2 | 1,047,698 | 5,492,348 | + 670,633 | 13·9 |

ONTO.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | 99,057 | 88,623 | ..... | ..... |
| + 53,450 | 28·4 | 127,976 | 113,153 | + 24,530 | 27·6 |
| + 106,339 | 44·1 | 179,786 | 167,682 | + 54,529 | 48·1 |
| + 30,851 | 8·8 | 219,779 | 158,540 | — 9,142 | 5·4 |
| — 24,521 | 6·4 | 186,009 | 167,789 | + 9,249 | 5·8 |
| + 3,157 | 0·8 | 201,974 | 154,981 | — 12,808 | 7·6 |
| + 41,280 | 11·5 | 209,016 | 189,220 | + 34,239 | 22·0 |
| + 33,933 | 8·5 | 209,702 | 222,467 | + 33,247 | 17·5 |
| + 60,573 | 14·0 | 232,881 | 259,861 | + 37,394 | 16·8 |
| + 289,096 | 58·6 | 298,701 | 483,140 | + 223,279 | 85·9 |
| + 161,623 | 20·6 | 361,577 | 581,886 | + 98,746 | 20·4 |
| + 70,449 | 7·4 | 340,092 | 673,820 | + 91,934 | 15·8 |
| + 110,961 | 10·9 | 366,542 | 758,331 | + 84,511 | 12·5 |
| + 74,120 | 6·5 | 388,938 | 810,055 | + 51,724 | 6·8 |
| + 51,362 | 4·3 | 362,693 | 887,662 | + 77,607 | 9·6 |

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

WINNI

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Balances, 1st July. | DEPOSITS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cash. | Interest Allowed. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1872 | ..... | 32,590 | 183 | 32,773 |
| 1873 | 18,732 | 133,543 | 2,193 | 154,470 |
| 1874 | 58,974 | 93,009 | 2,407 | 154,392 |
| 1875 | 60,504 | 68,329 | 1,990 | 130,823 |
| 1876 | 44,191 | 53,299 | 1,648 | 99,139 |
| 1877 | 40,685 | 32,135 | 1,362 | 74,183 |
| 1878 | 32,053 | 64,404 | 1,290 | 97,748 |
| 1879 | 41,506 | 108,157 | 2,040 | 151,705 |
| 1880 | 75,264 | 208,830 | 3,748 | 287,844 |
| 1881 | 118,299 | 310,129 | 5,349 | 433,778 |
| 1882 | 192,511 | 1,018,006 | 12,597 | 1,223,115 |
| 1883 | 558,629 | 735,914 | 20,404 | 1,314,917 |
| 1884 | 585,200 | 579,133 | 23,862 | 1,188,196 |
| 1885 | 653,511 | 444,918 | 25,351 | 1,123,782 |
| 1886 | 686,927 | 599,668 | 29,782 | 1,316,378 |

BRITISH

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | ..... | 707,807 | 9,757 | 717,564 |
| 1874 | 536,663 | 907,653 | 35,048 | 1,479,365 |
| 1875 | 757,530 | 1,027,369 | 45,444 | 1,830,344 |
| 1876 | 889,869 | 873,147 | 46,461 | 1,809,478 |
| 1877 | 927,954 | 898,596 | 47,063 | 1,873,614 |
| 1878 | 1,017,369 | 1,451,975 | 57,277 | 2,526,622 |
| 1879 | 1,140,511 | 920,790 | 56,108 | 2,117,411 |
| 1880 | 1,179,402 | 937,336 | 58,940 | 2,175,680 |
| 1881 | 1,284,169 | 1,004,393 | 57,000 | 2,345,563 |
| 1882 | 1,509,723 | 1,048,612 | 60,955 | 2,619,291 |
| 1883 | 1,795,219 | 1,306,842 | 74,380 | 3,176,442 |
| 1884 | 2,137,500 | 1,431,701 | 85,002 | 3,654,204 |
| 1885 | 2,347,465 | 1,110,271 | 84,478 | 3,542,215 |
| 1886 | 2,223,692 | 1,179,714 | 83,669 | 3,487,077 |

BANKS—*Continued.*

PEG.

| Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. | Withdrawals. | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | | $ | $ | $ | |
| ..... | ..... | 14,040 | 18,732 | ..... | ..... |
| + 121,697 | 371·0 | 95,495 | 58,974 | + 40,242 | 214·0 |
| — 78 | 0·0 | 93,887 | 60,504 | + 1,530 | 2·5 |
| — 23,469 | 15·2 | 86,632 | 44,191 | — 16,313 | 26·9 |
| — 31,684 | 24·2 | 58,453 | 40,685 | — 3,506 | 7·9 |
| — 24,956 | 25·2 | 42,130 | 32,053 | — 8,632 | 21·2 |
| + 23,565 | 31·7 | 56,241 | 41,506 | + 9,453 | 29·4 |
| + 53,957 | 55·2 | 76,440 | 75,264 | + 33,758 | 81·3 |
| + 136,139 | 89·7 | 169,544 | 118,299 | + 43,035 | 57·2 |
| + 145,934 | 50·6 | 241,267 | 192,511 | + 74,212 | 62·7 |
| + 789,337 | 181·0 | 664,486 | 558,629 | + 366,118 | 190·0 |
| + 91,832 | 7·5 | 729,747 | 585,200 | + 26,571 | 4·7 |
| — 126,751 | 9·6 | 534,684 | 653,511 | + 68,311 | 11·6 |
| — 64,414 | 5·4 | 436,855 | 686,927 | + 33,416 | 5·1 |
| + 192,596 | 17·1 | 424,636 | 891,742 | + 204,815 | 29·8 |

COLUMBIA.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | 180,900 | 536,663 | ..... | ..... |
| + 761,801 | 106·0 | 721,835 | 757,530 | + 220,867 | 41·1 |
| + 350,979 | 23·7 | 940,475 | 889,869 | + 132,339 | 17·4 |
| — 20,866 | 1·1 | 881,523 | 927,954 | + 38,085 | 4·2 |
| + 64,136 | 3·5 | 856,245 | 1,017,369 | + 89,415 | 9·6 |
| + 653,008 | 34·8 | 1,386,110 | 1,140,511 | + 123,142 | 12·1 |
| — 409,211 | 16·2 | 938,008 | 1,179,402 | + 38,891 | 3·4 |
| + 58,269 | 2·7 | 891,510 | 1,284,169 | + 104,767 | 8·8 |
| + 169,883 | 7·8 | 835,839 | 1,509,723 | + 225,554 | 17·5 |
| + 273,728 | 11·6 | 824,071 | 1,795,219 | + 285,496 | 18·9 |
| + 557,151 | 21·3 | 1,038,942 | 2,137,500 | + 342,281 | 19·0 |
| + 477,762 | 15·0 | 1,306,738 | 2,347,465 | + 209,965 | 9·8 |
| — 111,989 | 3·0 | 1,318,522 | 2,223,692 | — 123,772 | 5·2 |
| — 55,138 | 1·5 | 1,297,949 | 2,189,127 | — 34,565 | 1·5 |

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS

PRINCE ED

| YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, | Balances, 1st July. | DEPOSITS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cash. | Interest Allowed. | Total. |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1874 | 249,941 | 190,115 | 14,032 | 454,089 |
| 1875 | 336,852 | 361,339 | 13,546 | 711,737 |
| 1876 | 346,530 | 211,949 | 22,300 | 570,779 |
| 1877 | 305,269 | 462,679 | 14,970 | 782,919 |
| 1878 | 401,514 | 273,636 | 15,254 | 690,405 |
| 1879 | 371,074 | 331,450 | 15,374 | 717,899 |
| 1880 | 420,169 | 402,211 | 18,403 | 840,783 |
| 1881 | 516,652 | 366,414 | 21,303 | 904,370 |
| 1882 | 614,348 | 585,772 | 27,551 | 1,227,671 |
| 1883 | 895,432 | 620,363 | 39,907 | 1,555,702 |
| 1884 | 1,159,428 | 621,689 | 49,449 | 1,830,567 |
| 1885 | 1,412,694 | 808,969 | 61,027 | 2,282,691 |
| 1886 | 1,757,090 | 697,645 | 71,376 | 2,526,112 |

GRAND TOTALS, POST OFFICE AND

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868 | 1,422,046 | 505,501 | 67,017 | 1,994,565 |
| 1869 | 1,687,807 | 1,251,023 | 90,622 | 3,029,453 |
| 1870 | 2,451,339 | 1,810,382 | 125,816 | 4,387,538 |
| 1871 | 3,411,418 | 2,474,244 | 172,530 | 6,058,194 |
| 1872 | 4,607,714 | 3,346,920 | 217,009 | 8,171,644 |
| 1873 | 5,250,733 | 4,749,835 | 220,824 | 10,221,393 |
| 1874 | 6,415,163 | 5,547,972 | 280,764 | 12,243,900 |
| 1875 | 7,210,260 | 5,512,634 | 298,654 | 13,021,549 |
| 1876 | 7,171,181 | 4,948,876 | 288,688 | 12,408,745 |
| 1877 | 7,044,118 | 5,432,575 | 294,224 | 12,770,918 |
| 1878 | 7,470,630 | 7,090,729 | 336,650 | 14,898,010 |
| 1879 | 8,497,013 | 6,522,533 | 353,577 | 15,373,124 |
| 1880 | 9,207,683 | 7,960,411 | 404,803 | 17,572,898 |
| 1881 | 11,055,956 | 10,669,681 | 508,778 | 22,231,416 |
| 1882 | 15,836,672 | 13,526,422 | 703.013 | 30,066,108 |
| 1883 | 21,768,662 | 13,893,656 | 912,692 | 36,575,010 |
| 1884 | 26,219,107 | 13,249,070 | 1,054,139 | 40,522,318 |
| 1885 | 29,217,536 | 14,268,938 | 1,185,267 | 44,671,742 |
| 1886 | 32,979,076 | 15,158,295 | 1,335,620 | 49,472,992 |

BANKS—*Concluded.*

WARD ISLAND.

| Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. | Withdrawals. | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or Decrease. | Rate per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $ | | $ | $ | $ | |
| ..... | ..... | 117,236 | 336,852 | ..... | ..... |
| + 257,648 | 56·7 | 365,207 | 346,530 | + 9,678 | 2·8 |
| — 140,958 | 19·8 | 265,510 | 305,269 | — 41,261 | 11·9 |
| + 212,140 | 37·1 | 381,404 | 401,514 | + 96,245 | 31·5 |
| — 92,514 | 11·8 | 319,330 | 371,074 | — 30,440 | 7·5 |
| + 27,494 | 3·9 | 297,730 | 420,169 | + 49,095 | 13·2 |
| + 122,884 | 17·1 | 324,130 | 516,652 | + 96,483 | 22·9 |
| + 63,587 | 7·5 | 290,021 | 614,348 | + 97,696 | 18·9 |
| + 323,301 | 35·7 | 332,239 | 895,432 | + 281,084 | 45·7 |
| + 328,031 | 26·7 | 396,274 | 1,159,428 | + 263,996 | 29·4 |
| + 274,865 | 17·6 | 417,872 | 1,412,694 | + 253,266 | 21·8 |
| + 452,124 | 24·7 | 525,601 | 1,575,090 | + 344,396 | 24·3 |
| + 243,421 | 10·7 | 565,674 | 1,960,438 | + 203,348 | 11·6 |

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS COMBINED.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | 306,757 | 1,687,807 | ..... | ..... |
| + 1,034,888 | 51·8 | 578,114 | 2,451,339 | + 763,532 | 45·2 |
| + 1,358,085 | 44·8 | 976,119 | 3,411,418 | + 960,079 | 39·1 |
| + 1,670,656 | 38·1 | 1,488,897 | 4,569,296 | + 1,157,878 | 33·9 |
| + 2,113,450 | 34·8 | 2,920,911 | 5,250,733 | + 681,437 | 14·9 |
| + 2,049,749 | 25·1 | 5,056,171 | 6,165,221 | + 914,488 | 17·4 |
| + 2,022,507 | 19·7 | 5,033,639 | 7,210,260 | + 1,045,039 | 16·9 |
| + 777,649 | 6·3 | 5,850,368 | 7,171,181 | — 39,070 | 0·5 |
| — 612,804 | 4·7 | 5,364,627 | 7,044,118 | — 127,063 | 1·7 |
| + 362,173 | 2·9 | 5,300,287 | 7,470,630 | + 426,512 | 6·0 |
| + 2,127,092 | 16·6 | 6,400,997 | 8,497,013 | + 1,026,383 | 13·7 |
| + 475,114 | 3·1 | 6,165,441 | 9,207,683 | + 710,670 | 8·3 |
| + 2,199,774 | 14·3 | 6,519,941 | 11,052,956 | + 1,845,273 | 20·0 |
| + 4,658,518 | 26·5 | 6,394,744 | 15,836,672 | + 4,783,716 | 43·2 |
| + 7,834,692 | 35·2 | 8,297,446 | 21,768,661 | + 5,931,989 | 37·4 |
| + 6,508,902 | 21·6 | 10,355,903 | 26,219,107 | + 4,450,446 | 20·4 |
| + 3,946,308 | 10·8 | 11,304,781 | 29,217,536 | + 2,998,429 | 11·4 |
| + 4,149,424 | 10·2 | 11,693,866 | 32,979,076 | + 3,761,540 | 12·8 |
| + 4,801,250 | 10·7 | 12,299,178 | 37,173,813 | + 4,194,737 | 12·7 |

# CHAPTER XII.

## DOMINION LANDS.

Homesteads and pre-emptions, 1885 and 1886.

658. It was inevitable that the unfortunate outbreak in the North-West Territories, in the spring of 1885, should have tended very materially to hinder for a time the settlement of those districts, but the following figures show that the effect is rapidly passing away, and that there was a very material increase in the number of homestead and pre-emption entries in 1886 as compared with 1885, and the expected immigration, coupled with the general improvement in business of all kinds, make the prospects for the coming season very bright :—

| | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Homesteads | 249,552 acres. | 294,960 acres. |
| Pre-emptions | 106,213 " | 146,480 " |
| Sales | 126,049 " | 133,701 " |

From the above it will be seen that there was a total increase in the area disposed of of 93,327 acres, the largest increase being in the number of homesteads taken up.

Transactions in Dominion lands, 1872-1886.

659. The following table gives particulars of the transactions in Dominion lands in each year from 1872 to 31st October, 1886, that being the end of the year in this Department, except in financial matters :—

| Year. | Area. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Homesteads. | Pre-emptions. | Sales. | Total. |
| | 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 |
| " 1881 | 438,707 | 263,647 | 355,166 | 1,057,520 |
| " 1882 | 1,181,652 | 904,211 | 613,282 | 2,699,145 |
| " 1883 | 970,719 | 659,120 | 202,143 | 1,831,982 |
| " 1884 | 533,280 | 364,060 | 213,172 | 1,110,512 |
| " 1885 | 249,552 | 106,213 | 126,049 | 481,814 |
| " 1886 | 294,960 | 146,480 | 133,701 | 575,141 |

Since the beginning of 1872, therefore, the total number of acres disposed of has been 11,505,186, of which 5,488,326 acres were homesteads, 3,450,835 pre-emptions and 2,566,025 sales.

660. 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, 1886 :— Receipts from fees and sales, 1873-1886.

| Year ended 30th June, | Homestead and Pre-emption Fees. | Ordinary Sales. | | Sales to Colonizati'n 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 |
| 1886 | 40,481 | 76,140 | 214,658 | ..... | 321,279 |

Increase in 1886.

661. There was a total increase in 1886 of $42,685 in the receipts from fees and sales, owing to the large redemption of scrip, but there was a decrease in fees and cash for sales.

Improved class of settlers.

662. The people that are now settling in Manitoba and the North-West are of a far more practical class than used to be the case, and have been improving in this respect for a number of years, as is shown by the fact that the number of entries cancelled each year has been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 62½ of the homestead and 89 per cent. of the pre-emption entries were cancelled, in 1885 only 4½ per cent. of the former and 9½ per cent. of the latter were cancelled.

Manitoba Lands Act

663. The time for making claims for lands under the Manitoba Act expired on the 1st May, 1886. The number of patents issued was 4,559, being 1,026 more than in the preceding year, and over 600 more than in any previous year.

National Park, Banff.

664. A large tract of land enclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a National Park, under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885. The reservation has been surveyed and plans made for the construction of roads and bridges, while the grounds are being laid out under a Government superintendent. Numerous applications have been made for the purchase and lease of building lots and sites, and several hotels have already been erected. The hot springs, the use of which is subject to Government regulations, have been found to possess most remarkable curative and sanitary qualities, and it is believed that this park is likely to become before long the most successful health resort on the continent. Over fifty persons spent the last winter there for the benefit of their health.

Other park reservations

665. Four other park reservations have been made in the Rocky Mountains, under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886.

666. The price of soft coal in Winnipeg has been reduced to $6.50 per ton, and in places west of that city and nearer the sources of supply is still lower. The Canadian Pacific Railway uses large quantities of coal, the produce of the country, and it is considered probable that before long coal will be exported from the Territories to a considerable extent. Price of coal.

667. The total area set out for settlement since 1873, is as follows :— Area set out for settlement.

| | 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 |
| 1886 | 1,379,010 | 8,620 |
| Total | 70,034,462 | 427,467 |

At the rate of five souls to a homestead, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,137,335.

668. The total revenue of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st October, 1886, was :— Revenue, 1886

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross revenue in cash | $262,033 |
| Scrip redeemed and warrants located | 343,843 |
| Total | $605,876 |
| Total in 1885 | 420,072 |
| Increase in 1886 | $185,804 |

Total receipts from Dominion lands.

669. The total amounts of receipts on account of Dominion lands, under the various heads, to 31st October, 1886, are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Homestead fees | $ 357,437 |
| Pre-emption | 179,235 |
| Sales—Cash | 2,635,345 |
| Timber, grazing, and mineral | 634,482 |
| Colonization | 857,456 |
| Miscellaneous | 167,328 |
| Total | $4,831,283 |

Dominion Lands Regulations.

670. 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.

671. Homesteads may be obtained on payment of an office fee of $10, subject to the following conditions as to the residence and cultivation :—

In the Mile Belt Reserve.

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.

Homesteads other than in the Mile Belt, &c.

672. Land, other than that included in Mile Belt, town site reserves and coal and mineral districts, may be homesteaded in either of three 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 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 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.

3. The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after 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; 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 before the commencement of the third year, shall *bonâ fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

At the time of making entry, the homesteader must declare to the land agent under which of the foregoing provisions he elects to hold his land, and on applying for a patent must prove that he has made permanent improvements on his land to the aggregate value of not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre (equal to about six shillings sterling).

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 the date of homestead entry.

Pre-emptions.

673. 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, or to pay for such pre-emption within six months after he becomes entitled to claim a patent for his homestead, he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in town site reserves, 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.

Permits to cut and purchase timber.

674. 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.

675. 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

676. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military bounty warrants.

Coal districts.

677. 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.
6. On the Cascade River.
7. Wood Mountain.

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.

Leases of grazing lands.

678. 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.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract are open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at $2.50 per acre cash; and in the event of such settlement or sale, the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining locations.

679. 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.

Power to create a charge on homestead for advances.

680. Every assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right, made before the issue of the patent, is null and void, except in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when, the sanction of the Minister to the advance having been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit, be first furnished to the settler, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent as having been actually advanced to the settler. One half of the advance may be laid out in the erection of buildings on the homestead.

# CHAPTER XIII.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Collection of criminal statistics.

681. The collection of criminal statistics for the Dominion is provided for by the Act 39 Vic., chap. 13, which came into operation in 1876, and annual returns are made to the Department of Agriculture and Statistics by all clerks of Criminal Courts, and certain other officers as named in the Act, which returns are supposed to be complete statements of all the criminal cases at each place during the year. It is, however, much to be regretted that these returns have not at present by any means attained that degree of perfectness which is desirable and practicable. The figures that are returned can, nevertheless, be relied on as far as they go, and it is possible from them to get a fairly accurate general idea of the amount of crime throughout the Dominion, though it is not possible to ascertain correctly the distribution of crime, or with any fairness to compare the figures of one Province with those of another.

Indictable offences.

682. The various indictable offences are divided into six classes, as follow :—

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.

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.

Total convictions, 1881-1885.

683. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1881 to 1885:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1881 TO 1885.

| OFFENCES. | Convictions for the Years ended 30th September | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| I.—Offences against the person | 4,353 | 4,667 | 4,845 | 4,284 | 4,886 |
| II.— " property, with violence | 144 | 173 | 132 | 228 | 222 |
| III.— " " without violence | 2,094 | 2,190 | 2,003 | 3,286 | 3,599 |
| IV.—Malicious offences against property | 499 | 655 | 584 | 274 | 201 |
| V.—Forgery and offences against the currency | 35 | 22 | 25 | 20 | 48 |
| VI.—Other offences, not included in the above classes | 22,100 | 23,598 | 25,799 | 21,459 | 24,913 |
| Total | 29,225 | 31,305 | 33,388 | 29,551 | 33,869 |

Imperfect returns.

684. The above table clearly shows the imperfectness of the returns as made to the Government. According to the figures there was an increase in the total number of convictions in 1885 of no less than 4,318, which would indicate the passage of an extraordinary wave of crime over the Dominion, which there is no reason whatever to suppose was the actual fact, while in 1884 there was apparently an equally remarkable decrease in the number of convictions of 3,837. The number of offences against property without violence is still apparently on the increase.

Persons convicted more than once.

685. It must be remembered that any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction, and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar offences, a number of persons are convicted several times every year. The police returns for the city of Toronto for 1886 furnish an apt illustration of this. Out of a total number of 8,570 persons charged, 865 were brought up twice, 393 three times, 106 four times, 63 five times, 24 six times, 10 seven times, 6 eight times, 1 nine times, 2 ten times and 1 thirteen times.

Number of Persons charged,

686. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,518, and the number summarily convicted, was 30,072, being in the proportion to the estimated population of one in 868 and one in 156 persons respectively. In 1884 the proportion was one in 1,042 and one in 173 persons respectively. Out of a total number of 5,518 charged with indictable offences, 3,797 were convicted, being 68·8 per cent.; in 1884 the proportion was 56·9 per cent.

Sex, &c., of persons convicted,

687. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in 1885:—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

| Offences. | Sex. | | Residence. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Females. | Cities and Towns. | Rural Districts. | Not Given. |
| Class I | 803 | 38 | 606 | 225 | 10 |
| " II | 219 | 3 | 172 | 48 | 2 |
| " III | 2,032 | 207 | 1,789 | 439 | 11 |
| " IV | 44 | ..... | 18 | 25 | 1 |
| " V | 43 | 5 | 30 | 16 | 2 |
| " VI | 292 | 111 | 273 | 117 | 13 |
| Total | 3,433 | 364 | 2,8 8 | 870 | 39 |

The proportion of offences to the total number convicted was 9·5 per cent. and per 100 male criminals to the number of females was 10·6. In 1884 the figures were 11·2 per cent. and 12·7 respectively. There would appear, therefore, to have been a decided decrease of crime among females in the year under review.

688. Of the whole number convicted, 76·06 per cent. resided in cities and towns and 22·91 in country districts, the residence of 39 being not given. The proportions are almost identical with those of the preceding year, when they were 76·69 per cent. and 22·50 per cent. respectively. **Residence of persons convicted.**

689. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each Province in 1885, with the ages of those convicted, as well as the extent of education possessed by them:— **Age and education of persons convicted.**

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885, 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. |
| P. E. Island | 15 | 2 | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ... |
| Nova Scotia | 120 | ..... | 86 | 25 | 9 | 27 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 10 | ... | 13 | ... |
| New Brunswick | 80 | 1 | 55 | 12 | 12 | 2 | ... | 13 | 1 | 37 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 4 | ... |
| Quebec | 1,218 | 7 | 924 | 187 | 100 | 93 | 14 | 181 | 17 | 716 | 88 | 85 | 13 | 9 | 2 |
| Ontario | 2,090 | 23 | 1,699 | 287 | 81 | 231 | 10 | 397 | 44 | 926 | 114 | 300 | 36 | 30 | 2 |
| Manitoba | 102 | 4 | 86 | 2 | 10 | 11 | ... | 19 | ... | 64 | ..... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... |
| British Columbia | 54 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 22 | ..... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ... | 43 | ... |
| The Territories | 118 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 88 | ..... | ... | 10 | ... | 51 | ..... | 15 | ... | 42 | ... |
| Total | 3,797 | 41 | 2,909 | 525 | 322 | 364 | 25 | 659 | 64 | 1,832 | 214 | 436 | 57 | 142 | 4 |

The proportion of those unable to read or write was considerably smaller than in 1884, being only 13·82 per cent. as compared with 28·50 per cent. in the previous year. Far the largest number of these illiterate criminals came from Ontario and Quebec, the proportion being 90·28 per cent. of the total. The large number of 322 were returned with particulars of education not given. In proportion to the whole number, 10·24 per cent. were under the age of 16 years, 19·04 per cent. between the ages of 16 and 21, and 53·88 per cent. between 21 and 40 years.

**Religions of persons convicted.**

690. The following table gives the religions of those convicted for indictable offences in 1885:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

| Offences. | Baptists. | Roman Catholics. | Church of England | Methodists. | Presbyterians. | Protestants. | Other Denominations. | Not Given. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I..... ..... | 15 | 462 | 108 | 79 | 50 | 74 | 25 | 28 |
| " II..... ..... | 4 | 116 | 27 | 16 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 |
| " III..... ..... | 54 | 1,121 | 353 | 193 | 170 | 153 | 139 | 56 |
| " IV..... ..... | ..... | 13 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| " V..... ..... | 2 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ..... |
| " VI..... ..... | 13 | 168 | 66 | 40 | 39 | 32 | 16 | 29 |
| Total..... | 88 | 1,895 | 566 | 346 | 293 | 280 | 196 | 133 |

One-half of the number convicted, or 49·90 per cent., were Roman Catholics, the proportion being almost the same as in 1884, when it was 49·51. The followers of the Church of England were next, contributing 14·90 per cent., and then came the Methodists with 9·11 per cent., and Presbyterians with 7·71 per cent.

691. The birthplaces of those convicted will be found in the next table :— Birthplaces of persons convicted.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

| Offences. | Birthplace. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Isles. | | | Canada. | United States. | Other Foreign Countries. | Other British Possessions. | Not given. |
| | England and Wales | Ireland. | Scotland. | | | | | |
| Class I..... | 65 | 83 | 17 | 579 | 42 | 28 | 5 | 22 |
| " II..... | 14 | 10 | 6 | 165 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| " III..... | 233 | 204 | 50 | 1,527 | 131 | 62 | 10 | 22 |
| " IV..... | 2 | 6 | 2 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| " V..... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| " VI..... | 42 | 24 | 12 | 271 | 31 | 12 | 2 | 9 |
| Total..... | 362 | 329 | 93 | 2,599 | 227 | 110 | 20 | 57 |

Offenders born in Canada formed 68·44 per cent., those born in the United Kingdom 20·64 per cent., and those born in the United States 5·97 per cent. of the total number.

Occupations of persons convicted.

692. The occupations of persons convicted are given below:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1885.

| Offences. | Occupations. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural. | Commercial. | Domestic. | Industrial. | Professional. | Labourers. | Not given. |
| Class I | 63 | 93 | 33 | 164 | 22 | 388 | 78 |
| " II | 6 | 30 | 11 | 48 | 3 | 98 | 26 |
| " III | 67 | 149 | 117 | 310 | 19 | 1,152 | 425 |
| " IV | 7 | 2 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 18 | 7 |
| " V | 10 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| " VI | 48 | 27 | 19 | 44 | 3 | 110 | 152 |
| Total | 201 | 314 | 183 | 583 | 49 | 1,777 | 690 |

The labouring class furnished the largest proportion, viz., 46·80 per cent., the industrial class 15·35 per cent., and the commercial class 8·27 per cent., the proportions in the preceding year having been respectively 42 per cent., 16 per cent. and 10 per cent. The occupations of 18 per cent. were not given.

Sentences of persons convicted.

693. The next table gives the sentences of persons tried and convicted for indictable offences in 1885:—

SENTENCES OF PERSONS CONVICTED, 1885.

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| *Death | 11 |
| Penitentiary, two years and under five | 341 |
| " five years and over | 148 |
| " life | 1 |
| Gaol, with option of a fine | 660 |
| " under one year | 1,812 |
| " one year and over | 206 |
| Sent to reformatories | 159 |
| Sentences deferred | 413 |
| Various sentences | 46 |
| Total convictions | 3,797 |

* Three commuted.

The number of sentences for periods of two years or more was larger in proportion in 1885 than in 1884, forming in the latter year 13 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in the former year. The number of persons sentenced to death was 11, being the same as in the previous year. Of this number the sentences of three were commuted to imprisonment for life, for five years and for 10 years respectively, and four were executed, the sentences on the others not having been carried out at the close of the year. Out of the total number of 30,072 summary convictions, 27,316 were committed to goal with the option of a fine, and 2,269 without that option.

694. The following table gives particulars concerning the persons who have been executed in Canada since 1876 :— Executions in Canada since 1876.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1876 TO 1885 (YEARS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER).

| Residence, Occupation and Sex. | 1876 to 1884. | 1885. | Birthplace, Religion, &c. | 1876 to 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number executed..... | 43 | 4 | Birthplace— | | |
| Residence— | | | England ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Cities and towns..... | 16 | 1 | Ireland..... | 2 | ..... |
| Rural districts ..... | 25 | 3 | Canada ..... | 23 | 2 |
| Not given ..... | 2 | ..... | United States..... | 5 | 1 |
| Occupation— | | | Other foreign..... | 2 | 1 |
| Agricultural..... | 7 | ..... | Not given ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Commercial ..... | 2 | ..... | Religion— | | |
| Domestic ..... | 5 | ..... | Baptist..... | 2 | ..... |
| Industrial ..... | 8 | ..... | Catholic ..... | 22 | ..... |
| Professional ..... | 1 | ..... | Church of England ..... | 3 | 1 |
| Labourers ..... | 12 | 3 | Methodist ..... | 5 | 1 |
| Not given ..... | 8 | 1 | Protestant ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Sex— | | | Presbyterian ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Male ..... ..... | 43 | 4 | Jewish ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Female . ..... | ..... | ..... | Not given ..... | 7 | 1 |
| | | | Conjugal state— | | |
| | | | Married..... | 21 | 2 |
| | | | Single ..... | 16 | 2 |
| | | | Widowed..... | 1 | ..... |
| | | | Not given ..... | 5 | ..... |
| | | | Offence— | | |
| | | | Murder..... | 43 | 4 |

Between the 30th September, 1875, and the same date in 1885, a period of ten years, 47 persons have suffered the last penalty of the law, all of whom were males. Twenty-two were Roman Catholics, six Methodists, four Church of England and one a Jew. The religions of eight were not given. Twenty-five were born in Canada, seven in the United Kingdom and five in the United States. The rural districts furnished 28 and 15 were labourers.

**Number of executions by Provinces.**

695. 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 | 17 |
| British Columbia | 10 |
| Quebec | 9 |
| Nova Scotia | 3 |
| New Brunswick | 3 |
| The Territories | 5 |

**Total number of convictions by Provinces.**

696. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences, and the number of summary convictions in each Province in 1885, according to the returns furnished to the Government :—

## CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1885—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

| Offences. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick. | P. E. Island | Manitoba. | British Columbia | The Territories. | Canada. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 30 |
| Rape and other offences against females..... | 91 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 136 |
| Other offences against the person | 345 | 256 | 26 | 18 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 675 |
| Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking..... ..... | 114 | 78 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 222 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..... | 33 | 15 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 57 |
| Other offences against property.. | 1,252 | 709 | 60 | 45 | 8 | 75 | 38 | 51 | 2,238 |
| Other felonies and misdemeanors..... | 69 | 41 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 46 | 174 |
| Other min'r offences | 169 | 82 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 265 |
| Totals..... | 2,090 | 1,218 | 120 | 80 | 15 | 101 | 55 | 118 | 3,797 |

## SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assault on females. | 8 | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| Various offences against the person | 2,752 | 780 | 222 | 272 | 67 | 90 | 16 | ..... | 4,199 |
| Various offences against property.. | 551 | 137 | 77 | 44 | 3 | 41 | 9 | ..... | 862 |
| Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences..... | 8,828 | 2,925 | 506 | 350 | 285 | 739 | 110 | 5 | 13,748 |
| Drunkenness ..... | 5,868 | 2,163 | 768 | 1,300 | 328 | 711 | 108 | ..... | 11,246 |
| Totals..... | 18,007 | 6,005 | 1,581 | 1,967 | 683 | 1,581 | 243 | 5 | 30,072 |
| Grand Totals.. | 20,097 | 7,223 | 1,701 | 2,047 | 698 | 1,682 | 298 | 123 | 33,869 |

Order of Provinces as to convictions.

697. In proportion to the estimated population of each, the Provinces stood, as regarded convictions for indictable offences, in the following order:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Territories. | British Columbia. |
| Ontario. | Nova Scotia. |
| Manitoba. | New Brunswick. |
| Quebec. | Prince Edward Island. |

And as regarded summary convictions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Manitoba. | Quebec. |
| Ontario. | Nova Scotia. |
| Prince Edward Island. | British Columbia. |
| New Brunswick. | The Territories. |

Proportion of convictions to population.

698. In proportion to the population of Canada, there was one conviction for an indictable offence in every 1,231 persons, and a summary conviction in every 155 persons, and a conviction of either one kind or the other in every 138 persons.

Convictions for drunkenness.

699. The total number of convictions for drunkenness was 11,246, an increase of 1,369 as compared with 1884, and, in proportion to population, the following is the order in which the Provinces stood with reference to the prevalence of this vice:—

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

The sale of intoxicating liquors is altogether forbidden in the Territories except under special conditions.

Prevalence of drunkenness by Provinces.

700. The excessive use of stimulants appears to be most prevalent in Manitoba, though the proportion of convictions to population has considerably decreased, it having been 1 to every 152 persons, as compared with 1 to every 96 persons in 1884, but it must be remembered that these Provincial comparisons cannot be accepted as very trustworthy, and it may be that the Province that sends in the most accurate returns, appears in consequence to have the largest share of wrongdoers.

Total convictions by Provinces, 1881-1885.

701. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in each Province in the years 1881 to

1885, together with the sentences for the various offences :—

| Provinces. | Year ended 30th Sept. | Total Convictions. | Sentence. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Committed to | | | Death | Various Sentences |
| | | | Penitentiary. | Gaol or Fined. | Reformatories. | | |
| Prince Edward Island..... | 1881 | 527 | 3 | 513 | 1 | ..... | 10 |
| | 1882 | 514 | 4 | 508 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | 1883 | 530 | 4 | 526 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1884 | 527 | 4 | 521 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | 1885 | 698 | ..... | 694 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Nova Scotia..... | 1881 | 1,590 | 25 | 1,525 | 6 | 3 | 31 |
| | 1882 | 1,294 | 23 | 1,225 | 4 | ..... | 42 |
| | 1883 | 1,448 | 27 | 1,334 | ..... | ..... | 87 |
| | 1884 | 1,420 | 15 | 1,401 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| | 1885 | 1,701 | 40 | 1,634 | 4 | ..... | 23 |
| New Brunswick..... | 1881 | 1,859 | 29 | 1,774 | ..... | ..... | 56 |
| | 1882 | 2,278 | 31 | 2,197 | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| | 1883 | 2,571 | 20 | 2,493 | ..... | 1 | 57 |
| | 1884 | 2,456 | 23 | 2,430 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| | 1885 | 2,047 | 26 | 2,004 | ..... | 1 | 16 |
| Quebec..... | 1881 | 6,430 | 159 | 5,783 | 131 | 5 | 352 |
| | 1882 | 6,698 | 137 | 6,059 | 161 | 6 | 335 |
| | 1883 | 6,662 | 103 | 6,040 | 108 | 2 | 409 |
| | 1884 | 6,192 | 121 | 5,901 | 76 | ..... | 94 |
| | 1885 | 7,223 | 114 | 6,479 | 81 | 1 | 548 |
| Ontario..... | 1881 | 17,110 | 142 | 16,418 | 161 | ..... | 389 |
| | 1882 | 17,460 | 131 | 16,719 | 181 | 5 | 424 |
| | 1883 | 17,678 | 119 | 17,119 | 126 | 3 | 311 |
| | 1884 | 16,284 | 159 | 15,864 | 73 | 6 | 182 |
| | 1885 | 20,097 | 211 | 19,392 | 74 | 2 | 418 |
| Manitoba..... | 1881 | 1,051 | 13 | 1,034 | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| | 1882 | 2,505 | 18 | 2,440 | ..... | ..... | 47 |
| | 1883 | 3,444 | 15 | 3,412 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| | 1884 | 2,148 | 10 | 2,133 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| | 1885 | 1,683 | 18 | 1,648 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| British Columbia..... | 1881 | 451 | 12 | 415 | 1 | 8 | 15 |
| | 1882 | 548 | 10 | 535 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| | 1883 | 1,010 | 39 | 908 | ..... | 5 | 58 |
| | 1884 | 485 | 13 | 469 | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| | 1885 | 297 | 19 | 276 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| The Territories..... | 1881 | 204 | 3 | 196 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| | 1882 | 8 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| | 1883 | 45 | 16 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | 1884 | 39 | 10 | 22 | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| | 1885 | 123 | 62 | 41 | ..... | 7 | 13 |

# CHAPTER XIV.

## EDUCATION.

**Systems of education in the several Provinces.**

702. The ordering of educational matters in Canada is entirely in the hands of the Governments of the several Provinces, and there is, therefore, some difference in the common school systems in each Province, each of them being, however, based upon the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba there are separate schools for Roman Catholics, but in all the other Provinces the schools are unsectarian. The school system in Ontario is presided over by a Minister of Education, who is a member of the Government for the time being. In the other Provinces there are Superintendents of Education, who report to their respective Provincial Secretaries.

**Education in Ontario**

703. The following table gives particulars respecting the public, separate and high schools in Ontario, for the year 1885 :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1885.

| Number of Schools open. | School Population between 5 and 21 years of age. | Total Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,395 | 583,147 | 472,458 | 249,175 | 223,283 | 225,907 |

| Teachers. | | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Average Cost per Pupil. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male. | Female. | | | On Total Attendance. | On Average Attendance. |
| 2,744 | 4,474 | $ 3,813,066 | $ 3,312,700 | $ cts. 7 01 | $ cts. 14 66 |

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

| Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Average Cost per Pupil. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | On Total Attendance. | On Average Attendance. |
| 218 | 27,590 | 13,956 | 13,634 | 15,248 | $ 218,096 | $ 204,530 | $ cts. 7 41 | $ cts. 13 41 |

HIGH SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 107 | 14,250 | 7,259 | 6,991 | 8,207 | 458,941 | 429,762 | 30 16 | 52 36 |

School attendance.

704. The figures relating to the public schools include Roman Catholic separate schools, particulars of which are also given separately. It will be seen that out of a total school population of 583,147 the number of pupils registered was 472,458, or 81 per cent., but of this number 241,189, or 51 per cent., did not attend 100 days in the year. It is provided by the Public Schools Act of 1885 that the attendance of all children between the ages of 7 and 13 years shall be compulsory for not less than 100 days in each year, but as 91,269 children between these ages did not attend for the full period of 100 days in 1885, and 5,678 children did not attend at all, it is evident that this provision is not very strictly enforced. The average attendance was 225,907, or 48 per cent. of the total number on the registers.

Number of school-houses.

705. There were in the Province in 1885, 5,401 school houses, of which 2,470 were brick and stone, and the remainder of wood, either frame or log.

School revenue and expenditure.

706. The revenue of school boards consist of legislative grants, apportioned by the inspector on the basis of average attendance; municipal assessments and interest from investments. The expenditure was $31,838 in excess of that of

1884, but the cost per head both on total and average attendance was a trifle less. The number of Roman Catholic separate schools has increased from 167 in 1876 to 218 in 1885, the number of teachers from 302 to 453, and the number of pupils from 25,294 to 27,590.

Model, Normal and art schools.

707. In addition to the high schools, particulars of which are given in the foregoing table, there were in 1885 53 model schools, with 1,463 teachers in training, 64 teachers' institutes, with 5,666 members, 4 training institutes, and 1,099 students at the normal and model schools. There were also 5 art schools in operation, with 806 pupils.

Mechanics institutes.

708. In connection also with the Educational Department are 131 mechanics' institutes and free libraries, with 29,492 members, and property valued at $5,369,098.

Arbor Day

709. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and improving the school grounds. On that day in 1885, 38,940 trees were planted and 253 flower beds arranged.

Total attendance.

710. The total number of pupils attending the public, high, separate, normal and model schools in 1885 was 487,771. At the University of Toronto 822 candidates underwent examination, and at Upper Canada College there were 243 pupils altogether.

Education in Quebec.

711. The next table shows the number of pupils undergoing instruction in the Province of Quebec in 1885 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1885.

| Schools. | Number of Schools. | Roman Catholic Pupils. | Protestant Pupils. | Total Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary | 4,492 | 152,184 | 27,879 | 180,063 | 91,177 | 88,886 | 133,978 |
| Boys' model | 104 | 9,009 | 384 | 9,393 | 9,393 | ..... | 7,621 |
| Girls' " | 77 | 6,379 | 430 | 6,809 | ..... | 6,809 | 5,680 |
| Mixed " | 175 | 11,817 | 1,432 | 13,249 | 6,625 | 6,624 | 10,218 |
| Boys' academies | 48 | 11,511 | 263 | 11,774 | 11,774 | ..... | 9,585 |
| Girls' " | 141 | 22,902 | 216 | 23,118 | ..... | 23,118 | 20,060 |
| Mixed " | 31 | 1,673 | 1,796 | 3,469 | 1,544 | 1,925 | 2,727 |
| Colleges | 39 | 6,783 | 326 | 7,109 | 6,888 | 221 | 6,545 |
| Total | 5,107 | 222,258 | 32,726 | 254,984 | 127,401 | 127,583 | 196,414 |

It will be seen that there were 182 more female pupils than males, which would imply that the excess of females in the Province at the census of 1881 still exists.

712. In addition to the schools in the foregoing table, there were 19 special schools, 3 normal schools and 3 universities, with an attendance of 3,115, making the total number of those undergoing instruction in the Province 258,099. **Total attendance.**

713. The amount contributed by the Government in 1885 for educational purposes was $352,965. **Government grant.**

714. According to the above table the number of Protestant pupils only formed 12·8 per cent. of the whole number. Complaint is generally made in the inspectors' reports of the insufficient remuneration of teachers, it being found impossible in many places, in consequence, to get competent persons, the result of which is that numbers of uncertificated teachers are employed. **Protestant pupils.** **Uncertificated teachers.**

# CHAPTER XIV.

Education in Nova Scotia.

## NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1886.

### Public Schools.

| Term ended | Number of Schools. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Proportion of Population at School. | Cost per Pupil. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1886. | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| April 30... | 2,001 | 84,570 | 46,167 | 38,403 | 50,562 | 1 in 55 | 0 96 |
| Oct. 31... | 2,111 | 86,858 | 43,410 | 43,448 | 51,719 | 1 " 54 | 0 98 |

### County Academies.

| Number of Pupils. | Males. | Females. | Average Age. | Average Attendance. | Number of Teachers and Assistants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,322 | 669 | 653 | 15·6 | 755 | 34 |

### Special Academies.

| Academy. | Teachers and Assistants | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. | Income. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ | $ |
| Institution for deaf and dumb..... | 5 | 78 | 65 | 7,984 | 8,164 |
| School for blind..... | 9 | 28 | 24 | 4,405 | 2,112 |

Increase in attendance.

715. The educational returns for the Province of Nova Scotia, in 1886, showed a marked decrease in the number of sections without schools, and a corresponding increase in the number of schools and teachers, and in the total

registered attendance, in which there was an increase of 2,122 over the preceding year.

716. The proportion of population at school has been calculated to the estimated population on 30th June, 1886. In the Provincial Superintendent's report the proportion is given as 1 in every 4·1 of the population at the census in 1881, but seeing that the school attendance has increased 7,262 since that year, it is reasonable to allow some increase in the total population. The average attendance was 59 per cent. of the total registered attendance. Proportion of school to total population.

717. The total Government expenditure for education was $209,833, an increase of $10,645 over 1885. Complaint is also made in this Province of the inadequate salaries paid to teachers. Government expenditure.

NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. Education in New Brunswick

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

| Term ended | Number of Schools. | Teachers and Assistants. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Proportion of Population at School. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1885. | | | | | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 1,441 | 1,509 | 52,753 | 26,991 | 25,762 | 31,245 | 6·44 |
| 1886. | | | | | | | |
| June 30..... | 1,515 | 1,590 | 61,802 | 32,884 | 28,918 | 34,628 | 5·50 |

| GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. | | | | NORMAL SCHOOLS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Term ended | Teachers and Assistants. | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. | Term ended | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| 1885. | | | | 1885. | | | |
| Dec. 31..... | 59 | 727 | 473 | December..... | 28 | 155 | 183 |
| 1886. | | | | 1886. | | | |
| June 30..... | 55 | 717 | 478 | May ..... ..... | 56 | 149 | 205 |

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

| Year. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1884-85 | 63 | 316 | 379 |
| 1885-86 | 84 | 304 | 388 |
| Total | 147 | 620 | 767 |

Decrease in number of schools and pupils

718. According to the report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, there was a decrease in the number of schools, and in the total number of pupils enrolled, the average attendance showing an increase. The falling off is attributed to the general depression in business, schools being closed in consequence of the difficulty in collecting taxes.

Average attendance.

719. The average daily attendance in the summer term was 59·23 per cent., and in the winter 56·03 per cent. The total amount of salaries paid to teachers during the year was

Salaries.

$345,063, being at the rate of $5.04 per pupil. The Provincial grant amounted to $132,494.

Proportion of population attending school.

720. The proportion of the estimated population attending the public schools during the term ended 30th June, 1886, was one in 5·50.

Deaf, dumb and blind.

721. Ninety-eight pupils attended the deaf and dumb institutions at Fredericton and Halifax, and 22 the blind asylum at Halifax.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF MANITOBA. Education in Manitoba.

TERM ENDED 31ST JULY.

| YEAR. | Number of Schools. | Number of Teachers during Year. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1884 | 326 | ..... | 11,708 | 6,333 | 5,375 | 6,520 |
| 1885 | 386 | ..... | 13,074 | 7,057 | 6,017 | 7,847 |
| TERM ENDED 31ST JANUARY. | | | | | | |
| 1885 | 325 | 359 | 10,835 | 5,773 | 5,062 | 5,354 |
| 1886 | 394 | 476 | 12,694 | 6,767 | 5,927 | 6,881 |

722. The Educational Board of Manitoba consists of 21 members, and is divided into two sections, the Protestant with 12 and the Roman Catholic with 9 members, each section having exclusive control over the schools of its own denomination. The expenses of each school are provided for by a legislative grant, a municipal grant and a school tax. The total legislative grant in 1885 was $55,000, of which $43,554 was the proportion paid to Protestant schools. Manitoba Educational Board. Legislative grant.

723. The school population in organized districts in 1885 was 15,850, of which number 13,074, or 82 per cent., attended school, and the average daily attendance was 60 per cent. of the total number attending, a higher proportion than in the older Provinces. In the city of Winnipeg in 1871 there was 1 teacher and 30 pupils, in 1885 there were 45 teachers and 2,300 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 1,904. School population and attendance.

724. Two sections of land of 640 acres each in every township are held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands, for the purpose of aiding and promoting School lands.

education, and it is calculated that there are 1,500,000 acres available for settlement. These lands will undoubtedly become very valuable, but owing to the large quantity of land which is still obtainable by the immigrant free, it has not been deemed advisable to make any attempt at present to dispose of any of them.

**High schools.**

725. There are two high schools, or collegiate departments as they are called, at which there was an attendance of 133.

**Manitoba University.**

726. The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877 and consists of 4 colleges, 3 in arts and 1 in medicine, the 3 in arts being St. Johns (Church of England), St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), and Manitoba (Presbyterian).

**Education in British Columbia.**

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1886.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

| Number of Schools. | Teachers and Assistants. | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Daily Attendance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | 71 | 2,188 | 1,183 | 1,005 | 1,198 |

GRADED SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 26 | 2,126 | 1,174 | 952 | 1,226 |

HIGH SCHOOLS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 4 | 157 | 73 | 84 | 102 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83 | 101 | 4,471 | 2,430 | 2,041 | 2,526 |

727. The educational system of British Columbia is free, and is supported entirely by the Government. The expenditure under this head in 1886 amounted to $79,527, which was an increase of $8,376 over the preceding year. The sum of $19,088 was also expended on the construction and repairs of school houses, twelve new ones having been built during the year. Expenditure.

728. There was an increase in the total number of pupils enrolled of 444, and in the average actual attendance of 391. Increase in attendance.

729. In 1873 the number of school districts was 25, and of pupils 1,028, the average daily attendance was 575, and the amount expended for education, $36,764 ; in 1886 there were 86 school districts and 4,471 pupils, the average attendance was 2,526, and the expenditure $79,527. It will be seen that the Province has made considerable progress during the period. Progress since 1873.

730. The average attendance in 1886 was 55·50 per cent. of the total number enrolled. Average attendance, 1886.

731. The following table gives the total number of pupils, as well as the number in the different branches of education in the schools of Prince-Edward Island in 1886 :— Education in Prince Edward Island.

| — | Queen's County. | Prince County. | King's County. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pupils enrolled | 9,773 | 7,157 | 5,484 | 22,414 |
| Boys | 5,435 | 3,934 | 2,948 | 12,317 |
| Girls | 4,338 | 3,223 | 2,536 | 10,097 |
| Average attendance | 5,571 | 4,023 | 3,018 | 12,612 |
| Primer and book I | 2,543 | 2,028 | 1,268 | 5,839 |
| Books II and III | 2,815 | 2,135 | 1,702 | 6,652 |
| Book IV | 1,890 | 1,496 | 1,069 | 4,455 |
| " V | 1,518 | 1,039 | 965 | 3,522 |
| " VI | 929 | 360 | 444 | 1,733 |
| Writing | 7,416 | 5,387 | 4,489 | 17,292 |
| Arithmetic | 7,558 | 5,232 | 4,136 | 16,926 |
| Grammar | 4,802 | 3,054 | 2,854 | 10,710 |
| History | 3,708 | 2,187 | 2,422 | 8,317 |
| Geography | 5,011 | 3,129 | 2,742 | 10,882 |
| Orthography | 5,077 | 3,285 | 2,965 | 11,327 |
| Composition | 3,177 | 1,901 | 1,791 | 6,869 |
| Music | 1,091 | 1,256 | 499 | 2,846 |
| Book-keeping | 41 | 22 | 30 | 93 |
| Agriculture | 139 | 108 | 26 | 273 |
| Latin | 312 | 143 | 61 | 516 |
| Greek | 13 | 8 | 23 | 44 |
| French | 432 | 308 | 198 | 938 |
| Algebra | 285 | 106 | 66 | 457 |
| Geometry | 257 | 123 | 55 | 435 |

**Expenditure.**

732. The schools of Prince Edward Island are supported partly by Government funds and partly by assessments. The Government expenditure in 1886 was $111,993, and the amount voted by the ratepayers was $36,786, making a total expenditure of $148,779, which was an increase of $3,180 over the preceding year.

**Number of schools.**

733. The number of school departments in operation in 1886 was 498, being 4 more than in 1885. The number of districts without schools decreased from 13 to 10.

**School population.**

734. The estimated school population was 22,900, and the number of pupils enrolled 23,245, there was, therefore, an excess of 345 over the estimated school population, which would imply that there are a number attending school over the age of 16.

735. The average daily attendance was 56 per cent., and the following is a summary of attendance in 1886 :— Summary of attendance, 1886.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, 1886.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

| | Number. |
|---|---|
| Primary schools | 6,761 |
| Advanced graded schools | 901 |
| First class schools | 863 |
| Charlottetown public schools | 1,248 |
| Total | 9,773 |

PRINCE COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary schools | 5,781 |
| Advanced graded schools | 283 |
| First class schools | 577 |
| Summerside public schools | 516 |
| Total | 7,157 |

KING'S COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary schools | 4,737 |
| First class " | 353 |
| Advanced graded schools | 394 |
| Total | 5,484 |

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES, 1886. Education in The Territories

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

| DISTRICT. | Number of Schools. | Teachers and Assistants. | Number of Pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Assiniboia | 18 | 18 | 407 |
| Western " | 29 | 30 | 926 |
| Calgary and MacLeod | 3 | 4 | 170 |
| Edmonton | 3 | 3 | 130 |
| Prince Albert | 10 | 10 | 374 |
| Battleford | 1 | 1 | 34 |
| Total | 64 | 66 | 2,041 |

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | 1 | 5 | 106 |
| Edmonton | 5 | 8 | 206 |
| Prince Albert | 3 | 3 | 62 |
| Assiniboia | 2 | 2 | 78 |
| Battleford | 1 | 1 | 60 |
| Total | 12 | 19 | 512 |
| Grand Total | 76 | 85 | 2,553 |

**Board of Education**

736. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under the control of a board of education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of five members, two Protestant and two Roman Catholic, and the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be chairman.

**School districts.**

737. No school district shall, at its erection, exceed an area of 36 square miles, nor shall it contain less than 4 heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10.

**Religious instruction.**

738. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees, may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour if desired.

**Number of schools.**

739. On the 1st October, 1886, there were 76 Protestant public, 12 Roman Catholic public, and 2 Roman Catholic separate schools established, making a total of 90 school districts, showing the large increase of 31 since the 31st December, 1885. Five additional districts are in course of erection.

**School population.**

740. It is estimated that the school population of the Protestant districts, when all are in operation, will be 2,265, and of the Roman Catholic districts 539. Particulars of the percentage of daily attendance are not available.

741. According to the foregoing it would appear that the total number attending public schools in Canada during 1886 was, as far as can be gathered from the several reports :— Total school attendance in Canada.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | 472,458 |
| Quebec | 254,984 |
| Nova Scotia | 88,180 |
| New Brunswick | 62,485 |
| Manitoba | 12,694 |
| British Columbia | 4,471 |
| Prince Edward Island | 22,414 |
| The Territories | 2,553 |
| Total | 920,239 |

If the pupils attending the universities and private schools were included, the total number would probably be about 975,000.

742. Some of the Reports on Education are not arranged with as much clearness as might be possible, and it has been found exceedingly difficult to ascertain the exact figures of each Province, which will account for any inaccuracies there may be in the above statements. Reports on education.

743. Each of the Provinces sent an educational exhibit to the Colonial Exhibition, all of which were very much admired. The Ontario exhibit was considered the best, and was on the largest scale. The systems practised in this Province for educating the deaf, dumb and blind were proved to be in advance of those in use in England. The Quebec exhibit did not, unfortunately, do full justice to the condition of education in that Province, several leading institutions having declined to exhibit on account of the shortness of time for preparation. The other Provinces were all well represented. Educational exhibits at Colonial Exhibition.

# CHAPTER XV

## INSURANCE.

### PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire insurance 1884 and 1885 compared.

744. According to particulars furnished in the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for 1885, there were 29 active companies carrying on the business of fire insurance in that year, being the same number as in 1884 ; 6 were Canadian, 19 British and 4 American Companies. The gross amount of risks taken was $486,002,908, as compared with $513,983,378 in 1884, being a decrease of $27,980,470, the consequent decrease in the amount received for premiums being $127,668. At the same time the average rate of premium per every $1,000 at risk was not only higher than in 1884, being $11.20 as compared with $10.95, but was higher than in any year since 1875. The amount paid for losses was $2,679,287, being $566,036 less than 1884, when the amount was $3,245,323.

Premiums received and losses paid, 1869-1885.

745. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869 :—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID, 1869-1885.

| 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 |
| 1885 | 4,852,460 | 2,679,287 | 55·22 |
| Totals | 58,799,884 | 43,955,917 | 47·76 |

746. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow:— Premiums and losses by nationalities of companies

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1869–1885.

| Companies. | Premiums received. | Losses paid. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | |
| Canadian Companies | 19,024,912 | 14,079,891 | 74·01 |
| British " | 35,126,546 | 26,564,359 | 75·62 |
| American " | 4,648,426 | 3,311,667 | 71·24 |
| Total | 58,799,884 | 43,955,917 | 74·76 |

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 64·44.

747. The total net amount insured in Canada at the end of 1884 was $605,507,789, which was an increase over 1883 of $33,243,748; the amount at the end of 1885 was $611,794,479, being an increase only of $6,286,690 over 1884. This increase was distributed as follows:— Total amount at risk.

| Companies. | Amount in Force. | Increase or Decrease. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Canadian companies | 143,759,390 | — 4,209,555 |
| British " | 421,205,014 | + 7,763,816 |
| American " | 46,830,075 | + 2,732,429 |
| Total | 611,794,479 | + 6,286,690 |

The total increase in the amount held at risk in Canada has increased since 1869 by the large amount of $423,434,670.

748. The percentage of losses to premiums was 55·22, being considerably lower than in 1884, when it was Peroentage of losses to premiums &c.

65·16, and only in 3 years since 1869, viz., in 1874, 1878 and 1880, has a lower rate been reached. The approximate losses incurred during the year, compared with the amount at risk, were at the average rate of $4.54 per $1,000, showing a most satisfactory decrease as compared with the corresponding rates for the years 1881 to 1884, which were $7·35, $5·68, $5·56 and $5·37 respectively.

Distribution of losses, 1884 and 1885.

749. The following table gives the proportionate distribution of losses among the several companies for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

DISTRIBUTION OF LOSSES, 1884 AND 1885.

| Company. | 1884. | 1885. | Company. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ætna | 7·11 | 8·99 | Northern | 9·90 | 5·56 |
| National of Ireland | 7·98 | 7·92 | Lancashire | 6·99 | 5·50 |
| Glasgow and London | ..... | 7·22 | Caledonian | 8·41 | 5·47 |
| Commercial Union | 7·57 | 7·00 | City of London | 6·61 | 4·98 |
| British America | 5·79 | 6·88 | Quebec | 5·62 | 4·83 |
| Royal Canadian | 7·37 | 6·83 | Imperial | 4·94 | 4·68 |
| Guardian | 6·14 | 6·48 | Phœnix of England | 7·44 | 4·03 |
| Hartford | 6·01 | 6·31 | Western | 6·45 | 3·94 |
| Citizens' | 6·55 | 6·25 | North British | 5·21 | 3·65 |
| London Assurance | 4·71 | 6·25 | Liverpool, London and Globe | 3·98 | 3·55 |
| Fire Ins. Association | 5·98 | 5·93 | Scottish Union | 3·00 | 3·26 |
| Phœnix of Brooklyn | 4·61 | 5·73 | Royal | 3·31 | 2·84 |
| London and Lancashire | 5·52 | 5·71 | Agricultural of Watert'wn | 1·89 | 2·01 |
| Norwich Union | 5·55 | 5·61 | London Mutual | 2·04 | 1·71 |
| Queen | 6·48 | 5·58 | | | |

750. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1885 :— Fire insurance in Canada, 1885.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1885.

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Canadian Companies.* | $ | $ | | $ | $ | |
| British America | 19,413,331 | 267,722 | 1·38 | 105,209 | 197,316 | 53·32 |
| Citizens' | 18,471,884 | 228,093 | 1·23 | 120,487 | 195,180 | 61·73 |
| London Mutual Fire | 16,488,032 | 207,079 | 1·26 | 78,556 | 124,324 | 63·19 |
| Quebec | 6,169,770 | 82,645 | 1·34 | 39,360 | 77,028 | 51·10 |
| Royal Canadian | 18,596,519 | 226,814 | 1·22 | 114,684 | 183,124 | 62·63 |
| Western | 32,023,378 | 408,821 | 1·28 | 138,891 | 330,904 | 41·97 |
| *British Companies.* | | | | | | |
| Caledonian | 7,980,371 | 97,440 | 1·22 | 48,045 | 88,280 | 54·42 |
| City of London | 13,562,146 | 200,058 | 1·48 | 86,606 | 170,337 | 50·84 |
| Commercial Union | 25,276,758 | 348,854 | 1·38 | 186,827 | 302,934 | 61·67 |
| Fire Insurance Associat'n | 12,467,549 | 147,448 | 1·18 | 88,436 | 126,496 | 69·91 |
| Glasgow and London | 15,600,268 | 206,014 | 1·32 | 104,042 | 161,629 | 64·37 |
| Guardian | 13,791,565 | 166,736 | 1·21 | 79,162 | 150,313 | 52·67 |
| Imperial | 17,473,895 | 200,934 | 1·15 | 80,291 | 185,778 | 43·22 |
| Lancashire | 19,694,092 | 243,956 | 1·24 | 115,642 | 208,453 | 55·48 |
| Liverpool and London and Globe | 23,095,956 | 220,590 | 0·96 | 110,677 | 207,436 | 53·35 |
| London & Lancashire Fire | 9,726,741 | 106,376 | 1·09 | 64,992 | 89,973 | 72·24 |
| London Assurance | 8,415,264 | 70,797 | 0·84 | 46,118 | 60,932 | 75·69 |
| National of Ireland | 6,771,556 | 68,380 | 1·01 | 38,094 | 54,081 | 70·44 |
| North British | 36,843,755 | 386,426 | 1·05 | 155,894 | 308,391 | 50·55 |
| Northern | 15,624,008 | 192,959 | 1·24 | 105,279 | 181,260 | 58·08 |
| Norwich Union | 9,572,014 | 105,396 | 1·10 | 48,695 | 90,185 | 53·99 |
| Phœnix of London | 20,424,018 | 238,639 | 1·17 | 91,904 | 208,021 | 44·18 |
| Queen | 20,761,146 | 242,577 | 1·17 | 129,231 | 222,646 | 58·04 |
| Royal | 52,193,924 | 535,754 | 1·03 | 295,008 | 498,738 | 59·15 |
| Scottish Union | 7,941,852 | 70,463 | 0·89 | 20,221 | 60,507 | 33·42 |
| *American Companies.* | | | | | | |
| Ætna Fire | 10,762,522 | 120,959 | 1·12 | 54,275 | 107,688 | 50·40 |
| Agricultural of Watert'n. | 7,555,495 | 73,676 | 0·98 | 38,662 | 70,393 | 54·92 |
| Hartford | 11,356,931 | 146,283 | 1·29 | 68,868 | 131,176 | 52·50 |
| Phœnix of Brooklyn | 7,948,168 | 72,861 | 0·92 | 25,116 | 58,922 | 42·63 |

Fire insurance in Canada by British Companies.

751. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of $674,984, being an increase of $231,065 over 1884, as shown by the following statement :—

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid for losses | $2,290,589 | $1,912,873 |
| " general expenses | 869,255 | 819,596 |
| Total | 3,159,844 | 2,732,469 |
| Received for premiums | 3,603,763 | 3,407,453 |
| Balance in favour | $443,919 | $674,984 |

The business of the last 11 years, 1875 to 1885, has resulted in an excess of payments over receipts of $254,521, but this adverse balance is due to the disastrous fire at St. John, 1877, where the losses paid by the British companies amounted to four and one-half millions. It is probable that another year will see the balance reversed.

By American Companies.

752. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1884 and 1885 :—

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid for losses | $224,153 | $209,693 |
| " general expenses | 86,932 | 86,206 |
| Total | 311,085 | 295,899 |
| Received for premiums | 462,221 | 396,683 |
| Balance in favour | $ 91,136 | $100,784 |

By Canadian Companies.

753. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :—

| | 1884. | | 1885. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paid for losses | $2,165,709 | | $1,985,257 | |
| " general expenses | 871,037 | | 917,879 | |
| " dividends | 102,675 | | 99,896 | |
| Total | | 3,139,421 | | 3,003,033 |
| Received for premiums | 2,990,995 | | 3,089,381 | |
| " from other sources | 133,966 | | 123,196 | |
| Total | | 3,124,961 | | 3,212,577 |
| Balance against | | $ 14,460 | In favour | $ 209,544 |

754 For every $100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies, therefore, were as follow :— Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American Companies.

| — | For Losses. | | For Expenses. | | For Companies. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. |
| British companies ..... | 63·56 | 56·14 | 24·12 | 24·05 | 12·32 | 19·81 |
| American " ..... | 55·73 | 52·86 | 21·61 | 21·73 | 22·66 | 25·41 |

755. While for every $100 received for income by the Canadian companies, the payments were : — By Canadian Companies.

| Canadian Companies. | For Losses. | | For Expenses. | | For Dividends. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. |
| For every $100 of income.... | 69·30 | 61·80 | 27·87 | 28·57 | 3·29 | 3·11 |
| " " premium.. | 72·41 | 64·26 | 29·12 | 29·71 | 3·43 | 3·23 |

756. The inland marine business was fairly prosperous, the percentage of losses to premiums being slightly lower than in 1884, the figures being : 1884, 58·44 per cent. ; 1885, 50·99 per cent. ; in 1883 the proportion was 82·34 per cent. The total amount received for premiums was $210,782 against $171,077 in 1884, an increase of $39,705, and the amount incurred for losses was $107,442, being $7,476 more than in 1884. Inland Marine Insurance

## PART II.- LIFE INSURANCE.

757. The business of life insurance in Canada in 1885 was transacted by 29 active companies, 10 being Canadian, 11 British and 8 American. Licenses were issued to two companies, the London (Ontario) Life and the Mutual Life of New York. The total amount of policies taken during 1884 was $23,417,912, and during 1885, $27,164,988, an Life insurance in Canada in 1885.

increase of $3,747,076, distributed as follows:—Canadian companies, $1,955,430; American companies, $1,008,909; and British companies, $782,737; while the proportions of the total business done were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian companies | ..... | $14,881,695 |
| British | " ..... | 3,950,647 |
| American | " ..... | 8,332,646 |

Life insurance in Canada, 1869-1885.

So that Canadian companies did 54·78 per cent. of the whole business transacted.

758. The following table shows the amount of life insurances effected in each year from 1869 to 1885, inclusive:—

AMOUNTS OF LIFE INSURANCES EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1869-1885.

| Year ended 31st December, | Companies. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canadian. | British. | American. | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1869 | 1,156,855 | 2,627,392 | 9,069,885 | 12,854,132 |
| 1870 | 1,584,456 | * 1,657,439 | 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 | 11,855,545 | 2,833,250 | 5,423,960 | 20,112,755 |
| 1883 | 11,883,317 | 3,278,008 | 6,411,635 | 21,572,960 |
| 1884 | 12,926,265 | 3,167,910 | 7,323,737 | 23,417,912 |
| 1885 | 14,881,695 | 3,950,647 | 8,332,646 | 27,164,988 |

* Imperfect.

759. The total amount of insurance in force at the end of 1884 was $135,453,726, and at the end of 1885, $149,962,146, an increase of $14,508,420, distributed as follows:— Increase in 1885 over 1884.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canadian Companies | $8,071,181 |
| British " | 1,613,100 |
| American " | 4,824,139 |

The share of the Canadian companies being 55·63 per cent. of the whole increase.

760. The amount of insurances in force in the years 1880 and 1885, respectively, were as follow:— Insurance in force 1880 and 1885.

| Year. | Canadian Companies. | British Companies. | American Companies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ |
| 1880 | 37,838,518 | 19,789,863 | 33,643,745 |
| 1885 | 74,591,139 | 25,930,272 | 49,440,735 |

The business of the several companies has increased, therefore, during the 6 years named, in the following proportions, viz:—Canadian companies, 97 13 per cent.; British Companies, 31·02 per cent.; and American companies, 46·95 per cent. The progress made by the Canadian companies has been very rapid.

761. The average amount of policies in force was $1,659, being slightly less than in 1884, when it was $1,663, and the average amount of new policies was:— Average amount of policy.

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian companies | $1,718 | $1,781 |
| British " | 1,861 | 2,139 |
| American " | 2,117 | 1,476 |

The total average amount, $1,798, being lower than in 1884, when it was $1,898.

Death rate, 1880-1885.

762. The death rate was the highest yet recorded, being 9·581 per 1,000. The average death rate for the last 6 years is 8·639 per 1,000, as is shown by the following table :—

DEATH RATE, 1880 TO 1885.

| Year ended 31st December, | Number of Lives at Risk. | Number of Deaths. | Death Rate per 1,000. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 33,557 | 278 | 8·284 |
| 1881 | 38.115 | 309 | 8·107 |
| 1882 | 43,622 | 358 | 8·207 |
| 1883 | 50,031 | 455 | 9·094 |
| 1884 | 54,443 | 442 | 8·119 |
| 1885 | 60,120 | 576 | 9 581 |
| Total | 279,888 | 2,418 | 8·639 |

Income from premiums, 1869-1885.

763 The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1885, inclusive :—

INCOME FROM PREMIUMS—1869 TO 1885.

| Year ended 31st December, | Companies. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canadian. | British. | American. | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 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 |
| 1885 | *2,157,448 | 803,980 | 1,723,012 | 4,684,409 |
| Total | *15,917,634 | 10,511,433 | 21,461,754 | 47,890,820 |

*These include the premiums received for their foreign business by the Canada, Sun, and Dominion Safety Fund.

764. The total amounts paid to policy-holders during 1884 and 1885 was as follow:— Payments to policy-holders, 1884 and 1885.

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Death claims (including bonus additions) | $1,266,398 | $1,707,353 |
| Matured endowments " " ... | 256,187 | 269,001 |
| Annuitants | 6,237 | 7,704 |
| Paid for surrendered policies | 203,694 | 213,438 |
| Dividends to policy-holders | 340,879 | 346,605 |
| Total | $2,073,395 | $2,544,101 |

Therefore, for every $100 received for premiums, there was:—

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid to policy-holders | $49·43 | $54·31 |
| Carried to reserve, expense and profits | 50·57 | 45·69 |

765. The average rate of premiums received for every $100 of current risks was, in 1884, $3·18, and in 1885, $3.23, and of claims paid in 1884, $1.17, and in 1885, $1.37. Average rate of premiums

766. The following table gives the condition of the Canadian companies in 1885, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure:— Financial position of Canadian companies, 1885.

CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1885.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

| Companies. | Assets. | Liabilities including Reserve, but not Capital Stock. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital Stock. | Capital Stock Paid up. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Canada Life | 7,067,972 | 5,460,267 | 1,607,705 | 125,000 | 1,482,705 |
| Citizens (Life Department) | 213,890 | 209,771 | 4,119 | ..... * ..... | ..... * ..... |
| Confederation | 1,666,600 | 1,314,400 | 352,199 | 80,000 | 272,199 |
| Dominion Safety Fund | 112,749 | 67,666 | 45,083 | 37,000 | 7,183 |
| Federal | 97,050 | 48,346 | 48,704 | 79,208 | ..... |
| †Life Associat'n of Canada | 133,098 | 101,373 | 31,725 | 74,166 | ..... |
| London Life | 156,161 | 118,928 | 37,233 | 33,650 | 3,583 |
| North American | 343,746 | 247,745 | 96,000 | 60,000 | 36,000 |
| Ontario Mutual | 750,344 | 711,451 | 38,892 | None. | 38,892 |
| Sun | 973,504 | 835,465 | 138,038 | 62,500 | 75,538 |

* The capital in this Company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

† Formerly Mutual Life.

## CANADIAN COMPANIES, 1885——*Concluded.*

INCOME.

| Companies. | Net Premium Income. | Consideration for Annuities. | Interest and Dividends on Stock, &c. | Sundry. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Canada Life | 971,402 | None. | 347,041 | 26,102 | 1,344,547 |
| Citizens (Life Department) | 53,158 | " | 9,536 | 135 | 62,829 |
| Confederation | 376,315 | " | 84,198 | 1,499 | 462,014 |
| Dominion Safety Fund | 33,228 | " | 4,002 | 200 | 37,431 |
| Federal | 44,467 | " | 3,700 | 125 | 48,293 |
| †Life Associat'n of Canada | 19,942 | " | 9,679 | None. | 29,622 |
| London Life | 27,988 | " | 7,190 | " | 35,179 |
| North American | 136,782 | 2,239 | 14,378 | " | 153,400 |
| Ontario Mutual | 237,665 | None. | 33,032 | " | 270,697 |
| Sun | 252,137 | 2,088 | 42,370 | 1,872 | 298,468 |

EXPENDITURE.

| Companies. | Paid to Policy Holders. | General Expenses. | Dividends to Stock-holders. | Total Expenditure. | Surplus of Income over Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Canada Life | 387,369 | 181,610 | 18,750 | 587,729 | 756,818 |
| Citizens (Life Department) | 31,749 | 21,126 | None. | 53,876 | 8,953 |
| Confederation | 113,060 | 87,514 | 8,134 | 208,709 | 253,304 |
| Dominion Safety Fund | 31,000 | 12,670 | 1,335 | 45,005 | ..... |
| Federal | 25,435 | 26,611 | None. | 52,047 | ..... |
| †Life Associat'n of Canada | 90,136 | 6,572 | " | 96,709 | ..... |
| London Life | 5,668 | 11,873 | " | 17,541 | 17,637 |
| North American | 38,015 | 43,540 | 4,800 | 86,356 | 67,044 |
| Ontario Mutual | 115,668 | 58,016 | None. | 173,685 | 97,012 |
| Sun | 95,645 | 77,833 | 3,750 | 177,228 | 121,239 |

† Formerly Mutual Life.

Income.

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the Canadian companies received as income in 1885 the sum of $2,742,484. In 1884 they received $2,431,580, the amounts in each case being made up as follow :—

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums and annuity sales | $1,932,506 | $2,157,417 |
| Interest and dividends | 476,876 | 555,131 |
| Sundry | 22,198 | 29,935 |
| Total | $2,431,580 | $2,742,483 |

Expenditure.

In the same years they expended :—

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid to policy-holders and annuitants | $671,448 | $934,750 |
| General expenses | 508,573 | 527,371 |
| Dividends to stockholders | 48,821 | 36,769 |
| Total | $1,228,842 | $1,498,890 |

Proportion of payments to receipts

From the above figures it appears that out of every $100 of income received, the companies expended :—

| | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Paid to policy-holders | $27·61 | $34·08 |
| General expenses | 20·92 | 19·23 |
| Dividends to stockholders | 2·01 | 1·34 |
| Carried to reserve | 49·46 | 45·35 |

## PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Accident and guarantee insurance.

767. Accident insurance business was transacted by 6 companies, 3 Canadian, 2 British and 1 American, and guarantee business by 2 companies, 1 Canadian and 1 British. The business done in the years 1884 and 1885 was :—

| Accident. | 1884. | 1885. |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received | $ 137,660 | $ 145,502 |
| Amount insured | 22,810,733 | 24,066,283 |
| Paid for claims | 53,724 | 59,358 |
| Guarantee. | | |
| Premiums received | 64,042 | 62,718 |
| Amount guaranteed | 12,131,763 | 9,971,050 |
| Paid for claims | 13,921 | 17,568 |

Number of insurance companies in business.

768. At the close of 1885 there were 80 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, being an increase of 12 during the year. They were engaged in business as follow :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Doing life insurance | 41 |
| " " assessment plan | 4 |
| " fire insurance | 32 |
| " inland marine insurance | 6 |
| " ocean marine " | 5 |
| " accident " | 8 |
| " guarantee " | 3 |
| " steam boiler " | 1 |
| " plate glass " | 3 |

Deposits with Government

769. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 16th July, 1885, to the sum of $10,774,201.

Total receipts of all kinds, 1884 and 1885.

770. The total amounts received for all forms of insurance in 1884 and 1885 were :—

| Year. | Companies. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Canadian. | British. | American. | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1884 | 3,484,568 | 4,251,999 | 1,956,581 | 9,693,148 |
| 1885 | 3,707,360 | 4,253,733 | 2,210,324 | 10,171,417 |

Amounts from each class of business.

And these were divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire | $4,980,128 | $4,852,460 |
| Inland Marine | 67,582 | 61,431 |
| Ocean | 311,418 | 331,736 |
| Life | 4,132,318 | 4,619,978 |
| Life (Assessment) | ..... | 93,771 |
| Accident | 137,660 | 145,202 |
| Guarantee | 64,042 | 62,718 |
| Plate Glass | ..... | 4,121 |
| Total | $9,693,148 | $10,171,417 |

# APPENDIX A.

## INDEX TO IMPORTS (PP. 149 TO 162) AND TARIFF AS THEN IN FORCE.

[For changes in the Tariff made during the session of 1887, *see* Appendix B.]

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **A** | | |
| Absinthe | 22 | $2 p. I. G. |
| Acid, acetic | 14 | 25c. I. G., & 20 p. c. |
| " boracic | 14 | Free. |
| " muriatic and nitric | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| " oxalic | 14 | Free. |
| " sulphuric | 14 | ½c. p. lb. |
| " " and nitric | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Account books | 1 | 30 " |
| Aconite | 14 | Free. |
| Adhesive felt | 19 | " |
| Advertising bills | 1 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " pamphlets | 1 | $1 per 100. |
| " pictures | 1 | 6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| African teak | 24 | Free. |
| Agates, polished | 27 | 10 p. c. |
| " not " | 27 | Free. |
| Agaric | 26 | " |
| Agricultural implements | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Agriculture, seeds for, in bulk | 24 | 15 " |
| Agriculture, seeds for, in packages | 24 | 25 " |
| Alabaster, ornaments of | 31 | 30 " |
| Alcohol | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G. |
| Ale, in bottles | 22 | 18c. p. " |
| " in casks | 22 | 10c. p. " |
| Alkanet root | 14 | Free. |
| Almonds, shelled | 21 | 5c. per lb. |
| " not " | 21 | 3c. " |
| Aloes | 14 | Free. |
| Alpaca, hair of | 23 | " |
| " manufactures of | 23 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Alum | 14 | Free. |
| Aluminum | 26 | Free. |
| " chloride of | 14 | " |
| Amber | 26 | " |
| Ambergris | 23 | " |
| Amethyst | 27 | " |
| Ammonia, sulphate of | 14 | " |
| Anatomical preparations | 31 | " |
| Anchors | 11 | " |
| Anchovies, in oil | 20 | 5, 2½, 2c. p. b |
| " other | 20 | 30 p. c. |
| Angle iron | 28 | 12½ " |
| Angles for ships | 28 | Free. |
| Angola hair | 23 | " |
| Aniline, arseniate of | 14 | " |
| " dyes | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| " " in bulk | 14 | Free. |
| " oil | 14 | " |
| " salts | 14 | " |
| Animals, imported temporarily | 29 | " |
| " for improvement of stock | 29 | " |
| " living, N.E.S. | 29 | 20 p. c. |
| " of settlers | 29 | Free. |
| " product of Newfoundland | 33 | " |
| Animal manures | 23 | " |
| Aniseed | 24 | " |
| Annato | 14 | " |
| " seed | 14 | " |
| Anodes, nickel | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Anodynes, in liquid form | 14 | 50 " |
| " all other | 14 | 25 " |
| Antelope skins, tanned | 18 | 10 " |
| Antimony | 14 | Free. |
| Antiquities, collections of | 32 | " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*C ntinued.*


| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **A** | | |
| Apparatus for schools, colleges, &c. | 6 | p. c. |
| Apparel, wearing | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| " settlers | 31 | Free. |
| " of subjects dying abroad | 32 | " |
| Apple trees | 30 | 2c. each. |
| Apples, dried | 21 | 2c. per lb. |
| " green | 21 | 40c. per brl. |
| " essences of | 21 | $1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c. |
| Aqua marine, stones | 27 | Free. |
| Arabic gum | 14 | " |
| Archill, extract of | 14 | " |
| Argol dust | 14 | " |
| " crude | 14 | " |
| Articles not enumerated | 32 | 20 p. c. |
| " in separate parts | 10 | * |
| Army, articles for | 31 | Free. |
| Arsenic | 14 | " |
| Arseniate of aniline | 14 | " |
| Artificial flowers | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Asbestos, and manufactures of | 28 | 25 " |
| Ashes | 24 | Free. |
| Asphaltum | 31 | " |
| Attachments, binding | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Australian gum | 14 | Free. |
| Awnings | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Axes | 9 | 30 " |
| Axle grease | 23 | 1c. per lb. |
| Axles | 10 | 25 p. c. |
| **B** | | |
| Babbit metal | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Bacon | 20 | 2c. per lb. |
| Bags containing salt | 32 | 25 p. c. |
| " cotton, N.E.S. | 17 | 30 " |
| " seamless | 17 | 2c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Bagatelle tables | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Baggage, travellers' | 31 | Free. |
| Baking powder | 14 | 6c. per lb. |
| Balances | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Balls, bagatelle | 31 | 35 " |
| " glass | 26 | 30 " |
| Bamboo reeds | 24 | Free. |
| " unmanufactured | 24 | " |
| Band iron | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Barrels, petroleum | 24 | 40c. each. |
| " exported, &c. | 31 | Free. |
| Barilla | 14 | " |
| Bark, cinchona | 14 | " |
| " hemlock | 24 | " |
| " tanners' | 24 | " |
| Barley | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| Bars, iron, puddled | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " hammered | 28 | 17½ " |
| " railway | 28 | 15 " |
| " rolled | 28 | 17½ " |
| Barytes | 26 | Free. |
| Batteries, electric, &c. | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Batting, cotton, not colored | 17 | 2c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, colored | 17 | 3c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Batts, cotton, not coloured | 17 | 2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " " coloured | 17 | 3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Beads and bead ornaments | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Beams, rolled | 28 | 12½ " |
| " for ships | 28 | Free. |
| " weighing | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Beans | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| " locust | 21 | Free. |
| " nut vomica | 14 | " |
| " vanilla | 14 | " |
| Bed quilts | 17 | 27½ p. c. |
| Bed-tickings | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Bedsteads, iron | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Beef fluid, extract of | 20 | 25 " |
| Beer, in bottles | 22 | 18c. p. I. G. |
| " in casks | 22 | 10c. p. " |
| Bees | 29 | Free. |
| Beet root juice | 21 | 1 c. p. lb. 70 deg. test & 3½ c. p. 100 lb. for each deg. above 70 |
| Belladonna leaves | 14 | Free. |
| Bells | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " for churches | 28 | Free. |


*Charged with the same rate of duty as the finished article.

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **B** | | |
| Belts | 7 | 25 p. c. |
| Belting, India rubber. | 24 | 5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " leather | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| Benzole | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Berries for dyeing | 14 | Free. |
| Bibles | 1 | 5 p. c. |
| Bichromate of potash | 14 | Free. |
| " of soda | 14 | " |
| Bills, advertising | 1 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Bill-heads | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Billets, iron | 28 | 10 " |
| Billiard tables, viz :— | | |
| Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under, including furniture | 31 | $22.50 each, & 15 p. c. |
| Over 4½ by 9 ft, including furniture. | 31 | $25 each, & 15 p. c. |
| With pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under, including furniture. | 31 | $35 each, & 15 p. c. |
| Over 5½ by 11 ft | 31 | $40 each, & 15 p. c. |
| Binders' cloth | 17 | 10 p. c |
| Bird cages | 32 | 30 " |
| Bismuth | 28 | Free. |
| Bison hair | 23 | " |
| Bitters, medicinal, liquid | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| " " all other | 14 | 25 " |
| " other | 22 | $1.90 p I.G. |
| Blackberries | 21 | 4c. p. lb. |
| Black diamonds | 27 | Free. |
| Blacking | 10 | 25 p. c. |
| Blankets | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p c. |
| Blank books | 1 | 30 p c. |
| Bloodstone | 27 | Free. |
| Blooms, iron | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Blue black | 14 | 20 " |
| Blueing, laundry | 14 | 25 " |
| Board, leather | 24 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Boards, sawn, not shaped | 24 | Free. |
| Boilers | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| Boiler plate | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Boilers, ship's | 28 | 25 " |
| Bolts | 28 | 1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " stove | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| " ¼ in. diam. & less | 28 | 35 " |
| Bolsters | 13 | 35 " |
| Bolting cloths | 31 | Free |
| Bones, crude | 23 | " |
| Bone-ash | 23 | " |
| Bone-dust | 23 | " |
| Bone, manufactures of, fancy | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Bonnets | 18 | 25 " |
| Books, embossed | 1 | Free. |
| " printed, N.E.S. | 1 | 15 p. c. |
| " " over seven years | 1 | Free. |
| " for promotion of learning | 1 | " |
| " for deaf and dumb | 1 | " |
| " to be written or drawn upon | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Bookbinders' tools, &c. | 9 | 10 " |
| Boots, India rubber | 24 | 25 " |
| " leather | 18 | 25 " |
| Boot and shoe counters | 24 | ½c. p. lb |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces | 18 | 30 p. c |
| Boracic acid | 14 | Free. |
| Borax | 14 | " |
| Bone | 27 | " |
| Botany, specimens of. | 32 | " |
| Bottles, glass | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Boxes, fancy | 31 | 30 " |
| Boxwood | 24 | Free. |
| Brads | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Braces | 18 | 30 " |
| Bracelets | 18 | 30 " |
| Braids | 18 | 30 " |
| Brandy | 22 | $2 p. I. G. |
| Brass, old scrap, &c. | 28 | Free. |
| " bars, bolts and tubing | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " manufactures, N.E.S. | 28 | 30 p c. |
| " strips | 28 | 15 " |
| " wire | 28 | Free. |
| " " cloth | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Breadstuffs, damaged. | 21 | 20 " |
| Brick, for building | 12 | 20 " |
| " fire | 12 | 20 " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **B** | | |
| Bridges, iron | 28 | 25 " |
| Brim moulds | 31 | Free. |
| Brimstone | 14 | " |
| Bristles | 23 | " |
| Britannia metal, pigs and bars | 28 | " |
| " manufactures of | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| British copyright works, re-prints of | 1 | 15 p. c., & 12½ p. c. |
| British gum | 14 | Free. |
| Bromine | 14 | " |
| Bronze, phosphar | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Brooms | 31 | 25 " |
| Broom corn | 24 | Free. |
| Brussels carpet | 15 | 25 p. c. |
| Brushes | 31 | 25 " |
| Buchu leaves | 14 | Free. |
| Buckram | 19 | " |
| Buckskins, tanned | 18 | 10 p. c. |
| Buckthorn fencing | 28 | 1⅛c. p. lb. |
| Buckwheat | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " flour or meal | 21 | ½c. p. lb. |
| Buffalo hair | 23 | Free. |
| Buggies | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| Building stone | 26 | $1 p. ton. |
| Builders' hardware | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Bullion | 27 | Free. |
| Burgundy pitch | 14 | " |
| Burr stones | 26 | " |
| Burrs, copper | 28 | " |
| Butter | 20 | 4c. per lb. |
| Buttons | 31 | 25 p. c. |
| Button covers | 31 | 10 " |
| **C** | | |
| Cabinet furniture | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Cabinets of antiquities | 32 | Free. |
| " of coins | 32 | " |
| " of medals | 32 | " |
| Cabinetmakers' hardware | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| " tools | 9 | 30 " |
| Cages, bird | 32 | 30 " |
| Caliskins | 23 | 15 " |
| Calumba | 14 | Free. |
| Camel hair | 23 | " |
| Cameo | 27 | " |
| Canada plates | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Candles, tallow | 23 | 2c. per lb. |
| " wax | 23 | 5c. " |
| " other | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| Candy, sugar | 21 | 1¼c. per lb., 35 p. c. |
| Cane juice, concentrated | 21 | 1c. p. lb., 70 deg. test & 3½ p. 100 lbs. above 70. |
| " other | 21 | 1c. per lb., & 30 p. c. |
| Cane, split | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Cans, tin, 1 quart and under | 28 | 1½c. each. |
| " when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof | 28 | ..... |
| Canvas for ships' sails | 19 | 5 p. c. |
| " floor oilcloth | 19 | Free. |
| " jute, for " | 19 | " |
| Caoutchouc | 24 | " |
| Capes, fur | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Caplins | 18 | 20 " |
| Caps, cloth | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| " N.E.S | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| " fur | 18 | 25 " |
| " for umbrellas | 28 | 20 " |
| Carbolic oil | 25 | 10 " |
| Carboys | 26 | 30 " |
| " containing liquids | 26 | 10 " |
| Carbuncle | 27 | Free. |
| Cardboard | 24 | 30 p. c. |
| Cards, Christmas and New Years, &c. | 1 | 25 p. c. |
| " N.E.S | 1 | 30 " |
| " Playing | 1 | 6c. p. pack. |
| Card-cloth'g, machine | 32 | 25 p. c. |
| Cardimon seed | 24 | Free. |
| Carmine | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Carpenters' tools | 9 | 30 " |
| Carpets, N.E.S | 13 | 25 " |
| Carpet bags | 23 | 30 " |
| Carpets, Brussels | 15 | 25 " |
| " Dutch | 13 | 25 " |
| Carpet mats & squares | 15 | 25 " |
| " warps, colored | 17 | 3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **C** | | |
| Carpet warps, not colored | 17 | 2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Carpeting, hemp | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " jute | 19 | 25 " |
| Carpets, wool, treble ingrain | 15 | 10c p. sq. yd. & 20 p. c. |
| " warp of cotton | 15 | 5c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. c. |
| Carriages | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| " children's | 10 | 35 " |
| " travellers', &c | 10 | Free. |
| Cars, baggage, under regulations | 10 | " |
| " freight | 10 | " |
| " railway | 10 | " |
| " " other | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Car wheels | 28 | 25 " |
| Carts, hand | 10 | 35 " |
| " railway | 10 | 35 " |
| Cases, fancy | 31 | 30 " |
| Caskets | 24 | 35 " |
| Cats' eyes | 27 | Free. |
| Cattle for improvement of stock | 29 | " |
| Cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol | 8 | 30 p. c. |
| Cases, jewel, &c | 31 | 30 " |
| Cast iron pipes | 28 | 30 " |
| Casts as models | 31 | Free. |
| Castings, other | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " malleable iron | 28 | 25 " |
| Cassimeres | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Cat-gut | 23 | Free. |
| " strings | 23 | " |
| Cream-colored ware | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Cedar, red | 24 | Free. |
| " Spanish | 24 | " |
| Celluloid | 32 | 10 p. c. |
| " in sheets, lumps or blocks | 14 | Free. |
| Cement, burnt | 12 | 7½c. p. cwt. |
| " hydraulic | 12 | 40c. p. brl. |
| " in bulk | 12 | 9c. p. bush. |
| " Portland and Roman, to be classed with all other cement at specific rates as now provided. | | |
| Cement, raw | 26 | $1 per ton. |
| Chains, iron or steel | 28 | 5 p. c. |
| Chairs, iron railway | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| Chalk stone | 26 | Free. |
| Chamomile flowers | 14 | " |
| Champagne, in bottles containing each not more than a qt. and more than a pt. | 22 | $3 p. doz, & 30 p. c. |
| " in bottles containing not more than a pt. and more than half a pint | 22 | $1.50 p. doz. & 30 p. c. |
| " in bottles containing one half pint each or less | 22 | 75c. p. doz., & 30 p. c. |
| " in bottles containing more than 1 qt. each | 22 | $3 p. doz., $1.50 p. I.G. & 30 p. c. |
| Channels, iron | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Charts | 1 | 20 " |
| Cheese | 20 | 3c. per lb. |
| Cheques | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Cherries | 21 | 1c. p. qt. |
| Cherry lumber | 24 | Free. |
| Cherry trees | 30 | 4c. each. |
| Cherry heat welding compound | 14 | Free. |
| Chestnut lumber | 24 | " |
| Chicory, raw | 22 | 3c. per lb. |
| " roasted, ground, &c | 22 | 4c. " |
| Chimneys, glass lamp | 13 | 30 p. c. |
| China clay | 26 | Free. |
| " ware | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Chinese blue | 14 | 20 " |
| Chloralum | 14 | Free. |
| Chloride of lime | 14 | " |
| " of zinc | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| Chocolate | 22 | 20 " |
| Chromo, cards | 1 | 25 " |
| Chronometers | 6 | Free. |
| Churches, articles for | 27 | " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tarfff. |
|---|---|---|
| C | | |
| Churns | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " earthenware | 26 | 2c. per gall. |
| Cider, not clarified | 22 | 5c. " |
| " clarified or refined | 22 | 10c. " |
| Cigars and cigarettes. | 22 | $1.20 per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Cinchona bark | 14 | Free. |
| Cinnibar | 14 | " |
| Cistern pumps | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Citrons | 21 | Free. |
| Clay, pipe | 26 | " |
| Clays | 26 | " |
| Cliff stone | 26 | " |
| Clippings | 17 | " |
| Cloaks, fur | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Clocks | 6 | 35 " |
| " springs | 6 | 10 " |
| Cloth, horse collar | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " knitted | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| Cloths, N.E.S. | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Clothing, cotton, N. E. S | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| " woollen | 15 | 10c. per lb., & 25 p. c. |
| " N.E.S. | 15 | 30 p. c. |
| " donations of | 31 | Free. |
| " for army and navy, &c. | 31 | " |
| Coal, anthracite | 26 | 50c. per ton. |
| " bituminous | 26 | 60c. " |
| " dust | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| Coal oil | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| " fixtures | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " products of | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Coats, fur | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Coatings | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Cobalt, ore of | 26 | Free. |
| " metallic colors | 14 | " |
| Cochineal | 14 | " |
| Cocoanuts | 21 | $1 per 100. |
| " direct importation | 21 | 50c. " |
| " dessicated | 22 | 8c. per lb. |
| " paste, not sweetened | 22 | 20 p. c. |
| Cocoa paste, containing sugar | 22 | 1c. per lb., & 25 p. c. |
| " paste, other preparations | 22 | 1c. per lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Cocoa bean, shells and nibs | 22 | Free. |
| " matting | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Cod liver oil | 25 | 20 " |
| Coffee, green, from United States. | 22 | 10 " |
| " green, N.E.S | 22 | Free. |
| " roasted, United States | 22 | 3c. per lb., & 10 p. c. |
| " other | 22 | 3c. per lb. |
| Coffins | 24 | 35 p. c. |
| " trimmings | 9 | 30 " |
| Coins, gold and silver | 27 | Free. |
| Coins, cabinets of | 32 | Free. |
| Coir | 19 | " |
| " yarn | 19 | " |
| Coke | 26 | 50c. per ton. |
| " gas, for manufactures | 31 | Free. |
| Collars, paper and linen, &c | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| " laces | 18 | 30 " |
| Collar cloth, Union, not glossed | 24 | 5 " |
| " Union, glossed | 24 | 20 " |
| Collection of antiquities | 32 | Free. |
| Colleges, articles for | 6 | " |
| Collodion | 14 | 20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c. |
| Colors, N.E.S. | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| " ground in oil | 14 | 25 " |
| " dry | 14 | 20 " |
| " in pulp | 14 | 20 " |
| " metallic | 14 | Free. |
| Cologne, lakes | 14 | 30 p. c. |
| " water, in 4-ounce bottles | 22 | 50 " |
| " water, in over 4-ounce bottles | 22 | $2 per I. G., & 40 p. c. |
| Combs | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| Communion plate | 27 | Free. |
| Compasses | 6 | " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| C | | |
| Compositions, medicinal, in liquid | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| " medicinal, other | 14 | 25 " |
| Composition ornaments | 31 | 30 " |
| Concrete | ..... | 1c. p. lb., 70° test, 3⅓c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70. |
| Confection of liquorice | 14 | 1c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Confectionery | 21 | 1¼c. per lb., & 35 p. c. |
| " labels for | 1 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Conium cicuta | 14 | Free. |
| Consuls general, articles for | 31 | " |
| Coopers' tools | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Copal | 14 | Free. |
| Copperplate bill-heads | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Copper | 28 | 10 " |
| " manufactures of | 28 | 30 " |
| " wire | 28 | Free. |
| " " cloth | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " precipitate of | 14 | Free. |
| " sheets | 28 | " |
| " sub-acetate of | 14 | " |
| Copperas | 14 | " |
| Copy books | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Copyright works, reprints of | 1 | 15 p. c. & 12½ p. c. |
| Coral | 27 | Free. |
| Cords | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Cordage | 19 | 1¼c. per lb., & 10 p. c. |
| Cordials | 22 | $1.90 p. I. G. |
| " medicinal, in liquid | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| Cordova leather | 23 | 25 " |
| Coriander seed | 24 | Free. |
| Corks | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Cork bark | 24 | Free. |
| " wood | 24 | " |
| Corn, Indian | 21 | 7½c. p. bush. |
| " meal | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| " starch | 24 | 2c. per lb. |
| Corn, in cans, not over 1 lb | 21 | 2c. per can. |
| " in cans, over 1 lb. | 21 | 2c. addit'l. p. can for each lb. or fraction of a lb. |
| Cornelian, unmanufactured | 27 | Free. |
| Corsets | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| Cotton, bleached, not printed | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " bed quilts | 17 | 27½ p. c. |
| " grey | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " unbleached | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " over 36 in. wide, for window shades | 17 | 15 p. c. |
| " over 42 in. wide, enamel'd cloth | 17 | 15 " |
| " printed or dyed, N.E.S. | 17 | 27½ p. c. |
| " manufactures of, N.E.S. | 17 | 20 " |
| " Yarn for manufactures | 17 | Free. |
| " waste | 17 | " |
| " winceys | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " wool | 24 | Free. |
| " fillets for card clothing | 17 | " |
| " rags | 17 | " |
| Cotton-seed cake | 24 | " |
| " meal | 24 | " |
| Cottonades | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Counters, boot & shoe | 24 | ½c. per pair. |
| Coutilles, white | 17 | 20 p. c. |
| " for corsetmakers | 17 | 20 " |
| Cranberries | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Crapes | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| " C.C." or cream colored ware | 26 | 30 " |
| Cream of tartar | 14 | Free. |
| Crocks, earthenware | 26 | 2c. per gall. |
| Crosordotite | 27 | Free. |
| Crystal | 27 | " |
| Crysolite | 27 | " |
| Cubic nitre | 14 | " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **C** | | |
| Cudbear, extract of | 14 | Free. |
| Cues, bagatelle | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Cuffs, paper, linen, &c. | 18 | 30 " |
| Currants, dried | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| " green | 21 | 1c. per qt. |
| Currant wine, containing 26 p. c. or less of spirits | 22 | 25c. p. I. G. & 30 p. c. |
| And for each degree from 26 to 40 | ..... | 3c. per I. G. additional |
| Cutlery, plated | 27 | 30 p. c. |
| " N.E.S. | 9 | 25 " |
| Cutters | 10 | 30 " |
| Cylinder needles | 9 | 30 " |
| **D** | | |
| Damar, gum | 14 | Free. |
| Damask | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| " carpets | 13 | 25 " |
| Dates | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Decanters | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Deerskins, tanned | 18 | 10 " |
| Demijohns | 26 | 30 " |
| " contain'g liquids | 26 | 30 " |
| " earthenware | 26 | 2c. per gall. |
| Denims, cotton | 17 | 2c. p. sq yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Departments, articles for | 31 | Free. |
| Desks, writing | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Diamonds, black | 27 | Free. |
| Diamond drills | 9 | " |
| " dust | 27 | " |
| " unset | 27 | " |
| Doeskins, N.E.S. | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Dolls | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Dominion Governm't, articles for | 31 | Free. |
| Doors for safes and vaults | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Drafts | 1 | 30 " |
| Dragon's blood | 14 | Free. |
| Drain pipes | 12 | 25 p. c. |
| " tiles | 12 | 20 " |
| Drawers, cotton | 17 | 30 " |
| " woollen | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Drawings | 3 | 20 p. c. |
| Dressings, harness | 10 | 25 " |
| Dried fruit, N.E.S. | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Drillings, cotton | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Drills, cotton, not printed | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, dyed | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " grain and seed | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Drops, medicinal | 14 | 50 " |
| Druggets | 13 | 25 " |
| Dry putty | 26 | 20 " |
| Dualin | 8 | 5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Duck, for belting and hose | 17 | Free. |
| Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c. | 17 | 1c. p sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " dyed or colored | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Dutch carpets | 13 | 25 p. c. |
| Dyes, aniline | 14 | Free. |
| Dyeing articles, N.E.S | 14 | " |
| Dye, jet black | 14 | " |
| Dynamite | 8 | 5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| **E** | | |
| Earthenware | 26 | 2c. per gall. |
| " | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| " white granite | 26 | 30 " |
| " decorated, &c. | 26 | 30 " |
| Ebony | 24 | Free. |
| Edge tools | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Effects of subjects dying abroad | 32 | Free. |
| Eggs | 20 | " |
| Elder wine (*See* Currant wine). | | |
| Electric batteries | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| " lights, apparatus for | 6 | 25 " |
| Electro-plated ware | 27 | 30 " |
| Electrotypes of books | 28 | 10 " |
| " of commercial blanks | 28 | 20 " |
| " N.E.S. | 28 | 5c. per lb. |
| Elixirs, medicinal | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **E** | | |
| Embossed books | 1 | Free. |
| " cards | 1 | 25 p. c. |
| Embroideries | 18 | 30 " |
| Emeralds, polished | 27 | 10 " |
| " not polished | 27 | Free. |
| Emery | 26 | " |
| " paper | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| " wheels | 32 | 25 " |
| Enamelled leather | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Encrusted stones | 27 | Free. |
| Engravings | 3 | 20 p. c. |
| Engines, fire | 9 | 25 " |
| " locomotive | 9 | 25 " |
| " stationary | 9 | 25 " |
| " steam, for ships. | 9 | 25 " |
| " other | 9 | 25 " |
| " portable steam | 9 | 35 " |
| Entomology, specimens of | 32 | Free. |
| Envelopes, N.E.S. | 1 | 25 p. c. |
| " printed, &c | 1 | 30 " |
| Ergot | 14 | Free. |
| Esparto | 24 | " |
| Essences, of apple, pear, &c. | 14 | $1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c. |
| " medicinal | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| " fruit | 14 | $1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c. |
| " containing spirits | 22 | $2 per I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Essential oils for manufacturing purposes | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Excelsior | 32 | 20 " |
| Explosives | 8 | 5c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Extracts, containing spirits | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| " of archill | 14 | Free. |
| " beef | 20 | 25 p. c. |
| " of cudbear | 14 | Free. |
| " fluid | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| " of logwood | 14 | Free. |
| " of madder | 14 | " |
| " of oak bark | 14 | " |
| " of saffron | 14 | " |
| " of safflower | 14 | " |

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **F** | | |
| Fancy grasses | 24 | Free. |
| Fanning mills | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Farina | 24 | 2c. per lb. |
| Fashion plates. | 1 | 6c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Feathers, artificial, N.E.S. | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| " ostrich and vulture, undress'd | 18 | 20 " |
| " ostrich and vulture, dressed | 18 | 30 " |
| Felloes | 10 | 15 " |
| Felt, adhesive | 19 | Free. |
| " cloth, N.E.S. | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " pressed | 15 | 17½ p. c. |
| " printed | 15 | 25 " |
| Fencing wire, barbed. | 28 | 1½c. per lb. |
| " buckthorn and strip | 28 | 1⅛c. per lb. |
| Fennel seed | 24 | Free. |
| Fenugreek seed | 24 | " |
| Ferrules for umbrellas | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| Fibre, Mexican | 24 | Free. |
| " tampico | 24 | " |
| " vegetable | 24 | " |
| Fibrilla | 24 | " |
| Field seeds, in bulk | 24 | 15 p. c. |
| " in packages | 24 | 25 " |
| Figs | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Files | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Fillets, cotton, for card clothing. | 17 | Free. |
| " rubber " | 24 | " |
| Finger bars | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| Firearms | 8 | 20 " |
| Fire brick | 12 | 20 " |
| " clay | 26 | Free. |
| Fireproof paint | 14 | ½c. per lb. |
| Fireworks | 5 | 25 p. c. |
| Fish, boneless | 20 | 1c. per lb. |
| " foreign caught | 20 | 50c. per 100 lbs. |
| " labels for | 1 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " all other, in brls. | 20 | 1c. per lb. |
| " oil | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " in oil | 20 | 30 " |
| " other, preserved or prepared | 20 | 25 " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **F** | | |
| Fish, packages | 20 | 25 p. c. |
| " smoked | 20 | 1c. per lb. |
| " hooks | 9 | Free. |
| Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. | 20 | 20 p. c. |
| Fishing rods | 5 | 30 " |
| Fish plates, railway | 28 | 17½ " |
| Fixtures, gas, coal oil, &c. | 28 | 30 " |
| Flagstones, &c. | 26 | $1.50 p. ton. |
| Flannels, Canton, not printed | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " Canton, dyed, &c. | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, not printed | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, dyed, &c. | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " " N.E.S. | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Flasks | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Flat irons | 28 | 17½ " |
| Flax, canvas | 19 | 5c. per lb. |
| " fibre | 19 | 1c. " |
| " hackled | 19 | 2c. " |
| " seed | 24 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " tow of | 19 | ½c. per lb. |
| " seed oil | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| Flints | 26 | Free. |
| " stones, ground | 26 | " |
| " paper | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| Flower odors, preserved | 31 | 15 " |
| Flowers, artificial | 18 | 25 " |
| Flower seeds, in bulk | 24 | 15 " |
| " in packages | 24 | 25 " |
| Flour, damaged | 21 | 20 " |
| " of buckwheat | 21 | ½c. per lb. |
| " rice | 21 | 2c. " |
| " rye | 21 | 50c. per brl. |
| " sago | 21 | 2c. per lb. |
| " starch | 24 | 2c. " |
| " wheat | 21 | 50c. per brl. |
| Fluid extracts | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Folders | 1 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Foliæ digitalis | 14 | Free. |
| Foot grease | 24 | Free. |
| Force pumps | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Forgings, N.E.S. | 28 | 25 " |
| Forks, cast iron, not handled | 28 | 10 " |
| " hay, straw, manure & mining | 28 | 35 " |
| Forms, commercial blank | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Fossils | 26 | Free. |
| Fowls, pure bred | 29 | " |
| Frames, picture | 4 | 35 p. c. |
| Freestone | 26 | 20 " |
| French odors, pr'serv'd | 31 | 15 " |
| Fringes | 18 | 30 " |
| Frogs and frog points | 28 | 17½ " |
| Fruit, dried, other | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| " green, apples | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| " in cans, not over 1 lb | 21 | 3c. per can. |
| " in cans, over 1 lb | 21 | 3c. " & 3c. addit'l for each lb. or fraction of a lb. |
| " labels for | 1 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " N.E.S. | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| " preserved in brandy | 21 | $1.90 p. I. G. |
| " essences of | 14 | $1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c. |
| " trees, apple | 30 | 2c. each. |
| Fuel, wood for Manitoba and N.W.T. | 24 | Free. |
| Fullers' earth | 26 | " |
| Furniture | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| " iron | 28 | 35 " |
| Furs, dressed | 18 | 15 " |
| " hatters' | 23 | Free. |
| " manufactures of | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Fur skins, undressed | 23 | Free. |
| **G** | | |
| Galvanic batteries | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Game | 20 | 20 " |
| Garden seeds, in bulk | 24 | 15 " |
| " in packages | 24 | 25 " |
| Garnets, polished | 27 | 10 " |
| " not polished | 27 | Free. |
| Gas coke | 31 | " |
| " fixtures | 28 | 30 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **G** | | |
| Gass pipes, cast iron.. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " light shades..... | 13 | 30 " |
| Gentian root..... | 14 | Free. |
| German mineral..... | 14 | " |
| " potash salts ..... | 14 | " |
| " silver, not plat'd | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " " in sheets... | 28 | 10 " |
| " " for manufacturing | 28 | Free. |
| Giant powder..... | 8 | 5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Gigs..... | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| Giltware..... | 27 | 30 " |
| Ginger, ground..... | 22 | 25 " |
| " unground ..... | 22 | 10 " |
| " wine, containing 26 p. c. or less of spirits. ..... | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| And for each deg. from 26 up to 40 ..... | | 3c. per I. G. additional. |
| Ginghams..... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Gin, geneva..... | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G. |
| " "Old Tom"..... | 22 | 1.75 " |
| Ginsing root..... | 14 | Free. |
| Glass, bent..... | 26 | " |
| " colored, not figured, &c..... | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| " figured, stained, &c..... | 26 | 30 " |
| " obscured white.. | 26 | 30 " |
| " plate, not over 30 sq. ft..... | 26 | 6c. p. sq. ft. |
| " over 30, not over 70 sq. ft..... | 26 | 8c. " |
| " over 70 sq. ft. ... | 26 | 9c. " |
| " silvered plate.... | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| " windows, stain'd | 26 | 30 " |
| " window, common, &c..... | 26 | 30 " |
| " other and manufactures of..... | 26 | 20 " |
| Glass paper..... | 9 | 25 " |
| Globes, glasses, for lanterns, &c. ..... | 13 | 30 " |
| Globules ..... | 26 | 20 " |
| Glove leathers. ..... | 23 | 10 " |
| Gloves ..... | 18 | 30 " |
| Glucose, dutiable as sugar..... | 21 | Accord'ng to grade by D. S. in color. |
| " syrup ..... | 21 | 2c. per lb. |
| Goat hair..... | 23 | Free. |
| " manufactures of | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Gold leaf..... | 27 | 25 p. c. |
| " coins ..... | 27 | Free. |
| " manufactures of, N.E.S..... | 27 | 20 p. c. |
| " beaters' moulds. | 31 | Free. |
| " " skins.... | 31 | " |
| Gooseberries..... | 21 | 4c. per lb. |
| Government, books printed by any..... | 1 | Free. |
| Governor General, articles for..... | 31 | " |
| Grain, damaged..... | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| Granite ware..... | 26 | 30 " |
| Grapes ..... | 21 | 2c. per lb. |
| Grape sugar (*see* glucose). | | |
| Grass, esparto..... | 24 | Free. |
| " manilla ..... | 24 | " |
| " plaits ..... | 24 | " |
| " pulp of..... | 24 | " |
| " other ..... | 24 | " |
| Grasses, fancy..... | 24 | " |
| Gravels ..... | 26 | " |
| Grease, soap stock. ... | 23 | " |
| " axle..... | 23 | 1c. per lb. |
| Grindstones..... | 26 | $2 per ton. |
| Guano ..... | 23 | Free. |
| Gums ..... | 14 | " |
| Gumwood..... | 24 | " |
| Gunpowder, blasting and mining.... | 8 | 3c. per lb. |
| " cannon & musk't | 8 | 4c. " |
| " canister .. ..... | 8 | 15c. " |
| " giant..... | 8 | 5c. " & 20 p. c. |
| Guns, shot..... | 8 | 20 " |
| Gut ..... | 23 | Free. |
| Gutta percha, manufactures of..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " crude ..... | 24 | Free. |
| Gypsum, crude ..... | 23 | " |
| " ground ..... ..... | 23 | 10c p. c |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| H | | |
| Hair, braids, chains or cords of | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| " not curled | 23 | Free. |
| " cloth | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| " curled | 23 | 20 " |
| Hair oils | 22 | 30 " |
| Hams | 20 | 2c. per lb. |
| Hand carts | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Hand frame needles | 9 | 30 " |
| Hangings, paper | 24 | 2c. per roll. |
| " N.E.S. | 24 | 30 p. c. |
| Handkerchiefs | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Hardware | 9 | 30 " |
| " carriage | 9 | 35 " |
| " house furnishings | 9 | 30 " |
| Harness and parts of | 10 | 30 " |
| Harrows | 9 | 35 " |
| Harvesters | 9 | 35 " |
| Hats, fur | 18 | 25 " |
| " Leghorn, unfinished | 18 | 20 " |
| " N.E.S. | 18 | 25 " |
| Hatters' furs | 23 | Free. |
| " plush | 31 | " |
| Hay forks | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " rakes | 9 | 35 " |
| Head lights | 13 | 30 " |
| Hemlock bark | 24 | Free. |
| " leaf | 14 | " |
| " seed | 14 | " |
| Hemp, canvas | 19 | 5 p. c. |
| " undressed | 24 | Free. |
| " carpeting, matting and mats | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " rags | 17 | Free. |
| Henbane leaf | 14 | " |
| Herrings | 20 | ½c. per lb. |
| Hickory | 24 | Free. |
| " lumber, sawn for spokes | 24 | " |
| Hides, raw | 23 | " |
| Hoes | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Hog hair | 23 | Free. |
| Hollow-ware, of cast or wrought iron | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " of sheet iron | 28 | 25 " |
| Honey | 20 | 3c. per lb. |
| Hoop iron | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| " for manufacture of rivets | 28 | Free. |
| Hops | 22 | 6c. per lb. |
| Hoofs | 23 | Free. |
| Horn | 23 | " |
| " strips | 23 | " |
| " manufactures, fancy | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| " tips | 23 | Free. |
| Hosiery, cotton | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| " woollen | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Horses, improvement of stock | 29 | Free. |
| Horse clothing | 15 | 10c. per lb., & 25 p. c. |
| " " shaped, N.E.S. | 15 | 30 p. c. |
| " collar cloth | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " hair | 23 | Free. |
| " powers | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " shoes | 28 | 30 " |
| " nails | 28 | 30 " |
| Hose, India rubber | 24 | 5c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| House of Commons, articles for | 31 | Free. |
| Household furniture of settlers | 31 | " |
| Hubs | 10 | 15 p. c. |
| Human hair | 23 | Free. |
| Hymn books | 1 | 5 p. c. |
| Hyoscamus | 14 | Free. |
| I | | |
| Ice | 31 | Free. |
| Iceland moss | 14 | " |
| Illustrations, pictorial, for schools | 6 | " |
| Imitation precious stones | 31 | 10 p. c. |
| Incrnsted stones | 27 | Free. |
| Indigo | 14 | " |
| " auxillary | 14 | " |
| " extracts | 14 | " |
| " paste | 14 | " |
| Indian hemp | 14 | " |
| " madder | 14 | " |
| " corn | 21 | 7½c. p. bush. |
| India rubber manufactures | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " belting, hose, &c. | 24 | 5c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tarfff. |
|---|---|---|
| **I** | | |
| India rubber clothing. | 24 | 35 p. c. |
| " unmanufactured | 24 | Free. |
| " vulcanized handles | 24 | 10 p. c. |
| Ink, writing | 14 | 25 " |
| " shoemakers' | 10 | 25 " |
| Inlaid stones | 27 | Free. |
| Iodine, crude | 14 | " |
| Insulators, lightning rods | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| " telegraph | 26 | 30 " |
| Intaglio | 27 | Free. |
| Ipecacuanha | 14 | " |
| Iris | 14 | " |
| Iron or steel, barbed wire fencing | 28 | 1½c. per lb. |
| " buckthorn or strip fencing | 28 | 1½c. " |
| " hoop for tubular rivets | 28 | Free. |
| " liquor | 14 | " |
| " pig | 28 | $2 per ton. |
| " work, ornamental | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " for ships | 28 | Free. |
| " masts | 28 | " |
| " old | 28 | " |
| " rails | 28 | 15 p. c. |
| " sand | 26 | 20 " |
| " scrap | 28 | Free. |
| " structural work. | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " wire, 15 gauge | 28 | Free. |
| " not otherwise provided for | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| " stone ware | 26 | 30 " |
| Istle | 24 | Free. |
| Ivory, unmanufactured | 23 | " |
| " black | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| " manufactures, fancy | 31 | 30 " |
| " nuts, unmanufactured | 23 | Free. |
| " vaccine points | 31 | " |
| " veneers | 24 | " |
| **J** | | |
| Jalap root | 14 | Free. |
| Jams | 21 | 5c. per lb. |
| Japan | 24 | 20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c. |
| Japanned leather | 23 | 20 p. c. |
| " ware | 28 | 25 " |
| Jars, glass | 26 | 30 " |
| Jeans, cotton, for corset makers | 17 | 20 " |
| " Kentucky | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| " white cotton | 17 | 20 p. c. |
| Jellies | 21 | 5c. per lb. |
| Jewellery | 27 | 20 p. c. |
| Jewel cases | 31 | 30 " |
| Jugs, earthenware | 26 | 2c. per gall. |
| Junk, old | 24 | Free. |
| Jute | 24 | " |
| " butts | 24 | " |
| Jute carpeting | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " cloth, for bags only | 19 | Free. |
| " matting | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " manufactures, N. E S | 19 | 20 " |
| " rags | 17 | Free. |
| " cloth, unfinished | 19 | " |
| " yarn, plain | 19 | " |
| **K** | | |
| Kainite | 14 | Free. |
| Kelp | 24 | " |
| Kentucky jeans | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Kerosene oil | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Kid, leather | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| Knees for ships | 28 | Free. |
| Knife blades, rough | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " blanks | 28 | 10 " |
| Knitted cloth, cotton. | 17 | 30 " |
| " goods, woollen. | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Knitting yarn | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Kryolite | 26 | Free. |
| **L** | | |
| Labels | 1 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Lac, dye | 14 | Free. |
| Laces | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| " boot, shoe & stay | 18 | 30 " |
| Lacquers | 24 | 20c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **L** | | |
| Lakes in pulp | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Lampblack | 14 | 10 " |
| Lamps, glass | 13 | 30 " |
| Lampwicks | 17 | 30 " |
| Lanterns, magic | 5 | 25 " |
| Lard, oil | 25 | 20 " |
| " tried | 20 | 2c. per lb. |
| " untried | 20 | 1½c. " |
| Latch needles | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Lawn trees | 30 | 20 " |
| Lava | 26 | Free. |
| Lead, acetate of | 28 | 5 p. c. |
| " nitrate of | 28 | 5 " |
| " bars, blocks and sheets | 28 | 60c. p. cwt. |
| " old, scrap & pig | 28 | 40c. " |
| " pipe | 28 | 1¼c. p. lb. |
| " manufactures, N. E. S. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " shot | 8 | 1¼c. p. lb. |
| " red | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " white | 14 | 5 " |
| Leaf, gold and silver. | 27 | 25 " |
| Leather belting | 23 | 25 " |
| " and sole, dressed | 23 | 15 " |
| " board | 24 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " Cordova | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| " dressed & waxed | 23 | 20 " |
| " Japanned, patent, &c. | 23 | 20 " |
| " lambskins | 23 | 15 " |
| " sole | 23 | 10 " |
| " upper | 23 | 15 " |
| " manufactures, N. E. S. | 23 | 25 " |
| " all other, N. E. S. | 23 | 20 " |
| Leghorn hats, unfinished | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Leeches | 29 | Free. |
| Lemons | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| " for candying | 21 | Free. |
| Lemon wine (*see* ginger wine). | | |
| Lichens | 14 | Free. |
| Lignite, products of | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| Lignumvitæ | 24 | Free. |
| Lime, chloride of | 14 | " |
| " sulphate of | 26 | " |
| Linen rags | 17 | " |
| Lines for fisheries | 9 | " |
| Liniments | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| Linseed oil | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| Liquor, iron | 14 | Free. |
| " red | 14 | " |
| Liquorice root | 14 | " |
| " paste, extract of | 14 | 15 p. c. |
| " stick " | 14 | 1c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Literary societies, articles for | 6 | Free. |
| Litharge | 26 | " |
| Lithographic stones | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| Lithographed bill heads | 1 | 30 " |
| Literary papers | 1 | Free. |
| Locks | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Litmus | 14 | Free. |
| Locomotive engines | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| " tires | 28 | 10 " |
| Locust beans | 21 | Free. |
| Logs | 24 | " |
| " pine, export duty | 24 | $2 per M. |
| " spruce " | 24 | $1 " |
| Logwood, extract of | 14 | Free. |
| Loops, iron | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Lozenges, medicinal | 14 | 25 " |
| Lubricating oil | 25 | 25 " |
| Lumber, N. E. S. | 24 | 20 " |
| " sawn, not shaped | 24 | Free. |
| **M** | | |
| Mace | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| Machine, card clothing | 32 | 25 " |
| Machines, mowing | 9 | 35 " |
| " portable | 9 | 35 " |
| " sewing | 9 | $2 each and 20 p. c. |
| Machinery, other | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| " ships' | 9 | 25 " |
| Mackerel | 20 | 1c. per lb. |
| Madder | 14 | Free. |
| Magazines | 1 | " |
| Magic lanterns | 5 | 25 p. c. |
| Mahogany | 24 | Free. |
| Malleable ir'n castings | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Malt | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| " extract | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Manganese, oxide of | 14 | Free. |
| Manilla, grass | 24 | " |
| " hoods | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Mantels, slate | 12 | 30 " |
| Manures, animal | 23 | Free. |
| " vegetable | 14 | " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **M** | | |
| Manure forks | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Manuscripts | 31 | Free. |
| Maps | 1 | 20 p. c. |
| Marble blocks, less than 15 cub. ft | 26 | 10 " |
| Marble, blocks, over 15 cubic feet | 26 | Free. |
| " rough | 26 | 10 p. c. |
| " sawn | 26 | 20 " |
| " slabs | 26 | 10 " |
| " manufactures, N. E.S | 26 | 30 " |
| Maroon, in pulp | 14 | 20 " |
| Masts, iron | 11 | Free. |
| Mastic, gum | 14 | " |
| Mats, hemp | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " jute | 19 | 25 " |
| " India rubber | 24 | 5c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Matting, hemp | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " jute | 19 | 25 " |
| " India rubber | 24 | 5c. per lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Mattresses | 13 | 35 p. c. |
| Meal, buckwheat | 21 | ¼c. per lb. |
| " corn | 21 | 40c. per brl. |
| " oat | 21 | ½c. per lb. |
| " oil cake, cotton seed cake and palm nut cake | 24 | Free. |
| " damaged | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| Meats, dried, smoked or preserved | 20 | 2c. per lb. |
| " fresh or salted | 20 | 1c. " |
| " labels for | 1 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Mechanics' tools | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Medals, copper | 27 | Free. |
| " gold | 27 | " |
| " silver | 27 | " |
| " cabinets of | 32 | " |
| Medicines, proprietary | | $2 per I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Medicinal preparations, liquid | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| " all other | 14 | 25 " |
| Meerchaum | 4 | Free. |
| Melado, imported direct (*see* cane juice). | | |
| " not direct | | 7½ p. c. duty additional |
| Metal coffin trimming | 9 | 30 p. c. |
| Microscopes | 6 | 25 " |
| Mill board | 24 | 10 " |
| Mills, fanning | 9 | 35 " |
| " portable saw | 9 | 35 " |
| Milk food | 14 | 30 " |
| Militia, Canadian, articles for | 31 | Free. |
| Mineral waters | 22 | " |
| Mineralogy, specimens of | 26 | " |
| Mining forks | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Mitts, all kinds | 18 | 30 " |
| Models | 31 | Free. |
| Molasses, concentrated | 21 | 1c. p. lb., 70° test, 3⅓c. p. 100 lbs. for each deg. above 70. |
| " other, imported direct | 21 | 15 p. c. |
| " not direct | 21 | 20 " |
| " for refining | 21 | 5c. per I. G. additional |
| " sugar-house | 21 | 1c. per lb., & 30 p. c. |
| Morocco skins, tanned | 23 | 10 p. c. |
| Moss, crude | 14 | Free. |
| " for beds and mattresses | 24 | " |
| Moulds for gold beaters | 31 | " |
| Mouldings, gilded, &c. | 4 | 30 p. c. |
| " wood, plain | 4 | 25 " |
| Mowing machines | 9 | 35 " |
| Muck iron | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Muffs, fur | 18 | 25 " |
| Munjeet | 14 | Free. |
| Muriate of potash | 14 | " |
| Music, printed | 1 | 10c. per lb. |
| Musical instruments, N E.S | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| " for bands, &c | 2 | Free. |
| Musk | 23 | " |
| Muskets | 8 | 20 p. c. |
| Mustard, cake | 22 | 20 " |
| " ground | 22 | 25 " |
| " seed | 22 | 15 " |
| **N** | | |
| Nail plate, iron or steel | 18 | 25 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **N** | | |
| Nail rods | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| Nails, clout | 28 | 30 " |
| " composition | 28 | 20 " |
| " cut | 28 | ½c. per lb., & 10 p. c. |
| " horse shoe | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " Hungarian | 28 | 30 " |
| " iron wire | 28 | 30 " |
| " sheathing | 28 | 20 " |
| " wrought or pressed | 28 | ¾c. per lb., & 10 p. c. |
| Naphtha | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| Navy, articles for | 31 | Free. |
| Neats-foot oil | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Needles, steel | 9 | 30 " |
| Netting, cotton | 17 | 10 " |
| " silk plush | 16 | 15 " |
| " woollen | 15 | 10 " |
| Nets for fisheries | 9 | Free. |
| Newfoundland, products of | 33 | " |
| Newspapers | 1 | " |
| " miniature | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Nickel | 26 | Free. |
| " anodes | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " silver, not plated | 28 | 25 " |
| " " in sheets | 28 | 10 " |
| Nitrate of soda | 14 | Free. |
| Nitro-glycerine | 8 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Non-enumerated articles | 32 | 20 p. c. |
| Notches for umbrellas | 28 | 20 " |
| Nut galls | 14 | Free. |
| Nutmegs | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| Nuts | 21 | 3c. per lb. |
| " iron or steel | 28 | 1c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " stove | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Nux vomica beans | 14 | Free. |
| **O** | | |
| Oak | 24 | Free. |
| " bark | 24 | " |
| " extract of | 14 | " |
| Oakum | 24 | " |
| Oats | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Oatmeal | 21 | ½c. per lb. |
| Ochres | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Odors, preserved | 31 | 15 p. c. |
| Oils, benzole | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| Oils, carbolic or heavy | 25 | 10 p. c. |
| " coal | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " " products of | 25 | 7⅛c. " |
| " cocoanut | 25 | Free. |
| " cod liver | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " essential, for manufacturing | 14 | 20 " |
| " fish | 25 | 20 " |
| " flaxseed | 25 | 25 " |
| " kerosene | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " lard | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " lignite, products of | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " linseed | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| " lubricating, costing 30c. p. I. G. and over | 25 | 25 " |
| " lubricating, costing less than 30c. p. I. G. | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " lubricating, all other | 25 | 25 p. c. |
| " medicinal | 14 | 50 " |
| " naphtha | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " neatsfoot | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " olive | 25 | 20 " |
| " palm | 25 | Free. |
| " petroleum | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " " products of | 25 | 7⅛c. " |
| " salad | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " sesame seed | 25 | 20 " |
| " shale products | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| " sperm | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| " whale | 25 | 20 " |
| Oil cake | 24 | Free. |
| " meal | 24 | " |
| Oil cloth, in piece, &c. | 19 | 5c. p. sq. yd. & 10 p. c. |
| " floor | 19 | 30 p. c. |
| Ointments | 14 | 25 " |
| Onyx | 27 | Free. |
| Opals, polished | 27 | 10 p. c. |
| " not polished | 27 | Free. |
| Opium, drug | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| " for smoking | 14 | $5 per lb. |
| Optical instruments | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Oranges | 21 | 20 " |
| " for candying | 21 | Free. |
| Orange, mineral | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " wine (*See* Ginger wine). | | |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **O** | | |
| Organs, cabinet, not more than 2 sets of reeds... | 2 | $10 each & 15 p. c. |
| " cabinets, over 2 and not over 4 reeds..... | 2 | $15 each & 15 p. c. |
| " cabinet, over 4 and not over 6 reeds ..... | 2 | $20 each & 15 p. c. |
| " cabinet, over 6 sets of reeds... | 2 | $30 each & 15 p. c. |
| " pipe..... | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| Organzine..... | 16 | 15 " |
| Ornamental ironwork. | 28 | 25 " |
| " trees..... | 30 | 20 " |
| Ores..... | 26 | Free. |
| Orris root..... | 14 | " |
| Osiers..... | 24 | " |
| Ottar of roses..... | 14 | " |
| Overcoatings ..... | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Oysters, canned, not over 1 pint .... | 20 | 3c. per can. |
| " over 1 pint and not over 1 qt.. | 20 | 5c. " |
| " canned, over 1 qt. or fraction of a qt. ..... | 20 | 5c. per qt. |
| " in the shell..... | 20 | 25 p. c |
| " prepared or preserved ..... | 20 | 25 " |
| Oysters, shell'd, in bulk | 20 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Oxalic acid..... | 14 | Free. |
| **P** | | |
| Packages, fish ... ..... | 20 | 25 p. c. |
| Packing, India rubber | 24 | 5c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Paddy ..... ..... | 21 | 17½ p. c. |
| Pails..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Paintings..... | 3 | 20 " |
| " of Canadian artists ..... | 3 | Free. |
| " by artists of merit | 3 | " |
| Paint, fire-proof ..... | 14 | ¼c. per lb. |
| Paints, ground..... | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Paints, N.E.S..... | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Palm leaf..... | 24 | Free. |
| " nut cake..... | 24 | " |
| " " meal..... | 24 | " |
| Pamphlets, advertis'g | 1 | $1 per 100. |
| " N. E. S..... | 1 | 15 p. c. |
| Pantaloon stuffs, cotton..... | 17 | 2c p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Paper, calandered..... | 1 | 22½ p. c. |
| " N. E. S..... | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| " glazed, plated, &c. ..... | 24 | 30 " |
| " hangings. ..... | 24 | 30 " |
| " " in rolls of 8 yards..... | 24 | 2c. per roll. |
| " ruled..... | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " manufactures, N. E. S.. ..... | 1 | 25 " |
| " union collar cloth, glossed | 24 | 20 " |
| " " not glossed | 24 | 5 " |
| " tissue ..... | 24 | 10 " |
| " waste ..... | 17 | Free. |
| Paraffine wax..... | 23 | 3c. per lb. |
| Parasols..... | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| " materials for ..... | 28 | 20 " |
| Paris green..... | 14 | 10 " |
| Pastes, medicinal..... | 14 | 25 " |
| " toilet..... | 22 | 30 " |
| Patent leather ..... | 23 | 20 " |
| Patent medicines, liquid..... | 14 | 50 " |
| " all other ..... | 14 | 25 " |
| Peaches..... | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Pear, essence of..... | 14 | $1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c. |
| " trees..... | 30 | 4c. each. |
| Pearl, ash ..... | 24 | Free. |
| " mother of..... | 27 | " |
| " not polished..... | 27 | " |
| Pease ..... ..... | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Pelts..... | 23 | Free. |
| Pencils, lead..... | 31 | 25 p c. |
| Perfumed preparat'ns | 22 | 30 " |
| " spirits in bottles not more than 4 oz. each..... | 22 | 50 p. c. |
| " spirits in bottles, flasks or packages, more th'n 4 oz. each..... | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 40 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| P | | |
| Perfumery | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| Periodicals, illustrat'd advertising | 1 | 6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " N. E. S. | 1 | 15 p. c |
| Persis | 14 | Free. |
| Petroleum | 25 | 7½c. p. I. G. |
| " preparations of, bulk | 14 | 4c. per lb. |
| " in bottles or pkgs. not over 1 lb | 14 | 6c. per lb. |
| Pheasants | 29 | Free. |
| Phials, glass | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Philosophical instruments | 6 | Free. |
| Phosphorus | 14 | " |
| Phosphor bronze | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Pianofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over 7 octaves | 2 | $25 each, & 15 p. c. |
| " square, all other | 2 | $30 each, & 15 p. c. |
| " upright | 2 | $30 each, & 15 p. c. |
| " concert, semi-concert or parlor grand | 2 | $50 each, & 15 p. c. |
| " parts of | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| Pickles | 22 | 25 " |
| Pictorial illustrations for schools | 6 | Free. |
| Picture frames | 4 | 35 p. c. |
| Pig iron | 28 | $2 per ton. |
| Pills | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Pillows | 13 | 35 " |
| Pineapple, essences of | 14 | $1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c. |
| Pine logs, export duty | 24 | $2 per M. ft |
| Pins | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Pipe clay | 26 | Free. |
| Pipes, cast iron | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Pistols | 8 | 20 " |
| Pitch pine, sawn, not shaped | 24 | Free. |
| Pitch, Burgundy | 14 | " |
| " coal | 24 | 10 p. c. |
| " pine | 24 | Free. |
| Pitcher spout pumps | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Plaids, cotton | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan | 24 | Free. |
| Planks, sawn, not shaped | 24 | " |
| Plants | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Plaster of Paris, calcined | 26 | 15c. per 100 lbs., or 45c. p. brl. not over 300 lbs. |
| " not calcined | 26 | 10c. per 100 lbs. |
| Plasters, medicinal | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| Plated ware | 27 | 30 " |
| " for churches | 27 | Free. |
| Plates, boiler and Canada | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| " engraved | 3 | 20 " |
| " for ships | 28 | Free. |
| Platinum wire | 28 | " |
| Playing cards | 1 | 6c. per pack. |
| Ploughs | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Plumbago | 28 | 10 " |
| " manufactures of | 28 | 20 " |
| Plums | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Plum trees | 30 | 5c. each. |
| Plush, hatters' | 31 | Free. |
| Pocket books | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| "Pointes de Paris" nails | 28 | 30 " |
| Pomades | 31 | 15 " |
| Pomatums | 22 | 30 " |
| Porcelain ware | 26 | 30 " |
| Porter, in bottles | 22 | 18c. p. I. G. |
| " in casks | 22 | 10c. " |
| Posters | 1 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Potashes | 24 | Free. |
| Potash, crude | 14 | " |
| " bichromate of | 14 | " |
| " German mineral | 14 | " |
| " muriate of | 14 | " |
| " red prussiate of | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Potatoes | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " sweet | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| Powders, tooth and other | 22 | 30 " |
| " medicinal | 14 | 25 " |
| Poultry | 20 | 20 " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **P** | | |
| Prayer books | 1 | 5 p. c. |
| Precious stones | 27 | 10 " |
| " imitation of | 27 | 10 " |
| " not polished | 27 | Free. |
| Precipitate of copper | 14 | " |
| Presses, printing | 9 | 10 p. c. |
| Prints | 3 | 20 " |
| Printed matter, N.E.S. | 1 | 30 " |
| Proprietary medicines in liquid | 14 | 50 " |
| " all other | 14 | 25 " |
| " containing spirits | 14 | $2 per I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Prunella | 17 | 10 p. c. |
| Prussian blue | 14 | 20 " |
| Prunes, dried | 21 | 1c. per lb. |
| Psalm books | 1 | 5 p. c. |
| Pulp of grasses | 24 | Free. |
| Pumice | 26 | " |
| " stone | 26 | " |
| Pumps, iron | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Purses | 23 | 30 " |
| Putty | 14 | 25 " |
| " dry, for polishing | 26 | 20 " |
| **Q** | | |
| Quails, improvement of stock | 29 | Free. |
| Quartz, crystalized | 26 | " |
| Quercitrion | 14 | " |
| Quicksilver | 14 | " |
| Quills | 32 | 20 p. c. |
| Quilts, cotton | 17 | 27½ " |
| Quinces | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Quince trees | 30 | 2½c. each. |
| Quinine | 14 | Free. |
| **R** | | |
| Rags | 17 | Free. |
| " woollen | 15 | " |
| Rakes | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Rails, iron | 28 | 15 " |
| " steel | 28 | Free. |
| Railway bars, iron | 28 | 15 p. c. |
| " " steel | 28 | Free. |
| " cars | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Raisins | 21 | 1c. per lb., & 10 p. c. |
| Rasps | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Raspberries | 21 | 4c. per lb. |
| " essence of | 14 | $1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c. |
| " wine of (*see* ginger wine) | 22 | |
| Ratan, split | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " unmanufactured | 24 | Free. |
| Reapers | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Receipts, printed | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Red cedar | 24 | Free. |
| " lead | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " liquor | 14 | Free. |
| Red prussiate of potash | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Reeds, unmanufact'red | 24 | Free |
| " for organs | 2 | 25 p. c. |
| Rennet | 23 | Free. |
| Resin | 24 | " |
| Rhubarb root | 14 | " |
| Ribbons, all kinds | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Ribs, brass or iron, for umbrellas | 28 | 20 " |
| Rice | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " flour | 21 | 2c. " |
| " uncleaned | 21 | 17½ p. c. |
| Rifles | 8 | 20 " |
| Rings, for umbrellas | 28 | 20 " |
| Rivets, iron or steel | 28 | 1c. p. lb, & 15 p. c. |
| " ¼in. in diameter, or less | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| " copper | 28 | 30 " |
| Rockingham ware | 26 | 30 " |
| Rods, nail and spike | 28 | 17½ " |
| " roll'd, round wire | 28 | 10 " |
| " " steel | 28 | 5 " |
| Rose lakes | 14 | 20 " |
| " wood | 24 | Free. |
| Roots, medicinal | 14 | " |
| Rounds, iron | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| Rubber fillets | 17 | Free. |
| " hard, crude | 24 | " |
| " recovered | 24 | " |
| " substitute | 24 | " |
| Rubies, not polished | 27 | " |
| Rugs, all kinds | 13 | 25 p. c. |
| Ruling machines | 9 | 10 " |
| Rum | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G. |
| " shrub | 22 | $1.90 " |
| Runners, for umbrellas | 28 | 20 p c. |
| Rye | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " flour | 21 | 50c. p. brl. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*


| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| S | | |
| Saddlery and parts of | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Safflower | 14 | Free. |
| " extract of | 14 | " |
| Saffron | 14 | " |
| " extract of | 14 | " |
| " cake | 14 | " |
| Safes, iron | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " doors for | 28 | 25 " |
| Sago flour | 21 | 2c. per lb. |
| Sails | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Sail twine | 19 | 5 " |
| Salad oil | 25 | 20 " |
| Sal ammoniac | 14 | Free. |
| Sal soda | 14 | " |
| Salmon, pickled | 20 | 1c. per lb. |
| Salt, cake | 14 | Free. |
| " from U. K., or for fisheries | 26 | " |
| " N. E. S., in bulk | 22 | 8c. p. 100 lbs. |
| " in bags, barrels, &c. | 22 | 12c. " |
| Salts, German potash | 14 | Free. |
| Saltpetre | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Salves, medicinal | 14 | 25 " |
| Sand | 26 | Free. |
| Sandal-wood | 24 | " |
| Sandaric | 14 | " |
| Sand paper | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| Sandstones | 26 | $1 per ton. |
| Sapphires, polished | 27 | 10 p. c. |
| Sapphires, not polish'd | 27 | Free. |
| Sardines, in oil, boxes 5 ×4 by 2½ in. | 20 | 5c. per box. |
| " 5 ×4 by 1⅝ in. | 20 | 2½c. " |
| " 4¾×3½ by 1¼ in. | 20 | 2c. " |
| " other | 20 | 30 p. c. |
| Sardonyx | 27 | Free. |
| Sarsaparilla | 14 | " |
| Satchels | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| Satin, white, colors | 14 | 20 " |
| " wood | 24 | Free. |
| Sauces | 22 | 25 p. c. |
| Sausage casings | 22 | Free |
| " skins | 22 | " |
| Sawdust | 24 | " |
| Saw mills, portable | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Saws | 9 | 30 " |
| Scales | 28 | 30 " |
| Scarlet colors | 14 | 20 " |
| Scientific societies, articles for | 6 | Free. |
| Scientific societies, books printed by | 1 | Free. |
| Schiedam schnapps | 22 | $1.90 p. I. G. |
| Schools, articles for | 6 | Free. |
| Screws, N. E. S | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " wood screws | 28 | 35 " |
| Scythes | 9 | $2.40 p. doz. |
| Sea grass | 24 | Free. |
| " weed | 24 | " |
| " " N. E. S | 24 | " |
| Seeds for agricultural purposes (*See* Garden seeds). | | |
| " medicinal | 24 | " |
| Seines for fisheries | 9 | " |
| Senate, articles for | 31 | " |
| Senna | 14 | " |
| Separators | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Sesame seed oil | 25 | 20 " |
| Settlers' effects | 31 | Free. |
| Sewer pipes | 12 | 25 p. c. |
| Sewing machines | 9 | $2 each and 20 p c. |
| Shades, gas light | 13 | 30 p. c. |
| " imitat'n porcel'n | 26 | 20 " |
| " lamp | 13 | 30 " |
| Shade trees | 30 | 20 " |
| Shale, products of | 25 | 7⅛c. p. I. G. |
| Shawls | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Sheep, improvement of stock | 29 | Free. |
| " skins, tanned | 23 | 15 p. c. |
| Sheetings, cotton | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Sheets, iron or steel, for ships | 28 | Free. |
| " iron | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| " " manufactures of, &c | 28 | 25 " |
| Shellac | 14 | Free. |
| " white | 24 | " |
| Shells, manufactured, fancy | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| " unmanufactured | 23 | Free. |
| Shingle bolts, export duty | 24 | $1.50 p. cord. |
| Shingles | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Ships—On the hull, rigging and all appurtenances except mach'y. | 11 | 10 " |
| " beams, sheets, plates, &c., for | 28 | Free. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **S** | | |
| Shirt fronts, paper, &c. | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Shirtings, cotton | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Shirts, cotton | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| " woollen | 15 | 7½c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Shoes, India rubber | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| Shoes, leather | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Shot guns | 8 | 20 " |
| Show cases | 24 | $2 each and 35 p. c. |
| " cards, pictorial | 1 | 6c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Shoulders, meat | 20 | 2c. per lb. |
| Shovels | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Shrubs | 30 | 20 " |
| Side lights | 13 | 30 " |
| Sides, meat | 20 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Silex | 26 | Free. |
| Silk cocoons | 23 | " |
| " in the gum | 16 | 15 p. c. |
| " manufactures, N.E.S. | 16 | 30 " |
| " plush netting | 16 | 15 " |
| " raw | 23 | Free. |
| " sewing | 16 | 25 p. c. |
| " twist | 16 | 25 " |
| " velvets | 16 | 30 " |
| " waste | 23 | Free. |
| Silver coin | 27 | " |
| " for manufacturing | 28 | " |
| " German, manufactures of | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " leaf | 27 | 25 " |
| " manufactures, N.E.S. | 27 | 20 " |
| " nickel | 28 | 25 " |
| " rolled | 28 | 10 " |
| Skates | 28 | 30 " |
| Skins, dried | 23 | Free. |
| " pickled | 23 | " |
| " salted | 23 | " |
| " tanned, N.E.S. | 23 | 20 p. c. |
| " undressed | 23 | Free. |
| Slabs, iron | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Slate, mantels | 12 | 30 " |
| " other manufactures | 12 | 25 " |
| " roofing, black or blue | 12 | 80c. p. sq'are |
| Slate " other colors | 12 | $1 p. c. |
| " school & writing | 26 | 25 p. c. |
| Sleighs | 28 | 30 " |
| Snuff | 22 | 30c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c. |
| Soap, brown and yellow, common | 23 | 1½c. per lb. |
| " Castile & white | 23 | 2c. " |
| " perfumed | 22 | 10c. " & 10 p. c. |
| " powders | 22 | 3c. per lb. |
| Socks | 15 | 10c. " & 25 p. c. |
| Soda ash | 14 | Free. |
| " ashes | 24 | " |
| " bichromate of | 14 | " |
| " caustic | 14 | " |
| " nitrate of | 14 | " |
| " sal | 14 | " |
| " silicate of | 14 | " |
| Sodium, sulphide of | 14 | " |
| Soil pipes, cast iron | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Spading forks | 9 | 35 " |
| Spades | 9 | 35 " |
| Spanish cedar | 24 | Free. |
| " grass | 24 | " |
| Spar, ornaments of | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Sparkling wines (*see* champagne). | | |
| Specifics, liquid, for any diseases | 14 | 50 " |
| " all other " | 14 | 25 " |
| Spelter | 28 | Free. |
| Sperm candles | 23 | 25 p. c. |
| " oil | 25 | 20 " |
| Spices, unground | 22 | 10 " |
| " ground | 22 | 25 " |
| Spikes, composition | 28 | 20 " |
| " cut | 28 | ½c. p. lb., & 10 p. c. |
| " rods | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| " wrought and pressed | 28 | ¾c. p lb., & 10 p. c. |
| Spirits, not sweetened | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G. |
| " perfumed, 4 oz. bottles | 22 | 50 p. c. |
| " " over 4 oz. bottles | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 40 p. c. |
| " sweetened | 22 | $1.90 p. I. G. |
| " N.E.S. | 22 | $1.90 " |
| " unenumerated | 22 | $1.75 " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **S** | | |
| Spirits of wine | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G |
| Spokes | 10 | 15 p. c. |
| Spools, cotton | 17 | 20 " |
| Sprigs | 28 | 30 " |
| Spring steel, wire of | 28 | Free. |
| Spruce logs, export duty | 24 | $1 p. M. ft. |
| Spurs for earthenware | 26 | Free. |
| Squares, iron | 28 | 17½ p. c. |
| Squills | 14 | Free. |
| Starch | 24 | 2c. per lb. |
| Statuettes | 31 | 30 p. c. |
| Steam engines, fire | 9 | 25 p. c. |
| " " locomotive | 9 | 25 " |
| " " portable | 9 | 35 " |
| " " ships' | 9 | 25 " |
| " " stationery | 9 | 25 " |
| " " other | 9 | 25 " |
| Stearine | 23 | 3c. per lb. |
| Steel bars | 28 | $3 p. ton, & 10 p. c. |
| " for saws | 28 | Free. |
| " " skates | 28 | " |
| " " ships | 28 | " |
| " " umbrellas, &c. | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " " manufactures | 28 | Free. |
| " " shovels and spades | 28 | " |
| " ingots | 28 | $3 p. ton, & 10 p. c. |
| " manufactures, N. E. S. | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " needles | 28 | 30 " |
| " old | 28 | Free. |
| " rails | 28 | " |
| " railway bars | 28 | " |
| " scrap | 28 | " |
| " sheets | 28 | $3 p. ton, & 10 p. c. |
| " for straw cutters | 28 | Free. |
| " wire, 15 gauge | 28 | " |
| " " coarser | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " " rods, rolled round | 18 | 10 " |
| " " for manufactures | 28 | 5 " |
| " plate bill-heads | 1 | 30 " |
| Stereotypes of commercial blanks | 28 | 20 " |
| " of books | 28 | 10 " |
| " N. E. S. | 28 | 5c. per lb. |
| Stick extract of liq'rice | 14 | 1c. per lb. & 20 p. c. |
| Stilts for earthenware | 26 | Free. |
| Stockings | 15 | 10c. p. lb., & 25 p. c. |
| Stone, cement | 26 | $1 per ton. |
| " dressed | 26 | 20 p. c. |
| " flagstones | 26 | $1.50 p. ton. |
| " grindstones | 26 | $2.00 " |
| " rough | 26 | $1.00 " |
| Stone ware, jugs, crocks, &c | 26 | 2c. per gal. |
| " | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Stones, inlaid or incrusted | 27 | Free. |
| Stoves | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Stove bolts and nuts | 28 | 35 " |
| Strawberries | 21 | 4c. per lb. |
| " essences of | 14 | $1.90 p. gal., & 20 p. c. |
| " wine of (*see* ginger wine) | 22 | |
| Straw board | 24 | 40c. per 100 lbs. |
| " forks | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| " plaits | 24 | Free. |
| Strip fencing | 28 | 1½c. per lb. |
| Structural iron work | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Sugar, candy | 21 | 1½c. per lb., & 35 p. c. |
| " imported direct for refining | 21 | 1c. p. lb., 70° test, and 3½c. p. 100 lbs. for ea. deg. above 70. |
| " not direct | 21 | 7½ p. c. of duty additional. |
| " above No. 14 | 21 | 1½c. per lb., & 35 p. c. |
| " not above No. 14 | 21 | 1c. per lb., & 30 p. c. |
| " syrups | 21 | 1c. per lb., & 30 p. c. |
| Sulphate of ammonia | 14 | Free. |
| " iron | 14 | Free. |
| " lime | 14 | " |
| " quinine | 14 | " |
| " soda | 14 | " |
| " zinc | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| Sulphide sodium | 14 | Free. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **S** | | |
| Sulphur | 14 | Free. |
| Sunshades | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Suspenders | 18 | 30 " |
| Swine, improvement of stock | 29 | Free. |
| Syrups, medicinal | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| " sugar | 21 | 1c. per lb., & 30 p. c. |
| **T** | | |
| "T" iron | 28 | 12½ p. c. |
| Table ware | 26 | 30 " |
| Tables, bagatelle | 31 | 35 " |
| " billiard (*see* billiard tables) | 31 | |
| Tacks | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Tafia | 22 | $1.90 p. I. G |
| Tagging metal | 28 | Free. |
| Tails, undressed | 23 | " |
| Tallow | 23 | 1c. per lb. |
| Tampico fibre | 24 | Free. |
| " white and black | 24 | " |
| Tanners' bark | 24 | " |
| Tapestry carpets | 13 | 25 p. c. |
| Tar, coal | 24 | 10 " |
| " pine | 24 | Free. |
| Tarpaulin | 17 | 30 p. c. |
| Tassels | 31 | 30 " |
| Tea, from U.S. | 22 | 10 " |
| " all other | 22 | Free. |
| Taraxacum | 14 | " |
| Teasels | 31 | " |
| Teak, African | 24 | " |
| Telegraph instruments | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Telephones | 6 | " |
| Telescopes | 6 | " |
| Tents | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| Terra cotta, ornaments of | 31 | 30 " |
| " japonica | 14 | Free. |
| Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks. | 17 | 12½ p. c. |
| " " on spools. | 17 | 20 " |
| Threshers | 9 | 35 " |
| Tickets | 1 | 10c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Tiles, drain | 12 | 20 p. c. |
| " fire | 12 | 20 " |
| Timber, round, unmanufactured | 24 | Free. |
| Timber, sawn, not shaped | 24 | Free. |
| " N.E.S. | 24 | 20 p. c. |
| Tin, manufactures, N. E.S. | 28 | 25 " |
| " blocks, pigs, bars, &c. | 28 | Free. |
| " cans, not exceeding 1 qt. | 28 | 1½c. each. |
| " cans, exceeding 1 qt. | 28 | 1½c. additional for each qt. or part of. |
| " caps for umbrellas | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " colors | 14 | Free. |
| " crystals | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " foil | 28 | Free. |
| " ware | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Tinctures | 14 | 50 " |
| " containing spirits | 22 | $2 p. I. G., & 30 p. c. |
| Tippets, fur | 18 | 25 p. c. |
| Tires, locomotive | 28 | 10 " |
| Tissue paper | 24 | 10 " |
| Tobacco | 22 | 30c. per lb., & 12½ p. c. |
| " unmanufactured | 22 | Free. |
| Toilet preparations | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| Tomatoes | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| " in cans (*see* corn in cans) | 21 | |
| Tonics | 14 | 50 p. c. |
| Tools, edge | 9 | 30 " |
| " mechanics' | 9 | 30 " |
| Tooth powders | 22 | 30 " |
| Topaz | 27 | Free. |
| Tortoise shell | 23 | " |
| Tow of flax | 19 | ½c. per lb. |
| Towels | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Toys, all kinds | 5 | 30 " |
| Tragacanth | 14 | Free. |
| Travellers' baggage | 31 | " |
| Tree-nails | 31 | " |
| Trees, forest | 30 | " |
| " fruit, apples | 30 | 2c. each. |
| " N.E.S. | 30 | 20 p. c. |
| Trimmings, coffin | 9 | 30 " |
| Troches | 14 | 25 " |
| Trunks | 23 | 30 " |
| Trusses | 7 | 25 " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **T** | | |
| Tubing, brass | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| " copper | 28 | 10 " |
| " iron, not threaded | 28 | 15 " |
| " iron, lap welded | 28 | 15 " |
| " " plain | 28 | 30 " |
| " zinc | 28 | 10 " |
| Tubs | 24 | 25 " |
| Turmeric | 14 | Free. |
| Turpentine, raw | 14 | " |
| " spirits of | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Turtles | 20 | Free. |
| Turquoise | 27 | " |
| Tuscan plaits | 24 | " |
| Tweeds | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| Twine for fisheries | 9 | Free. |
| " N.E.S | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " sail | 19 | 5 " |
| Twist, silk | 16 | 25 " |
| Type | 28 | 20 " |
| " metal | 28 | 10 " |
| **U** | | |
| Ultramarine blue | 14 | Free. |
| Umber, raw | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| Umbrellas | 18 | 30 " |
| " materials for | 28 | 20 " |
| Undertakers' hardw're | 9 | 30 " |
| Unenumerat'd articles | 32 | 20 " |
| Union collar cloth paper, glossed, &c. | 24 | 20 " |
| " not glossed | 24 | 5 " |
| Upholsterers' hardw're | 9 | 30 " |
| **V** | | |
| Vaccine | 31 | Free. |
| Valentines | 1 | 25 p. c. |
| Valerian | 14 | Free. |
| Valises | 23 | 30 p. c. |
| Vanilla, essence of | 14 | $1.90 p. gall. & 20 p. c. |
| " beans | 14 | Free. |
| Varnish | 24 | 20c. p. I. G., & 20 p. c. |
| " for ships' use | 24 | Free. |
| Vaseline, in bulk | 14 | 4c. per lb. |
| " in bottles, not over 1 lb. | 14 | 6c. " |
| Vegetables, potatoes | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| " in cans (*see* corn) | | |
| " fibre | 24 | Free. |
| " " natural | 24 | " |
| " labels for | 1 | 10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " manures | 14 | Free. |
| " others, N.E.S | 21 | 20 p. c. |
| Vegetable substances for beds | 24 | Free. |
| Vehicles | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| " settlers' effects | 31 | Free. |
| Velveteens | 17 | 20 p. c. |
| Velvets, cotton | 17 | 20 " |
| " silk | 16 | 30 " |
| Veneers | 24 | Free. |
| " ivory | 24 | " |
| Venetian carpets | 13 | 25 p. c. |
| Verdigris | 14 | Free. |
| Vinegar | 22 | 15c. p. I. G. |
| Vitriol, blue | 14 | Free. |
| **W** | | |
| Wadding, colored, &c. | 17 | 3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " not colored | 17 | 2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Waggons, farm | 10 | 35 p. c. |
| Wall paper, N.E.S | 1 | 30 p. c. |
| Wall paper, in rolls of 8 yards, &c | 1 | 2c. per roll. |
| Walnut wood | 24 | Free. |
| Ware, China and porcelain | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| " earthen, stone, &c | 26 | 30 " |
| " table, glass | 26 | 30 " |
| Waters, medicinal | 14 | 50 " |
| Warps, colored | 17 | 3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, on beams | 17 | 1c. p. yd., & 15 p. c. |
| " " No. 60 | 17 | 15 p. c. |
| " not colored | 17 | 2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Washers, iron | 28 | 1c. p. lb., & 15 p. c. |
| Washes, perfumery | 22 | 30 p. c. |
| Waste, for paper | 17 | Free. |
| Watch actions | 6 | 20 p. c. |
| " cases | 6 | 25 " |
| " and jewel cases. | 31 | 30 " |
| " movements | 6 | 20 " |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Continued.*

| Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|
| **W** | | |
| Watches | 6 | 25 p. c. |
| Water colors, by Canadian artists | 3 | Free. |
| " other | 3 | " |
| Water pipes, cast iron | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| " lime | 12 | 40c. p. barr'l. |
| Wax, paraffine | 23 | 3c. per lb. |
| " " candles | 23 | 5c. " |
| Weighing beams | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Welding compound, cherry heat | 14 | Free. |
| Well pumps | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Whale bone | 23 | Free. |
| " oil | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Wheat | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| " flour | 21 | 50c. p. barrel |
| Wheelbarrows | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| Wheel, parts of | 10 | 15 " |
| Whips | 10 | 30 " |
| Whip gut | 23 | Free. |
| White, fine washed | 14 | 20 p. c. |
| White glass, enamell'd | 26 | 30 " |
| " " obscured | 26 | 30 " |
| Whiskey | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G. |
| White lead, dry | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " " in pulp | 14 | 5 " |
| " zinc | 14 | 5 " |
| Whiting | 26 | Free. |
| White shellac | 24 | " |
| " wood | 24 | " |
| Willow | 24 | " |
| Winceys, N.E.S | 15 | 22½ p. c. |
| " cottons | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p. c. |
| Window glass, common | 26 | 30 p. c. |
| Windows, stain'd glass | 26 | 30 " |
| Wines, except sparkling (*see* ginger wine) | 22 | |
| Wine, spirits of | 22 | $1.75 p. I. G. |
| Wines, sparkling (*see* champagne) | 22 | |
| Wire, brass | 28 | Free. |
| " buckthorn & strip | 28 | 1½c. per lb. |
| " cloth | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " copper | 28 | Free. |
| " covered | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| " fencing, barbed | 28 | 1½c. per lb. |
| " 15 gauge or smaller | 28 | Free. |
| Wire, iron or steel, 15 g. and coarser | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " platinum | 28 | Free. |
| " rigging | 11 | " |
| " rods for wire manufacture | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| " rods, steel | 28 | 5 p. c. |
| " spring steel, 9 gauge | 28 | Free. |
| " steel | 28 | 20 p. c. |
| " work | 28 | 25 " |
| Wooden ware | 24 | 25 " |
| Wood for fuel | 24 | Free. |
| " manufactures | 24 | 25 p. c. |
| " mouldings, gilded | 4 | 30 " |
| " mouldings, plain | 4 | 25 " |
| " screws | 28 | 35 " |
| " sawn or split | 24 | Free. |
| " veneers | 24 | " |
| Wool, class one | 23 | 3c. per lb. |
| " other, N.E.S | 23 | Free. |
| Woollen manufactures | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " fabrics, N.E.S | 15 | 22½ p. c. |
| " rags | 15 | Free. |
| Worm gut | 23 | " |
| Worsted, manufactures of | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. |
| " N.E.S. | 15 | 22½ p. c. |
| Writing slates | 26 | 25 " |
| **X** | | |
| Xyotite | 14 | Free. |
| **Y** | | |
| Yarn, cotton, not colored, &c. | 17 | 2c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, colored, &c. | 17 | 3c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " cotton, for manufactures | 17 | Free. |
| " hosiery, not colored | 17 | 2c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |
| " hosiery, colored | 17 | 3c. per lb., & 15 p. c. |

INDEX TO IMPORTS—*Concluded.*

| Artiales. | Order. | Tariff. | Articles. | Order. | Tariff. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Y | | | Yellow metal..... | 28 | Free. |
| Yarn, knitting, not colored ..... | 17 | 2c. per lb., & 15 p. c. | Z | | |
| " knitting, colored | 17 | 3c. per lb., & 15 p. c. | Zinc, blocks ..... | 28 | Free. |
| " woollen, fingering, &c..... | 15 | 7½c. per lb., & 20 p. c. | " chloride of..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " woollen knitting | 15 | 7½ " " | " colours..... | 14 | Free. |
| " " worsted. | 15 | 7½ " " | " manufactures, N. E.S. ..... | 28 | 25 p. c. |
| Yeast cakes, 1 lb. or over ..... | 14 | 6c. per lb. | " pigs ..... | 28 | Free. |
| " 1 lb., compressed | 14 | 6c. " | " salts of..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| " less than 1 lb.... | 14 | 8c. " | " sheets. ..... | 28 | Free. |
| | | | " sulphate of..... | 14 | 5 p. c. |
| | | | " tubing ..... | 28 | 10 " |
| | | | " white ..... | 14 | 5 " |

# APPENDIX B.

## CHANGES IN THE TARIFF, MAY, 1887.

The duties of Customs imposed by the "*Act respecting the Dnties of Customs*," chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, on the articles mentioned below, are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively, and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty mentioned below and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Advertising pamphlets, not illustrated | 1c. each. |
| 2. Advertising pictures, pictorial show-cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs and other cards, pictures or artistic works of similar kinds produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and being for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, card board or other material | 6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| 3. Barrels containing salted meats | 20c. each. |
| 4. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink | 30 p. c. |
| 5. Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds | 30 " |
| 6. Braces or suspenders | 35 " |
| 7. Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing | 10 " |
| 8. British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing | 1c. per lb. |
| 9. Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn | 10c. per gross, and 25 p. c. |
| 10. Buttons, all other, N.E.S. | 25 p. c. |

CARRIAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11. Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars | $10 each, and 20 p. c. |
| Costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars | $15 each, and 20 p. c. |
| 12. All such carriages, costing one hundred dollars each and over | 35 p. c. |

13. Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering ..... $2 per lb., and 25 p. c.
14. Clay tobacco pipes ..... 35 p. c.
15. Clothes wringers ..... $1, and 30 p.c.
16. Cocoa matting ..... 30 p. c.
17. Clothing made of cotton or other material, not otherwise provided for, including corsets and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for ..... 35 p. c.
18. Collars of cotton or linen ..... 24c. per doz., and 30 p. c.
19. Colored fabrics, woven, of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material, except silk, N. E.S ..... 25 p. c.
20. Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds ..... 30 "

COTTONS.

21. Bed comforters or cotten bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes ..... 35 p. c.
22. Cotton sewing thread on spools ..... 25 "
23. Jeans and coutilles, when imported by corset-makers for use in their factory ..... 25 "
24. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, N. E.S ..... 32½ "
25. Cuffs of cotton or linen ..... 4c. per pair, and 30 p. c.
26 Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed ..... 35 p. c.
27. Earthenware and stoneware, namely, demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks ..... 3c. per gall.
28. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, Rockingham ware, white, granite, or iron stoneware, C. C. or cream colored ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S ..... 35 p. c.
29. Flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed ..... $2 per ton.
30. Flasks and phials of 8 oz. capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware ..... 5c. per dozen, and 30 p. c.
31. Gas meters ..... 30 p. c.
32. Glass carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than 8 oz ..... 30 "
33. Glue, sheet, broken and ground ..... 3c. per lb.
34. Gold and silver leaf ..... 30 p. c.
35. Gooseberry bushes ..... 2c. each.
36. Grape vines, costing 10c. and less ..... 3c. "
37. Harness and leather dressing ..... 25 p. c.
38. Harness and saddlery of every description ..... 35 "

IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ. :—

39. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured ..... $2 per ton.

40. Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel ..... $2 "

41. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron ..... $4 "

42. Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings ..... $9 "

43. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S. ..... $13 "

44. Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, 15 gauge and coarser, N.E.S. ..... 25 p. c.

45. Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, No. 9 gauge or smaller, N.E.S. ..... 20 "

46. Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 gauge, N.E.S, including nail plate of iron or steel, 16 gauge and thicker. ..... $13 per ton.

47. Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel not less than 30 inches wide and not less than ¼ inch in thickness ..... 12½ p. c.

48. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge ..... $13 per ton.

49. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 inches or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge ..... 12½ p. c.

50. Railway fish plates ..... $12 per ton.

51. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S. ..... ½c. per lb., and 10 p. c.

52. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard ..... 12½ p. c.

53. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than ⅜ of an inch thick, nor less than 15 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges ..... 12½ p. c.

54. Iron bridges and structural iron work ..... 1¼c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.

55. Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S..... 1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.

56. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at 4c. or less per pound..... 30 p. c., but not less than $12 per ton.

Except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs upon which the specific duty shall be ..... $8 per ton.

57. When of greater value than 4c. per lb..... 12½ p. c.

58. Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for..... 30 "

59. On all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering..... ⅛c. per pound additional.

60. Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

61. Provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.

62. Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S..... $25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.

63. Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S. $16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.

64. Cast iron pipe of every description..... $12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.

65. Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages other than railway or tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture ..... 1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.

66. Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs, N.E.S., without reference to the stage of manufacture..... $30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.

67. Fire engines..... 35 p. c.

68. Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S. ..... 30 p. c.

Provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of..... $2,000 each.

69. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture..... 35 p. c.

70. Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel ..... 15 "

71. Tubes not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel..... 15 "

72. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter inch in diameter and over, but not over two inches, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and for petroleum refineries..... 20 "

73. Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter ..... 15 "

74. Other wrought iron tubes or pipes ..... $\frac{6}{10}$c. per lb., and 30 p. c.

75. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams, of iron or steel..... 35 p. c.

76. Skates..... 20c. per pair, and 30 p. c.

77. Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for..... 25 p. c.

78. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," two inches or over in length..... 6c. per lb.

One inch and less than two inches ..... 8c. "

Less than one inch ..... 11c. "

79. Hardware, viz. :—Builders', cabinet makers' and carriage hardware and locks, tinsmiths' tools and harness makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs 35 p. c.

80. Muskets, rifles and other firearms, and surgical instruments ..... 20 "
81. Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than three-eigths of an inch in diameter ..... 1½c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
82. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, N.E.S., and horse, mule, or ox shoes ..... 1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
83. Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand ..... 2c. per 1,000.
84. exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand ..... 2c. per lb.
85. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts and bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, N.E.S ..... 1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
86. Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel ..... 1c. per lb.
87. Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under a half inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails ..... 20 p. c.
88. Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S .... $6 per ton.
89. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured ..... 30 p. c.
90. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills, and folders ..... 15c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
91. Leather, sole ..... ½c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
92. Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not colored, waxed or glazed ..... 15 p. c.
93. Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled ..... 25 "
94. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled ..... 30 p. c.
95. Liquorice root, paste extract of ..... 2c. per lb.
96. Maccaroni and vermicelli ..... 2c. "
97. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over ..... 10 p. c.
98. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet ..... 15 "
99. Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides ..... 15 "
100. Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides. .... 25 "

101. Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S... 35 "
102. Mucilage ..... 30 "
103. Newspapers, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada ..... 25 "
104. Oil cloth, floor ..... 5c. per sq. yd., and 20 p. c.
105. Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for ..... 5c. per sq yd., and 15 p. c.
106. Opium (drug) ..... $1 per lb.
107. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet ..... 25c. per box.
In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet..... 13c. per half box.
In cases and all other packages ..... 10c. per c. f.
In bulk ..... $1.60 p. 1,000.
In barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel ..... 55c. per barrel
108. Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of 8 yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—
*a.* Brown blanks ..... 2c.
*b.* White papers, grounded papers, and satins ..... 3c.
*c.* Single print bronzes ..... 7c.
*d.* Colored bronzes ..... 9c.
*e.* Embossed bronzes ..... 11c.
*f.* Colored borders, narrow ..... 8c.
*g.* Colored borders, wide ..... 10c.
*h.* Bronze borders, narrow ..... 15c.
*i.* Bronze borders, wide ..... 18c.
*j.* Embossed borders ..... 20c.
109. Paper of all kinds, N.E.S ..... 25 p. c.
110. Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books... 35 p. c.
111. Paper, tarred ..... ½c. per lb.
112. Peach trees ..... 4c. each.
113. Photographic dry plates ..... 15c. per sq. ft.
114. Pianofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves ..... $25, & 20 p. c.
All other square pianofortes ..... $30, & 20 "
Upright pianofortes ..... $30, & 20 "
Concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes..... $50, & 20 "
115. Pickles in bottles, and in jars, pottles, or other vessels..... 40c. per gall.
116. Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard ..... 35c. "
And in brine ..... 25c. "

117. Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, costing under $3.50 per dozen ..... 50c. per doz., and 20 p. c.
118. Plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part..... 30 p. c.
119. Plumbago ..... 10 "
120. Plumbago, all manufactures of, N.E.S..... 25 "
121. Potatoes ..... 15c. per bush.
122. Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters..... 10 p. c.
123. Raspberry and blackberry bushes..... 1c. each.
124. Rice..... 1¼c. per lb.
125. Rose bushes ..... 5c. per plant.
126. Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty)..... 10c. p. 100 lbs.
127. Salt, fine, in bulk ..... 10c. "
128. Salt in bags, barrels or other packages..... 15c. "
129. Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper ..... 30 p. c.
130. Sauces and catsups, in bottle ..... 40c. per gall., and 20 p. c.
131. Screws of iron, steel, brass or metal, not otherwise provided for..... 35 p. c.
132. Seedling stock for grafting, viz.: Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees..... 10 p. c.
133. Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines ..... $3 each, and 20 p. c.
134. Shirts of cotton or linen..... $1 p doz., and 30 p. c.
135. Slates, school and writing slates ..... 1c. each, and 20 p. c.
136. Slates, roofing slate, black or blue..... 80c. p. square.
" red, green and other colors..... $1 "
(In each case when split or dressed only.)
137. Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S..... 1c. per sq. ft., and 25 p. c.
138. Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal..... 10c. per lb., and 30 p. c.
139. Spectacles and eye glasses ..... 30 p. c.
140. " " parts of, unfinished..... 25 p. c.
141. Tomatoes, fresh..... 30c. per bush., and 10 p. c.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

142. Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers, N.E.S..... 35 p. c.
143. Chopping axes..... $2 p. doz., and 10 p. c.
144. Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes..... 5c. each, and 25 p. c.
145. Hay knives, and four, five and six pronged forks of all kinds..... $2 p. doz., and 20 p. c.
146. Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements not otherwise provided for... 35 p. c.
147. Picks, mattocks, blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars of iron or steel..... 1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
148. Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks..... $1 p. doz., and 25 p. c.
149. Trunks of all kinds, pocket books and purses..... 30 p. c.
150. Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches and other like articles, of any material..... 10c. each, and 30 p. c.
151. Varnishes, lacquers, japan, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, N.E.S..... 20c. per gall., and 25 p. c.
152. Vegetables (including sweet potatoes), N.E.S..... 25 p. c.
153. Veneers of wood, sawn only..... 10 "
154. Watch actions or movements..... 10 p. c.

WOOLLENS.

155. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods, costing 10c. per yard and under..... 22½ p. c.
156. Costing over 10c. and under 14c..... 25 "
157. Costing 14c. and over..... 27½ "
158. As regards items 155, 156 and 157, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.
159. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel, of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for..... 10c. per lb., and 25 p. c.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

160. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the Departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the Departments thereof for the use of the Canadian militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
161. The following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
162. Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the blind, and deaf and dumb.
163. Brick, fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
164. Coal, anthracite.
165. Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
166. Gannister.
167. Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth.
168. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories.
169. Locomotive tires of steel in the rough.
170. Quills in their natural state or unplumed.
171. Redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not further manufactured.
172. Rolled rods of steel under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.
173. Steel rails, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.
174. Steel valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$c. per lb. and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.
175. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
176. Steel bowls for cream separators.
177. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.
178. Veneers of ivory, sawn only.
179. Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, No. 16 gauge or smaller.

EXPORT DUTIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts | $1.50 per 128 cubic feet. |

The foregoing provisions shall be held to have come into force on the thirteenth day of May in the present year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to apply and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after the said day.

All goods actually purchased on or before the said thirteenth day of May at any place out of Canada, for importation into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before the said day; but these provisions shall cease to have force and effect on the first day of July in the present year, excepting that goods from the United Kingdom or any British possession, carried by way of Cape Horn, may be entered in British Columbia under the provisions aforesaid, until the first day of November in the present year.

# ADDENDA.

Page 19, par. 37. During the last session of Parliament it was decided to unite the departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, under the title of the Department of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister designated accordingly, and in the place of the two Ministers of the amalgamated departments, to appoint two Comptrollers, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, but shall not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet. Provision was also made for the appointment of a Solicitor General in connection with the Department of Justice.

Page 20, par. 41. Revising officers, returning officers, election clerks, &c., are only disqualified from voting in the electoral districts in which they are engaged as such. They can vote in any district in which they do not hold any one of such positions.

Page 27. Through a typographical error, the date of Hon. A. W. McLelan's appointment as Postmaster General is given as in 1877 instead of 1887.

Pages 29 and 30. "Ontario." Sir Alexander Campbell was appointed Lieutenant Governor on the 8th February, 1887.

Page 35. "British Columbia." Hon. Hugh Nelson was appointed Lieutenant Governor on the 8th February, 1887.

In consequence of the death of the Hon. Wm. Smithe in March, 1887, the following changes in the Executive Council were made :—

Premier, Attorney General and President of the Council, Hon. A. E. B. Davie.

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Hon. Forbes George Vernon.

Page 37. Sir Charles Tupper resigned the position of High Commissioner in London, on accepting that of Minister of Finance, but continued to attend to the duties of the office, and is now again in England acting as High Commissioner.

Page 47, par. 75. In the table, the percentage of persons born in the British Isles should read 10·87.

Page 69, par. 98. If the number of persons, viz., 3,694, which comprised the population of the territory taken from Manitoba and added to Ontario, be deducted from the census figures of 1881, the increase in the total population of the Province will be found to have been 74·49 per cent.

Page 144, par. 226. The year 1885 is given as an average date, the latest returns ranging from 1883 to 1886.

Page 147, par. 236. Since this paragraph was written Lady Cartier has died.

## ADDENDA.

Page 253, par. 402. The sum of $1,000,000 was voted by Parliament for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Page 249. Since the table of Telegraphs on this page was compiled, more complete returns have been received from the various companies, of the business done in Canada, which bring the total number of messages sent up to 5,577,684, whence it will be seen that this number was only exceeded in 8 countries in the world.

Page 320, par. 558. The actual registered tonnage of the United States was only 1,287,999 tons, the remaining 2,977,924 tons being made up of licensed and enrolled vessels

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# EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

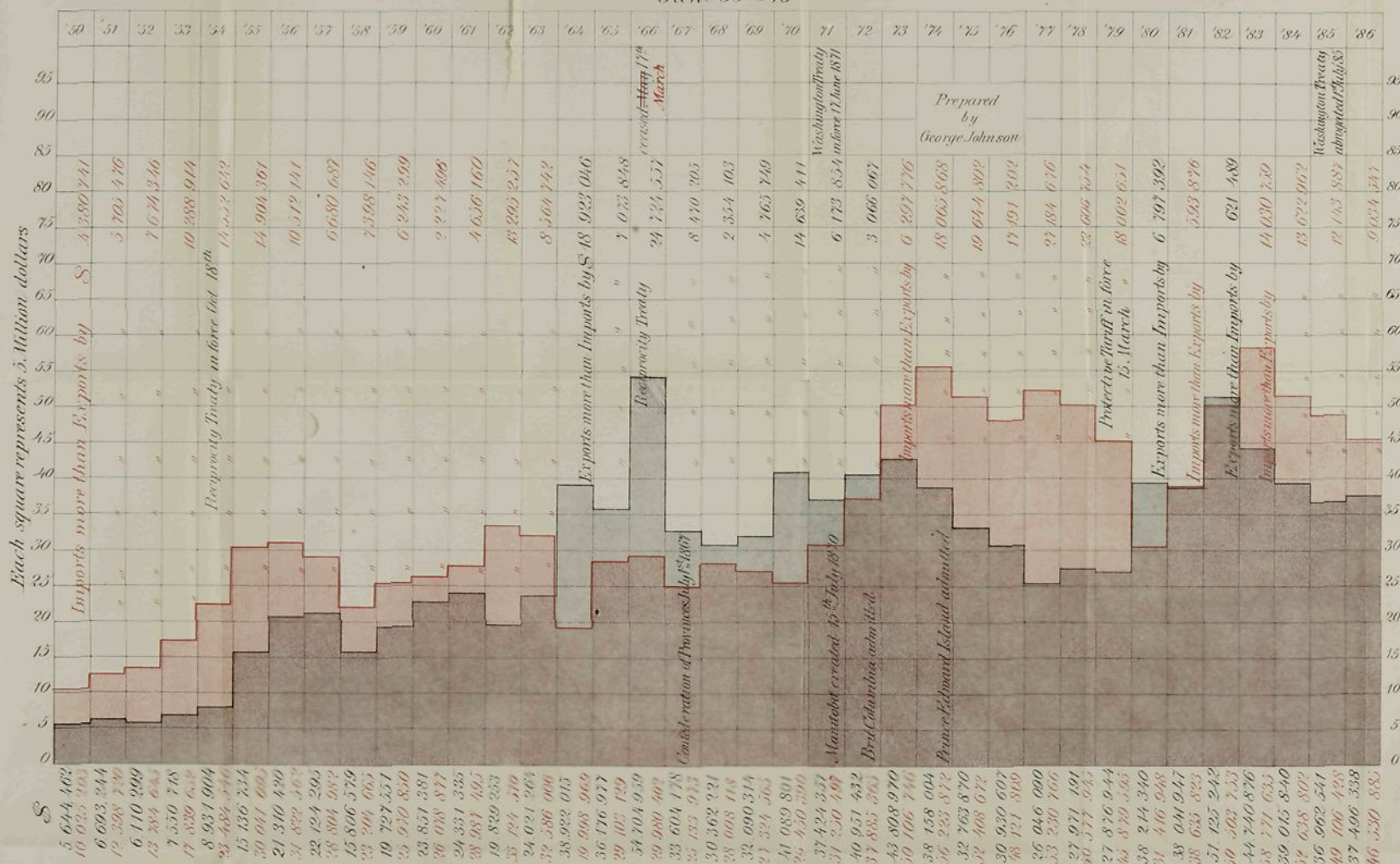
# BY CANADA,

(INCLUDING NEWFOUNDLAND)

*June 30th 48*

*Imports from U.S. in Red*
*Exports to U.S. in Black*

*Exports from Canada taken from US accounts*
*Imports into Canada taken from BNA accounts*




| By Periods | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1850 54 5 years Imports into Canada more than Exports | $ 42 602 119 | yearly average $ 8 520 424 |
| 12 years Reciprocity Treaty | 29 941 977 | yearly average 2 495 165 |
| 13 yrs to Protective Tariff | 18 842 538 | yearly average 6 064 810 |
| 7 yrs of Protective .. | 46 507 813 | yearly average 6 643 973 |

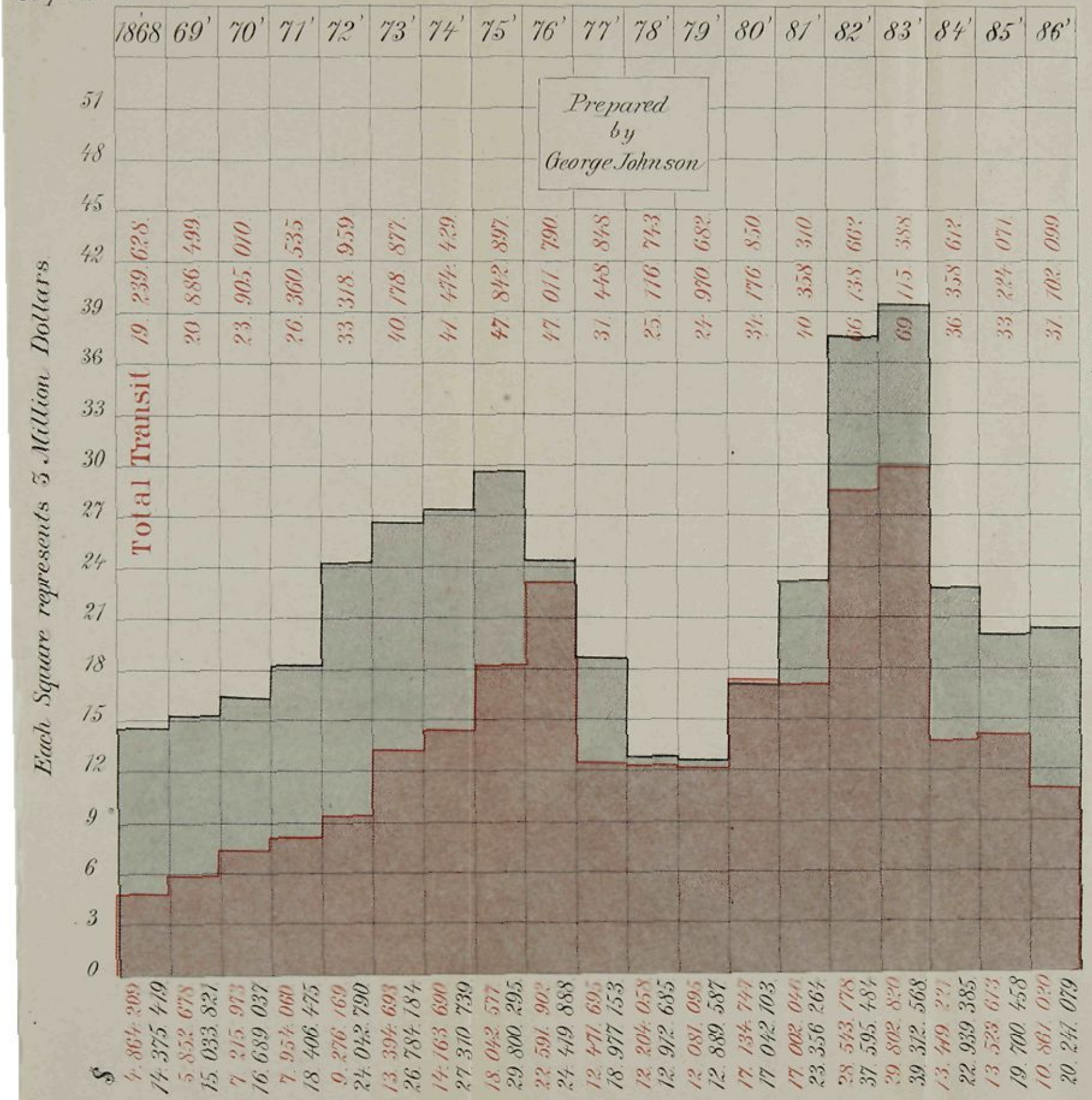
| | |
|---|---|
| Total Imports from U.S. | $ 1 277 442 875 |
| Total Exports to U.S. | $ 1 079 548 427 |
| Total aggregate Trade | $ 2 356 991 302 |
| Balance against Canada | $ 197 894 448 |

# TRANSIT TRADE of CANADA.

## through the United States.

*From U.S Seaports to Canada in Black.*

*From Canada to U.S. Seaports in Red.*




Total $ 702. 228 864.

Annual Average " 37. 000. 000.

Annual Average last 5 Years. " 47. 187. 766