

## THF:

## STATISTICAL YEAR-B00K



ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE


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## INTROI)UCTION.

Every page of the present issue has been carefully examined for the purpose of detecting errors and removing inadvertent traces of political party bias.

The Year Book for 1892 will be found to be the most complete of the series.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician.

Department of Agriculture, Statistics Branch,

Ottawa, June, 1893.


## AMDENDA.

The following are the names of the Arbitrators, Counsel and Agents present engaged in Paris in the discussion respecting the seal ;heries in Behring Sea :-


On the 24 th of May, 1893, Hon. John Carling was created a Knight ommander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## ERRATA.

In paragraph 41, for 78 million acres read 73 million.
In paragraph 286, amount of duty collected per head in 1892, for 4.24 read $\$ 4.20$.

In paragraph 39, year 1889, for 584 read 854, and for 536 read 556
In paragraph 41, read 460,097 acres.

## THE

# STATISTICAL YEAR-B00K 0F CANADA 

FOR<br>1892.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about $3,315,647$ square The Domimiles, or, including its water surface, $3,456,383$ square miles, is about nion of 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-west Territories, (which latter contain the rast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the Cnited 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 $\dagger$ and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation Origin of now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," "Canada. 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.
3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Moun- Physical tains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-west Terri- features. tories and the great inland lakes.
4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remark- The great able for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head lakes.

[^0]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 Piver. 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 purpose 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. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other principal lakes.

Mountains.

Rivers.
5. The other principal lakes are-in Ontario, 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, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario and Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini ; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles); Great Slave ( 10,100 square miles); Athabasca ( 4,400 square miles); Winnipeg, 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 828 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba, length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.
6. 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 Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.
7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, 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. In Ontario and Quebec, 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.
8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several Gulfs and large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the bays. 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 Straits of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound.
9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Char- Islands. lotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles, and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia ; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso ; and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago.
10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features Physical and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The features, whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north- Eastern west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for some years to come. Underlying this forest, when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds.
11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Physical Mountains lie the province of Manitoba and the southern part of the features, North-west Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its western division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into Canada. three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Win-
nipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. The first plateau lies entirely within the province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. The three plateaux, while varying considerably in character, are all most favourably adapted for agriculture of all kinds, including dairying and stock raising. Settlement is proceeding at a very rapid rate; numerous and prosperous homesteads and cattle ranches having been established.

Physical features, the Mackenzie Basin.
12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and bas generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas were upset. The area inquired into was about $1,260,000$ square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation ; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the

Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.
13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may Fur trade, be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last six Hudson's Bay Company. years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal:-

Receipts of Furs by Hudson's Bay Company.

| Kinds of Fur. | Number of Skins. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| Bear | 1,399 | 1,528 | 2,037 | 1,900 | 1,800 | 1,760 |
| Beaver | 22,848 | 22,174 | 18,787 | 20,000 | 16,000 | 16,300 |
| Fisher. | 1,197 | 1,120 | 1,377 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 1,360 |
| Ermine. |  |  |  | 1,000 | 800 | 1,500 |
| Fox . . | 669 | 756 | 1,150 | 1,900 | 1,400 | 2,270 |
| Lynx.. | 2,655 | 3,830 | 4,107 | 4,400 | 3,200 | 3,570 |
| Marten | 19,264 | 18,986 | 16,708 | 17,000 | 11,000 | 15,500 |
| Mink | 10,002 | 7,757 | 6,420 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 8,870 |
| Musquash. | 81,103 | 74,572 | 55,285 | 72,000 | 79,000 | 81,000 |
| Otter | 2,768 | 2,550 | 3,010 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,380 |
| Skunk. | 228 | 420 | 478 | 600 | 200 | 260 |
| Wolverine | 24 | 21 | 27 | 30 | 14 | 28 |
| Wolf .... |  |  |  | 16 | 30 | 16 |
| Total | 142,157 | 133,714 | 109,386 | 130,346 | 123,344 | 134,814 |

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or Physical hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of features, the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. British The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress.
15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Climate Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada, 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, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average seasons.

Opening and closing of navigation.
16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth-warm sunshine and rain-are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July; and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is admitted by all who have experienced both; and it is a well recognized fact that a sharp, cold winter, with plenty of snow, is by far the healthiest as well as the most advantageous to business of every kind, while a mild winter is equally unhealthy and detrimental. The marine currents are singularly favourable to Canada; along the Atlantic coast the Gulf stream exerts a beneficial influence to such an extent that, on Sable Island, there are troops of wild ponies, the progenitors of which, two centuries ago, were shipwrecked and cast upon the island, and there, successive generations, without shelter of any kind, have lived and multiplied. Along the Canadian shores of the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese current produces the same effect on the cfimate as the Gulf stream dues in England. Vancouver Island is like the south of England, except that it has a greater summer heat with less humidity. In the vicinity of Victoria the highest temperature in the shade in July and August ranges from 80 to 90 Fahr., while in winter there are rarely more than 10 degrees of frost.
17. The following table, giving the dates of opening and closing of navigation at Montreal and Toronto during the last twenty-two years, will afford the best evidence of the actual length of the winter. In considering these figures it must be remembered that, although
navigation is reported as closing or opening on a particular day, the rivers, lakes and canals are probably navigable for several days in addition, as the steamers and other vessels have to leave or go into winter quarters before the frost commences, and navigation does not actually begin until several days after there is open water.

Closing and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1892 , inclusive.

| Year. | Montreal. |  |  | Toronto. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Closing. | Opening. |  | Closing. | Opening. |
| 1870-71. | December 18. | April |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } 24 . \\ \text { do } 21 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 1871-72. | do 1. | May | 1. |  | $\text { April } 12 .$ |
| 1872-73 | do 8 | April | 25. | do 10. | do 14. |
| 1873-74. | November 26. | do | 25 | November 26. | March 16. |
| 1874-75. | December 13. | May | 3 | December 18. | April 16. |
| 1875-76 | November 29. | April | 21 | November 30. | do 11. |
| 1876-77 | December 10 | do | 17 | December 18. | March 25. |
| 1877-78 | January 2, 78. | March | 30 | do 19. | do 9. |
| 1878-79 | December 23. | April |  | do 26. | do 25. |
| 1879-80. | do 19 | do | 17 | do 19. | February 19. |
| 1880-81 | do 3 | do | 21 | November 22. | April 16. |
| 1881-82 | January 2, '82. | do | 11 | January 2, '82 | February 13. |
| 1882-83. | December 9 . | do | 27 | December 9. | April 14. |
| 1883.84 | do 16 | do | 22 | do 21. | do 8 . |
| $1884-85$ | do 18 | May |  | do 19. | do 25. |
| 188586 | do 7 | April | 24 | January 8, '86 | March 20. |
| 1886-87 | do 4 | May | 1 | December 4. | April 12. |
| 1887-88. | do 23. | April | 29. | do 24. | $\text { do } 11 \text {. }$ |
| 1888-89. | do 14. | do |  | do 20. | March 15. |
| 1889-90 | do 29 | do | 14. | March 1, '90. | do 15. |
| 1890-91 | do 3 | do | 14. | December 28 | do 20. |
| 1891-92. |  | do |  | January 5, 92 | do 31. |

18. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Charles Latitudes Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared and elevaexpressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation tion of above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer places. and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :-


| Place. | Latitude. | Longitude. | Elevation. above Sea. | Mean Temperatcre. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Sunimer. | Winter. |
| Ontario. | - , | - , | Feet. | - | - 0 |
| Point Pelee. | $41 \cdot 50$ | 82•38 | 570 | 67.8 | 22.9 |
| Windsor | $42 \cdot 19$ | $83 \cdot 2$ | 604 | $69 \cdot 0$ | $25 \cdot 9$ |
| Port Dover | $42 \cdot 47$ | $80 \cdot 13$ | 635 | $66 \cdot 1$ | $23 \cdot 9$ |
| Welland. . | $42 \cdot 59$ | $79 \cdot 17$ |  | $65 \cdot 3$ | 23* |
| Sarnia. . | $42 \cdot 59$ | $82 \cdot 24$ | 586 | $64 \cdot 2$ | 20.9 |
| London | $43 \cdot 59$ | $81 \cdot 13$ | 832 | 65.0 | 23.5 |
| Ingersoll... | $43 \cdot 2$ | $80 \cdot 57$ | 877 | $63 \cdot 9$ | 24.7 |
| Woodstock. | $43 \cdot 8$ | $80 \cdot 47$ | 980 | 647 | $22 \cdot 4$ |
| Brantford. | 43-10 | $80 \cdot 21$ | 750 | $66 \cdot 8$ | $23 \cdot 2$ |
| Hamilton | $43 \cdot 16$ | $79 \cdot 54$ | 372 | 68.0 | $25 \cdot 6$ |
| Stratford. | $43 \cdot 23$ | $81 \cdot 0$ | 1182 | 63.8 | 20.9 |
| .Galt | $43 \cdot 23$ | $80 \cdot 22$ | 870 | 63.4 | $21 \cdot 9$ |
| Guelph. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $43 \cdot 33$ | $80 \cdot 16$ | 1157 | $64 \cdot 4$ | $19 \cdot 5$ |
| Cornwall................ .... | $45 \cdot 1$ | $74 \cdot 43$ | 194 | 65.0 | 17.8 |
| Farry Sound. . . . . . . . . . . . . | $45 \cdot 19$ | 80.0 | 635 | $62 \cdot 4$ | $17 \cdot 0$ |
| Huntsville. ............. . .. | $45 \cdot 19$ | $79 \cdot 8$ |  | 614 | $14 \cdot 4$ |
| Ottawa.......... . ............ | $45 \cdot 26$ | $75 \cdot 42$ | 236 | 64.8 | $14 \cdot 3$ |
| Pembroke... | $45 \cdot 50$ | 77.7 | 389 | $64 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 6$ |
| Port Arthur. | $48 \cdot 27$ | $89 \cdot 12$ | 644 | $57 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 4$ |
| Toronto. . | $43 \cdot 39$ | $79 \cdot 24$ | 350 | 67.5 | $24 \cdot 6$ |
| Brampton. | 43.41 | $79 \cdot 45$ | 703 | $65 \cdot 8$ | 21.8 |
| Goderich. | $43 \cdot 45$ | 81.43 | 728 | 65.5 | $23 \cdot 3$ |
| Belleville. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $44 \cdot 10$ | $77 \cdot 23$ | 321 | - 66.8 | $20 \cdot 6$ |
| Kincardine.. . . | $44 \cdot 10$ | 81.37 | 684 | $65 \cdot 5$ | $24^{\prime} 1$ |
| Kíngston. . . . . | $44 \cdot 13$ | $76 \cdot 29$ | 307 | 66.8 | $20 \cdot 6$ |
| Peterboro'. | $44 \cdot 17$ | $78 \cdot 19$ | 722 | 66.4 | $20 \cdot 0$ |
| Barrie. | $44 \cdot 23$ | $79 \cdot 41$ | 779 | 650 | 20.0 |
| Owen Sound | $44 \cdot 34$ | 80.55 |  | 61.9 | $20 \cdot 4$ |
| Brockville | $44 \cdot 26$ | $75 \cdot 44$ | 278 | $64 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 0$ |
| Newnarket. | $44 \cdot 2$ | 79-29 |  | 63.4 | $20 \cdot 9$ |
| Oshawa.. | $43 \cdot 53$ | $78 \cdot 52$ | - - - | $63 \cdot 1$ | $18 \cdot 9$ |
| Manitoba. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emerson.. | $49 \cdot 1$ | $97 \cdot 13$ | 784 | $62 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 7$ |
| St. Boniface. | $49 \cdot 52$ | $97 \cdot 9$ |  | $59 \cdot 9$ | $-1.3$ |
| Brandon. . | $49 \cdot 51$ | 99.53 |  | $58 \cdot 1$ | $-1.8$ |
| Winnipeg. . . | $49 \cdot 53$ | 97.7 | 764 | $60 \cdot 3$ | 10 |
| Stony Mountain...... . .... | 50.5 | $97 \cdot 12$ | 803 | $60 \cdot 1$ | 17 |
| Rapid City. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 50.2 | $100 \cdot 1$ |  | $62 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| Minnedosa . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $50 \cdot 10$ | 99.48 | 1665 | $55 \cdot 3$ | -2.0 |
| Gimli.... . ...... .. .. ..... | $50 \cdot 37$ | 97.0 | 723 | $58 \cdot 9$ | ${ }^{2} \cdot 6$ |
| Russell. . . . . . . . . . . . ..... . | $50 \cdot 42$ | $101 \cdot 11$ |  | $55 \cdot 8$ | $-3 \cdot 8$ |
| Hillview. .............. ... | $49 \cdot 54$ | $100 \cdot 32$ |  | $58 \cdot 4$ | $-2 \cdot 5$ |
| Portage la Prairie. . . . . . . . . . . . | $49 \cdot 57$ | $98 \cdot 10$ |  | $61 \cdot 8$ | -2.6 |


| Place. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Temperature and rainfall in Canada, 1888.
19. The next table, compiled from Mr. Carpmael's Report for the year ended 31st December, 1888 (the latest issued), gives the highest, lowest and mean temperature, as well as the snow and rainfall and the total precipitation, at 92 places in Canada. Ten inches of snow have been considered as equivalent to one inch of rain.

$$
\text { TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, } 1888 .
$$

| Stations. | Temperature. |  |  | Precipitation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | Rain. | Snow. | Total. |
| Ontario. | 。 |  | 。 | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Birnam. | $93 \cdot 0$ | -23.0 | $42 \cdot 79$ | $23 \cdot 63$ | $81 \cdot 81$ | 31.81 |
| Biscotasing | 90.0 | -450 | $33 \cdot 87$ | $10 \cdot 81$ | $79 \cdot 5$ | $18 \cdot 76$ |
| Bala. | 90.0 | $-31 \cdot 0$ | 38.53 | $25 \cdot 16$ | 68.5 | $32 \cdot 01$ |
| Beatrice. | 88.0 | $-31 \cdot 0$ | $37 \cdot 69$ | $27 \cdot 86$ | $162 \cdot 4$ | $44 \cdot 10$ |
| Brampton | 93.0 | $-23.0$ | 43.18 |  |  |  |
| Brantford. | 97.0 | - 200 | $43 \cdot 57$ | $21 \cdot 50$ | 14.7 | $22 \cdot 97$ |
| Buda. | 92.0 | $-45.0$ |  |  |  |  |
| Chatham | 94.0 | $-11 \cdot 0$ | 45.08 | $26 \cdot 03$ | 31.4 | $29 \cdot 17$ |
| Conestogo.. | 91.0 | $-262$ | 41.53 | $21 \cdot 57$ | 40.7 | $25 \cdot 64$ |
| Deseronto.. | $94 \cdot 0$ | $-305$ | $42 \cdot 87$ | 19.92 | $38 \cdot 6$ | 23.78 |

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888-Continued.

| Stattons. | Temperature. |  |  | Precipitation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | Rain. | Snow. | Total. |
| Ontario--(Concluded). | 。 |  | 0 | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Durham. | $89 \cdot 0$ | $-22.0$ | 41.85 | 25.35 | $94 \cdot 2$ | 34.77 |
| Egremont | $87 \cdot 0$ | $-220$ | $49 \cdot 03$ | $23 \cdot 49$ | $50 \cdot 4$ | $28 \cdot 53$ |
| Elora | 88.0 | $-19.0$ | $41 \cdot 38$ | 21.28 | $40 \cdot 1$ | 25.29 |
| Guelph. | $95^{\prime} 0$ | $-18.5$ | $41 \cdot 53$ | $19 \cdot 31$ | 37.5 | $23 \cdot 06$ |
| Gravenburs | $94 \cdot 0$ | -32.0 | $39 \cdot 65$ | $18 \cdot 64$ | 95.8 | 28.22 |
| Ingersoll. | 93.9 | $-23.2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Kingston | $89 \cdot 8$ | $-19.5$ | 41.23 | 25.90 | 681 | 3271 |
| Lakefield. | 91.0 | $-26.0$ | 39.85 | $17 \cdot 67$ | $57 \cdot 1$ | 23.38 |
| Lindsay. | 98.0 | $-30 \cdot 6$ | $39 \cdot 81$ | $19 \cdot 90$ | $72 \cdot 0$ | $27 \cdot 10$ |
| London. | $88 \cdot 2$ | $-16.5$ | $43 \cdot 91$ | $25 \cdot 90$ | 517 | $31 \cdot 07$ |
| London 2nd | 92.4 | -17.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Minden. | $92 \cdot 2$ | $-42.4$ | 37-36 | $25 \cdot 86$ | $83 \cdot 4$ | 34-20 |
| North Bay | $86^{\circ}$ | -35.0 -314 |  |  |  |  |
| Norwood | ${ }_{9}^{93.0}$ | --314 |  | $19 \cdot 31$ | 62.0 | ${ }^{25} 5151$ |
| Ottawa.. | $94 \cdot 9$ | -32.9 | 40-30 | 24.34 | 73.3 | ${ }^{31} \cdot 67$ |
| Owen Sound | 90.0 | $-20.0$ |  | $23 \cdot 53$ | 71.0 | 30.63 |
| Port Arthur | 91.0 | $-39 \cdot 0$ | $32 \cdot 11$ | $20 \cdot 12$ | 62.4 | $26 \cdot 36$ |
| Parry Sound | 88.7 | $-34.6$ | $38 \cdot 36$ | $24 \cdot 16$ | 84.6 | $32 \cdot 62$ |
| Peterboro'. |  |  | $40 \cdot 89$ |  |  |  |
| Petrolia. | 95.0 | -18.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Puint Clark | 86.0 | $-13.0$ | $41 \cdot 46$ | $22 \cdot 98$ | 69.0 | 29.88 |
| Point Pelee. | $98^{\circ} 0$ | - 4.0 | $46 \cdot 18$ |  |  |  |
| Port Stanley | 91.4 | $-15.3$ | $43 \cdot 07$ | $27 \cdot 18$ | 36.2 | $30 \cdot 80$ |
| Port Dover | $87 \cdot 9$ | $-19.0$ | $42 \cdot 10$ | 31.03 | $16 \cdot 0$ | $32 \cdot 63$ |
| Rockliffe | 91.7 | $-46.0$ | $36 \cdot 19$ | 16.72 | $79 \cdot 9$ | $24 \cdot 71$ |
| St. George | 92.0 | $-15.0$ | 43.44 | $20 \cdot 70$ | 31.0 | $23 \cdot 80$ |
| Stony Greek | $93 \cdot 0$ | $-12.0$ | $44 \cdot 89$ | $30 \cdot 25$ | 31.0 | $33 \cdot 35$ |
| Saugeen.. | $87 \cdot 0$ | $-16 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 20$ | $21 \cdot 32$ | $102 \cdot 2$ | $31 \cdot 54$ |
| Savanne. | 85.0 | $-49 \cdot 0$ |  | 15.89 | $96 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 50$ |
| Sharon | 90.5 | $-21 \cdot 1$ | $41 \cdot 00$ | 20.55 | 54.3 | $25 \cdot 98$ |
| Sprucedale | 94.0 | $-46.0$ | $35 \cdot 46$ | $22 \cdot 84$ | 79.6 | $30 \cdot 80$ |
| Sudbury. | 93.0 | - 45.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Toronto. | $92 \cdot 0$ | $-16 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 70$ | $22 \cdot 82$ | 34.6 | 26.28 |
| Wanstead | 91.8 | $-17.5$ | 43.47 | $23 \cdot 01$ | 35.5 | $26 \cdot 56$ |
| Woodstock | $92 \cdot 0$ | $-24.0$ | $42 \cdot 68$ | $20 \cdot 63$ | 58.4 | 26.47 |
| Zurich. | 94.0 | $-18.0$ | $42 \cdot 80$ | $25 \cdot 87$ | $70 \cdot 4$ | $32 \cdot 91$ |
| Quebec. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anticosti, S.W. Point. . . | $70 \cdot 1$ | $-176$ | 35. 28 | $22 \cdot 49$ | 114.8 | 3397 |
| do W. Point. | 73.0 | $-14.0$ | 35.58 |  |  |  |
| Brome. | 83.0 | $-34.0$ | $38 \cdot 28$ | $30 \cdot 07$ | 96.5 | $39 \cdot 72$ |
| Bird Rock | 75.2 | $-17 \cdot 6$ | $37 \cdot 61$ | $24 \cdot 54$ | 509 | $29 \cdot 63$ |
| Belle Isle | 65.0 | $-18.0$ | $39 \cdot 67$ |  |  |  |
| Cranbourne | $84 \cdot 8$ | $-38.4$ | $32 \cdot 54$ | $37 \times 24$ | 2198 | 59.20 |
| Chicoutimi | 89.2 | $-36.5$ |  | 23.03 | 96.8 | $32 \cdot 71$ |
| Cape Magdalen | 79.0 | $-17.0$ | 3570 | 20.44 | 189.0 | $39 \cdot 34$ |
| Cape Norman. | 65.0 | $-17.0$ | 32.76 | 16.62 | 227.7 | $39 \cdot 39$ |
| Father Point. | 81.5 | $-22.0$ | 33.31 | 31.18 | 161 -3 | 47.31 |
| Huntingdon | 90.0 | $-36.4$ | 38.65 | 37.03 | $77 \cdot 3$ | $44 \cdot 76$ |
| Montreal. | 88.1 | $-24.4$ | $41 \cdot 38$ | 31.08 | $132 \cdot 3$ | $44 \cdot 31$ |
| Point des Mo | 80.0 | $-26.4$ | 34.66 | 34.81 | 320.0 | 66.81 |
| Quebec.... | 84.7 | $-31.7$ | 36.37 37.88 | 31.91 | $163 \cdot 1$ | 48.22 |
| Richmond. | 88.5 | $-414$ | 37.88 | $35 \cdot 72$ | $133 \cdot 2$ | $49 \cdot 04$ |

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN CANADA, 1888-Concluded.

| Stations. | Temperature. |  |  | Precipitation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | Rain. | Snow. | Total. |
| Nova Scotia. | 。 | 0 | - | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Glace Bay | 88.0 | $-9.0$ | $39 \cdot 74$ |  |  |  |
| Halifax. | $93 \cdot 4$ | $-5.1$ | $41 \cdot 76$ | $60 \cdot 29$ | 61.4 | $66 \cdot 43$ |
| Pictou | $84 \cdot 0$ | -- 13.5 | $41 \cdot 63$ | 35.56 | 60.0 | $41 \cdot 56$ |
| Sydney .... .... ......... | 80.9 | -6.0 | $40 \cdot 68$ | $36 \cdot 31$ | $81 \cdot 3$ | 44.44 |
| Sable Island ..... ...... | $69 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $43 \cdot 38$ | $41 \cdot 45$ | $73 \cdot 0$ | 48.75 |
| Truro. | $82 \cdot 3$ | -17.8 | 40.95 | $35 \cdot 47$ | 60.3 | $41 \cdot 50$ |
| Yarmouth | 76.5 | 3.9 | $41 \cdot 87$ | $61 \cdot 80$ | 96.4 | $71 \cdot 44$ |
| White Head. | $73 \cdot 0$ | $-10$ | $40 \cdot 63$ | $34 \cdot 26$ | 32.0 | $37 \cdot 46$ |
| New Brunswick. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bathurst. | 91.5 | $-26.0$ | $40 \cdot 14$ | 25.43 | $111 \cdot 2$ | 36.55 |
| Chatham | $88 \cdot 1$ | $-30 \cdot 8$ | $39 \cdot 07$ | $31 \cdot 50$ | 136.6 | $45 \cdot 16$ |
| Fredericton | 87.7 | -22.0 | $40 \cdot 11$ | $38 \cdot 33$ | $102 \cdot 4$ | $48 \cdot 57$ |
| Grand Manan... | $85 \cdot 6$ | $-9.8$ | $41 \cdot 60$ | $49 \cdot 48$ | $67 \cdot 8$ | $56 \cdot 26$ |
| St. Andrews. | 86.8 | -11.4 | $40 \cdot 14$ | $40 \cdot 81$ | $100 \cdot 6$ | $50 \cdot 87$ |
| St. John | 81.9 | $-11.5$ | 39.81 | $44 \cdot 38$ | $70 \cdot 6$ | $51 \cdot 44$ |
| Point Lepreaux | 68.0 | -8.0 | $38 \cdot 34$ | $54 \cdot 21$ | $70 \cdot 5$ | $61 \cdot 26$ |
| Manitoba. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnedosa. | $93 \cdot 8$ | $-50 \cdot 6$ | 29.62 | $11 \cdot 05$ | 45.0 | 15.55 |
| Russell. | $94^{\circ} 0$ | -49 5 | 29.51 |  |  |  |
| Stony Mountain.............. | 97.7 | $-4 \pm 7$ | $32 \cdot 44$ |  |  | 12.78 |
| Sourisford........ ....... | 103.0 | -50.5 |  | $\begin{array}{r}6.16 \\ \hline 11.85\end{array}$ | 42.5 | 10.41 |
| Winnipeg. | 96.0 | $-464$ | $32 \cdot 35$ | $11 \cdot 85$ | $51 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 04$ |
| British Columbia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Victoria. | 850 | $8 \cdot 0$ | $49 \cdot 07$ | $23 \cdot 23$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $23 \cdot 90$ |
| Prince Edward Island. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kilmahumaig................ | 83.0 | $-171$ | $38 \cdot 25$ | $31 \cdot 57$ | 74.5 | $39 \cdot 02$ |
| The Territories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Edmonton | 87.5 | $-42.0$ | $34 \cdot 34$ | 15.78 | $39 \cdot 3$ | $19 \cdot 71$ |
| Medicine Hat | $100 \cdot 4$ | --3:9 | $38 \cdot 64$ | 11.98 | $25 \cdot 9$ | 14.57 |
| Qu'Appelle | $91 \cdot 8$ | -44.9 | $32 \cdot 44$ | 13.52 | $35 \cdot 3$ | 17.05 |
| Grenfell. | $94^{\circ} 0$ | $-47.0$ | $31 \cdot 46$ |  |  |  |
| Parkland. | 97.3 | $-463$ | 30.53 |  |  |  |
| Fort Chipewyan. | $78^{\circ} 0$ |  |  | $9 \cdot 58$ |  |  |
| Pheasant Forks | 98.0 | $-48.5$ | $29 \cdot 43$ |  |  |  |
| Regina . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9160 | $-51.0$ | $31 \cdot 63$ | 702 | 37.3 | $10 \%$ |
| Newfotndiand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. John's | $76 \cdot 0$ | $-3.0$ | $39 \cdot 16$ | $45 \cdot 37$ | $108 \cdot 2$ | $56 \cdot 19$ |
| Point Rich | $71 \cdot 0$ | $-15.0$ | $35 \cdot 94$ | $18 \cdot 36$ | 151.0 | $33 \cdot 46$ |



The highest mean temperature was at Victoria, B.C., and the lowest at Pheasant Forks, N.W.T. The maximum temperature recorded was at Sourisford, Man., viz., 103.0; and the minimum at Regina, N.W.T., viz., $51 \cdot 0$.
21. The next table gives the number of inches of rain and snow Rain and recorded as having fallen in the several provinces during each year snow fall, $1870-1888$. since 1870 .
RAIN AND SNOTV FALL IN CANADA, $1870-1888$.

| Year. | Ontario. |  | Quebec. |  | Nova Scotia |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { New } \\ \text { Brevswick. } \end{gathered}$ |  | P. T. Island |  | Manitoba. |  | 13ritish Columbia. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. | Pain. | Snow. | Rain. | Snow. |
|  | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | Iu. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. | In. |
| 1870 | $29 \cdot 14$ | 123.9 | 21.36 | 92.8 | 46 | 96.0 | 43.24 | $143 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871 | 1968 | 75.4 | 25.58 | $8{ }^{8} 10$ | 36.64 | 85.21 | 35.54 | 65.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872. | 20.12 | 81.4 97 | 2545 | 114.2 | 42 30 | 124 86 86 | 39.96 | 135.7 |  |  | 22.15 | 81.4 |  |  |
| 1874 | 19.40 | 75 | 25 | $107 \cdot 1$ | 36 | 88.5 | 28.81 | 118.3 10 | 33-12 | 171 | 14.52 | 57.4 |  | 18.0 43.0 |
| 1875 | 21.91 | 975 | 30.02 | 123.0 | $30 \cdot 131$ | $104 \%$ | $32 \cdot 53$ | 126 | 29.85 | 1360 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 62.6 41.9 | ${ }_{21} 11.93$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 1876 | $23 \cdot 10$ | $91+$ | 25.77 | 1243 | 35 39 | 876 | 31.51 | 1060 | $26 \cdot 13$ | 109.7 | $19 \cdot 89$ | $66^{-8}$ | $14 \cdot 20$ | 9.5 |
| 1877. | $22 \cdot 16$ | $22 \cdot 3$ | 23.52 | 923 | 3836 | 67.8 | 31.03 | 87.3 | 31.95 | $89 \%$ | 1917 | $20 \cdot 9$ | 31.48 | 54 |
| 1878 | 3414 | 60.4 | $29 \cdot 62$ | 965 | 4382 | 303 | $3+16$ | 87.4 | $40 \cdot 15$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | $21 \cdot 22$ | 27.6 | 24.47 | $11 \cdot 8$ |
| 1879 | 21.68 | 37.7 | 24.50 | 1139 | 27.70 | 1131 | 3246 | $115 \cdot 2$ | 24 | 1594 | 21.01 | $41 \cdot 2$ | $37 \cdot 80$ | (6i) 8 |
| 1880 | ${ }^{27} 23$ | $66 \cdot 3$ | 24.08 | 103.9 | $33 \cdot 94$ | 94.7 | 26.51 | 92.3 | 21.8 | 132.0 | 19.62 | $34 \cdot 6$ | 26.98 | $73 \cdot 2$ |
| 1881 | 22.63 | $64 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 62$ | 86.1 | $32 \cdot 59$ | 77.9 | 3535 | 77.3 | 3119 | $115 \cdot 4$ | 13.63 | $63 \cdot 8$ | 33.64 | $33 \cdot 1$ |
| 1882 | 22.70 | $73 \cdot 5$ | $26^{\circ} 00$ | 107.4 | $35 \cdot 37$ | 115. | -29.69 | $139 \cdot 0$ | 28.07 | 1692 | 13.62 | 61.4 | 21.24 | $31 \cdot 3$ |
| 1883 | 28.30 | 91.5 | 24.54 | 117.7 | 36-82 | 87.2 | 28.24 | $95 \cdot 6$ | 27.59 | $110 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 13$ | $34 \cdot 1$ | 14.06 | $\stackrel{24 \cdot 0}{17 \cdot 8}$ |
| 1884 | -23.37 | 91.6 | 2612 | $130 \cdot 3$ | 41.73 | 79.1 | $3 \times 82$ | 89.5 | 38.83 | $75^{\circ} 0$ | 18.09 | $45 \cdot 2$ | 14.19 | $17 \cdot 8$ |
| 1885 | $29 \cdot 70$ | 41.4 | 24.4 |  | 38-27 | $95 \cdot 7$ | $33 \cdot 6$ | 118.3 | 29.49 | $102 \%$ | 11.76 | $31 \cdot 5$ | $19 \cdot 49$ | 18.7 |
| 1886. | 24.76 | 90.4 | 24.98 | 121.3 | 35.05 | 493 | 30.92 | 1021 | 32.92 | 60.7 | 9.01 | 28.2 | 33.31 | $34 \cdot 7$ |
| 1887 | 19.81 | 851 | 2136 | 147.9 | 39.07 | 58.5 | $32 \cdot 85$ | 128.9 | $33 \cdot 73$ | $96 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 33$ | 45.5 | $48 \cdot 12$ | 33.5 |
| 1888 | $22 \cdot 82$ | $59 \cdot 0$ | 27.35 | 155.2 | 41-11 | $60 \cdot 6$ | $40 \cdot 4$ | 1055 | 31.66 | $74 \cdot 5$ | 11.43 | $37 \cdot 9$ | $43 \cdot 53$ | 56.4 |

22. The following information respecting the weather of 1892 has Temperaen taken from the Monthly Weather Review, a publication issued by ture and e Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean tion, 1892. mperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the provinces d of the Territories have been given, Calgary having been substituted r Regina, as particulars were not continuously given for the latter uce, and Esquimalt for Victoria. The temperature does not call for y special remarks.

IEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

| Places. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| arlottetown, P.E.I. | $26 \cdot 4$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | $21 \cdot 7$ | $38 \cdot 8$ | $45 \cdot 0$ | $56 \cdot 5$ |
| blifax, N.S. . | $28 \cdot 6$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $29 \cdot 6$ | $41 \cdot 5$ | $46 \cdot 3$ | 574 |
| edericton, N.B. | 19.8 | 21.3 | $26 \cdot 0$ | $40 \cdot 9$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | 61.0 |
| nntreal, Que. | 14.5 | $17 \cdot 9$ | $23 \cdot 3$ | $41 \cdot 2$ | $52 \cdot 9$ | $65 \cdot 7$ |
| ronto, Ont. | $20 \cdot 6$ | 24.7 | $26 \cdot 5$ | $41 \cdot 2$ | $51 \cdot 4$ | $65 \cdot 0$ |
| innipeg, Man. | -8.4 | $1 \cdot 5$ | 18.0 | $32 \cdot 9$ | 45.5 | $60 \cdot 4$ |
| lgary, N.W.T | $14 \cdot 5$ | 16.3 | $29 \cdot 7$ | $34 \cdot 1$ | $43 \cdot 9$ | $55 \cdot 8$ |
| quimalt, B.C | $39 \cdot 5$ | $41 \cdot 1$ | 45.5 | $46 \cdot 4$ | $52 \cdot 4$ | 55.5 |
| Places. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| arlottetown, P.E.I. | 662 | 63.8 | $58 \cdot 4$ | $43 \cdot 9$ | $38 \cdot 8$ | $23 \cdot 5$ |
| ulifax, N.S.. | $63 \cdot 7$ | $64 \cdot 5$ | $58 \cdot 1$ | 44.9 | 39.5 | 258 |
| edericton, N.B. | $65 \cdot 9$ | $63 \cdot 7$ | $56 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 5$ | 34.0 | 17.7 |
| ontreal, Que.. | $69 \cdot 8$ | $66 \cdot 4$ | 57.4 | $46 \cdot 3$ | 23:0 | $18 \cdot 7$ |
| ronto, Ont. | $68 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 4$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 7$ | 35.4 | $26 \cdot 0$ |
| innipeg, Man | 67.2 | 63.4 | 53.0 | 41.1 | $14 \cdot 4$ | $-1.9$ |
| lgary, N.W.T | 59.9 | $57 \cdot 8$ | 50.4 | $40 \cdot 0$ | $19 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| quimalt, B.C. | 57.0 | $58 \cdot 8$ | $54 \cdot 3$ | $48 \cdot 8$ | $43 \cdot 9$ | $39 \cdot 2$ |

)TAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

| Places. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April. | May. | June. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| tarlottetown, P.E.I. | $5 \cdot 61$ | 1.28 | $3 \cdot 04$ | 1.42 | $4 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 28$ |
| mlifax, N.S.. | $6 \cdot 27$ | $2 \cdot 52$ | $5 \cdot 99$ | $2 \cdot 65$ | $5 \cdot 46$ | $3 \cdot 63$ |
| edericton, N.B. | $8 \cdot 34$ | $2 \cdot 45$ | $3 \cdot 15$ | 1.07 | $2 \cdot 44$ | 5.71 |
| ontreal, Que. | $4 \cdot 59$ | $3 \cdot 27$ | $3 \cdot 84$ | 1.73 | $2 \cdot 20$ | $8 \cdot 01$ |
| ronto, Ont. | 1.55 | $2 \cdot 27$ | 0.77 | $1 \cdot 26$ | $3 \cdot 48$ | $5 \cdot 81$ |
| innipeg, Man | 0.41 | 0.60 | 1.60 | 1.91 | $1 \cdot 38$ | 1.40 |
| ulgary, N. W.T | 0.03 | $0 \cdot 03$ | 0.07 | $0 \cdot 60$ | 0.06 | 1.07 |
| qquimalt, B.C. | $4 \cdot 95$ | 0.80 | 3.05 | 2.53 | 1.95 | $0 \cdot 60$ |

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1892.

| Places. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nor. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 2.23 | $8 \cdot 44$ | $0 \cdot 60$ | $4 \cdot 45$ | $4 \cdot 70$ | $1 \cdot 54$ |
| Halifax, N.S. | $2 \cdot 69$ | $6 \cdot 80$ | 174 | $3 \cdot 47$ | $9 \cdot 23$ | $3 \cdot 02$ |
| Fredericton, N.B. | $3 \cdot 91$ | 6.99 | 3.05 | $1 \cdot 99$ | 484 | $1 \cdot 79$ |
| Montreal, Que. | $2 \cdot 95$ | $5 \cdot 24$ | $2 \cdot 92$ | $1 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 70$ | $2 \cdot 00$ |
| Toronto, Ont. | $2 \cdot 49$ | 3.99 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 1.35 | $2 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 24$ |
| Winnipeg, Man | $3 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 73$ | $0 \cdot 86$ | $0 \cdot 84$ | $2 \cdot 26$ | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Calgary, N.W.T. | $\stackrel{2}{2} 40$ | $1 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 50$ | 0.66 | $1 \cdot 30$ | $0 \cdot 09$ |
| Esquimalt, B.C.. . | $0 \cdot 87$ | 0.72 | $4 \cdot 09$ | $1 \cdot 56$ | 10.34 | $4 \cdot 8$ |

The temperature during the winter months was generally above the normal, and the same can be said of the summer months. The rainfall in August was remarkably heavy, and largely above the average.

Storm Signal Service.
23. The Storm Signal Service Branch issued 637 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st November, 1891, and the 30th June, 1892, of which number 514 , or $80 \cdot 7$ per cent., were verified. Several severe storms occurred during the eight months, November to June, notably in November, 1891, and February, 1892. The report of the Meteorological Service, has for some reason, only been made up to the 30th June, 1892, instead of for the calendar year, as formerly, consequently no comparisons can be made.

Storms warnings. 1877-1892.
24. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 ;-

| Year. | Number Issued. | Number <br> Verified. | Percentage Verified. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1877 | 743 | 510 | 1886 |
| 1878 | 860 | 673 | 78.3 |
| 1879. | 712 | 591 | 83.0 |
| 1880. | 889 | 736 | $82 \cdot 8$ |
| 1881 | 854 | 727 | $85 \cdot 1$ |
| 1882. | 841 | 658 | $78 \cdot 2$ |
| 1883. | 1,085 | 858 | $79 \cdot 1$ |
| 1884. | 798 | 663 | $83 \cdot 2$ |
| 1885. | 830 | 741 | $89 \cdot 3$ |
| 1886. | 906 | 799 | $88 \cdot 2$ |
| 1887 | 1,093 | 972 | $88 \cdot 9$ |
| 1888. | 897 | 758 | $84 \cdot 5$ |
| 1889 | 1,126 | 926 | $81 \cdot 3$ |
| 1890.. | 1,199 | 987 | $82 \cdot 3$ |
| 1891... | 1,017 | 826 | $81 \cdot 2$ |
| 1892, 1st November, 1891, to 30th June, 1892. | 289 | 228 | $78 \cdot 9$ |

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a total of 14,139 storm warnings issued during the last fifteen and one-half years, 11,653 , or $82 \cdot 4$ per cent, have been verified.
25. The total number of predictions of weather probabilities issued weather during the eight months, November, 1891, to June, 1892, was 4,819, of which 470 were not verified, 74.8 per cent having been fully, and 90.0 per cent fully and partially verified. The proportion of predictions fully and partially verified was higher than usual. The signal dises showing the weather expected were, as usual, carried on trains from June to September. These discs are much appreciated by farmers. Warnings of snow storms issued to railway companies were reported to have been of great value.
26. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada, Minerals. and their development in 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 thirtyfour 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 British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1892, has reached the large sum of $\$ 17,439,893$. 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 is found in considerable quantities in all the provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible, that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.
27. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are : Natural In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in industries. 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 these fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia ; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, 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 Mountains;-and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.
28. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, Lumberlumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially ${ }^{\text {ing. }}$
in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing, to a certain extent, the production of timber of all kinds, by provinces, in 1891. The figures are taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantities on which dues were paid. The actual production is, of course, very much larger, but, except at the decennial census, there are no means of ascertaining the amount of material produced on the land, for which no returns are made, as, for instancs, the amount of cordwood made for home and local consumption, the number of shingles made, the quantity of lumber produced by logs taken to the mill by and sawn for the farmer, to be used on his farm, the number of posts and rails made in the same way. Returns of the above, collected at the census of 1891, are not yet available. Full particulars cannot be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to trans-atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1891.

| Timber. | Ontario. | Quebec. | New <br> Bru'swick. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manitoba } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { N.W.T. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saw-logs. . . . . . . B.M. | 454,878,754 | 490,670,000 | 79,354,411 | **78,603,742 | +113,615,774 | 22,023,091 |
| Square timber.... c. ft. | 1,689,117 | 3,224,447 |  |  |  |  |
| Boom timber.. . .pieces. | *206,769 | 9,509 | 17,178 |  |  |  |
| Hardwood.. ..... c. ft. | 2,048 | $13,299,080$ | 26,850 |  |  |  |
| Railway ties..... No. | 975,841 | 169,159 | 80,626 |  | 10,119 |  |
| Cordwood........ cords. | 18,764 | 9,437 | 1,755 |  |  |  |
| Telegraph poles, <br> \&c ... . . .... No. <br> Cedar. ............ lin. ft. | 182,484 | 435 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,135 \\ 5,029,723 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Cedar posts, tan bark and shingle bolts .......... cords | 6,358 | 729 | 92 |  |  |  |
| Pile timber. . . . . pieces. | 600 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shingles......... ${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  | 2,579 | 780 |  | 520 | 4,277 |
| Battens, knees, \&c No. |  | 6,668 40,697 | 13,517 $+12,350$ |  |  |  |
| Posts and rails.... No <br> Staves, poles, \&c.. M. | 3,132 | 40,697 | +100 |  |  | \$967,350 |
| Pulp wood...... cords. |  | 6,184 |  |  |  |  |
| Dues received..... \$ | 837,439 | 646,237 | 82,224 | 14,106 | 64,247 |  |


| $* 37,844,114$ feet. | † Cedar. |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Rafting pins. | ** Trans-atlantic shipments only. |
| Laths. | \|| B. M. |

## Laths.

|| B.M.
$30,507,439$ feet cut on and $\$ 32,768$ received from Dominion Lands.
29. The lumber industry in British Columbia is increasing rapidly Timher in every year, as facilities for production and transport increase, and the product of the mills in 1891 was considerably more than the above British Columbia. figures, which are from Government returns only. This province produces the Douglas fir, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar too, which has an increasing commercial value, is frequently found here, growing to a height of 200 feet and with a diameter of 20 feet. The figures for New Brunswick, also, do not by any means represent the production of the mills of In New that province, as is shown by the following statement of trans-atlantic Brunswick shipments from New Brunswick ports during 1891 and 1892 :-

|  | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Superficial feet, deals. | 252,519,988 | 325,149,811 |
| Cubic feet, square timber | 302,950 | 565,350 |
| Number of vessels employed | 380 | 455 |
| Tonnage. | 279,436 | 357,775 |

The shipment of deals was the largest since 1889.
30. The trans-atlantic shipments of deals from Nova Scotia in 1892 Nova amounted to $87,861.398$ feet; the average quantity during the last ten years having been $84,061,803$ feet.
31. The agricultural and fishing industries are dealt with in detail in subsequent chapters.
32. There is a very large area of land throughout Canada, available for settlement, either for agricultural or mining purposes, the disposition of which is in the hands of the Dominion Government and of the several Provincial Governments, according to situation. These lands are known generally as "Crown Lands."
33. The Crown Lands of the Dominion, commonly called Dominion Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is Lands. known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.
34. The following are the comparative figures for the last six Land years of transactions in Dominion Lands :- $\begin{gathered}\text { transac } \\ \text { tions, } \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1887-1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |  |
| Homesteads.. | 319,500 | 420,333 | 696,050 | 471,040 | 563,680 | 774,400 |  |
| Pre-emptions | 87,747 | 70,521 | 212,651 | 57,600 |  |  |  |
| Sales.... | 114,544 | 197,140 | 177,092 | 139,030 | 189,704 | 62,828 |  |

Increase in 35. It will be seen that there was an increase of 210,720 acres in area taken the quantity of land taken up as homesteads by actual settlers, the up, 1892. number of entries, viz., 4,840, having been greater than in any year, except in those of 1882 and 1883 . The pre-emption system terminated on 1st January, 1890.

Entries cancelled.

Patents issued.

Receipts from fees and sales, 1873-1892.
36. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing ; in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent of the pre emption entries were cancelled; in 1891, 01 per cent only of homestead entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 2,955 , as compared with 2,449 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 27 .
37. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1892 :-

PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS FROM SALES, 1873-1892.

| Year ended <br> 30th June. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Homestead } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Pre-emption } \\ \text { Fees. } \end{gathered}$ | Ordinary Sales. |  | Sales to Colonization Companies. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cash. | Scrip. | Cash. |  |
|  | \$ | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| 1873. | 6,970 | 21,616 |  |  | 28,586 |
| 1874.... | 8,290 | 17,697 |  |  | 25,087 |
| 1875... | 11,570 | 13,591 |  |  | 25,161 |
| 1876. | 4,700 | 3,704 | 320 |  | 8,124 |
| 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 | $\cdots$ | 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 | 204,658 |  | 321,279 |
| 1887. | 26,502 | 48,176 | 337,640 |  | 412,318 |
| 1888 | 28,521 | 52,238 | 313,523 | *10,000 | 404,282 |
| 1889 | 50,010 | 57,513 | 318,238 | *16,000 | 441,761 |
| 1890. | 44,500 | 54,897 | 228,744 |  | 328,141 |
| 1891. | +29,164 | 91,665 | 171,425 | *4,460 | 292,254 |
| 1892. | +46,994 | 108,901 | 97,822 |  | 253,717 |

$\dagger$ Homestead fees only. "Scrip.

Total revenue, 1892.
38. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1892, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was $\$ 436,860$, being a decrease as compared with 1891 of $\$ 16,935$.
19. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the follow- Revenue figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended for departt October, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 :years.

| - | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross revenue in cash. | . 8232,584 | \$241,203 | \$276,107 | \$340,027 |
| Scrip redeemed and warrants located | 318,536 | 267,763 | 157,548 | 125,203 |
| Total | . $\$ 551,410$ | \$508,966 | \$433,655 | \$465,230 |

0 . The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the Total ious heads, from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1892, have been :- receipts,

| Homestead fees.. | \& 541,993 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pre-emption | 206,741 |
| Sales. | 5,225,929 |
| Timber, grazing and mineral. | 1,332,200 |
| Colonization. | 887,921 |
| Miscellaneous. | 423,546 |
|  | \$8,918,330 |
| Less--Refunds. | 175,532 |
|  | \$8,742,798 |

1. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is Area set 3n below :-

|  | Acres. | Number of Farms of 160 acres each. | settlement |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 |  |
| 1889....... | 1,130,482 | 7,066 |  |
| 1880. | 4,472,000 | 27,950 |  |
| 1881. | 8,147,000 | 50,919 |  |
| 1882. | 9,460,000 | 59,125 |  |
| 1883. | 27,000,000 | 168,750 |  |
| 1884. | 6,400,000 | 40,000 |  |
| 1885. | 391,680 | 2,448 |  |
| 1886. | 1,379,010 | 8,620 |  |
| 1887. | ,643,710 | 4,023 |  |
| 1888. . | 1,131,840 | 7,074 |  |
| 1889. | 516,960 | 3,231 |  |
| 1899. | 817,075 | 5,106 |  |
| 1891. | 79,560 | ${ }_{8} 476$ |  |
| 1892. | 1,395,200 | 8,720 |  |
| Total. | 78,615,807 | 460,099 |  |

It the rate of five to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would tain an agricultural population of $2,300,495$ souls.

Rocky Mountains Park.
42. Under an Order in Council passed 25th November, 1885, a large tract of land, inclosing the hot mineral springs at Banff, N.W.T., was reserved and set apart as a national park, to be known as "Rocky Mountains Park." Under an Order in Council passed 10th October, 1886, certain other reservations in the Rocky Mountains were also made for park purposes. Since the reservation, a number of improvements have been made in the Rocky Mountains Park, roads having been made and bridges built, besides alterations at the hot springs for the convenience of visitors and bathers. Still further improvements and repairs were made in 1892 , the sum of $\$ 4,400$ having been expended. The number of visitors during the year to the Cave and Basin was 4,198 as compared with 5,066 in 1891, the decrease being attributable to the existence of small-pox on the Pacific Coast, which had the effect of restricting travel. Among those who registered their names at the springs were 2,509 Canadians, 1,173 from the United States and 419 from the United Kingdom.

Provincial Crown Lands.

Land regulations.

Industrial establishments, 1891.
43. The provincial Crown Lands are situated within the limits of the several provinces, and are controlled by the respective governments, from whom particulars of transactions concerning them can always be obtained. The regulations regarding the disposition of Dominion Lands, Provincial Crown Lands, and the lands belonging to the principal railway companies, who have received land subsidies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, will be found at the end of this book in Appendix B.
44. The total number of industrial establishments in Canada according to the census taken in April, 1891, was 75,768. In 1881 the number was 49,923 , showing that during ten years there was an increase of 25,845 , or nearly 52 per cent.
45. The total number of employees in these establishments in 1891 was 367,865 , an increase of 112,930 during the ten years, which is equal to 44.5 per cent. The position of the provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments and employees in 1881 and 1891 was as follows:-

| Provinces. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Establishments. | Employees. | Establish. ments. | Employees. |
| Ontario. | 23,058 | 118,308 | 32,028 | 165,326 |
| Quebec. | 15,848 | 85,673 | 23,112 | 116,830 |
| Nova Scotia. | 5,459 | 20,390 | 10,373 | 34,265 |
| New Brunswick | 3,117 | 19,922 | 5,419 | 26,609 |
| Other provinces..... . | 2,441 | 10,642 | 4,836 | 24,835 |
| Total | 49,923 | 254,935 | 75,768 | 367,865 |

46. The proportion of employees to each 10,000 of the total population was as follows :-

| Provinces. |  | 1881. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario.... |  | 601 | 782 |
| Quebec.. |  | 627 | 785 |
| Nova Scotia |  | 452 | 760 |
| New Brunswick |  | 620 | 828 |
| Manitoba.... |  | 308 | 287 |
| British Columbia....... |  | 580 | 1,175 |
| Prince Edward Island.... |  | 528 | 725 |
| North-west Territories. |  | 19 | 162 |

47. The following table shows the value of machinery and tools Value of employed in the industrial establishments in Canada in April, 1891 :-- machinery, etc.

| Ontario | \$38,295,158 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec | 26,256,791 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,688,401 |
| New Brunswick. | 5,478,924 |
| Manitoba | 1,829,476 |
| British Columbia | 3,248,571 |
| Prince Edward Island | 672,598 |
| North-west Territories. | 333,346 |
| Tota | \$80,803,265 |

48. The number of steam engines (obtained for the first time) was Number of 9,873 , not including those employed in mines, in shipping afloat, or in agricultural pursuits, and by provinces, the number and horse-power used were :-

| Provinces. | Number. | Horsepower. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . |  |  |
| Ontario | 5,811 | 163,596 |
| Quebec. | 2,285 | 66,287 |
| Nova Scotia | 686 | 22,309 |
| New Brunswick. | 507 | 23,626 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 106 | 2,056 |
| Manitoba. | 179 | 6,894 |
| North-west Territories. | 58 | 1,614 |
| British Columbia. | 241 | 11,990 |
| Total. | 9,873 | 298,372 |

This gives an average of 30 horse-power to each engine.

Industrial establishment by provinces, 1881 and 1891.
49. The number of industrial establishments in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, with certain comparative particulars concerning them, are given below.

Particulars of Industrial Establishments in the several Provinces of Canada, according to the census, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments. | 23,058 | 32,028 | 8,970 |
| Capital invested .. .................... . \$ | 30,950,847 | 176,603,339 | 95,652,492 |
| Number of employees | 118,308 | 165,326 | 47,018 |
| Wages paid.... ..... .... ............. $\$$ | 30,604,031 | 49,207,710 | 18.603,679 |
| Cost of raw materials. | 91,164,156 | 128,201,318 | 37,037,162 |
| Value of products....... .. .... .... | 157,989,870 | 240,100,267 | 82,110,397 |
| Quebec. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments. | 15,848 | 23,112 | 7,264 |
| Capital invested .. ..................... $\$$ | 54,216,992 | 116,969,581 | 57,752,589 |
| Number of employees. | 85,673 | 116,830 | 31,157 |
| Wages paid... ............... ........... $\$$ | 18,333,162 | 30,670,991 | 12,337,828 |
| Cost of raw materials | 62,563.967 | 85,871,928 | 23,307,961 |
| Value of products......... .......... . ... S | 104,662,258 | 153,195,189 | 48,532,931 |
| Nova Scotia. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments | 5,459 | 10,373 | 4,914 |
| Capital invested . ......... .............. \& | 10,183,060 | 19,007,614 | 3,824,554 |
| Number of employees. | 20,390 | 34,265 | 13,875 |
| Wages paid.............. . ............. $\$$ | 4,098,445 | 6,974,818 | 2,876,373 |
| Cost of raw materials. | 10,022,030 | 15,663,676 | 5,641,646 |
| Value of products. | 18,575,326 | 30,243,683 | 11,668,357 |
| Nen Brenswick. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments. | 3,117 | 5,419 | 2,302 |
| Capital invested ..................... $\$$ | 8,425,382 | 16,608,755 | 8,183,473 |
| Number of employees | 19,922 | 26,609 | 6,687 |
| Wages paid. .. .... .... .............. . $\$$ | 3,866,011 | 5,936,021 | 207,001 |
| Cost of raw materials. .... ... . . . .... 8 | 11,060,842 | 12,443,043 | 1,382,201 |
| Value of products..... ...... ... . . . . . . $\$$ | 18,512,058 | 23,685,636 | 5,173,578 |
| Manitoba. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments | 351 | 1,029 | 678 |
| Capital invested ............. ....... $\mathrm{\$}^{\text {\% }}$ | 1,383,331 | 5,681,537 | 4,298,206 |
| Number of emplovees. | 1,921 | 4,375 | 2,454 |
| Wages paid ... $.6 . . . . . . . . .$. . ........s | 755,507 | 1,894,241 | 1,138,734 |
| Cost of raw materials. | 1,924,821 | 5,668,306 | 3,743,485 |
| Value of products....................... . $\$$ | 3,413,026 | 10,126,082 | 6,713,056 |

Particulars of Industrial Establishments in the several Provinces of Canada, according to the census, 1881 and 1891 -Con.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Columbia. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments | 420 | 755 | 335 |
| Capital invested.... .... ................ $\$$ | 2,952,835 | 14,342,149 | 11,389,314 |
| Number of employees. | 2,871 | 11,473 | 8,602 |
| Wages paid............ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ | 929,213 | 3,560,727 | 2,631,514 |
| Cost of raw materials. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ | 1,273,806 | 5,204,864 | 3,931,058 |
| Value of products....................... \$ | 2,962,784 | 11,916,928 | 8,954,144 |
| Prince Edward Island. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments. | 1,646 | 2,677 | 1,031 |
| Capital invested ... .................... $\$$ | 2,085,776 | 2,910,663 | 824,887 |
| Number of employees | 5,767 | 7,906 | 2,139 |
| Wages paid .... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$$ | 807,208 | 1,092,780 | 285,572 |
| Cost of raw materials....... . ......... . . . $\$$ | 1,829,210 | 2,084,067 | 254,857 |
| Value of products....... ....... ........ $\$$ | 3,400,208 | 4,333,510 | 933,302 |
| North-west Territories. |  |  |  |
| Number of establishments. | 24 | 375 | 351 |
| Capital invested . ...................... $\$$ | 104,500 | 1,713,179 | 1,605,679 |
| Number of employees. | 83 | 1,081 | 998 |
| Wages paid....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \& | 35,425 | 425,153 | 389,728 |
| Cost of raw materials......... .. ......... $\mathrm{S}_{\text {i }}$ | 79,751 | 846,017 | 766,266 |
| Value of products............... .. .... . \& $^{\text {i }}$ | 195,938 | 1,844,410 | 1,648,472 |

50. A summary of the preceding table shows the progress that has been made in the Dominion, according to the census returns, during the decade.
Particulars of Inaustrial Establishments in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Summary of industrial establishments 1881 and and 1891.

| Establishments, \&c. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| Number of establishments | 49,923 | 75,768 | 25,845 | 51.8 |
| Capital invested | 165,302,623 | 353,836,817 | 188,534,194 | $114 \cdot 9$ |
| Number of employees. | 254,935 | 367,865 | 112,930 | $44 \cdot 43$ |
| Wages paid... .... | 59,429,002 | 99,762,441 | 40,333,439 | $67 \cdot 86$ |
| Cost of raw material | 179,918,593 | 255,983, 219 | 76,064,626 | $42 \cdot 3$ |
| Value of products... | 309,676,068 | 475,445,705 | 165,769,637 | 53.5 |

51. The following table gives corresponding particulars concerning Industrial the cities and towns of the Dominion. The table is divided into three sections:-1. Places with more than 5,000 inhabitants; 2. Places with from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants ; 3 . Places with from 1,500 to 3,000 inhabitants.

Particulars of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,
(1) PLACES HAVING MORE

| Name of Place. | No. of Establishments. |  | Capital Invested. |  | Hands Employed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| Barrie | 77 | 139 | c80 | \$ ${ }_{5}$ | 355 |  |
| Belleville | 132 | 195 | 641,375 | 609,575 | 964 | 1,072 |
| Berlin. | 73 | 94 | 396,645 | 1,499,186 | 896 | 1,827 |
| Brantford | 140 | 250 | 1,028,983 | 3,231,879 | 1,306 | 2,185 |
| Brockville. | 73 | 135 | 535,465 | 1,207,107 | 803 | 1,161 |
| Charlottetown | 198 | 238 | 980,018 | 1959,589 | 1,005 | 1,049 |
| Chatham | 143 | 177 | 578,060 | 1,018,792 | 810 | 1,025 |
| Cornwall | 23 | 108 | 1,139,500 | 2,915,582 | 1,054 | 1,758 |
| Fredericto | 92 | 163 | 326,585 | 389,157 | 686 | 836 |
| Galt | 72 | 162 | 1,061,200 | 2,173,597 | 956 | 1,699 |
| Guelph | 178 | 160 | 1,318,609 | 2,199,941 | 1,741 | 1,865 |
| Halifax.. | 351 | 348 | 2,205,888 | 5,337,885 | 3,013 | 4,308 |
| Hamilton | 433 | 1,143 | $4,825,500$ | 8,128,162 | 6, 493 | 9,575 |
| Hull. | 43 | 69 | 1,910,506 | 1,377,530 | 1,424 | 1,424 |
| Kingston | 187 | 401. | 1937,568 | 1,645,381 | 1,472 | 2,671 |
| Lévis | 72 | 146 | 511,693 | 762,205 | 722 | 1,220 |
| Lindsay | 85 | 102 | 273,796 | 635,250 | 399 | 618 |
| London, (Municipally). | 371 | 804 | 4,650,784 | 6,152,193 | 4,917 | 6,045 |
| Moncton.... . . | 53 | 96 | 530,380 | 1,099,025 | 603 | 911 |
| Montreal, (Municipally) | 1,467 | 1,735 | 32,185,691 | 51,212,133 | 33,355 | 38,562 |
| New Westminster...... | 50 | 57 | 1,562,700 | 2,467,622 | 733 | 1,124 |
| Ottawa, (Municipally) | 302 | 553 | 2,891,080 | 6,540,037 | 4,242 | 6,683 |
| Owen Sound | 67 | 148 | 217,775 | 1,145,510 | 327 | 1,025 |
| Peterborough | 93 | 216 | 583,422 | 1,993,615 | 846 | 1,876 |
| Port Hope. | 111 | 140 | 383,248 | 1,551,354 | 480 | 1,536 |
| Quebec. | 850 | 1,410 | 4,434,784 | 8,982,319 | 8,499 | 10,371 |
| St. Catharines. | 137 | 108 | 1,257,470 | 1,721,660 | 1,225 | 1,330 |
| Ste. Cunégonde | 34 | 84 | 72s,036 | 2,718,440 | 718 | 1,900 |
| St. Hyacinthe. | 114 | 116 | 356,900 | 906,045 | 809 | 1,429 |
| St. Henri | 60 | 44 | 391,389 | 1,902,340 | 515 | 1,142 |
| St. John with Portland. | 204 | 773 | 2,143,064 | 5,384,658 | 2,690 | 5,878 |
| St. Thomas. | 161 | 294 | 552,293 | 1,167,455 | 1,205 | 1,566 |
| Sarnia. | 53 | 117 | 252,025 | 794,358 | 318 | 693 |
| Sherbrooke | 84 | 83 | 1,661,838 | 2.141,698 | 1,260 | 1,929 |
| Sorel. | 51 | 128 | 187,575 | - 775,802 | 404 | 670 |
| Stratford. | 78 | 139 | 393,875 | L,294,701 | 567 | 2,082 |
| Three Rivers. | 128 | 74 | 1,356,023 | 814,597 | 1,228 | 871 |
| Toronto, (Municipally)... | 932 | 2,405 | 11,691,700 | 32,123,549 | 13,245 | 26,333 |
| Truro. | 55 | 131 | 156,430 | 368,346 | 306 | 708 |
| Valleyfield | 27 | 35 | 596,055 | 2,609,150 | 774 | 1,400 |
| Vancouver |  | 94 |  | 3,748,927 |  | 1,085 |
| Victoria, B.C | 198 | 239 | 810,545 | 3,974,821 | 711 | 2,033 |
| Windsor, Ont | 84 | 128 | 356,005 | 841,502 | 498 | 652 |
| Winnipeg. | 106 | 307 | 691,655 | 3,123,367 | 950 | 2,334 |
| Woodstock, Ont | 81 | 105 | 650,480 | 1,828,775 | 858 | 1,626 |
| Yarmouth, N.S | 23 | 151 | 290,065 | 782,875 | 211 | 925 |
| Total | 8,346 | 14,744 | 90,920,350 | 183,532,827 | 106,593 | 158,263 |

Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891.
THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS.

| Wages Paid. |  | Material used, Value. |  | Value of Products. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| $\$$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| 100,189 | 146,290 | 265,139 | 378,343 | 497,331 | 789,307 |
| 264,840 | 313,685 | 540,768 | 531,400 | 1,091,208 | 1,204,095 |
| 178,106 | 535,458 | 398,949 | 773,450 | 749,915 | 1,825,722 |
| 433,828 | 1,031,675 | 1,122,747 | 1,894,926 | 1,931,097 | 4,280,999 |
| 243,476 | 373,543 | 442,128 | 664,269 | 908,360 | 1,404,638 |
| 235,241 | 281,119 | 610,209 | 797,795 | 998,530 | 1,405,246 |
| 288,905 | 310,792 | 1,867,820 | 1,289,029 | 2,849,525 | 2,134,161 |
| 265,362 | 537,971 | 692,170 | 1,116,655 | 1,316,911. | 2,193,977 |
| 156,897 | 251,490 | 445,215 | 1388,018 | 731,340 | 828,368 |
| 336,274 | 569,936 | 1,363,700 | 1,524,335 | 2,023,250 | 2,621,310 |
| 554,486 | 686,610 | 1,497,959 | 1,696,003 | 2,571,064 | 2,974,125 |
| 906,298 | 1,215,049 | 3,464,260 | 4,545,237 | 5,355,670 | 7,492,993 |
| 2,246,127 | 3,204,202 | 4,303,693 | 7,128,443 | 8,209,486 | 14,003,326 |
| 385,781 | 251,147 | 851,550 | 640,947 | 1,846,358 | 1,033,292 |
| 379,849 | 786,198 | 814,639 | 1,433,805 | 1,576,256 | 3,113,573 |
| 168,347 | 315,610 | 362,365 | 586,399 | 649,929 | 1,107,310 |
| 196,199 | 174,145 | 334,548 | 683,550 | 542,103 | 1,043,602 |
| 1,511,723 | 1,847,353 | 4,653,282 | 3,969,565 | 8,660,627 | 8,235,207 |
| 251,840 | 297,250 | 1,222,402 | 1,339,059 | 1,719,382 | 1,899,536 |
| 8,925,865 | 13,078,546 | 32,484,005 | 42,429,102 | 52,509,710 | 72,603,377 |
| 400, 220 | 469,220 | 259,471 | 637,645 | 876,541 | 1,408,452 |
| 1,038,722 | 1,854,749 | 3,374,764 | 5,265,267 | 5,269,072 | 8,822,051 |
| 95,649 | 287,088 | 194,433 | 594,900 | 420,249 | 1,529,564 |
| 239,626 | 596,301 | 571,833 | 1,501,278 | 1,011,266 | 2,774,746 |
| 132,460 | 137,214 | 630,955 | 373,428 | 918,176 | 675,100 |
| 1,685,999 | 2,710,701 | 6,002,492 | 8,477,460 | 9,789,215 | 14,804,551 |
| 408,598 | 442,588 | 1,449,445 | 1,420,976 | 2,270,925 | 2,444,680 |
| 196,790 | 643,708 | 502,975 | 1,301,740 | 827,804 | 3,330,700 |
| 175,194 | 399,691. | 629,790 | 1,067,624 | 1,201,105 | 2,251,651 |
| 203,938 | 366,623 | 560,918 | 566,510 | 1,042,551 | 1,150,734 |
| 749,340 | 1,862,148 | 2,564,700 | 4,627,834 | 4,123,753 | 8,050,230 |
| 398,706 | 509,454 | 830,469 | 1,411,001 | 1,498,493 | 2,376,792 |
| 106,8\%0 | 208,402 | 264,938 | 483,063 | 539,570 | 976,508 |
| 340,463 | 566,010 | 815,163 | 911,456 | 1,579,332 | 2,043,094 |
| 106,219 | 188,849 | 258,127 | 299,173 | 522,427 | 755,745 |
| 179,560 | 743,781 | 365,355 | 749,518 | 717,800 | 1,772,462 |
| 293,331 | 227,561 | 559,997 | 516,005 | 1,102,397 | 943,096 |
| 3,876,909 | 9,361,787 | 9,978,287 | 22,423,740 | 19,562,981 | 45,026,322 |
| 106,730 | 223,236 | 213,965 | 389,627 | 391,180 | 845,990 |
| 154,689 | 278,626 | 390,544 | 798,440 | 824,692 | 1,514,665 |
|  | 564,620 |  | 853,770 |  | 1,895,516 |
| 298,800 | 1,196,238 | 644, 030 | 1,986,404 | 1,279,135 | 4,479,386 |
| 164,326 | 273,264 | 407,061 | 368,917 | 841,202 | 953,030 |
| 410,744 | 1,167,020 | 960,895 | 3,054,797 | 1,700,320 | 5,561,090 |
| 262,170 | 650,688 | 580,100 | 2,173,511 | 1,035,100 | 3,768,335 |
| 69,700 | 291,245 | 99,075 | 704,129 | 284,270 | 1,252,316 |
| 30,025,686 | 52,428,881 | 90,847,330 | 162,768,543 | 156,367,608 | 253,600,970 |

Particulars of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,
(2) PLACES HAVING FROM

| Name of Place. | No. of Establishments. |  | Capital Invested. |  | Hands Employed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
|  |  |  |  | \$ |  |  |
| Almonte. | 581 | 73 | 423,273 | 971,620 | 629 | 708 |
| Amherst. | 52 | 97 | 81,035 | 328,630 | 288 | 682 |
| Arnprior | 28 | 49 | 253,180 | 1,134,705 | 845 | 1,215 |
| Bowmanville | 43 | 86 | 271,320 | 508,944 | 657 | 502 |
| Brampton. | 37 | 89 | 394,450 | 448,025 | 448 | 496 |
| Brandon. |  | 40 | , | 379,055 | . | 269 |
| Calgary . |  | 28 |  | 405,120 |  | 169 |
| Carleton Place | 28 | 90 | 388,000 | 1,165,310 | 409 | 907 |
| Coaticook | 48 | 75 | 249,102 | 450,398 | 457 | 556 |
| Cobourg. | 98 | 83 | 373,220 | 595,300 | 682 | 643 |
| Collingwood | 40 | 78 | 266,250 | 433,865 | 271 | 322 |
| Cote St. Antoine |  | 1 |  | 6,700 |  | 6 |
| Dartmouth. | 41 | 34 | 770,080 | 1,043,750, | 538 | 621 |
| Deseronto. | 18 | 17 | 88,450 | 806,115 | 465 | 708 |
| Dundas | 48 | 61 | 1,267,350 | 429, 478 | 1,111 | 496 |
| Fraserville. | 33 | 92 | 29,285 | 138,836 | 80 | 206 |
| Gananoque | 63 | 72 | 535,860 | 1,105,640 | 541 | 809 |
| Goderich. | 83 | 59 | 449,340 | 472,285 | 411 | 286 |
| Tngersoll | 86 | 103 | 637,906 | 976,483 | 668 | 669 |
| Joliette. | 108 | 75 | 144,145 | 843,200 | 447. | 581 |
| Lachine. | 17 | 18 | 260,125 | 1,004,600 | 105 | 696 |
| Lauzon | 6 | 87 | 7,500 | 75,390 | 15 | 230 |
| Lunenburg | 110 | 290 | 34,871 | 159,993 | $35^{2}$ | 626 |
| Mile End. | 33 | 1 | 12,564 | 300 | 81 | 8 |
| Nanaimo. | 23 | 37 | 67,510 | 261,830 | 66 | 167 |
| Napanee.... | 90 | 84 | 247,550 | 200,885 | 565 | 406 |
| New Glasgow | 40 | 122 | 160,630 | 566,108 | 360 | 667 |
| Niagara Falls. | 18 | 36 | 26,500 | 274,910 | 21 | 246 |
| Orilha. | 21 | 73 | 119,100 | 571,780 | 184 | 482 |
| Oshawa. | 41 | $9 \pm$ | 1,146,014 | 799,748 | 937 | 921 |
| Paris | 43 | 45 | 398,050 | 471,555 | 665 | 654 |
| Pembroke. | 62 | 98 | 215,340 | 602,115 | 369. | 594 |
| Perth | 77 | 70 | 152,910 | 286,448 | 309 | 385 |
| Petrolia. | 45 | 106 | 741,765 | 1,682,212 | 308 | 632 |
| Picton, On | 71 | 105 | 199,950 | 390,900. | -365 | 617 |
| Picton, N.S. | 78 | 50 | 192,700 | 190,280 | 415 | 329 |
| Portage la Prairie |  | 65 |  | 368,498 |  | 215 |
| Smith's Falls | 33 | 91 | 274,533 | 899,635 | 339 | 627 |
| Springhill, N.S. | 13 | 49 | 17,200 | 47,370: | 56 | 185 |
| Strathroy ...... | 102 | 132 | 373,098 | 359,210 | 584 | 610 |
| St. John's, P. | 76 | 69 | 36.),774 | 895,840 | 740 | 855 |
| St. Mary's. | 64 | 73 | 236,092 | 338,179 | 438 | 455 |
| Trenton.. | 37 | 62 | 650,305 | 133,261 | 708 | 1,087 |
| Walkerton | 33 | 88 | 156,200 | 411,425 | 225 | 582 |
| West Toronto |  | 82 |  | 635,694 |  | 781 |
| Westville. | 29 | 9 | 20,660 | 17,795 | 42 | 24 |
| Wuodstock, N.B.. | 29 | 68 | 106,650 | 226,565 | 224 | 518 |
| Totals.. | 2,103 | 3,404 | 12,735,220 | 24,506,025 | 17,412 | 24,450 |

Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891-Continued. 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS.

| Wages Paid. |  | Material used, Value. |  | $\dot{\mathbf{V}}$ alue of Products. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| 75,211 | 198,717 | 494,046 | 426,829 | 773,400 | 867,680 |
| 83,605 | 198,677 | 140,231 | 347,083 | 283,485 | 724,312 |
| 190,750 | 462,580 | 231,700 | 696,374 | 502,500 | 1,436,914 |
| 201,285 | 159,162 | 386,300 | 395,361 | 691,817 | 704,801 |
| 123,900 | 139,721 | 133,400 | 357,033 | 368,920 | 641,200 |
|  | 136,525 |  | 435, 360 | , | 758,190 |
|  | 97,670 |  | 90,280 |  | 258,900 |
| 75,967 | 233,440 | 309,845 | 613,576 | 570,470 | 1,002,177 |
| 112,730 | 107,340 | 249,822 | 208,803 | 433,200 | 174,265 |
| 182,310 | 197,361 | 648,042 | 526,250 | 980,520 | 853,228 |
| 78,033 | 82,592: | 352,120 | 311,550 | 504,844 | 549,300 |
|  | 1,000. |  | -1,500 |  | 2,000 |
| 168,739 | 142,386. | 423,980 | 759,929 | 773,670 | 1,028,140 |
| 139,625 | 248,740 | 453,025 | 911,060 | 747,400 | 1,310,300 |
| 299,060 | 160,354 | 687,234 | 348,870 | 1,242,040 | 664,719 |
| 8,982 | 55, 338 | 50,425 | 85,806 | 83,596 | 209,870 |
| 148,100 | 280,597 | 472,210 | 530,039 | 761,745. | 1,081,272 |
| 120,154 | 94,700 | 567,017 | 372,590 | 807,924 | 563,270 |
| 245,485 | 235,146 | 812,602 | 724,908 | 1,385,750 | 1,242,206 |
| 80,074 | 140,415 | 301,143 | 218,316 | 459,513 | 485,973 |
| 32,020 | 310,016 | 45,625 | 437,650 | 158,650 | 1,358,325 |
| 1,625 | 66,963 | 1,700 | 133,643 | 7,300 | 225,665 |
| 56,275 | 98,259 | 148,441 | 430,247 | 272,751 | 635,391 |
| 13,781 | 1,500 | 112,198 | 1,000 | 149,597 | 5,000 |
| 39,080 | 98,719 | 44,610 | 153,468 | 99,220 | 339,993 |
| 181,570 | 106,770 | 377,550 | 247,147 | 675,900 | 461,859 |
| 92,686 | 217,036 | 166,224 | 399,230 | 313,404 | 913,077 |
| 6,200 | 76,895 | - 40,400 | 188,700 | 50,400 | 444,435 |
| 54,966 | 146,085 | 130,775 | 307,320 | 253,895 | 660,949 |
| 282,800 | 317,405 | 561,685 | 564,650 | 1,207,300 | 1,154,585 |
| 183,835 | 225,027 | 775,450 | 498,877 | 1,112,850 | 1,907,566 |
| 103,889 | 160,994 | 274,763 | 361,435 | 479,620 | 660,952 |
| 68,219 | 129,305 | 161,826 | 399,043 | 298,856 | 722,278 |
| 117,764 | 255,787 | 937,905 | 1,293,708 | 1,719,630 | 1,983,100 |
| 107,251 | 141,164 | 186,650 | 308,355 | 369,666 | 596,722 |
| 108,489 | $\begin{aligned} & 83,832 \\ & 93,900 \end{aligned}$ | 309,935 | 177,402 | 522,690 | 367,205 |
|  | $93,900$ |  | 397,360 |  | 741,575 |
| 86,381 13,214 | 236,196 45,396 | 199,023 25,490 | 389,635 69,272 | 363,415 51,810 | 966,355 168,050 |
| 13,214 168,771 | 45,396 152,790 | 25,490 722,463 | 69,272 430,920 | 51,810 | 168,050 |
| 157,179 | 259,915 | 2,3,945 | 430,920 430,005 | 1,157,452 | 766,370 947,300 |
| 110,960 | 127,999 | 353,790 | 412,789 | 575,293 | 640,937 |
| 176,074 | 311,702 | 266,431 | 344,528 | 537,920 | 754,156 |
| 82,460 | 166,545 | 229,700 | 344,485 | 394,400 | 652,720 |
|  | 279,918 |  | 390,050 |  | 982,545 |
| $6,065$ | 5,640 | 13,577 | 31,450 | 25,540 | 60,000 |
| 65,450 | 150,650 | 114,700 | 221,158 | 258,260 | 483,935 |
| 4,639,014 | 7,640,459 | 13,188,498 | 17,725,044 | 22.957,356 | 33,459,762 |

Particulars of Industrial Establishments in the Cities
(3.) PLACES HAVING FROM

| Name of Place. | No. of Establishments. |  | Capital Invested. |  | Hands Employed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
|  |  |  | 8 | $\$$ |  |  |
| Alexandria. | 12 | 52 | 32,000 | 112,259 | 30 | 180 |
| Amherstburg. | 52 | 22 | 86,050 | 72,185 | 179 | 63 |
| Ashburnham. | 24 | 26 | 100,980. | 177,845 | 92 | 108 |
| Aurora.... | 34 | 64 | 371,675 | 200,290 | 245 | 257 |
| Aylmer, 0. | 54 | 74 | 166,690 | 246,905 | 244 | 380 |
| Aylmer, Q. | 21 | 42 | 28,795 | 72,427 | 55 | 122 |
| Beauharnois. | 30 | 20 | 68,960 | 205,860 | 146 | 134 |
| Bedford | 13 | 45 | 8,135 | 211,645 | 15 | 161) |
| Berthier. | 33 | 31 | 88,000 | 145,000 | 173 | 163 |
| Blenheim... | 38 | 54 | 87,550 | 164,325 | 157 | 206 |
| Buckingham. | 66 | 50 | 332,767 | 949,470 | 415 | 720 |
| Campbellford | 42 | 100 | 73,350 | 582,465 | 193 | 413 |
| Caughnawaga. | 8 | 14 | 2,235 | 24,359 | 10 | 210 |
| Chicoutimi. . . | 37 | 60 | 92,940 | 59,910 | 450 | 447 |
| Clinton. . | 40 | 71 | 193,295 | 250,935 | 331 | 388 |
| Côte St. Louis, Q. | 15 | 18 | 27,350 | 102,025 | 38 | 84 |
| Uresden. | 54 | 76 | 183,560 | 87,390 | 302 | 265 |
| Drummondville | 23 | 31 | 40.305 | 346,010 | 192 | 413 |
| Dunnville. . | 41 | 41 | 88,950 | 97,990 | 145 | 112 |
| Essex Centre | 19 | 33 | 34,561 | 132,560 | 143 | 201 |
| Exeter. | 41 | 57 | 137,590 | 182,366 | 204 | 218 |
| Farnham | 26 | 34 | 23,415 | 410,830 | 81 | 266 |
| Fergus. | 36 | 34 | 149,850 | 150,155 | 181 | 161 |
| Forest. | 36 | 46 | 103,276 | 139,570 | 119 | 105 |
| Georgetown | $29^{\prime}$ | 56 | 232,600 | 237,199 | 213 | 238 |
| Granby. . | 25 | 39 | 116,430 | 707,697 | 109 | 515 |
| Gravenhurst. | 29 | 36 | 54,015 | 696,805 | 167 | 569 |
| Harriston. | 60 | 52 | 161,030 | 181,067 | 321 | 272 |
| Hawkesbury | 29 | 35 | 153,350 | 859,335 | 538 | 472 |
| Iberville. | 29 | 20 | 49,972 | 143,100 | 152 | 98 |
| Kentsville. | 33 | 105 | 45,514 | 50,568 | 116 | 240 |
| Kincardine | 24 | 50 | 114,100 | 337,810 | 169 | 319 |
| Iachute. . | 37 | 58 | 84,182 | 357.436 | 97 | 310 |
| Leamington | 44 | 49 | 100,368 | 92,072 | 143 | 171 |
| Listowell... | 63 | 38 | 407,560 | 215,385 | 503 | 243 |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 50 | 67 | 27,735 | 85,114 | 123 | 267 |
| Longueuil. . . | 30 | 51 | 145,084 | 71,496 | 181 | 96 |
| Louiseville. | 45 | 52 | 57,670 | 89,110 | 230 | 208 |
| Magog | 15 | 41 | 11,890 | 853,945 | 33 | 729 |
| Meaford.. | 69 | 59 | 146,039 | 215,175 | 232 | 234 |
| Merritton. | 19 | 16 | 899,950 | 1,087, 475 | 693 | 634 |
| Milltown, N.B. | 20 | 17 | 95,800 | 1,421,080 | 273 | 798 |
| Mitchell. . | 47 | 44 | 233,500 | 206,079 | 366 | 271 |
| Montmagny, | 30 | 37 | 24,488 | 87,955 | 40 | 77 |
| Morrislurg . | 35 | 52 | 77,900 | 206,851 | 143 | 161 |
| Mount Forest | 89. | 92 | 213,225 | 196,716 | 357 | 298 |

Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891 —Continued.
1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

| Wages Paid. |  | Material Used. |  | Value of Products. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| $\$$ | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| 5,314 | 51,951 | 33.762 | 149,419 | 40,408 | 253,071 |
| 43,948 | 16,627 | 108,525 | 71,500 | 210,150 | 136,790 |
| 26,730 | 35,335 | 169,360 | 361,461 | 24.3,125 | 510,649 |
| 75,691 | 84,973 | 167,790 | 163,619 | 262,196 | 318,713 |
| 75,975 | 89,172 | 226,300 | 206,805 | 353,670 | 382,710 |
| 6,877 | 26,126 | 15,516 | 25,350 | 32,641 | 68,015 |
| 40,018 | 42,700 | 55,925 | 86,300 | 109,930 | 162,200 |
| 2,898 | 68,656 | 11,654 | 93,975 | 16,748 | 215,650 |
| 59,950 | 55,320 | 127,780 | 102,655 | 239,450 | 223,540 |
| 33,817 | 62,755 | 78,828 | 243,530 | 158,230 | 366,020 |
| 116,178 | 221,499 | 154,126 | 274,341 | 287,936 | 621,951 |
| 42,125 | 97,742 | 215,730 | 376,682 | 240,545 | 637,545 |
| 2,401 | 16,864 | 10,181 | 17,555 | 13,920 | 45,884 |
| 54,888 | 46,789 | 231,388 | 69,356 | 395,632 | 142,865 |
| 101,075 | 113,140 | 242,630 | 206,690 | 462,505 | 482,845 |
| 16,240 | 30,015 | 36,400 | 103,822 | 57,800 | 168,459 |
| 106,180 | 69,082 | 202,900 | 166,555 | 378,325 | 298,415 |
| 59,975 | 150,960 | 85,650 | 177,134 | 172,900 | 432,740 |
| 43,767 | 34,757 | 193,000 | 63,910 | 272,255 | 141,255 |
| 51,370 | 69,254 | 164,030 | 99,985 | 251,490 | 226,785 |
| 60,871 | 53,695 | 242,775 | 224,008 | 358,500 | 327,883 |
| 13,481 | 46,991 | 63,050 | 101,820 | 100,900 | 191,590 |
| 49,610 | 43,590 | 155,170 | 281,415 | 263,458 | 384,590 |
| 36,585 | 34,950 | 425,150 | 147,562 | 754,600 | 251,000 |
| 65,037 | 67,255 | 171,033 | 140,155 | 293,440 | 294,250 |
| 32,565 | 130,500 | 277,395 | 435,850 | 331,674 | 739,750 |
| 37,816 | 212,085 | 77,887 | 307,050 | 159,193 | 653,550 |
| 87,997 | 59,292 | 132,360 | 121,018 | 275,948 | 246,826 |
| 130,265 | 127,730 | 287,210 | 331,494 | 524,290 | 612,830 |
| 47,800 | 32,120 | 85,363 | 56,710 | 177,025 | 117,960 |
| 36,918 | 66,226 | 37,830 | 45,126 | 84,090 | 171,250 |
| 42,650 | 72,837 | 147,280 | 137,250 | 233,850 | 291,800 |
| 16,968 | 91,252 | 114,596 | 224,499 | 170,874 | 384,854 |
| 29,594 | 47,371 | 129,887 | 110,721 | 244,893 | 222,214 |
| 151,985 | 57,960 | 563,229 | 304,050 | 862,825 | 464,750 |
| 31,2ั20 | 65,982 | 39,228 | 48,870 | 82,791 | 161,524 |
| 20,739 | 22,088 | 29,695 | 54,732 | 66,810 | 109,076 |
| 24,925 | 55,520 | 161,301 | 97,925 | 226,370 | 226,737 |
| 7,266 | 169,995 | 7,090 | 349,142 | 19,525 | 767,670 |
| 49,534 | 50,178 | 114.481 | 207,990 | 221,080 | 325,005 |
| 182,552 | 211,318 | 557,913 | 358,727 | 970,190 | 719,287 |
| 83,550 | 249,710 | 192,850 | 437,250 | 320,900 | 794,600 |
| 74,975 | 66,355 | 144,725 | 218,826 | 365,500 | 368,610 |
| 2,524 | 17,937 | 32,970 | 40,192 | 55,544 | 79,741 |
| 32,705 | 53,485 | 28,060 | 240,501 | 98,400 | 357,317 |
| 86,519 | 70,359 | 187,491 | 254,476 | 356,285 | 403,411 |

Particulars of Industrial Establishments in the Cities,
(3) PLACES HAVING FROM

| Name of Place. | No. of Establishments. . |  | Capital Invested. |  | Hands Employed. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
|  |  |  | \$ | 8 |  |  |
| Midland. | 9 | 35 | 4,200 | 150,785 | 134 | 203 |
| Newmarket. . | 44 | $41{ }^{\text {i }}$ | 216,158 | 249,825 | 293 | 251 |
| Nicolet. | 28 | 90 | 63,585 | 413,865 | 300 | 368 |
| North Sydney* | 38 | 145 | 36,2! 5 | 172,817 | 120 | 371 |
| Notre Dame de Grace | 5 | 9 | 27,150 | 67,955 | 67 | 66 |
| Oakville | 46 | 46 | 115,500 | 174,095 | 233 | 255 |
| Orangeville. . | 62 | 103 | 93,210 | 170,847 | 191 | 293 |
| Palmerston. | 31 | 71 | 80,740 | 135.72 | 146 | 195 |
| Parkhill.. | 56 | 52 | 57.025 | 16心.205 | 198 | 259 |
| Parrsboro' | 17 | 33 | 22,000 | 70, 065 | 104 | 195 |
| Penetanguishene. | 26 | 35 | 80,968 | 446,340 | 258 | 376 |
| Point Edward. | 2 | 17 | 15,604 | 45.696 | 51 | 134 |
| Point Gatineau. | 13 | 13 | 26,380 | 15,54. | 35 | 13 |
| Port Arthur | 15 | 33 | 46,500 | 1.45,617 | 35 | 143 |
| Port Elgin. | 39 | 63 | 96,135 | $\underline{23} 380$ | 121 | 277 |
| Port Perry | 51 | 55 | 121,805 | 1.5. 14.9 | 252 | 213 |
| Prescott. | 38 | 69 | 215,300 | 457 , 485 | 212 | 335 |
| Preston.. | 34 | 50 | 240,360 | 587,525 | 305 | 533 |
| Regina. |  | 28 |  | 153,410 |  | 88 |
| Renfrew. | 61 | 69 | 104,140 | 256,553 | 214 | 243 |
| Richmond | 36 | 37 | 93,750 | 64,575 | 164 | 102 |
| Ridgetown | 32 | 47 | 87,900 | 145,215 | 144 | 247 |
| Sault Ste. Marie. |  | 20 |  | 80,335 |  | 101 |
| St. Boniface. | 5 | 25 | 4,600 | 113,764 | 13 | 106 |
| St. Stephen | 38 | 69 | 41,975 | 281,070 | 174 | 399 |
| St. Jérôme. | 55 | 85 | 83,155 | 954,635 | 179 | 489 |
| Seaforth. | 79 | 70 | 338,940 | 460,275 | 501 | 409 |
| Simcoe. | 91 | 68 | 162,200 | 274,545 | 343 | 319 |
| Summerside. | 65 | 63 | 98,137 | 168,179 | 297 | 250 |
| Sydney | 67 | 157 | 30,231 | 1.37,574 | 85 | 330 |
| Sydney Mines* |  | 71 |  | 21,037 |  | 152 |
| Stellarton. | 9 | 11 | 5,000 | 53,7:0 | 11 | 58 |
| Thorold | 35 | 33 | 161,615 | 488,700 | 208 | 311 |
| Tilsonburg. | 66 | 42 | 243,600 | 354,411 | 325 | 270 |
| Uxbridge. | 30 | 49 | 68,400 | 223,865 | 155 | 231 |
| Wallaceburg | 29 | 58 | 67,550 | 963,743 | 169 | 397 |
| Waterloo, 0 | 53 | 40 | 198,225 | 1,048,602 | 392 | 596 |
| Waterloo, Q.. | 34 | 42 | 81, 245 | 175,300 | 172 | 161 |
| Welland..... | 53 | 36 | 139,390 | 175,290 | 208 | ${ }_{358}$ |
| Whitby. | 70 | ${ }_{49}$ | 233,960 | ${ }_{297}^{243,955}$ | 307 | 245 |
| Wiarton.. | 38 | 49 | 42,135 | 297,945 488,980 | 1123 | ${ }_{391}^{240}$ |
| Windsor, N.Ş <br> Windsor Mills | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 48 | 64,110 76,700 | 488,980 688,530 | 163 | 391 589 |
| Wingham ... ...... | 46 | 52 | 116,285 | 227,307 | 207 | 386 |
| Totals | 3,233 | 4,514 | 10,104,865 | 25,840,563 | 17,044 | 24,909 |

[^1]Towns and Villages of Canada, 1881 and 1891-Concluded.
1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS.

| Wages Paid. |  | Material used, Value. |  | Value of Products. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | S | 8 |
| 20,600 | 65,680 | 55,800 | 198,659 | 137,400 | 365,505 |
| 93,627 | 80,066 | 418,465 | 222,108 | 688,743 | 371,547 |
| 21,569 | 81,886 | 86,230 | 182,174 | 149,590 | 337,911 |
| 20,936 | 96,409 | 55,484 | 113,420 | 103,482 | 265,197 |
| 11,940 | 33,930 | 23,900 | 34,390 | 40,690 | 83,600 |
| 60,656 | 72,230 | 171,820 | 196,503 | 281,734 | 378,752 |
| 45,324 | 62,324 | 111,398 | 152,021 | 183,401 | 294,981 |
| 23,284 | 10,080 | 79,850 | 160,166 | 155,950 | 261,262 |
| 51,025 | 56,970 | 127,850 | 105,481 | 239,900 | 231,203 |
| 17,470 | 30,811 | 40,450 | 348,728 | 80,710 | 448,029 |
| 48,121 | 78,650 | 90,989 | 376,740 | 165,690 | 512,275 |
| 24,700 | 31,170 | 60,000 | 107,900 | 136,000 | 218,000 |
| 6,450 | 4,404 | 10,050 | 7,430 | 18,650 | 14,850 |
| 14,150 | 63,800 | 10,900 | 265,330 | 29,750 | 394,045 |
| 28,860 | $5 \pm, 410$ | 120,000 | 152,105 | 205,360 | 289,749 |
| 62,311 | 61,130 | 167,277 | 179,581 | 291,931 | 316,985 |
| 68,350 | 103,348 | 232,700 | 257,053 | 423,275 | 606,073 |
| 87,639 | 181,795 | 300,227 | 366,735 | 476,702 | 737,640 |
|  | 35,110 |  | 39,655 |  | 112,750 |
| 51,220 | 61,766 | 202,635 | 160,268 | 290,742 | 308,334 |
| 37,960 | 27,147 | 56,680 | 56,135 | 137,060 | 108,215 |
| 36,610 | 79,020 | 96,620 | 151,205 | 205,694 | 296,847 |
| 2,940 | 29,380 29,274 | 4,900 | 39,790 38,888 | 12,300 | 107,510 |
| 58,200 | 134,655 | 121,500 | 398,862 | 253,800 | 704,021 |
| 27,687 | 109,925 | 154,804 | 281,180 | 223,610 | 629,265 |
| 141,830 | 117,900 | 508,058 | 433,320 | 813,844 | 702,414 |
| 127,470 | 70,898 | 313,451 | 260,615 | 532,744 | 430,210 |
| 75,478 | 76,294 | 176,399 | 106,790 | 283,134 | 242,972 |
| 13,043 | 113,000 | 43,701 | 126,562 | 81,396 | 331,045 |
|  | 30,381 |  | 15,980 |  | 60,166 |
| 4,640 | 13,179 | 1,470 | 32,300 | 8,470 | 57,550 |
| 70,753 | 94,045 | ${ }^{430,210}$ | 288,463 | 554,819 | 495,946 |
| 95,347 | 97,205 | 250, 836 | 495,223 | 419,780 | 810,725 |
| 51,200 | 72,675 | 162,550 | 165,611 | 249,200 | 322,207 |
| 52,488 | 126,879 | 71,575 | 192,152 | 166,100 | 399,040 |
| 104,720 | 199,293 | 629,187 | 483,336 | 835,174 | 969,835 |
| 46,437 | 46,465 | 176,031 | 103,540 | 289,065 | 233,300 |
| 60,686 | 44,023 | 96,744 | 131,385 | 188,948 | 233,738 |
| 78,825 | 91,534 | 119,155 | 193,803 | 321,976 | 372,465 |
| 28,754 | 57,685 | 57,500 | 283,010 | 112,060 | 432,197 |
| 43,570 | 109, 149 | 39,551 | 157,776 | 120,564 | 352,076 |
| 49,222 | 209,905 | 80,188 | 361,075 | 231,379 | 678,950 |
| 60,586 | 109,120 | 159,377 | 236,281 | 247,031 | 464,097 |
| 4,377,676 | 6,965,498 | 13,068,686 | 16,997,738 | 22,286,259 | 31,681,815 |

Capital in- 52. In taking the census of 1891, the amount of capital invested was vested, 1891. divided into fixed and working capital, and the following table shows the amount of capital invested, per head of population, in each province.

Capital invested in Canada, 1891.

| Capital. | Ontario. | Quebec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nova } \\ & \text { Sco- } \end{aligned}$ tia. | New Br'ns wick. | Manitoba. | British Co-lumbia. | Prince EdIsland | North west Territories. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\leqslant$ | 8 | S | 8 | * | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Invested in land. | $7 \cdot 30$ | 6.80 | 3.70 | $3 \cdot 00$ | $2 \cdot 50$ | 22.00 | $1 \cdot 90$ | $1 \cdot 60$ |
| do buildings. | $13 \cdot 10$ | $13 \cdot 80$ | $8 \cdot 60$ | $12 \cdot 80$ | 6.00 | 18.70 | 4.40 | $3 \cdot 40$ |
| do machinery | $18 \cdot 10$ | 17.70 | $10 \cdot 40$ | $17 \cdot 00$ | 12.00 | $33 \cdot 30$ | $6 \cdot 10$ | $5 \cdot 00$ |
| Working capital...... | $45 \cdot 00$ | $40 \cdot 10$ | $19 \cdot 50$ | 19.00 | 16.80 | $73 \cdot 00$ | 14.00 | $15 \cdot 60$ |
| Total invested. | 83.50 | $80 \cdot 00$ | $42 \cdot 20$ | 51.70 | $36 \cdot 60$ | $147 \cdot 00$ | $26 \cdot 70$ | $25 \cdot 60$ |
| Total invested, 1881... | 42 10 | $43 \cdot 60$ | $25 \cdot 10$ | $26 \cdot 10$ | 20.00 | 59.70 | $19 \cdot 10$ | $1 \cdot 86$ |

The total capital invested in Canada' in 1891, per head of population, was 873.22 , as compared with $\$ 38.22$ per head in 1881, being an increase of $\$ 35$ per head.

Output of manufactures, 1891.

53 . The actual value of the output of the manufactures of Canada in 1891--obtained by deducting the value of raw material from the total manufactured value-was $\$ 219,462,486$ as against $\$ 129,757,475$ in 1881, an increase of $\$ 89,705,011$.

Wages, 1891.
54. There was an increase in 1891 over 1881 in the amount paid for wages of $\$ 40,333,439$, the amount in 1891 being at the rate of $\$ 272$ per head, as compared with $\$ 233$ per head in 1881 , and, all variations of conditions being considered, it would appear that there was an advance in the average rate of wages, during the decade, of about 16 per cent.

Capital in- 55. The following table gives the nature of the principal industries vested and in which capital was invested, according to the census of 1891, product, showing the amount of capital and the value of the annual prociuct.
pital invested in and value of annual product of principal industries in Canada, according to the Census, 1891.

| Industries. | Invested Capital. | Value of annual Product. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |
| ricultural implements | 8,528,535 | 7,515,624 |
| sts and shoes | 9,671,120 | 18,999,931 |
| sinet and furniture | 6,061,485 | 7,776,493 |
| zese factories | 2,660,969 | 9,961,731 |
| iton mills. | 13,208,121 | 8,451,724 |
| itilleries and breweries | 15,368,953 | 7,924,268 |
| gine building | 1,244,589 | 1,575,159 |
| ting and foundry works | 17,031,553 | 16,925,030 |
| ur mills | 23,128,471 | 52,307,429 |
| rriers and hatters. | 2,048,281 | 4,984,941 |
| siery | 370,820 | 578,631 |
| n smelting furnaces | 4,159,481 | 3,076,240 |
| at curing $: \ldots .$. | 2,168,252 | 7,096,441 |
| at, fish, fruit and vegetable canning. | 3,449,714 | 3,943,513 |
| sical instruments | 3,072,014 | 4,042,353 |
| refineries | 1,833,578 | 2,004,713 |
| do (fish). | 1,52,917 | 58,007 |
| il and tack factories | 922,930 | 1,423,850 |
| per factories. | 5,259,211 | 3,142,447 |
| served food | 3,165,183 | 5,169,633 |
| lling mills... | 916,500 | 1,750,000 |
| ldle and harness.. | 2,552,770 | 4,068,708 |
| ih, door and blind factories | 6,691,806 | 8,716,040 |
| $v$ mills . . . . . . . . ....... | 48,932,340 | 50,855,103 |
| p-building.. | 1,983,206 | 3,070,275 |
| jar refineries. | 5.924,400 | 17,127,100 |
| aneries | 6,321,233 | 11,277,300 |
| 1 and sheet iron working and tinsmithing | 4,522,953 | 6,739,306 |
| oacco factories . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\cdot$. | 2,208,150 | 2,375,321 |
| sollen mills. | 9,365,158 | 8,408,071 |
| rriage-building. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,029,143 | 9,627,655 |

56. Public attention having been once more directed to the ques- Newn of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation, by foundland rich means the Dominion of Canada would comprise the whole of itish North America, it has been thought well to insert here a brief scription of the physical and social condition of that colony. The and of Newfoundland is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Physical Lawrence, between Lat. $46^{\circ} 36^{\prime}-51^{\circ} 39^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$. and Long. $52^{\circ} 37^{\prime}$ - features. ${ }^{\circ} 25^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$. Its estimated area is 40,200 square miles, or about double e area of the province of Nova Scotia. Its greatest length, Cape ly to Cape Norman, is 316 miles*, and its greatest breadth, Cape rear to Cape Anquille, 317 miles. The coast of Labrador, from Lat.

[^2]$52^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$. to Cape Chudleigh, comprising an area of about 120,000 square miles, belongs to Newfoundland, and is separated from the Island by the Straits of Belle Isle. The shores of Newfoundland are generally rocky, with cliffs ranging up to 300 feet in height, but the coast line is much broken by numerous bays, some of which run nearly as far inland as 100 miles, and while the circumference of the Island, from headland to headland, is about 1,000 miles, its actual coast line is nearly 4,000 miles in length. Around the heads of the bays are large tracts of excellent land, generally covered with fine timber and well adapted for agricultural and grazing purposes, while the interior consists of an elevated undulating plateau, traversed by low hills, the surface being diversified by valleys, woods, lakes, ponds and marshes. The lakes and ponds occupy nearly one-third of the whole surface, the largest lake being Grand Lake, 56 miles in length, with an area of 192 square miles. There are no high mountains, but several ranges of hills which attain from 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. The principal rivers are the Exploits ( 200 miles in length), the Humber and the Gander. The principal bays are, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Conception, Trinity and St. George's Bay. The climate is more temperate than that of Canada, the thermometer rarely falling below zero in winter or rising above $82^{\circ}$ in summer. Fogs are prevalent around the coasts, but seldom penetrate far inland. The Island generally is said to be very healthy.

Industries of Newfoundland.
57. The principal industry is that of fishing, which is indeed the main element of the resources of the Island; cod, seal, herring, lobster and salmon fisheries being the most important. The annual catch of cod has been estimated at about 330,000 quintals of 112 lbs., but in 1891, the total was only 147,948 quintals. The number of vessels employed in this fishery in 1891 (census) was 279 , of 15,212 tomnage, and the number of men, 3,719 . All returns for 1882 were burnt in the Custom-house, St. John's, in the great fire of that year. There were 20 steamers, aggregating 6,278 tons, engaged in the seal fishery in 1892, the crews of which numbered 4,548 men. The number of seals taken was 348,624 , weighing 7,736 tons. There were also about 50 sailing vessels engaged in this fishery, the catch in which varies very much. The seals taken are the harp-seal and hood-seal, not the furseal, and are valuable for their oil and for the leather made from their skins. According to the census of 1891, there were 340 lobster factories in the Island, valued at \$179,288, and employing 4,807 persons. The number of cases of lobsters turned out was 77,580 , representing $3,723,840 \mathrm{lbs}$. of fish. The total population engaged in the fisheries was 53,502 . The value of the Newfoundland fisheries in 1890 and 1891 was, respectively, $\$ 5,649,766$ and $\$ 6,679,574$.
58. The exports of fish and oil and skins, in the years named, Exports of were :-

| 12sn- | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cod. | \$4,182,626 | \$3,907,205 | \$3,193,681 |
| Lobsters. | 385,077 | 472,524 | 520,078 |
| Herring.. | 232,947 | 211,537 | 241,218 |
| Oils- |  |  |  |
| Cod.. | 210,520 | 238,716 | 240,820 |
| Seal. | 287,520 | 373,317 | 334,710 |
| Seal-skins.. | 286,464 | 302,064 | 220,321 | principal articles, New. foundland.

59. The mining industry comes next to that of fishing, the copper Mining deposits being considerable, and the exports of this ore range from and other $\$ 250,000$ to $\$ 300,000$ annually. Lead, silver and coal have also been industries, found. In spite of much deliberate misrepresentation, there is no foundland. doubt that a large part of the island is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The supply of timber is considerable and lumbering is carried on to a certain extent.
60. It is generally admitted now that Newfoundland was discovered Discovery by Sebastian Cabot on 24th June, 1497, and is therefore the oldest of NewBritish colony, though it was not until 1583 that the island was formally foundland. annexed to the British Crown. Owing, however, to the persistent attempts of those interested in the fisheries, to prevent settlement, progress has been very slow, and only during the present century has any material advancement been made.
61. In 1884 the population was 197,335 (including Labrador, 4,211). PopulaIn 1891 it had only increased to 202,100. The capital of the colony tion of is St. Johns, with a population of about 30,000 . The other principal foundland. towns are Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Twillingate and Bonavista.
62. Representative government was granted to Newfoundland in Govern1832, and responsible government in 1855. The Governor is appointed ment of by the Crown, and there are two chambers, a Legislative Council (not to Newexceed 15 members), nominated for life by the Governor in Council, and a House of Assembly consisting of 36 members elected under manhood suffrage. Members of the Council receive $\$ 120$ and those of the Assembly $\$ 300$ per annum.
63. Following are some financial and commercial statistics respecting Statistics the col ony :--

|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *Revenue | \$1,370,029 | \$2,102,993 | \$1,831,336 | \$1,973,275 |
| * Expenditure | 1,831,441 | 2,208,736 | 1,993,288 | 1,831,432 |
| Public debt.. | 3,335,589 | 4,133,202 | 4,138,627 | 5,223,364 |
| Imports- |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 3,625,229 | 2,653,152 | 2,174,524 | 2,341,706 |
| Canada.......... | 2,041,144 | 2,076,258 | 2,423,319 | 2,830,441 |
| United States. | 1,422,188 | 1,615,143 | 1,247,754 | 1,526,674 |
| Other countries. | 331,839 | 262,512 | 523,258 | 169,637 |
| Total | \$7,420,400 | \$6,607,065 | \$6,368,855 | \$6,869,458 |
| Exports- |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | \$1.607,007 | \$1,407,242 | S1,514,131 | \$1,966,581 |
| British possess'ns. | 998,614 | 1,112,105 | 1,247,686 | 1,172,145 |
| Other countries.. | 3,976,392 | 3,603,638 | 3,338,019 | 4,298,432 |
| Total. | \$6,582,013 | \$6,122,985 | \$6,099,836 | \$7,437,158 |

While the imports come almost entirely from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, the exports go largely to other countries, viz., Portugal, Brazil, West Indies and Spain.

New-
foundland shipping.
64. The total tomnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1891, exclusive of the coasting trade, was 656,310 tons. There are about 170 miles of railway in operation, and 2,087 miles of telegraph open. A cable from Ireland lands at Heart's Content and one from America at Placentia. Steamers run about twice a week for the greater part of the year between St. Johns and Halifax, and fortnightly to Great Britain.

Discovery
65. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, of Canada. 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 or John Cabot, ${ }^{\|}$who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two or three days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, 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 in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 4th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

[^3]66. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are Principal ne of the principal events of importance in the history of this events in untry :Canadian history.
34. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
35. 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.
40. Third visit of Cartier.

42-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
98. 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.
03. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
05. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
08. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kebec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
11. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
13. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
15. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
20. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
29. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
32. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
34. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.

August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
35. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
42. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.

42-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
67. White population of New France, $3,918$.
70. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.
72. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
73. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
89. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort at Montreal, which they held till October.
90. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
92. Population of New France, 12,431.
98. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.

O1. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
13. Treaty of Utrecht, by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
20. Population of New Fracce, 24, 434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100 .
21. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
39. Population of New France, 42,701.
45. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
48. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
49. June 21. 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.
52. March 23. Issue of the Halifax Guactte, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the A cadians 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 a 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. St. John's Island (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 General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the Montreal ficeette. This paper is still published.
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 45 th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves intu 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 (abont 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 fo 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.

[^4]785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.
Re-introduction of the right of habeas corpus.
791. 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 .
792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Sincoe. 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.
793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
798. 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 .
306. November 22. Issue of Le Canadien, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.
Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
312. 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.
November. Defeat of General Dearborn, by Col. de Salaberry, at Lacolle River.
313. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.

June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.
September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseth.
October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm-Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Amuricans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morrison.
314. July 25. 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 Lowe" Canada, 335,000.
318. October 20 . Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
321. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
331. Population-Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
333. August 5. The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12th September following. The boat was built at Quebec during 1830 31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic, the motive power of which was entirely steam.
336. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprairie to St. John's-the first railroad in Canada.
337-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
340. Death of Lord Durham. to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.
341. 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.
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.

June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. 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.
1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
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. :-3 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 65 from each province.
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.

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 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.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.
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.
April. Gold found in British Columbia.
September. Gold found in Tangier River, Nova Scotia.
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 60 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 30 th June, 1892, \$4,979,242.
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 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 7. 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.
October 29. Hon. Wm. McDougall 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.

September 24. 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 Jritish Columbia into the Confederation.
Population of the four provinces, $3,485,761$; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.
November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir Gecrge 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. Tune 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

November 23. Award by 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.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

June 13. Town of Vancouver totally deströyed by fire.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal Colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver fiom Yokohama.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.

August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the Cnited States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire ; over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of $\$ 1,132,232$.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, $4,833,239$.

April 29. The first of the new C.P.R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.
June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
December 5. Resignation (from ill-health) of Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Premier of the Dominion.
1893. April 4. The Court of Arbitration, respecting the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, which met formally on 23rd March, began its session. Arhitrators: Baron de Courcel (Belgium), Lord Hannen (Great Britain), and Sir John Thompson (Canada).

## CHAPTER I.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

67. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North ConstituAmerica Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the command-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor-General, appointed by her during pleasure.* tion defined.
68. The Governor-General takes no active part in legislation, but The Privy governs through a council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Council. Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are, for the time being, Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry, or of removing members of the Privy Council, lies with the Governor-General.
69. The Governor-General assents in the Queen's name to all The Govmeasures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may ernorrefuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within, one year of their having been passed in the Province.
70. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, The Parrepresented by the Governor-General; an Upper House styled the liament. Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected.
71. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the The Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications : he must have passed the age of 30 years ; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in

左 the province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of $\$ 4,000$ above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth $\$ 4,000$, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed.

[^5]Conditions of tenure.

Additions to Senate.

Speaker of Senate.

Senatorial indemnity. Number of Senators.

## House of

 CommonsRedistribution Bill, 1892, and proportionate representation of the provinces.
72. A senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant, if, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a foreign power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.
73. The Governor-General may, at any time, recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made, no furcher appointment shall be made, except on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.
74. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor-General.
75. Each senator receives an indemnity of $\$ 1,000$ per annum.
76. The present number of senators is 81 , divided among the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, ${ }^{2} 4$; Nova Scotia, 10 ; New Brunswick, 10 ; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 3 ; Prince Edward Island, 4: and the North-west Territories, 2.

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77. The House of Commons at present consists of 215 members, representing the several provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, 92 ; Quebec, 65 ; Nova Scotia, 21 ; New Brunswick, 16 ; Manitoba, 5 ; British Columbia, 6 ; Prince Edward Island, 6 ; and the Northwest Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the terms of admission into the Confederation, but it was arranged that all subsequent readjustment should be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision, except that the representation of British Columbia should not be less than six in number.
78. A census of the Dominion having been taken in April, 1891, a readjustment of the representation became, in consequence, necessary, and under the Act passed for that purpose during the Session of 1892 (55-56 Vic. c. 11) the House of Commons will, after next general election, consist of 213 members, distributed as follows: Ontario, 92 ; Quebec, 65 ; Nova Scotia, 20; New Brunswick, 14; Manitoba, 7; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 5; and the North-west Territories, 4. It is provided that the above Bill shall not take effect until after the dissolution of the present Parliament. The proportionate
representation of each province, according to the census of 1891, at the present time and under the redistribution Act, are given below.

| Provinces. | Population to each Member. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | At the present time. | Under new Act. |
| Ontario. | 22,982 | 22,982 |
| Quebec. | 22,900 | 22,900 |
| Nova Scotia | 21,447 | 22,520 |
| New Brunswick. | 20,080 | 22,947 |
| Manitoba | 30,501 | 21,786 |
| British Columbia | 16,269 | 16,269 |
| Prince Edward Island | 18,180 | 21,815 |
| The Territories... | 16,700 | 16,700 |
| Canada. | 22,477 | 22,688 |

79. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people Term of for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must service be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid and in. an indemnity at the rate of $\$ 10$ per diem if the session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of $\$ 1,000$ for any period over that time. The sum of $\$ 8$ per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile each way. In addition to the above they have the privilege of free postage during the session, and large supplies of stationery.
80. With the exception of the North-west Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of $\$ 300$, in towns of $\$ 200$, and in counties or elsewhere of $\$ 150$; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than $\$ 2$ per month, $\$ 6$ per quarter, $\$ 12$ per half year or $\$ 20$ per annum ; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived 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 father and son, or sons, as the case may be; or is a fishermen and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which
together are of the actual value of $\$ 150$; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than $\$ 100$. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

Indians who may vote.

Voting in The Territories.

Voters in British Columbia and P. E. Island.

Persons disqualified from voting.

General elections, 1891 and 1887.

Proportion of members to voters in Canada

Proportion of some other countries.
81. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-west Territories are not entitled to vote ; in other parts of Canada, only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than $\$ 150$, are entitled to vote.
8.3. In the North-west Territories, every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a bona fide male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided in the Territories for twelve months, and within the electoral district for the three months previous to the election.
83. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885 ), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.
84. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor-General, are disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and all counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be paid for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.
85. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891, and the preceding one on the 22 nd February, 1887 , and particulars of these are to be found in the Year Books, 1891 and 1887, respectively.
86. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 in every 4,623 , and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154 . In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were 4.5 members. In 1881 the proportion was 5 . The figures for 1891 are not materially affected by the Redistribution Bill.
87. The number of inhabitants to each member, according to the census of 1891, in the following countries was :-


It will be seen that in proportion to population Canada has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian colonies in the same proportion. The United Kingdom has proportionately three times as many members as the United States.
88. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and Election made returnable as the Governor-General shall determine, the date of procedure. the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being 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 for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted 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. Voting is everywhere by ballot, except in the Territories where it is still open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor-General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members, from among themselves.
89. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by Act of Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time of the passing of any such Act.
90. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat.

Privileges of Parliament.
91. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or Money for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Com- Bills. mons, and must first be recommended by the Governor-General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law.
92. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, Authority as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects :-

| Public Debt. | Banking. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Trade and Commerce. | Savings Banks. |
| Taxation. | Weights and Measure |
| Borrowing money on public credit. | Bills of Exchange. |
| Postal Service. | Interest. |
| Census and Statistics. | Legal Tender. |
| Militia ant 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. |
| Tnter-provincial Ferries, and with | Criminal Law. |
| Foreign Countries. | Penitentiaries. |
| Currency and Coinage. |  |

Administration of public affairs.
93. The administration of public affairs is at presented divided into the following twelve departments, viz. : Finance, Trade and Commerce, which includes Customs and Inland Revenue, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Interior and Indian Affairs, and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Each of these departments is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons. The Minister of Finance is also Receiver-General, and the Minister of the Interior is also Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890 , the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate department under a deputy head. Provision was made by legislation in 1887 for the amalgamation of the existing Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the then present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, two Comptrollers were to be appointed, who should vacate their offices on any change of Government, and should not necessarily have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement was carried into effect by proclamation on 3rd December, 1892.
Provincial 94. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces and of the Legislatures. Territories, are appointed by the Governor-General in Council under the Great Seal, and hold office cluring pleasure, provided, however, that, except as regards the Territories, no Lieutenant-Governor can be removed from office for five years from the date of appointment, except for special cause assigned. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotiat and Prince Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward Island has passed an Act for the abolition of the Legislative Council, but the Act has not yet received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. In Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba and

[^6]British Columbia, there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Council of New Brunswick, having been abolished by Act of the Provincial Legislature, ceased to exist on the 28th September, 1892, when the then General Assembly was dissolved. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec and Nova Scotia they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. The members of the several Provincial Assemblies are elected for a term of four years, subject to the sooner dissolution of any Assembly. In the North-west Territories there is a Legislative Assembly elected for three years (subject to sooner dissolution by the Lieutenant-Governor) with an Executive Council which is responsible, but with certain restrictions. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures and the proportionate representation in each Provincial Assembly :-

| Legislatures. | Legislative Council. | Legislative Assembly. | Population of Province to each Member. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince Edward Island | $13^{*}$ | 30 | 3,636 |
| Nova Scotia., | 21 $\dagger$ | 38 | 11,852 |
| Quebec. | 24 | 73 | 20,391 |
| New Brunswick. | ... .. | 41 | - 7,836 |
| Ontario |  | 91 | 23,234 |
| Manitoba. |  | 40 | 3,812 |
| British Columbia |  | 33 | 2,958 |
| The Territories | $\ldots$ | 26 | 2,569 |

* See above paragraph.
$\dagger$ The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has stated its intention to introduce a bill next session for the abolition of the Legislative Council.

95. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate Authority on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the 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.
96. The Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories has power Authority to make ordinances in relation to the following subjects; Electoral proceedings, other than the qualification of voters; taxation for territorial and municipal purposes; the establishment and tenure of territorial gislature of The Teroffices and payment for the same out of territorial revenues; the establishment, maintenance and management of prisons, municipal institutions and licenses ; the incorporation of companies, except as provided,
solemnization of marrisge, property and civil rights; the administration of justice, except the power of appointing judicial officers, the expenditure of territorial funds and such portion of any moneys voted by the Dominion Parliament for the Territories, as the LieutenantGovernor is, with the advice of the Assembly, authorized to spend, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Territories. The Assembly, however, is not to have any greater powers than are conferred upon the provinces by the B. N. A. Act.

Sessional indemnity in the several provinces.

Voters at provincial elections.

Naturalization.
97. The principle of paying members for their services is recognized throughout the country, and the allowances in the several provinces are as follow, Speaker's salaries in all cases being in addition to their sessional allowances. In Ontario, the Speaker receives $\$ 1,250$ and the members $\$ 600$; if the session is less than 30 days, each member receives at the rate of $\$ 6$ per day. In Quebec, the Speaker of each House gets $\$ 2,000$, and the members of each House $\$ 800$ and mileage. In Nova Scotia, the members of the Legislative Council receive $\$ 500$, the Speaker of the Assembly $\$ 800$, and the members $\$ 500$ and mileage. In New Brunswick, the Speaker receives $\$ 400$ and the members $\$ 300$ and mileage. In Manitoba, the Speaker receives $\$ 1,000$ and the members $\$ 600$ and mileage. In British Columbia, the Speaker's salary is $\$ 1,000$ and the members' indemnity $\$ 600$. In Prince Edward Island (in 1892), the Speaker of the Legislative Council received $\$ 400$ and the members $\$ 160$ with travelling expenses, and the Speaker of the Assembly received $\$ 400$ (inclusive of indemnity) and the members $\$ 160$ and travelling expenses. In the North-west Territories, the Speaker and members each receive $\$ 500$ and travelling expenses. The sessional allowance is in each case subject to deductions for non-attendance, varying from $\$ 4$ to $\$ 8$ a day. Mileage allowance generally consists of ten cents per mile each way. In addition to the above, members have privileges of postage and stationery which vary in value in the different provinces.
98. The qualification for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-west Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament. (See ante par. 82.)
99. 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.

Governors General and Governors,
100. 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 years of office.

# GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA. 

French.
English.
prior to Confeder-
1540. Jean François de la Roque, Sieur
1598. Marquis de la Roche.
1612. Samuel de Champlain.
1635. Marc Antoine de Bras de fer de Chateaufort.
1636. Chevalier de Montmagny.
1648. Chevalier d'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1651. Jean de Lauzon.
1656. Charles de Lauzon Charny.
1657. D'Aillebout de Coulonge.
1658. Viscount de Voyer d'Argenson.
1661. Baron du Bois d'Avaugour.
1663. Chevalier de Saffray Mésy.
1663. Alex. de Prouville Tracy (acting).
1665. Chevalier de Courcelles.
1672. Count de Frontenac.
1682. Sieur de la Barre.
1685. Marquis de Denonville.
1689. Count de Frontenac.
1699. Chevalier de Callières.
1703. Marquis de Vaudreuil.
1725. Baron de Longueil (acting).
1726. Marquis de Beauharnois.
1747. Count de Galissonnière.
1749. Marquis de la Jonquière.
1752. Marquis Duquesne de Menneville.
1755. Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal.
1760. Gen. James Murray.
1766. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester).
1778. Gen. Frederick Haldimand.
1786. Lord Dorchester.
1797. Major General Prescott.
1807. Sir James Craig.
1811. Sir George Prevost.
1815. Sir Gordon Drummond (acting).
1816. Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
1818. Duke of Richmond.
1819. Sir Peregrine Maitland (acting).
1820. Earl of Daihousie.
1828. Sir James Kempt.
1830. Lord Aylmer.
1835. Lord Gosford.
1838. Earl of Durham.
1839. Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton).
1839. Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson
(Lord Sydenham).
1842. Sir Charles Bagot.
1843. Sir Charles 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 Razilly. 1647. Chas. de Charnisay d'Aulnay. 1652. Chas. de la Tour.
1605. Sir Thomas Temple.
1606. Hubert de Grandfontaine.
1607. Jacques de Chambly.
1608. Francois M. Perrot.
1609. M. R. de Menneval.
1610. M. de Villebon.
1611. M. de Brouillon.

1706, M. de Subercase.
1710. Colonel Vetch.
1714. Gen. Francis Nicholson.
1720. Colonel Richard Philips.
1725. Lawrence Armstrong.
1740. Major Paul Mascarene.

## At Halifax.

1749. Hon. E. Cornwallis.
1750. Col. Peregrine Hopson.
1751. Col. C. Lawrence.
1752. J. Belcher.
1753. Montagu Wilmot.
1754. Michael Franklin.
1755. Lord William Campbell.
1756. F. Legge.
1757. Mariot Arbuthnot.
1758. Richard Hughes.
1759. Sir A. S. Hamond.
1760. John Parr.
1761. Richard Bulkeley.
1762. Sir John Wentworth.
1763. Sir G. Prevost.
1764. Sir John Sherbrooke.
1765. Earl of Dalhousie.
1766. Sir J. Kempt.
1767. Sir Peregrine Maitland.
1768. Thos. Jeffrey.
1769. Sir C. Campbell.
1770. Lord Falkland.
1771. Sir J. Harvey.
1772. Sir John G. le Marchant.
1773. Earl of Mulgrave.
1774. Sir Richard G. MacDonnell.
1775. Gen. Sir W. F Williams.

## GOVERNORS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1784. Thomas Carleton, 1803. Gabriel Ludlow. 1808. E. Winslow. 1808. Lt.-Col. Johnstone.
1785. Gen. M. Hunter.
1786. Gen. M. Balfour.
1787. Gen. Geo. Stracey Smyth.
1788. Ward Chipman.
1789. J. M. Bliss.
1790. Gen. Sir H. Douglas.
1791. Wm. Black.
1792. Gen. Sir A. Campbell.
1793. Gen. Sir J. Harvey.
1794. Col. Sir W. Colbrooke.
1795. Sir Edmund Head.
1796. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
1797. Hon, A. H. Gordon.
1798. Major-Gen. Hastings Doyle (acting)

## GOVERNORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1770. Walter Paterson.
1771. Lt.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
1772. Col. J. F. W. Debarres.
1773. W. Townshend.
1774. Chas. Douglas Smith.
1775. Colonel John Ready.
1776. Sir Aretas W. Young.
1777. Sir John Harvey.
1778. Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
1779. Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
1780. Sir Donald Campbell.
1781. Sir Alexander Bannerman.
1782. Sir Dominick Daly.
1783. George Dundas.
1784. Sir R. Hodgson.
1785. Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
1858. Sir James Douglas.
1869. Anthony Musgrave.
1864. Frederick Seymour.

Governors 101. The following is a list of the Governors-General of Canada since the Dominion.

Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. | Date of Assumprion 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., \& | Oct. 5, '1878.. | Nov. 25, 1878 |
| The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C. M.G., \&c | Aug.18, 1883. | Oct. 23, 1883 |
| The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston*, G.C.B. | May 1, 1888. | June 11, 1888 |

[^7]102. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Members Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the of Dommembers of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and clos- ernment ing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confed- and Privy eration.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT--OTTAWA.

Govfrnor-General, The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, G.C.B.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. 1893.

| Premier and Minister of Justice.............ion. Sir John S. D. Thompson, K.C. M.G. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Trade and Commerce. | Mackenzie Bowell. |
| Postmaster-General. | Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G. |
| Secretary of State | John Costigan. |
| Minister of Finance | Geo. E. Foster. |
| Marine and Fisheries | Chas. H. Tupper. |
| Railways and Canals | John G. Haggart. |
| Public Works. | Joseph A. Ouimet. |
| Militia. | James C. Patterson. |
| " Interior and SuperintendentGeneral of Indian Affairs. | " Thomas M. Daly. |
| Agriculture | Auguste R. Angers. |
| $\dot{P}_{\text {President }}$ of the Council. ... ... .... " William B. Ives. |  |
| Without portfolio .... .... ......... " John Carling. |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Frank Smith. |
| The above form the Cabinet. |  |

Mernbers of the Government, but not of the Cabinet or Privy Council.
Solicitor-General ... ..... ............... Jno. J. Curran, Q.C.
Comptroller of Customs. .... ...........N. Clarke Wallace.
do Inland Revenue. .......... John F. Wood, Q.C.

## MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.
Wm. MeDougall, C.B.
Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Peter Mitchell.
James Cox Aikins.
Théodore Robitaille.
Hugh Macdonald.
Edward Blake.
Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
David Laird.
Donald Alexander Macdonald.
Télesphore Fournier (Judge, Supreme Court).
William Ross.
Félix Geoffrion.
William B. Vail.
David Mills.
Toussaint Laflamme.
Richard William Scott.
Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
Wilfred Laurier.
Alfred G. Jones.
James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
Louis F. R. Masson.
Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
C. C. Colby.

George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Amos E. Botsford.
Wm. Miller.
George W. Allan.
Sir Alex. Lacoste, Knight (Chief Justice, Quebec).
Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.
Joseph A. Chapleau, Litutenant-Governor of Quebec.
Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.
Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

| No. of Parliaments. | Session. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Parliament | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { *1st } . . . . \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 2nd } \\ \text { 3rd. } \\ \text { 3rd. } \\ \text { 4th. } \\ \text { 5th. ...... } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ | Nov. 6, 1867. | May 22, 1868.. |  |
|  |  | April 15, 1869.. | June 22, 1869.. |  |
|  |  | Feb. 15, 1870.. | May 12, 1870.. | July 8, 1872. |
|  |  | April 11, 1872. | June 14, 1872.. |  |
| 2nd Parliament...... | +1st. . . . <br> 2nd | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { 5ct } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ 23,1873 . \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline 183 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Aug. } & 13,1873 . \\ \text { Nov. } & 7,1873 . . \end{array}$ | JJan. 2, 1874. |
| 3rd Parliament..... | 1st. | March 26, 1874 | May 26, 1874. |  |
|  | 2nd. .... | Feb. 4, 1875. | April 8, $1875 .$. |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd..... } \\ & \text { 4th. } \\ & \text { 5th....... } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cr}\text { ، } \\ \text { ، } & 10,1876 . . \\ 8,1877 . .\end{array}$ | "، $128,1876 \ldots$ | Aug. 17, 1878. |
|  |  | " $7,1878$. | May 10, 1878. |  |
| 4th Parliament..... | 1st... . <br> 2nd. <br> 3 rd . <br> 4th. | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Feb. } & 13,1879 . . \\ 4 & 12, & 1880 . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { May } & 15,1879 . . \\ & 7,1880 . \end{array}$ | May 18, 1882. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Dec. } & \text { 9, 1880. } \\ \text { Feb. } & \text { 9, 1882.. }\end{array}$ | March 21, 1881.. May 17, 1882.. | May 18, 1882. |
| 5th Parliament. | 1st. | Feb. 8, 1883.. | May 25, 1883.. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. ${ }_{\text {، }}{ }^{\text {17, }} 18,1884 .$. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { April } & 19 \\ \text { July } & 1884, \\ \hline 1885 . . \end{array}$ | Jan. 15, 1887. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { rd } . \\ & 4 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 25, 1886 . | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 20,1885 . \\ \text { June } & 2,1886 . . \end{array}$ |  |
| 6th Parliament | 1st. 2nd. 3rd 4rd.. | April 13, 1887.. | June 23, 1887. |  |
|  |  | Feb. 23, 1888. | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { May } & 22, \\ 28888 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \text { Jan. } & 31,1889 . . \\ & 16,1890 . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} " & 2,1889 . \\ " & 16,1890 . \end{array}$ | Feb. 3, 1891. |
| 7th Parliament. | 1st. | April 29, 1891.. | Sept. 30, 1891.. |  |
|  |  | Feb. 25, 1892.. | July 9, 1892.. |  |
|  |  | Jan. 26, 1893.. | April 1, 1893.. |  |

[^8]103. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments Duration since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and of Parliathe second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has ment. been 89 days, or nearly 13 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885 , viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Number of ministries since 1867.

## 

 November, 1873, to 17 th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald was at the head of the Government from the 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.Departmental changes.
105. 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 ReceiverGeneral was abolished. In 1892 the Act providing for the establishment of a Department of Trade and Commerce was brought into force, and the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue replaced by Comptrollers.
Members of ministries since 1867.
104. There have been only two changes of Government and five Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17th
106. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments :-

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

First Ministry.

| Office. | Name. | ApI | te of intment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Premier........... ... | Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.. | July | 1, 1867 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.. | Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B. | July | 1, 1867 |
| Minister of Finance..... | Hon. Sir A. T. Galt. <br> " Sir John Rose <br> " Sir Francis Hincks <br> " Sir S. L. Tilley. | July | 1, 1867 |
|  |  | Nov. | 30, 1867 |
|  |  | Oct. | 9,1869 22,1873 |
| Minister of Public Works. | Hon. W. McDougall. <br> "، Sir Hector L. Langevin. | July | 1, 1867 |
|  |  | Dec. | 9, 1869 |
| Minister of Militia and Defence. . ......... | Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.... ... ...... "Hugh McDonald. | July | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}, 1867 \\ & 1,1873 \end{aligned}$ |
| Minister of Customs | Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley. <br> Sir Charles Tupper | July | 1,1867 |
|  |  | Feb. | 22, 1873 |
| Minister of Agriculture.. | Hon. J. C. Chapais <br> " C. Dunkin. <br> " J. H. Pope | July | 1, 1867 |
|  |  | Nov. | 16,1869 25,1871 |
|  |  | Oct. | 25, 1871 |
| Postmaster-General. .... <br> Minister of Marine and Fisheries. <br> Minister of Inland Rev. enue.. | Hon. Sir A. Campbell <br> "، John O'Connor. . | July | 1, 1867 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Hon. Peter Mitchell. . . . . . . . . . | July | 1, 1867 |
|  | Hon. W. P. Howland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | July | 1,1867 |
|  | " A. Morris... ${ }^{\text {T }}$. | Nov. | 16, 1869 |
|  | " Sir Charles Tupper | July | 2, 1872 |
|  | "، John O’Connor | Mar. | 1, 18183 |

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDFRATION-Continued.

First Ministry-Concluded.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Interior. | Hon. Sir A. Campbell | July 1,1873 |
| President of Council | Hon. A. J. F. Blair. | July 1, 1867 |
|  | " Joseph Howe | Jan. 30, 1869 |
|  |  | Nov. 16, 1869 |
|  | " Sir Charles Tuppe | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { June } & \text { 21, } 1870 \\ \text { July } \\ \text { 2, 1872 }\end{array}$ |
|  | " Hugh McDonald | June 14, 1873 |
| Receiver-General | Hon. Ed. Kenny . | July 1,1867 |
|  | "، J. C. Chapais. | Nov. 16, 1869 |
|  | " Théodore Robitaille | Jan. 30, 1873 |
| Secretary of State <br> Secretary of State for the Provinces | Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin. | July 1, 1867 |
|  | " J. C. Aikins. | Dec. 9, 1869 |
|  | Hon. A. G. Archibald | July 1, 1867 |
|  | ": Joseph Howe | Nov. 16, 1869 |
|  | " T. M. Gibbs. | June 14, 1873 |
| Without office. | Hon. J. C. Aikins. | Nov. 16, 1869 |

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.
Second Ministry.

| Premier | Hon. Alexander Mackenzie | Nov. | 7, 1873 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Public Works. | Hon. Alexander Mackenzie | Nov. | 7,1873 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. .... | Hon. A. Aimé Dorion | Nov. | 7, 1873 |
|  | "'Télesphore Fournie | July | 8, 1874 |
|  | " Edward Blake. | May | 19, 1875 |
|  | " Rodolphe Laflamme. | June | 8, 1877 |
| Minister of Finance. Minister of Militia and Defence................ | Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright. | Nov. | 7,1873 |
|  | Hon. Wm. Ro |  |  |
|  | "، Wm. B. Vail | Sept. | 30, 1874 |
|  | " A. Gx. Jones | Jan. | 21, 1878 |
| Minister of Customs. . . . | Hon. Isaac Burpee. | Nov. | 7, 1873 |
| Minister of Agriculture. . | Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just | Nov. | 7,1873 |
|  | C. A. P. Pelle | Jan. | 26, 1877 |
| Postmaster-General. | Hon. Donald A. Macdonald | Nov. | 7, 187S |
|  | " Télesphore Fournie | May | 19, 1875 |
|  | " Lucius S. Huntington | Oct. | 9, 1875 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries. ............... | Hon. Albert J. Smith | Nov. | 7,1873 |

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINOE CONFEDERATION-Continued.

Second Ministry-Concluded.


The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.
Third Ministry.

| Premier . . . . . . . . . . | Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B | Oct. | 17, 1878 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.. |  |  |  |
|  | Hon. James McDonal | Oct. | 17, 1878 |
|  | " Sir J. S. D. Thompson | Sept. | 25, 1885 |
| Minister of Finance..... | Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley | Oct. | 17, 1878 |
|  | " A. W. McLela | Dec. | 10, 1885 |
|  | " Sir Charles Tuppe | Jan. | 27, 1887 |
|  | '* George E. Fuster. | May | 29, 1888 |
| Minister of Public Works | Hon. Sir Charles Tupper | Oct. | 17, 1878 |
|  | Sir Hector L. Langevin. | May | 20, 1879 |
| Minister of Railways and Canals. $\qquad$ | Hon. Sir Charles Tupp | May | 20, 1879 |
|  | "" John H. Pope. | Sept. | 25, 1885 |
|  | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B. | Nov. | 28, 1889 |
| Minister of Militia and Defence | Hon. L. F | Oct. |  |
|  | " Sir Alexander Campbel | Jan. | 16, 1880 |
|  | " Sir J. P. R. A. Caran | Nov. | 8, 1880 |
| Minister of Customs | Hon. Mackenzie Bow | Oct. | 19,188 |

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION-Continued

Third Ministry-Concluded.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minister of Agriculture. . | Hon. J. H. Pope | Oct. | 17, 1878 |
|  | " John Carling. | Sept. | 25, 1885 |
| Postmaster-General...... | Hon. Sir Hector 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. | ${ }^{6}$ | 23, 1882 |
|  | " Sir A. Campbell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Sept | 25, 1885 |
|  | " A. W. McLelan. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | Jan. | 17, 1887 |
|  | " John ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$, Haggart | Aug. | 3, 1888 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries. | Hon. J. C. Pope | Oct. | 19, 1878 |
|  | " A. W. MicLelan. | July | 10, 1882 |
|  | " G. E. Foster.. | Dec. | 10, 1885 |
|  | " C. H. Tupper . | May | 31, 1888 |
| Minister of Inland Revenue.. | Hon. L. F. G. Baby | Oct. | 26, 1878 |
|  | " J. C. Aikins .......... . | Nov. | 8, 1880 |
|  | " John Costigan . . . . . . . . . |  | 23, 1882 |
| Minister of Interior . . . . | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B. | Oct. | 17, 1878 |
|  | Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson. . . . . . . . . . . |  | 17, 1883 |
|  | "، Thomas White . | Aug. | 5, 1885 |
|  | '، Edgar Dewdney. |  | 3,1888 |
| President of Council | Hon. John O'Connor | Oct. |  |
|  | " L. F. R. Masson. | Ján. | 16, 1880 |
|  | " Joseph E. Mousseau. | Nov. | 8, 1880 |
|  | " A. W. McLelan. ........ | May | 20, 1881 |
|  | Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B | Oct. | $17,1883$ |
|  | Hon. C. C. Colby | Nov | 28, 188 |
| Receiver-General. . . . | Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell | Nov. | 8, 18 |
| Secretary of State. . . . | Hon. J. C. Aikins. | Oct. | 19, 1878 |
|  | " John O'Connor | Nov. | 8, 1880 |
|  | " ${ }^{\prime}$ Joseph Mousseau. | May | 20, 1881 |
|  | " J. A. Chapleau. . | July | 29, 1882 |
| Without office . . . . . . . . . | Hon. R. D. Wilmot . .... | Nov. | 8, 1878 |
|  | " Sir D. L. Macpherson |  | 11, 1880 |
|  | " Frank Smith.... | July | 29, 1882 |
|  | " J. J. C. Abbott. . | May | 13, 1887 |

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION-Continucd.

Fourth Ministry.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Premier and President of the Council | Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbort, K.C.M.G. | June 16, 1891 |
| Minister of Public Works | Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin . . . . . . . . . . . Joseph A. Ouimet. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { May } & 20,1879 \\ \text { Tan. } & 11,1892 \end{array}$ |
| Minister of Customs..... | Hon. Nackenzie Bowell. . <br> " Joseph A. Chapleau | Oct. 19,1879 <br> Jan. 25,1892 |
| Minister of Militia | Hon. Sir A. P. Caron... | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Nov. } & 8,1880 \\ \text { Jan. } & 25,1892\end{array}$ |
| Minister of Agriculture. | Hon. John Carling. | Sept. 25, 1885 |
| Minister of Inland Revenue. | Hon. John Costigan | May 23, 1882 |
| Secretary of State. | Hon. J. A. Chapleau . <br> James C. Patterson | $\begin{array}{\|lll} \text { July } & 29,1882 \\ \text { Jan. } & 25,1892 \end{array}$ |
| Minister of Justice | Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson | Sept. 25, 1885 |
| Minister of Finance. | Hon. Geo. E. Foster | May 29, 1888 |
| Minister of Marine and Fisheries | Hon. C. H. Tupper. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | May 31, 1888 |
| Minister of Interior and Superintendent-Gen eral of Indian Affairs. | Hon. Edgar Dewdney <br> T. M. Daly. | $\begin{array}{\|r} \text { Aug. } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { On, } 1888 \\ 1892 \end{array}$ |
| Postmaster-Genera | Hon. J. G. Haggar <br> " Sir A. P. Car | $\begin{array}{\|lr} \text { Aug. } & 3,1888 \\ \text { Jan. } & 25,1892 \end{array}$ |
| Minister of Railways and Canals. | Hon. J. G. Haggart | Jan. 11, 1892 |
| Without office . . . | Hon. Frank Smith.. | July 29, 1882 |

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

Sir John Abbott resigned (from ill-health) on the 5th December, 1892.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE <br> CONFEDERATION-Concluded.

Fifth Ministry.

| Office. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Premier | Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G | Dec. | 5, 1892 |
| Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. | Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.... | Sept. | 25, 1885 |
| Minister of Trade and Commerce.............. | Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. | Dec. | 5, 1892 |
| Postmaster-General. | Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G | Jan. | 25, 1892 |
| Secretary of State. | Hon. John Costigan | Dec. | 5,1892 |
| Minister of Finance. . . . . <br> Minister of Marine and | Hon. G. E. Foster. | May | 29, 1888 |
| Fisheries . . . . . . . . . . . | Hon. C. H. Tupper. | May | 31, 1888 |
| Minister of Railways and Canals. | Hon. Jno. Gr. Haggart. | Jan. | 11, 1892 |
| Minister of Public Works | Hon. J. A. Ouimet. | Jan. | 11, 1892 |
| Minister of Militia. . . . . | Hon. J. C. Patterson | Dec. | 5,1892 |
| Superintendent. General of Indian Affairs. . | Hon. Thos. M. Daly . | Oct. | 17, 1892 |
| Minister of Agriculture. . | Hon. A. R. Angers. | Dec. | 5, 1892 |
| President of the Council. | Hon. W. B. Ives | Dec. | 5, 1892 |
| Without portfolio. | Hon. John Carling.. <br> " Frank Smith. | Dec. <br> July | $\begin{aligned} & 5,1892^{*} \\ & 29,1882 \end{aligned}$ |
| Not in the Cabinet. |  |  |  |
| Solicitor-General | Jno. J. Curran, Q.C. | Dec. | 5, 1892 |
| Comptroller of Customs | N. Clark Wallace. | Dec. | 5, 1892 |
| Comptroller of Inland Revenue..... ........ | Jno. F. Wood, Q.C | Dec. | 5,1892 |

Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given.

[^9]Members of the Senate, 1892 .
107. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent:-

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1893.

Speaker-Hon. John J. Ross.

| Senators. Designation. | Senators. | Designation. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Honourable | The Honourable |  |
| Abbott, Sir John J. C. . Inkerman. | Macdonald, A. A. | Charlottetown. |
| Allan, George W .... York. | Macdonald, William J. | Victoria City. |
| Almon, Wm. J......... Jr. M1. Halifax. | Macfarlane, Alex | Wallace. |
| Angers, A. R ... .. . La Vallière. | MacInnes, Donald | Burlington. |
| Arınand, Joseph F...... Repentigny. | Maclaren, Peter | Perth. |
| Bellerose, Joseph H... De Lanaudière. | Macpherson, Sir David | Saugeen. |
| Bernier, Thos. A...... St. Boniface. | Masson, Louis F. R | Mille Tsles. |
| Bolduc, Joseph. ........ Lauzon. | Merner, Samuel. | Hamburg. |
| Botsford, Aruos F.... Sackville. | Miller, William.. | Richmond. |
| Boucherville, C. E. B. de Montarville. | Montgomery, Donald. . | Park Corner. |
| Boulton, Chas. A, ..... Shell River. | Montplaisir, Hypolite. | Shawenegan. |
| Bowell, Mackenzie. . . . Hastings. | Murphy, Ed. | Victoria. |
| Boyd, John... .....J.Jr. M. St. John. | O'Donohoe, John. | Erie. |
| Casgrain, Charles E.... Windsor. | Ogilvie, Alexander W . | Alma. |
| Chaffers, William H.... Rougemont. | Pelletier, C. A. P | Grandville. |
| Clemow, Francis.... Ji. Mr. Ottawa. | Perley, W. D. | Wolseley. |
| Cochrane, Matthew H. . Wellington. | Poirier, Pascal... | Acadie. |
| DeBlois, P. A. .... ... La Salle. | Power, Lawrence G | Sr. M. Halifax. |
| Desjardins, A. .. . .. De Lorimier. | Price, Evans John. | Laurentides. |
| Dever, James. ..... Sr. MI. St. John | Primrose, Clarence. | Pictou. |
| Dickey, Robert B. . . . Amherst. | Prowse, Sam. | Murray. |
| Dobson, John.... .. Lindsay. | Read, Robert | Quinte. |
| Drummond, Geo. A.. Kennebec. | Reesor, David | King's. |
| Ferguson, John... .... Welland. | Reid, James. | Cariboo. |
| Flint, Billa...... . . . . Trent. | Robitaille, Théodore.... | Gulf. |
| Glasier, John. ....... ${ }^{\text {Sunbury }}$ | Ross, J. J....... | Dela Durantaye. |
| Gowan, James R. . . . . . Barrie. | Sanford, William E. | Jr. M. Hamilton |
| Guévremont, Jean B . . . Sorel. | Scott, Richard W | Sr. M. Ottawa. |
| Howlan, George W..... Alberton. | Smith, Frank.. | Toronto. |
| Kauibach, Henry A. N. Lunenburg. | Snowball, J. B. | Bathurst. |
| Kirchhoffer, Jno. N... Selkirk. | Sullivan, Michael. | Kingston. |
| Landry, A. C. P. . . . . . Stadacona. | Sutherland, John. | Kildonan. |
| Lewin, James D. . . . . St. Sohn. | Tassé, Jos. | De la Salaberry |
| Lougheed, James A.... Calgary. | Thibaudeau, Jos. R. | Rigaud. |
| McCallum, Lachlan. . . Monck. | Vidal, Alexander. | Sarnia. |
| McLelan, Abner R. . . . . Hopewell. | Wark, David | Fredericton. |
| McDonald, William.... Cape Breton. |  | North Sydney. |
| McInnes, Thomas R.... N. Westminster. |  | London. |
| McKay, Thomas. . $\dot{\mathrm{C}}$. Colchester. |  | Bedford. |
| McKindsey, George C. . Milton. |  | Rockwood. |
| MeMillan, Donald..... Alexandria. |  |  |

108. The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons Members with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order:-

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1893.
of the
House of Commons, 1893.

Speaker-Hon. Peter White. Clerk--John George Bourinot, C.M.G.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Names of Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addingto | Dawson, G. W.IW | Durham, E. | Craig, Thomas D. |
| Albert | Weldon, Richard C. | Durham, W. R.. | Beith, Robert. |
| Alberta | Davis, Donald W. | Elgin, E. R. | Ingram, Andrew B. |
| Algoma | Macdonell, Geo. H. | Elgin, W. R | Casey, George E. |
| Annapolis | Mills, John B. | Essex, N. R | McGregor, Wm. |
| Antigonish | Thompson, Hon. Sir J. | Essex, S. R. | Allan, Hy. W. |
| Argenteuil | Christie, Thomas. | Frontenac | Calvin, Hiram A. |
| Assiniboia, E. | MeDonald, W. W. | Gaspé | Joncas, L. Z. |
| Assiniboia, W | Davin, Nicholas F. | Glengarry | Maclennan, Roderick R . |
| Bagot .... | Dupont, Flavien. | Gloucester | Burns, Kennedy F. |
| Beauce.. | Godbout, Toseph | Grenville, S. R | Reid, Jno. D. |
| Beauharnc | Bergeron, Joseph G. H. | Grey, E. R. | Sproule, Thomas S. |
| Bellechasse. | Amyot, Guillaume. | Grey, N. R | Masson, James. |
| Berthier. | Beausoleil, Cléophas. | Grey, S. R | Landerkin, George. |
| Bonaventu | Fauvel, Wm. Le B. | Guysboroug | Fraser, Duncan C. |
| Bothwell. | Mills, Hon. David. | Haldimand | Montague, W. H. |
| Brant, N. | Somerville, James. | Halifax. | Stairs, Jos. F. |
| Brant, S. R | Paterson, William. | Halifax. | Kenny, Thomas E. |
| Brockvil | Wood, John F. | Halto | Henderson, David. |
| Brome.... ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | Dyer, E. A. | Hamilton | McKay, Alexander. |
| Bruce, E. R | Cargill, Henry. | Hamitoa | Ryckman, Samuel S. |
| Bruce, W. R | Rowand, James. | Hastings, E. R.. | Northrup, Wm. B. |
| Cape Breton. . | McDougall, Hector F. McKeen, David. | Hastings, N. R.. Hastings, W, R | Carscallen, Alex. W. Corby, Henry. |
| Cardwell.. | White, R. S. | Hochelaga | Lachapelle, Severin. |
| Carleton ( N .3 B ) | Colter, Newton R. | Huntingdon | Scriver, Julius. |
| Carleton (Ont) | Hodgins, Wm. T. | Huron, E. R | Macdonald, Peter. |
| Cariboo. | Barnard, Frank S. | Huron, S. R | McMillan, John. |
| Chambly | Préfontaine, Raymond. | Huron, W. R | Patterson, Hon. J. C. |
| Champlain. | Carignan, O. | Iberville | Béchard, François. |
| Charlevoix | Simard, Henry | Inverness | Cameron, Hugh. |
| Charlotte. | Gillmor, Arthur H. | Jacques Cartier. | Girouard, Désiré. |
| Chateauguay | Brown, James $\mathbf{P}$ | Joliette. . . . . . . . | Lippé, U. |
| Chicoutimi and |  | Kamouraska | Carroll, Henry G. |
| Saguenay. | Belley, Louis de G. | Kent (N.B.) | McInerney, Geo. V: |
| Colchester | Patterson, Wm. A. | Kent (Ont.). | Campbell, A. |
| Compton. | Pope, Rufus Henry. | King's (N.B.) | Foster, Hon. George E. |
| Cornwall and Stormont |  | King's N.S.)... | Borden, Frederick W. |
| Stormont. <br> Cumberland | Bergin, Darby. <br> Dickey Arthur | King's (P.E.I.) f | Maclean, Jno. |
| Digby | Dickey, Arthur <br> Bowers, Ed. C. | Kingston. | Macdonald, A. C. Metcalfe, Jas. H |
| Dorchester | Vaillancourt, Cyrille E. | Lambton, E. ${ }^{\text {R }}$. | Moncrieff, George. |
| Drummond and Arthabaska. |  | Lambton, W. R. | Lister, James F. |
| Dundas......... | Lavergne, Joseph. Ross, Hugo H. | Lanark, N. R... | Rosamond, Bennett. |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-Continued.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Names of Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lanark, S.R. | Haggart, Hon. John G. | Peterboro', E.R. | Burnham, John. |
| Laprairie | Pelletier, L. C. | Peterboro', W.R. | Stevenson, Jance |
| L'Assomption. | Jeannotte, Hormisdas. | Pictou | Tupper, Hon. Charles H. |
| Laval <br> Leeds and Gren- | Ouimet, Hon. Joseph A. | Por | McDougald, John. <br> Bryson, John. <br> Delisle Arthur |
| Leeds, S.R | Taylor, George. | Prescott | Proulx, Isidore. |
| Lennox | Wilson, Uriah. | Prince (P.E.I. | Perry, Stanislaus F. |
| Lévis | Guay, Pierre M. |  | Yeo, John. |
| Lincoln and Niagara ......... | Gibson, Wm. | Prince Edward. Provencher. ... | Miller, Archibald C. LaRivière, A. A. C. |
| Lisgar | Ross, Arthur W. | Quebec Centre. | Langelier, Fran |
| L'Islet. | Tarte, Isracl. | Quebec East. | Laurier, Hon. Wilfreg. |
| London | Carling, Hon. John. | Quebec West | Hearn, John. |
| Lotbiniè | Rinfret, Côme I. | Quebec (County) | Frémont, J. J. T. |
| Lunenburg | Kaulbach, C. E. | Queen's (N.B.). | Baird, Geo. F. |
| Marquette | Boyd, Nathaniel. | Queen's (N.S.). | Forbes, Francis G. |
| Maskinongé | Legris, Jos. H. | Queen's (P.E.I | Davies, Louis $H$. <br> Welsh, Will |
| Megantic. | Côté, L. J. (Fréchette). | Queen's (P.E.I | Welsh, William. |
| Middlesex, E.R. | Marshall, Joseph H. | Renfrew, N.R.. | White, Hon. Peter. |
| Middlesex, N.R. | Hutchins, W. H. | Renfrew, S.R | Ferguson, John. |
| Middlesex, S.R. | Boston, Robt. | Restigouche | McAlister, Jno. |
| Middlesex, W.R. | Roome, William F. | Richelien | Bruneau, A. A. |
| Missisquoi. | Baker, Geo. B. | Richmond (N.S.) | Gillies, Jos. A. |
| Monck.... | Boyle, Arthur. | Richmond and |  |
| Montcalm | Dugas, Louis. | Wolfe (Que.). | Cleveland, Clarence C. |
| Montmagny | Choquette, P. A. | Rimouski | Caron, Hon. Sir A. P. |
| Montmoreney | Turcotte, A. J. | Rouville | Brodeur, L. P. |
| Montreal Centre | Curran, John J. | Russell | Edwards, W. C. |
| Montreal East. | Lépine, A. T. | St. Hyacinthe | Bernier, Michel E. |
| Montreal West. | Smith, Sir Donald A. | St. John (N.B.), |  |
| Muskoka | O'Brien, William E. | City | Macleod, Ezekiel. |
| Napier ville. | Monet, Dominique. | St. 'John (N.B.) | Chesley, John A. |
| N. Westminster, | Corbould, Gordon E. | City, County | Hazen, John D. |
| Nicolet. | Ledue, Jos. H. | St. John's (Que). | Bourassa, François. |
| Norfolk, N.R | Charlton, John. | St. Maurice. . | Desaulniers, F. S. L. |
| Norfolk, S.R | Tisdale, David. | Saskatchewa | Macdowall, D. H. |
| Northumberland | Ad | Selkirk. | Daly, Hon. Thomas M. |
|  | Adams, Mich | Shelburne | White, N. W. |
| (Ont.), E.R. | Cochrane, Edward. | Sherbrooke | Ives, Hon. Wm. B. |
| Northumberland |  | Simcoe, E.R | Bennett, Wm. H. |
| (Ont.), W.R. | Guillet, Geo. | Simeoe, N.R | McCarthy, Dalton. |
| Ontario, N.R. | Madill, Frank. | Simcoe, S.R. | Tyrwhitt, Richard. |
| Ontario, S.R | Smith, Wm. | Soulanges. | Bain, Jas. W. |
| Ontario, W.R. | Edgar, James D. | Stanstead. | Rider, Timothy B. |
| Ottawa (City). | Mackintosh, Chas. H . | Sunbury. | Wilmot, Robert D., jr. |
| Ottawa (County) | Robillard, Honoré. | Temiscouat | Grandbois, Paul E. |
| Oxford, N.R. | Sutherland, Jam | Three Rive | Langevin, Hon. Sir H.L. |
| Oxford, S.R | Cartwright, Hon. Sir R. | Toronto, Centre. | Cockburn, George R. R. |
| Peel | Featherston, Joseph. | Toronto, East. | Coatsworth, Emerson, jr. |
| Perth, N.R | Grieve, Jas. | Toronto, West | Denison, Frederick |
| Perth, S.R. | Pridham, Wm. | Two Mountains. | Gironard, Jos. |

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-Concluded.

| Constituencies. | Names of Members. | Constituencies. | Names of Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vancouver Isl'd. | Haslam, Andrew. | Wellington, N.R | McMullen, James. |
| Vandreuil . | Harwood, Henry S. | Wellington, S.R. | Innes, James. |
| Verchères | Geoffrion, Hon. Félix. | Wentworth, N.R | Bain, Thomas. |
| Victoria, B.C. | Prior, Edward G. | Wentworth, S.R. | Carpenter, F. W. |
| Victoria (N.B.). | Costigan, Hon. John. | Winnipeg. | Macdonald, Hugh J. |
| Victoria (N.S.) | McDonald, John A. | Yale | Mara, John A. |
| Vietoria (O) N.R | Hughes, Samuel. | Yamaska | Mignault, R. M. S. |
| Victoria (O)S.R. | Fairbairn, Charles. | Yarmouth | Flint, Thos. B. |
| Waterloo, N.R. | Bowman, Isaae E. | York (N.B.) | Temple, Thos. |
| Waterloo, S.R.. | Livingston, James. | York (O.), E.R. | Maclean, Wm. Findlay. |
| Welland. | Lowell, Jas. A. | York (O.), N.R. | Mulock, William. |
| Wellington, C.R. | Semple, Andrew. | York (O.), W.R. | Wallace, N. C. |

109. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors Lientof the several provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly:-

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 | " 14, 1868 |
|  | " John W. Crawford | Nov. 5, 1873 |
|  | " D. A. Macdonald, P.C | May 18, 1875 |
|  |  | June 30, 1880 |
|  | P.C ..... .. ..............., | Feb. 8, 1887 |
|  | " Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C. | May 30, 1892 |
| Quebec. | Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G | July 1, 1867 |
|  | " Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G | Jan. 31, 1868 |
|  | "، Réné Edouard Caron. | Feb. 11, 1873 |
|  | "، Lue Letellier de St. Just, P. | Dec. 15, 1876 |
|  | " L. F. R. Masson, P.C.. . | July Nov. 26, 7, 1884 |
|  | " A. R. Angers.. | Oct. 24, 1887 |
|  | " J. A. Chapleau, P.C. | Dec. 5, 1892 |

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

| Provinces. | Name. | Date of Appointment. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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, Kıt. (acting) . . . . . . . . . . . . | May | $13,1870$ |
|  | Hon. Joseph Howe, P, C .... .... |  | 1, 1873 |
|  | " A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C. | July | 4,1873 |
|  | " Matthew Henry Richey... ........... |  | 4, 1883 |
|  | " A. W. McLelan, P.C. . | ، | 9, 1888 |
|  | " Malachy Bowes Daly . . . . . . . | ، | 11, 1890 |
| 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, P.C ...... | Feb. | 11, 1880 |
|  | * Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C. | Oct. | 31, 1885 |
| Manitoba. | Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.. | May | 20, 1870 |
|  | " Francis Goodschall Johnston. | April | 9, 1872 |
|  | " Alexander Morris, P.C | Dec. | 2, 1872 |
|  | " Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C | Nov. | 26, 1877 |
|  | " James C. Aikins, P.C . . | Sept. | 22, 1882 |
|  | * John C. Schultz...... | July | 1, 1888 |
| British Columbia.. | Hon. J. W. Trutch . . . | July | 5, 1871 |
|  | " Albert Norton Richards. | June | 27, 1876 |
|  | " Clement F. Cornwall |  | 21, 1881 |
|  | "، Hugh Nelson..... | Feb. | $8,1887$ |
|  | * Edgar Dewdney | Nov. | 1,1892 |
| Prince Edward Island... |  | Sune | 10, 1873 |
|  | "Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt. | Nov. | 22, 1873 |
|  | " Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.... | July | 14, 1879 |
|  | " Andrew Archibald Macdonald | Aug. | $1,1884$ |
|  | " Jedediah S. Carvell........ | Sept. | 2, 1889 |
| The Territories | Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C. | May | 10, 1870 |
|  | "Francis Goodschall Johnston. | April | 9, 1872 |
|  | " Alexander Morris, P.C | Dec. | 2, 1872 |
|  | " David Laird, P.C. | Oct. | 7, 1876 |
|  | " Edgar Dewdney. | Dec. | 3, 1881 |
|  | " Joseph Royal... | July | 1, 1888 |

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-TORONTO.
Lieutenant Governor-Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. 1893.

| ney | on. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Commissioner of Crown | A. S. Hardy, Q.C. |
| " Public | " C. F. Fraser, Q.C. |
| Secretary and Registrar | John M. Gibson, LL.B. |
| Treasurer. | Richard Harcourt, Q.C. |
| Minister of Education | G. W. Ross, LL.D. |
| Minister of Agriculture | John Dryden. |
| Without portfolio | E. H. Bronson. |

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| No. of Legislature. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature. | 1st | Dec. 27, 1867. | Mar. 4, 1868. |  |
|  | 2nd |  | Jan. 23, 1869. | Feb. 25, 1871. |
|  | 3rd. | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { ". } & 3, \\ \text { Dec. } & 769 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Dec. 24, 1869. Feb. 15, 1871 | Freb. 25, 18 ¢. |
| 2nd Legislature. | 1st.. | Dec. 7, 1871. | Mar. 2, 1872. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 8, 1873. | " $29,1873$. |  |
|  | 3rd. | " 8, 1874. | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2, 1874. | 23, |
|  | 4th. .... | Nov. 12, 1874. | Dec. 21, 1874. |  |
| 3rd Legislature. | 1st. | Nov. 25, 1875. | Feb. 10, 1876. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 3, 1877. <br> $6,1878$. | Mar. ${ }_{\text {\% }} \mathbf{2 , 1 8 7 7}$ 7, 1878. | April 25, 1879. |
|  | 4th. | -. 9, 1879. | " 11, 1879. |  |
| 4th Legislature. | 1 st. | Jan. 8, 1880. |  |  |
|  |  | "، 13, 1881. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} \text { ", } 1881 . \\ " & 10,1882 \end{array}\right.$ | Feb. 1, 1883. |
|  | $\left.\right\|_{\text {3rd. }} ^{3 \text { th. }}$ | Dec. $13,1882$. | Feb. 10, 1883. |  |
| 5th Legislature. |  | Jan. 23, 1884. | Mar. 25, 1884. |  |
|  | 2nd | $\begin{array}{cc}  & 28,185 . \\ " & 28,1886 . \end{array}$ |  | Nov. 15, 1886. |
| 6th Legislature. | 1st. | Feb. 10, 1887. | April 23, 1887. |  |
|  | 2nd | Jan. 26, 1888. | Mar. 23, 1888. | ApriI 26, 1890. |
|  | 3rd. 4th. | $\begin{array}{ll} " & 24,1889 . \\ " & 30,1890 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 6 & 23,1889 \\ \text { April } & 7 & 1890 \end{array}$ | April 26, 1890 |
| 7th Legislature. | 1st. | Feb. 11, 1891* | May 4, 1891. |  |
|  | 2nd | "" 11, 1892. | April 14, 1892. |  |
|  | 3rd. | April 4, 1893. |  |  |

[^10]LEGISLATIVE ASSEMEBLY.
Speaker-Hon. Thos. Ballaytyne. Clerk-Chas. Clarke.

| Constituencies. | Representatives. | Constituencies. | Representatives. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Addington | Tames Reid. | Middlesex, N.R. | John Waters. |
| Algoma, East | Alexander F. Campbell. | Middlesex, W.R. | Hon. Geo. W. Ross. |
| Algoma, West | James Conmee | Monck | Hon. Richard Harcourt. |
| Brant, N.R. | William B. Wood. | Muskoka. | Genrge F. Marter. |
| Brant, S. R | Hon. Arthur S. Hardy. | Nipissing | John Loughrin. |
| Brockville. | Hon. Chris. F. Fraser. | Norfolk, S.R | William A. Charlton. |
| Bruce, N.R | John George. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Norfolk, N.R | E. Carpenter. |
| Bruce, S.R. <br> Bruce, C. R | Hamilton P. O'Connor. Walter McM. Dack. | Northumberland |  |
| Cardwell. | William H. Hammell. | Northumberland |  |
| Carleton. | Geo. Wm. Monk. | W.R. | Corelli C. Field. |
| Cornwall and |  | Ontario, N.R | James Glendining. |
| Stormont | William Mack. | Ontario, S.R. | Hon. John Dryden. |
| Dufferin. | John Barr. | Ottawa | Hon.Erskine H. Bronson |
| Dundas. | J. P. Whitney. | Oxford, N.R | Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat. |
| Durham, E. | George Campbell. | Oxford, S. R | Angus McKay. |
| Durham W.R | William T. Lockhart. | Parry Sound | James Sharpe. |
| Elgin, E.R. | Henry T. Godwin. | Peel | John Smith. |
| Elgin, W.R. | Dugald McColl. | Perth, N.R | Thomas Magwood. |
| Essex, N.R | Sol. White. | Perth, S.R. | Hon. Thos. Ballantyne. |
| Essex, S. R | William D. Balfour. | Peter borough, |  |
| Frontenac. | H. Smith. |  | Thomas Blezard. |
| Glengarry Grenville. | James Rayside. Orlando Bush. | Peterborough, W.R. | James R. Stratton. |
| Grey, N.R | James Cleland. | Prescott | Alfred Evanturel. |
| Grey, C.R | Joseph Rorke. | Prince Edward | John A. Sprague. |
| Grey, S.R | James H. Hunter. | Renfrew, S.R. | John F. Dowling. |
| Haldimand | Hon. Jacob Baxter. | Renfrew, N.R. | Arunah Dunlop. |
| Halton. | William Kerns. | Russell. | Alexander Robillard. |
| Hamilton | Hon. John M. Gibson. | Simcoe, E.R | A. Miscampbell. |
| Hastings, W.R.. | Wilkiam H. Biggar. | Simoce, W.P. | Thomas Wylie. |
| Hastings, E.R.. | William P. Hudson. | Simcoe, C.R | Robert Paton. |
| Hastings, N.R. | Alpheus F. Wood. |  | Edward F. Clarke. |
| Huron, E. R | Thomas Gibson. | Toronto | Joseph Tait. |
| Huron, S.R. | Archibald Bishop. |  | Geo. S. Ryerson. |
| Huron, W.R. | James T. Garrow. | Victoria, E.R. | John Fell. |
| Kent, E.R. | Robert Ferguson. | Victoria, W.R. | John McKay. |
| Kent, W.R | James Clancy. | Waterloo, N.R. | K. W. B. Snyder. |
| Kingston.. | William Harty: | Waterloo, S.R. | John D. Moore. |
| Lambton, E.R | Hugh Mackenzie. | Welland | William McCleary. |
| Lambton, W.R. | Charles McKenzie. | Wellington, S.R. | Donald Guthrie. |
| Lanark, N.R.. | W. C. Caldwell. | Wellington, E.R. | Charles Clarke. |
| Lanark, S.R | Nath. McLenaghan. | Wellington, W.R | Absalom S. Allan. |
| Leeds | Robert H. Preston. | Wentworth, N.R | James McMahon. |
| Lennox | Walter W. Meacham. | Wentworth,S.R. | Nicholas Awrey. |
| Lincoln | James Hiscott. | York, E.R. | George B. Smith. |
| London. | William R. Meredith. | York, W.R. | John T. Gilmour. |
| Middlesex, E.R. | Richard Tooley. | York, N. R. | E. L. Davis. |

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-QUEBEC.
Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, P.C. EXECUTIVE COUNCTL.

## 1893.

Premier and President of the Council......................... . .Hon. L. O. Taillon.
Commissioner of Agriculture....... ..... .................... ". L. Beaubien.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.............................................. ©. J. Flynn.
Treasurer.
" J. Hall.

Provincial Secretary
" L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney-General.
" T. C. Casgrain.
Member without office.
" Jno. McIntosh.
LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| No. of Legislatures. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature. | 1 1st.. | Dec. 27, 1867.. | Feb. 24, 1868. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. 20, 1869.. | April 5, 1869.. | May 27, 1871. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|cc} \text { Nov. } & 23, \\ \text { " } & 2369 . \\ & 1870 . . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { Feb. } & 1,1870 . \\ \text { Dec. } & 24,1870 . . \end{array}$ | May 27, 181. |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st... | Nov. 7, 1871.. | Dec. 23, 1871.. |  |
|  |  | עec. $\quad$ 7, 1872.. | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ 24, 1872. | June 7, 1875. |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \hline \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { 23, } \\ & 28,1874.5 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 3rd Legislature . | 1st.. | Nov. ${ }_{6}^{4,1875 .}$ | Dec. ${ }^{24}$, 1875.. |  |
|  |  | Dec. 19, 1877.. | March 9, ${ }^{28} 1878 .$. | $\int^{\text {March 22, } 1878 .}$ |
| 4th Legislature. | 1 st. | June 4, 1878.. | July 20, 1878.. |  |
|  | 2nd | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { May } & 19,1879 . \\ 28,1880 .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Oct. } & 31,1879 . \\ \text { July } & 24,1880 . .\end{array}$ | Nov. 7, 1881. |
|  |  | April 28, 1881. | June 30, 1881.. |  |
| 5th Legislature. | 1st. . . . . | March 8, 1882. . |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. 18, } 1883 . . \\ & \text { March } 27,1884 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { March } 30,1883 . . \\ & \text { June } 10,1884 . \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 9, 1886. |
|  | 4th. | "، 5, 1885.. | May 9, 1885... | Sept. 9, 188. |
|  | 5th | April 8,1886.. | June 21, 1886.. |  |
| 6th Legislature. | 1 st 2nd. | Jan. ${ }^{\text {May }} 15,1887$. | May $18,1887$. |  |
|  | 3rd | Jan. 9, 1889.. | March 21, $1889 .$. | May 10, 1890. |
|  | 4th | " 7, 1890.. | April 2, 1890.. |  |
| 7 th Legislature <br> 8th Legislature. |  | Nov. 4, 1890.. | Dec. 30, 1890.. | Dec. 22, 1891. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st.. } \\ & \text { 2nd } \end{aligned}$ | April 26, 1892.. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { June } & 24,1892 . \\ \text { Feb. } & 27,1893 . \end{array}$ |  |

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker-Hon. P. B. de Labruère.

| Divisions. | Name. | Divisions. | Name. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alma. | Tourville, Louis. | Lauzon. | Audet, N . |
| Bedford | Wood, Thomas. | Les Laurentides. | Chapais, Thomas. |
| De la Durantaye | Garneau, Pierre. | Mille Isles . | Marsil, David. |
| De Lanaudière. | Sylvestre, Louis. | Montarville. | DeBoucherville, C. B. |
| De la Vallière... | Méthot, François X. O. | Repentigny | Archambault, Horace. |
| De Lorimier. | Laviolette, Joseph G. | Rigaud | Prévost, Wilfred. |
| De lat Salaberry. | Starnes, Henry. | Rougemont | LaBruère, P. B. de |
| Golfe | Ross, David A. | Shawinegan. | Ross, John Jones. |
| Grandville | Pelletier, Thomas Ph. | Sorel | Dorion, Joseph A. |
| Inkerman. | Bryson, George, jun. | Stadacona . . . |  |
| Kénébec.. | Cormier, Napoléon Chas. | Victoria. | Ward, James Kew. |
| Lasalle. . | Larue, F. X. Praxède. | Wellington | Gilman, Francis E. |

# PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker-Hon. P. E. Leblanc. Clerk-L. G. Desjakdins.

| Constituencies. | Representatives. | Constituencies. | Representatives. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argenteuil. | Simpson, Wm. Jo | Montmagny | Bernatchez, Nazaire. |
| Arthabaska | Girouard, Joseph Ena. | Montmorency. | Casgrain, Hon. T. C . |
| Bagot | McDonald, Milton. | Montreal No. 1.. | Martineau, François. |
| Beauce. | Poirier, Joseph. | Montreal No. 2. | Augé, Olivier Maurice. |
| Beauharnois | Bisson, E. H. | Montreal No. 3. | Parizeau, Damase. |
| Bellechasse. | Turgeon, Adélard. | Montreal No. 4. | Morris, Alexander Webb |
| Berthier | Allard, Victor. | Montreal No. 5. | Hall, Hon. John Smythe |
| Bonavent | Mercier, Honoré. | Montreal No. 6.. | Kennedy, Patrick. |
| Brome. | England, Rufus Nelson. | Napierville. | Ste. Marie, Louis. |
| Chambly | Taillon. Hon. L. O. | Nicolet | Beaubien, Hon. L, |
| Champlain | Grenier, Dr. Pierre. | Ottawa | Tétreau, Nérée. |
| Charlevoix | Morin, Joseph. | Pontiac | Gillies, David. |
| Chateauguay. | Greig, William. | Portneuf. | Tessier, Jules. |
| Chicoutimi and Saguenay.... |  | Quebec Centre.: | Chateauvert, Victor. |
| Compton. | Petit, Honoré. <br> McIntosh Hon John | Quebec (County) | Fitzpatrick, Charles. |
| Compton | McIntosh, Hon. John. | Quebec East. | Shehyn, Joseph. |
| Dorchester | Pelletier, Hon. L. P. | Quebec West. | Carbray, Félix. |
| Drummond. | Cooke, Peter Joseph. | Richelijeu. | Lacouture, Louis. |
| Gaspé | Flynn, Hon. E. J. | Richmond | Bédard, Loseph. |
| Hochelag | Villeneuve, Joseph Oct. | Rimouski. | Tessier, Auguste. |
| Huntingdo | Stephens, Geo. W. | Rouville. | Girard, Alfred. |
| Iberville. | Gosselin, François (jr.) | St. Hyacinthe. | Cartier, Dr. Antoine P. |
| Jacques Cartier. | Descarries, Joseph A. | St. John. | Marchand, Félix G. |
| Joliette.. | Tellier, Joseph Mathias. | St. Maurice | Duplessis, L. T. N. L. |
| Kamouraska | Desjardins, Chs. Alf. | St. Sauveu | Parent, S. Napoleon. |
| Lake St. John. | Girard, Joseph. | Shefford | Savaria, Adolphe F. |
| Laprairie. | Doyon, Cyrille. | Sherbrooke | Panneton, L. E. |
| L'Assomption. | Marion, Joseph. | Soulanges. | Bourbonnais, Avila G. |
| Laval | LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar. | Stanstead. | Hackett, M. F. |
| Lévis. | Baker, Ignace Angus. | Témiscouata | Rioux, Napoléon. |
| L'Islet | Déchène, F. G. Miville. | Terrebonne. | Nantel, Hon. G. A. |
| Lotbinier | Laliberté, E. Hippolyte. | Three Rivers. . . | Normand, Télesphore E. |
| Maskinong | Caron, Hector. | Two Mountains. | Beauchamp, Benjamin. |
| Matane | Pinault, L. F. | Vaudreuil | Cholette, Hilaire. |
| Mégantic. | King, James. | Verchères. | Lussier, A. A. E. E. |
| Missisquoi | Spencer, Elijah Edmund | Wolfe | Chicoyne, Jérôme A. |
| Montcalm | Magnan, Octave. | Yamaska. | Gladu, Victor. |

## PROVINCEOF NOVA SCOTIA. (Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-HALIFAX. Liectenant-Governor-Hon. Malachy Bowes Daly. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

## 1893.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary ........Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Attorney-General
Commissioner of Works and Mines
Member without office.
$\begin{array}{ll}66 & 66 \\ 66 & 66 \\ 66 & 66\end{array}$
J. W. Longley.
" Charles E. Church.
" Thomas Johnson.
" Daniel McNeil.
" C. F. McIsaac.
" G. H. Murray.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

| No. of Legislatures. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature | *1st... | Jan. 30, 1868 | Sept. 21, 1868. |  |
|  | 2nd. | April 29, 1869 | June 11, 1869. | April 17, 1871. |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{rdd} \\ & 4 \mathrm{tb} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Feb. } & 17, \\ 4870 \\ 2,1871 . \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { April 18, } 1870 \\ 4,1871 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| 2nd Legislature.. | 1st.. | Feb. 22, 1872. | April 18, 1872. |  |
|  | 2nd. | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { " } & 27,1873 . \\ \text { Mar. } 12,1874 . \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 30,1873 \\ \text { May } & 7,184 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Nov. 23, 1874. |
| 3rd Legislature. | 1st.. | Mar. 11, 1875. | May 6, 1875. |  |
|  | 2nd | Feb. $10,1876$. | April 4, 1876. | Aug. 21, 1878. |
|  | 4 4 3 | " 21, 1878. | [6 $\quad 4,1878$. |  |
| 4th Legislature. | 1st.. | $\text { Mar. 6, } 1879 .$ | $\text { April } 17,1879 .$ |  |
|  | 2nd | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Feb. } & 26,1880 . \\ \text { Mar } & 3,1881 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 6 & 10,1880 \\ \hdashline & 14,1881 . \end{array}$ | May 23, 1882. |
|  | 4th | Jan. 19, 1882. | Mar. 10, 1882. |  |
| 5th Legislature | 1 1st.. | Feb. 8, 1883. | April 19, 1883. |  |
|  | 2nd. | "6 14, 1884. | " ${ }^{\prime}$ | May 20, 1886. |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 3 \mathrm{rd} \\ 4 \mathrm{th} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \begin{array}{ll} \because & 19,1885 . \\ & \\ & 25 \\ \hline \end{array} 1886 . \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \because & 24,1885 . \\ \text { May } & 11,1886 \end{array}\right.$ | May 20, 1886. |
| 6th Legislature | 1st. | Max. 10, 1887. | May 3, 1887. |  |
|  | 2nd. | $\text { Feb. 23, } 1888 .$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{rd} \\ & 4 \mathrm{th} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \text { " } & 21,1889 . \\ " \quad & 20,1890 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  & 17,1889 . \\ & 15,1890 . \end{array}$ | April 21, 1890. |
| 7th Legislature. | 1st | April 2, 1891. |  |  |
|  | 2nd. | Mar. 3, 1892. | April 30, 1892. |  |
|  | 3 rd | Jan. 19, 1893. | April 28, 1893. |  |

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## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## LEGISLA'IIVE COUNCIL.

President-Hon. Robert Boak, Halifax.
Clerk-A. G. Troop.

The Honourable-
D. McN. Parker.

Loran E. Baker.
Charles M. Francheville.
David McCurdy.
Hiram Black.
W. H. Owen.

Geo. Whitman.
Samuel Locke.
M. H. Goudge.
W. H. Ray.

The Honourable--
Thos. L. Dodge.
Jno. McNeil.
Jason M. Mack.
Isidore LeBlanc.
Geo. H. Murray.
H. H. Fuller.
H. M. Robichau.

Robt. Drummond.
C. N. Cummings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Speaker-Hon. M. J. Power.

| Constituencies. | Members. | Constituencies. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annapolis Co... <br> Antigonish . <br> Cape Breton. <br> Colchester. ... <br> Cumberland.... <br> Digby. <br> Guysborough . <br> Halifax... .... <br> Hants | Hon. J. W. Longley. <br> Henry Munro. <br> Colin F. McIsaac. <br> Chris. P. Chisholm. <br> A. J. McDonald. <br> Jos. McPherson. <br> Geo. Clark. <br> F. A. Laurence. <br> G. W. Forest. <br> Wm. Oxley. <br> E. E. Tupper. <br> A. M. Comeau. <br> A. F. Cameron. <br> H. Morrow. <br> Hon. Wm. S. Fielding. <br> Hon. M. J. Power. <br> Wm. Roche, jun. <br> T. B. Smith. <br> Arthur Drysdale. | Inverness. <br> King's. $\qquad$ <br> Lunenburg Co. <br> Pictou. $\qquad$ <br> Queen's. $\qquad$ <br> Richmond. $\qquad$ <br> Shelburne . ... <br> Viccoria. $\qquad$ <br> Yarmouth. $\qquad$ | Hon. D. McNeil. John McKinnon. <br> A. P. Welton. <br> B. Webster. <br> Hon. C. E. Church. <br> J. D. Sperry. <br> W. Cameron. <br> J. D. McGregor. <br> Alex. Grant, <br> Rich. Hunt. <br> A. M. Hemeon. <br> Jos. Matheson. <br> A. A. LeBlanc. <br> C. H. Cahan. <br> Hon. Thos. Johnson. <br> John A. Fraser. <br> John L. Bethune. <br> F. Hatfield. <br> William Law. |

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-FREDERICTON.
Litutenant-Governor--Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tillet, K.C.M.G., C.B. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
1893.

Premier and Attorney-General................................ Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary...................................... " James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works...................... " Henry R. Emmerson.
Surveyor-General.......... . .. ............................... .
Solicitor-General
" Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Member without office
" A. S. White.
" "
" Chas. H. La Billois.
" Henry A. Connell.
GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

| $\underset{\text { No. of }}{\text { Neferal Assemblies. }}$ | Ses. sions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st General Assembly.. | 1st. | Feb. 13, 1868. | Mar. 23, 1868. |  |
|  | 2nd | Mar. 4, 1869. | April 21, 1869. | JJune 3, 1870. |
| 2nd General Assembly . . | 1st. | Feb. 16, 1881. | Feb. 22, 1871 |  |
|  | 2nd | April 5, 1871. | May 17, 1871. |  |
|  | 3rd | Feb. 29, 1872. | $\text { April } 11,1872 .$ | May 15, 1874. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { th } \\ & 5 \text { be } \end{aligned}$ | "، 27, $12,1874$. | " 14, $8,1874$. |  |
| 3rd General Assembly... | 1st.. | Feb. 18, 1875. | April 10, 1875. |  |
|  | 2nd. | $\begin{array}{rrr} \text { " } & 17,1876 . \\ ، \quad 8,1877 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { c. } & 13, \\ \text { Mar. } & 1676 \\ 1877 . \end{array}$ | May 14, 1878. |
|  | 4th | Aug. 28, 1877 . | Sept. 5, 1877. |  |
|  | 5th | Feb. 26, 1878 | Almil 18, 1878. |  |
| 4th General Assembly.. | 1st.. | Feb. 27, 1879 | April 15, 1879. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Mar. 9, 1880 | $\begin{array}{ll} 23,1880 \text {. } \\ \text { Mor } & \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 3rd | Feb. $\begin{gathered}8,1881 \\ 16,1882\end{gathered}$ | Mar. 25, 1881. April 6, 1882. | $\}^{\text {May 25, }} 1882$. |
| 5th General Assembly ... | 1st.. ... | Feb. 22, 1883 | Mar. 3, 1883. |  |
|  | 2nd | April 12, 1883 | May 3, 1883. |  |
|  | $3 \mathrm{3rd}$. | Feb. 28, 1884 | April 1, 1884. | April 2, 1886. |
|  | $5 \text { th .. }$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \because & 26,1885 \\ " & 25,1880 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { " } & 6,1885 . \\ & 2,1886 .\end{array}$ |  |
| 6th General Assembly... |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2nd. | $\begin{array}{ll} " & 1,1888 \\ \text { " } & 7,1889 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,1888 . \\ \text { " } \quad 17,1889 . \end{array}$ | Dec. 30, 1889. |
| 7th General Assembly... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st.. } \\ & \text { 2nd. } \\ & 3 \mathrm{rd} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Mar. } & 13,1890 . \\ \vdots ، & 11,1891 . \\ " ، & 3,1892 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April } 23,1890 . \\ \text { " } \quad 16,1891 . \\ \text { " } \quad 7,1892 . \end{gathered}$ | \}Sept. 28, 1892. |
| 8th General Assembly ... | 1st.. | Mar. 9, 1893 | April 15, 1893. |  |

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Speaker-Hon. Jno. P. Burchill.
Clerk-Henry Bartlett Rainsford.


# PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. <br> (Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.) <br> SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-WINNIPEG. Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. John Christian Sohultz. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. 1893. 

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture
and Immigration and Railway Commissioner.. ..... Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner... " Clifford Sifton.
Minister of Public Works. .......... ..... .. . ... . . "، Robert Watson.

Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner ....... " John D. Cameron.
Provincial Treasurer....... .... ........ .... ... ..... "، Daniel H. McMillan.
LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

| No. of Legislatures. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature. | 1 st.. | Mar. 15, 1871. |  |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. 16, 1872. | $\text { Feb 21. } 1872 .$ | Dec. 16, 1874. |
|  | 3rd. | Feb. 5, 1873. Nov. 4, 1873. | Mar. 8, 1873 July 22, 1874 | $\int^{\text {Dec. 16, } 1874 .}$ |
| 2nd Legislature.......... | 1st.. | Mar. 31, 1875. | May 14, 1875. |  |
|  | 2nd. | J Jan. 18, 1876. | $\text { Feb. 4, } 1876 .$ | Nov. 11, 1878. |
|  | 3rd: 4th | ، " | $\begin{array}{rr} \because & 28,1877 . \\ " & 2,1878 . \end{array}$ | $\int^{\text {Nov. } 11,1878 .}$ |
| 3rd Legislature . . . . | +1st. | Feb. 1, 1879. | June 25, 1879. | Nov. 26, 1879. |
| 4th Legislature |  | Jan. 22, 1880. | Feb. 14, 1880. |  |
|  | 2nd. <br> 3rd. | Dec. 16, 1880. Mar. $3,1881$. | Dec. 23, 1880. <br> May 25, 1881. | Nov. 13, 1882. |
|  | 4th. | April 27, 1882. | " $30,1882$. |  |
| 5th Legislature | 1st.. | May 17, 1883. | July $7,1883$. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Mar. 13, 1884. | June 3, 1884. | Nov. 11, 1886. |
|  | 3rd. 4 th. | $\begin{array}{rr} \because & 19,1885 . \\ \hdashline \quad 4,1886 . \end{array}$ | May 6 $28,1885$. | $\int^{\text {Nov. 11, }} 1886$. |
| 6th Legislature | 1st.. |  | June 10, 1887. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. 12, 1888. | May 18, 1888. | June 16, 1888. |
| 7th Legislature | +1st.. | Aug. 28, 1888. | Oct. 16, 1888. |  |
|  | §2nd. | Nov. 8, 1888. | Mar. 5, 1889. |  |
|  | 3rd . . . | $\text { Jan. } 30,1890 .$ | $\text { " } 31,1890 \text {. }$ | June 27, 1892. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \\| t h . . . \\ & 5 \mathrm{th} . . . . \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 26, 1891. <br> Mar. 10, 1892. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April } 18,1891 . \\ & 20,1892 . \end{aligned}$ | $\int$ |
| 8th Legislature | 1st.. | Feb. 2, 1893. | Mar. 11, 1893. |  |

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## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

| Speaker-Hon. S. J. Jac | Clerk-E. G. Conklin. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Constituencies. | Members. |
| Avondale | James Hartney. |
| Beautiful Plains. | J. A. Daridson. |
| Birtle. | Charles J. Mickle. |
| Brandon City | W. A. Macdonald. |
|  | M. Jerome. |
| Cypress. | A. Doig. |
| Dauphin. | T. A. Burrows. |
| Deloraine. | T. H. Kellett. |
| Dennis.. | J. F. Frame. |
| Emerson . | D. H. McFadden. |
| Killarney: | J. J. Bird. <br> F. M. Young. |
| Lakeside. | J. G. Rutherford. |
| Lansdowne. | E. Dickson. |
| La Verandrye | T. Paré. |
| Larne. . | R. G. O'Malley. |
| Manitou. | R. Tronside. |
| Minnedosa. | R. H. Myers. |
| Morden | T. Duncan. |
| Morris. | A. F. Martin. |
| Mountain. | Hon. Thos. Greenway. |
| Norfolk. | R. F. Lyons. |
| North Brandon.: | Hon. Clifford Sifton. |
| Portage la Prairie | Hon. R. Watson. |
| Rhineland. | V. Winkler. |
| Rockwood | Hon. S. J. Jackson. |
| Rosenfeldt | E. Winkler. |
| Russell | James Fisher. |
| St. Andrews. | F. W. Colcleugh. |
| St. Boniface. | J. E. P. Prendergast. |
| Saskatchewan. | D. McNaught. |
| Souris. | A. M. Campbell. |
| South Brandon | H. C. Graham. |
| Springfield. | Thos. H. Smith. |
| Turtle Mountain | John Hettle. |
| Westbourne. | Thos. L. Morton. |
| Winnipeg Centre | Hon. D. H. McMillan. |
| Winnipeg North | P. C. McIntyre. |
| Winnipeg South. | Hon. J. D. Cameron. |
| Woodlands . | Hugh Armstrong. |

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. <br> (Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.) <br> SEAT OF GOVERNMENT - - VICTORIA. <br> Lieutenant-Governor--Hon. Edgar Dewdney. <br> EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. <br> 1893.

President of the Council........................................ Chas. E. Pooley, Q.C. Premier, Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council.............................................. Minister
of Education and Immigration. ....
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
" Theodore Davie, Q.C.
"، James Baker.
..... ..... . " Forbes George Vernon,
Minister of.Finance and Agriculture.................... " John Herbert Turner.
LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

| No. of Legislatures. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st Legislature, | 1st.. | Feb. 15, 1872. | April 11, 1872. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Dec. 17, 1872.. | Feb. 21, 1873.. | Aug. 30, 1875. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cr}\text { Mar. } & 18,1873 . \\ 1,1875 .\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } 2,1874 . \\ & \text { April } \\ & 22,1870 . \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 30, 1875. |
| 2nd Legislature | 1st.. | Jan. 10, 1876.. | May 19, 1876.. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Feb. 21, 1877.. | April $\begin{aligned} & 18,1877 . \\ & 10,1878 . .\end{aligned}$ | April 12, 1878. |
| 3rd Legislature | 1st. | July 29, 1878.. | Sept. 2, 1878.. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Jan. 29, 1879. | April 29, 1879.. |  |
|  | 3rd. | April 5, 1880.. | May 8, $1880 .$. | June 13, 1882. |
|  | 4th. | Jan. $24,1881$. Feb. 23, 1882. | $\text { Mar. 25, } 1881 .$ |  |
| 4th Legislature ... | 1st. | Jan. 25, 1883.. | May 12. 1883. |  |
|  | 2nd. | Dec. 3, 1883.. | Feb. 18, 1884.. | June 3, 1886. |
|  | 3rd | Jan. 12, 1885.. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mar } & 9, \\ \text { Anril } & 685 . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | fune 3, 1886. |
| 5th Legislature |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1st... ... | Jan. "6 27, 1887. 27, 1888. |  |  |
|  |  | "، 37, 1888.. | " $\quad$ 6, $1888 .$. | May 10, 1890. |
|  | 4th.. | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 23, 1890.. | " $26,1890$. |  |
| 6th Legislature | 1 1st. | Jan. 15, 1891. . | April 20, 1891.. |  |
|  |  | " ${ }^{\text {\% }} \quad 28,1892 .$. | "، 23, 1892.. |  |
|  | 3 rd | " $\div 26,1893$. | " 12, 1893.. |  |

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Spearer-Hon. D. W. Higgins. Clerk-Thornton Fell.


# PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. 

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)<br>SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-CHARLOTTETOWN.

Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. Jedediah Slason Carvell. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
1893.

Premier and Attorney-General ............................. Hon. Fred. Peters. Commissioner of Public Works........................ J. R. Maclean. Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands.... .... .... " Angus McMillan.

Without Portfolio.

Hon. Peter Sinclair.
" Donald Farquharson.
" Alexander Laird.

Hon. Thomas Kickham.
" James Richards.
" George Forbes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

| Number of General Assemblies. | Sessions. | Date of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Opening. | Prorogation. | Dissolution. |
| 1st General Assembly .... | 1st.. | Mar. 5, 1874. | Apr. 28, 1874. |  |
|  | 2nd | " | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}{ }^{\text {che }}$ 27, 1875. | July 1, 1876. |
|  | 3 rd . | " 16, 1876. | " 29, 1876. |  |
| 2nd General Assembly. . . | 1st.. | Mar. 14, 1887. | Apr. 18, 1877. |  |
|  | 2nd | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { cal } & 14, \\ \text { Feb. } & 27,1878 . \\ \hline 1879 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 18,1878 . \\ \text { Mar. } 11,1879 . \end{array}$ | Mar. 12, 1879. |
| 3rd General Assembly .... | 1 st. | Apr. 24, 1879. | June 7, 1879. |  |
|  | 2nd | Mar. 4, 1880 | Apr. 26, 1880. | April 15, 1882. |
|  | 3rd. <br> 4th. | $\begin{array}{ll} " & 1,1881 . \\ " & 8,1882 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} i t & 5,1881 . \\ " & 8,1882 . \end{array}$ | Apri 15, 188. |
| 4th General Assembly .... | 1 st.. | Mar. 20, 1883. | Apr. 27, 1883 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \because & 17,1884 . \\ & 11,1885 . \end{array}$ | June 5, 1886. |
|  | 4th.. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 8,1886 . \\ \hline \end{array}$ | May 14, 1886. |  |
| 5th General Assembly.... | 1st.. | Mar. 29, 1887. | May 7, 1887. |  |
|  | 2nd \|3rd. | $\begin{array}{cl} " 4 & 22,1888 . \\ " \quad 14,1889 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}  \\ \text { Apry } & 28 \\ i & 1888 \\ 18,1889 \end{array}$ | Jan. 7, 1890. |
| 6th General Assembly... | 1st. | Mar. 27, 1890. |  |  |
|  | 2nd | Apr. 23, 1891* | July 15, 1891. |  |
|  | 3 rd . | Mar. 23, 1892. | May 5, 1892. |  |
|  |  | " 8,1893. | Apr. 20, 1893. |  |

*Adjourned to 16th June.

# PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. 

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President. . . ...................... Bon. Benjamin Rogers.
Clerk of the Counctl.... ....John Ball.

Hon. Willian Campbell.
Thomas W. Dodd.
Wm. Hooper.
Thomas Kickham.
Alexander Laird.
" A. B. MacKenzie.
" Peter S. McNutt.

Hon. Joseph Murphy.
، James Nicholson.
" William D. Poole.
" Benjamin Rogers.
" James Ross.
" John G. Scrimgeour.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker. ............................... Bon. Bernard D. MoLellan.
Clerk of the Assembly. . . . . . . . Archibald McNeil.


## NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

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

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT-REGINA.
Lieutenant-Governor-Hon. Joseph-Royal. Indian Commissioner, Hayter Reed. Asst. Indian Commissioner, A. E. Forger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 1893.
F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.
H. Mitchell, Mitchell.
J. R. Neff, Moosomin.
T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Clerk of Assembly - - R. B. Gordon.

| Constituencies. | Members. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Batoche | Charles Eugene Boucher. |
| Battleford | James Clinkskill. |
| Banff | Robert G. Brett. |
| Calgary | John Lineham. <br> H. S. Cayley. |
| Cannington. | S. S. Page. |
| Cumberland. | Jno. F. Betts. |
| Edmonton. | Frank Oliver. |
| Kinistino.. | Wm. F. Meyers. |
| Lethbridge. | Chas. A. Magrath. |
| Macleod. | F. W. G. Haultain. |
| Medicine Hat. | Thomas Tweed. |
| Mitchell | Hillyard Mitchell. |
| Moose Jaw.. | Jas. H. Ross. |
| Moosomin | Jno. Ryerson Neff. |
| North Qu'Appelle | Wm. Sutheriand. |
| North Regina. . | David F. Jelly. |
| Prince Albert. | Thomas McKay. |
| Red Deer | Francis E. Wilkins. |
| Souris. | Geo. H. Knowling. |
| South Qu'Appelle. | Geo. S. Davidson. |
| South Regins..... | Daniel Mowat. |
| St. Albert | Antoine Prince. |
| Wallace | Frederick Robert Insinger. |
| Whitewood. | Daniel Campbell. |
| Wolseley.... | James P. Dill. |

# HIGII COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON. 

Office-17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.
Segretart-Joseph G. Colmer, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

| Name. | Date of Appointment. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.. | May 11, 1880. |
| Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G. | May 30, 1883. |
| Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G. .... ..... | May 23, 1888. |

110. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Com- The High missionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister Commisof Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was reappointed High Commissioner.
111. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the Governors dates of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in $\stackrel{\text { of British }}{\text { Posses- }}$ each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown sions. colonies : which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative: in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible : in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate: móre or less organized Government, administered by the Crown.

GOVERNORS, HTC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.


| Zanzibar | Protect. | 1890 | Br | Gerald H. Portal, C.B |  | 1892 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| St. Helen | Crown. | 1651 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Wm. Grey Wilson, | July | 18, 1890 |
| Sierra Leon |  | 1787 |  | Sir Francis Fleming, K | May | 16, 1892 |
| America-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermudas. | Repres . | $\begin{gathered} 1609 \\ 1783-1786 \end{gathered}$ | Governor | Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Casey L <br> Sir A. Molnney, K.C.M.G | July | $\begin{array}{r} 18,1892 \\ -, 1891 \end{array}$ |
| Canada | Respon. | 1713-1760 | Governor-General. | The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, |  |  |
| British Guiana. | Repres | 1803 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief | Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G |  |  |
| Newfoundland | Respo | 83 |  | ir J T N |  | 889 |
| West Indies |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bahamas | Repres | ${ }_{1670}^{165}$ |  | Sir Aımbrose Shea, K.C.M.G | Nov. | 1, 1887 |
| Turk's Island | Crown. | 1629-1655 | Chief Commissioner ......... | H. Higgins, Esq. | Mar. | -, 1891 |
| Jamaica. | " . | 1629-1655 | Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief. | Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G. ... |  | 9, 1889 |
| Windward is St. Lucia.. | Repres | 1605-1803 | Administrator | Brigade Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G. | May | 26, 1891 |
| St. Vincent | " . . | 1605-1803 |  | I. C. Maling Esq. C.M.G | July | 11, 1889 |
| Grenada | " | 1605-1803 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G |  | 28, 1889 |
| Barbados ... .. | " | 1605 | " . | Sir J. S. Hay, | April | 1, 1892 |
| Leeward Islands- <br> Virgin Islands <br> St. Kitts and Nevis. | "، | $\mid 1626-1763$ | Commis | Edward J. Camer <br> J. S. Churchill, E |  | 1887 |
| An | " | * | Governor and Commander in-Chief | Sir W. F. Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G. | Jan. | 13, 1888 |
| Montserra | " | 1626 1763 | Commissionet | E. Bayn |  |  |
| Dominica |  |  |  | G. R. LeHunte, Rsq, |  |  |
| Trinidad. | Crown. | $\begin{aligned} & 1797 \\ & 1797 \end{aligned}$ | mander-1n-Chief. Commissioner | sir F. Napier Broome, | Aug. | 19, 1891 |
| Australasia- New Zealand.. | Respon. | 1841 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G. | June | 7, 1892 |
| New South Wales and Norfolk Island |  | 1787 |  | The Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Duff, K.C.M.G |  | 3 |
|  |  | 1884 | Auminrar | Sir Wm. Macgregor, M. ${ }^{\text {M., K.C.M. }}$ M | Sept. | 4, 1888 |
| Queensland. | Respon. | 1859 | Governor and Commander-in-Chief. | Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. | May | 1, 1889 |

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS--Coneluded.

| Colony. |  |  |  | Ofrice. | Name. |  | ate of mption of ffice. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Anstralia. | " | 1836 | " | " | Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. | April | 11, 1889 |
| Tasmania. |  | 1803 | " | " | Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.. |  | 1893 |
| Victoria. |  | 1787 | ، | ، | Right Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G | Nov. | 28, 1889 |
| Western Australia. | Repres | 1829 | " | " | Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G. | Oct. | 2, 1840 |
|  | Crown. | 1874-1883 | " | " |  |  | 27, 1888 |
| Falkland Islinds.. |  | 1833 | " | " | Sir R. 'I. Goldsworthy, R.C.M.G.. . | April | 13, 1891 |

112. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the princi Sovereigns pal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of and rulers assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned in princi11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having tries. succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest ruler, for the Bey of Tunis and the King of Denmark are her seniors in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

SOVEREIGNS ȦND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1893.

| Country. | Name. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Birth. } \end{gathered}$ | Title. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | Victoria . ....... | 1819 | Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. | 1837 |
| Afghanista | Abdul Rahman Khan |  | Empress of India. ..... | 1877 |
| Austro-Hungarian | Francis Joseph I.... | 1830 | Emperor of Austria.... | 1848 |
| Empire. | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$. |  | King of Hungary and Bohemia. | 1867 |
| Belgium | Leopold II. | 1835 | King of the Belgians. | 1865 |
| Brazil. . | ```General Floriano``` |  | President of the United States of Brazil. | 1891 |
| Bulgaria..... | Ferdinand of Saxe- Cobourg. | 1861 | Prince. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1887 |
| China | Kuang Hsu.. | 1871 | Emperor of China | 1875 |
| Denmark. | Christian IX | 1818 | King of Denmark. | 1863 |
| Egypt. | Abbas Pasha | 1874 | Rhedive of Egypt. | 1892 |
| France | Marie F. Sadi-Carnot | 1837 | President of the French Republic. | 1887 |
| German Empire. . | William II | 1859 | German Emperor.. | 1888 |
|  |  |  | King of Prussia | 1888 |
| Greece. | George I | 1845 | King of the Hellenes. | 1864 |
| Holland. | Wilhelmina Helena | 1880 | Queen of the Netherlands. | 1890 |
|  | Emma. . |  | Queen Regent. | 1890 |
| Italy. . | Humbert | 1844 | King of Italy. | 1878 |
| Japan. | Mutsuhito | 1852 | Mikado of Japan......... | 1867 |
| Mexico. | Porfirio Diaz |  | President of theConfederate 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. . . . . . . . . . | Colonel Bermudez.. |  | President of the Republic of Peru. | 1890 |
| Portugal. | Dom Carlos I. | 1863 | King of Portugal. | 1889 |
| Roumania. | Charles I | 1839 | Prince of Roumania. King of $\mathrm{d} n$ | 1866 |
| Russia. | Alexander III. | 1845 | Czar of Russia.. | 1881 |
| Servia. | Alexander | 1876 | King of Servia... | 1889 |

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1893-Conoluded.

| Country. | Name. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Birth. } \end{gathered}$ | Title. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. . . . | Walter Hauser . |  | President of the Swiss Confederation.* | 1892 |
| Tunis | Sidi Ali Pasha. | 1817 | Bey of Tunis. . . . . . . . | 1882 |
| Turkey.......... | Abdul Hamid II ... | 1844 | Sultan of Turkey ........ | 1876 |
| United States.... | Grover Cleveland ... | 1837 | President of the United States. | 1892 |
| Zanzibar | Seyyid Ali. . . . . . . . | 1855 | Sultan of Zanzibar....... | 1890 |

*Elected annually.

## CHAPTER II.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

113. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the Census of 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. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.
114. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent pro- Census of vince, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021 ; P.E.I. and and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the popu- and 1870 . lation was ascertained to be 36,247 , including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.
115. The population of Manitoba at taking of the census in 1870 Census of was 18,995 , including 6,767 Indians. Manitoba, 1870.
116. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the PopulaDominion, exclusive of the North-west Territories, may be set down tion of the to have been, in 1871, $3,635,024$. The population of the Territories Dominion, was at the same time estimated to be 60,000 .
117. The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised Census, the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was ${ }^{1881 .}$ then found to be $4,324,810$.
118. The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the Census, population was ascertained to be $4,833,239$.
119. The following table gives the population of the several provinces Census, according to the respective censuses:-

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1871. | 1881. | Increase <br> Per cent. | 1891. | Increase Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 1,620,851 | 1,926,922 | 18.6 | 2,114,321 | 9.93 |
| Quebec. | 1,191,516 | 1,359,027 | 14.0 | 1,488,535 | $9 \cdot 53$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 387,800 | 440,572 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 450,396 | $2 \cdot 22$ |
| New Brunswick | 285,594 | 321,233 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 321,263 | 0.00 |
| Manitoba | 18,995 | *62,260 | $247 \cdot 2$ | 152,506 | $144 \cdot 95$ |
| British Columbia | 36,427 | 49,459 | 36.4 | 98,173 | $98 \cdot 49$ |
| Prince Edward Island. | 94,021 | 108,891 | $15 \cdot 8$ | 109,078 | ${ }^{0.17}$ |
| The Territories. |  | 56,446 |  | 98,967 | $75 \cdot 33$ |
| Total | 3,635,024 | 4,324,810 | 18.97 | 4,833,239 | 11.74 |

[^13]Particulars of census, 1881.

Census, 1891.
120. Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.
121. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in Canada in 1881 and 1891 with particulars of increase or decrease, as the case may be.

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO CENSUS, 1881 AND 1891.

Ontario.


## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,

 1881 AND 1891-Continued.Ontario-Continued.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Lambton, East. | 21,725 | 24,269 | 2,544 | $11 \cdot 7$ |
| Lambton, West. | 20,890 | 23,446 | 2,556 | $12 \cdot 2$ |
| Lanark, North | 19,855 | 19,260 | -595 | -2.9 |
| Lanark, South | 17,945 | 19,862 | 1,917 | $10 \cdot 6$ |
| Leeds and Grenville, North. | 12,423 | 13,521 | 1,098 | $8 \cdot 8$ |
| Leeds, South...... ... ... | 22,206 | 22,449 | 243 | 11 |
| Lennox.. | 16,314 | 14,900 | -1,410 | $-8 \cdot 6$ |
| Lincoln and Niagara. | 23,300 | 21,806 | -1,494 | $-6.4$ |
| London. | 19,746 | 22,281 | 2,535 | $12 \cdot 8$ |
| Middlesex, East | 25,107 | 25,569 | 462 | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| Middlesex, North. | 21,268 | 19,090 | -2,178 | $-10 \cdot 2$ |
| Middlesex, South | 18,888 | 18,806 | -82 | $-0.4$ |
| Middlesex, West. | 19,491 | 17,288 | -2,203 | $11 \cdot 3$ |
| Monck. | 15,940 | 15,315 | -625 | 3.9 |
| Muskoka and Parry Sound. | 17,636 | 26,515 | 8,879 | $50 \cdot 3$ |
| Nipissing ........... | 1,959 | 13,020 | 11,061 | $564 \cdot 8$ |
| Norfolk, North | 20,933 | 19,400 | -1,533 | $-7.3$ |
| Norfolk, South. | 19,019 | 17,780 | -1,239 | -6.5 |
| Northumberland, East | 22,991 | 21,995 | --996 | $-4.3$ |
| Northumberland, West | 16,984 | 14,947 | -2,037 | $-11.9$ |
| Ontario, North. | 21,281 | 21,385 | 104 | $0 \cdot 4$ |
| Ontario, South | 20,244 | 18,371 | -1,873 | $-9.2$ |
| Ontario, West. | 20,189 | 18,792 | -1,397 | $-6.9$ |
| Ottawa (City). | 27,412 | 37,269 | 9,857 | 36.0 |
| Oxford, North | 24,390 | 26,131 | 1,741 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Oxford, South. | 24,778 | 22,421 | -2,357 | $-9.5$ |
| Peel. | 16,387 | 15,466 | -921 | $-5 \cdot 6$ |
| Perth, North | 26,538 | 26,907 | 369 | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| Perth, South. | 21,608 | 19,400 | -2,208 | $-10.2$ |
| Peterborough, East. | 20,402 | 21,919 | 1,517 | $7 \cdot 4$ |
| Peterborough, West. | 13,310 | 15,808 | 2,498 | $18 \cdot 7$ |
| Prescott. .... | 22,857 | 24,173 | 1,316 | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| Prince Edward | 21,044 | 18,889 | -2,155 | $-10 \cdot 2$ |
| Renfrew, North. | 19,124 | 23,005 | 3,881 | $18 \cdot 2$ |
| Renfrew, South. | 19,042 | 23,972 | 4,930 | 259 |
| Russell. | 25,082 | 31,643 | 6,561 | $26 \cdot 1$ |
| Simeoe, East. | 27,185 | 35,801 | 8,616 | 31.7 |
| Simcoe, North. | 26,120 | 28,203 | 2,083 | $7 \cdot 9$ |
| Simcoe, South. | 22,721 | 20,824 | -1,897 | $-8 \cdot 3$ |
| Toronto, Centre | 22,983 | 26,632 | 3,649 | 15.9 |
| Toronto, East. | 24,867 | 43,564 | 18,697 | 75.2 |
| Toronto, West | 38,565 | 73,832 | 35,267 | 91.4 |
| Victoria, North. | 16,661 | 16,849 | 188 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Victoria, South.. | 20,813 | 20,455 | -358 | $-1.7$ |
| Waterloo, North | 20,986 | 25,325 | 4,339 | 20.6 |
| Waterlo, South. | 21,754 | 25,139 | 3,385 | 15.6 |
| Welland. . . . . . . . | 26,152 | 25,132 | -1,020 | $-3.9$ |
| Wellington, Centre | 26,816 | 23,387 | -3,420 | -12.7 |
| Wellington, North. | 26,024. | 24,956 | -1,068 | 4.0 |
| Wellington, South. . . . . . . . . . . | 25,400 | 24,373 | -1,027 | 4.0 |

# POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891-Continued. 

Ontario-Concluded.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Wentworth, North | 15,998 | 14,591 | -1,407 | -8.7 |
| Wentworth, South. | 15,539 | 16,770 | 1,231 | 7.8 |
| York, East.... | 22,853 | 35,148 | 12,295 | $53 \cdot 8$ |
| York, North | 21,730 | 20,284 | -1,446 | -6.6 |
| York, West. . . ....... | 18,884 | 41,857 | 22,973 | $121 \cdot 6$ |

Quebec.

| Argenteuil | 14,947 | 15,158 | 221 | 1.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bagot | 21,199 | 21,695 | 496 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Beauce. | 32,020 | 37,222 | 5,202 | $16 \cdot 2$ |
| Beauharnois | 16,005 | 16,662 | 651 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Bellechasse.. | 16,914 | 18,368 | 1,454 | $8 \cdot 6$ |
| Berthier | 21,838 | 19,836 | -1,992 | $-9 \cdot 1$ |
| Bonaventure | 18,908 | 20,835 | 1,927 | $10 \cdot 2$ |
| Brome. | 15,827 | 14,709 | -1,118 | -7.0 |
| Chambly. | 10,858 | 11,704 | 846 | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| Champlain. | 26,818 | 29,207 | 2,389 | $8 \cdot 2$ |
| Charlevoix.. | 17,901 | 19,038 | 1,137 | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| Chateauguay | 14,393 | 13,864 | -529 | -3.6 |
| Chicoutimi and Saguenay | 32,409 | 38,281 | 5,872 | $17 \cdot 2$ |
| Compton. . .............. | 19,581 | 22,759 | 3,198 | 16.3 |
| Dorchester | 18,710 | 19,017 | 307 | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| Drummond and Arthabaska. | 37,360 | 43,923 | 6,563 | $17 \cdot 6$ |
| Gaspé | 25,001 | 26,875 | 1,874 | 10.0 |
| Hochelaga | 40,079 | 80,998 | 40,919 | $102 \cdot 1$ |
| Huntingdon | 15,495 | 14,385 | $-1,110$ | -7.2 |
| Iberville . . | 14,459 | 11,893 | -2,566 | $-17.0$ |
| Jacques Cartier | 12,345 | 13,832 | 1,487 | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| Joliette. . . . . | 21,988 | 22,921 | 933 | 41 |
| Kamouraska | 22,181 | 20,454 | $-1.727$ | $-7 \cdot 8$ |
| Laprairie.... | 11,436 | 10,900 | $-536$ | $-4 \cdot 7$ |
| L'Assomption . | 15,282 | 13,674 | -1,608 | $-10 \cdot 1$ |
| Laval .. ... | 9,462 | 9,436 | -26 | $-03$ |
| Lévis. | 27,980 | 25,995 | -1,985 | -7.1 |
| L'Islet | 14,917 | 13,823 | --1,094 | $-7.3$ |
| Lotbinière | 20,857 | 20,688 | -159 | --0.8 |
| Maskinongé. | 17,493 | 17,829 | 336 | $-1.9$ |
| Megantic. | 19,056 | 22,233 | 3,177 | $16 \cdot 7$ |
| Missisquoi | 17,784 | 18,549 | 765 | 4.3 |
| Montcalm | 12,966 | 12,131 | -835 | $-6.4$ |
| Montmagny | 16,422 | 14,726 | -1,696 | $-10 \cdot 3$ |
| Montmorency. | 12,322 | 12,309 | -13 | $-0.1$ |
| Montreal, Centre. | 25,078 | 28,122 | 3,044 | $12 \cdot 1$ |
| Montreal, East. . | 67,506 | 92,079 | 24,573 | $36 \cdot 4$ |

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891-Continued.

Quebec-Concluded.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Montreal, West. | 48,163 | 62,494 | 14,331 | $29 \cdot 7$ |
| Napierville.. | 10,511 | 10,101 | -410 | 3 $\cdot 9$ |
| Nicolet | 26,611 | 28,735 | 2,124 | $8 \cdot 0$ |
| Ottawa County. | 49,432 | 63,560 | 14,128 | $26 \cdot 8$ |
| Pontiac. | 19,939 | 22,084 | 2,145 | $9 \cdot 6$ |
| Portneuf | 25,175 | 25,813 | 638 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Quebec, Centre. | 17,898 | 17,649 | - 249 | $-1.4$ |
| Quebec, East | 31,900 | 36,200 | 4,300 | $13 \cdot 5$ |
| Quebec, West. | 12,648 | 9,241 | -3,407 | $-26 \cdot 9$ |
| Quebee County | 20,278 | 19,503 | - 775 | $-3 \cdot 8$ |
| Richelieu... | 20,218 | 21,354 | 1,136 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Richmond and Wolfe. | 26,339 | 31,347 | 5,008 | $19 \cdot 0$ |
| Rimouski | 33,791 | 33,430 | - 361 | $-1.0$ |
| Rouville | 18,547 | 16,012 | -2,535 | $-13 \cdot 6$ |
| St. Hyacinthe | 20,630 | 21,433 | 803 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| St. John's... | 12,265 | 12,282 | 17 | $0 \cdot 1$ |
| St. Maurice | 12,986 | 12,267 | - 719 | 6.5 |
| Shefford | 23,233 | 23,263 | 30 | $0 \cdot 1$ |
| Sherbrooke | 12,221 | 16,088 | 3,867 | 31.8 |
| Soulanges. | 10,220 | 9,608 | - 612 | $-5 \cdot 9$ |
| Stanstead. | 15,556 | 18,067 | 2,511 | $16 \cdot 2$ |
| Temiscouata | 25,484 | 25,698 | 214 | $0 \cdot 9$ |
| Terrebonne.. | 22,969 | 23,128 | 159 | $0 \cdot 7$ |
| Three Rivers.. | 9,296 | 8,834 | - 462 | $-4.9$ |
| Two Mountains. | 15,894 | 15,027 | - 867 | $-5.4$ |
| Vaudreuil. | 11,485 | 10,792 | - 693 | $-5.9$ |
| Verchères | 12,449 | 12,257 | $-192$ | $-1.5$ |
| Yamaska | 17,091 | 16,058 | -1,033 | $-6.0$ |
| Nova Scotia. |  |  |  |  |
| Annapolis. | 20,598 | 19,350 | -1,248 | $-6.0$ |
| Antigonish . | 18,060 | 16,114 | -1,946 | $-10.7$ |
| Cape Breton . . | 31,258 | 34,244 | 2,986 | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| Colchester | 26,720 | 27,160 | 440 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| Cumberland | 27,368 | 34,529 | 7,161 | $26 \cdot 1$ |
| Digby . | 19,881 | 19,897 | 16 |  |
| Guysborough | 17,808 | 17,195 | -613 | $-3.4$ |
| Halifax (City) | 36,100 | 38,495 | 2,395 | 6.8 |
| Halifax (County). | 31,817 | 32,863 | 1,046 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Hants . | 23,359 | 22,052 | -1,307 | $-5 \cdot 1$ |
| Inverness | 25,651 | 25,779 | 128 | 0.5 |
| King's.... | 23,469 | 22,489 | - 970 | $-41$ |
| Lunenburg | 28,583 | 31,075 | 2,492 | 8.7 |
| Pictou, | 35,535 | 34,541 | -- 994 | -27 |
| Queen's. | 10,577 | 10,610 | 33 | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| Richmond . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,121 14 | 14,399 | - 722 | $-4.7$ |
| Victoria.. | 14,913 | 14,956 $\mathbf{1 2 , 4 3 2}$ | 43 $-\quad 38$ |  |
| Yarmouth | 21,284 | 22,216 | 932 | $4 \cdot 3$ |

## POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1881 AND 1891-Continucd.

New Brunswick.

| Electoral Districts. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Albert. | 12,329 | 10,971 | -1,358 | $-11 \cdot 0$ |
| Carleton. | 23,365 | 22,529 | - 836 | $-3 \cdot 6$ |
| Charlotte.. | 26,087 | 23,752 | -2,335 | $-8 \cdot 9$ |
| Gloucester | 21,614 | 24,897 | 3,283 | $15 \%$ |
| Kent. | 22,618 | 23,845 | 1,227 | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| King's | 25,617 | 23,087 | -2,530 | -9.8 |
| Northumberland | 25,109 | 25,713 | 604 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| Queen's. | 14,017 | 12,152 | ---1,865 | $-13 \cdot 3$ |
| Restigouche | 7,058 | 8,308 | 1,250 | $17 \cdot 7$ |
| St. John (City) | 26,127 | 24,184 | --1,943 | $-7.5$ |
| St. John (County) | 26,839 | 25,390 | - 1,449 | $-5 \cdot 3$ |
| Sunbury | 6,651 | 5,762 | - 889 | $-13 \cdot 3$ |
| Victoria | 15,686 | 18,217 | 2,531 | $16 \cdot 1$ |
| Westmoreland | 37,719 | 41,477 | 3,758 | $9 \cdot 9$ |
| York. | 30,397 | 30,979 | 582 | 1.9 |
| Manitoba. |  |  |  |  |
| Lisgar. | 12,679 | 22,103 | 9,424 | $74 \cdot 3$ |
| Marquette | 15,449 | 36,069 | 20,620 | $133 \cdot 4$ |
| Provencher | 12,496 | 15,469 | 2,973 | 23.7 |
| Selkirk.... | 13,651 | 53,296 | 39,575 | $304 \cdot 0$ |
| Winnipeg. | 7,985 | 25,639 | 17,654 | 221.1 |
| British Columbia. |  |  |  |  |
| Cariboo. | 7,550 | 5,519 | -2,031 | $-270$ |
| New Westminster. | 15,417 | 42,226 | 26,809 | $120 \cdot 5$ |
| Vancouver... | 9,991 | 18,229 | 8,238* | $82 \cdot 5$ |
| Victoria | 7,301 | 18,538 | 11,237 | $153 \cdot 9$ |
| Yale... | 9,200 | 13,661 | 4,461 | $30 \cdot 4$ |

Prince Edward Island.

| King's | 26,433 | 26,633 | 200 | $0 \cdot 7$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prince. | 34,347 | 36,470 | 2,123 | $6 \cdot 2$ |
| Queen's. ... .. .. .......... | 48,.111 | 45,975 | -2,136 | $-4.4$ |

The Territories.


+ Wholly estimated.

122. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in the fol- Urban lowing tables, into three groups: (1) cities and towns of population of popula5,000 and upwards; (2) of 3,000 to 5,000 ; (3) of 1,500 to 3,000 . The object of this division is to show the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881-notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the Census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Cities and Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Montreal. . | 155,237 | *216,650 | 61,413 | $39 \cdot 5$ |
| Toronto | 96,196 | *181,220 | 85,6,24 | $88 \cdot 4$ |
| Quebec. | 62,446 | 63,090 | 644 | 1.0 |
| Hamilton | 35,960 | *48,980 | 13,020 | 36.2 |
| Ottawa. | 31,307 | *44,154 | 12,847 | $41 \cdot 0$ |
| St. John. | 41,353 | *39,179 | --2,174 | $-5.2$ |
| Halifax. | 36,100 | +38,556 | 2,456 | 6.8 |
| London | 26,266 | *31,977 | 5,711 | $21 \cdot 7$ |
| Winnipeg. | 7,985 | 25,642 | 17,657 | $221 \cdot 1$ |
| Kingston. | 14,091 | 19,264 | 5,173 | $36 \cdot 7$ |
| Victoria, B.C. | 5,925 | 16,841 | 10,916 | 184 2 |
| Vancouver, B.C. |  | 13,685 | 13,685 |  |
| St. Henri. | 6,415 | 13,415 | 7,000 | $109 \cdot 1$ |
| Brantford.. | 9,616 | 12,753 | 3,137 | $32 \cdot 6$ |
| Charlottetown. | 11,485 | 11,374 | -111 | $-0.9$ |
| Hull. | 6,890 | 11,265 | 4,375 | 63.5 |
| Guelph.. | 9,890 | 10,539 | 649 | 6.5 |
| St. Thomas | 8,36\% | 10,370 | 2,003 | $23 \cdot 9$ |
| Windsor | 6,561 | 10,322 | 3,761 | $57 \cdot 3$ |
| Sherbrooke... | 7,227 | 10,110 | 2,883 | $39 \cdot 9$ |
| Belleville. | 9,516 | 9,914 | 398 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| Peterboro' | 6,812 | 9,717 | 2,905 | 42.6 |
| Stratford | 8,239 | 9,501 | 1,262 | $15 \cdot 3$ |
| Ste. Cunégonde | 4,849 | 9,293 | 4,444 | 91.7 |

[^14]
## POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000

 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891-Con.| Cities and Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| St. Catharines. | 9,631 | 9,170 | -461 | $-4 \cdot 7$ |
| Chatham, Ont. | 7,873 | 9,052 | 1,179 | $15 \cdot 0$ |
| Brockville | 7,609 | 8,793 | 1,184 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| Moncton | 5,032 | 8,765 | 3,733 | 742 |
| Woodstock, Ont | 5,373 | 8,612 | 3,239 | 60.4 |
| Three Rivers. | 8,670 | 8,334 | -336 | -3.8 |
| Galt | 5,187 | 7,535 | 2,348 | $45 \cdot 2$ |
| Owen Sound | 4,426 | 7,497 | 3,071 | 695 |
| Berlin. . | 4,054 | 7,425 | 3,371 | $83 \cdot 1$ |
| Lévis | 7,597 | 7,301 | -296 | -3•9 |
| St. Hyacinthe. | 5,321 | 7,016 | 1,695 | $31 \cdot 9$ |
| Cornwall...... | 4,468 | 6,805 | 2,337 | $52 \cdot 3$ |
| Sarnia | 3,874 | 6,693 | 2,819 | 72.7 |
| Sorel. | 5,791 | 6,669 | 878 | $15 \cdot 2$ |
| New Westminster | 1,500 | 6,641 | 5,141 | $342 \cdot 9$ |
| Fredericton. | 6,218 | 6,502 | 284 | 45 |
| Yarmouth . | 3,485 | 6,089 | 2,604 | 74.7 |
| Lindsay.. | 5,080 | 6,081 | 1,001 | 197 |
| Barrie.. | 4,854 | 5,550 | 696 | $14^{\prime} 3$ |
| Valleyfield. | 3,906 | 5,516 | 1,610 | $41 \cdot 2$ |
| Truro | 3,461 | 5,102 | 1,641 | 47.4 |
| Port Hope. | 5,581 | 5,042 | -539 | $-9 \cdot 6$ |

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Collingwood | 4,445 | 4,940 | 495 | $11 \cdot 1$ |
| Cobourg . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,957 | 4,829 | -128 | -2.5 |
| Springhill . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 900 | 4,813 | 3,913 | $434 \cdot 7$ |
| St. John's, Que... . . . . . . . . . . | 4,314 | 4,772 | 458 | $10 \cdot 6$ |
| Orillia .................. . . . . | 2,911 | 4,752 | 1,841 | $63 \cdot 2$ |
| Nanaimo. | 1,645 | 4,595 | 2,950 | $179 \cdot 3$ |
| West Toronto Junction. |  | 4,518 | 4,518 | $124 \cdot 5$ |
| Carleton Place . . . | 1,975 | 4,435 | 2,460 | $124 \cdot 5$ |
| Pembroke. | 2,820 | 4,401 | 1,581 | $56 \cdot 0$ |
| 'I renton. | 3,042 | 4,364 | 1,322 | 43.5 |
| Petrolea. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,465 | 4,357 | 892 | $25 \cdot 8$ |
| Ingersoll.......... . . . . . . . . . | 4,318 | 4,191 | $-127$ | -2.9 |
| Fraserville..................... | 2,291 | 4,175 | 1,884 | $82 \cdot 2$ |
| Oshawa. . .......... . ........ | 3,992 | 4,066 | 74 | 1.9 |
| Lunenburg...... . . . . . . . . . | 1,750 | 4,044 | 2,294 | $131 \cdot 1$ |
| Dartmouth, N.S. . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,786 | 4,576 | 790 | $20 \cdot 8$ |

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM $!, 000$ TO 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891-Concluded.

| - Towns. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Calgary. |  | 3,876 | 3,876 |  |
| Smith's Fall | 2,087 | 3,864 | 1,777 | 85.0 |
| Goderich.. | 4,564 | 3,839 | $-725$ | $-15 \cdot 8$ |
| Amherst... | 2,274 | 3,781 | 1,507 | $66 \cdot 2$ |
| Brandon |  | 3,778 | 3,778 |  |
| New Glasgow. | 2,595 | 3,77 | 1,182 | $45 \cdot 6$ |
| Lachine.. | 2,406 | 3,761 | 1,355 | $56 \cdot 3$ |
| Gananoque. | 2,871 | 3,669 | 798 | $27 \cdot 8$ |
| Lauzon. . | 3,556 | 3,551 | -5 | -0.1 |
| Dundas. | 3,709 | 3,546 | -163 | $-4.4$ |
| Mile End Village | 1,537 | 3,537 | 2,000 | $130 \cdot 1$ |
| Napanee. | 3,680 | 3,434 | -246 | $-6.7$ |
| St. Marys. | 3,415 | 3,416 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  |
| Bowmanville | 3,504 | 3,377 | -127 | $-3 \cdot 6$ |
| Portage la Prairie. |  | 3,363 | 3,363 |  |
| Niagara Falls. | 2,347 | 3,349 | 1,002 | 42.7 |
| Joliette . | 3,268 | 3,347 | 79 | 25 |
| Arnprior. . | 2,147 | 3,341 | 1,194 | $55 \cdot 6$ |
| Deseronto | 1,670 | 3,338 | 1,668 | 99.8 |
| Strathroy. | 3,817 | 3,316 | -501 | $-13.1$ |
| Woodstock, N.B | 2,487 | 3,290 | 803 | $32 \cdot 3$ |
| Picton. | 2,975 | 3,287 | 312 | 10.5 |
| Brampton. | 2,920 | 3.252 | 332 | $11 \cdot 3$ |
| Westville. | 2,202 | 3,152 | 950 | $43 \cdot 3$ |
| Perth. | 2,467 | 3,136 | 669 | $27^{\circ} 0$ |
| Paris.. | 3,173 | 3,094 | $-79$ | $-2.4$ |
| Coaticook. | 2,682 | 3,086 | 464 | $15 \cdot 0$ |
| Cote St. Antoine | 884 | 3,076 | 2,192 | $248 \cdot 0$ |
| Almonte... | 2,684 | 3,071 | 387 | 14.5 |
| Walkerton. | 2,604 | 3,061 | 457 | $17 \cdot 5$ |

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Pictou, N.S... | 3,403 | 2,999 | -404 | $-11 \cdot 8$ |
| Cote St. Louis | 1,571 | 2,972 | 1,401 |  |
| Orangeville, O | 2,847 | 2,962 | 115 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Waterloo. | 2,066 | 2,941 | 875 | $42 \cdot 3$ |
| Prescott ${ }_{\text {Summerside }}$ P ${ }_{\text {E }}$ I | 2,999 | 2,919 | -80 -30 | $-2 \cdot 6$ |
| St. Jérôme, Q..... | 2, 2,032 | 2,888 | 836 | 41.1 |
| Windsor, N.S. | 2,559 | 2,838 | 279 | $10 \cdot 9$ |

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,600 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891--Continued.

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Farnham. | 1,880 | 2,822 | 942 | 447 |
| Whitby, O | 3,140 | 2,786 | -354 | $-11.2$ |
| Longueuil, Q | 2,355 | 2,757 | 402 | 17.1 |
| Wallaceburg. | 1,525 | 2,726 | 1,201 | 800 |
| Port Arthur. | 1,275 | $\stackrel{2,698}{ }$ | 1,423 | 111.6 |
| St. Stephen, N.B.. | 2,338 | 2,680 | 342 | $14 \cdot 6$ |
| Simcoe.. | 2,645 | 2,674 | 29 | 1.1 |
| Seaforth. | 2,480 | 2,641 | 161 | 6.5 |
| Clinton. | 2,606 | 2,635 | 29 | 11 |
| Kincardine. | 2,876 | 2,631 | --245 | -8.5 |
| Renfrew. | 1,605 | 2,611 | 1,006 | $62 \cdot 6$ |
| Listowel. | 2,688 | 2,587 | -101 | $-3 \cdot 7$ |
| Nicolet... | 1,880 | 2,518 | 638 | $34 \cdot 0$ |
| North Sydney. | 1,520 | 2,513 | 993 | $65 \cdot 4$ |
| Liverpool, N.S. | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 680$ | 2,465 | 115 | $-4 \cdot 3$ |
| Syrney Mines. | 2,340 | 2,442 | 102 | 4.4 |
| Sydney. | 1,480 | 2,426 | 946 | $64^{\circ} 0$ |
| Campbellford | 1,418 | 2,424 | 1,006 | $70 \cdot 9$ |
| Stellarton. | 2,297 | 2,410 | 113 | 50 |
| Notre Dame de Grace | 1,524 | 2,305 | 781 | 51.3 |
| Amherstburg.... | 2,672 | 2,279 | --393 | $-14.0$ |
| Chicoutimi. . | 1,935 | 2,277 | 342 | 12.5 |
| Thorold .. | 2,456 | 2,273 | $-183$ | $-7.4$ |
| Ridgetown | 1,538 | 2,254 | 716 | 46.5 |
| Buckingham.. | 1,479 | 2,239 | 760 | $51 \cdot 3$ |
| Mount Forest | 2,170 | 2,214 | 4 | $\stackrel{2}{2} 0$ |
| Aylmer, O | 1,540 | 2,16: | 627 | $40 \cdot 4$ |
| Wingham. | 1,918 | 2,167 | 249 | $19 \cdot 9$ |
| Tilsonburg. | 1,939 | 2,163 | 294 | 11.6 |
| Milltown, N.B. | 1,664 | 2,146 | 48 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| New Market.. | 2,006 | 2,143 | 137 | 6.8 |
| Penetanguishene. | 1,089 | $\stackrel{2,110}{2}$ | 1,021 | 93.9 -8.0 |
| Mitchell. ..... | 2,284 | 2,101 | -1,332 | -8.0 174 |
| Magog.... | 768 1,045 | 2,100 2,088 | 1,332 | 174 90 |
| Dresden. | 1,979 | 2,058 | 79 | $4^{4} 0$ |
| Forest. | 1,614 | 2,057 | 443 | 27.4 |
| Richmond, Q. | 1,571 | 2,056 | 485 | 30.8 6.3 |
| Hawkesbury. | 1,920 | $\stackrel{2,042}{2,035}$ | 122 | 6.8 9.0 |
| Welland. | 1,870 | $\stackrel{2,035}{2,023}$ | 165 | 109 |
| Uxbridge. | 1,824 | $\stackrel{2,023}{2,007}$ | 199 | 10.9 |
| Palmerston | 1,828 1,866 | 1,099 | 133 | 70 |
| Wiarton... | ,796 | 1,984 | 1,188 | 1492 |
| Portsmouth | 1,734 | 1,974 | 240 | 13.8 |
| Drummondville | 900 | 1,955 | 1,055 | 117.3 |
| Aylmer, Q. . | 1,762 | 1,945 | 183 | 103 15 |
| Caughnawaga.. | 1,684 |  | 252 314 | 19.3 19 |
| London, West.. | 1,601 1,411 | 1,915 1,910 | 499 | 35.4 |
| Parrsboro'.. | 1,206 | 1,909 | 703 | $58 \cdot 2$ |

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891-Concluded.

| Villages. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase or Decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Per cent. |
| Point Edward | 1,293 | 1,882 | 589 | $45 \cdot 6$ |
| Morrisburg | 1,719 | 1,859 | 140 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| Gravenhurst | 1,015 | 1,848 | 833 | $82^{\circ} 0$ |
| Preston. | 1,419 | 1,843 | 424 | $30 \cdot 0$ |
| Oakville. | 1,710 | 1,825 | 115 | $6 \cdot 7$ |
| Merritton | 1,798 | 1,813 | 15 | 0.8 |
| Exeter | 1,720 | 1,809 | 84 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| Dunnville | 1,808 | 1,776 | - 82 | $-17$ |
| Lachute. | 765 | 1,751 | 986 | $128 \cdot 7$ |
| Aurora. | 1,540 | 1,743 | 203 | $13 \cdot 1$ |
| Louiseville. | 1,381 | 1,740 | 359 | $26 \cdot 0$ |
| Waterloo. | 1,617 | 1,733 | 116 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Iberville | 1,847 | 1,719 | -128 | $-6 \cdot 9$ |
| Granby ... | 1,040 | 1,710 | 670 | $64 \cdot 4$ |
| Essex Centre | 800 | 1,709 | 909 | 113.6 |
| Blenheim | 1,212 | 1,708 | 496 | 40.9 |
| Port Perry. | 1,800 | 1.698 | -102 | $-5 \cdot 6$ |
| Montmagny | 1,738 | 1,697 | -41 | $-2 \cdot 1$ |
| Kentville, N.S | 1,285 | 1,686 | 401 | $31-2$ |
| Parkhill | 1,539 | 1,680 | 141 | $9 \cdot 2$ |
| Harriston. | 1,772 | 1,687 | -85 | $-4 \cdot 8$ |
| Ashburnham | 1,266 | 1,674 | 408 | 32.2 |
| Port Elgin. | 1,400 | 1,659 | 359 | $18 \cdot 5$ |
| Alexandria. | 1,200 | 1,614 | 414 | $34 \cdot 5$ |
| Fergus... ${ }^{\text {Windsor }}$ | 1,733 | 1,599 | -134 | $-71$ |
| Windsor Mills | 879 1,499 | 1,591 1,590 | 712 91 | 89.0 6.0 |
| Bedford.... | 1,080 | 1,571 | 491 | $45 \cdot 4$ |
| St. Boniface. | 1,283 | 1,553 | 270 | 21.0 |
| Berthier | 2,156 | 1,537 | -619 | $-28.7$ |
| Gatineau Point | 1,460 | 1,520 | 60 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Georgetown ........ | 1,473 | 1,509 | 36 | $3 \cdot 4$ |

123. The urban population of Canada in 1871 was 686,019 , or 18.8 per Growth of cent of the total population; in 1881 it was 912,934 or $21 \cdot 1$ per cent, urban poand in 1891 it was $1,390,910$ or 28.77 per cent. The growth of the $1871-1891$. urban at the expense of the rural population is one of the features of the present age throughout the world, and it is evident, from the foregoing figures that the movement prevails in Canada as well as elsewhere. The large increase between 1881 and 1891 is caused to a considerable extent by the growth of a number of small places, which had not attained a population of 1,500 in 1881 .

Propor- 124. The proportions of the urban and rural populations respectively
tions of urban and rural population,
1871-1891. to the total population, in each of the census years, 1871,1881 and 1891 are given below.

PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1871, 1881, 1891.

| Provinces. | 1871. |  | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| Ontario | $19 \cdot 4$ | $80 \cdot 6$ | $22 \cdot 8$ | 77.2 | 33.2 | 66.8 |
| Quebec ..... ........ | 19.5 | $80^{\circ} 5$ | $22 \cdot 8$ | 77.2 | $29 \cdot 2$ | $70 \cdot 8$ |
| Nova Scotia........ . | $14 \cdot 0$ | 86.0 | $13 \cdot 6$ | $86 \cdot$ | $21 \cdot 2$ | $78 \cdot 8$ |
| New Brunswick...... | $24 \cdot 3$ | 75.7 | 223 | 777 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 80.6 |
| Manitoba | $1 \cdot 2$ | 98.8 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 87.9 | 25 | 72.5 |
| British Columbia..... | $8 \cdot 9$ | $91 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 9$ | $88 \cdot 1$ | 42.5 | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Prince Edward Island. | $11 \cdot 5$ | 88.5 | $14 \cdot 1$ | 85.9 | 13.0 | 87.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada......... | 18.8 | 81.2 | 21.1 | 78.9 | 28.7 | 713 |

Increase in urban population.
125. The increase in urban population in Ontario and Quebec must be, to a large extent, attributed to the reason given above; in Nova Scotia the increase is principally accounted for by the fact that in 1881, several places that really were towns, could not be treated as such, owing to their limits not having been defined. New Brunswick is remarkable for the steady decline in urban population during the last 20 years. In Manitoba and British Columbia, the increase has, of course, been considerable, especially in the latter province, where the growth of the city of Vancouver has been phenomenal, as it had no existence in 1881 and now forms 14 per cent of the population of the province.

Males and 126. The population of Canada in 1881 consisted of $2,188,778$ males
 and pro- $\begin{gathered}\text { portion of females, and the following table gives comparative particulars of the }\end{gathered}$ sexes, 1881 proportions of the sexes in each province in 1881 and 1891. and 1891.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Ontario. | 976,461 | 946,767 | 1,069,487 | 1,044,834 |
| Quebec. | 678,109 | 680,918 | 744,141 | 744,394 |
| Nova Scotia.. | 220,538 | 220,034 | 227,093 | 223,303 |
| N. Branswick. | 164,119 | 157,114 | 163,739 | 157,524 |
| Manitoba.:- | 37,207 | 28,747 | 84,342 | 68,164 |
| B. Columbia | 29,503 | 19,956 | 63,003 | 35,170 |
| P.E. Island. | 54,728 | 54,163 | 54,881 | 54,197 |
| The Territories. . | 28,113 | 28,333 | 53,785 | 45,182 |
| Canada. | 2,188,778 | 2,136,032 | 2,460,471 | 2,372,768 |

PROPOR'TION OF THE SEXES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Males. | Fernales. |
| Ontario. | 508 | 492 | 502 | 498 |
| Quebec ..... ..... .. . ..... | 498 | 502 | 499 | 501 |
| Nova Scotia . . ........ . | 500 | 500 | 504 | 496 |
| New Brunswick .... ..... | 510 | 490 | 509 | 491 |
| Manitoba......... ....... | 564 | 436 | 553 | 447 |
| British Columbia.... ........ | 596 | 404 | 641 | 359 |
| Prince Edward Island .......... | 502 | 498 | 503 | 497 |
| The Territories......... . . . . . | 498 | 502 | 543 | 457 |
| Canada........ . | 506 | 494 | 509 | 491 |

127. The preponderance of females which existed in 1881 in Quebec Changes was maintained in 1891, though the proportion was not quite so large, in proporwhile that in The Territories has been overcome, males, as was only to tions, as be expected, being largely in the majority. There was a decrease in the with 1881. actual number of males in New Brunswick, and a consequent reduction in the proportion of sexes. There was an increase in the proportion of
males in Canada in 1891, as compared with 1881, owing to the settling up of the Territories and British Columbia, but the proportion in the four older provinces remained about, the same, viz., 504 males to 496 females.

Proportion of sexes in U. K.

Nativeborn population of Canada.

Omission of " origins."

Birthplaces of the people, 1881 and 1891.
128. The proportion in the United Kingdom is about 485 males to 515 females, and the older and more settled the country, the greater is the tendency for females to preponderate.
129. The number of Canadians, i.e., persons born in Canada, was, according to the census of $1891,4,185,877$, and according to the same authority in 1881, 3,715,492, showing an increase of 470,385 . The increase in the native-born population, therefore, constituted 92.5 per cent of the total increase.
130. No particulars of "origins" were taken in 1891, and very wisely so, as they were of no specially instructive value and only tended to perpetuate race distinctions.
131. The following tables show the number of persons in each province in 1881 and 1891, that were born in Canada and in other countries, respectively ; and the principal countries in which and in what numbers the foreign-born had their birthplaces.

> BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Born } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ | Born in other Countries. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Born } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ | Born in other Countries. |
| Ontario. | 1,493,509 | 429,752 | 1,708,702 | 405,619 |
| Quebec.. | 1,282,225 | 76,802 | 1,406,514 | 82,021 |
| Nova Scotia. .... | 412,589 | 27,960 | 423,890 | 26,506 |
| New. Brunswick. | 289,965 | 31,268 | 299,154 | 22,109 |
| Manitoba. | 48,992 | 16,962 | 108,017 | 44,489 |
| British Columbia | 34,957 | 14,492 | 56,851 | 41,322 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | -99,369 | 9,522 | 102,652 80,097 | 6,426 18,870 |
| North-west Territories. | 53,886 | 2,560 | 80,097 | 18,870 |
| Canada | 3,715,492 | 609,318 | 4,185,877 | 647,362 |

BIRTHPLACES OF THE FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

| Countries. | Ontario. |  | Quebec. |  | Nova Scotia. |  | New Brunswick. |  | Manitoba. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| England | 139,031 | 151,301 | 12,909 | 21,160 | 4,813 | 6,124 | 4,174 | 3,836 | 3,457 | 16,017 |
| Scotland | 82,173 | 70,157 | 10,237 | 9,484 | 10,851 | 7,638 | 4,168 | 2,935 | 2,868 | 7,444 |
| Ireland | 130.094 | 103,986 | 27,379 | 21,223 | 5,600 | 3,532 | 16,355 | 9,512 | 1,836 | 4,553 |
| Newfoundland | 771 | 2,001 | 809 | 1,843 | 2,058 | 4,040 | 262 | 346 | 16 | 72 |
| Other British possessions. | 1,835 | 1,592 | 681 | 1,086 | 517 | 355 | 174 | 115 | 56 | 208 |
| Total, British possessions | 353,904 | 329,037 | 52,015 | 54,796 | 23,839 | 21,689 | 25,133 | 16,744 | 8,233 | 28,294 |
| France | 1,549 | 1,294 | 2,239 | 2,883 | 222 | 200 | 63 | 5 s | 81 | 474 |
| Germany. | 23,270 | 23,440 | 1,023 | 1,371 | 254. | 233 | 203 | 193 | 220 | 857 |
| Italy, Spain and Portugal |  | 1,484 | 281 | 675 | 59 | 137 | 36 | 18 | 24 | 32 |
| Russia | 444 | 974 | 231 | 1,057 | 10 | 43 | 6 | 27 | 5,651 | 6,251 |
| Scandinavian. | 852 | 1,316 | 358 | 554 | 114 | 245 | 444 | 485 | 121 | 3,746 |
| United States.. | 45,454 | 42,702 | 19,415 | 18,524 | 3,004 | 3,238 | 5,108 | 4,278 | 1,752 | 3,063 |
| Chinese |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  | 31 |
| Other countries | 3,743 | 5,275 | 1,233 | 2,120 | 481 | 715 | 275 | 301 | 876 | 1,741 |
| Total, foreign countries. | 75,815 | 76,582 | 24,787 | 27,225 | 4,144 | 4,816 | 6,135 | 5,365 | 8,729 | 16,19¢ |
| Grand total, foreign born | $429, \pi 19$ | $405,619$ | 76,802 | 82,021 | 27,960 | $26,505$ | 31,268 | $22,109$ | 16,962 | 44,48 |


| Countries. |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| England. | 3,294 | 12,959 | 1,728 | 1,143 | 98 | 7,148 | 169,504 | 219,688 |
| Scotland. | 1,204 | 4,368 | 3,42o | 2,165 | 136 | 3,403 | 115,062 | 107,58 |
| Ireland | 1,285 | 2,771 | 2,915 | 1,793 | 62 | 1,814 | 185,526 | 149,18 |
| Newfoundland |  | 437 | 671 | 555 | 1 | 42 | 4,596 | 9,33 |
| Other British possessions. | 203 | 574 | 75 | 47 | 6 | 473 | 3,547 | 4,44 |
| Total, British possessions.. | 5,994 | 21,109 | 8,814 | 5,703 | 303 | 12,880 | 478,235 | 490,23 |
| France. | 193 | 268 | 15 | 17 | 27 | 190 | 4,389 | 5,38 |
| Germany .............. | 344 | 904 | 14 |  |  | 747 | 25,328 | 27,75: |
| Italy, Spain and Portugal... | 101 | 587 | 10 | 11 |  | 20 | 992 | 2,96 |
| Russia . ............ | 32 | 316 | 2 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 870 | 6,376 | 9,222 |
| Scandinavian. | 170 | 1,065 | 11 | 11. | 6 | 405 | 2,076 | 7,82 |
| United States | 2,295. | 6,567. | 609 | 582 | 116 | 1,961 | 77,753 | 80,91 |
| Chinese. . | 4,350 | 8,910 |  | 1 |  | 41 | 4,383 | 9,12! |
| Other countries. | 1,023 | 1,596 | 47 | 93 | 2,108 | 1,756 | 9,786 | 13,941 |
| Total, foreign countries. ... | 8,498 | 20,213 | 709 | 723 | 2,257 | 5,990 | 131,083 | 157,13 |
| Grand total, foreign born.. | 14,492 | 41,322 | 9,522 | 6,426 | 2,56n | 18,870 | 609,318 | 647,36: |

Propor-
tion of 132. From the precering tables it is found that the population of the native and foreign born. several procinces had their birthplaces in Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries in the following proportions, in 1881 and 1891.

PROPORTION OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Born } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ | Born in British Possessions. | Born elsewhere. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Born } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ | Born in British Possessions | Born elsewhere. |
| Ontario. | 77.6 | 18.4 | 4.0 | $80 \cdot 9$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 3.6 |
| Quebec | $94 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 1.8 | $94 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1.8 |
| Nova Scotia. | $93 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 1.0 | $94 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 1.0 |
| New Brunswick | $90 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 0$ | 1.8 | $93 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 1.7 |
| Manitoba | $74 \cdot 2$ | 12.5 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $70 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 1$ |
| British Columbia. | $70 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | $57 \cdot 6$ | 21.7 | $20 \%$ |
| Prince Edward Island.... | 91.2 | $8 \cdot 0$ | 0.8 | $94 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 7$ |
| The Territories. . . . . . . . . | 954 | $0 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | 71.5 | 19.5 | $9 \cdot 0$ |
| Canada. | 85.9 | 11.1 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 86.6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |

The proportion of native-born has increased in the four older provinces and in Prince Edward Island, while it has decreased very considerably in the newer portions of the Dominion, showing that those portions are being largely settled by immigration from outside the country. Manitoba has evidently received a very large proportion of her increased population from the other provinces.

Number of 133. The use of French as an official language having been recognized
Frenchspeaking Canadians 1881 and 1891. by Great Britain shortly after the conquest of Canada in 1760, and having been confirmed at various times in the subsequent history of the country, it follows that a large number of the population are French-speaking Canadians, and the following table shows the number of such persons in the Dominion according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891.

FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | French-speaking Persons. |  | Proportion to Population. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontario.. | 101,194 | 101,123 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| Quebec. | 1,071,581 | 1,186,346 | $78 \cdot 9$ | $79 \cdot 8$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 40,997 | 29,838 | $9 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 6$ |
| New Brunswick | 56,572 | 61,767 | 17.7 | $19 \cdot 2$ |
| Manitoba.. | 9,868 | 11,102 | $15^{\circ} 0$ | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| British Columbia | 723 | 1,181 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10,736 | 11,847 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 8$ |
| The Territories...... | 2,633 | 1,770 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| Canadas.. | 1,294,304 | 1,404,974 | $30 \cdot 1$ | $29 \cdot 0$ |

134. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 was 931,768 , Dwellings of which 920,963 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the in Canada. North-west Territories), and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 931,768 houses, 855,535 were inhabited, 54,182 were empty, and 10,878 were under construction.
135. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in Number of 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under inhabited each roof, are given below :

Number of Inhabited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. | 1891. | Increase. | Average Number of Inhabitants. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontario. | 358,034 | 403,012 | 44,978 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| Quebec. . | 216,112 | 244,540 | 28,428 | -6.3 | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| Nova Scotia | 73,736 | 78.433 | 4,697 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 57 |
| New Brunswick | 50,956 | 54,187 | 3,231 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| Manitoba. | 12,400 | 29,176 | 16,776 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| British Columbia. | 6,992 | 16,776 | 9,784 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 17,684 | 18,359 | 675 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 9$ |
| The Territories.. | 2,297 | 11,052 | 8.755 | $11 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 0$ |
| Total | 738,211 | 855,535 | 117,327 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 56 |

Out of the 855,535 houses returned as inhabited, 697,166 were built of wood, 131,529 of brick and 25,981 of stone.
136. The following table will give some idea of the increase in the Progress value of property during the last ten years, in some of the principal of of some cities and towns in Canada. Thanks are due to the several clerks who $\begin{gathered}\text { principal } \\ \text { cities and }\end{gathered}$
towns in Canada.
were obliging enough to furnish the information asked for. The census populations in 1881 and 1891 are given to assist the comparison. In comparing the assessments, it must not be forgotten that some of the principal cities have considerably enlarged their boundaries during the decade. No notice having been taken, for the last two years, of the applications for information, by the clerks of Quebec, St. Henri, Charlottetown, Stratford, Brockville, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel and Fredericton, those places have been struck out of the list.

| Cities and Towns. | Population. |  | Assessment. |  | Municipal <br> Debt, 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1892. |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Montreal.. | 155,237 | 216,630 | +80,273,910 | a128,413,000 | $a^{*} 19,038,881$ |
| Toronto | 96,196 | 181,220 | 56,286,039 | 151,168,450 | a17,233,122 |
| Hamilton | 35,960 | 48,980 | 15,650,000 | 24,279,420 | 3,480,227 |
| Ottawa. | 31,307 | 44,154 | 10,198,530 | 17,900,000 | a3,179,089 |
| St. John, N.B | 41,353 | 39,179 | 15,624,000 | 24,546,000 | 2,800,902 |
| Halifax. . | 36,100 | 38,556 | 14,468,520 | 14,500,000 | 2,300,134 |
| London. | 26,266 | 31,977 | 10,194,919 | 14,979,547 | 1,845,523 |
| Wimipeg | 7,985 | 25, 642 | 9,196,435 | 20,338,100 | 2,572,507 |
| Kingston. | 14,091 | 19,264 | 5,465,807 | 7,931,850 | 821,041 |
| Victoria, B. C | 5,925 | 16,841 | 2,749,075 | 18,749, 125 | 1,144, 432 |
| Vancouver, B.C |  | 13,685 | ** | 16,855,000 | 1,816,000 |
| Brantford | 9,616 | 12,753 | 3,630,490 | 6,439,530 | 689,426 |
| Hull | (6,8:90 | 11,265 | 1,347,199 | 1,925,249 | 271,000 |
| Guelph. | 9,8!9 | 10,539 | 2,899,060 | 3,448,800 | 429,657 |
| St. Thomas. | 8,367 | 10,370 | 2,543,925 | 4,040,610 | 341,368 |
| Windsur.... | 6,561 | 10,322 | 1,946,400 | 5,189,516 | 448,632 |
| Sherbrooke | 7,297 | 10,110 | 2,025,659 | 3,969,657 | 235, 000 |
| Belleville. | 0,916 | 9,914 | 3,642,004 | 3,973,661 | 408,000 |
| Peterboru' | 6,813 | 9,717 | 2,568,395 | 4,237,695 | 293,500 |
| Ste. Cunégonde. | 4,849 | $\bigcirc 9,293$ |  | 2,675,060 | 532,612 |
| St. Catharines. | 3,631 | 9,170 | 4,060,510 | 4,560,275 | 926,755 |
| Chatham, Ont | 7,873 | 9,052 |  | 3,509,837 | 310,000 |
| Moneton. | 5,032 | 8,765 | 1,195,815 | 2,492,750 | 160,000 |
| Woodstork, Ont. | 5,373 | 8,612 | 1,598,190 | 2,632,570 | 304,740 |
| Three Rivers.. | 8,670 | 8,334 |  | 2,533,436 | 426,318 |
| Galt.. .... | 515 | 7,035 | 1,16i6,356 | II |  |
| Owen Sou | 4,426 | 7,497 | \\| | 2,683,150 | 385,482 |
| Berlin | 4,03 | 7,425 |  | 2,770,530 | 71,095 |
| Lévis.. | 7,597 | 7,301 | 1,834,570 |  |  |
| Cornwall | 4,468 | 6,805 | 743,475 | 1,334,010 | 101,404 |
| Sarnia | 3,874 | 6,603 | 1,077,274 | 1,944, 838 | 266,964 |
| New Westminster. | 1,510 | 6,641 |  | 6,027,372 | 881,500 |
| Dartmouth, N.S. | 3,786 | 6,249 | 1,318,755 | 1,402,260 | 281,300 |
| Yarmouth.. | 3,485 | 6,089 | 5,902,400 | 4,280̄,000 | 78,000 |
| Lindsay | 5,080 | 6,081 | 1,397,731 | 1,816,988 | 191,040 |
| Barrie . | 4, int | 5,550 | 1,320,628 | 1,441,720 | 72,168 |
| Valleyfield. Truro | 3,904 | 5,516 | 815,025 |  | 56,109 |
| Truro .... | 3,461 | 5,102 | 998,575 | 1,618,127 | 89,500 |
| Port Hope........ | 5,581 | 5,042 | 1,437,351 | 1,527,232 | 201,798 |

|i. No returns. ** Not in existence. * Real estate only. a lst Jan., 1892. *The loan of $\$ 5,000,000$ made in Dec., 1892, is not included.
137. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population Indian poof Canada was 108,547 , and in 1892, according to the report of the pulation, Department of Indian Affairs, it was 109,205, being apparently an increase over 1881 of 6,581 , but a decrease as compared with 1891 of 12,433 . The apparent decrease during 1892 is due to the fact that only partial returns have been received from some of the most northerly districts, while in Ontario and Quebec the figures have been changed in accordance with the census of 1891. It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. It is considered, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, both before and since Confederation, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-west are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner. The Indians, on 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892 respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers:-

|  | 1890. | 1891. | 2. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | 17,776 | 17,915 | 17,589 |
| Quebec. | 13,599 | 13,361 | 11,649 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,107 | 2,076 | 2,151 |
| New Brunswick | 1,569 | 1,521 | 1,511 |
| Prince Edward Island | 321 | 314 | 312 |
| Manitoba and North-west Territories. | 25,743 | 25,195 | 23,852 |
| Peace River district.......) | 2,038 | 2,038 | 1,725 |
| Athabasca " | 8,000 | 8,000 ) |  |
| Mackenzie "،... | 7,000 | 7,000 ) | 6,441 |
| Eastern Rupert's Land. . . . Approximate. | 4,016 | 4,016 | 4,016 |
| Labrador, Canadian interior. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Aretic coast............... | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| British Columbia . . . .....) | 34,416 | 34,202 | 34,959 |
| Total... | 122,585 | 121,638 | 109,205 |

138. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians Indian inin the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Indus- 139. The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools is, trial insti- at present, as follows :-
tutions.

|  | Industrial <br> Institutions. | Boarding <br> Ontario. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manools. |  |  |

There are at present no institutions of the above nature in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.
Number of 140. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becom pupils at Indian schools. ing more sensible of the benefits of education:-
NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDTAN SCHOOLS IN TTHE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Provinces. |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

*Manitoba included.

Effect of increased education
141. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, there having been 2,906 more children at school in 1892 than in 1881 . The number of children attending Indian schools in the older provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.
Indian po. 142. It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as licy of the Government.
possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.
143. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can Land culunderstand the ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that tivated by have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take dians, 1892 genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with some success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1892 :-

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1892 AND 1881.


The In- 144. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of dian fund. moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, $1892,83,582,535$, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to $\$ 323,107$. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was $\$ 87,792$, making a total of $\$ 1,200,899$.

Land sold for benefit of fund.

Immigration retums.
145. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 22,817 acres, realizing $\$ 45,185$. The quantity of Indian lands now held by the Government for sale is about 460,244 acres.
146. The census returns of 1891 having proved that the figures respecting immigration, published year by year by the Department of Agriculture, were untrustworthy, they have been entirely omitted in this issue. It is evident that, however correct returns of immigration may be, they are only misleading as long as equally correct returns of emigyration cannot be obtained.
Immipra- $\quad 147$. The immigration to Canada in 1892 was generally satisfactory, tion in 1892. and would no doubt have been larger than it actually was but for the outbreak of cholera in Europe towards the end of the summer. A large number settled in Manitoba and the North-west Territories during the year, and as they are reported to have brought with them, into Manitoba alone, 1,035 carloads of live stock and personal effects, it is evident that some of them, at least, came well prepared for settlement.
Land sales 148. The returns of the land sales by the principal railway and land in Manitoba and the Northwest. companies in Manitoba and the North-west afford a not untrustworthy indication of the progress of settlement, for, while a certain percentage of the purchases will always be found to be of a speculative nature, the largest proportion are for purposes of settlement and cultivation. In $1 \times 92$ the quantity of land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was 392,467 acres, the amount realized having been $\$ 1,355$,687 , being at the rate of $\$ 3.45$ per acre. The Hudson's Bay Company sold 19,700 acres, for $\$ 16,620$, or $\$ 5.92$ per acre. This company also sold town lots to the value of $\$ 62,710$. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Company sold 2,018 acres for $\$ 6,362$, being at the rate of $\$ 3.15$ per acre. The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company sold 13,072 acres for $\$ 44,998$, an average of $\$ 3.44$ per acre. These four companies, therefore, sold a total of 427,257 acres for $\$ 1,923,667$, being an average price of $\$ 3.56$ per acre.
Hom'stead 149. The number of homestead entries made during the year was entries, 1892.

4,948, representing 14,972 souls and 774,400 acres of land. The entries were made by 2,781 Canadians, 513 from the United States, 92 of whom were returned Canadians, 829 from the United Kingdom, 107 French, 95 Germans, 136 Austro-Hungarians, 242 Russians (other than

Mennonites), 70 Swedes and 76 Icelanders. The net addition to the population of Manitoba and the North-west by the above entries was 13,148 , but of course the number of souls, represented by the 2,173 entries made by persons from other parts of Canada, was no addition to the population of the Dominion.
150. The various immigration agents again report that the demand for farm servants and female help continues to increase, and the present supply is very inadequate to meet it. The agent at Montreal reports, of agricultural labourers, that the applications made for good agricultural hands were far in excess of the supply, that the arrivals of female farm servants were wholly inadequate to satisfy the demand, and that the dearth of female domestics continues, there being a large and ever-increasing demand which cannot be supplied. Government agents all over the Dominion report, more or less, to the same effect. Farm labourers, female domestic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.
151. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was Bonus to discontinued in 1888, but for the purpose of promoting settlement in settlers in the North-west, the Government has decided to pay a bonus of $\$ 10$ to each head of a family, and $\$ 5$ to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, $\$ 10$ additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion, west of the Province of Ontario, which land must have been acquired from the Government or from a corporation, which received it as a Crown grant. The object of this bonus is to assist the bona fide agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-west.
152. Canada is provided with a system of quarantine stations, the Quaranchief of which are established at Grosse Isle, in the River St. Lawrence ; tine. Halifax, N.S., and Williams' Head, B.C. There are minor stations at St. John, N.B., Chatham, N.B., Pictou, N.S., Sydney, C.B., Port Hawkesbury, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. Every maritime port is also constituted what is called an unorganized quarantine station, the Collector of Customs being the quarantine officer, with power to employ a medical man in case of any vessel arriving with infectious disease, or well-founded suspicion of disease, from an infected port. At the inland ports, all Collectors of Customs are quarantine officers, with similar duties to those of the collectors at the maritime ports. The system pursued consists in taking off the sick from the vessel or train in the event of such arriving, and caring for the patients in hospital. The vessel, clothing, luggage and ship's dunnage are disinfected by the process of steam, the dioxide blast and the
bichloride mercuric drench. In the event of a vessel arriving with serious disease at any of the unorganized quarantine stations, it is sent to the nearest organized quarantine station, where there are the necessary disinfecting appliances. In view of the outbreak of cholera in Europe in the summer of 1892, the most important quarantine stations have been placed in a condition of thorough efficiency, and it is hoped that by vigilant inspection and the use of every precaution, the disease may be prevented from obtaining any foothold in the country, and should it appear, may be confined to the ressel bringing it.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1815-1891.
153. According to British emigration returns, out of $13,132,231$ persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1891, 8,802,557 went to the United States, $2,052,896$ to Canada, and $1,705,215$ to Australasia, being respectively 67 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discorery of gold in Australia, emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853-1891, 1,394,379 left Great Britain for Australasia and $1,016,182$ for Canada. During the sarue period (1853-1891), out of $7,340,473$ persons of British and Irish origin only, who emigrated, $4,895,942$ went to the United States, $1,328,323$ to Australasia and 755,194 to Canada, being in the proportion of 67 per cent, 18 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1891.

Area of Canada.

Area of Europe and Canada compared. Area of United
154. In 1891, out of 334,543 persons, including foreigners, that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 252,016 , or 75 per cent, went to the United States, 33,752 , or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 19,957 , or 6 per cent, to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada, and vice versa. During the last five years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess of that to Australasia.
155. The area of Canada is estimated to contain $3,456,383$ square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing considerably more than one-third of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of $3,030,771$ square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area $3,161,493$ square miles, or 294,890 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is, exclusive of protectorates, $9,040,497$ square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 70 per cent of the whole Empire.
156. The area of the whole continent of Europe is about $3,661,360$ square miles. It is therefore only about 204,980 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

[^15]the United Kingdom. It is 430,783 square miles larger than the Kingdom, United States without Alaska.
158. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, compared is $51,250,800$ square miles, and its population $1,467,920,000$. Canada, the world. therefore, covers about one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one-three hundredth part of the estimated population.
159. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts of the Dominion :-

| Provinces and Districts. | Land. <br> Square <br> Miles. | Water. <br> Square <br> Miles. | Total. <br> Square <br> Miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | 219,650 | 2,350 | 222,000 |
| Quebec | 227,500 | 1,400 | 228,900 |
| Nova Scotia | 20,550 | 50 | 20,600 |
| New Brunswick | 28,100 | 100 | 28,200 |
| Manitoba | 64,066 | 9,890 | 73,956 |
| British Columbia | 382,300 | 1,000 | 383,300 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,000 |  | 2,000 |
| District of Keewatin. | 267,000 | 15,000 | 282,000 |
| do Alberta. | 105,355 | 745 | 106,100 |
| do Assiniboia. | 88,534 | 1,001 | 89,535 |
| do Athabasca... . | 103,300 | 1,200 | 104,500 |
| do Saskatchewan.. | 101,092 | 6,000 | 107,092 |
| North-west Territories... | 859,600 | 46,400 | 906,000 |
| Territory east of Keewatin and south of Hudson's Bay | 194,300 | 2,500 | 196,800 |
| Territory east of Hudson's Bay | 352,300 | 5,700 | 358,000 |
| Islands in Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay.... .. | 300,000 |  | 300,000 |
| Great lakes and River St. Lawrence, east to longitude $66^{\circ}$, not included in above areas |  | 47,400 | 47,400 |
| Total. | 3,315,647 | 140,736 | 3,456,383 |

The above table was prepared in 1891, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures, unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,887 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.
160. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 Area of square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the Manitoba. district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883.

Density of 161. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provis population is more than twice as thickly populated as any other prov proportion being 54.5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scot next in density of population, with 22.0 persons. The foll the order in which the provinces stand, according to density lation, as ascertained by the census of 1891 :-
density of population in canada.

Quebec
Manitoba
British Columbia.
Provisional districts
Canada.
1.5

New- 162. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the foundland Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now in the Dominion of Canada. (For particulars see ante page 3
163. The following table gives the population and area of th

Population and areas of British possessions. Kingdom and its possessions, according to the latest availab mation :-

The figures of population are 'mostly those of the census and the calculations for the density of population were mad office :-

| Colony. | Area in Square Miles. | Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe- |  |  |
| United Kingdum | 120,849 | 38,109,329 |
| Gibraltar |  | 19,100 165,037 |
| Total, Europe. . | 120,970 | 38,293,466 |
| ${ }^{*}$ British India.. | 944,489 | 221,172,352 |
| Feudatory States | 589,122 | 60,050,479 |
| Total, India. | 1,533,611 | 281,222,831 |
| Asia- Aden and Perim. | 80 | 41,910 |
| Ceylon | 25,365 | 3,008,466 |
| Hong Kong.. | $32 \frac{1}{1}$ | 221,441 |
| Labuan.. | 304 | 5,853 |
| Straits Settlement | 1,542 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 512.342 |
| Total, Asia..... ......... | 27,0507 | 3,790,012 |

[^16]

[^17]

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.


AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES-Continued.

*Census. $\quad$ Including Alaska, 577,390 square miles.
165. The following table, prepared for the Statesman's Year Book Partition by Mr. A. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa:of Africa.

PARTITION OF AFRICA, JANUARY, 1891.

| Divisions. | Area. | Population. | Inhabitants to Square Mile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sq. Miles. |  |  |
| British Guinea. | 354,900 | 23,755,000 | 67 |
| " South Africa. | 959,480 | 3,736,000 | 4 |
| " East Africa ... ... | 1,255,367 | 12,875,000 | 10 |
| Mauritius, St. Helena, \&c. | 1,179 | 398,100 | 337 |
| Total British Africa. | 2,570,926 | 40,764,100 | 16 |
| " French " | 2,902,624 | 23,788,000 | 8 |
| " Portuguese Africa | 841,025 | 5,416,000 | 6 |
| " Spanish " | 203,767 | 437,000 | 2 |
| " Gernan | 822,000 | 5,950,000 | 7 |
| " Italian | 602,000 | 6,300,000 | 10 |
| Congo State. | 865,400 | 15,600,000 | 18 |
| Boer Republics. | 162,640 | 888,000 | 5 |
| Liberia. | 37,000 | 1,000,000 | 27 |
| Egypt and Tripoli.. | 836,000 | 7,980,000 | 10 |
| Unappropriated. | 1,584,398 | 22,000,900 | 14 |
| Great Lakes.... ............ ........ | 80,350 |  |  |
| Swazi Land................. . | 6,370 | 61,000 | 10 |
| Total Africa........ . . . . . . . | 11,514,500 | 130,185,000 | 11 |

## PART II-VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection of vital statistics.
166. Vital statistics are collected in some of the provinces with more or less accuracy, those by the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec and the Provincial Government in Ontario, being probably the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has hitherto deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction having been the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Government, having decided that the result did not justify the expense incurred, discontinued the collection of mortuary statistics, at the close of 1891, and the ensuing tables represent the last returns collected under that system.

Death rate in principal towns.
167. Thirty towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1891, but comparisons will only be made as regards twenty-nine, as the town of Stratford was not added to the list until the commencement of 1891. The death rates given in the following table are only fairly comparable with those given for the year 1890, in the Year Book for 1891, since former calculations were based in so many places on, as the census proved, very much over-estimated populations, so that the rates given were much lower than the actual ones. The conditions of collecting
the returns being the same and the populations in each year having been practically ascertained, the figures for 1890 and 1891 may be considered accurate enough for comparative purposes, as far as they go, but the system of collection was by no means a good one.
DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, 1891.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cities } \\ & \text { _AND } \end{aligned}$Towns. | Total Deaths | Ratio per 1,000 of Population. | Ratio per 1,000 Deaths at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Under <br> 1 year. | 1 to 5 years. | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 5 \text { to } 15 \\ \text { years. } \end{array}$ | 15 to 35 years. | 35 to 55 years. | $\begin{gathered} 55 \text { to } 75 \\ \text { years. } \end{gathered}$ | $\cdot \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Over } \\ & 75 \\ & \text { years. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Montreal | 6,091 | $28 \cdot 11$ | 493.68 | $132 \cdot 00$ | 41.70 | 103 | $89 \cdot 15$ | 87.50 | -52.54 |
| Toronto | 2,830 | 15.61 | 300.71 | $141 \cdot 34$ | $78 \cdot 80$ | $153 \cdot 36$ | $130 \cdot 39$ | $128 \cdot 27$ | 66.78 |
| Quebec | 2,594 | $41 \cdot 11$ | $396 \cdot 69$ | 199.69 | 113.34 | $75 \cdot 17$ | $66 \cdot 31$ | 90.98 | -57.44 |
| Ottaw | 943 | $21 \cdot 35$ | $413 \cdot 57$ | $146 \cdot 34$ | $45 \cdot 60$ | $126 \cdot 19$ | $110 \cdot 28$ | 93.33 | 63.63 |
| Halifax | 919 | 2051 | $272 \cdot 03$ | $142 \cdot 55$ | $78 \cdot 35$ | $140 \cdot 37$ | $136 \cdot 02$ | $128 \cdot 40$ | $101 \cdot 20$ |
| Hamilton | 795 | 16.23 | $247 \cdot 80$ | 79.25 | 52.83 | $142 \cdot 14$ | 159.75 | $230 \cdot 19$ | 186.79 |
| St. John, N.B. | 774 | $19 \cdot 75$ | $210 \cdot 59$ | $138 \cdot 24$ | $64 \cdot 60$ | $165 \cdot 38$ | $127 \cdot 91$ | 174.42 | 118 86 |
| Winnipeg | 376 | 14.66 | 356.38 | $154 \cdot 26$ | 58.51 | $196 \cdot 80$ | $143 \cdot 62$ | 71.81 | $18 \cdot 62$ |
| London | 353 | 11.03 | 186.97 | 79.32 | 70.82 | $181 \cdot 30$ | $155 \cdot 81$ | $195 \cdot 47$ | $130 \cdot 31$ |
| Hull. . | 339 | 30.09 | $436 \cdot 58$ | 268.43 | 58.99 | 61.95 | 79:65 | 7670 | $17 \cdot 70$ |
| Victoria, B.C. | 326 | $19 \cdot 35$ | $211 \cdot 66$ | 73.62 | $27 \cdot 61$ | $263 \cdot 80$ | $233 \cdot 13$ | 15644 | 43.74 |
| Kingston | 318 | $16 \cdot 50$ | $163 \cdot 52$ | 78.62 | 81.76 | $169 \cdot 81$ | $122 \cdot 65$ | $229 \cdot 56$ | 147 80 |
| Sherbrooke | 317 | 31.35 | $337 \cdot 54$ | $227 \cdot 13$ | 107. 26 | 97.79 | 66.25 | $107 \cdot 25$ | . 56.78 |
| Three Rivers.. | 282 | 33.83 | 414.90 | $173 \cdot 76$ | 42.55 | 10284 | $85 \cdot 11$ | $88 \cdot 65$ | - $88 \cdot 65$ |
| St. Hyacinthe | 194 | $27 \cdot 65$ | 350.51 | $128 \cdot 87$ | $46 \cdot 39$ | $87 \cdot 63$ | 97.78 | $149 \cdot 49$ | -144-33 |
| Sorel | 194 | 29.08 | $443 \cdot 30$ | 201.03 | 41.24 | 41.24 | 56.70 | $113 \cdot 40$ | 103.09 |
| Brantford | 181 | 11.81 | $276 \cdot 24$ | 93.92 | $49 \cdot 73$ | $138 \cdot 12$ | $143 \cdot 64$ | $187 \cdot 85$ | $110 \cdot 50$ |
| Charlottetown | 172 | $15 \cdot 12$ | 226.74 | 52.33 | $81 \cdot 39$ | $145 \cdot 35$ | $139 \cdot 54$ | $191 \cdot 86$ | 162.79 |
| Peterboro' | 163 | 16.77 | $177 \cdot 92$ | $134 \cdot 97$ | 67.48 | $128 \cdot 83$ | 171.78 | 171.78 | 114.24 |
| Guelph | 162 | $15 \cdot 37$. | 179.01 | 104-94 | 185.19 | $148 \cdot 15$ | $111 \cdot 11$ | $160 \cdot 49$ | $111 \cdot 11$ |
| Windsor, Ont. | 154 | $14 \cdot 91$ | $240 \cdot 26$ | $142 \cdot 86$ | 77.92 | $188 \cdot 31$ | $110 \cdot 39$ | $149 \cdot 35$ | 84.42 |
| St. Thomas. | 140 | $13 \cdot 50$ | $150 \cdot 00$ | 92.86 | 78.57 | $242 \cdot 86$ | 128.57 | 164-28 | $142 \cdot 86$ |
| Belleville | 126 | 12.70 | 126.98 | 95.24 | 31.75 | $166 \cdot 66$ | 166.67 | $277 \cdot 78$ | $134 \cdot 92$ |
| Chatham. | 125 | 13.80 | $200 \cdot 00$ | 168.00 | 80.00 | $176 \cdot 00$ | 96.00 | $176 \cdot 00$ | $104 \cdot 00$ |
| Fredericton | 123 | 18.91 | $195 \cdot 12$ | $32 \cdot 52$ | $24 \cdot 39$ ' | $195 \cdot 12$ | 105.69 | $235 \cdot 77$ | 211 39 |
| St. John, Que. | 116 | $24 \cdot 30$ | $262 \cdot 07$ | $215 \cdot 52$ | 34.48 | $129 \cdot 32$ | 51.72 | 86.20 | $120 \cdot 69$ |
| Galt | 108 | 14-33 | 157.41 | $46 \cdot 29$ | 74.08 | 203.71 | 92.58 | $287 \cdot 04$ | \|138•9 |
| Brockville | 107 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 196.26 | $65 \cdot 42$ | $56 \cdot 08$ | $168 \cdot 23$ | $196 \cdot 26$ | $168 \cdot 22$ | 149.53 |
| Stratford | 97 | $10 \cdot 20$ | $247 \cdot 42$ | $82 \cdot 47$ | $123 \cdot 71$ | 123.71 | 103.10 | 144.33 | $175 \cdot 26$ |
| Woodstock, O . | 75 | $8 \cdot 70$ | 253'34 | $53 \cdot 33$ | $53 \cdot 33$ | 226.67 | 146.66 | 160.00 | $106 \cdot 67$ |

168. The total number of deaths returned from the thirty places Decrease was 19,494 ; if, however, the number of deaths returned from Stratford, viz., 97 , be deducted, the number is 19,397 , as compared with 19,461 from the same number of places in 1890, showing that there was a reduction of 64 in the number of deaths in 1891. The highest death rate was in Quebec, viz., $41 \cdot 11$ per 1,000 , and the lowest in Woodstock, Ont., viz., $8 \cdot 70$, as compared with $34 \cdot 44$ in Three Rivers, which was the highest in 1890, and with 10.57 in Woodstock, Ont., which place had the lowest rate in both years. The high rate in Quebec was principally due to the heavy mortality from diphtheria.

Infantile mortality.
169. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality of Hull is still larger than in any other town, for out of 339 deaths, $\geq 39$ were of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of no less than 705 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that, among French speaking Canadians, there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of $19,494,9,885$, or 50.7 per cent, were of children under 5 years of age, and 7,127 , or $36 \cdot 6$ per cent, of those under 1 year. This latter proportion was larger than in either 1888, 1889 or 1890 , in which years it was $34 \cdot 5$ per cent, $35 \cdot 0$ per cent and $33 \cdot 3$ per cent respectively. Of the total number of deaths under 5 years, 37 per cent were from atrophy and debility, and diarrhoeal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,644 , and for the second, 2,024. In London, with a population of $5,000,000$, in 1890, the deaths of infants under 1 year was only 163 per 1,000 . In Montreal in 1891 it was no less than 493 per 1,000, and was over 400 per 1,000 in 4 other places. There were 405 deaths from premature birth, being a decrease of 46 .

Deaths of illegitimate children.

## Children

 still-born.Deaths from suicide.

Deaths from most fatal dis--ases.
170. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 931 , being 58 more than in 1890 ; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 830 , or 89 per cent, were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 101 to be divided among 27 towns, one of which has a population of nearly 200,000 , shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 50 per cent were under one month, and 98 per cent under one year. Though for the last five years the rate of infant mortality has been highest in Hull, yet in no year have there been any returns of illegitimate births from that city.
171. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 1,068 , as compared with 964 in 1890 . The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 36,27 being males and 9 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31 ; in 1887 , from 26 cities, 30 ; in 1888 , from 27 cities, 37 ; in 1889,37 from 28 cities, and in 1890, 34 from 29 cities.
172. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 30 places making returns in 1891. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is very nearly the same as that of the previous year. The most fatal disease is placed first :-

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN CANADA, 1891.

| Cities and Towns. | Lung | Diarrhoeal affections. | Atro- phy and debility. | Phthisis. | Cere-brospinal affections. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Disea- } \\ & \text { ses of } \\ & \text { heart } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { blood } \\ & \text { ves- } \\ & \text { sels. } \end{aligned}$ | Diphtheria | Enteritis and other affections of the bowels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal. | 703 | 995 | 784 | 476 | 466 | 265 | 66 | 300 |
| Toronto | 336 | 183 | 220 | 235 | 130 | 188 | 177 | 87 |
| Quebec. | 220 | 209 | 286 | 159 | 333 | 84 | 401 | 51 |
| Hamilton. | 121 | 44 | 49 | 65 | 52 | 70 | 10 | 30 |
| Ottawa. | 67 | 159 | 63 | 102 | 32 | 40 | 27 | 27 |
| Halifax. | 98 | 71 | 90 | 105 | 60 | 54 | 73 | 13 |
| St. John, N.B. | 118 | 49 | 47 | 128 | 37 | 47 | 18 | 14 |
| London...... | 38 | 17 | 16 | 50 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 13 |
| Winnipeg. ..... .. | 32 | 69 | 28 | 39 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 13 |
| Kingston........ | 30 | 14 | 4 | 44 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 14 |
| Victoria, B.C... | 47 | 24 | 7 | 36 | 13 | 29 | 1 | 17 |
| Charlottetown | 24 | 18 | 14 | 24 |  | 9 |  | 5 |
| Brantford | 13 | 22 | 4 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 9 |
| Hull ...... | 23 | 5 | 146 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 28 | 7 |
| Belleville........ | 15 | 16 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 5 |  | 5 |
| St. Thomas. . . | 15 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 8 |  | 11 |
| Guelph.......... | 24 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 38 | 6 |
| Three Rivers . . . . | 13 | 26 | 3 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| Sherbrooke. .. | 24 | 35 | 31 | 28 | 14 | 13 | 31 | 14 |
| Peterboro'... ... | 30 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 12 |
| Windsor, Ont..... | 22 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
| Chatham........ | 11 | 6 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 4 | , | 2 |
| Woodstock | 11 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 |  | 1 |
| Sorel. | 8 | 54 | 28 | 9 | 2 | 14 |  | 4 |
| St. Hyacinthe . . . | 16 | 12 | 43 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| Galt. .... ...... | 16 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Fredericton . . . | 14 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 |
| St. John's, Que... | 15 | 12 | 25 | 2 | , | 5 |  | 2 |
| Brockville... . . | 12 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 7 |  |  |
| Stratford......... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
| Total . | 2,122 | 2,101 | 1,975 | 1,736 | 1,289 | 997 | 951 | 678 |

ORDER OF FATALITY.

## 1890.

Lung diseases.
Atrophy and debility.
Phthisis.
Diarrhoeal affections.
Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diphtheria.
Enteritis.
1891.

Lung diseases.
Diarrhneal affections.
Atrophy and debility.
Phthisis.
Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Diphtheria.
Enteritis.

Deaths from lung diseases.

Deaths from diphtheria.
173. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from all kinds of affections of the lungs, amounting to 559 , and reducing the death rate from these diseases from 227 per 1,000 in 1890 , to 197 per 1,000 in 1891. This decrease is, no doubt, more particularly due to the passing away of the influenza epidemic, which was the cause of so much mortality in 1890.
174. A large increase in deaths from diphtheria has again to be recorded, amounting to 32 per cent, while the increase in 1890 over 1889 was 54 per cent; there was, therefore, an increase in 1891 over 1889 of no less than 104 per cent or more than double the number of deaths. In 1890, the mortality in Halifax was the principal cause of the increase ; in 1891, Quebec was the offending city, the deaths in that place having numbered 401 , or 44 per cent of the total number recorded. Of the above number 221 were children under 5 years, 155 between 5 and 10 years, and 24 between 10 and 15 years, making 400 deaths under 15 years out of a total of 401 . The ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of the population of the places making returns, was 1.05 , as compared with $\cdot 8$ in 1890 , and .5 in 1889 . In Ontario, in 1890, according to provincial returns, the rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 4 in cities, and $\cdot 2$ both in towns and in the province. The continued prevalence of this disease in so many of the cities and towns indicates very clearly how unsatisfactory the sanitary arrangements in many places still are.

Deaths
from typhoid fever.
175. If one death, which occurred in Stratford, which place was not included in 1890, is deducted, there was a decrease of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and this in spite of the fact that Toronto still maintains its unsavoury record in this respect, the number of deaths having been the same as in the previous year, viz., 117. If this city be left out of the calculations, a decrease of 20 deaths, following on a decrease of 44 in the number in 1890, may fairly be presumed to indicate a generally increased attention to sanitary matters. It is clear that some radical measures are required in Toronto to bring this disease more under control. The rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population declined from 43 to 40 , but there is no reason why this proportion should not be materially reduced, since in England and Wales, in 1890, the proportion per 1,000 was only 18 . In Ontario, in 1890, the proportion for the whole province was 25 per 1,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the number of deaths from typhoid fever in the five years 1887 to 1891, in the places making returns, as well as the proportion of deaths from that cause per 1,000 of the population in each place in 1890 and 1891. Typhoid fever would appear to be unduly prevalent in Winnipeg and St. John's, Que., as well as in Toronto.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Cities and Towns. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889 | 1890 | 1891. | Cities and Towns | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal | 125 | 113 | 87 | 76 | 74 | Fredericton | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |
| Toronto. | 71 | 51 | 49 | 117 | 117 | St. Hyacinthe | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Quebec | 22 | 21 | 40 | 20 | 19 | Galt. |  | 5 |  | 1 | 2 |
| Hamilton | 19 | 15 | 17 | 23 | 10 | Hull | 20 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Halifax. | 6 | 14 | 11 | 7 | 8 | London. | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Winnipeg | 21 | 21 | 38 | 28 | 19 | Brantford .... | 9 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| Ottawa ........ | 43 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 9 | Victoria, B.C. | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 |
| St. John, N.B. | - | 3 | 11 | 10 | 10 | Three Rivers.. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Kingston . . . . | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | Woodstock | 8 | 10 | 9 | 3 | , |
| St. Thomas .... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 3 | Sorel... | 3 | 3 | 4 |  | 1 |
| Charlottetown. | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 2 | Windsor, |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Guelph.. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | St. John's, Que |  |  | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Belleville | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Brockville |  |  |  | 1 | 3 |
| Chatham. | 8 | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | 6 | 1 | 6 | St |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Sherbrooke. . | 6 | 1 | 4 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 6 5 | Total | 411 | 358 | 361 | 382 | 363 |
| Peterboro. . |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 411 | 358 | 361 |  |  |

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM 'TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN 1891.

| Cities and Towns. | Per 1,000. | Cities and Towns. | Per 1,000. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Victoria, B.C | $0 \cdot 77$ | Quebec .. .......... .... | $0 \cdot 30$ |
| Winnipeg. . | $0 \cdot 74$ | St. Thomas ....... | $0 \cdot 28$ |
| Toronto. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 64$ | St. Hyacinthe . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 28$ |
| St. John's, Que...... . . . . . . . | 0.62 | Galt..................... | $0 \cdot 26$ |
| Charlottetown .............. | $0 \cdot 61$ | St. John, N.B. . . . . . . . . . . | 0.25 |
| Sherbrooke . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.59 | London......... . . . . . . . | 0.25 |
| Three Rivers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 59$ | Belleville. | 0.20 |
| Kingston . ... ... ........ | 0.57 | Ottawa. | 0.20 |
| Chatham. | $0 \cdot 55$ | Hamilton. . . ..... .... | 0.20 |
| Brantford... ... .......... | 0.52 | Guelph. . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 18$ |
| Peterboro' | $0 \cdot 51$ | Hull . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 17$ |
| Woodstock, Ont | $0 \cdot 46$ | Halifax..... . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 17$ |
| Windsor, Ont. . . . . . . . . . . | 0.38 | Sorel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 14$ |
| Brockville. . . . . . . . . . . . | $0.34$ | Stratford...... . . . . . . . . | $0 \cdot 10$ |
| Montreal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.34 |  |  |

176. The following table shows how the assigned causes of death, in Causes of the places making returns, were distributed among the several classes. death by The classification is based upon that established by the Registrar-General of England :-


Deaths from zymotic diseases.
177. There was again an increase in the number of deaths from zymotic diseases, the proportion to the total deaths having risen from 20.75 per cent to 21.99 per cent, but it is probable that the outbreak of diphtheria in Quebee is responsible for this increase. As the diseases in this class are all specially preventable, and only exist where conditions are favourable, returns of deaths resulting from them are of the utmost usefulness as indicating very closely the sanitary condition of the places reporting. As illustrating what may be done by attention to these matters, the deaths from typhoid fever alone, in England and Wales, have been reduced from 390 per million persons living in 1869 to 172 per million in 1890. While there is ample room for improvement, still the death rate from these diseases (zymotic) would not be so high, if the infant mortality was not so excessive.
178. The proportion of deaths from zymotic diseases to the aggregate Death rate population of the 30 places making returns was 4.72 per 1,000 inhabitants, and of deaths of all kinds $21 \cdot 4$ per 1,000. In England and and elseWales, the proportion in the first case was 2.5 per 1,000 , and in the where. second $19 \cdot 5$. In London, from all causes, it was $21 \cdot 0$, being a higher rate than usual, but it is noticeable that the death rate throughout Europe was unusually high during 1890, in consequence of the influenza epidemic. In the province of Ontario the rate was $11 \cdot 1$ per 1,000 from all causes.
179. There were 506 deaths caused by accidents in the 30 places, 392 being males, and 114 females. Drowning caused the death of 110 or 22 per cent, while 76 lost their lives from asphyxia or suffocation, being 14 per cent of the whole, and of these 76 deaths, no less than 54 occurred in Montreal, of which 52 were infants under one year.
180. It is usually considered that when particulars of births and deaths are only ascertainable by means of a census, the number recorded generally falls short of the actual rate, and the official in charge of the census in Canada in 1881, took it for granted that the returns of deaths then made were to such an extent below the mark, as not to be of much value. The greatest pains were taken to secure full and accurate returns in 1891, with, it is believed, a satisfactory measure of success, and the result of comparisons made with the figures obtained in 1881 would seem to imply that the returns of the earlier year also were not far astray, and possessed a much greater amount of accuracy than had been imputed to them, so that instructive comparisons between the two years can be made with advantage. It is probable that these remarks would apply almost equally well to returns of births.
181. The total number of deaths recorded in 1891 was 67,688 , and in 1881, 63,403, being respectively $14 \cdot 10$ and $14 \cdot 37$ per thousand of the population. The deaths of males were 52.4 per cent and of females $47 \cdot 6$ per cent. In 1881 the proportions were just the same. The death rate per 1,000 in each province in the two census years was as follows:-

182. According to conjugal condition the deaths were distributed as Deaths follow :-

| Conjugal Condition. | 1881. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Deaths. | Perce <br> Male. | tage of <br> Female | Total Deaths. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percer } \\ & \text { Male. } \end{aligned}$ | tage of <br> Female. |
| Married.. .... | 14,228 | 55.0 | $45 \cdot 0$ | 16,677 | $54 \cdot 3$ | $45 \cdot 7$ |
| Widowed | 5,359 | $39 \cdot 2$ | 607 | 6,994 | $39 \cdot 1$ | $60 \cdot 9$ |
| Single . .......... . . | 43,641 | $53 \cdot 3$ | $46 \%$ | 44,017 | $53 \cdot 8$ | $46 \cdot 2$ |

Deaths of children under 12 months.
183. The deaths of children in each province under 12 months old per 1,000 of the births recorded in each census year are given below.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN IN CANADA UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL BIRTHS AND OF THOSE OF EACH SEX, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female: | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Ontario. | 107 | 90 | 98 | 114 | 93 | 105 |
| Quebec | 171 | 142 | 157 | 201 | 163 | 182 |
| Nova Scotia. | 96 | 80 | 88 | 104 | 84 | 94 |
| New Brunswick | 104 | 87 | 96 | 107 | 105 | 106 |
| Manitoba... | 120 | 103 | 111 | 119 | 90 | 105 |
| British Columbia. .- ...... | 101 | 106 | 103 | 115 | 104 | 109 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 84 | 80 | 80 | 122 | 84 | 105 |
| The Territories. . . . . . . . . . . . | 123 | 80 | 102 | 114 | 85 | 100 |
| Canada . . . . . . . . . . | 66 | 52 | 118 | 76 | 60 | 136 |

Deaths of children in Canada and Australasia.
184. As regards infant mortality, the following figures show that, with the exception of Quebec, the provinces compare favourably with the Australasian Colonies. The highest rate is placed first.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 12 MON'THS PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN CANADA AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Canada.

| Quebee | 182 |
| :---: | :---: |
| British Columbia. | 109 |
| New Brunswick | 106 |
| Manitoba | 105 |
| Ontario | 105 |
| P. E. Island.. | 103 |
| Nova Scotia | 94 |

Australasia.

| Victoria | 152 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Queensland. | 136 |
| West Australia | 130 |
| N. S. Wales.. | 125 |
| Tasmania.. | 106 |
| South Australia | 94 |
| New Zealand. . | 78 |

Queensland.................. 136
West Australia . ... .. 130
N. S. Wales................. . 125

Tasmania.. ... ........... 106
South Australia... ...... 94
New Zealand................ 78
185. The deaths during the census year 1891, according to ages, were as follow :-

| Ages. | Males. | Per cent. | Females. | Per cent. | Total. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under 5 | 15,456 | $43 \cdot 55$ | 12,738 | $39 \cdot 57$ | 28,194 | $41 \cdot 70$ |
| 5 to 10 | 1,734 | $4 \cdot 88$ | 1,796 | 5.58 | 3,530 | $5 \cdot 21$ |
| 10 to 15 | 842 | $2 \cdot 37$ | 990 | $3 \cdot 08$ | 1,832 | $2 \cdot 70$ |
| 15 to 20 | 1,136 | $3 \cdot 20$ | 1,260 | $3 \cdot 92$ | 2,396 | $3 \cdot 54$ |
| 20 to 25 | 1,488 | $4 \cdot 19$ | 1,487 | $4 \cdot 61$ | 2,975 | 4.38 |
| 25 to 35 | 2,167 | $9 \cdot 10$ | 2,541 | 7-89 | 4,708 | $6 \cdot 97$ |
| 35 to 45 | 1,671 | $4 \cdot 64$ | 1,951 | $6 \cdot 06$ | 3,622 | $5 \cdot 35$ |
| 45 to 55 . | 1,773 | $5 \cdot 00$ | 1,660 | $5 \cdot 15$ | 3,433 | 5.07 |
| 05 to 65 | 2,160 | $6 \cdot 10$ | 1,833 | $5 \cdot 69$ | 3,993 | 588 |
| 65 to 75. | 2,865 | $8 \cdot 10$ | 2,358 | $7 \cdot 32$ | 5,223 | $7 \cdot 71$ |
| 75 and over.. ... | 4,139 | 11.66 | 3,511 | $10 \cdot 90$ | 7,650 | $11 \cdot 30$ |
| Not given .. .... | 62 | 0.19 | 70 | $0 \cdot 21$ | 132 | $0 \cdot 19$ |

186. The number of births ascertained as having occùrred in Can- Births in ada during the census year 1891 was 70,080 males and 65,763 females. Canada, These figures make the birth rate of the country to be 281 per $1,000{ }^{1891}$. of population, as compared with 31.8 in 1881 .
187. It is well known that more males than females are born in Proporalmost every country, the proportions, of course, not being always the tion of same. In Canada, however, the proportion has remained practically $\begin{gathered}\text { boys bor } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { girls. }\end{gathered}$ the same for the last twenty years, for according to census figures, the proportion in 1871 was $106 \cdot 5$ boys to every 100 girls, in 1881 , $106 \cdot 3$, and in 1891, 1065 . This is at the rate of 516 boys to 484 girls.
188. The average proportion in various countries, the figures for Average which are principally taken from Mulhall (Dict. of Statistics, p. 92), is as follows :-
PROPORTION OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

| Cocntries. | Per $1,000$. |  | Countries. | Per 1,000. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females |  | Males. | Females |
| Western Australia | 525 | 475 | Belgium. | 514 | 486 |
| Roumania. | 521. | 479 | Norway | 514 | 486 |
| Greece. | 519 | 481 | France. | 513 | 487 |
| Italy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 517 | 483 | Holland. | 513 | 487 |
| Canada. | 516 | 484 | Denmark. | 513 | 487 |
| New South Wales. | 516 | 484 | Europe . ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 513 | 487 |
| Austria | 516 | 484 | United Kingdom. | 512 | 488 |
| Spain.. | 516 | 484 | Tasmania | 512 | 488 |
| Ireland. | 515 | 485 | Sweden | 512 | 488 |
| Portugal | 515 | 485 | Switzerland | 512 | 488 |
| Scotland | 514 | 486 | - England | 511 | 489 |
| Prussia. . .... .... | 514 | 486 | Russia .......... | 508 | 492 |

Excess of 189. The excess of births over deaths in the several provinces in births over 1881 and 1891, according to census returns, is given below.
deaths.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

| Provinces. | 1881. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Births. | Deaths. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tncrease } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | Births. | Deaths. | Increase Per cent. |
| Ontario . | 56,435 | 22,727 | 148.0 | 51,370 | 23,909 | $115 \cdot 0$ |
| Quebec. | 53,013 | 25,930 | $105 \cdot 0$ | 54,861 | 28,154 |  |
| Nova Scutia. | 12,386 | 6,410 | 93.0 | 11,447 | 6,465 | 77.0 |
| New Brunswick. | 9,779 | 4,827 | $102 \cdot 0$ | .8,891 | 4,134 | $115^{\circ} 0$ |
| Manitobil | 2,182 | 814 | 163.0 | 4,962 | 1,580 | $224 \cdot 0$ |
| British Columbia | 999 | 1,007 | -0.8 | 2,317 | 1,361 | $70 \cdot 0$ |
| Prince Edward Island. | 3,263 | 1,557 | 109.0 | 2,666 | 1,338 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| The Territories..... . | 290 | 141 | 112.0 | 1,662 | 489 | $240 \cdot 0$ |
| Canada | 138,347 | 63,413 | 118.0 | 135,843 | 67,688 | 101.0 |

Birth rate 190. The following is a comparative table showing the birth rate in in Canada and Australasia, 1891. the sevieral provinces and in the Australasian colonies in 1891 :-

|  | Birth rate. |  | Birth rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario | $24 \cdot 50$ | New South Wales.. | $35 \cdot 35$ |
| Quebec. | $36 \cdot 86$ | Victoria... | $33 \cdot 60$ |
| Nova Scotia | $25 \cdot 41$ | Queensland | $40 \cdot 95$ |
| New Brunswick | $27 \cdot 70$ | South Australia. . | 32.75 |
| Manitoba. | $32 \cdot 53$ | West Australia | $32 \cdot 55$ |
| British Columbia. | $23 \cdot 16$ | New Zealand | 29.41 |
| Prince Edward Island. | $24 \cdot 45$ | Tasmania. | $33 \cdot 49$ |
| The Territories. . | 24.18 |  |  |

The birth rate in Australasia is generally higher than in Canada, and while, in common with other countries, the rate shows a decrease in 1891, yet the decrease is not so great as that shown in Canada.

## CHAPTER III.

## FINANCE.

191. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical The fiscal with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December ; in year. 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the lst 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 official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30 th of 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 otherwise mentioned.
192. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been Converused, 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.
193. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the The Concountry are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country; receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded.
194. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which Sources of may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and revenue. "Other sources." The amounts raised 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, dc. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.
195. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1892 :and expen-

| Revenue. | \$36,921,872 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Expenditu | 36,765,894 |
|  | \$155,978 |

196. The revenue was $\$ 1,657,439$ less than that of the preceding year, Increase while the expenditure showed an increase of $\$ 422,326$. The decrease and dein the revenue was due entirely to a falling off in Customs receipts of crease.
$\$ 2,898,242$, largely owing to a repeal of the sugar duties; there was an increase in Excise duties of $\$ 1,030,248$, and in receipts from various sources of $\$ 210,555$. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

Consolidated Fund, 1868 .1892.
197. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund- that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country-for the last 25 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year :-

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUNI) (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)-1868 TO 1892.

| Year ended 30th June. | Consolidated Fund. |  | Revenue in Excess of Expenditure. | Expenditure in Excess of Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Revenue. | Expenditure |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 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 | .... . $\cdot$. | 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 | 31,107,506 | 754,255 |  |
| 1885. | 32,797,001 | 35,037,060 |  | 2,240,059 |
| 1886 | 33,177,040 | 39,011,612 |  | 5,834,572 |
| 1887 | $35,754,993$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,657,680 \\ & 36718 \end{aligned}$ | 97,313 | 810,032 |
| 1889 | 38,782,870 | 36,917,835 | 1;865,035 |  |
| 1890. | 39,879,925 | 35,994,031 | 3,885,894 |  |
| 1891. | 38,579,311 | 36,343,568 | 2,235,743 |  |
| 1892. . . | 36,921,872 | 36,765,894 | 155,978 |  |

Surplus of revenue.
198. In seventeen years out of the twenty-five that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been $\$ 38,518,513$, and of deficit, $\$ 16,854,849$, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of $\$ 21,663,664$. The revenue in 1892 was only exceeded in the three preceding years, and was $\$ 23,233,944$ in excess of that of 1868 , the first year after Confedera-
tion, being an increase of 170 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure in 1892 had only been exceeded once since Confederation, viz., in 1889, while it exceeded that Increase of 1868 by $\$ 23,279,802$, being an increase of 172 per cent. The rev- in revenue enue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in and exp. about the same proportion as the expenditure.
199. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various Heads of receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the revenue, 1891 and years 1891 and 1892, showing the increase and decrease in each item:- 1892 .

HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1891 AND 1892.


HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1891 AND 1892-Con.

| Heads of Revente. | Amount Received. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890-1891. | 1891-1892. |  |  |
| Other Sources. | 8 | 8 | 8 | S |
| Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures. | 111,037 | 110,546 |  | 491 |
| Militia.......... ..... | 22,051 | 21,693 | 63 | 358 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service Weights and Measures........ | 2 32,586 | 38,297 | 4,711 |  |
| Premium, Discount \& Exchange | 118,352 | 141,080 | 22,728 |  |
| Interest on Investments.. ..... | 1,0.7,228 | 1,086,420 | 9,192 |  |
| Fisheries.. | 70,795 | 62,786 |  | 8,009 |
| Penitentiaries. | 13,069 | 9,1556 |  | 3,913 |
| Casual. | 99,329 | 219,194 | 119,865 |  |
| Superannuation. | 62,825 | 63,863 | 1,038 |  |
| Insurance Superintendence | 7,694 | 7,913 | 219 |  |
| Dominion Steamers | 16,011 | 7,255 |  | 8,756 |
| Canada Gazette | 3,433 | 3,750 | 317 |  |
| Supreme Court Reports.... | 3,946 | 2,589 |  | 1,357 |
| Mariners' Fund Tonnage Dues | 43,830 | 45,382 | 1,252 |  |
| Harbour Police. $/$ Tonnage Dues ( | 7,649 | 8,715 | 1,066 | 9 |
| Steam-boat Inspection......... | 91,299 | 21,170 |  | 69 |
| Gas Inspection and Law Stamps | 10,544 | 13,177 18,680 | 2,633 |  |
| Military College. <br> Adulteration of Food Act.. | 21,307 36 | 18,680 |  | 2,627 36 |
| Total. | 1,744,876 | 1,882,644 | 137,768 | . . . |
| Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund ........ | 38,579,311 | 36,921,8:9 |  | 1,657,439 |

Increase and decrease in revenue.
200. As already shown, the total decrease in revenue was $\$ 1,657,439$, caused by the large decrease in the amount received from customs duties, viz., $2,89,242$, owing to the reduction of the sugar duties. This decrease was, howerer, offset to a certain extent by an increase of $\$ 1,030,248$ in receipts from excise duties, by $\$ 136,923$ increase in postal revenue and by a number of small increases in miscellaneous revenues.

Heads of expenditure, 1891 and 1892.
201. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1891 and 1892 :-

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1891 AND 1892.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. |  |  |
| Charges for Debt and Substdies. | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Interest on Public Debt. | 9,584,137 | 9,763,978 | 179,841 |  |
| Charges of Management.. | 184,711 | 176,087 |  | 8,674 |
| Sinking Fund.. <br> Preminm, Discount and Exchange. <br> Subsidies to Provinces..... .... | 1,938,078 | 2,027,861 | 89,783 | .... ...... |
|  | 77,357 | 7,901 |  | ' 69,456 |
|  | 3,903,757 | 3,935,914 | 32,157 |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . | 15,688,040 | 15,911,691 | 223,651 |  |
| latton. |  |  |  |  |
| Senate | 79,773 | 208,956 | 129,183 |  |
| House of Commons | 250,622 | 690,643 | 440,021 |  |
| Library | 32,628 | 33,666 | 1,038 |  |
| Election Expenses.. | 148,802 | 39,241 |  | 109,561 |
| Controverted Elections. | 622 | 18,019 | 17,397 |  |
| Parliamentary Printing | 80,525 | 106,393 | 25,868 |  |
| Franchise Act... | 3,265 | 205,808 | 202,543 | $\cdots 100$ |
| Total. | 596,487 | 1,302,876 | 706,389 |  |
| Civil Government. |  |  |  |  |
| Governor-General. | 48,666 | 48,666 |  |  |
| Lieutenant-Governors | 70,685 | 70,866 | 181 |  |
| High Commissioner . . ${ }_{\text {Governor-General's }}$ | 10,000 | 10,000 |  |  |
| Governor-General's Secretary's Office. | 23,961 | 21,620 | 659 |  |
| Queen'sPrivy Council for Canada | 45,915 | 46,427 | 512 |  |
| Department of Justice. | 43,404 | 40,661 |  | 2,743 |
| " Militia and Defence | 56,984 | 54,783 |  | 2,201 |
| "، Secretary of State. | 51,009 | 51,585 |  |  |
| "، Interior... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 105,557 | 108,909 | 3,352 |  |
| Auditor-General's Office. | 57,701 | 54,669 |  | 3,032 |
| Auditor-General's Office. | 30,959 | 31,295 | 336 |  |
| Department of Finance | 67,668 | 62,887 |  | 4,781 |
| "، Customs.... . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 47,755 | 47,806 | 51 |  |
| "\% Inland Revenue.. | 49,930 | 50,246 | 316 |  |
| "، Public Works...... | 56,038 | 47,760 |  | 8,278 |
|  | 66,655 | 60,167 |  | 6,488 |
| Post Office Department ........ | 229,970 | 237,618 | 7,648 |  |
| Department of Agriculture..... | 79,462 | 78,054 |  | 1,408 |
| " $\quad$ Marine \& Fisheries. | 63,878 | 62,959 |  | 919 |
| tionery........ | 29,340 | 29,161 |  | 179 |
| Department Geological Survey | 41,793 | 48,116 | 6,323 |  |
| Office of the Comptroller N. W M. Police. | 8,490 | 8,912 | 422 |  |
| Departments Generally (Con- tingencies). ................. | 26,611 | 27,173 | 562 |  |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-Continued.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. |  |  |
| Civil Government-Con. | 8 | \$ | S | 2 |
| High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies). | 17,589 | 17,536 |  | 53 |
| Board of Civil Service Examiners | 4,181 | 4,211 | 30 | .... ...... |
| Government of the North-west Territories | 249,238 | 244,769 |  | 4,469 |
| Total. | 1,583,439 | 1,569,856 |  | 13,583 |
| Public Works and Buildings. |  |  |  |  |
| Public Buildings | 1,038,69 4 | 797,502 |  | 241,122 |
| Harbours and Rivers..... | 562,423 | 544,861 |  | 17,562 |
| Dredge Vessels \& Dredg. Plant. | 43,965 | 49,729 | 5,764 |  |
| Dredging. | 109,528 | 116,121 | 6,593 |  |
| Slides and Booms | 21,013 | 12,921 |  | 8,092 |
| Roads and Bridges | 56,346 | 49,468 |  | 6,878 |
| Telegraphs........... | 38,358 | 6,399 |  | 31,959 |
| Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, \&c. | 30,157 | 29,296 | .. ........ | 861 |
| Miscellaneous. | 37,132 | 21,554 | ..... .... | 15,578 |
| Total | 1,937,546 | 1,627,851 | . . . . | 309,695 |
| Railways and Canals. |  |  |  |  |
| Railways. | 16,315 | 19,062 | 2,747 |  |
| Canals. | 182,769 | 200,671 | 17,902 |  |
| Total. . | 199,084 | 219,733 | 20,649 |  |
| Other Expmenitture. |  |  |  |  |
| Penitentiaries. | 353,158 | 344,529 |  | 8,629 |
| Administration of Justice | 726,592 | 750,723 | 24,131 |  |
| Police, Dominion.... | 21,460 | 21,789 | 329 | . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Geological Survey and Observatories. | 199,072 | 129,135 | 63 |  |
| Arts, Agriculture and Statistics. | 70,553 | 70,555 | 2 |  |
| Experimental Farms .... .... | 87,500 | 81,000 | ......... | 6,500 |
| Ocean and River Steam Service.: | 199,277 | 177,185 |  | 22,092 |
| Mail Subsidies and Steam-ship Subventions | 321,118 | 273,207 |  | 47,911 |
| Militia and Defence .......... | 1,279,514 | 1,266,308 | ......... | 13,206 |
| Mounted Police, North-west Territories........................ | 740,979 | 701,932 |  | 39,047 |
| Superannuation.. | 241,110 | 253,680 | 12,570 |  |
| Pensions ....... | 103,850 | 92,457 |  | 11,393 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND—Conoluded.

| Heads of Expenditure. | Amounts Expended. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. |  |  |
| Other Expenditure-Con. | § | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| Marine Hospital | 35,168 | 34,103 |  | 1,065 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service . . | 492,597 | 503,639 | 11,042 |  |
| Steamboat Inspection . ...... | 22,184 | 22,737 | 553 |  |
| Fishrries. | 374,202 | 384,611 | 10,409 |  |
| Insurance Inspection. | 7,665 | 8,542 | 877 |  |
| Indians (Legislative Grant) | 987,435 | 894,265 |  | 93,170 |
| World's Columbian Exposition.. |  | 5,009 | 5,009 |  |
| Census..... .... | 252,134 | 269,939 | 17,805 | $\cdots$ ir.ons |
| Miscellaneous.. | 181,795 | 164,787 |  | 17,008 |
| Total. | 6,627,363 | 6,450,132 | ........ | 177,231 |
| Immigration and Quarantine. |  |  |  |  |
| Immigration ....... .... | 181,045 | 177,605 |  | 3,440 |
| Quarantine | 77,244 | 80,083 | 2,839 |  |
| Total | 258,289 | 257,688 | .. ....... | 601 |
| Charges on Revenue. |  |  |  |  |
| Customs. | 900,492 | 904,801 | 4,309 |  |
| Excise. | 378,237 | 400,050 | 21,813 | .......... |
| Weights and Measures Gas Inspection. | 92,039 | 88,707 | .... .. . | 3,332 |
| Liquor License Act | 1,231 |  |  | 1,231 |
| Inspection of Staples. | 1,930 | 2,258 | 328 |  |
| Adulteration of Food | 24,725 | 23,388 |  | 1,337 |
| Post Office ... | 3,161,676 | 3,316,120 | 151,444 |  |
| Public Works. | 196,580 | 190,386 |  | 6,194 |
| Railways. | 3,949,264 | 3,748,598 |  | 200,666 |
| Canals | 556,252 | 589,279 | 33,027 |  |
| Dominion Lands. | 158,483 | 132,807 |  | 25,676 |
| Culling Timber. . | 28,600 | 26,143 |  | 2,457 |
| Minor Revenues. | 3,811 | 3,530 |  | 281 |
| Total. | 9,453,320 | 9,426,067 | . . . . . . . . . | 27,253 |
| Total Expenditure on account of Consclidated Fund. | 36,343,568 | 36,765,894 | 422,326 |  |

Note.-The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

Increase and decrease in expenditure.

Subsidies to provinces.
202. The total increase in expenditure amounted to $\$ 422,326$, which may be accounted for by the increase in the expenses of legislation, due to the long session of 1891, and by the expenses of preparing the voters' lists under the Franchise Act. Setting aside the above items, which amounted to nearly $\$ 600,000$, and also the principal items of what may be called exceptional expenditure, viz. :-

| Dairying interests of Canada. | \$ 21,081 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dominion Dairy Exhibition, Sherbrooke | 10,000 |
| - Tamaica Exhibition | 8,191 |
| World's Columbian Exposition.. | 5,009 |
| Haras National Co., Montreal. | 6,000 |
| Census | 269,939 |
| SS. "Quadra". | 18,250 |

$\$ 338,470$
it will be seen that there was a decided decrease in ordinary expenditure, there having been a general reduction under the heads of Civil Government, Public Works and "other expenditure," amounting altogether to $\$ 500,509$. There was also a decrease of $\$ 27,253$ in charses on revenue, principally caused by a large reduction under the head of "Railways." There was, however, a still further increase in the proportion of the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, the figures being 2553 per cent as compared with $24 \cdot 50$ per cent and $23 \cdot 03$ per cent in the two preceding years. The increase in the expenditure on the postal service will probably account for this. The expenses of the Government of the North-west Territories are now included under "Civil Government."
203. There was an increase of $\$ 32,157$ in the amount of subsidies paid to provinces, the details of which are as follow :-

| Ontario. | \$1,196,873 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec. | 959,253 |
| Nova Scotia. | 432,819 |
| New Brunswick. | 483,575 |
| Manitoba. | 437,607 |
| British Columbia | 242,242 |
| Prince Edward Island. . | 183,545 |
|  | \$3,935,914 |

Subsidies to railways in 1892.
204. There was a decrease of $\$ 17,490$ in the amount of subsidies, authorized by Parliament, paid to railways, as compared with 1891, the amounts paid being as follow :-

205. The total amount of subsidies, on the mileage system, voted by Total subParliament towards the construction of railways that have been placed under contract, and of which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 30th June, 1892 (exclusive of the Canadian Pacific Railway), $\$ 12,593,707$, of which sum $\$ 10,042,803 \mathrm{had}$ been paid and $\$ 184,426$ cancelled, not being wanted, leaving a balance still due on contracts of $\$ 2,366,478$. There were, on the same date, 54 railways for which subsidies, amounting to $\$ 4,349,544$, had been voted, but to which no payments had been made, as none of the proposed railways had been placed under contract. In addition to the above, subsidies payable by instalments for a period of years, amounting to $\$ 7,719,240$ have been voted, but so far only $\$ 559,800$ have been paid. The sum of $\$ 2,394,000$ was voted to the Montreal and Ottawa road, of which nothing has been paid, but on which interest at the rate of 5 per cent is paid annually. The estimated number of miles covered by the above transactions was 4,665 . The cash subsidy paid to the Canadian Pacific Railway, includling Canada Central and extension to Quebec, was $\$ 28,025,000$. The Government, therefore, has paid, or promised to pay money subsidies to railways as follow :-

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY AID.

| Subsidies. | Voted. | Paid. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 |
| Subsidies to railways under contract. | 12,593,707 | 10,042,803 |
| "، CPR not yet under contract............ | 4,349,544 | .... ...... |
|  |  |  |
| " Quebee Extension . . . . .......... $1,500,000$ |  |  |
| Subsidies payable by instalments. <br> " Province of Quebec, North Shore Road...... .. . | 28,025,000 | 28,025,900 |
|  | 7,719,240 $\mathbf{2 , 3 9 4 , 0 0 0}$ | $\stackrel{009,800}{*}$ |
|  | 55,081,491 | 38,627,603 |

"Interest only, at 5 per cent, paid annually.

Subsidies previous to Confederation.
206. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of $\$ 1,089,674$, and the Canadian Government had paid $\$ 2,656$ to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Govermment.
Total sub- 207. The total amount, therefore, paid by way of subsidy or assumed sidies before and since Con. federation.

Governmentloans to railways.

Land subsidies.

Payments on capital account.
208. The sum of $\$ 15,142,633$ was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, and the debt taken over by the Dominion Govermment at Confederation. Loans amounting to $\$ 815,000$ have also been authorized to three companies, $\$ 748,626$ of which have been paid, the balance being still undrawn; while under the provisions of an Act, 51 Vic., c. $3,11,316$ tons of used rails, valued at $\$ 241,605$, have been loaned to seven different companies, of which value $\$ 152,305$ has been repaid.
209. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made to various ralway companies, amounting altogether to $27,937,333$ acres, the estimated number of miles thus subsidized being 3,494 , and a grant of $18,206,986$ acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total grants amounting to $46,144,319$ acres.
210. The total amount paid on capital account was $2,165,700$, being $\$ 950,160$ less than in 1891, and $\$ 1,887,458$ less than 1890. The amounts in the last four years were made up as follow :-

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $s$ | S | S | $\$$ |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 86,716 | 40,981 | 37,367 | 66,212 |
| Cape Breton | 1,083,277 | 1,170,524 | 521,442 | 99,937 |
| Intercolonial | 655,228 | 365,246 | 79,929 | 168,102 |
| Eastern Extension. | 34,236 |  | 3,255 |  |
| Digby and Annapolis Railway | 9,847 | 381,943 | 196,869 | 26,130 |
| Montreal and European Short Line. |  |  | 124,568 |  |
| Oxford and New Glasgow Railway | 840,0̃53 | 434,075 | 220,886 | 48,745 |
| Prince Edward Island Railway. |  |  |  | 8,301 |
| Carillon Canal | 134 |  |  |  |
| Cornwall " | 163,994 | 365,038 | 599,002 |  |
| Culbute " | 17,112 | 2,818 | 2,183 |  |
| Grenville " | 161 | 18 |  | 34,586 |
| Lachine " | 76,033 | 7,448 | 218 | 87,852 |
| Murray | 215,326 | 106,760 | 61,261 | 5,964 |
| Ste. Anne's Canal. . | 24,786 | 6,151 |  |  |
| St. Peter's <br> Sault Ste. Marie Canal | 34,019 | 176,569 | 973 325,336 | 14,387 341,474 |
| Tay | 89,486 | 22,2?6 | 17,115 | 29,772 |
| Trent River | 47,092 | 58,644 | 9,826 | 4,457 |
| Welland | 22s, 910 | 117,633 | 36,371 | 29,541 |
| Williamsburg | 59,867 | 139,078 | 230,671 |  |
| St. Lawrence River and Canals | 18,494 | 23,980 | 35,137 | 889,116 |
| Cape Tormentine Harbour | 24,042 | 44.471 | 48,309 | 52,890 |
| Esquimalt Graving Dock. | 7,949 | 7,150 | 2,640 |  |
| Kingston | 33,764 | 92,579 | 219,647 | 115,109 |
| Public 'Ruildings, Ottawa. $7 . .$. | 132,151 | 96,665 | 61,573 | 3,510 |
| Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River.. | 134,168 | 132,942 | 62,192 | 2,924 |
| Improvement of the St. Lawrence | 243,334 | 121,614 | 121,342 | 49,956 |
| Dominion lands. | 130,685 | 133,832 | 94,847 | 86,735 |
| North-west rebellion losses. | 31,449 | 4,773 | 2,901 |  |
| Totals. | 4,420,314 | 4,053,158 | 3,115,860 | 2,165,400 |

211. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to rail- Total exways amounted to $\$ 3,413,916$, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of $\$ 967,650$. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to $\$ 4,123,849$, as compared with $\$ 765,4 \overline{4} t$ voted at the previous session, being an increase of $\$ 3,358,375$.
212. The revenue for 1892 was estimated at $\$ 36,655,000$, which was $\$ 266,872$ less than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was put at $\$ 36,650,000$, which was $\$ 115,894$ less than was expended.
213. The profit from the silver and copper coined during the year and from the re-coinage of a quantity of uncurrent copper coin, was \$132,517.
214. 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 :penditure on capital account and subsidies to railways.

Estimated revenue and expen diture.
Profit on silver and copper.

Heads of revenue and expen-

HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1892.
1868-1892.

| Heads of Revence. | A rowtes Received. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 181. | 1872. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Taxation. | 11,700,681 | 11,112,573 | 13,087,882 | 16,320,368 | 17,715.552 |
| Railways. | 413,979 | - 440,113 | 471,554 | 544,194 | 648,788 |
| Canals. | 403,918 | 440,343 | 421,652 | 472,676 | 470,265 |
| Other Public Works. | 83,569 | 78,47] | 113,639 | 199,44 | 92,576 |
| Post Office | 525,692 | 535,315 | 573,566 | 612,631 | 690,375 |
| Interest on Investments. | 126,420 | 314,021 | 383,956 | 254,383 | 488,041 |
| Land Revenue (D. \& O) | 42,333 | 45,248 | 49,915 | 9,5,210 | 54,043 |
| Other sources..... | 391,336 | 1,453,084 | 410,061. | 6066,721 | 553,073 |
| Total. | 13,687,928, | 14,379,174 | 15,512,225 | 19,335,560 | 20,714,813 |
|  | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. |
| Taxation.. | 17,616,554 | 20,129, 185 | 20,664, 878 | 18,614,415 | 17,697,924 |
| Railways. | 703,458 | 893,439 | 904, 407 | 993,138 | 1,285,110 |
| Canals. | 488,030 | 499,314 | 432,476 | 380,994 | 396,980 |
| Other Public Works | 125,148 | 117,170 | 95,477 | 102,099 | 124,986 |
| Post Office. | 8:3,657 | 1,139,973 | 1,155,332 | 1,102,540 | 1,114,946 |
| Interest on Investments | 396,404 | 610,863 | 840,887 | 798,906 | 717,684 |
| Land Revenue (D. \& O.) | 80,548 | 244,365 | 72,659 | 59,897 | 91,490 |
| Other sources. | 569,670 | 570,792 | 482,599 | 532,598 | 630,154 |
| Total | 20,813,469 | 24,205,092 | 24,648,715 | 22,587,587, | 22,059,274 |
|  | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
| Taxation.. | 17,841,938 | 18,476,613 | 18,479,576 | 23,942,138 | 27,549,046 |
| Railways. | 1,514,846 | 1,419,459 | 1,742,537 | 2,203,064 | 2,253,734 |
| Canals... | - 363,358 | 3+5,280 | 1338,314 | 361,083 | 325,459 |
| Other Public Works. | 156,279 | 94,914 | 86,550 | 118,777 | 131,941 |
| Post Otfice | 1,207,790 | 1,172,418 | 1,252,498 | 1,352,110 | 1,587,888 |
| Interest on Investments. .. | 605,774 | 592,500 | 834,792 | 751,514 | 914,009 |
| Land Revenue (D. \& O.) .... | 63,644 | 64,678 | 150,571 | 181,871 | 42,989 |
| Other sources. | 621,382 | 348,024 | 422,568 | 724,740 | 578,389 |
| Total. | 22,375,011 | 22,517,382 | 23,307,406 | 29,635,297 | 33,383,493 |
|  | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | $185 \%$. |
| Taxation.. | 29,269,698 | 25,483,199 | 25,384,529 | 25,226,456 | $28,687,002$ |
| Railways.. | 2,541,206 | 2,521,170 | 2,624,243 | 2,629,336 | $2,839,745$ 323,363 |
|  | 365,537 | 369,945 | 325,958 | 329,712 | ${ }_{107}^{323,363}$ |
| Other Public Works. Post Office | 194,396 $1,800,391$ | 1,765,674 | 115,302 $1,841,372$ | 1,201,690 | 2,020,623 |
| Interest on Investments. | 1,001,193 | -986,696 | 1,997,035 | 2,299,078 | 990,887 |
| Land Revenue (D. \& O.). | 19,403 | 14,139 | 24,541 | 26,483 | 213,459 |
| Other sources. . . . . . . . | 602,825 | 566,459 | 484,021 | 640,923 | 572,233 |
| Total. | 35,794,649 | 31,861,961 | 32,727,001 | 33,177,040 | 35,754,913 |

HEADS OF REVENUE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1892-Concluded.

| Heads of Revenue. | Amonts Regeived. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | $\stackrel{\$}{88,177,413}$ | $\stackrel{8}{80,613,523}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{81,587,072}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 30,314,151 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 28,446,157 \end{gathered}$ |
| Railways | 2,167,564 | 3,167,543 | - $31,204,271$ | 3, $3,181,889$ | 28,4136,394 |
| Canals. | 310,386 | 332,393 | 355,693 | -350,175 | 323,827 |
| Other Public Works. | 78,167 | 142,641 | 240,150 | 153,575 | 114,947 |
| Post Office. | 2,379,242 | 2,220,504 | 2,357,389 | 2,515,823 | 2,652,746 |
| Interest on Investments. | 932,025 | 1,305,392 | 1,082,271 | 1,077,228 | 1,086,420 |
| Land Revenue (D. \& O.) | 253,323 | 279,893 | 250,063 | 318,822 | 365,157 |
| Other sources. | 610,343 | 720,991 | 803,016 | 667,618 | 796,224 |
| Total. | 35,908,463 | 38,782,870 | 39,879,925 | 38,579,311 | 36,921,872 |

HEADS OF EXFENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1892.

| Heaps of Expenditure. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Charges for De | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| sidies. | 7,969,990 | 8,403,527 | 8,102,191 | 8,638,565 | 9,004,362 |
| Legislation | 595,810 | 409,614 | 379,752 | 356,206 | 393,964 |
| Civil Government | 594,442 | 559,643 | 620,349 | 642,301 | 663,189 |
| Public Works and Buildings. | 126,270 | 65,429 | 126,239 | 597,632 | 853,354 |
| Railways. | 359,961 | 387,548 | 445,209 | 523,547 | 595,076 |
| Canals. | 226,084 | 258,001 | 301,304 | 405,432 | 339,176 |
| Penitentiaries | 209,369 | 269,817 | 211,982 | 219,212 | 205,111 |
| Administration of Justice. | 291,243 | 315,215 | 304,300 | 314,411 | 346,848 |
| Militia and Defence | 1,013,016 | 937,513 | 1,245,973 | 908,733 | 1,654,255 |
| Mounted Police (N.W.T.). |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 174,983 | 190,671 | 229,682 | 334,693 | 345,683 |
| Immigration and Quarantine. | 60,396 | 43,148 | 71,935 | 71,790 | 128,967 |
| Charges on Revenue $\dagger$ | 1,299,759 | 1,529,522 | 1,605,212 | 1,613,361 | 1,789,544 |
| Other expenditure. | 564,769 | 668,436 | 701,380 | 997,198 | 1,269,939 |
| Tota | 13,486,092 | 14,038,084 | 14,345,509 | 15,623,081 | 17,589,468 |
| Charges for Debt* and Sub- | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1876. | 1877. |
| sidies.............. | 8,717,077 | 10,255,798 | 11,124,726 | 11,122,359 | 11,489,327 |
| Legislation. | 614,487 | 784,048 | 572,273 | 627,231 | 596,006 |
| Civil Government | 750,874 | 883,686 | 909,266 | 841,996 | 812,193 |
| Public Works and Buildings. | 1,311,644 | 1,779,009 | 1,757,076 | 1,984,942 | 1,262,823 |
| Railways .... ............. | 1,194,103 | 1,847,175 | 1,581,934 | 1,497,128 | 1,890,269 |
| Canals | 476,962 | 467,883 | 404,925 | 403,215 | 355,011 |
| Penitentiaries | 270,661 | 395,552 | 337,593 | 312,015 | 303,169 |
| Administration of J | 398,966 | 459,037 | 497,405 | 544,091 | 565,598 |
| Militia and Defence | 1,248,664 | 977,376 | 1,013,944 | 978,530 | 550,452 |
| Mounted Police (N. W.T |  | 199,599 | 1,333,584 | 369,518 | 352,749 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 480,376 | 537,058 | 490,257 | 545,849 | 471,278 |
| Immigration and Quarantine. | 287,369 | 318,573 | 302,771 | 385,845 | 353,951 |
| Charges on Revenuet.. | 2,010,380 | 2,468,376 | 2,732,795 | 2,895,896 | 2,949,617 |
| Other expenditure. | 1,413,084 | 1,943,146 | 1,654,522 | 2,015,757 | 1,566,858 |
| Total | 19,174,647 | 23,316,316 | 23,713,071 | 24,488,372 | 23,519,301 |

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED FUND-1868-1892—Con.

215. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated Revenue population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated andexpenFund) for every year since Confederation :-

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION-1868-1892.


Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.

| British Columbia | $"$ | " | 1872. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prince Edward Island | $"$ | ". | 1874. |
| The Territories | $"$ | ". | 1881. |

216. The revenue was 43 cents per head less than in the previous Increase year, and was exceeded in seven out of the ten preceding years. The and deexpenditure was just the same as in 1891, and was a smaller amount cread. than in any of the six years preceding that one.
217. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the Provincial several provinces for the year 1891, with the amount of each per head revenues of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclu- and expen10
sive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case :-

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1891.

| Provinces. | Revenue. | Per Head. | Expenditure | Per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | $\$$ cts. | \$ | S cts. |
| *Ontario. | 3,153,015 | 148 | 3,299,683 | 155 |
| +Quebec. | 3,750,813 | 251 | 4,095,520 | 275 |
| *Nova Scotia | 661,541 | 147 | 692,539 | 154 |
| *New Brunswick. | 613,262 | 191 | 678,267 | 211 |
| *Manitoba | 590,484 | 376 | 664,432 | 428 |
| ${ }_{*}+$ British Columbia. ${ }^{\text {P }}$. | 959,248 | 1017 | 1,032,104 | 1095 |
| *Prince Edward Island... | 274,047 | 251 | 304,486 | 279 |
| Total. | 10,002,410 | 211 | 10,767,031 | 227 |

* 31st December, 1891.
+ 30th June, 1891.
The expenditure, as in 1890, exceeded the revenue in all the seven provinces, the excess being largest in Manitoba and British Columbia. The aggregate revenue in 1891 exceeded that of 1890 by $88 ., 688$, while the aggregate expenditure was, on the other hand, $\$ 341,321$ less than in the previous year, probably to be accounted for by the inclusion, in 1890 , of some items of what were properly extraordinary expenditure from loans. The excess of revenue in 1891 was $\$ 764,621$, as compared with an excess of $\$ 1,191,630$ in 1890. Both revenue and

Revenues and expenditures of provinces from admission into Confederation expenditure were highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia. The aggregate expenditure was 16 cents per head of the aggregate population more than the revenue, as compared with an excess of 25 cents per head in 1890.
218. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of the Dominion for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers, to whom thanks are due for the same.
STATEMENT SHOWING TIE ORDINARY REVENUES AND FAPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF MAN-
ITOBA, BRITISH CODUMIA AND PRINCE EDWARD JSLANI FOR ORRTAIN YEARS BETWEEN

| Year. | Manitoba. |  | British Colidmbia. |  | Prince Edwari Island. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|  | * | \$ | $\$$ | 8 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$ |
| 1868. |  |  |  |  | 270,559 | 299,867 |
| 1869. |  |  |  |  | 283,722 | 312,653 |
| 1870 |  |  |  |  | 302,855 | 343,892 |
| 1871. |  |  | +191, 220 | +97,692 | 385,014 | 406,236 |
| 1872 |  |  | 327,216 | 432,083 | 395,473 | 506,466 |
| 1873. |  | 138,658 | 370,150 | 372,619 | +484,97! | $\ddagger+401,662$ |
| 1874. | +24,611 | +61,177 | 372,418 | 583,360 | 403,013 | 442,767 |
| 1875. | 74,534 | 133,390 | 351,241 | 614,659 | 306,597 | 305,277 |
| 1876. | *150,010 | * 145,248 | 381,120 | 725,310 | $52+144$ | 353,226 |
| 1877 | 90,608 | 92,958 | 408,348 | 685,046 | 326,274 | 331,632 |
| 1878 | 9R,864 | 107,926 | 430,786 | $51+789$ | 312, 6is 4 | 334,133 |
| 1879. | 135,311 | 151,086 | +213,058 | +186,715 | 2 nc 069 | 313,845 |
| 1880. | 118,867 | 185,109 | 310,908 | 444,575 | 269,603 | 257,309 |
| 1881.. | 121,867 | 226,808 | 397,035 | 378,774 | 275,380 | 261,276 |
| 1859. | 255,208 | 232,189 | 405,583 | 47,428 | 233, 465 | 257,228 |
| 1888. | 376,863 | 386,071 | 425,808 | [94,102 | $2{ }^{2}$ s, $16: 9$ | 270,477 |
| 1884. | 302,962 | 501.710 | 503,174 | $5!0,629$ | 2n0,271 | 279,545 |
| 1885. | +150,728 | +229,278 | (60,399 | 685,438 | -248.202 | 266,318 |
| 1886 | 485,326 | 484,002 | 514,720 | 772,211 | 233,978 | 304,467 |
| 1887 | 506,890 | 520,190 | 537,335 | 731,307 | 241,637 | 288,052 |
| 1888. | * 841,894 | ${ }^{*} 761.149$ | 548,252 | 788,459 | 954,209 | 279,939 |
| 1889 | 641,695 | 1,088,889 | 698,055 | 857,545 | 234,635 | 263,605 |
| 1510. | 585,709 | 708,302 | 835,463 | 954,021 | 224,882 | 305,799 |
| 1891. | 590,484 | 6664,432 | 959,248 | 1,032,104 | 274,047 | 304,486 |
| Total... | 5,561,431 | 6,818,919 | 9,912,137 | 12,491,457 | 7,286,874 | 7,780,357 |

The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items, not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888, a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, \&c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year it was changed to correspond with the calendar year.
219. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1891, with the proportion of each per head of population.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Revenues and expenditures in British Possessions.

| Country. | Year. | Revenue. |  | Expenditcre. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount. | Per <br> Head. | Amount. | Per Head. |
|  |  | 8 | 8 cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Europe- |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. . . | 1892 | 442,841,292 | 1162 | 437,648,495 | 1141 |
| Gibraltar. | 1891 | 297,528 | 1558 | 306,040 | 1602 |
| Malta | 189.1 | 1,338,942 | 811 | 1,371,767 | 831 |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |  |
| India | 1891 | 417,276,025 | 189 | 399,326,926 | 181 |
| Ceylon | 1891 | 6,374,267 | 212 | 5,832,169 | 194 |
| Straits Settlement. . | 1891 | 2,967,995 | 578 | 3,567,251 | 695 |
| Labuan. | 1891 | 33,366 | 570 | 22,644 | 387 |
| Hong Kong. | 1891 | 2,053,431 | 927 | 2,077,545 | 938 |
| Africa - . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Natal. | 1891 | 6,418,009 | 1180 | 6,783,627 | 1247 |
| Cape of Good Hope. | 1891 | 20,116,863 | 1317 | 20,969,308 | 1373 |
| St. Helena. | 1891 | 33,453 | 813 | 40,334 | 980 |
| Lagos. | 1891 | 382,641 | 447 | 323,088 | 377 |
| Gold Coast | 1891 | 905,306 | 060 | 649,247 | 043 |
| Sierra Leone | 1891 | 437,362 | 584 | 379,430 | 507 |
| Gambia | 1891 | 151,051 | 1059 | 134,791 | 945 |
| America- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 1892 | 36,921,872 | 754 | 36,765,894 | 750 |
| Newfoundland. | 1891 | 1,845,240 | 932 | 1,663,957 | 842 |
| Bermuda.. | 1891 | 163,184 | 1079 | 155,874 | 1031 |
| Honduras. . . . . . . . . | 1891 | 255,636 | 812 | 220,314 | 700 |
| British Guiana ...... | 1891 | 2,726,316 | 1005 | 2,584,681 | 954 |

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS-Con.

| Cocntry. | Year. | Revenue. |  | Expendituie. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount. | Per <br> Head. | Amount. | Per Head. |
|  |  | 8 | \$ cts. | 8 | 8 cts. |
| West Indies- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bahamas. | 1891 | 257,023 | 540 | 271,579 | 571 |
| Turk's Island. | 1891 | 35,789 | 754 | 38,914 | 820 |
| Jamaica. | 1891 | 3,299,260 | 593 | 3,805,163 | 595 |
| Windward Islands. . | 1891 | 1,435,170 | 424 | 1,536,270 | 454 |
| Leeward Islands. | 1891 | 541,592 | +26 | 618,013 | 487 |
| Trinidad | 1891 | 2,375,999 | 1188 | 2,386,720 | 1193 |
| Australasia- |  |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales.. | 1891 | 48,896,139 | 4319 | 50,996,208 | 4504 |
| Victoria. | 1891 | 40,605,461 | 3561 | 44,426,335. | 3896 |
| South Australia. | 1891 | 13,770,004 | 4297 | 13,472,651 | 4205 |
| Western Australia.. | 1891 | 2,421,994 | 4865 | 2,120,026 | 4259 |
| Queensland. | 1891 | 16,304,418 | 4141 | 17,931,988 | 4555 |
| Tasmania | 1891 | $\cdot 4,298,230$ | 2931 | 4,144,254 | 2826 |
| New Zealand., | 1891 | 20,178,324 | 3220 | 20,126,314 | 3212 |
| South Seas- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiji ....... | 1891 | 346,750 | ${ }^{2} 76$ | 330,057 | 263 |
| Falkland Island | 1891 | 56,215 | 3142 | 64,736 | 3619 |
| Total |  | 1,102,548,697 | 397 | 1,087,070,964 | 391 |

Revenues in Australasian colonies.
220. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 18 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been $815,477,733$ more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "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."* "The " practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as "revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so "raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income." $\ddagger$ Canada should in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion lands, if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue should be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131 . $\ddagger$ Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1887, p. 383.
-221. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:-

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Revenue. | Amount per Head. | Expenditure. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Austria-Hungary. | 1890. | 416,071,000 | 1008 | 407,127,000 | 986 |
| Belgium. . | 1890. | 64,746,033 | 1053 | 62,507,466 | 1015 |
| Denmark. | 1890. | 14,722,000 | 673 | 16,848,000 | 770 |
| France. | 1890. | 588,543,431 | 1534 | 630,085,946 | 1643 |
| German Empire. | 1890. | 293,557,333 | 594 | 270,265,466 | 546 |
| Greece | 1890. | 16,332,533 | 743 | 17,763,333 | 812 |
| Italy. | 1890.. | 350,672,000 | 1163 | 361,672,533 | 1199 |
| Netherlands | 1890.. | 50,439,393 | 1105 | *67,600,598 | 1483 |
| Norway | 1890.. | 13,607,200 | 680 | 12,273,733 | 613 |
| Portugal. | 1889. | 40,893,349 | 869 | 42,356,609 | 900 |
| Roumania | 1890. | 31,117,330 | 565 | 30,908,406 | 562 |
| Russia. | 1890. | 459,257,000 | 562 | 427,186,000 | 5.28 |
| Spain.. | 1890. | 155,740,277 | 887 | 155,722,319 | 887 |
| Sweden. | 1890. | 23,572,240 | 493 | 18,140,587 | 377 |
| Switzerland | 1890. | 13,164,333 | 451 | 12,974,000 | 444 |
| Turkey | 1889.. | 90,033,333 | 325 | 104,146,666 | 376 |
| Asia- <br> Japan | 1890.. | 96,687,979 | 241 | 79,713,672 | 200 |
| Africa- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt | 1890.. | 47,791,000 | 701 | 45,357,333 | 665 |
| Tunis.. | 1891 | 4,123,085 | 275 | 3,953,578 | 264 |
| America- <br> Argencine Confederation | 1890.. | 73,407,670 | 1796 | 92,853,846 | 2272 |
| Brazil. | 1890.. | 76,288,650 | 545 | 83,846,802 | 599 |
| Mexico. | 1891. | 39,970,000 | 351 | 38,452,803 | 337 |
| Peru | 1890. | 6,271,600 | 211 | 5,911,992 | 200 |
| United States. | 1892. | 425,868,260 | 680 | 415,953,806 | 664 |
| Uruguay | 1888.. | 13,668,000 | 1922 | 13,834,140 | 1946 |

*Including expenditure on public works.
The federal revenue and expenditure only, of the German Empire, are given above, the united revenue and expenditure amounting in 1890-91 to about $\$ 713,638,000$ and $\$ 886,647,000$ respectively. France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, followed by Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and AustriaHungary, in the order named. In proportion to population, the receipts and expenditure are largest in the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay.

Revenue derived from Taxation and "Other Nources."

Receipts from taxation in Canada.
22.2. The sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided, as previously explained in paragraph 194 ante, into two classes, viz. : 1. Taxation; 2. Other sources; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1891 and 1892:-

|  |  | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue raised | by taxation... | \$30,314,151 | \$28,446,157 |
|  | from other sources. | 8,265,160 | 8,475,715 |
|  | Total. | \$38,579,311 | \$36,921,872 |

223. There was a decrease in receipts from taxation in 1892, as compared with 1891 , of $\$ 1,867,994$ which may be put down as entirely due to the abolition of the duties on sugar; the receipts from this source having been $\$ 7,829$ in 1892 against $\$ 3,142,291$ in the previous year. The receipts from other sources increased by $\$ 210,555$. The proportion of the total revenue derived from taxation was 77.04 per cent as compared with 78.57 per centin 1891, and was a smaller proportion than in any previous year since Confederation. The receipts from taxes in this country are derived solely from customs and excise duties, and it follows therefore that, in the absence of any extreme changes in the tariff, the greater the trade of the country, the larger the amount of revenue derived from taxation, and three-fourths of the revenue being derived in this manner, it will be found that in the years of the largest trade and therefore, as a rule, of the largest receipts from duties, the amount of taxation per head of population has been the largest. The amount of taxation was 45 cents per head less than in 1891 and 79 cents less than in 1890 ; it was less, too, than in any year since 1886. It will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation of late years is not so large as in the earlier days of the Dominion.

Amount raised by taxation, 1868-1892.
224. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1 st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue :-

TAXATION IN. CANADA-1868 TO 1892.

| Year knded 30Th | Taxation. |  |  |  | Per-centageofTotalRevenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gross Amount. | Increase. | Decrease. | Amount per Head. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |  |
| 1868 | 11,701,681 |  |  | 347 | 85.48 |
| 1869 | 11,112,573 |  | 588,108 | 326 | $77 \cdot 28$ |
| 1870. | 13,087,882 | 1,975,309 |  | 379 | $84 \cdot 37$ |
| 1871. | 16,320,368 | 3,232,486 |  | 464 | $84 \cdot 41$ |
| 1872. | 17,715,552 | 1,395,184 |  | 491 | $85 \cdot 52$ |
| 1873 | 17,616,554 |  | 98,998 | 480 | $84 \cdot 64$ |
| 1874 | 20,129,185 | 2,512,631 |  | 526 | $83 \cdot 16$ |
| 1875. | 20,664,878 | 535,693 |  | 532 | $83 \cdot 84$ |
| 1876 | 18,614,415 |  | 2,050,463 | 471 | $82 \cdot 41$ |
| 1877 | 17,697,924 |  | 916,491 | 441 | 80.23 |
| 1878. | 17,841,938 | 144,014 |  | 437 | 79.74 |
| 1879. | 18,476,613 | 634,675 |  | 446 | $82 \cdot 05$ |
| 1880. | 18,479,576 | 2,963 |  | 438 | $79 \cdot 29$ |
| 1881. | 23,942,138 | 5,462,562 |  | 552 | 80.79 |
| 1882. | 27,549,046 | 3,606,908 |  | 628 | 82-52 |
| 1883. | 29,269,698 | 1,720,652 |  | 660 | 81.77 |
| 1884. | 25,483,199 | 1,720,602 | 3,786,499 | 568 | $79 \cdot 98$ |
| 1885. | 25,384,529 |  | 98,670 | 560 | $77 \cdot 39$ |
| 1886. | 25,226,456 |  | 158,073 | 550 | $76 \cdot 03$ |
| 1887. | 28,687,002 | 3,460,546 |  | 619 | 80.23 |
| 1888. | 28,177,413 |  | 509,589 | 601 | $78 \cdot 47$ |
| 1889 | 30,613,523 | 2,436,110 |  | 646 | $78 \cdot 93$ |
| 1890. | 31,587,072 | 973,549 |  | ${ }^{6} 660$ | 79.21 |
| 1891. | 30,314,151 |  | 1,272,921 | 626 | $78 \cdot 57$ |
| 1892 | 28,446,157 |  | 1,867,994 | 581 | $77 \cdot 04$ |

225. The amount raised by taxation in 1892 was exceeded in the Increase three preceding years and also in 1887 , while it was $\$ 17,333,584$ more than in 1869, in which year the smallest amount during the period in amount raised by was raised. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-five years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 143 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 67 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 9.87 per cent.
226. The following table gives the amounts raised by Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-five years, together with the proportion of each to population*:-

* The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, which represent the amounts actually paid in, will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which are for amounts aecrued.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA-1868-92.

| Year ended 30th June. | Customs. | Amount per Head. | $\overbrace{$ Total  <br>  Taxation.  <br>  Imports  <br>  for Home  <br>  Con-  <br>  sumption. }$^{\text {Proportion to }}$ |  | Excise. | Amount per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 | 8 cts. | Per cent. | Per cent. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| 1868. | 8,578,380 | 254 | 73.3 | 12.25 | 3,002,588 | 089 |
| 1869. | 8,272,879 | 242 | 74.4 | $12 \cdot 31$ | 2,710,028 | 079 |
| $1870 .$. | 9,334,212 | 270 | 71.3 | 1328 | 3,619,622 | 105 |
| 1871. | 11,841,104 | 336 | 725 | $13 \cdot 62$ | 4,295,944 | 122 |
| 1872. | 12,787,982 | 354 | $72 \cdot 2$ | $12 \cdot 11$ | 4,735,651 | 131 |
| 1873. | 12,954,164 | 353 | 735 | $10 \cdot 20$ | 4,460,681 | 122 |
| 184. | 14,325,192 | 374 | 711 | 11.32 | 5,594,903 | 146 |
| 1875. | 15,351,011 | 395 | $74 \cdot 3$ | 12.83 | 5,069,687 | 130 |
| 1576. | 12,823,837 | 395 | $66 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | ¢,563,487 | 141 |
| $187 \%$ | 12,546,987 | 314 | $70 \cdot 9$ | 13.03 | 4,941,897 | 123 |
| 1878. | 12,782,824 | 313 | $71 \cdot 6$ | 14.03 | 4,858,671 | 119 |
| 1879. | 12,900,659 | 311 | $69 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 19$ | 5,390,763 | 130 |
| 1880. | 14,071,343 | 334 | 761 | 19:70 | 4,232,427 | 100 |
| 1881.. | 18,406,092 | 424 | 768 | $20 \cdot 19$ | 5,343,022 | 123 |
| 1882. | 21,581,570 | 492 | 78.3 | $19 \cdot 27$ | 5,884,859 | 134 |
| 1883. | 23,009,582 | 519 | 7 s \% 6 | 18.82 | 6,260,116 | 141 |
| 1884. | 20,023,890 | 44 | 75.5 | 18.64 | 5,459,309 | 122 |
| 1885. | 18,985,428 | 417 | 745 | 18.61 | 6,449,101 | 142 |
| 1886. | 19,373,551 | 422 | 768 | 19.50 | 5,852,904 | 128 |
| 1887. | 22,378,801 | 483 | 780 | 21.24 | 6,308,201 | 136 |
| 1888. | 22,105,926 | 472 | 784 | 21.54 | 6,071,487 | 130 |
| $1889 .$. | 23,726,784 | 501 | $74 \%$ | 21.65 | 6,886,739 | 145 |
| 1890. | 23,968,954 | 500 | 75.8 | 21.21 | 7,618,118 | 159 |
| 1891. | 23,399,301 | 483 | $77 \cdot 2$ | $20 \cdot 66$ | 6,914,850 | 143 |
| 1892. | 20,501,059 | 418 | $72 \cdot 0$ | 17'52 | 7,945,098 | 162 |

Proportion derived from Customs duties.
227. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the twenty-five years having been $74 \cdot 2$ per cent, later years showing a tendency to increase it. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1891 was 26 per cent, in the United States in 1892 it was 53 per cent, and in the Australasian colonies in 1890 it averaged 73 per cent.

Customs 228. The amount of Customs duties paid per head in the United
 head in various countries. 8283 , in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is considerably higher, the proportion having averaged in $1890 \$ 10.85$ per head.

Cost of collecting
229. There has been a considerable decrease in the cost of collecting the Customs revenue during the past twenty-five years; in 1868 for
every $\$ 100$ of duty collected, $\$ 5.41$ was expended, as compared with Customs $\$ 4.40$ for every $\$ 100$ in 1892 . The following table shows the total revenue. cost and the cost per $\$ 100$ of collecting the Customs revenue, in each year since 1868. The revenue figures represent the amount accrued in each year.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1868 TO 1892.

| Year. | Customs <br> Revenue. | Charges of Collection. |  | Year. | Customs <br> Revenue. | Charges of Colleotion. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | Per $\$ 100$ collected. |  |  | Total. | Per $\$ 100$ collected. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |  | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |
| 1868.. | 8,819,432 | 477,504 | 541 | 1881. | 18,500,786 | 717,704 | 388 |
| 1869.. | 8,298,910 | 496,050 | 598 | 1882. | 21,708,837 | 723,914 | 333 |
| 1870. | 9,462,940 | 505,109 | 534 | 1883. | 23,172,309 | 757,246 | 327 |
| 1871. | 11,843,656 | 500,441 | 423 | 1884. | 20,164,963 | 798,838 | 396 |
| 1872. | 13,045,493 | 528,736 | 405 | 1885. | 19,133.559 | 791,538 | 414 |
| 1873. | 13,017,730 | 567,765 | 435 | 1886. | 19,448,124 | 798,478 | 410 |
| 1874. | 14,421,883 | 727,629 | 504 | 1887. | 22,469,706 | 819,132 | 364 |
| 1875.. | 15,361,382 | 682,674 | 444 | 1888. | 22,209,642 | 848,984 | 381 |
| 1876. | 12,833,114 | 721,009 | 562 | 1889. | 23,784,523 | 862,486 | 362 |
| 1877. | 12,548,451 | 721,605 | 575 | 1890. | 24,014,908 | 871,765 | 362 |
| 1878.. | 12,795,693 | 714,528 | 558 | 1891. | 23,481,069 | 898,731 | 382 |
| 1879.. | 12,934,541 | 719,711 | 556 | 1892. | 20,550,474 | 902,820 | 439 |
| 1880.. | 14,138,849 | 716,126 | 506 |  |  |  |  |

230. It cost $\$ 1.02$ less to collect each $\$ 100$ of Customs revenue in Reduction 1892 than it did in 1868, though the former was considerably more in cost of than twice as much, showing that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United States it was 3.75 per cent, and in the United Kingdom in 1891, 4.55 per cent.
231. The following are statements for the last twenty-five years of Heads of the amounts received from the principal heads under which taxation taxation, has been lévied by means of Customs and Excise duties. As the tariff has undergone many 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 TANATION BY CUSTOMS DUTLES IN CANADA-1868-1892.

| Yeir enbel 30th Tune. | Spirits. | Wines. | Beer and Cider. | Tobacco and Snuff. | Cigars and Cigarettes. | Tea. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sugar } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Molasses. } \end{gathered}$ | Coffer, <br> Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crain } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Proolucts. } \\ \text { of. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 1,143,776 | 146,312 | 19,390 | 105,818 | 53,449 | 943,110 | 1,439,064 | 54,802 | 97,405 |
| 1869 | 817,383 | 129,178 | 26,535 | 78,678 | 37,126 | 916,177 | 1,502,138 | 57,435 | 2,241 |
| 1879 | 908,613 | 170,548 | 23,770 | 57,614 | 55,373 | 1,140,644) | 1,869,749 | 55,655 | 4,183 |
| 1871 | 1,037,043 | 195, 842 | 29,364 | 29,731 | 108,247 | 1,158,212 | $1,946,425$ | (11, 443 | (62,240 |
| 1872 | 1,290,121 | 258,312 | 40,596 | 52, 695 | 221,344 | 947,821; | 1,937,172 | 34,443 | 4,700 |
| 1873 | 1,310,6991 | 245,277 | 49,361 | 49,1099 | 219,253 | 25,980 | 2,371,021 | 12,217 | 682 |
| 1874 | 1,597.526 | 325,322 | 56,527 | 57,827 | 200,196 | 110,414 | 2,540,965 | 21,641 | 607 |
| 1875 | 1,323,4(13 | 272,081 | 51,035 | 66,285 | 123,055 | 379,686 | 2,450,771 | 46,048 |  |
| 1876 | 1,518,1:4 | 350,219 | 41,670 | 89,905 | 136,771 | 626,160 | 2,503,684 | 49,237 | 73.5 |
| 18.7 | 1,111,417 | 226,140 | 40,516 | 61,109 | 77,047 | 534, 390 | 2,473,460 | 46,860 | 1,01! |
| 1:178 | 1,004, 414 | 307,567 | 44,711 | 70,346 | 118,184 | 611,313 | 2,830,248 | 44, 460 | 942 |
| 187: | 1,133,526 | $23+, 027$ | 37,646 | (i8,387 | 173,685 | 743,916 | 2,7,8,433 | 46,168 | 40,261 |
| 1880 | 880,614 | 296,295 | 28,061 | 48,463 | 82,187 | 641,261 | 2,146,2:88 | 54,335 | 212,616 |
| $1 \mathrm{BS1}$ | 1,106,683 | 321,405 | 33,370 | 43,801 | 116,704 | 881,886 | 2,62?,14 | (77,208 | 256,506 |
| 1882 | 1,237,533 | 405,505 | 39,317 | 50,111 | 184,032 | 403,910 | 2,514,721 | 48,651 | $261,0 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| 1883 | 1,449,515 | 437,911 | 54,285 | 51,962 | 184,557 | 133.277 | 2,726, 6116 | 30,908 | 216,685 |
| 1.854 | 1,329,719 | 375,943 | 5!,565 | 49,599 | 184,431 | 27.520 | 2,505,1998 | 38,401 | 292,143 |
| 1885 | 1,340,571 | 346,527 | 51,078 | 54, 1092 | 190,630 | 33,436 | 2,693,104 | 41,699 | 26i0, 124 |
| 1856 | 1,6013,456 | 305,185 | 49, 879 | 64,378 | 250,114 | 34,776 | 2,436, ! 41 | 31, 1223 | 219,543 |
| 1.585 | 1,375,595 | 324,485 | 48,624 | 71.955 | 233,596 | 8,804 | 3,300,644 | 3!, 021 | 232,595 |
| 1888 | 1,610,739 | 326,722 | 47,512 | 57,133 | 176,700 | 11,421 | 3,602,236 | 45, 569 | 858.907 |
| 1889 | 1,7,1,361 | 347,103 | 50,262 | 57,505 | 225,182 | 7,197 | 3,869,04. | 43,164 | 319,883 |
| 1890 | 1,433,051 | $374,45 \cdot 4$ | 57,649 | -99,851 | 230,749 | 12,22x | 3,063,925 | 42,534 | 425, 374 |
| 1891 | 1,772,372 | 387,449 | (13,413 | (2, 779 | 263,955 | 16,114 | 3,275,321 | 38,344 | 325,991 |
| 1842 | 1,804,819 | 367,877 | 90,381 | 59,950 | 212,478 | 8,265 | 190,304 | 42,870 | 190,921 |

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA--1868-1892--Concluded.

| Year ended 30th June. | Flour (Wheat and Rye). | Rice. | Hops. | Fruits and Vegetables, all kinds. | Live Stock. | All other Articles. | Export <br> Duty <br> Logs. | *Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 39,775 |  |  | 85,173 | 671 | 4,672,205 | 17,985 | 8,819,431 |
| 1869 |  |  |  | 84,004 | 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 11876 | 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 |
| 1875 | ......... | 81,184 | 21,829 | 148,637 | 47,324 | 9,237,318 | 14,565 | 14,421,882 |
| 1876. |  | 93,229 | 8,261 | 166,410 | 48,464 | $10,205,860$ $7,301,745$ | 7,243 4,500 | 15,361,382 |
| 1877 |  | 95,543 | 7,103 | 201,132 | 49,548 | 7,618,565 | 4,102 | 12,548,451 |
| 1878 |  | 83,670 | 0,116 | 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 |
| 1884. | ${ }_{265,645}^{132,}$ | 120,516 | 20,329 | 519,619 | 103,549 | 17,044,056 | 9,756 | 23,172,308 |
| 1885 | 2650,645 20,102 | 81,056 | 24,686 19,121 | 470,399 367,723 | 115,548 70,079 | $14,036,646$ $13,286,694$ | 8,515 12,305 | 20,164,963 |
| 1886. | 100,713 | 72,293 | 17,401 | 384,231 | 74,161 | 13,719,703 | 12,305 20,726 | 19,448,123 |
| 1887 | 84,883 | 87,568 | 65,770 | 502,258 | 53,682 | 16,008,832 | 31,397 | 22,469,705 |
| 1888 | 31,338 | 34,567 | 34,903 | 490,686 | 50,774 | 15,408,369 | 21,772 | 22,209,641 |
| 1889 | 129,950 | 43,683 | 41,065 | 467,014 | 60,818 | 16,299,082 | 42,207 | 23,784,523 |
| 1890 | 89,943 | 35,770 | 65,567 | 513,727 | 75,997 | 16,935,045 | 93,674 | 24,014,908 |
| 1892. |  | 40,131 38,730 | 36,388 47,438 | ${ }_{5}^{532,301}$ | 66,286 | 16,556,993 | 64,803 | 23,481,069 |
|  | 27,334 | 38,730 | 47,438 | 579,620 | 68,606 | 16,820,793 | +108 | 20,550,582 |

*The totals are taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and include export duty on logs.
+Collected in 1890 .

HEADS OF TAXATION bY EXCISE bUTIES IN CANADA-BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRLED IN EACH YKAR-1868-18:2.

| Year meded 30th June. | Spinits. | Malt <br> Liquor. | Malt. | Tobacco. | Cigars. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Petrol-unin } \\ \text { Inspection } \\ \text { Fces. } \end{array}$ | Bonded Manufactures. | Other <br> Receipts. | $\dagger$ Total Revemue Accrued. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | \$ | \% | 8 | \$ | \$ | * | \$ |
| 1868 | 2,488,339 | 117,508 | 23,028 | 494,596 | 95,614 | 10,628 | 20,758 |  | *3,057, 609 |
| 1869 | 2,390,848 | 20,856 | 257 | 594,407 | 23,410 | 16i2,747 | 11,076 |  | *2,709, 66 |
| 1870. | 2, 208,097 | 17,468 | 347, 570 | : 324,371 | 28,921 | 550,649 | 12,451 |  | *3,657,808 |
| 1871 | 2,663, 603 | 9,3017 | 202, 45 | 1,034,097 |  | 247,061 | 20,417 | 5,015 | 4,271,174 |
| 1872 | $2,871,993$ | 25,498 | 305, 190 | 1,252,164 |  | 233,996 | 24, 133 | 5,009 | $4,71 \times, 7 \times 3$ |
| 1873 | 2, 218,384 | 26,410 | 3+1,700 | 1,013,438 |  | 237,76 | 33,693 | 12,92 | 4, 484,363 |
| 1874. | 3,496,751 | 25,570 | 341,393 | 1,308,318 |  | 273, 517 | 40,006 | 6,915 | 5,584,930 |
| 1875 | 2,974,241 | 29,839 | 335,190 | 1,433,734 |  | 2-65, 489 | 37,151 | (6,043 | 5,084,687 |
| 1876. | 3,095, 1187 | 13,9163 | 320,1:5 | 1,773,976 |  | - $\times 15053$ | 27,834 | 5,924 | 5,525,491 |
| 1877. | 3, 600,427 | 7,475 | 351,417 | 1,626,946 |  | $\underline{235,327}$ | 30,053 | 5,670 | 4,940,315 |
| 1878. | 2,70x,245 | 6,611 | 320,671 | 1,51, 0 , 76 |  | (6,426 | 36,874 | 5,457 | 4, 8167,401 |
| 1879. | 3,29, 315 | 7,540 | 42,760 | 1,58,.008 |  | 8.171 | 38,036 | 4,763 | 5,382,593 |
| 1880 | 2,292, 42: | 6,335 | 234,412 | 1,442,582 |  | 16,426 | 33,269 | 7,571 | 4,253,424 |
| 1881 | 3,210,57 | 6,250 | 208,881 | 1,755.463 |  | 18,749 | 30,897 | 13,011 | 5,343,778 |
| 1882 | 3,233,776 | 6,042 | 379,808 | 1,903,98 |  | 23,74 | 33,603 | 14,451 | 5,915,272 |
| 1883 | 3, sie, 100 | 5,434 | 401,906 | 1,885,537 |  | 2, 216 | 36,665 | 15,282 | 6,232,140 |
| 1854 | 3,577,243 | 3,920 | 410,347 | 1,434,601 |  | 26,506 | 39,456 | 10,671 | 5,502,810 |
| 1885 | 4,251,320 | 6,344 | $40,2,29$ | 1,269,197 | 318,357 | 27,500 | +1,029 | 11,937 | 6, 401,005 |
| 1856 | 3,188,070 | 6,164 | 377,589 | 1,626,011 | 509, 302 | -9, 151 | 44,523 | 12,055 | 5,34, 885 |
| 1887 | 3,697,933 | 6,96i | 4 46,845 | 1,664,731 | 584,182 | 31,19: | 51,005 | 12,229 | 6,414,211 |
| 1888 | 3,072,388 | 6,58: | 458,754 | 1,737,243 | 503,821 | 36,50:9 | 53,263 | 13,962 | 5,962,592 |
| 1889 | 3,868,930 | 12,154 | 506,026 | 1,836,643 | 5163,018 | 35,745 | 27, 301 | 14,323 | 6,86+,586 |
| 1890 | 4,611,105 | 13,552 | 529,329 | 1,8:12,628 | [003,473 | 3!, 337 | 20.511 | 15,765 | 7,735,100 |
| ${ }_{1892}^{1891}$ | 3.58, 644 | 9,206 | 570,950 | 1,922,570 | 611,353 |  | 34,582 | 17,902 | 6,747,614 |
|  | 3,855,846 | 6,609 | 918,500 | 2,413,914 | 634,938 | 43,503 | 3s, 338 | 22,182 | 7,933,021 |

[^18]232. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Excise Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable duties. articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV. (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and it will be seen from the foregoing table that there was an increase in accrued revenue of $\$ 1,185,407$, there having been marked increases under every head except that of malt liquor. The amount accrued was the largest since Confederation, and was $\$ 197,921$ more than in 1890, in which year the next largest amount accrued, and was $\$ 4,875,212$ more than the figures for 1868 . The largest increases during the period have been in the duties on spirits and tobacco, viz., $\$ 1,367,507$ and $\$ 1,918,318$ respectively, or a total of $\$ 3,285,825$, being 67 per cent of the whole increase.
233. The duties on bill stamps, de., were all repealed in 1882, the Bill amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been stamps. $\$ 82,616$, and the total amount received since Confederation, $\$ 2,686$,850. The receipts from sugar duties, exclusive of molasses and con- Sugar fectionery, in consequence of the remission of the duties, only duties. amounted to $\$ 77,829$, being $\$ 3,064,462$ less than in 1891 . The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.
234. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has frequently been considered a standard by which to judge the condition of the people, and the following table gives the average consumption per head of these articles in Canada since Confederation, as well as the average consumption of each quinquennial period, the figures being based on the quantity entered for consumption in each year. The abnormally large quantity of tea apparently consumed in 1873 and the equally large amount of sugar in 1892, do not, of course, represent the actual consumption in those years, but were due to a reduction of the duty in each case. In the case of tea, the figures sbow that the consumption of the excessive stocks of 1873 must have been spread over a considerable period, no doubt with heavy loss to the importers; it remains to be seen whether the large import of sugar since the duty was taken off will be met by a corresponding increase in consumption. The average consumption of tea during the quinquennial period 1873-77 was probably about $3 \cdot 18 \mathrm{lbs}$., and of sugar, during 1888-1892, about 42 lbs.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA AND SUGAR PER HEAD IN CANADA, 186-189.

| Year. |  | Consumption per head. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tea. | Sugar. |
|  |  | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 186 S |  | $2 \cdot 80$ | 197 |
| 1869. |  | $2 \cdot 49$ | 19.93 |
| 1870. |  | $3 \cdot 17$ | $24 \cdot 04$ |
| 1871. |  | $3 \cdot 22$ | $2+22$ |
| 1872. |  | $2 \cdot 56$ | $21 \cdot 30$ |
|  | Average...... | $2 \cdot 85$ | 21.85 |
| 183 |  | $6 \cdot 62$ | $25 \cdot 64$ |
| 18.4 | ... .- . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 2.77 | $29 \cdot 00$ |
| 185 |  | $2 \cdot 77$ | $27 \cdot 14$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1816 \\ & 1876 \end{aligned}$ |  | $3 \cdot 68$ | $28 \cdot 85$ |
|  | . . $\cdot$... ... | $3 \cdot 35$ | $24 \cdot 38$ |
|  | Average | 3•84 | $27 \cdot 00$ |
| 1878. |  | 2.70 | 26.71 |
| 1879. |  | $3 \cdot 27$ | $28 \cdot 56$ |
| 188018811882. |  | $\bigcirc 84$ | 27.80 |
|  |  | $3 \cdot 84$ | $31 \cdot 45$ |
|  |  | $4 \cdot 39$ | 30.87 |
| 1882. | Average | $3 \cdot 41$ | 29.08 |
| 1883. |  | 4.04 | $34 \cdot 45$ |
| 1884 |  | $3 \cdot 58$ | 38.75 |
|  |  | $4 \cdot 07$ | 44.08 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1886 . \\ & 1887 \end{aligned}$ | $\therefore$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | 38.78 |
|  |  | $4 \cdot 00$ | $43 \% 4$ |
|  | Average | $4 \cdot 12$ | $39 \cdot 86$ |
| 1888. |  | 3.70 | $43 \cdot 08$ |
| 1889 |  | $3 \cdot 18$ | $47 \cdot 26$ |
|  |  | $3 \cdot 85$ | $36 \cdot 34$ |
| 1891. |  | $3 \cdot 72$ | 40.71 |
| 1892. |  | $4 \cdot 61$ | $70 \cdot 50$ |
| Average. |  | $3 \cdot 91$ | 47.58 |

235. With the exception of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, the average consumption of tea is much larger in Canada than in other countries; in the first named country the consumption is about 4.90 lbs. per head, and in Australasia about $8 \cdot 14$ lbs. per head. The country of the next largest consumption is the United States, with about $1 \cdot 33$ lbs. per head. The same remarks apply equally well
to the consumption of sugar, that of the United Kingdom being 70 lbs., and of the Australasian colonies 90 lbs. per head. The United States, however, consume about 51 lbs. per head, which is more than in Canada. Both tea and sugar are more largely consumed in Englishspeaking than in foreign countries.
236. The amount of taxation in the United Kingdom and principal Taxation British possessions, with the proportion to population and revenue, are ${ }_{\text {Posses- }}^{\text {in }}$ given below.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Countries. | Year. | Taxation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount. | Per Head. | Percentage of Revenue. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Europe-- } \\ & \text { United Kingdom } \end{aligned}$ | 1892 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 366,654,666 \end{gathered}$ | \$. cts.962 | 8280 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Asia- |  | 151,685,99: |  |  |
| Ceylon. | 1888 | 151,753,766 | 125 | 7333 |
| Straits Settlements | 1888 | 2,835,200 | 498 | 8805 |
| Africa- . |  |  |  |  |
| Mauritius | 1888 | 2,033,337 | 577 | 5064 |
| Natal. | 1888 | 2,033,804 | 383 | 3149 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 1888 | 7,098,558 | 486 | 3333 |
| Lagos. .. . | 1888 | 234,768 | 235 | 8370 |
| Gambia | 1888 | 83,844 | 391 | 6555 |
| America- |  |  |  |  |
| Canada. ${ }^{\text {Newfoundland }}$ | 1892 1890 | $28,446,157$ $1,373,310$ | 581 679 | 7704 94 94 |
| Bermuda... | 1890 | -116,313 | 737 | 7983 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Turk's Island.. | 1884 | 34,835 | 735 | 6834 |
| Jamaica. | 1889 | 2,116,216 | 338 | 6257 |
| St. Lucia | 1887 | 157,664 | 373 | 6819 |
| Barbados | 1889 | 669,867 | 369 | 7878 |
| Grenada. | 1889 | 223,531 | 444 | 9106 |
| Tobago. | 1889 | 38,422 | 186 | 8962 |
| Virgin Island | 1890 | 7,776 | 168 | 9069 |
| Antigua... | 1890 | 214,970 | 588 | 9533 |
| Montserrat | 1890 | 31,254 | 267 | 9539 |
| Dominica St. Kitts-Nevis. | 1890 | 101,981 | 384 | 9713 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis. | 1890 | 201,659 | 491 | 9646 |
| Trinidad | 1889 | 1,541,945 | 786 | 6990 |
| Trinidad <br> Australasia- <br> Viatial |  |  |  |  |
| Victoria.. ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 1890 | 17,670,866 | 1535 | 4262 |
| New South Wales. | 1890 | 13,373,600 | 1214 | 2894 |
| South Australia. . | 1890 | 3,844,666 | 1200 | 3089 |
| Queensland. . | 1890 | 5,441,133 | 1764 | 4361 |
| Western Australia. | 1890 | 997,666 | 2205 | 4938 |
| Tasmania......... | 1890 | 2,209,466 | 1539 | 5994 |
| New Zealand | 1890 | 10,580,133 | 1691 | 5166 |
| Australasia... | 1890 | 56,117,533 | 1474 | 3935 |
| Fiji..... | 1889 | 215,671 | 172 | 6939 |

Taxation per head in Austral. asia higher than in Canada.
237. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is double that raised in this country; and though the former colonies derive so much of their revenue from other sources that only 40 per cent is raised by taxation, being a smaller proportion than in any individual British colony, with the exception of India, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales and South Australia, and being only a little more than one-half of the Canadian proportion, yet the amount of taxation per head is higher than in any other colony, and nearly three times the amount paid per head in Canada, being $\$ 14.74$, as compared with $\$ 5.81$ in this country. Beside the Australasian colonies, there are five other British possessions which raise a larger amount per head, and there are thirteen places which raise a larger percentage of revenue by taxation. The taxation in India is lighter than in any other country named in the table.

Taxation in foreign countries.
238. The following table gives the amount of taxation, as nearly as it can be arrived at, in some of the principal foreign countries :-

TAAATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Taxation. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount. | Per Head. | Percentage of Revenue. |
| Europe - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - ${ }^{\text {cts. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary | 1890 | 268,250,666 | 652 | $73 \cdot 66$ |
| Belgium... ..... | 1890 | 32,910,733 | 542 | $51 \cdot 17$ |
| Denmark. | 1890 | 12,667,716 | 554 | $81 \cdot 65$ |
| France (including Algeria). . . . | 1890 | 452,249,850 | 1072 | 77.83 |
| German Empire. . . . . . . . . | 1890 | 137,678,000 | 279 | $44 \cdot 19$ |
| Greece. . . . | 1890 | 11,461,050 | 522 | $70 \cdot 11$ |
| Italy..... | 1890 | 254, 210,333 | 846 | $82 \cdot 40$ |
| Netherlands | 1890 | 40,500,400 | 889 | 81.72 |
| Norway | 1889 | 7,173,466 | 358 | $57 \cdot 25$ |
| Portugal. | 1890 | 34,275,933 | 794 | $78 \cdot 38$ |
| Russia.. | 1889 | 279,229,866 | 304 | $66 \cdot 61$ |
| Spain. ... | 1891 | 110,643,666 | 630 | $71 \cdot 04$ |
| Switzerland. | 1890 | 4,983,466 | 170 | $35 \cdot 30$ |
| Turkey. | 1884 | 61,865,066 | 251 | $86 \cdot 50$ |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |
| Africa- |  | 51,581,53 |  |  |
| Egypt. . . . . ... ... | 1890 | 35,117,866 | 514 | $75 \cdot 26$ |
| America- . |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine Confederation. . .. . | 1890 | 50,564,666 | 1236 | $69 \cdot 85$ |
| Brazil. . . . ................. | 1890 | 67,992,416 | 484 | $86 \cdot 85$ |
| Mexico..... | 1890 | 32,445,850 | 279 | $87 \cdot 96$ |
| United States. | 1892 | 332,732,124 | 531 | $78 \cdot 12$ |

239. It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France Taxation is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United in various Kingdom now taking second place, owing to a falling off in the countries Customs receipts in the United States, which country is third, Russia, Austria-Hungary, India and the German Empire coming next in the order named. Taxation per head is much larger in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named, except in the Argentine Confederation. In Great Britain, taxation is $\$ 3.81$ per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is 50 cents less. Nine British possessions and two foreign countries raised less than half their revenue by taxation.
240. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30 th Gross pubJune, 1892, amounted to $\$ 295,333,274$; on the same date in 1891 it lic debt, was $\$ 289,899,230$. There was, therefore, an increase during the year 1891. in the gross amount of liabilities of $\$ 5,434,044$.
$240 a$. The net public debt on the same date in 1892 was $\$ 241,131,434$, Net public and in $1891 \$ 237,809,030$, being an increase in the actual net debt, 1892. liabilities of $\$ 3,322,404$. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:-

| Expenditure on Capital Account- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Works | \$ 224,390 | \$ 2,165,700 |
| Railway and Canals | 1,854,575 |  |
| Dominion Lands | 86,735 |  |
| Railway Subsidies. | \$ 1,248,216 |  |
| Charges of Management on Loans | 1,122,542 |  |
| Cancellation North Shore Ry, bonds. | 970,000 |  |
| Transfers to Consolidated Fund..... | 1,028 |  |
|  | 3,341,786 |  |
| Less Sinking Fund...............Excess of receipts over payments..Refund, North-West Rebellion.... |  | \$ 5,507,486 |
|  | \$ 2,027,861 |  |
|  | 155,978 |  |
|  | 1,243 | 2,185,082 |
| Refund, North-West Rebellion.... |  |  |
| Total net increase. |  | \$ 3,322,404 |

241. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and Assets and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every liabilities, year since Confederation.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES ANI NFT DEBT OF THE DOMINION, WITH

|  |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  * <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  <br> $\omega$ <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |
|  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  * <br>  <br>  $\cdot+++1+++++++++++1++++++1++$ |
|  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |

242. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease Increase n the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in in debt. he years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been $\$ 202,287$,: :23, and in the net debt $\$ 165,402,793$, being an average annual ncrease of the latter of $\$ 6,616,112$. There was anincrease in the assets s compared with 1891 of $\$ 2,111,641$.
243. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' Proporevenue, and in 1892 it would have required just six and one-half rears to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has ncreased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportion if increase being 218 per cent and 170 per cent respectively.
244. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been aid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion debt. ff the debts of the various provinces on their entering the Confederaion, the construction of the Intercolonial. and Canadian Pacific railvays and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement f canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of he North-west Territories.
245. The allowed debt of the four provinces, which was assumed by he Dominion at the time of Confederation, was $\$ 77,500,000$. In 869 a further allowance of $\$ 1,186,756$ was made to Nova Scotia, and ince that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or Illowed by the Dominion to the extent of $\$ 30,743,392$, making a total ssumption of provincial debts of $\$ 109,430,148$, leaving therefore the um of $\$ 131,701,286$ as the actual net liability created by the Dominion yovernment since Confederation. It must be remembered that the dlowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with ,rrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the sublic debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been ctually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Jominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption if provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and he burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made .ctually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high nterest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower ate.

Particu- $\quad 246$. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed lars of pro- by the Dominion at Confederation :-
vincial debts as sunied.

Increase of debt accounted for.


Debts subsequently assumed or allowed:
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. . .... .... .... .... 3,775,4065
" British Columbia... ..... ..... .... 2, 0 , 029,392
" Prince Eddward Island....... . . ... 4, 484,023
Total provincial debts assumed. .... $\$ 109,430,148$
247. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended $86,04,04,-$ 159, on the Intercolonial and connected railways $\$ 44,228,135$, and on canals $336,612,301$, making a total of $\$ 142,884,595$. 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 $311,183,309$ more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.


[^19]249. The following table shows the amounts, including expenditure Governcharged to revenue, spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :ment expenditure on public works, 1868-1892.

| Year ended 30th | 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 | 507,949 | 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 | 14,392,933 | 1,665,351 | 1,291,963 | 1,372,823 | 18,723,069 |
| 1885. | 11,645,220 | 1,572,918 | 1,030,988 | 1,208,274 | 15,457,399 |
| 1886. | 4,480,833 | 1,333,422 | 117,346 | 451,890 | 6,383,491 |
| 1887 | 3,270,433 | 1,783,698 | 1,029,859 | 1,525,660 | 7,609,650 |
| 1888. | 3,094,043 | 1,188,302 | 969,263 | 1,703,032 | 6,954,640 |
| 1889. | 3,601,279 | 1,145,988 | 1,072,312 | 1,568,765 | 7,388,344 |
| 1890. | 4,122,724 | 1,189,644 | 808.509 | 4,084,593 | 10,205,470 |
| 1891 | 2,279,737 | 1,500,861 | 578,358 | 1,257,188 | 5,616,144 |
| 1892. | 1,501,539 | 1,637,819 | 338,364 | 868,718 | 4,346,440 |
| Total. | 115,587,423 | 38,323,112 | 15,215,055 | 22,554,975 | 191,680,565 |

250. The following amounts, including expenditure charged to Summary revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation :-

| Railways | \$115,587,423 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Canals | 38,323,112 |
| Government buildings and miscellaneous public works, including lighthouses and navigation. | 39,028,746 |
|  | \$192,939,281 |
| 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... | \$256,574,373 |

of expenditure on public works.

Cost of Parliament buildings, Ottawa.
251. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1892, including the new depart. mental building on Wellington street, of $\$ 4,979,242$. The sum of $\$ 262,168$ has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

Details of assets.
252. In 1868 the assets amounted to $\$ 17,317,410$, and in 1892 to $854,201,840$, showing an increase of $\$ 36,884,430$. The assets only

Interest-

Average interest on debt and assets.
bearing assets. . include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30 th June, 1892 :-

| Sinking funds. | \$ 28,583,475 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Quebec Harbour debentures | 3,664,717 |
| Montreal Harbour bonds. | 385,000 |
| Northern Railway bonds. | 73,000 |
| St. John River and Railway Extension Company | 433,900 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway iand grant bonds. | 24,000 |
| Province accounts. | 10,412,178 |
| Sundry investments. | 594,160 |
| Total interest-bearing investments | \$ 44,175,430 |
| Miscellaneous accounts | 2,132,940 |
| Cash | 2,822,968 |
| Specie reserve.. | 5,061,577 |
| Silver coinage accounts. . . . . . . | 8,925 |
| Total assets. | \$ 54,201,840 |

253. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of $815,853,720$, or about 91 per cent of the whole amount; in 1892 they were (less Province accounts) $\$ 33,763,252$, or about 62 per cent of the whole.
254. 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:-
AVERA（iE INTEREST ON

|  |  <br>  $\dot{\perp}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br>  <br> $\vdots++\left\|++++\left\|+++{ }^{\prime}\right\|\right\|+++++\|\| \|+$ |
|  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  <br>  $亡$ |
|  | 为 $\vdots++++1++\|++++1+\|+++\|++\| \|+$ |
|  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  <br>  |

Decrease 255 . The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt in average has decreased, it will be seen, from $\$ 4.51$ per cent in 1868 to $\$ 2.93$ rate of interest.

Present rates of interest payable on debt. per cent in 1892, being a decrease of $\$ 1.58$ on each $\$ 100$. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of $\$ 1.34$ per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.
256. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable :-

Funded Debt payable in London-


Total payable in London . . .... .... .... . $\$ 198,804,342$
Funded Debt payable in Canada-


Total payable in Canada. . . ........... 10,362,566
Total Funded Debt . . . . . . . ..................... $\mathbf{2 0 9 , 1 6 6 , 9 0 8}$
Savings banks, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $39,529,548$
Province accounts, 5 per cent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16,407,374
Trust Accounts-
${ }_{5}^{6}$ per cent. .... .......... . . $1,105,220$

$3 \frac{1}{2}$ ، $6 \ldots \ldots . . . .$.


Interest, therefore, is payable at the rate of


In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of


Dominion 257. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, Notes. form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from $\$ 3,113,700$ in 1867 to $\$ 17,282,699$ in 1892. (For particulars of
circulation see post, chapter on "Banks and Savings Banks.") The Fixed fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies charges. to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1892 had been reduced to 43 per cent. The Government have made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal, by which all the Dominion business in London will be attended to by that institution, and this change is expected to make a reduction in the charges of management.
258. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the intere
on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation :-

Debt, asinterest per head.

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Year ended } \\ \text { June. }}}{\text { 30th }}$ | Gross <br> Debt per Head. | Total Assets per Head. | Net Debt per Head. | Interest paid per Head. | Interest received per Head. | Net Interest paid per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | 8 cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1868.. | 2874 | 627 | 2247 | 133 | 004 | 129 |
| 1869. | 3292 | 1070 | 2222 | 14 | 009 | 135 |
| 1870. | 3358 | 1094 | 2264 | 146 | 010 | 136 |
| 1871.. | 3282 | 1074 | 2208 | 147 | 016 | 131 |
| 1872. | 3390 | 1113 | 2277 | 146 | 013 | 133 |
| 1873. | 3537 | 815 | 2722 | 142 | 011 | 131 |
| 1874. | 3690 | 858 | 2832 | 150 | 016 | 134 |
| 1875. | 3902 | 917 | 2985 | 170 | 022 | 148 |
| 1876. | 4082 | 928 | 3154 | 162 | 020 | 142 |
| 1877. | 4352 | 1032 | 3320 | 169 | - 018 | 151 |
| 1878.. | 4289 | 848 | 3441 | 173 | 015 | 158 |
| $1879 .$. | 4329 | 880 | 3449 | 173 | 014 | 159 |
| 1880. | 4617 | 1000 | 3617 | 184 | 020 | 164 |
| 1881.. | 4609 | 1025 | $358 \pm$ | 175 | 017 | 158 |
| 1882.. | 4685 | 1180 | 3506 | 178 | 021 | 156 |
| 1883.. | 4561 | 986 | 3575 | 173 | 023 | 150 |
| 1884. | 5408 | 1345 | 4063 | 172 | 022 | 150 |
| 1885. | 5834 | 1505 | 4329 | 208 | 044 | 164 |
| 1886... | 5955 | 1090 | 4865 | 221 | 050 | 171 |
| 1887.. | 5893 | 990 | 4904 | 209 | 022 | 188 |
| 1888... | 6073 | 1067 | 5006 | 210 | 020 | 190 |
| 1889.. | 6075 | 1060 | 5015 | 214 | 028 | 186 |
| 1890.. | 5974 | 1014 | 4960 | 202 | 023 | 179 |
| 1891.. | 5985 | 1075 | 4910 | 198 | 022 | 176 |
| 1892... ... .. | 60 \% | 1106 | 4922 | 199 | 022 | 177 |

259. There was an increase of 43 cents per head in the gross debt, Increase and of 12 cents per head in the net debt, while the gross and net and deinterest each increased one cent per head, as compared with 1891. crease. The rate of interest paid is very much lower than it used to be, and while the amount of net debt per head has increased 119 per cent, the amount of net interest paid has only increased 37 per cent.

Debt incurred for public im-provements.
260. From the foregoing pages it will be seen that, with the exception of the debts allowed to provinces-which allowances were rendered more or less necessary by the conditions of Confederation, and which debts, it must be remembered, were themselves originally incurred for the purpose of public improvements-the whole of the public debt has been created by the construction of railways, canals and other public works of importance, calculated to aid in the opening up and development of the country ; and it is for these reasons that the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, are on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated mainly for war purposes.

Particu- 261. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian
lars of loans since Confederation. loans since Confederation.

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONEEDERATION.

| LoAN. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

*Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

Loan of 1892.
262. The last loan was floated in June, 1892, and was subscribed for more than three times over. This was the second 3 per cent loan issued by this country, and though the price obtained, riz. : $£ 92 \cdot 0 \cdot 10 \frac{1}{2}$ was not so high as that in 1888, yet it cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, when the favourable conditions of 1888 are considered, and the fact that the money market has by no means recovered from the effect of the crisis in 1890 .
263. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Public Kingdom and British Possessions, with the proportion to population debts in and multiple of revenue :-

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Countries. | Year. | Public Debt. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount. | Per Head. | Multiple <br> of <br> Revenue. |
| Europe. |  | 8 | \$ cts. |  |
| United Kingdom | 1892 | 3,298,040,579 | 8654 | $7 \cdot 24$ |
| Malta. .. ..... | 1891 | 385,284 | 233 | $0 \cdot 29$ |
| Asla. |  |  |  |  |
| India.. | " | 1,063,006,869 | 481 | $2 \cdot 55$ |
| Ceylon | " | 12,338,201 | 410 | $1 \cdot 94$ |
| Straits Settlement.. | '6 | 28,227 | 006 | $0 \cdot 01$ |
| Africa. |  |  |  |  |
| Mauritius. | " | 3,785,050 | 1021 | $1 \cdot 02$ |
| Natal. | " | 34,845,722 | 6416 | $5 \cdot 44$ |
| Cape of Good Hope. |  | 120,883,946 | 7915 | $6 \cdot 01$ |
| Sierra Leone . . . . . | " | 243,333 | 325 | $0 \cdot 56$ |
| Canada America. |  |  |  |  |
| Canada. | 1892 | 241,131,434 | 4922 | ${ }^{6} 53$ |
| Newfoundland. | 1891 | 5,295,912 | 2676 | $2 \cdot 87$ |
| Bermuda. |  | 41,853 | 277 | $0 \cdot 26$ |
| British Guiana | '6 | 3,579,088 | 1320 | 1.31 |
| West Indies. |  |  |  |  |
| Bahamas. | " | 394,813 | 830 | 1.54 |
| Jamaica. | " | 7,397,756 | 1157 | 1.95 |
| Windward Islands. |  | 1,117,946 | 330 | 0.78 |
| Leeward Islands. | " | 559,525 | 440 | $1 \cdot 03$ |
| Trinidad .. | $\cdots$ | 2,532,711 | 1266 | $1 \cdot 07$ |
| Australasia. |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales.. | " | 255,492,860 | 22565 | $5 \cdot 23$ |
| Victoria. | " | 211,616,278 | 18556 | $5 \cdot 21$ |
| South Australia. | " | 105,976,689 | 33073 | 770 |
| Western Australia | " | 7,852,824 | 15775 | $3 \cdot 24$ |
| Queensland. | " | 143,948,135 | 36561 | $8 \cdot 83$ |
| Tasmania.. | " | 34,603,411 | 23593 | $8 \cdot 05$ |
| New Zealand | ' | 183,364,412 | 29261 | $9 \cdot 09$ |
| Fiji... ................ | '6 | 1,200,558 | 957 | $3 \cdot 46$ |
| Total . |  | 5,739,713,416 | 2078 | $5 \cdot 23$ |

264. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions Public amount to $\$ 5,739,713,416$, of which Great Britain owes 57 per cent, debt of the

British Empire.

Expenditure on productive works in Australasian and other colonies.

Public debts should be compared with national wealth

India 18 per cent, the Australasian colonies 16 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by $\$ 31,104,754$ during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies, the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1892 it would have taken just about six and one-half years.
265. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.
266. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount per capita for a country to carry, may be, relatively, a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position ; but the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and as in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty must detract considerably from the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, might seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that, as a rule, any development of natural wealth is impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. According to Mr. Mulhall, the wealth of Canada in $1 \times 88$ was $\$ 954$ per head of population, having increased from a total of $\$ 1,907$ millions in 1861 to $\$+769$ millions in 1888 , being an average increase of $\$ 106$ millions annually. These figures would make the gross debt of the country 6 per cent and the net debt 5 per cent of its national wealth.
267. The public debt of some of the principal foreign countries are Public given below.

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

268. The public debt of France is the largest in the world, and no Debt of two estimates agree as to its exact amount. The figures in the table France. are taken from the Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, 1890, published by the Imperial Government, while the latest estimate, made by a French writer, places the amount on lst January, 1893, at $\$ 6,959,072,733$. The debt of the German Empire is the federal debt only, exclusive of the debts of the several states, which amounted in 1890-91 to about $\$ 2,344,336,000$. There are, however, considerable investments and a large amount of Government property held as a setoff both against the federal and state debts. Next to that of France, the public debt of the United Kingdom is the largest, followed by those of Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain and British India, in
the order named. The united debt of Germany amounts to 8,646 , 492,000 and would place that country fourth in the above list, between Russia and Italy, while the united delt of Australasia, amounting to $\$ 892,882,466$, places those colonies immediately following British India. In proportion to population, France, Uruguay and Portugal are the most heavily indebted countries in the above table, being, however, far exceeded by the Australasian colonies. In proportion to

Debt of Peru.

Debt of Switzerland.

Debt of United States. revenue, however, Peru would appear to be in almost a hopeless financial plight, as it requires more than forty years of its revenue to redeem its debt, while its unpaid interest alone amounts to more than $\$ 111,000,000$. Portugal, France and Expt would appear to have the next heaviest indebtedness in proportion to revenue. Of all countries Switzerland has about the lightest burden of debt, as only one year's revenue would be required to redeem it, while the value of its state property, or so-called "Federal Fortune," amounts to ${ }^{*} 7,268,673$ more than its liabilities. The debt of the United States showed an increase of $41,502,466$ on the 30 th June, 1892 , as compared with the same date in 1891. What may be called the net debt, that is, the debt less cash in the treasury, was $\$ 968,218,840$ on 30th June, 1892, which would be at the rate of $\$ 15.61$ per head, while the multiple of revenue would be $2: 8$

Provincial 269. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts debts. of the several provinces in 1891, tugether with the amounts per head of population :-

PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1891.

| Provinces. | Gross Debt. | Assets. | Net Debt. | Anoount per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Quebec. | $25,84 \therefore, 14$ | 10, 277,700 | 15,564,447 | 1043 |
| Nova Scotia. | 2,990,493 | 1,632,374 | 1,358,118 | 300 |
| New Brunswick | $2,484,560$ | 590,468 | 1,894,092 | 5 8! |
| Manitoba. | 3,583,816 | 2,886,001 | 697,815 | 4.43 |
| British Columbia | 1,843,155 | 1,242,311 | (920,844 | 658 170 |
| Prince Edward Island | 185,000 |  | 185,000 | 170 |
| Total. | 36,929,170 | 16,605,804 | 20,320,316 | 774 |

*Dominion debt account not reckoned.
Liabilities $\quad 270$. The total net provincial debts, therefore, amounted to $\$ 20,320$,of Ontario. 316, which, if added to the public debt of 1891 , would have made the amount per head of the total population $\$ \mathbf{8 3} 3.25$. The Province of Ontario has sold annuities to the extent of $\$ 1,432,519$, to provide for
its railway expenditure, but these annuities are paid off by a fixed term every year, out of consolidated revenue, and, while a liability, do not stand on exactly the same footing as ordinary public debt. The province moreover has assets very largely in excess of the above sum. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debis in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given on page 108.
271. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, Superan1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Ser- nuation. vice, 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.
272. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows: 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 thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.
273. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and To whom employees of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of applicable. the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.
274. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a Assessreduction is made of two per cent per annum on all salaries over $\$ 600$, ment of salaries. and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.
275. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superan- Persons nuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to superanfill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public nuated position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have to serve. rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.
276. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases Gratuities. where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.
277. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation Superanallowances and gratuities in 1892 was $\$ 253,680$, and the following nuation table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different paid in departments and divisions:1892.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATLITIES-1892.

| Department. ${ }^{\text {Number. }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Departm | Customs | 162 |
| ' | Inland Revenue | 28 |
| ${ }^{6}$ | Marine and Fisheries. | 65 |
| " | Public Works. | 109 |
| \% | Post Office. | 85 |
| 6 | Finance. | 24 |
| 6 | Agriculture | 21 |
| * | Justice. | 11 |
| * | Secretary of State. | 4 |
| ، | Militia... | 3 |
| ، | Railways. | 4 |
| 6 | Interior. . | 18 |
| " | Indian Affairs | 4 |
| Queen's Privy Council. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| House of Commons.... .. ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |
| Senate......................... .... ....... ...... |  |  |
| Governor-General's Secretary's Office |  |  |
| Library of Parliament. ...... ... ....... ...... .... ......... 1 |  |  |
| High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 |  |  |

Pensions.
278. 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. The total amount paid under this head in 1892 was $\$ 92,457$, being $\$ 11,393$ less than in the preceding year.
U. S. pen- 279. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during sions. $\quad 1892$ was no less than $\$ 134,583,053$.

## CHAPTER IV.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

280. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial Weights yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of $277 \cdot 27384$ cubic ${ }^{\text {and mea- }}$ inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Inperial gallon is equal to 4.54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3.785 litres.
281. By Act of 42 nd Vic. (1879), c. 16 , it was provided: That in Measures contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, by weight the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by mined. 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 |
| Pease. | 60 " | Carrots . .......... 60 |
| Barley. | 48 " | Parsnips............... 60 |
| Malt. | 36 " | Beets..... .. . .. 60 |
| Oats. | 34 " | Onions. .... ........ 60 |
| Beans. | 60 " | Bituminous coal..... 70 |
| Flaxseèd | 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.
282. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties is Customs made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, valuawhen sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country tions. whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

Classifica- 283. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as tion of imports and exports. that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, alphabetically arranged, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the tariff on any article, and the order in which it is placed in the table, can be immediately ascertained.

## CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class I.-Art and Mechanic Pronuctions.

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

## Class II.-Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufac- Order 18. Dress.
tures. $\quad$ 6 19. Fibrous material, manufac" 16. Silk, manufactures of.
" 17. Cotton and flax.
Class III.-Foods, Drinks, Etc.
Order 20. Animal food.
Order 22. Drinks and stimulants.
21. Vegetable food.

Class IV.-Animal and Vegetable Substances.
Order
23. Animal substances.

Order 25. Oils.
" 24 . Vegetable.
Class V.-Minerals ani Metals.
Order 26. Cual, 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.
Order 32. Indefinite articles.

| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{array}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class I.-Art and Mechanic <br> Pronuctions. <br> Order I.-Books, \&c. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Books, printed........ . . . . . . . . . . . | 905,627 | 117,658 | 882,888 | 115,083 |
|  | 124,290 | Free. | 104,804 |  |
| Cards, playing Stationery, \&c. | 16,686 | 9,239 | 15,254 | 9,028 |
|  | 934,618 | 309,217 | 1,012,515 | 341,522 |
| Order II.-Musical Instruments. |  |  |  |  |
| Organs. ${ }_{\text {Pianofortes. }}$ | 28,792 | 8,405 | 21,186 | 5,933 |
|  | 283,405 | 82,196 | 268,093 | 78,047 |
| Others, undescribed.. <br> Order III.-Prints, Pictures, dec. | 114,180 | 28,110 | 129,439 | 31,412 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Paintings, drawings, engravings........ in oil, by Canadian artists.. | 42,435 | 8,321 | 44,734 | 8,206 |
|  | 216,328 | Free. | 362,772 | Free. |
| Plates engraved. Order IV.-Carvings, Figures, de. | 1,312 | 262 | 2,724 | 545 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mouldings... | 49,473 | 14,730 | 52,580 | 15,606 |
| Picture frames. | 26,626 | 9,302 | 30,328 | 10,342 |
| Tobacco pipes. | 114,011 | 41,694 | 167,079 | 57,580 |
| Order V.-Tackle for Sports and Games. |  |  |  |  |
| Fireworks. <br> Fishing rods. <br> Toys (magic lanterns) <br> Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, \&cc. | 11,774 | 2,943 | 11,742 | 2,937 |
|  | 6,777 | 2,033 | 8,477 | 2,543 |
|  | 161,689 | 55,903 | 1;3,929 | 59,982 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Chronometers and compasses for ships.. Clocks, clock springs, \&e... | 6,240 | Free. | 6,000 |  |
|  | 107,462 | 31,392 | 123,854 | 29,513 |
| Optical instruments.. <br> Philosophicalinstruments,\&c.,for schools, societies, \&c. | 88,272 | 23,256 | 103,316 | 24,640 |
|  | 33,181 | Free. | 81,428 |  |
| Telegraph instruments and telephones Watches, watch actions, \&c. . | 443,699 | 107,870 | 400,767 | 83,233 |
|  | 507,826 | 79,349 | 396,892 | 60,190 |
| Order VII.-Surgical Instruments. |  |  |  |  |
| Surgical and dental instruments. | 37,472 | 7,445 | 42,909 | 8,577 |
| Belts and trusses . . . . . . . . . . . | 21,500 | 5,389 | 1.9,411 | 4,850 |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892.



EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Coutinued.


| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class I.-Concluded. <br> Order XIII.-Furniture. <br> Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, \&c. <br> Lamps, globes, \&c.. | 8 | , | \$ | 8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 528,039 \\ & 218,133 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,006 \\ 64,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 607,308 \\ & 225,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 198,375 \\ 66,951 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Order XIV.-Chemicals. |  |  |  |  |
| Acid, acetic... ..... ................... | $\begin{aligned} & 10,467 \\ & 23,081 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,194 \\ & 5,895 \end{aligned}$ | 12,44019,394 | 10,0854,848 |
| "، mixed |  |  |  |  |
| " oxalic. | 3,334 | Free. ${ }_{888}$ | 4,178 | Free. |
| "\% sulphuric. | 2,520 |  | 50,110 | 1,113 |
| " all other. | 43,662 | 8,832 |  | 10,020 |
| Alum and aluminous cake. | 30,998 <br> 129,282 | Free. | 31,927148,178 | Free. |
| Aniline dyes |  |  |  |  |
| Baking powder | 110,550 | 26,209 | 103,901 | 25,954 |
| Brimstone. | -46,361 | Free. | 67,095 | Free. ، |
| Borax.... |  |  | 29,678 |  |
| Chloride of lime. | 42,172 | 47 | 58,205 |  |
| Dyes. . ... . |  |  | 93,601 | Free. 9,455 |
| Dyeing or tanning articles, cr | 146,954 | Free. |  |  |
| Essential oils. .. . | 53,541 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,985 \\ 11,717 \end{array}$ | 48,823 |  |
| Glycerine. | 55,946 |  | 50,027 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,455 \\ & 8,992 \end{aligned}$ |
| Indigo. | 39,610 | Free. ${ }_{\text {17,981 }}$ | 29,804 | Free. 18,778 |
| Ink, writing and printing | 105,196 |  | $\begin{gathered} 120,009 \\ 129,609 \\ 227,244 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Logwood, extract of. |  | Free. 57,319 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Free. } \\ & 70,055 \\ & 70,953 \end{aligned}$ |
| Medicines, patent.. | 185,004507,179 |  | 567,452 |  |
| Paints and colours. |  | $\begin{gathered} 57,319 \\ 70,20 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Quinine. .....] | 19,834 | Free. | $\begin{array}{r} 16,468 \\ 22,982 \end{array}$ | Free. |
| Soda .. | $\begin{aligned} & 354,135 \\ & 201,578 \end{aligned}$ | $20,193$ | $\begin{aligned} & 387,242 \\ & 200,919 \end{aligned}$ | $20,187$ |
| All other drugs and chemicals........... |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 795,103 \\ & 3+2,183 \end{aligned}$ | 195,729 <br> Free. | $\begin{gathered} 829,379 \\ 386,984 \end{gathered}$ | 195,757 Free. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Class II.-Textile Fabrics and Dress. <br> Order XV.-Worl and Worsted Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blankets. | 54,433 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,634 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 41,808 | $\begin{array}{r} 20,202 \\ 307 \end{array}$ |
| Carpets. | 1,175,1165 | 299,583 | 1,214,546 |  |
| Elannels. | 196,366$4,959,942$ | 1,642,433 | 212,362 | 70,434 |
| Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, \&e |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,170,818 \\ & 3,696,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,709,654 \\ 964,715 \end{array}$ |
| " other manufactures of | 3,510, 228 | 915,325 |  |  |
| rags. . . | $\begin{array}{r} 127,616 \\ 2,531 \\ 6,381 \end{array}$ | $42,063$ <br> Free. | 186,254 | -62,575 |
| " spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat. <br> " made of wool or worsted |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,979 \\ & 9,622^{?} \end{aligned}$ | Free. |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continutd.


| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value of Imports. | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class II.-Continued. $\$$ $\$$ $\$$ $\$$ |  |  |  |  |
| Ribbons | 623,014 | 186,707 | 422,089 | 126,694 |
| Silks and satins, dress.. | 560,691 | 166,524 | 613,974 | 178,552 |
| " sewing .. .... . .. | 32,678 | 8,146 | 33,241 | 8,330 |
| " other manufactures of | 1,290,074 | 386,897 | 1,256,814 | 375,363 |
| " partly manufactured. | 5,815 | 872 | 15,220 | -815 |
| Velvets........ ...... . | 163,102 | 49,352 | 151,683 | 44,769 |
| Order XVII.-Cotton and Flax, Manufactures of. |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton clothing .. ..... . . . . ......... | 99, 601 | 41,680 | 98,295 | 41,944 |
| " piece goods. | 2,004,887 | 623,241 | 1,866,916 | 586,082 |
| " thread | 516,560 | 110,811 | 539,115 | 104,467 |
| " velvets and velveteens | 178,917 | 35,700 | 204,714 | 40,985 |
| " winceys | 12,991 | 2,935 | 7,553 | 1,442 |
| " waste. | 274,060 | Free. | 284,701 | Free. |
| " all other manufactures of | 1,195,251 | 320,860 | 1,281,295 | 339,304 |
| "6 ، 6 | 72, 249 | Free. | 127,552 | Free. |
| Linen clothing. ... | 8,004: | 3,140 | 9,443 | 3,554 |
| "، piece grods . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 324,507 | 76,796 | 359,058 | 84,538 |
| " thread...... ................ . | 159,725 | 31,273 | 153,817 | 30,768 |
| all other manufactures of | 673,682 | 148,895 | 755,978 | 165,493 |
| Order XVIIL.-Dress. |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and shoes | 255,408 | 63,224 | 284,996 | 71,588 |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces. | 35,245 | 10,957 | 35,746 | 10,721 |
| Braces or suspenders. | 45, 102 | 15, 691 | 53,971 | 18,766 |
| Collars, cuffs, \&c. | 63,13s | 33, 104 | 55,230 | 28,694 |
| Feathers, ornamental | 63,362 | 22.071 | 43,497 | 15,150 |
| Flowers, artificial. . | 191,440 | 47,961 | 209,948 | 52,349 |
| Furs, manufactures of. | 99,114 | 24, 434 | 88,961 | 21,416 |
| Gloves and mitts. . . . . | 660,674 | 230,44 | 681,016 | 238,078 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets | 1,288,300 | 384,252 | 1,216,371 | 365,914 |
| Laces, lace collars, \&c.. | 541,722 | 163.541 | 567,334 | 170, 4 ! 9 |
| Millinery and embroideries. | 320, 021 | 8!, 006 | 243.570 | 66,783 |
| Tmbrellas and sunshades. | 297,872 | 103,772 | 970,117 | 94,596 |
| Order XIX.-Manufactures of Fibrous Materials. |  |  |  |  |
| Canvas of flax and hemp. | 10,413 | 526 | ¢,196 | 391 |
| 6 . . . . . . . | 33,630 | Free. | 24,384 | Free. |
| Cordage | 90,612 | 21,682 | S1,810 | 20,523 |
| Felt, roofing and other....... .... .... | 6,818 | 1,445 | 5,273 | 1,016 |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892--Continued.
$\stackrel{r}{2}$


IMPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.


* Specially exempted frour Newfoundland. + In imports, kiscuit only.

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.


| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class III.- Continued. | 5 | $\$$ | 3 | \$ |
| Order EXI.-Concluded. |  |  |  |  |
| Fruit, currants | 219,969 | 58,989 | 235,710 | 60,710 |
| " raisins. | 446, 1337 | 142,951! | 331,198 | 123,502 |
| " all other. | 24,168 | 11,374 | 31,582 | 15,374 |
| Grain, barley | ${ }_{18}^{192}$ | -28 | 1,104 | 233 |
| " beans. | 18,163 | 1,549 | 15,979 | 1,406 |
| " Indian corn.. | 3,308,786 | 209,151 | 2,188,833 | 126,415 |
| "، "s (ensilage).... ....... | 52,250 | Free. | 56,340 | Free. |
| "، oats... .. ................... . . | 48,148 | 7,918 | 70,624 | 399 |
| pease | 11,139 | 860 | 10,398 | 682 |
| " rice... | 79, $4+6$ | 40,131 | 68,834 | 38,730 |
| * wheat. | 2,643,879 | 29,129 | 5,202, 469 | 9,917 |
| " all other. | 257, 1094 | 36,370 | 2,226,057 | 42,085 |
| Jellies and jams | 48,396 | 26,089 | 38,567 | 19,561 |
| Macaroni and vermicelli. | 17,493! | 4,202 | ${ }^{4}, 423$ | 3,429 |
| Malt. | 35,053 | 5,840 | 26,323 | 4,473 |
| Molasses (sugar). | 1,060, 410 | 74,374 | 918,250 | 70,278 |
| Meal, oatmeal.. | 9,709 | 1,446 | 15,872 | 2,473 |
| "6 cornmeal.... | 324,642 | 49,822 | 204,738 | 30,067 |
| " and flour, all kinds | 14,407 | 3,601 | 55,615 | 11,794 |
| Mill feed, bran, \&c.... ... :... ..... | $\cdots 7.427$ | 19,092 | 44,871 | 8,862 |
| Nuts, almonds............ ... . . . . . | 53, 251 | 18,759 8,564 | 70,694 28,974 | 21,488 8,599 |
| " cocoa.... | 27,735 | 8,564 37,355 | 28,974 68,714 | 8,599 31,675 |
| " filberts and walnuts | 80, 6.50 | 37,355 | 68,714 86,091 | 31,675 54,326 |
| " all other. | 75.269 | 39,156 5,020 | 86,091 48,582 | 54,326 |
| Potatoes | 31,306 | 5,020 | 48,582 | 14,889 |
| Sugar of all kinds. | 5,129, 564 | 3,139,123 | 949,213 6,913 | 114,237 |
| Cane sugar or beet-root sugar. | 252,099 | Free. | 6,913,553 | Free. |
| Tontatoes... ...... ... ..... ... | 23,785 | 5,514 | 28,671 | 7,685 |
| 46 and other vegetables in cans... | 46,412 | 9,399 | 43,776 | 9,928 |
| Vegetsables, fresh or dry salted........ | 136,976 | 34,170 | 123,389 | 30,850 |
| Order XXII.-Drinks and Stimulants. |  |  |  |  |
| Aerated and mineral waters. | 42,346 | 8,076 | 57,350 | 10,847 |
| Ale, beer and porter . . . . . . | 241,530 | 62,883 | 255,362 | 90,019 |
| "6 ginger . . . . . . . . . . | 8,123 | 1,443 | 5,158 | 1,118 |
| Cider.... $\quad .$. | -2,954 | (19 530 | 2,200 60,411 | 18,915 |
| Coffee and chicory | 68, 435 | 19,190 | 80,411 | 18,915 |
| "، green. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 630.082 | Free. | 601,655 | Free. |
| Cocoa and chocolate. | 99,526 | 20,446 | 128,300 | 47,438 |
| Hops...... | 239,911 | 36,388 Free. | 209,119 | Freet. |
| Mineral water (natural) | 60,417 | Free. | 69,189 | 1ret. |
| Mustard.... .... . . | 60,839 114,762 | 14,971 45,472 | 120,969 | 17,982 |
| Pickles and sauces <br> Spices, all kinds. | 114,762 <br> 220,982 | 13,304 | 184,201 | 26,993 |

TRADE AND COMMEBCE.


IMPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.

| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Imports. } \end{aligned}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class III.-Concluded. | S | \$ | \$ | S |
| Spirits, brandy .. ${ }_{6}$ | 359,158 | 394,872 | 394,575 | 388,563 |
| "، Geneva and Old Tom gin. | 155,593 54,304 | 818,555 140,962 | 174,581 78,477 | 779,084 164,000 |
| " whiskey | 249,464 | 140,962 | 289,311 | 164,000 |
| " cordials and bitters | 32, 437 | 31,495 | 43,679 | 35, 210 |
| " in medicines, essences, \&c | 13,212 | 7,899 | 17,717 | 9,271 |
| " all other............... ....... | 15,113 | 18,082 | 13,039 | 15,700 |
| Tea, black. | 62,741 | 5,885 | 31,867 | 3,133 |
| " green and Japan. | 95,383 | 10,229 | 65,243 | 5,132 |
| " black..... | 1,483,413 | Free. | 1,521,133 | Free. |
| " green and Japan | 1,336,879 |  | 2,047,242 |  |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 63,646 | 59,764 | 47,175 | 54,294 |
| " cigars and cigarettes . | 257,123 | 263,955 | 231,091, | 212,478 |
| " unmanufactured. | 1,617,700 | Free. | 1,842,098 | Free. |
| Vinegar. | 10,224 | 6,367 | 10,459 | 6,741 |
| Wine, all kinds, except sparkling | 406,688 | 288,245 | 412,497 | 270,985 |
| " champagne and sparkling | 246,752 | 99,204 | 177,990 | 96,892 |
| All other drinks and stimulants. | 15,837 | 3,564 | 23,839 | 6,048 |
| Class IV.--Animal and Vegetable |  |  |  |  |
| Order XXIII.-Animal Substances. |  |  |  |  |
| Bones and bone dust... . | 6,999 | Free. | 6,546 | Free. |
| Bristles. | 64,386 |  | 71,895 |  |
| Candles.. | 29,381 | 6,943 | 37,012 | 8,195 |
| Combs. | 65,539 | 22,981 | 64,046 | 22,555 |
| Feathers and quills | 36,41 | 9,063 | 46,535 | 11,615 |
| Furs, wholly or partially dressed | 477,954 | 65,300 | 604,794 | 88,915 |
| :" not dressed... ... ....... | 485,927 | Free. | 649,257 | Free. |
| Glue. . | 81,512 | 28,900 | 100,414 | 35,338 |
| Grease. | 89,873 | Free. | 211,391 | Free. |
| " axle. | 10,710 | 2,695 | 11,448 | 2,820 |
| Hair, manufactures of.. | 38,745 | 8,965 | 31,500 | 7,600 |
| " not curled or manufactured. | 27,959 | Free. | 24,111 | Free. |
| Hides, raw........................... | 2,004,449 |  | 1,794,932 |  |
| Horns and hoofs | 3,984 | ' | 4,838 |  |
| Ivory, manufactures of. | 497 | 99 | ${ }^{901}$ | 180 |
| " unmanufactured. | 7,771 | Free. | 13,407 | Free. |
| Leather and manufactures of | 642,042 | 120,385 | 752,798 | 145,265 |
| " belting.. | 22,604 | 5,651 | 17,581 | 4,390 |
| Musk...... | 23,434 | Free. | 2,363 | Free. |
| Pelts. | 14,377, |  | 37,332 |  |
| Sausage casings | 33,518\| | ${ }_{6}^{6,704}$ | 33,375 260,479 | Free. ${ }_{\text {6,649 }}$ |
| Silk, raw.. . | 172,526 | Free. | 260,479 |  |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.


* Bones only. $\ddagger$ Includes horns and hoofs. || Undescribed. † Glue stock. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

IMPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.

| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imp.rits. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class IV.-Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | S |
| Soap, common | 26,050 | 6,795 | 38,141 | 10,366 |
| " fancy | 125,044 | 49,501 | 129,622. | 50,613 |
| Sponges. | 40,352 | 8,066 | 40,505 | 7,842 |
| Tallow and stearine (paraffine) | 83,460 | 29,487 | 95,375 | 31,256 |
| Wax, and manufactures of ...... | 14,316 | 2,863 | 18,811 | 3,758 |
| Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish | 8,533 | Free. | 16,243 | Free. |
| Wool. | 102 | ${ }^{8}$ |  | 8 |
| All other | 1,398,746 | Free. | 1,694,702 | Fre |
| Order XXIV.-Vegctable Substances. |  |  |  |  |
| Ashes.... | 2,757 | Free. | 3,377 | Free. |
| Barks . | 49,115 |  | 46,066 |  |
| Bamboo, canes and rattan | 31,461 | " | 28,090 |  |
| Broom corn. | 109,042 | ' ${ }^{1,084}$ | 115,479 | " |
| Cane or rattan | 4,449 | 1,084 | 8,558 | 2,168 |
| Cocoa beans. | 38,881 | Free. | 38,139 | Free. |
| Corks and corkwo | 82,758 | 16,324 | 75,893 | 13,265 |
| Corkwood. | 24,039 | Free. | 12,630 | Free. |
| Cotton wool. | 3,503,185 |  | 3,389,232 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Fibre, grass, \&c . . | 85,378 14,790 | Free. |  |  |
| Flowers, leaves and roots | 14,790 154,683 | ، | 165, 168 | " |
|  | 389,485 | 144,555 | 404, 483 | 154,629 |
| Gutta percha and India rubber goods.... | 791,332 | 246,437 | (6mb, 9 P1 | 202,975 |
| " " unmanufactured | 791,013 | Free. | -30, 1311 | Free. |
| Hay | 1,959 | 390 | $8.44{ }^{1}$ | 1,688 |
| Hemp, undressed .... ... .... ... | 864,597 | 1 ree. | 872.989 | Free. |
| Ivory nuts.... ..... | 28,959 |  | 23,329 |  |
| Junk, old, and oakum. | 68,096 | " | :0,11 |  |
| Jute and jute butts... | 29,028 | " | 24, 575 | " |
| Lumber, sawn | 781,059 | " | 76, 611 | " |
| Moss, seaweed, \&c. | 31,406 | "' | 38,725 | ، |
| Oil cake, \&c.................. ........ | 42,092 | 1,065 |  |  |
| Paper bags, printed. .... ........ .... | 3,059 191,111 | 105,005 | 3,697 181,144 |  |
| "، hangings. | 191,111 21,637 | $\begin{array}{r}105,005 \\ 5,620 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 181,144 | 102,174 7,224 |
| " all other | 288,740 | 73,771 | 318,213 | 82,226 |
| Pitch and tar | 39,111 | 3,573 | 36,121 | 3,448 |
| " (pine) | 19,443 | Free. | 14,776 | Free. |
| Resin........... | 88,096 |  | 97,107 |  |
| Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenugreek, \&c. | 3,078 | " | 5,194' | " |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.


| Articles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value of Imports. | Duty. | Value of Imports. | Duty. |
| Class IV.-Coneluded. Order XXIV.-Concluded. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Seeds of all kinds...... ... ........... | 426,436 | 37,031 | 607,680 | 47,932 |
| Starch, corn starch, \&c. Straw, manufactures of | 37,000 53,368 | Free. 19,528 | 120,640 46,499 | Free. ${ }_{\text {17, }}$ |
|  | 35,700 | 1,483 | 6,500 | 1,333 |
| Timber, lumber and shingles.............. unmanufactured. | 186,997 | 24,443 | 99,006 | 9,008 |
|  | 859898 | Free. | 232,723 | Free. |
| Varnish | 65,767 658 | 24,403 Free. | 77.972 816 | $27,122$ |
| Wicker and basket ware. . .... ....... | 15,609 | 4,005 | 13,420 | 3,325 |
| Woodenware | 5,565 | 1,420 | 5,793 | 1,439 |
| Wood, manufactures of Willow for basket-makers. ............. . . . . All other vegetable substances | 669,439 | 163,168 | 656,005 | 155,955 |
|  | 459 | Free. | 312 | Free. |
| All other vegetable substances.... ... Order XXV.-Oils. | 34,485 | " | 35,276 | '6 |
| Oils, animal...... coal, kerosene, petroleum, \&c., and products of | 31,148 | 5,927 | 28,112 | 5,726 |
|  | 552,522 | 383,127 | 495,959 | 416,962 |
| \% cocoa nut and palm. .... ........ | 87,703 | Free. | 107,919 | Free. |
| "6 fish | 26, 403 | 5,245 | 17,111 | 3,470 |
|  | 104,895 | Free. | 57,131 | Free. |
| " lubricati | 141,077 | 53,327. | 175,949 | 73,901 |
|  | 764,808 | 172,799 | 571,145 | 141,772 |
| " all ot | 45,573 | 8,216 | 42,426 | 8,431 |
| Class V.--Minerals and Metire. |  |  |  |  |
| Order XXVI.-Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass. |  |  |  |  |
| (See also Order 12.) |  |  |  |  |
| Asbestus, manufactures of. | 13,228 | 3,325 | 13,926. | 3,522 |
|  | 7,202 | 1,440' | 7,392. | 1,478 |
| Coal, anthracite. | 5,224,452 | Free. | 5,640,346 | Free. |
| " bituminous | 4,209,882 | 959,369 | 4,257,479 | 969,131 |
| " all other.. | 4,760 | 524 |  |  |
| Coke and dust. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .... | 209,138 | 25,552 | 233,053 | 29,722 |
| Clays. | 56,766 | Free. | 82,619 | Frew. |
| China and porcelain. | 173,178 | 51,580: | 230,598 | 164,462 |
| Earthenware. | 464,184 | 111, 214 | -30, 291 | 180,560 |
| Glass bottles, \& | 315,232 | 106,100 | 294, 186. | : 19.579 |
| " plate.. | 227,335 | 45,210 | 295,572 | 48,694 |
| " window. | 370,646 | 74,303 | - 425,923 | 84,073 |
| Glass, all other, and manufactures of... | 139,543 | 30,958 | 138.866 | 31,095 |
| Gravels and sand ... ............... | 23,620 | Frfe. | 27,890 | Free. |
| Gypsum, cride | 640 |  | 1,182 |  |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.


| Artiocies. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Order XXVI.- Concluded. Iron sand or globules.... ... . | 1,123 | 225 | 903 | 181 |
| Lithographic stones. | 6,291 | 1,145 | 4,762 | 1,009 |
| Marble. | 89,793 | 17,671 | 85,259 | 17,095 |
| " manufactures of | 17,868 | 6,253 | 20,744 | 7,317 |
| Mineral earths. | 65,489 | 13,977 | 58,626 | 12,964 |
| Phosphates........... ... ..... .... . . . . .... .......... . . ....... |  |  |  |  |
| Plaster of Paris. | 8,627 | 1,590 | 7,744 | 2,060 |
| Plumbago, and manufactures of | 33,042 | 9,943 | 26,610 | 7,372 |
| Salt. | 60,371 | 21,056 | 66,356 | 13,065 |
|  | 321,239 | Free. | 314,995 | Free. |
| School and writing slates. | 2,253 | 1,004 | 9,980 | 5,393 |
| Stone, building ..... | 178,710 | 23,835 | 87,830 | 17,672 |
| " grind and flag. | 53,339 | 10,306 | 34,809 | 6,116 |
| " manufactures of | 60,490 | 18,308 | 38,705 | 11,845 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Order XXVII.-Gold, Silver and |  |  |  |  |
| Coin and bullion | 1,811,170 | Free. | 1,818,530 | Free. |
| Communion plate and plated ware | 2,325 |  | 2,687 |  |
| Diamonds, diamond dust, \&c... | 73,058 | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 55,843 |  |
| Electro-plated and gilt ware. | 157,082 | 47,316 | 153,401 | 46,336 |
| Gold, silver and manufactures of. | 81,924 | 21,293 | 111,151 | 25,929 |
| Jet, manufactures of. . | 68 | 20 | 53 | 11 |
| Jewellery. | 351,311 | 70,228 | 289,338 | 57,717 |
| Precious stones, in the rough unset... | $\begin{array}{r} 820 \\ 4,110 \end{array}$ | Free. 411 | 400 7,495 | Free. 749 |
| Silver, rolled... |  |  |  |  |
| Order XXVIII.-Metals other than Gold or Silver. |  |  |  |  |
| Bells for churches.. | 27,827 | Free. | 31,560 |  |
| " of all kinds, except for churches.. | 15,053 | 3,995 | 14,177 | 4,135 |
| Brass and manufactures of. | 516,579 | 139,151 | 46, 795 | 123,587 |
| Copper, manufactures of... | 413,569 | 58,100 | 271,535 | 37,391 |
| Iron bars. ..... ... | 325,373 | 125,020 | 232,560 | 86,812 |
| " bolts and nuts | 49,291 | 20,219 | 30,003 | 13,306 |
| " castings | 140,295 | 42,687 | 116,327 | 35,373 |
| "، hoop. | 123,758 | 42,849 | 143,873 | 54,481 |
| "' sheet | 715,677 | 90,183 | 900,379 | 112,412 |
|  | 1,092,983 | 325,385 | 883,378 | 275,798 |
| "، pig.... | 217,367 | 62,802 | 201,140 | 53,613 |
| " tubing. | 681,210 | 158, 842 | 553,023 | 140,369 |
|  | 331,387 | 88,633 | 321,534 | 85,844 |

†Including Canada plate.

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.



EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892-Continued.


IMPORTS-1891 AND 1892.-Concluded.

| Artioles. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Imports. } \end{gathered}$ | Duty. |
| Class VII.-Miscellaneous Matters. | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| Articles for the use of the GovernorGeneral.. | 6,644 | Free. | 5,795 | Free. |
| Articles for the use of foreign ConsulsGeneral. | 2,427 | ، | 8,440 | ، |
| Articles for the use of the Dominion Government. | 412,209 | '6 | 297,473 | " |
| Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia. | 408,434 | ' | 487,468 | ' |
| Billiard and bagatelle tables .... ..... | 5,269 | 1,419 | 4,885 | 1,414 |
| Brooms and brush ware. | 112,151 | 27,885 | 109,069 | 27,150 |
| Buttons. | 281,884 | 70,811 | 323,618 | 85,651 |
| Clothing for charitable purposes. | 9,602 | Free. | 10,677 |  |
| Fancy goods. | 547,945 | 167,807 | 641,567 | 195,049 |
| Ice. ${ }_{\text {Models }}$ of invention. | 1,754 30,763 | Free. | 4,104 | Free. |
| Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise. | 57,130 | 17,158 | 57,164 | 16,921 |
| Settlers' effects... ... | 1,778,556 | Free. | 2,024,718 | Free. |
| All other miscellaneous | 363,930 |  | 480,789 |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 347,723 | 109,360 | 583,576 | 157,027 |
| Order XXXII.-Indefinite Articles. |  |  |  |  |
| Curiosities. | 22,016 | Free. | 56,483 | Free. |
| Goods, manufactured, undescribed | 15,634 | 3,204 | 12,982 | 2,661 |
| Personal effects. | 3,495 | Free. | 3,641 | Free. |
| Unenumerated articles. | 935,162 | 189,525 | 967,197 | 209,616 <br> Free |
|  | 97,530 | Free. | 134,269 |  |
| Total.. | 119,967,638 | 23,416,266 | 127,406,068 | 20,550,474 |
| Export duty. |  | 64.803 |  | 108 |

EXPORTS-1891 AND 1892.-Concluded.


Suinmary of preceding table.
284. The following table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total value of imports and exports in each class and order, in the years 1891 and 1892 :--


|  |  | 1891 |  | 1892 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T |  | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Class V.-Minerals and Metals |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and class.. | 12,429,738 | 4,714,475 | 12,971,323 | 5,439,010 |
|  | Gold, silver and precious stones. . | 2,481,868 | 1,739,420 | 2,438,898 | 2,318,736 |
| 28 | Metals other than gold and silver. <br> Total of Class $V$ | 13,828,184 | 798,943 | 12,365,635 | 518,960 |
|  |  | 28,739,790 | 7,252,838 | 27,775,856 | 8,276,706 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Class VI.-Live Animals and } \\ \text { Plants. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | Animals, birds, \&c Plants and trees. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,027,989 \\ 152,608 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,563,555 \\ 4,588 \end{array}$ | $1,046,893$ <br> 146,401 | $10,726,968$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Plants and trees. <br> Total of Class VI. <br> Class VII.-Misoellaneous Matters. | 1,180,597 | 11,568,143 | 1,193,294 | 10,732,578 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Miscellaneous articles.. Indefinite | 4,366,421 | 1,694,157 | 5,060,023 | 1,576,150 |
|  |  | 1,073,837 | 3,225,362 | 1,174,572 | 3,640,971 |
|  | Total of Class VII. <br> Grand total | 5,440,258 | 4,919,519 | 6,234,595 | 5,217,121 |
|  |  | 119,967,638 | 98,417,296 | 127,406,068 | 113,963,375 |

285. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of duty Imports collected in 1892, as compared with 1891, wंere as follow :-

|  | Imports. | Exports. | Duty Collected. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891. | \$119,967,638 | \$ 98,417,296 | \$23,481,069 |
| 1892. | 127,406,068 | 113,963,375 | 20,550,582 |

There was, therefore, an increase in the value of imports of $\$ 7,438,430$, and in the value of exports of $\$ 15,546,079$, making an increase in the total trade of $\$ 22,984,509$, while the decrease in the duty collected amounted to $\$ 2,930,487$.

Value of imports and exports, etc., since Con-
federation
286. The following tables give the value of the imports and exports and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation, also the excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, the value of the several branches of trade per head of population and the amount of duty col lected, for the same period.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 189.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ENDED 30th } \\ & \text { JUENE. } \end{aligned}$ | Total Imports. | Total Exports. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Excess } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Imports. } \end{aligned}$ | Imports, Home Consumption. | Exports, Domestic. | Total Imports and Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s | \$ | \$ | 8 | S | \$ |
| 1868. | 73,459,644 | 57. 567.888 | 15,891,256 | -71,085,306 | 48,504,899 | 131,027,532 |
| 1869. | 70,415,165 | 60, 474,781 | 9,940,384 | (67, 402, 170 | 52, 4000,772 | 130, 889,946 |
| 1870. | $74,814,3 \times 9$ | 73,573, 490 | 1,240,849 | 71,237,603 | -59,043,590 | 148,387,829 |
| 1871. | !16,092,971 | 74,173,618 | 21,919,353 | 86, 447,482 | 57, (331),024 | 170,266,589 |
| 1872. | 111,430,527 | 82,639,663 | 28,790, 564 | 107, 0104,116, | 65, 831,083 | 194,070,190 |
| 1873. | 125,011.281 | 89, $2 \times 0,922$ | 38,221,359 | 127.514,594 | 76,538,025 | 217,801,203 |
| 18.4. | 125,213,582 | $89,3.51,928$ | 38, 5161,054 | $12 \mathrm{~T}, 404,16:$ | 76,741,997 | 217,565,510 |
| 1855. | 123,470,283 | $7 \mathrm{7} .846,979$ | 45,183,304 | 119,618,657 | 69,709,823 | 200, 957,262 |
| 1876 | 93,210,346 | 80,94i6,435 | 12,243,911 | 94,733,218 | 72,491,436 | 174,176,781 |
| 1877 | 99,397,962 | 75,875,393 | 23, 452,569 | 96, 300,483 | 68,030,546 | 175,203,355 |
| 1878. | 93,081,787 | 79,322,667 | 13,758,194 | 91,199,577 | 67,989,800 | 172,405,454 |
| 1874. | 81,964,427 | 71,491,255 | 10,473, 172 | 80,341,608 | $62,431,025$ | 158,455,682 |
| 1880. | 86, 489,747 | 87,911,458 | + | 71,782,34! | 72,899,697 | 174,401,205 |
| 1881. | 105,330,340 | 98,290,823 | 7,040,017 | 91,611,604 | 83,944,701 | 203,621,663 |
| 1882. | 119,419,500 | 102,137,203 | 17,282,297 | 112,648,927 | 94,137,660 | 221,556,703 |
| 1883. | 132,254,022 | 98,085, 804 | $34,168,218$ | 123,137,019 | 87,702,431 | 230,339,826 |
| 1884. | 116,3:37,043 | 91,406,496 | 24,990,547 | 108,180,644 | 79,833,098 | 207,803,539 |
| 1885. | 108,941,486 | 89,238,361 | 19,703,125 | 102,710,019 | 79,131,735 | 198,179,847 |
| 1886. | 104, 424,561 | 85,251,314 | 19,173,24 | 99,602,694 | 77,756,704 | 189,675,875 |
| 1887. | 112,892,236 | 89,515,811 | 23,374, 425 | 105,639,428 | 80,960,909 | 202,408,047 |
| 1888. | 110,894,6330 | 90,203,000 | 20,691,630 | 102,847,100 | 81,382,072 | 201,097,630 |
| 188 | 115,224,931 | 89,189,167 | 26,035,764 | 109,673,447 | 80,272,456 | 204,414.098 |
| 1890. | 121,508,241 | 96,749,149 | 25, 109,092 | 112,765, 284 | 85,257,586 | 218,601,390 |
| 1891 | 119, $916 \mathrm{~T}, 688{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 98,417,296 | 21,550,342 | 113,345,124 | 88,801,066 | 218,384,934 |
| 1892. | 127,406,068 | 113,963,375 | 13,442,693 | 116,978,943 | 99,338,913 | 241,369,443 |
| Tota | 2,654,593,257 | 2,143,474,276 | 511,118,981 | 2,513,316,865 | 1,868,762,049 | 4,798,067,533 |
| Annual average | 106,183,730 | 85,738,971 | 20,444,759 | 100,532,675 | 74,750,482 | 191,922,701 |

+ Excess of exports, \$1,421,711.

VALUE OF TRADE PER'HEAD AND DUTY COLLECTED.

| Yearended 30thJueve. | Valce of |  |  | Doties Collectrd. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Imports } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ | Exports per Head. | Total Trade per Head. | Imports. | Exports | Total. | Amount per Head. |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ |  | \$ | \$ cts. |
| 1868 | 2178 | 1707 | 3886 | 8,801,445 | 17,986 | 8,819,431 | 261 |
| 1869 | 2063 | 1772 | 3835 | 8,284,507 | 14,102 | 8,298,909 | 243 |
| 1870. | 2166 | 2129 | 4295 | 9,425,028 | 37,912 | 9,462,940 | 274 |
| 1871. | 2731 | 2108 | 4839 | 11,807,589 | 36,066 | 11,842,655 | 337 |
| 1872 | 3086 | 2288 | 53.74 | 13,020,684 | 24,809 | 13,045,493 | 361 |
| 1873. | 3489 | 2448 | 5937 | 12,997,578 | 20,152 | 13,017,730 | 355 |
| 1874 | 3352 | 2336 | 5688 | 14,407,317 | 14,565 | 14,421,882 | 377 |
| 1875. | 3166 | 2004 | 5170 | 15,354,139 | 7,243 | 15,361,382 | 395 |
| 1876. | 2360 | 2050 | 4410 | 12,828,614 | 4,500 | 12,833,114 | 325 |
| 1877 | 2475 | 1890 | 4365 | 12,544,348 | 4,103 | 12,548,451 | 312 |
| 1878. | 2282 | 1944 | 4226 | 12,791,532 | 4,161 | 12,795,693 | 313 |
| 1879 | 1977 | 1724 | 3701 | 12,935,268 | 4,272 | 12,939,540 | 312 |
| 1880. | 2052 | 2085 | 4137 | 14,129,953 | 8,896 | 14,138,849 | 335 |
| 1881 | 2429 | 2267 | 4696 | 18,492,645 | 8,140 | 18,500,785 | 426 |
| 1882 | 2724 | 2330 | 5055 | 21,700,027 | 8,810 | 21,708,837 | 495 |
| 1883. | 2984 | 2213 | 5197 | 23,162,553 | 9,755 | 23,172,308 | 523 |
| 1884 | 2596 | 2039 | 4634 | 20,156,447 | 8,516 | 20,164,963 | 449 |
| 1885. | 2401 | 1967 | 4368 | 19,121,254 | 12,305 | 19,133,559 | 422 |
| 1886 | 2277 | 1859 | 4135 | 19,427,397 | 2n,726 | 19,448,123 | 424 |
| 1887 | 2435 | 1931 | 4367 | 22,438,308 | 31,397 | 22,469,705 | 485 |
| 1883. | 2367 | 1925 | 4292 | 22,187,869 | 21,772 | 22,209,641 | 474 |
| 1889 | 2433 | 1883 | 4316 | 23,742,316 | 42,207 | 23,784,523 | 502 |
| 1890 | 2545 | 2020 | 4565 | 23,921.234 | 93,674 | 24,014,908 | 501 |
| 1891 | 2477 | 2032 | 4509 | 23,416,266 | 64,803 | 23,481,069 | 484 |
| 1892. | 2600 | 2326 | 4927 | 20,550,474 | 108 | 20,550,582 | 424 |

Articles on which export duty was collected, viz.:-Pine, oak and spruce $\log$, and shingle and stave bolts.
287. The total trade of the Dominion in 1892 was considerably Total larger than in any previous year since Confederation, the excess over trade. 1883 , the year of the next largest trade, amounting to $\$ 11,029,617$. Taken separately the exports exceeded any previous year by $\$ 11,826$,172, but the imports had been exceeded on three occasions, viz., in 1883, 1874 and 1873 . The imports exceeded the average of 25 years by $\$ 21,222,338$, and the exports exceeded the same by $\$ 28,224,404$. The average annual value per head during the 25 years since Confed- Average eration has been : of imports, $\$ 25.45$, of exports, $\$ 20.51$, and of the annual total trade, $\$ 45.97$; therefore, in 1891, the imports were 55 cents, the values. exports $\$ 2.75$, and the total trade $\$ 3.30$ above the average.
288. Only once since Confederation have the imports been exceeded Excess of by the exports, viz., in 1880, there having been with that exception a imports. continual excess of imports, amounting on an average to $\$ 20,444,759$ annually, the excess in 1892 having been $\$ 7,002,066$ below the average. The effect of an excess of imports or exports upon the welfare of a country, and to what extent such excess may be significant of its condition, are questions upon which various opinions are held, and the
discussion of which would not come within the scope of a work of this description.

Duty collected.

Interprovincial trade.

Imports of 1891 and 1892 compared as to quantity and value.
289. The amount of duty collected per head was less than in any year since 1885. The duty collected on exports had accrued in the previous year, as the export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was $16 \cdot 13$, as compared with 19.52 in 1891, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 17.56 per cent in 1892, and 20.66 per cent in 1891.
290. There are at present, unfortunately, no means existing whereby the amount of trade annually carried on between the provinces can be ascertained, but it certainly is much larger than is generally understood, and to a considerable extent has taken the place of what was formerly foreign trade. Its value was calculated a few years ago at $\$ 80,000,000$ per annum, in which case it is not unlikely that upward of $\$ 100,000,000$ would represent its value at the present time.
291. While, however, there is no doubt that the interprovincial trade ought to be taken into consideration when dealing with the trade of the country, yet, being practically an unknown quantity, it has to be put on one side, leaving the figures of the external trade as the only ones available, either for information or comparison. It can easily be understood, however, that owing to the continual fluctuations in price, values alone cannot give a correct idea of the extent to which the trade of the country is increasing or decreasing, and in order to obtain some information concerning its volume as well as its value, the following tables are given, in which the actual increase or decrease in value is divided into two parts, the one representing the variation in volume and the other in price. For example, take the article cotton, as given in the next table, the imports of which in 1891 amounted to $35,643,056 \mathrm{lbs}$., valued at $\$ 3,603,185$, while those of 1892 were $42,075,440$ lbs., valued at $\$ 3,389,232$, the value in the latter year being $\$ 214,000$ less than in the former. Now, had the quantities been the same as in 1891, the value would have been $\$ 864,000$ less, owing to the fall in price, but this decrease in value is offset to the extent of $\$ 650,000$ by an increase in quantity. Some tables on the above principle, relating to exports only, were given in the Year Book, 1891, which have been continued in the present issue and are given below. Time did not then permit of imports being dealt with in a similar manner, but this has now been done, as regards the imports of 1892 , in the following table, in which as many articles over $\$ 50,000$ in value have been taken as the nature of the returns would permit. Individual calculations for 219 articles have been made in order to make up the 68 specified articles in the table, and it is considered these are sufficient to justify the assumption that the remaining articles in each class may be taken in the same ratio. It will be seen that not only a fairer but also a more instructive estimate can be formed of the condition of the trade of the country by this mode of comparison than by the ordinary one of values only.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTTCLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN 1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1891.


IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, IN lii:d, ETC.-Concluded.

| Articles. | Valte. |  | Inoreased or Deoreasmd Valie. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual } \\ \text { in } \\ 1892 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At prices } \\ & \text { of } \\ & 1891 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Actually More or Leess than 1891. |
| Raw Materials. | \% | $\$$ | 3 | 8 | \$ |
| Coal, anthracite. | 5,640,346 | 5,523,000 | + 299,000 | 117,000 | 415,894 |
| " bituminous | 4,099,221 | 4,102,000 | $+\quad 41,000$ | 3,000 | 38,325 |
| Cotton waste. | 284,701 | 301,000 | $+\quad 27,000$ | 16,000 | 10,635 |
| " wool. | 3,389,232 | 4,253,000 | $+650,000$ | 864,000 | 213,953 |
| Grease.. | 209,883 | 202,000 | $+110,000$ | 8,000 | + 117,996 |
| Gutta percha, crude. | 257,946 | 458,000 | 284,000 | 200,000 | 483,946 |
| Hemp, undressed. | 877,989 | 155,000 | $+\quad 290,000$ | 277,000 | 13,342 |
| Rags.. | 227,488 | 596,000 | $+\quad 396,000$ | 368,000 | + 27,693 |
| Rubber, crud | 451,103 | 624,000 | $+\quad 576,000$ | 173,000 | $+\quad 402,561$ |
| Silk, raw. | 960,294 | 310,000 | + 138,000 | 50,000 | + 88,359 |
| 'Tobacco, unman'fact'ed | 1,716,873 | 1,887,000 | $+\quad 237,000$ | 170,000 | + 66,956 |
| Wool. . | 1,694,702 | 1,750,000 | $+381,000$ | 85,000 | 295,956 |
| Other articles. | 4,395,391 | 4,855,000 | 320,000 | 460,000 | 779,862 |
| Total | 23,505,174 | 26,046,000 | $+2,541,000$ | 2,541,000 | - 6 |
| Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels, empty ...... | 233,597. | 226,000 | 18,000 | 8,000 | $+\quad 95,889$ |
| Books, periodicals, \&c.. | 1,328,208 | 1,409,000 | 73,000 | 81,000 | 8,429 |
| Cars, carts, wagons, \&c. | 492,114 | 562,000 | 246,000 | 70,000 | $+\quad 175,488$ |
| Carpets. | 1,116,944 | 1,132,000 | 41,000 | 15,000 | + 25,926 |
| Cigars and tobacco . . . | 270,466 | 239,000 | 86,000 | 32,000 | 54,209 |
| Cutton manufactures. | 4,048,659 | 4,099,000 | $+33,000$ | 50,000 | 16,899 |
| Flax and hemp " | 1,546,021 | 1,517,000 | $+\quad 84,000$ | 29,000 | + 112,862 |
| Glass | 1,257,858 | 1,304,000 | $+56,000$ | 41,000 | + 10,166 |
| Iron and steel | 9,935,234 | 10,681,000 | 224,000 | 746,000 | 970,144 |
| Jute cloth | 300,971 | 294,000 | 36,000 | 7,000 | -- 29,110 |
| Leather manufactures. | 1,091,213 | 1,139,000 | $+\quad 190,000$ | 48,000 | + 142,382 |
| Lumber | 647,200 | 671,000 | 17,000 | 24,000 | 41,268 |
| Oil cloth. | 216,129 | 216,000 | 10,000 |  | 9, 307 |
| Paints and colours | 566,138 | 618,000 | $+67,000$ | 52,000 | 14, Sis |
| Pianos, organs, \&c | 412,894 | 386,000 | 36,000 | 27,000 | 9,331 |
| Silk velvets... | 149,229 | 158,000 | 6,1000 | !, 0000 | 15,27! |
| Sheet iron. | 899,286 | 807,000 | $+86.000{ }^{-}$ | 92,000 | 177,947 |
| Tin plates and sheets | 1,235,961 | 1,536,000 | $+681,000$ | 300,000 | 381,191 |
| Twine, all kinds | 211,391 | 317,000 | + 24!,000 | 106,000 | 143,032 |
| Woollen manufactures. | 9,379,759 | 9,647,000 | + 66:,000 | 267,000 | 402,303 |
| Other articles. | 17,469,262 | 18,596,000 | + 1,628,000 | 1,127,000 | 501,924 |
| Total | 52,808,564 | 55,554,000 | $+3,700,000$ | 2.746,000 | 959,402 |
| Animals | 618,576 | 553,000 | 158,000 | 66,000 | 91,856 |
| Miscellaneous articles.. | 6,608,172 | 6,722,000 | $+\quad 860,000$ | 378,000 | 481,733 |
| Total imports... | 116,978,943 | 124,098,000 | $+10,753,000$ | $7,119,000$ | $-3,633,819$ |

292. If prices had remained in 1892 exactly as they were in 1891, Variations there would have been an increase in the value of the imports of in quan$\$ 10,753,000$, brought about by a corresponding increase in volume, but this increase in volume was offset by a decline in prices to the extent of $\$ 7,119,000$, so that the actual increase only amounted to $\$ 3,633,819$. In imports of articles of food and drink it will be seen that, (if sugar is eliminated, in which there was a large increase both in quantity and value) while the quantities imported remained just about the same as in the previous year, there was a decrease in values of over $\$ 1,000,000$. In metals and oils there were decreases both in quantity and value, that in the latter, however, being the largest in both cases. In raw materials, taking values only, the trade in 1892 was the same as in 1891, but this table shows that there was actually a large increase in the quantities imported, which, however, was counterbalanced almost to a dollar by reduced prices, the great decline in the price of cotton being a considerable factor in their reduction. Manufactures tell the same story, an increase in the quantities imported but at reduced prices.
293. The following summary, which perhaps set off these results Summary to better advantage, shows that while the year 1892 was marked by a of preceddecided increase in the volume of our import trade, it was also marked by an almost universal decline in price.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS IN 1892 COMPARED WITH THOSE IN 1891.

| Articles. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { Imported. } \\ 1892 . \end{gathered}$ | More or less than 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Price. | Together. |
| Food and drink | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 24,241,082 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ +\quad 3.633 .000 \end{array}$ | $\$$ 669,000 | $\$$ $+\quad 2,964,473$ |
| Metals .... | - $3,955,206$ | $+\quad 1,63,000$ | 589,000 | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 2,964,473 \\ -\quad 607,805 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Chemicals, dye stuff, \&c | 3,701,588 | + 228,000 | 37,000 | 190,621 |
| Oils | 1,540,581 | - 31,000 | - 208,000 | 238,653 |
| Raw materials. | 23,505,174 | + 2,541,000 | - 2,541,009 | 6 |
| Manufactures. | 52,808,564 | + 3,706,000 | - 2,746,000 | + 959,402 |
| Animals | 618,576 | - 158,000 | 66,000 | 91,856 |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 6,608,172 | + 860,000 | 378,000 | 481,733 |
| Total. | 116,978,943 | $+10,753,000$ | - 7,119,000 | $+3,633,819$ |

294. The information to be obtained by this method of calculation, Compariwhen the figures of one year are compared with those of another, is illustrated by the following comparison between 1891 and 1892 :son between 1891 and 1892.

|  | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actual value of imports | \$113,345,124 | \$116,978,943 |
| Value at prices of previous year | 111,923,000 | 124,098,000 |
| Variation from price. | +1,422,000 | -7,119,000 |
| " quantities | -842,000 | +10,753,000 |
| Actual difference in value | +574,540 | +3,633,819 |

Thus it is seen that the increase in 1891 was due entirely to an advance in prices, as there was actually a decrease in the volume of trade, while in 1892, on the other hand, the increase was due to a large increase in volume in the face of a very severe fall in prices.

Exports of 1891 and 1892, com. pared as to quantity and value.
295. The next table is a comparison of the exports of 1892 with those of 1891, worked out in a similar manner.
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1891. (COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT INCLUDED.)

| Articles. | Value. |  | Increased or Decreased Valce. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actualin 1892. | At Prices of 1891 . | Due to variation in |  | Actually more or less than 1891. |  |
|  |  |  | Quantity. | Price. |  |  |
|  | \$ | $\times$ | \$ | \$ |  | $\pm$ |
|  | 1,354,027 | 1,344,000 | 73,000 | 10,000 |  |  |
|  | 7,748,949 | 7,984,000 | 789,000 | - 235,000 |  | 析 |
|  | 1,385,146 | 1,264,000 | 118,000 | + 121,000 | + | 238,681 |
|  | 1,638 | 2,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 49,652 | 50,000 | 11,000 |  |  | 11,101 |
| Total | 10,539,412 | 10,644,000 | 755,000 | 101,000 |  | 859,503 |
| Articles of Food and Drink-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon and hams | 1,152,006 | 1,010,000 | + 382,000 | + 142,000 | + | 523,537 |
| Meats, all other | 704,019 | 720,000 | $+\quad 362,000$ | - 16,000 | + | 346, 265 |
| Butter | 1,056,058 | 917,000 | + 315,000 | $+139,000$ | + | 453, $\times$ \% |
| Cheese | 11,652,412 | 10,590,000 | $+1,082,000$ | $+1,062,000$ | + | 2,143,612 |
| Eggs..... .. | 1,089,798 | 1,147,000 | 14,000 | 57,000 |  | 70,501 |
| Codfish, dry and wet, salted ... | 3,157,239 | 2,966,000 | 155,000 | $+\quad 191,000$ | + | 36,019 |
| Lobsters...... | 1,909,756 | 1,712,000 | 219,000 | + 198,000 |  | 20,419 |
| Salmon | 1,414,563 | 1,506,000 | 414,000 | 91,000 |  | 505,192 |
| Fish, all other | 2,024, 247 | 2,201,000 | $+\quad 15,000$ | 177,000 |  | 162,092 |
| Apples, green or ripe. | 1,444,883 | 2,130,000 | + 740,000 | 685,000 | $\pm$ | 55,169 |
| do dricd..... . | $\begin{array}{r} 1+3!2 \\ 175,120 \end{array}$ | 16,000 257,000 | $\begin{array}{r}-\quad 33,000 \\ +\quad 129,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,000 82,000 |  | 34,637 46,642 |
| Barley . | 2,1613,313 | 3,115,000 | + 185,000 | 502,000 |  | 316,510 |
| Beans. | +11,645 | 483,000 | 13,000 | 71,000 |  | 84,123 |
| Oats | 2,241,25\% | 3,198,000 | + 3,068,000 | 957,000 |  | 2,111,33: |
| Pease | 3,400,534 | 3,402,000 | $+1,370,000$ | + 48,000 |  | 1, 117,1333 |
| Wheat. | 6,947,851 | 6,543,000 | + 4,960,000 | + 405,000 |  | 5,364,767 |
| Grain, all other | 567,916 | 472,000 | + 208,000 | + 96,000 |  | 304, 338 |
| Flour, wheat. . | 1,784, 413 | 1,782,000 | + 394,000 | 2,000 |  | 395038 |
| Oatmeal. | 409,319 | 391,000 | + 346,000 | 18,000 | + | 364,124 |
| Meal, all other | 54,543 | 97,000 | + 83,000 | 42,000 |  | 40,640 |
| Potatoes <br> Spirite, including ale and beer. <br> Ualt | 295,421 | 271,000 | 1,422,000 | 24,000 |  | 1,398,250 |
|  | 119,319 | 112,000 | 47,000 | $+7,000$ | + | 54,298 |
|  | 1,4:0 | 1,000 | 87,000 |  | - | 816,74 030.504 |
| Other articles | 369,50: | 402,000 | 199,000 | 31,000 |  | 230,504 |
| Total... | 45,061,06\% | 45,442,000 | + 11.130,000 | - 381,000 |  | ,749,38 |

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, IN 1891, \&c.-Concluded.

| Articles. | Valle. |  | Increased or Decreased Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Actual in 1892. | At Prices of 1891 . | Due to Variations in |  | Actually more or less than 1891. |
|  |  |  | Quantity. | Price. |  |
| Sundry Raw Materials. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Asbestus..... .. . | 514,412 | 465,000 | 49,000 | + 49,000 | + 503 |
| Bark for tann | 217,552 | 203,000 | 11,000 | $+\quad 15,000$ | + 4,097 |
| Bones . | 84,455 | 89,000 | + 9,000 | 5,000 | + 3,529 |
| Coal | 3,195,467 | 3,306,000 | $+390,000$ | 111,000 | + 279,002 |
| Firewood | 370,301 | 382,000 | + 67,000 | 12,000 | + 55,431 |
| Flax. | 112,360 | 319,000 | + 138,000 | 207,000 | 69,026 |
| Logs | 1,115,923 | 1,105,000 | $+\quad 375,000$ | $+\quad 11,000$ | $+\quad 385,707$ |
| Nickel. . | 617,639 | 685,000 | + 444,000 | 67,000 | $+\quad 377,140$ |
| Phosphates.. | 380,462 | 300,000 | 122,010 | + 80,000 | 41,738 |
| Timber, squa | 2,590,956 | 2,711,000 | 373,000 | 120,000 | 493,334 |
| Wool. | 200,860 | 203,000 | 43,000 | 2,000 | 44,643 |
| Other articles | 5,401,828 | 5,545,000 | $+\quad 412,000$ | 143,000 | $+\quad 268,990$ |
| Total | 14,802,215 | 15,313,000 | $+1,237,000$ | - 511,000 | $+\quad 725,658$ |
| Oils. | 74,893 | 72,000 | $+\quad 31,000$ | 3,000 | $+\quad 34,489$ |
| Manufactures. <br> Ashes, pot, pearl \& other | 114,658 | 123,000 | 2,000 | 8,000 | 10,4 |
| Barrels, empty. | 19,318 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 5,885 |
| Basswood, butternut and hickory .. .... | 54,493 | 52,000 | $+\quad 24,000$ | 2,000 |  |
| Carriages. | 41,443 | 25,000 | 1,000 | $+\quad 16,000$ | + 15,338 $+\quad 10$, |
| Cotton was | 67,762 | 65,000 | + 17,000 | 3,000 | + 19,723 |
| Deals | 6,469,171 | 6,423,000 | - 1,286,000 | 46,000 | - 1,239,948 |
| Deal ends. | 290,501 | 302,000 | $+\quad 21,000$ | 11,000 | + 9,403 |
| Extract of hemlock bark. | 157,753 | 173,000 | 14,000 | 15,000 | 29,423 |
| Joists and scantlings | 118,471 | 123,000 | 37,000 | 5,000 | 41,720 |
| Junk and oakum, | 24,837 | 25,000 | 7,000 |  | 7,046 |
| Knees and futtocks.. | 14,169 | 16,000 | 9,000 | - 2,000 | 11,038 |
| Laths, paiings and pickets | 364,292 | 357,000 | 35,000 | 7,000 | 27,880 |
| Stave bolts. | 91,784 | 89,000 | 45,000 | 3,000 | 41,524 |
| Masts and spars | 12,688 | 7,000 | 21,000 | 6,000 | 15,491 |
| Musical instrumen | 396,193 | 403,000 | $+\quad 2,000$ | 7,000 | 5,360 |
| Oil cake | 187,086 | 201,000 | + 83,000 | 14,000 | $+\quad 68,919$ |
| Planks and boards | 8,050,353 | 7,932,000 | - 695,000 | 118,000 | 576,559 |
| Shingles | 599,865 | 610,000 | + 171,000 | 10,000 | $+\quad 160,936$ |
| Ships | 506,747 | 674,000 | $+393,000$ | 167,000 | + 226,272 |
| Shooks, box and other | 165,053 | 190,000 | 12,000 | 25,000 | 36,663 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties | 259,467 | 281,000 | 26,000 | 25,000 | 51,209 |
| Staves and headings | 459,553 | 430,000 | + 27,000 | 30,000 | 57,142 |
| Sewing machines, | 21,566 | 17,000 | 11,000 | 5,000 | 6,275 |
| Tobacco .......... .... | 16,589 | 16,000 | 1,000 |  | 1,339 |
| Other articles. <br> Total | 5,323,936 | 5,361,000 | $+\quad 438,000$ | 37,000 | 401,746 |
|  | 23,827,748 | 23,913,000 | - 1,024,000 | 86,000 | 1,110,650 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,378,913 | 1,350,000 | + 358,000 | $+\quad 29,000$ | + 387,126 |
| Grand total. | 95,684,253 | 96,734, | + 10,977,000 | 0, | 926,5 |

Summary of preced. ing table.
296. The above table may be summarized as follows:-

| Artioles. | Value Exported, 1892. | More or Less than 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Price. | Together. |
|  | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 |
| Animals, living.. | 10,539,412 | - 755,000 | 104,000 | - 859,503 |
| Articles of food and drink. | 45,061.067 | + 11,130,000 | 381,000 | $+10,749,389$ |
| Sundry raw materials | 14,802,215 | + 1,237,000 | - 511,000 | + 725,658 |
| Oils | 74,893 | + 31,000 | + $3,000+$ | $+\quad 34,489$ |
| Manufactures.. | 23,827,748 | - 1,024,000 | - 86,000 | - 1,110,650 |
| Miscellaneous.. | 1,378,913 | + 358,000 | + 29.000 | + 387,121 |
| Total.. | 95,684,253 | $+10,977,000$ | - 1,050,000 | $+9,926,509$ |

Variations in quantity and value.

Comparison of exports, 1890, 1891 and 1892.
297. The export trade of 1892 showed a large increase in its volume, at very much the same prices as in 1891, for while there was on the whole a reduction in value, it was not nearly so large as that reported in imports, the increase of $\$ 10,977,000$ due to larger volume, being only affected to the extent of $\$ 1,050,000$ by decline in price, leaving the actual increase at $\$ 9,926,509$. The articles principally affected by the fall in prices were raw materials and articles of food and drink, the fall, in the latter class, in apples, oats and barley being very considerable. There was an actual decrease in the values of animals and manufactures exported, the cattle trade being affected by the low prices in England, while the exports of manufactured lumber showed a reduction both in quantity and value.
298. The condition of the export trade of the last three years is more clearly shown by this method, in the following table, than it could be by a mere statement of actual values :-

|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Actual value of export | \$82,335,514 | \$85,754,74 | 59,684,273 |
| Value at prices of previous year | 82,120,000 | 88,228,000 | 96,734,000 |
| Variation, from price | + 212,000 | - 2,470,000 | -- 1,050,009 |
| do quantity | + 4,921,000 | + 5,802,000 | +10,977,000 |
| Actual difference in value. . | +\$5,133,710 | + $83,422,230$ | $\underline{+89,4196,509}$ |

299. The volume of trade has steadily increased during the period, Total but prices have declined during the last two years, as compared with trade 1891 1890. A comparison of the total trade of 1892 with that of 1891 , compared. based on the preceding tables, is given below.


* Imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce only.

300. In order to ascertain in what proportion the changes in a series Compariof years, in the values both of particular items and in the grand total, have been due to an increased or diminished volume of articles or to a variation in their price, a table relating to the exports of Canadian produce for a period of eleven years has been preparad on a plan suggested some time ago, in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, by Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., by which, by means of index numbers, it can be readily seen in what respects the results of the several years correspond to or differ from one another, both as regards quantity and price. The year 1883 has been taken as the year of comparison, because in that year the total trade of the country reached the highest amount since Confederation (these calculations were worked out before the figures for 1892 were available), and, as long as the conditions of trade are fairly equal, it is not very material which year is used for the purpose. Individual calculations have been made for 63 distinct articles, in order to make up the several groups in the table, and these furnish a wide enough range for assuming that the remaining articles, many of which cannot, for want of definite information as to quantities, be so estimated, may be taken in the same ratio as the specified articles are found to yield. The number 1,000 has been taken to represent the value of the exports of 1883 , viz., $\$ 87,702,000$, and has been divided up into so many numbers as there were specified articles, the values of which made up the sum of $\$ 87,702,000$. This 1,000 has also been taken as the number for quantity and volume, and as the index number for value of each article, being divided by that of price, becomes the index number of quantity, the total represents the volume of last year's transactions as compared with the index of value. The ease with which, by means of this table, comparisons can be made, either backwards or forwards, and either of specific articles or of general totals will be appreciated by those who are at all conversant with or interested in such matters.

EXPORTS OF GANADIAN PRODUGE FOE THE ELEVEN YEARS 1889-1892 IN INDEX NUMBERS, ON THE
 BOTH VOLLME AND VALUE.

301. The figures below give the actual values and index numbers Values :or the years comprised in the table, and also what the index numbers and numund values would have been at the prices of 1883 , the basis of comparison being still the same.

ACTUAL INDEX NUMBERS AND VALUES FOR 1882-1892, AND THE SAME AT PRICES OF 1883.


By this mode of comparison it would appear that the value of the uggregate trade during the years named, would, if the prices of 1883 lad been maintained, have been larger by $\$ 80,000,000$ than it actually was.
302. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, jased on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past ten years. As prices ure given for almost all the principal articles of export, except lumrer, this table may be consulted in connection with that on page 218, is it supplies details of the variation in prices, there shown in the tggregate. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food is very noticeable. It has not yet been found practicable to give a simiar table of import prices, owing to the uncertain and irregular definijon of quantities.
AVERAGE FXPORT PRICES OF PRTNCTPAL ARTICLES，1883－18：12．

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Average prices, 1873-1892.
303. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years. (Statist, 14 th January, 1893):-


Heavy fall in prices.

Summary of imports fur home consumption, 1890 '91 and '92.
304. The improvement which, commencing in 1888, had continued, more or less, during the ensuing four years came abruptly to an end in 1892, and the index number fell to 68 the same as in 1887 , and the lowest on record. The index number for the month of September was $66 \cdot 8$, the lowest point during the century, while the figure for December was 5 per cent lower than in December, 1891, and 8 per cent lower than in December 1889 . Mr. Sauerbeck considers that over production, the financial difficulties of 1890 , the effect of the McKinley tariff, deficient harvests and the fall of silver have generally combined to bring about the decline. The heaviest fall took place after the close of the Canadian fiscal year, and therefore the effect of the depression is not seen to its full extent in the preceding tables.
305. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show moce clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

| Articles. | Value of Imports Entered forConsumption. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| Dutichle Croods. | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Ale, beer and porter | 221,928 | 235,359 | 299,402 |
| Animals, living - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 347,978 | 262,082 | 262,089 |
| Books, periodicals, \&c., and other printed matter, N.E.S. | 1,304,384 | 1,212,340 | 1,223,404 |
| Brass and manufactures of.. .. ... | 460,692 | 516,289 | 463,182 |


| Articles. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1.891. | 1892. |
| Dutiable Gcods-Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Breadstuffs, viz. :Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, \&c. Grain of all kinds | $\begin{array}{r} 542,868 \\ 1,447,508 \end{array}$ | 470,166 $1,701,984$ | 479,006 956,004 |
| Flour and meal of all kinds. .. ...... | 1,007,157 | - 568,113 | -387,682 |
| Brooms and brushes | 100,220 | 111,524 | 108,529 |
| Brick and tiles.. | 105,818 | 120,667 | 81,495 |
| Candles. | 26,049 | 27,802 | 32,905 |
| Carriages | 304,274 | 316,626 | 492,114 |
| Carpets and squares, N.E.S | 95,049 | 96,918 | 143,881 |
| Cement | 328,110 | 313,767 | 287,729 |
| Clock and clock springs | 121,210 | 107,885 | 125,005 |
| Coal and coke (see also Free Goods) | 3,692,121 | 4,274,631 | 4,333,490 |
| Coffee ( 8 ee also Free Goods) | 73,109 | 61,060 | 51,348 |
| Copper and manufactures of | 217,104 | 412,384 | 269,712 |
| Cordage of all kinds | 73,614 | 90,542 | 81,320 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 3,963,182 | 4,020,110 | 3,992,440 |
| Crapes of all kinds | 88,019 | 70,491 | 59,647 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines. | 1,368,368 | 1,418,630 | 1,530,981 |
| Earthenware and china. ... | 695,206 | 634,907 | 748,810 |
| Embroideries, not otherwise provided for. | 200,650 | 200,350 | 154,613 |
| Fancy goods. | 1,857,884 | 1,513,463 | 1,627,801 |
| Fish and products of (see also Free (roods). | 533,899 | 515,157 | 482,605 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of... | 1,416,217 | 1,433,189 | 1,546,051 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried. | 1,017,197 | 1,151,014 | 996,193 |
| Fruits, green (see also Free Ģoods) | 780,325 | 991,018 | 1,072,508 |
| Furs and manufactures of. | 661,823 | 533,056 | 679,406 |
| Glass " ${ }^{\text {che }}$ ".............. | 1,230,585 | 1,247,692 | 1,257,858 |
| Gloves and mitts of any material, except leather | 703,165 | 658,412 | 680,221 |
| Gold and silver, manufactures of. | 256,164 | 244,042 | 261,471 |
| Gunpowder and other explosives .. . ... | 127,578 | 110,515 | 136,171 |
| Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of | 925,080 | 806,237 | 684,633 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets. | 1,230,223 | 1,280,816 | 1,219,714 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of (see also Free Goods) | 10,572,368 | 9,987,973 | 9,969,409 |
| Jewellery | 441,137 | 351,134 | 288,584 |
| Lead and manufactures of | 380,242 | 325,455 | 317,142 |
| Leather and manufactures of | 1,173,7a7 | 948,831 | 1,091,213 |
| Marble " " | 99,353 | 107,661 | 106,168 |
| Metal, composition and other, N.E.S | 352,859 | 351,809 | 373,819 |
| Musisal instruments. | 434,814 | 422,225 | 412,894 |
| Oils, coal and kerosene, and products of | 546,051 | 550,925 | 494,004 |
| Oils, all other | 770,603 | 1,009,486 | 863,754 |
| Oil cloth. | 210,705 | 226,026 | 216,129 |
| Packages | 467,296 | 386,234 | 399,306 |
| Painte and colours. | 626,541 | 551,287 | 566,138 |
| Paper and manufactures of | 1,221,473 | 1,142,313 | 1,216,486 |
| Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds | 106,912 | 67,514 113,742 | 111,148 |
| Printing presses. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 98,838 | 113,742 | 140,773 |


| Articles. | Value of Tmports Extered forConsumption. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| Duticble Goods-Concluded. | 8 | S | \$ |
| Provisions, viz.:-Butter, cheese, lard and meats. | 2,018,238 | 1,305,469 | 1,006,957 |
| Seeds and roots (see also Free Goods) | 54,549 253,164 | 59,311 385,880 | 65,963 $477,75+$ |
| Ships and vessels, and repairs on | 53,295 | 79,604 | 25,030 |
| Silk and manufactures of | 2,845,508 | 2,669,930 | 2,456, 099 |
| Soap of all kinds. | 148,618 | 150,579 | 166,937 |
| Spices of all kinds | 213,697 | 214,402 | 180,137 |
| Spirits and wines. | 1,545,954 | 1,521,787 | 1,483,955 |
| Stone and manufactures of | 286,115 | 285,280 | 169,837 |
| Sugar (see also Free Goods) | 5,186,158 | 5,005,397 | 551,851 |
| Molasses. | 1,103,209 | 972,200 | 814,4-1 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery | 141,818 | 135,515 | 94,942 |
| Tea (set also Free Goods). | 1.22,275 | 161,123 | 8:2,599 |
| Tin and manufactures of | 83,045 | 46,423 | 37,738 |
| Tobacco and manufactures of | 298,206 | 324,757 | 270,661 |
| Turpentine, spirits of. | 221,653 | 201,929 | 201,874 |
| Varnish | 87,481 | 68,464 | 77,436 |
| Vegetables | 242.763 | 229,794 | 239,099 |
| Watches and parts of | 692, 32 | 506,913 | 397,543 |
| Wood and manufactures | 1,477,962 | 1,194,429 | 1,142,102 |
| Wool | 11,017,261 | 9,962,744 | 10,341,309 |
| All other dutiable articles .................... | 4,021,862 | 4,737,894 | 5,171,796 |
| Total, dutiable | 77,106,286 | 74,536,036 | 69,160,737 |
| Free Goods. |  |  |  |
| Animals for improvement of stock. | 472,192 | 447,764 | 356,187 |
| Broom corn. | 97,597 | 109,042 | 115,479 |
| Coal, anthracite | 4,595,727 | 5,224,452 | 5,640,346 |
| Coffee, green | 538,075 | 6630,082 | 601,655 |
| Coin and bullion | 1,083,011 | 1,811,170 | 1,818,530 |
| Cotton wool and waste | 3,761,776 | 3,87, 251 | 3,673,933 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicine | 1,352,483 | 1,482.571 | 1,577,010 |
| Eggs. | 91,773 | $9 \%$ 916 | 28,231 |
| Fish, all kinds. | 403,538 | 614,314 | 683,478 |
| Fish-hooks, nets and seines, | 441,323 | 435,333 | 473,204 |
| Fruits, green. | 7+9,897 | 397,238 | 428,261 |
| Fur skins, not dressed | 396,178 | 485,927 | 644,237 |
| Grease | 154,855 | 91, 847 | 209,883 |
| Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, \&c | 536,386 | 790,429 | 257,70 |
| Hemp, undressed | 774,587 | 864,597 | 87,089 |
| Hides and skins, undressed. | 1,703,093 | 2, 014,449 | 1,794,932 |
| Ivory nuts. | 188,845 | 28,959 | 23,329 |
| Junk and oakum | 70,144 | (is, 0996 | 50,17 |
| Logs, and round unmanufactured timber. | 256, 475 | 859, 598 | 232,722 |
| Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufactured | 640,310 | 757,722 | 755,579 |


| Articles. | Value of Imports entered yor Consumption. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| Free Goods-Concluded. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Metals, viz. :Brass | 102,553 | 86,754 | 73,923 |
| Copper | 267,085 | 151,138 | 161,715 |
| Iron and steel. | 2,952,531 | 3,838,519 | 2,657,013 |
| Tin... | 1,206,711 | 1,160,495 | 1,556,467 |
| Zinc | 92.530 | 105,023 | 127,302 |
| All other | 197,355 | 191,730 | 199,777 |
| Oils, cocoanut and palm | 112,045 | 87,703 | 107,919 |
| Oils, fish | 44,762 | 104,895 | 57,552 |
| Paintings in oil or water-colours, \&c. | 319,653 | 216,328 | 362,772 |
| Rags .. | 227,400 | 199,795 | 227,488 |
| Salt........ | 252,291 | 321,239 | 314,995 |
| Settlers' effects. | 1,810,217 | 1,778,516 | 2,024,918 |
| Seeds | 225,940 | 39,491 | 36,763 |
| Silk, raw | 192,824 | 171,940 | 260,299 |
| Stones, precious, not polished. | 119,824 | 73,878 | 56,243 |
| Sugar. ... |  |  | 8,530,672 |
| Tea. | 2,951,368 | 2,820,292 | 3,568,341 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 1,344,780 | 1.649,917 | 1,716,873 |
| All other articles.. | 4,931,234 | 3,724,328 | 5,529,289 |
| Total free goods.. | 35,659,298 | 38,809,088 | 47,818,206 |
| " dutiable goods. | 77,106,286 | 74,536,036 | 69,160,737 |
| Grand totals. | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 | 116,978.943 |

306. There was a decrease of $\$ 5,375,299$ in the value of dutiable Decrease goods imported for consumption during 1892, as compared with 1891, but if $\$ 5,000,000$ are allowed for sugar transferred to the free list, the difference between the two years becomes very small, amounting only to a decrease of $\$ 375,300$, a decrease of $\$ 745,980$ in imports of grain of all kinds, being more than sufficient to account for the difference. The other decreases of any consequence were $\$ 299,212$ in imports of provisions, $\$ 213,821$ in those of silk and manufactures of same, and $\$ 142,672$ in those of copper and manufactures of same. These decreases were largely offset by increases in various articles, the largest being one of $\$ 378,565$ in imports of wool. The fluctuations generally were numerous, but none of any particular amount, beyond those mentioned.
307. In free goods there was an increase of $\$ 9,009,118$, for which Increase sugar was almost entirely responsible, $\$ 5,000,000$ being transferred, so to speak, from dutiable goods, and $\$ 3,500,000$ being an increase over in goods entered for consumption.

Increase in quantity of imports.
308. While the foregoing table shows that the increase of $\$ 3,633$,819 in the total value entered for consumption may be almost entirely attributed to the increase in imports of sugar, it is shown on page 213 that the quantity imported of goods generally was very much larger than in 1891 , but at a greatly reduced cost, the increase in quantity having been $9 \cdot 48$ per cent, and the saving or reduction in cost $6 \cdot 09$ per cent.
Goods entered for consumption by Provinces.
309. The following table gives the value of goods entered for con sumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1892, and the amount of duty collected thereon :-

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY PROVINCES, 1892.

| Province. | Dutiable Goods. | Free Goods. | Total. | Duty Collected. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | 8 | * | 8 |
| Ontario | 30,111,262 | 15,106,843 | 45,218,105 | 8,295,787 |
| Quebec | 25,080,025 | 21,597,093 | 46,677,118 | 7,591,866 |
| Nova Scotia. | 3,988,900 | 6,018,589 | 10,007,489 | 1,293,615 |
| New Brunswick | 2,854,152 | 2,413,783 | 5,267,935 | 1,010,580 |
| Manitoba. | 2,392,605 | 645,838 | 3,038,443 | 775,924 |
| British Columbia | 4,306,921 | 1,831,049 | 6,137,970 | 1,412,875 |
| Prince Edward Island.. | 366,382 | 179,155 | 545,537 | 153,198 |
| The Territories........ | 60,490 | 25,856 | 86,346 | 16,626 |
| Totals | 69,160,737 | 47,818,206 | 116,978,943 | 20,550,474 |

Countries from which duty principally collected.

Returns of trade by provinces, misleading.
310. Of the total amount of duty collected, $\$ 9,074,200$, or 44 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and $\$ 7,814,667$, or 38 per cent, on goods from the United States, this difference being accounted for by the fact that 44 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from France, $\$ 931,045$; from Germany, $\$ 783,740$, and from Holland, $\$ 697,184$. The duties on imports from the West Indies were affected by the abolition of the sugar duties, and fell from $\$ 1,337,754$ to $\$ 272,167$.
311. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States ; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped
from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 102,834 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec in 1892-that is, from the port of Montreal ; but over 90 per cent of this number were actually from Ontario. Very little of the wheat grown in and exported from Manitoba, is credited to that province, but appears in the returns as an export either from Ontario or Quebec, according to the situation of the port where the export entry is made. A considerable quantity of grain grown in Ontario, is, similarly, credited to the Province of Quebec. Coal from the Northwest Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbian exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has been said to show that the official returns of imports and exports by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.
312. The following table gives the value of goods entered for con- Value of sumption at three periods since Confederation, viz., in 1871, 1881 and 1891, and hows also the countries from which the goods were imported, the value of imports from each country, and the percentage in each case to the total imports.
VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

| Countries. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1871. | Per-centage. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1881. | Per-centage. | Value of Imports. Entered for Consumption, 1891. | Per-centage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British Possessio | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |
| Great Britain. | 49,307,585 | 56.71 | 43,583,808 | 47.57 | 42,047,526 | $37 \cdot 10$ |
| British West Indies | 839,523 | 0.97 | 1.888,695 | 2.06 | 1,244,185 | $1 \cdot 10$ |
| East |  |  | 29,951 | 0.03 | 51,040 | 0.05 |
| " Africa. | 222,557 | $0 \cdot 26$ | 138,815 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 78,091 | 0.07 |
| Guiana | 16,635 | 0.02 | 173,978 | 019 | 140,629 | $0 \cdot 12$ |
| Newfoundland.. | *257,507 | 0. 29 | 652,304 | 0.71 | 751,003 | 0.66 |
| Australasia |  |  | 143 |  | 169,065 | $0 \cdot 15$ |
| Other British Possessions. | 1,697,168 | 1.95 | 2 |  | 1,549 |  |
| Total | 52,340,975 | $60 \cdot 20$ | 46,467,696 | 50.71 | 44,483,088 | $39 \cdot 25$ |
| Foreign Countries Uniter States. | 29,134,550 | 33.51 | 36,704,112 |  | 53,685,657 | $47 \cdot 36$ |
| France. | 1,265,183 | $1 \cdot 46$ | 1,631,332 | $1 \cdot 78$ | 2,312,143 | $2 \cdot 03$ |
| Germany | 578,772 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 934,266 | 1.02 | 3,804,090 | $3 \cdot 36$ |
| Austria | 296 |  | 25,025 | $0 \cdot 03$ | 144,548 | $0 \cdot 13$ |
| Belgium.. | 171,584 | $0 \cdot 19$ | 412,834 | 0.45 | 655,448 | 0.58 |
| China | 376,116 | $0 \cdot 43$ | 592,245 | $0 \cdot 65$ | 868,982 | 0.77 |
| Japan | 66,285 | $0 \cdot 08$ | 818,728 | 0.89 | 1,254,329 | $1 \cdot 11$ |

## $15 \frac{1}{2}$

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM. WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE VALUE--Concluded.

| Countries. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1871. | Per-centage. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1881. | Per-centage. | Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1891. | Percent age. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |
| Foreign Countries-Con. Dutch East Indies... |  |  | 94,002 | $0^{\prime} 10$ | 324,309 | $0 \cdot 29$ |
| French West " | 25,922 | 0.03 | 18,185 | 002 | 8,470 | 0.01 |
| Spanish " | 2,018,930 | 2.32 | 1,899,813 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1,969,198 | $1 \cdot 74$ |
| Siam. |  |  |  |  | 25,95t | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Greece | 8,938 | 0.01 | 87,362 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 162,012 | 0.14 |
| Holland | 173,210 | $0 \cdot 20$ | 225,190 | 0.25 | 389,791 | $0 \cdot 34$ |
| Italy | 13,733 | 0.02 | 88,726 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 241,809 | $0 \cdot 21$ |
| Norway and Sweden. | 99,722 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 16,983 | 0.02 | 34,54; | $0 \cdot 03$ |
| Portugal. | 53,27 4 | 0.06 | 56,893 | 0.06 | 70,337 | $0 \cdot 06$ |
| Russia |  |  | 14,404 | 0.02 | 1,946 |  |
| Spain.... $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 430,364 | 0.49 | 399,684 | $0 \cdot 44$ | 488,807 | $0 \cdot 43$ |
| Spanish Possessions in $\mathbf{P a}$ cific Ocean. |  |  | 221,956 | $0 \cdot 24$ | 1,409,543 | $1 \cdot 24$ |
| Switzerland | 66,221 | 0.08 | 141,789 | 0.15 0.03 | 244, 319 | ${ }_{0}^{0.22}$ |
| Turkey | 753 |  | 28,624 | 0.03 | 14, 050 | 0.13 |
| South imerica. | 62,572 | ${ }^{0.07}$ | 623,460 | ${ }^{0.68}$ | 5Ts,380 | 0.51 |
| Other foreign countries... | 60,082 | $0 \cdot 07$ | 108,295 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 44,162 | 0.04 |
| Total | 34,606,507 | 39-80 | 45,143,908 | $49 \cdot 29$ | 68,862,036 | $60 \cdot 75$ |
| Grand total. | 86,947,482 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 91,611,604 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 113,345,124 | $100 \cdot 00$ |

* Incomplete.

Extension of trade area.
313. Indications may be found in the preceding table that the area of trade is spreading, as in 1871 the imports from Great Britain and the United States were $90 \cdot 22$ per cent of the whole, in $1881,87 \cdot 64$ per cent and in 1891, $84 \cdot 46$ per cent.
314. The next statement gives the values of dutiable and free goods imported in each year since Confederation, both as regards total imports and imports for home consumption, together with the percentage of dutiable grods in each case.

IMPORTS OF GOODS, DUTIABLE AND FREE-1 368-1892.

| Year. | IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  |  | Entered for Consumption. |  |  |
|  | Dutiable. | Free. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { centage } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Dutiable } \\ \text { Goods. } \end{gathered}$ | Dutiable. | Free. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |  |
| 1868. | 45,250,395 | 23,314,102 | 66. | 43,655,696 | 23,434,463 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 1869. | 44,081,563 | 22,086,373 | 67. | 41,069,342 | 22,085,599 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 1870. | 48,665,547 | 21,813,263 | 69. | 45,127,422 | 21,774,652 | $6{ }^{\circ}$ |
| 1871. | 70,295,223 | 23,064,654 | 75. | 60,094,362 | 24,120,026 | $71^{\circ}$ |
| 1872. | 72,157,423 | 36,519,355 | 66. | 68,276,157 | 36,679,210 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 1873. | 74,217,954 | 50,787,862 | 59. | 71,198,176 | 53,310,953 | $57^{\circ}$ |
| 1874. | 77,070,460 | 46,919,840 | 62. | 76,232,530 | 46,948,357 | 62. |
| 1875. | 81,504,477 | 39,355,717 | 67 | 78,138,511 | 39,270,057 | $67^{\circ}$ |
| 1876. | 58,794,777 | 32,195,458 | 65. | 60,238,297 | 32,274,810 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 1877... | 63,986,376 | 33,167,497 | 66. | 60,916,770 | 33,209,624 | $65^{\circ}$ |
| 1878... | 61,700,190 | 30,577,871 | 66. | 59,773,039 | 30,622,812 | $66^{\circ}$ |
| 1879. | 57,055,218 | 23,270,120 | 71. | 55,430,012 | 23,272,507 | $70^{\circ}$ |
| 1880 | 68,895,483 | 15,712,457 | 81. | 54,182,967 | 15,717,575 | 78. |
| 1881. | 85,516,908 | 18,690,657 | 82. | 71,620,735 | 18,867,604 | 79. |
| 1882. | 93,339,930 | 24,575,827 | 79. | 85,757,433 | 25,387,751 | $77^{\circ}$ |
| 1883. | 100,827,816 | 30,150,683 | $77^{\circ}$ | 91,588,339 | 30,273,157 | $75^{\circ}$ |
| 1884. | 88,349,492 | 25,839,885 | 77. | 80,010,498 | 25,962,480 | 76. |
| 1885. | 79,614,108 | 26,373,134 | 75. | 73,269,618 | 26,486,157 | 73. |
| 1886. | 75,536,758 | 25, 277,246 | 75. | 70,658,819 | 25,333,318 | 74. |
| 1887. | 85,479,400 | 26,880,618 | $76^{\circ}$ | 78,120,679 | 26,986,531 | $74^{.}$ |
| 1888. | 77,784,037 | 30, 935,121 | 72. | 69,645,824 | 31,025,804 | 69. |
| 1889 | 80,059,966 | 34,589,714 | $70^{\circ}$ | 74,475,139 | 34,623,057 | 68. |
| 1890..... | 86,258,633 | 34,516,597 | 71. | 77,106,286 | 34,576,287 | 69. |
| 1891.... | 81,286,372 | 36,870,096 | $69^{\circ}$. | 74,536,036 | 36,997,918 | $67^{\circ}$ |
| 1892. . . . | 81,190,844 | 44,396,694 | $65^{\circ}$ | 69,160,737 | 45,999,676 | $60^{\circ}$ |

315. The import trade of Canada is largely confined to the United King- Imports dom and the United States, the average proportion of the total imports from thence during the last ten years having been about 84 per cent, and the following table shows the distribution of the trade between the two countries during the years 1883 to 1892 inclusive. The various items included under the several heads will be found set out in detail in their respective classes and orders in the table at the commencement of this chapter.

IMPORTS FRON UNITED KINGDON

| Articles. | Imports Entered |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  |
|  | Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| Class I.-Art and Mechanic Productions. | \$ | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Books, \&c | 917,650 | 1,227,782 | 742,868 | $1,120,653$335,250 |
| Musical instruments. | 23,735 | $\begin{array}{r}408,45 \\ 87 \\ \hline 180\end{array}$ | 34,46831,891 |  |
| Prints, pictures, \&c. | 40,970 |  |  | 335,200 63,349 |
| Carvings, figures, \&c | 66,206 | 19,526 | 39,566 | 14,491 |
| Tackle for sports and games.. | 17,071 | 34.350 |  | 37,227526,077 |
| Watches, philosophical instruments. | 11,923 | 10,345 | $\begin{aligned} & 5!, 937 \\ & 10,339 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Surgical instruments...... |  |  |  | 16,124220,274 |
| Arms, ammunition, \&c. | 112,367$1,970,793$ | 5,228, ${ }^{2389} \mathbf{1 9 8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9, } \\ 1,290,668 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Machines, tools and implements |  |  |  | 3,327,430 |
| Carriages, harness, \&c. | 41,178 | 1,295,193 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 509,123 \\ & 23,391 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ships, boats, \&c. | 91,573 | 163,048 | 127,045 | $\stackrel{232,391}{231,53}$ |
| Furnicure...... |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals | $\begin{array}{r} 43,919 \\ 1,265,465 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 397,368 \\ 1,359,407 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,685 \\ 1,085,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 325,514 \\ 1,514,930 \end{array}$ |
| Total of class I. | 4,810,177 | 10,948,774 | 3,694,493 | 8,474,686 |
| Class II.-Textile Fabrics and Dress. |  |  |  |  |
| Wool and worsted manufactures. | 9,878,876 | 170,217 |  | 134,136 |
| Silk, and manufactures of. | 2,618,357 | -96,648 | 2,026,456 | $\begin{array}{r} 92,119 \\ 1,617,264 \end{array}$ |
| Cotton and flax, manufactures of.. | 9,138,179 $3,374,023$ | 1,137,968 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,688,759 \\ 513,825 \end{array}$ |  |
| Fibrous materials, and manufactures of <br> Total of class II | 513,074 | 416,979 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 993,807 \\ 360,559 \end{array}$ |
|  | 25,589,509 | 3,985,154 | 20,375,771 | 3,197,885 |
| Class III.-Foods, Drinks, de. |  |  |  |  |
| Animal food | 69,471 | 3,264,519 | 93,631 | 2,875,600 |
| Vegetable food | 835,688 | ${ }^{4,727,850}$ | 879,106 $, ~ 748,637$ | 6,281,059 |
| Drinks and stimulants. | 2, 885, 324 | 2,429,105 | 2,748,637 | 2,507,661 |
| Total of elass III. | 3,790,48s, | 10,421,474 | 3,721,374 | 11,664,320 |

AND UNITED STATES—1883-1892.
for Home Consumption.

| 1885. |  | 1886. |  | 1887. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great <br> Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 679,243 | 1,030,971 | 665,461 | 1,039,288 | 763,169 | 1,153,662 |
| 28,155 | 307,493 | 38,171 | 337,960 | 27,883 | 379,745 |
| 36,874 | 71,917 | 41,080 | 174,565 | 114,210 | 89,557 |
| 13,980 | 8,017 | 51,045 | 49,386 | 51,578 | 63,783 |
| 23,150 | 41,125 | 25,230 | 47,653 | 28,681 | 72,537 |
| 75,319 | 550,687 | 49,832 | 438,911 | 75,176 | 454,054 |
| 10,540 | 18,487 | 12,103 | 23,565 | 12,919 | 18,435 |
| 114,243 | 194,255 | 125,797 | 133,098 | 103,313 | 153,487 |
| 798,959 | 2,437,351 | 768,227 | 2,647,395 | 994,312 | 2,907,218 |
| 58,639 | 384,460 | 43,086 | 488,817 | 70,876 | 451,605 |
| 52,409 | 110,553 | 31,201 | 42,427 | 16,776 | 24,502 |
| 152,623 | 138,649 | 162,548 | 118,852 | 203,779 | 126,331 |
| 39,855 | 290,294 | 38,015 | 309,977 | 55,629 | 351,813 |
| 1,149,434 | 1,350,193 | 1,150,837 | 1,425,636 | 1,200,650 | 1,530,471 |
| 3,233,423 | 6,934,452 | 3,202,633 | 7,277,530 | 3,718,951 | 7,777,200 |
| 8,635,885 | 218,601 | 8,824,892 | 215,739 | 11,277,463 | 34,342 |
| 2,090,685 | 90,081 | 2,114,884 | 119,938 | 2,569,153 | 123,573 |
| 6,156,858 | 1,267,830 | 5,710,729 | 1,167,039 | 5,680,739 | 1,076,470 |
| 2,694,926 | 925,930 | 2,405,355 | 1,040,235 | 2,724,216 | 988,143 |
| 529,078 | 343,562 | 523,051 | 345,159 | 653,115 | 307,996 |
| 20,107,432 | 2,846,004 | 19,578,911 | 2,888,110 | 22,904,686 | 2,530,524 |
| 75,261 | 2,631,674 | 55,471 | 1,827,751 | 67,183 | 1,678,739 |
| 663,987 | 5,129,249 | 523,979 | 3,504,738 | 529,067. | 3,495,750 |
| 2,862,078 | 2,367,695 | 2,869,507 | 2,448,463 | 2,265,826 | 1,910,923 |
| 3,601,326 | 10,128,618 | 3,448,957 | 7,780,952 | 2,862,076 | 7,085,412 |

IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

| Articles. | Imports Entered |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  |
|  | Great <br> Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Class IV.-Animal and Vegetable } \\ \text { Substances. } \end{gathered}$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Animal substances Vegetable Oils. | 1,968,816 | 4,557,520 | 1,165,542 | 3,222,297 |
|  | 1,025,262 | 8,603,411 | 775,521 | 6,730,806 |
|  | 454,343 | 763,358 | 354,046 | 692,450 |
| Total of class IV. | 3,448,421 | 13,924,289 | 2,295,109 | 10,645,553 |
| Class V.-Minerals and Metals. |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass. Gold, silver and precious stones Metals, other than gold or silver. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,494,918 \\ 807,713 \end{array}$ | $6,973,275$ $1,568,919$ | $1,331,376$ $1,824,920$ | $7,941,596$ $1,264,405$ |
|  | 10,355,891 | 4,632,188 | 8,370,448 | 3,709,374 |
| Total of class V | 12,658,522 | 13,174,382 | 11,526,744 | 12,915,375 |
| Animals, birds, \&c <br> Plants and trees. | 267,282 | 1,053,504 | 295,887 | 907,488 |
|  | 2,402 | 74,064 | 1,839 | 75,029 |
| Total of class VI............ | 269,684 | 1,127,568 | 297,726 | 982,517 |
| Class VII.-Miscellaneous Matters. |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous articles. | 1,302,835 | 2,037,241 | 1,311,194 | 2,080,725 |
|  | 189,829 | 413,451 | 195,604 | ,531,765 |
| Total of class VII | 1,492,664 | 2,450,692 | 1,506,798 | 2,612,490 |
| Grand total | 52,052,465 | 56,032,333 | 43,418,015 | 50,492,826 |

AND UNITED STATES-1883-1892-Continued.
for Home Consumption.

| 1885. |  | 1886. |  | 1887. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1,070,528 | 3,942,245 | 1,714,260 | 3,885,191 | 1,771,162 | 4,421,453 |
| 932,134 | 6,502,484 | 943,026 | 6,961,768 | 901,317 | 7,336,478 |
| 320,669 | $\cdot 799,492$ | 426,678 | 751,852 | 395,375 | 824,567 |
| 2,323,331 | 11,244,221 | 3,083,964 | 11,598,811 | 3,067,854 | 12,582,498 |
| 1,114,158 | 7,590,619 | 1,249,710 | 7,196,842 | 1,330,130 | 8,225,864 |
| 1,663,709 | 2,052,715 | 1,844,402 | 2,530,145 | 496,108 | 904,610 |
| 6,981,827 | 2,781,463 | 6,603,225 | 2,564,877 | 8,354,280 | 2,752,798 |
| 9,759,694 | 12,424,797 | 9,697,337 | 12,291,864 | 10,180,518 | 11,883,272 |
| 242,691 | 903,243 | 266,315 | 662,657 | 277,112 | 872,960 |
| 1,855 | 72,545 | 3,512 | 80,720 | 1,967 | 78,953 |
| 244,546 | 975,788 | 269,827 | 743,377 | 279,079 | 951,913 |
| 1,945,344 | 2,085,300 | 1,170,427 | 1,940;245 | 1,793,443 | 1,975,380 |
| 191,681 | 2,512,021 | 149,143 | 337,150 | 155,626 | 1,320,867 |
| 2,137,025 | 2,597,321 | 1,319,570 | 2,277,395 | 1,949,069 | 2,296,247 |
| 41,406,777 | 47,151,201 | 40,601,199 | 44,858,039 | 44,962,233 | 45,107,066 |

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FROM THE UNITED

| Articles. | Imports Entered |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. |  | 1889. |  |
|  | Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| Class I.-Art and Mcehanic Productions. | 5 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Books, \&c. | 663,192 | 1,110,338 | 716,524: | 1,149,669 |
|  | 23,410 | 358,647 | 34,996 | 363,112 |
| Prints, pictures, \&c. | 30,998 | 33,841 | 72,214 | 51,042 |
| Carvings, figures, \&c. ............. | 32,564 | 63,848, | 26,451 | 62,017 |
| Tackle for sports and games Watches, philosophical instruments, \&c. | 40,895 47 | 73,146 580,602 | 28,859 | 65,003 628,533 |
| Watches, philosophical instruments, \&e Surgical instruments. | 21,109 | 24,183 | 20,867 | 26,013 |
| Arms, ammunition, \&c. <br> Machines, tools and implements. | 81,054 | 131,038 | 75,060 | 126,575 |
|  | 1,076,815 | 3,004,380 | 1,042,123 | 3,016,259 |
| Machines, tools and implements. Carriages, harness, \&c. | 49,075 | 342,850 | 54,034 | 511,511 |
| Ships, boats, \&c...... .... ........... | $\stackrel{26,378}{ }$ | 33,633 | 23,964 | $\xrightarrow{30,582}$ |
| Building material <br> Furniture. <br> Chemicals. | 231,563 46,988 | 192,487 | 267,670 | 193,223 |
|  | 46,988 | 388,143 $1,551,629$ | 27,666 $1,188,592$ | $1,431,828$ 1,4865 |
| Total of class I.... .... . . <br> Class II.-Textile Fabrics and Dress. | 3,617,670 | 7,888,765 | 3,634,192 | 8,141,492 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool and worsted mannfactures | 9,264,360 | 155,980 | 9,766,266 | 156,674 |
| Silk, manufactures of.............. | 2,434,336 | 124,487 | 2,618,251 | 118,677 |
|  | $4,483,263$ $-348,48$ | 895 ,648 | 4,769,797 | 922,745 |
| (eass.... | $2,348,478$ 642,252 | 880,351 222,974 | 2,269,421 | 882,531 210,515 |
| Total of class II.. .... ... | 19,172,688 | 2,279,440 | 20,187,800 | 2,291,142 |
| Animal food <br> Vegetable food <br> Drinks and stimulants. | 64,836 | 2,206, 51 | 57,191 | 2,849,176 |
|  | 624,384 | 3,801,037 | 532,908 | 4,952,727 |
|  | 2,334,98! | 2,020,464 | 2,528,286 | 1,839,436 |
| 'Total of class III. | 3,024,209 | 8,027,952 | 3,118,385 | 9,641,339 |

KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES, 1883-1892-Continued.
for Home Consumption.

| 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 808,872 | 1,126,367 | 752,857 | 1,036,958 | 725,120 | 1,083,002 |
| 16,732 | 318,519 | 21,828 | 307,812 | 17,728 | 290,414 |
| 113,868 | 105,144 | 122,898 | 116,052 | 255,655 | 89,888 |
| 29,139 | 73,740 | 39,121 | 78,788 | 44,601 | 85,905 |
| 23,435 | 75,734 | 21,468 | 69,515 | 18,585 | 81,277 |
| 67,745 | 952,757 | 51,744 | 974,006 | 76,776 | 830,195 |
| 19,288 | 25,729 | 18,583 | 34,811 | 19,956 | 35,123 |
| 84,619 | 152,360 | 73,941 | 153,055 | 104,803 | 156,304 |
| 1,091,199 | 2,964,583 | 897,990 | 2,818,539 | 904,406 | 3,320,055 |
| 60,629 | 400,596 | 94,203 | 387,012 | 224,040 | 439,986 |
| 41,541 | 46.913 | 59,280 | 65,518 | 33,117 | 23,334 |
| 308,198 | 186,941 | 290,773 | 236,855 | 291,818 | 170,985 |
| 42,456 | 507,280 | 207,381 | 499,831 | 249,835 | 516,493 |
| 1,279,324 | 1,530,664 | 1,286,264 | 1,564,542 | 1,371,396 | 1,636,695 |
| 3,987,044 | 8,467,327 | 3,938,331 | 8,343,294 | 4,337,836 | 8,759,656 |
| 10,172,434 | 141,725 | 9,203,516 | 129,810 | 9,541,927 | 184,932 |
| 2,311,441 | 131,726 | 2,221,315 | 118,203 | 2,041,535 | 127,223 |
| 4,312,629 | 999,399 | 4,375,254 | 1,019,951 | 4,390,338 | 1,095,546 |
| 2,602,727 | 874,866 | 2,565,184 | 821,075 | 2,464,932 | 779,854 |
| 718,742 | 197,157 | 870,473 | 249,169 | 868,068 | 351,978 |
| 20,117,973 | 2,344,873 | 19,235,742 | 2,338,208 | 19,206,800 | 2,539,533 |
| 65,372 | 2,525,688 | 64,950 | 1,788,816 | 62,443 | 1,402,140 |
| 731,544 | 5,530,317 | 571,684 | 4,672,172 | 406,528 | 4,034,036 |
| 2,570,759 | 1,928,930 | 2,461,693 | 2,233,658 | 2,373,905 | 2,337,859 |
| 3,367,675 | 9,984,935 | 3,098,327 | 8,694,646 | 2,842,876 | 7,774,035 |


| Artieles. | Imports Eintered |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. |  | 1889. |  |
|  | Great Britain. | United States. | Great <br> Britain. | United States. |
| Class IV.-Animal and Vegetable Substances. |  |  |  |  |
| Animal substances. | 1,214,575 | 3,795,268 | 1,277,043 | 3,900,088 |
| Vegetable " | 1,428,332 | 7,724, 817 | 1,703,934 | 8,627,987 |
| Oils.......... | 434,251 | 719,361 | 362,276 | 823,387 |
| Total of class IV | 3,077,158 | 12,239,446 | 3,343,253 | 13,351,462 |
| Class V.-Minerals and Metals. |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass. | 1,284,800 | 9,425,971 | 1,464,387 | 9,131,729 |
| Gold, silver and precious stones. . . . . . . . | 6882,047 | 2,594,392 | - 321,522 | \% 981,299 |
| Metals other than gold or silver .... . . . | 6,665,472 | 2,803,787 | 7,835,854 | 3,342,251 |
| Total of class V .. | 8,332,319 | 14,824,150 | 9,621,763 | 13,458,279 |
| Class VI.-Live Animals and Plants. |  |  |  |  |
| Animals, birds, \&c, | 257,494 | 556,217 | 240,393 | 585,671 |
| Plants and trees.. | 3,108 | 101,08t | 4,088 | 122,989 |
| Total of class VI. | 260,602 | (557,301) | 24,481 | 708,660 |
| Class VII.-Miscellaneous Matters. |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous articles .... Indefinite <br> Total of class VII | 1,590,0ン1 | 2,278,842 | 1,578,090 | 2 484,040 |
|  | 24,054 | 285,902 | 28:9,459 | 461,026 |
|  | 1,814,0\% | 2,564,704 | 2,167,515 | 2,945,066 |
| Grand total. | 39,298,721 | 48,481, 848 | 42,317,389 | 50,537,440 |

THE UNITED KINGDOM, \&c.-Concluded.
for Home Consumption.

| 1890. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. | Great Britain. | United States. |
| \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1,392,581 | 4,052.446 | 1,309,875 | 4,011,684 | 1,529,376 | 4,276,798 |
| 1,482,262 | 8,394,252 | 1,492,885 | 8,925,207 | 1,088,572 | 8,395,766 |
| +427,043 | 936,210 | 532,877 | 1,042,370 | 1396,037 | 992,638 |
| 3,301,886 | 13,382,913 | 3,335,637 | 13,979,261 | 3,013,985 | 13,665,202 |
| 1,404,190 | 8,945,710 | 1,352,673 | 10,254,963 | 1,475,623 | 10,587,549 |
| - 312,204 | 1,426,015 | 214,290 | 2,065,508 | 411,956 | 1,767,365 |
| 8,470,792 | 4,208,159 | 8,779,487 | 4,339,978 | 7,681,281 | 4,092,831 |
| 10,187,186 | 14,579,884 | 10,346,450 | 16,660,449 | 9,568,860 | 16,447,745 |
| 171,561 | 644,180 | 144,334 | 565,742 | 120,650 | 486,867 |
| 3,721 | 131,460 | 7,487 | 130,835 | 6,475 | 126,986 |
| 175,282 | 775,640 | 151,821 | 696,577 | 127,125 | 613,853 |
| 1,902,813 | 2,228,664 | 1,596,653 | 2,424,823 | 1,764,624 | 2,820,520 |
| 350,382 | 527,737 | 344,565 | 548,399 | 386,329 | 517,028 |
| 2,253,195 | 2,756,401 | 1,941,218 | 2,973,222 | 2,150,953 | 3,337,548 |
| 43,390,241 | 52,291,973 | 42,047,526 | 53,685,657 | 41,348,435 | 53,137,572 |

Manufactures subject to excise duty.

Manufacture of spirits, 1892.

Decrease in quantity manufactured.
316. The only articles manufactured in Canada, about which any particulars of consumption in the country are available, are those on which excise duty is payable and concerning which some particulars are now given.
317. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1892 was $3,498,233$, as compared with $4,397,594$ gallons in 1891 , being a decrease of 899,362 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was $2,545,935$ gallons, being a decrease of 141,729 gallons as compared with 1891 and was 213,968 gallons less than the average consumption of seven years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last seven years has been:-

318. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1890 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of methylated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890 , upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890. In consequence of this, the quantity in stock on lst July, 1891, was the largest on record, but the production has since decreased and is now about normal, except in so far as it is affected by the extensive smuggling systematically carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Quantity of grain used.

Manufacture of malt, 1892.
319. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, $59,328,314 \mathrm{lbs}$. of grain were used.
320. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year was $56,678,903 \mathrm{lbs} .$, and entered for consumption $46,425,8 \times 2 \mathrm{lbs}$., being an increase, as compared with 1891 , of $3,679,029 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the quantity manufactured, and a decrease of $11,483,319$ lbs. in the quantity entered for consumption. In addition to the above, $1,056,348 \mathrm{lbs}$. of malt were imported for home consumption. The quantity of malt
liquor manufactured was $16,946,245$ gallons. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last seven years has been:-

|  |  | Libs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1886. |  | 37,604,708 |
| 1887. |  | 42,630,449 |
| 1888. |  | 48,640,467 |
| 1889. |  | 51,111,429 |
| 1890. |  | 54,974,013 |
| 1891. |  | 57,909,201 |
| 1892. |  | 46,425,882 |
|  | Average for seven years | 48,470,877 |

It will be seen that the consumption suddenly dropped during 1892, owing probably to the increase of duty on malt.
321. There was an increase of $213,478 \mathrm{lbs}$. in the quantity of tobacco Tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1891, and the amount was entered for also above the average of ten years, as shown by the following figures:- consump-

## TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN

 CANADA-1883-1892.

Average for ten years.................. | $96,067,037$ |
| ---: |
| $9,606,703$ |

322. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last Canadian ten years has been tobacco.


The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1892, was 38,659 lbs. below the average of ten years.

Consump- 323. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for eigars.


It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last six years, and the number consumed in 1892 was $11,413,571$ above the average of eight years.
Consump- 324 . According to the report of the Department of Inland Revenue, spirits, etc., per head, since 1867. consumption during the last eight years :the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco :ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1892.


The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1892 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, and less also than in the three preceding years, viz., 1889,1890 and 1891. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and tobacco has been increasing.
325. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for Duty per duty on spirits since Confederation has been $\$ 1.06$ and on tobacco 44 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 11 cents and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.
326. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, Imports of crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1890, 1891 and 1892 :-

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES IN'TO CANADA IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Sugar | 4,872,165 | 4,777,121 | 9,008,528 |
| Coal, anthracite. | 4,595,727 | 5,224,452 | 5,640,346 |
| Cotton wrol. | 3,539,249 | 3,603,185 | 3,389,232 |
| Coal, bituminous | 3,528,959 | 4,060,896 | 4,099,221 |
| Tea. | 3,073,643 | 2,981,415 | 3,650,940 |
| Breadstuffs | 2,722,637 | 2,528,596 | 1,512,420 |
| Provisions, including meat and dairy products | 2,018,238 | 1,305,469 | 1,006,257 |
| Fruits, including nuts.. ........ ... .... | 2,551,467 | 2,543,206 | 2,525,936 |
| Wool, unmanufactured | 1,729,058 | 1,398,848 | 1,694,800 |
| Hides and skins, other than furs. .. ...... | 1,703,093 | 2,004,449 | 1,794,932 |
| Hemp, jute and vegetable substances, unmanufactured | 904,814 | 963,778 | 979,777 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured | 1,344,985 | 1,649,917 | 1,716,873 |
| Wood " | 1,135,661 | 1,763,660 | 1,042,237 |
| Fish | 920,312 | 1,087,727 | 1,131,980 |
| Tin plates and sheet | 908,565 | 854,770 | 1,235,961 |
| Chemicals, drugs and dyes | 880,226 | 976,270 | 1,090,960 |
| Animals. | 827,195 | 710,262 | 618,415 |
| Seeds... | 462,478 | 425,371 | 514,517 |
| Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc. | 573,278 | 790,190 | 708,805 |
| Coffee. | 611,184 | 691,142 | 653,003 |
| Fur skins, all kinds | 396,178 | 485,927 | 649,257 |
| Salt. | 309,840 | 380,550 | 380,958 |
| Rice. | 274,896 | 211,667 | 310,272 |
| Rags. | 227,400 | 199,795 | 227,488 |
| Cotton waste | 222,527 | 274,066 | 284,701 |
| Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort. . | 110,480 | 73,058 | 55,843 |
| Hops. | 198,675 | 237,539 | 208,808 |
| Vegetables | 269;524 | 229,794 | 239,099 |
| Spices, unground. | 188,349 | 190,911 | 162,886 |

VALUE OF TMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891, AND 1892-Coneluded.

| Artioles. | Valce. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Marble and stone, unmanufactured. | 211,350 | 260,683 | 180,809 |
| Grease, for use of soap stock. | 1.54,855 | 91,847 | 213,227 |
| Silk, unmanufactured. | 193,529 | 172,526 | 260,479 |
| Trees, plants and shrubs. | 136,943 | 152,608 | 146,401 |
| Broom corn | 97,527 | 109,042 | 115,479 |
| Eggs. | 91,773 | 96,916 | 28,231 |
| Coke..... | 133,344 | 179,539 | 196,184 |
| Clays or earths, all kinds. .... ..... ... | 99,676 | 84,897 | 112,962 |
| Oil, whale and fish............ .......... | 61,887 | 131,120 | 74,904 |
| Mineral substances. | 63,221 | 85,863 | 80,034 |
| Bristles. | 70,876 | 64,386 | 71,895 |
| Sponges.. | 35,070 | 40,330 | 39,210 |
| Coal dust. | 29,818 | 31,370 | 39,840 |
| Corkwood and cork bark | 58,604 | 67,540 | 54,021 |
| Hair, unmanufactured.. | 34,312 | 27,959 | 24,111 |
| Malt. | 35,369 | 35,053 | 26,323 |
| Ivory nuts, vegetable. | 188,845 | 28,959 | 23,329 |
| Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs | 35,902 | 38,881 | 38,139 |
| Hay ... ... . ... .... | 28,186 | 1,959 | 8,447 |
| Plumbago. ..... ........il ... ....... | 3,441 | 7,217 | 2,988 |
| articles..... | 7,463,372 | 7,111,975 | 6,993,392 |
| Total | 50,328,703 | 51,444,701 | 55,264,857 |

Imports of VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA manufac-
tured articles, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

| Articles. | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Wool, manufactures of.. | 11,026,329 | 9,971,656 | 10,352,915 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of | 9,158,459 | 9,755,105 | 8,601,761 |
| Sugar and molasses. | 1,438,651 | 1,200,815 | 888,416 |
| Cotton, manufactures of | 4,013,503 | 4,065, 558 | 4,051,659 |
| Silk " | 2,945,508 | 2,669,930 | 2,456,109 |
| Fancy articles.. | 1,857,884 | 1,513,463 | 1,627,801 |
| Settlers' effects. . . . . . | 1,810,217 | 1,778,556 | 2,024,918 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, prepared or manufactured. | 1,821,482 | 1,923,534 | 2,018,031 |
| Leather and manufactures of..... ... .... | 1,173,777 | 1,948,831 | 1,091,213 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of. | 1,416,217 | 1,433,189 | 1,546,051 |
| Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter. | 1,391,693 | 1,336,630 | 1,328,208 |
| Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, and materials for. | 1,261,196 | 1,316,536 | 1,252,236 |
| Wood, manufactures of. ..... .... .......... | 1,284,139 | 1,087,747 | 1,110,599 |
| Glass and glassware | 1,232,710 | 1,247,692 | 1,257,858 |
| Oils, other than whale or fish | 1,316,654 | 1,560,411 | 1,357,758 |
| Paper, manufactures of. | 1,221,43 | 1,142,313 | 1,216,486 |

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1890, 1891 AND 1892-Concluded.

| Articles. | Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891: | 1892. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Spirits, distilled. | 965,048 | 912,399 | 910,437 |
| Gutta percha, India rubber, manufactures of. | 936,586 | 807,060 | 706,459 |
| Furs, dressed, and manufactures of $\cdots \cdots$. | 661,823 | 533,056 | 679,406 |
| Jewellery, manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones | 709,183 | 599,286 | 567,550 |
| Clocks and watches, and parts of......... .. | 773,538 | 614,798 | 522,548 |
| Earthen, stone and chinaware. . | 695,206 | 634,907 | 748,810 |
| Paints and colours.. | 647,833 | 551,287 | 566,138 |
| Wines. | 580,906 | 609,388 | 573,518 |
| Musical instruments. | 434,814 | 422,225 | 412,894 |
| Brass, manufactures of.. | 494,273 | 529,539 | 461,079 |
| Nets, seines and twines. | 419,154 | 424,023 | 462,078 |
| Metal, manufactures of, | 352,988 | 351,809 | 373,819 |
| Copper, manufactures of | 335,075 | 421,766 | 261,285 |
| Carriages, all kinds, and parts of | 304,275 | 316,626 | 492,114 |
| Gloves, all kinds. | 703,165 | 658,412 | 680,221 |
| Buttons | 278,427 | 274,576 | 328,764 |
| Tobacco, manufactures of. | 298,001 | 324,675 | 270,661 |
| Electric lights and apparatus for, and electric galvanic batteries, etc. | 373,102 | 469,046 | 640,628 |
| Cement.. | 328,110 | 313,767 | 287,729 |
| Oil cloth. | 210,705 | 226,026 | 216,129 |
| Turpentine, spirits of | 221,653 | 201,929 | 201,874 |
| Ale, beer and porter | 221,928 | 235,359 | 229,402 |
| Einbroideries. | 200,650 | 200,350 | 154,613 |
| Stone, marble, slate, and manufactures of.... | 196,989 | 178,362 | 145,638 |
| Paintings, in oil or water colours, drawings or engravings. | 364,601 | 216,328 | 403,797 |
| Brick and tiles ... .... .. .............. | 191,822 | 223,113 | 189,063 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery.... | 141,418 | 135,515 | 94,942 |
| Printing presses, all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters | 98,838 | 113,742 | 140,773 |
| Curdage ...... ... ...... .......... ..... | 116,529 | 90,542 | 81,320 |
| Soap . | 148,618 | 150,579 | 166,937 |
| Gunpowder and other explosives | 127.578 | 110,515 | 136,171 |
| Crapes of all kinds....... | 88,019 | 70,491 | 59,647 |
| Brooms and brushes | 100,220 | 111,524 | 108,529 |
| Tinware, manufactures of | 81,541 | 46,125 | 37,197 |
| Baking powder | 94,482 | 105,696 | 105,237 |
| Ink, writing and printing. | 75,540 | 81,376 | 85,300 |
| Optical instruments........ .......... | 68,536 | 78,292 | 82,979 |
| Cork, and cork wood, or cork bark, manufactured | 66,086 | 81,615 | 66,324 |
| Hair, manufactures of | 39,199 | 38,598 | 31,517 |
| Lead " | 37,662 | 34,202 | 30,360 |
| Candles, all kinds. | 26,049 | 27,802 | 32,905 |
| Spices, ground. | 25,328 | 22,254 | 15,162 |
| All other manufactured article | 4,831,091 | 6,393,477 | 6,779,643 |
| 'Total value of manufactured articles | 62,436,881 | 61,900,423 | 61,713,636 |
| Total value of unmanufactured articles | 50,328,703 | 51,444,701 | 55,264,857 |
| Total value of articles imported. | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 | 116,978,493 |

Proportion of manufactured and partially manufactured goods imported.
Exports of Canadian produce, 1868-1892.
327. The proportions of the two classes of articles to the total value do not vary very much, as, during the last four years, that of manufactured articles was, $54 \cdot 75$ per cent, $55 \cdot 37$ per cent, 54.61 per cent and $52 \cdot 75$ per cent, and of unmanufactured articles, $45 \cdot 25$ per cent, $44 \cdot 63$ per cent, $45 \cdot 39$ per cent and $47 \cdot 25$ per cent, the variation having been largest in 1892.
328. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-five years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:-

FXPORTS OF CANADTAN PRODUCE-1868-1592.

| Year Ended 30th June. | Total Value. | Value per Head. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Total Exports. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ cts. |  |
| 1868 | 48,504,899 | 1438 | $84 \cdot 26$ |
| 1869. | 52,400,772 | 1535 | $86 \cdot 65$ |
| 1870. | 59,043,590 | 1709 | 80.02 |
| 1871. | 57,630,024 | 1638 | 77.70 |
| 1872 | 65,831,083 | 1824 | 79.66 |
| 1873 | 76,538,025 | 2086 | 85.24 |
| 1874 | 76,741,997 | 2006 | 85.89 |
| 1875 | 69,709,823 | 1794 | 89.50 |
| 1876 | 72,491,437 | 1835 | 89.53 |
| 187 | 68,030,546 | 1695 | 89.66 |
| 1878 | 67,989,800 | 1667 | 84.45 |
| 189 | 62,431,025 | 1507 | $87 \cdot 32$ |
| 1880. | 72,899,697 | 1729 | $82 \cdot 92$ |
| 1881. | 83,944,701 | 1936 | 85.40 |
| 1882. | 94,137, 660 | 2148 | $92 \cdot 17$ |
| 1883. | 87,702,431 | $1: 979$ | 89.41 |
| 1884. | 79, 333,098 | 1780 | 87.34 |
| 1885 | 79,131,735 | 1744 | $85 \cdot 67$ |
| 1886. | 77,756,704 | 1695 | $91 \cdot 21$ |
| 1887. | 80,960,909 | 1747 | $90 \cdot 44$ |
| 1888. | 81,382,072 | 1737 | $90 \cdot 22$ |
| 1889. | 80,272,456 | 1695 | $90 \cdot 10$ |
| 1890. | 85,257,586 | 1780 | $88 \cdot 12$ |
| 1891..... ... | 88,801,066 | 1833 | 90.23 |
| 1892.......... | 99,338,913 | 2028 | $87 \cdot 17$ |

Excess of value of exports in 1892.
329. The value of exports of Canadian produce in 1892 has not been exceeded since Confederation, and was $\$ 5,201,253$ above the value of 1882 which was the next highest year, while the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was above the average of 25 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher than the value in the nine previous years.
330. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1891 and 1892, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different Quantity and value of principal exports, 1891 and 1892. classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from wherever they were found in "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks, and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEAKS 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | Exports, Produce of Canada. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| The Mine. |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Coal.................. Tons. | 833,684 | 2,916,465 | 945,125 | 3,195.467 |
| Gold-bearing quartz,dust, nuggets, \&c. . |  | 554,126 |  | 316,177 |
| Copper ore.... ...... Tons. | 3,079 | 269,169 | 340 | 30,755 |
| Iron ore................ " | 14,648 | 32,582 | 7,707 | 36,935 |
| Silver ore..... ... . . " | 309 | 238,367 | 325 | 193,441 |
| Stone, undressed........ | 16,237 | 47,811 | 38,883 | 50,589 |
| Mineral oil, crude., .... Galls. | 434,699 | 18,436 | 440,395 | 18,137 |
| Other articles., ... ..... ..... |  | 1,705,468 | .. ... . | 2,064,127 |
| Total produce of the mine. . | . . . . | 5,782,424 | .... . . | 5,905,628 |
| The Fisheries. |  |  |  |  |
| Fish, preserved. . . .... Lbs. | 28,077,480 | 3,510,575 | 22,664,332 | 2,914,768 |
|  |  | 1,011,541 |  | 1,167,237 |
| ${ }_{\text {Salmon, }}^{\text {fresh.. }}$ pickled. $\ldots \ldots .$. . ${ }_{\text {Brls }}$ | $1,236,566$ 3,249 | 130,838 $\mathbf{4 3 , 5 4 7}$ | $1,145,163$ 2,350 | 126,518 33,411 |
| Fish, salted dry. ....... Cwt. | 731,778 | 3,119,530 | 689,482 | 3,146,799 |
| " " wet. |  | 1,162,334 |  | 1,046,335 |
| "، smoked.. ... ... libs. | 5,333,512 | 109,792 | 3,730,317 | 1,70,736 |
| "، oil of.............. Galls. | 61,980 | 18,297 | 172,396 | 53,553 |
| Other articles.. . . . . |  | 536,049 12,898 |  | $1,105,244$ 10,797 |
| Total produce of the fisheries | .. ...... | 9,715,401 |  | 9,675,398 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892-Continued.

| Articles. | Exports, Produce of Canada. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| The Forest. |  | \$ |  | 8 |
| Timber, ash......... . . . Tons. | 3,492 | 53,812 | 3,349 | 42,038 |
| " birch. . ..... " | 24,403 | 192,477 | 29,338 | 235,075 |
| "، elm.... ..... .. " | 14,357 | 188,553 | 14,545 | 198,627 |
| " maple . | 474 | 6,220 | 364 | 4,103 |
| " oak........ .... | 25, 272 | 521,998 | 20,853 | 431,201 |
| " pine, white... . " | 139,285 | 1,959,197 | 118,628 | 1,573,818 |
| " "" red. | 9,083 | 83,340 | 7,131 | 62,041 |
| Basswood, butternut and hickory. <br> Timber, all other . . . . . . . . . Tons. <br> Firewood. Cords. <br> Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts. | 1,449 | 28,567 | 2,613 | 54,493 |
|  | 5,343 | 78,693 | 4,577 | 44,053 |
|  | 147,780 | 314,870 | 179,158 | 370,301 |
|  |  | 863,819 |  | 1,207,710 |
| Sleepers and railroad ties. Pieces Knees and futtocks. <br> Spars and masts.... <br> Hop, hoop, telegraph and other poles <br> Woods, all other | 1,605,716 | 310,676 | 1,467,462 | 259,467 |
|  | 26,390 | 25,207 | 16,308 | 14,169 |
|  | 44,103 | 28,179 | 11,198 | 12,688 |
|  | ....... | 144,396 |  | 83,581 |
|  |  | 634,908 |  | 694,722 |
| Total produce of the forest |  | 5,434,912 |  | 5,288,087 |
| Animals and their Products. |  |  |  |  |
| Horses.. . . . . . No. | 11,658 | 1,417,244 | 11,063 | 1,354,027 |
| Horned cattle.. ..... | 117,761 | 8,772,499 | 107,179 | 7,748,949 |
| Swine...... .... ..... " | 334 | 1,954 | 284 | 1,638 |
| Sheep. .. ...... | 299,347 | 1,146,465 | 329,427 | 1,385,146 |
| Other animals, and poultry |  | 60.753 |  | 49,652 |
| Bacon and hams. .... . . Cwt. | 75,542 | 628,469 | 121,424 | 1,152,006 |
| Beef and mutton .... .. " | 6,018 | 40,044 | 5,285 | 20,112 |
| Pork... | 677 | 4,089 | 1,424 | 7,866 |
| Tongues .. ... ...... Lbs. | 24,870 | 1,342 | 4,340 | 359 |
| Other meats... ..... | 2,903,005 | 286,100 | 6,597,016 | (649,204 |
| Bones..... . . . . . . . Cwt. | 134,819 | 80,926 | 148,735 | 84,455 |
| Butter. ... ............ Lbs. | 3,768,10]. | 602,175 | 厄,736,696 | 1,056,058 |
| Cheese.. ............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 106,202,140 | 9,508,800 | 118,270,052 | 11,692,412 |
| Eggs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Doz. | 8,022,935 | 1,160,359 | 7,931,204 | 1,059,7!8 |
| Furs, dressed and undressed |  | 1,429,229 |  | 1,555,142 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur. |  | 489,004 |  | 477,190 |
| Lard.. ........ ... Lbs. | 47,734 | 3,174 | 31,886 | 2,504 |
| Sheep pelts ... ...... No. | 39,168 | 18,591 | 53,690 | 21,624 |
| Tallow........ ....... Lbs. | 49,893 | 2,809 | 6,811 | 42.5 |
| Wool. | 1,108,286 | 245,503 | 916,390 | 200.860 |
| Other articles.. |  | 68,212 |  | 85,423 |
| Total, animals and their products. |  | 25,967,741 |  | 28,594,850 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892-Continued.

| Articles. | Exports, Produck of Canada. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Agricultural Products. |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Barley..... .. .... . . Bush . | 4,892,327 | 2,929,873 | 5,202,768 | 2,613,363 |
| Rye.................... " | 339,964 | 226,470 | 221,251 | 190,505 |
| Beans..... ............. " | 323,729 | 495,768 | 315,563 | 411,645 |
| Bran........... . . . . . . . Cwt. | 188,835 | 162,324 | 186,729 | 145,143 |
| Flax..... .. .... ...... " | 21,8:7 | 188,386 | 38,457 | 112,360 |
| Flaxseed..... . ... .... Bush. | 92 | 350 |  |  |
| Flour .... . .. ..... Brls. | 296,784 | 1,388,578 | 380,996 | 1,784,413 |
| Fruit, green. |  | 1,487,336 |  | 1,557,650 |
| Hay............ ..... Tons. | 65,083 | -559,489 | 84,926 | 800,533 |
| Hops.. .. .......... Lbs. | 100,254 | 19,589 | 24,953 | 4,250 |
| Indian corn..... ...... Bush. | 180 | 114 | 21,394 | ,222 |
| Malt... . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 121,493 | 88,174 | 1,949 | 1,450 |
| Maple sugar. . .. ... .. Lbs. | 308,218 | 22,095 | 774,373 | 51,410 |
| Meal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 14,898 | 59,138 | 122,667 | 463,902 |
| Oats.... . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 206,569 | 129,917 | 6,414,329 | 2,241,256 |
| Pease, whole and split... " | 2,754,285 | 2,082,601 | 4,639,823 | 3,450,5.34 |
| Potatoes. | 3,668,725 | 1,693,671 | 586,196 | 295,421 |
| Other seed. |  | -358,292 |  | 835,548 |
| Tobacco, leaf.. ... . . | 4,180 | 1,113 | 36 | 20 |
| Vegetables. . |  | 102,754 |  | 80,919 |
| Wheat ... ..... . .. .Bush. | 2,108,216 | 1,583,084 | 8,714,154 | 6,947,851 |
| Other articles .... ...... .. .. |  | 144,742 |  | 124,889 |
| Total, agricultural products.. |  | 13,666,858 |  | 22,113,284 |
| Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |
| Books. |  | 63,312 |  | 73,490 |
| Bread and biscuits....... Cwt. | 3,843 | 13,898 | 3,561 | 16,818 |
| Soap. . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 95,280 | 6,886 | 64,505 | 2,796 |
| Carriages............... No. | 539 | 26,105 | 513 | 41,443 |
| Cottons |  | 159,954 |  | 322,711 |
| Clothing, hats and caps. |  | 64,591 |  | 40,326 |
| Cordage, junk and oakum |  | 66,878 |  | 44,927 |
| Furs.... . . . . . . . |  | 11,045 |  | 17,324 |
| Glass and earthenware |  | +5,521 |  | + 1,964 |
| Gypsum and lime |  | 154,484 |  | 125,524 |
| Iron, scrap. |  | 12,285 |  | 3,546 |
| Iron and hardware.... |  | 107,208 |  | 143,280 |
| Leather and manufactures of |  | 896,487 |  | 1,052,947 |
| Boots and shoes |  | 53,969 |  | 75,900 |
| Machinery. |  | 362,757 |  | 478,243 |
| Musical instruments. |  | 401,553 |  | 396,193 |
| Oil cake..... .......... Cwt. | 93,462 | 118,167 | 159,206 | 187,086 |
| Rags..... ${ }_{\text {Sewing machines }}$ |  | 38,199 |  | 42,284 |
| Sewing machines....... No. Stone, wrought | 2,766 | 27,841 | 1,668 | 21,566 |
| Salt.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . Büsh. | 5,706 | 1,429 | 3,200 | 763 |

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892-Concluded.

| Articles. | Exports, Produce of Canata. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Manufactures-Con. |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco, snuff and cigars. Lbs. | 322,864 | 16,815 | 256,627 | 16,569 |
| Woollens... |  | 38,528 |  | 80,644 |
| Wood............... ... |  | 19,932,874 | - . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18,080,080 |
| Ale and beer... .. ..... Galls. | 36,936 | 17,617 | 60,424 | 28,62:2 |
| Whiskey and other spirits " | 21,347 | +7,404 | 37,348 | 90,697 |
| Ships sold to other countries. .... .. ........... Tons. | 15,143 | 280,474 | 36,399 | 206,747 |
| Other articles..... |  | 2,173,925 |  | 2,109,913 |
| Total, manufactures, |  | 25,145,071 | . ..... | 24,035,488 |
| Miscellaneous. <br> Coin and bullion, produce of Canada <br> Estimated amount short... |  | 45,337 |  | 71,518 |
|  |  | 129,328 |  | 306,447 |
|  |  | 2,913,994 |  | 3,348,213 |
| Total exports, produce of Canada. |  | 88,801,066 |  | 99,338,913 |
| Goods not the produce of Canada Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada. . |  | 8,798,631 |  | 13,121,791 |
|  |  | 817,599 |  | 1,502,671 |
| Grand total, expor |  | 98,417,296 |  | 113,963,375 |

+Glassware only.

Increase and decrease.
331. There was an increase of $\$ 10,537,847$ in the value of domestic exports in 1892 , as compared with 1891 , the principal increase being in exports of animals and agricultural products, and amounting to $\$ 11,073,535$. There was also a small increase of exports of products of the mine. There were small decreases under the other heads, the largest being in manufactures of wood and products of the forest. The increase in wheat amounted to $\$ 5,364,767$, in peas to $\$ 1,417,933$ and in oats to $\$ 2,111,339$.

Exports of 332. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in Canada since Confederation. 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, 1868-1892.

| Year. | Domestic. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produce } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { the Mine. } \end{aligned}$ | Produce of the Fisheries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Produce } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { the Forest. } \end{aligned}$ | Animals and their Products. | Agricultural Products. |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 1,276,129 | 3,357,510 | 5,470,042 | 6,893,167 | 12,871,055 |
| 1869 | 1,941,485 | 3,242,710 | 5,730,568 | 8,769,407 | 12,182,702 |
| 1870. | 2,192,541 | 3,608,549 | 5,766,479 | 12,138,161 | 13,675,619 |
| 1871 | 2,841,124 | 3,994,275 | 7,023,530 | 12,608,506 | 9,853,924 |
| 1872 | 4,779,594 | 4,386,214 | 7,707,144 | 12,705,967 | 13,378,891 |
| 1873 | 5,718,480 | 4,779,277 | 8,583,429 | 14,243,017 | 14,995,340 |
| 1874 | 3,621,401 | 5,292,368 | 7,417,437 | 14,679,169 | 19,590,142 |
| 1875. | 3,643,398 | 5,380,527 | 8,072,997 | 12,700,507 | 17,258,358 |
| 1876. | 3,640,896 | 5,500,989 | 6,030,255 | 13,614,569 | 21,139,665 |
| 1877 | 3,561,717 | 5,874,360 | 8,242,958 | 14,220,617 | 14,689,376 |
| 1878 | 2,762,762 | 6,853,975 | 5,912,139 | 14,019,857 | 18,008,754 |
| 1879. | 3,034,233 | 6,928,871 | 2,923,202 | 14,100,584 | 19,628,464 |
| 1880 | 2,831,161 | 6,579,656 | 3,945,966 | 17,607,577 | 22,294,328 |
| 1881. | 2,728,263 | 6,867,715 | 7,708,542 | 21,360,219 | 21,268,327 |
| 1882. | 2,977,155 | 7,682,079 | 6,109,677 | 20,454,759 | 31,035,712 |
| 1883. | 2,953,375 | 8,809,118 | 6,915,082 | 20,284,343 | 22,818,518 |
| 1884 | 3,229,684 | 8,591,654 | 7,005,119 | 22,946,108 | 12,3:7,843 |
| 1885 | 3,627,211 | 7,960,001 | 4,927,265 | 25,337,104 | 14,518,293 |
| 1886 | 3,924,398 | 6,843,388 | 4,926,226 | 22,065,433 | 17.652,779 |
| 1887 | 3,796,496 | 6,875,810 | 3,574,885 | 24,246,937 | 18,826,235 |
| 1888 | 4,100,893 | 7,793,183 | 5,991,546 | 24,719,297 | 15,436,360 |
| 1889. | 4,415,046 | 7,212,208 | 5,189,564 | 23,894,707 | 13,414,111 |
| 1890 | 4,853,717 | 8,461,906 | 6,380,516 | 25,106,995 | 11,908,030 |
| 1891. | 5,782,424 | 9,715,401 | 9,434,912 | 25,967,741 | 13,666,858 |
| 1892. | 5,905,628 | 9,675,398 | 5,288,087 | 28,594,850 | 22,113,284 |
| Year. | Domestic. |  | Coin and <br> Bullion, and <br> short <br> returns. | Foreign. | Total. |
|  | Manufactures. | Miscellaneous. |  |  |  |
| 1868. | $\stackrel{\$}{15.675 .276}$ | \$ |  | $4,196,821$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 8 \\ 578788 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1869. | 17,456,432 |  | 7,245,676 | 4,855,801 | 60,474,781 |
| 1870. | 18,327,380 | 371,652 | 10,964,676 | 6,527,622 | 73,573,490 |
| 1871 | 18,474,242 | 387,554 | 9,139,018 | 9,853,244 | 74,173,618 |
| 1872. | 19,470,457 | 515,985 | 6,897,454 | 12,798,182 | 82,639,663 |
| 1873 | 24,460,773 | 465,290 | 7,138,406 | 9,405,910 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874 | 22,916,431 | 419,800 | 4,811,084 | 10,614,096 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875. | 20,025,925 | 409,181 | 3,258,767 | 7,137,319 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876 | 19,542,107 | 393,368 | 3,869,625 | 7,234,961 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877 | 18,955,036 | 320,816 | 2,899,405 | 7,111,108 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878 | 17,780,776 | 401,871 | 2,418,655 | 11,164,878 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879. | 13,087,205 | 386,999 | 3,046,033 | 8,355,644 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880 | 16,197,348 | 640,155 | 4,575,261 | 13,240,006 | 87,911,458 |
| 1881 | 20,366,131 | 622,182 | 3,994,327 | 13,375,117 | 98,290,823 |
| 1882 | 21,247,393 | 535,935 | 4,466,039 | 7,628,453 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883 | 21,976,375 | 528,895 | 4,048,324 | 9,751,773 | 98,085,804 |
| 1884 | 22,400,981 | 560,690 | 4,885,311 | 9,389,106 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885 | 19,256,270 | 557,374 | 4,975,197 | 8,079,646 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886 | 18,959,271 | 604,011 | 2,837,729 | 7,438,079 | 85,251,314 |
| 1887 | 19,999,296 | 644,361 | 3,002,458 | 8,549,333 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888 | 20,382,594 | 773,877 | 3,101,856 | 8,803,394 | 90,203,000 |
| 1889 | 22,292,516 | 783,652 | 5,048,908 | 6,938,455 | 89,189,167 |
| 1890 | 25,541,844 | 82,506 | 5,361,854 | 9,051,781 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891. | 25,145,071 | 45,337 | 3,860,921 | 8,798,631 | 98,417,296 |
| 1892 | 24,035,488 | 71,518 | 5,157,331 | 13,121,791 | 113,963,375 |

Value of principal exports, 1890, 1891 and 1892.
333. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years :-

> VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890,1891 AND 1892.

| Artioles. | Value of Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Agricultural implements | 367,198 | 252,620 | 402,778 |
| Animals- . . . . . . ....... . |  |  |  |
| Horses. | 1,936,073 | 1,417,244 | 1,354,027 |
| Cattle | 6,949.417 | 8,772,499 | 7,748,949 |
| Sheep | 1,274,347 | 1,146,465 | 1,385,146 |
| Swine. | 3,152 | 1,954 | 1,638 |
| Other animals | 111,904 | 60,753 | 49,652 |
| Asbestus. | 444,159 | 513,909 | 514,412 |
| Ashes, all kinds. | 106,367 | 124,193 | 114,658 |
| Bark for tanning | 141,144 | 213,455 | 217,552 |
| Books, pamphlets, maps, \&c. | 52,936 | 63,312 | 73,490 |
| Bran... | 86,225 | 162,324 | 145,143 |
| Butter.. | 340,131 | 602,175 | 1,056,058 |
| Carriages, carts, wagons, \&e | 17,457 | 26,105 | 41,443 |
| Cheese. | 9,372,212 | 9,508,800 | 11,652,412 |
| Coal | 2,447,936 | 2,916,465 | 3,195,467 |
| Copper, fine | 109,327 | 171,308 | 185,848 |
| Eggs. . | 1,795,214 | 1,160,359 | 1,089,798 |
| Extract of hemlock bark | 161,822 | 187,176 | 157,753 |
| Firewood. | 281,298 | 314,870 | 370,301 |
| Fish- |  |  |  |
| Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock | 3,028,515 | 3,131,050 | 3,180,726 |
| Herring | 472,147 | 547,587 | 489,148 |
| Mackerel. | 585,267 | 944,498 | 741,264 |
| Salmon. | 2,230,632 | 1,919,754 | 1,414,562 |
| Lobsters | 1,138,293 | 1,930,175 | 1,909,756 |
| Flax. | 175,563 | 181,386 | 112,360 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dried..... All other. | 4,759 $1,069,131$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,108 \\ 1,518,108 \end{array}$ |  |
| All other. | $1,069,131$ 11,212 | 1,518,108 | 1, 17,324 |
| " or skins, the product of marine animals. | 318,635 | 536,049 | 1,105,244 |
| " undressed.. | 1,555,692 | 1,384,875 | 1,533,922 |
| " dressed | 16,704 | 44,354 | 21,220 |
| Grain- |  |  |  |
| Barley. | $\begin{array}{r}4,600,409 \\ 250,044 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,929,873$ $\mathbf{4 9 5 , 7 6 8}$ | $2,613,363$ 411,645 |
| Beans. | 256,156 | 129,917 | 2,241,256 |
| Pease, whole and split. | 1,884,912 | 2,032,601 | 3,450,534 |
| Wheat ............... | 388,861 | 1,583,084 | 6,947,851 |
| Rye | 220,761 | 226,470 | 190,505 |
| Other grain | 24,357 | 37,222 | 377,633 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, \&c | 657,022 | 554,126 | 319, 304 |
| Gypsum, crude . | 193,899 | 184,977 | 194,304 |

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892-Concluded.

| Articles. | Valle of Exports. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Hay | 1,068,554 | 559,489 | 800,533 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur. | 499,299 | 489,004 | 477,190 |
| Household furniture. | 176,374 | 138,705 | 63,801 |
| Tron and steel and manufactures of. | 294,728 | 257,461 | 243,857 |
| Leather, sole and upper............. | 727,087 | 868,802 | 1,011,673 |
| " manufactures of | 152,314 | 81,654 | 117,174 |
| Logs. | 682,572 | 730,216 | 1,115,926 |
| Lumber. | 19,147,838 | 18,082,265 | 16,114,081 |
| Malt. | 150,380 | 88,174 | 1,450 |
| Meats, all kinds | 895,757 | 986,223 | 1,856,025 |
| Musical instruments. | 329,855 | 401,553 | 396,193 |
| Nickel. |  | 240,499 | 617,639 |
| Oatmeal | 254,657 | 45,195 | 409,319 |
| Oils, fish. | 41,243 | 18,297 | 53,553 |
| "' mineral, coal and kerosene | 15,812 | 18,726 | 18,217 |
| Oil cake. | 42,362 | 118,167 | 187,086 |
| Ores, copper. | 111,086 | 269,169 | 30,755 |
| " silver. | 201,615 | 238,367 | 193,141 |
| '6 other. | 72,583 | 48,800 | 48,301 |
| Phosphates. | 401,827 | 422,200 | 380,462 |
| Potatoes.. | 495,745 | 1,693,671 | 295,421 |
| Salt. | 1,522 | 1,429 | 763 |
| Sand and gravel. | 60,359 | 63,326 | 60,285 |
| Shingles. | 340,872 | 438,929 | 599,865 |
| Ships sold to other countries | 442,781 | 280,474 | 506,747 |
| Shooks, box and other | 198,503 | 201,716 | 165,053 |
| Sleepers and railway ties | 303,639 | 310,676 | 269,467 |
| Stave bolts. | 110,093 | 133,308 | 91,784 |
| Timber, square. | 4,353,870 | 3,084,290 | 2,590,956 |
| Wool. | 235,669 | 245,503 | 200,860 |
| Other articles. | 4,923,845 | 5,824,865 | 6,332,462 |
| Total. | 82,335,514 | 85,757,744 | 95,684,253 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports. Coin and bullion | 2,922,072 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,913,994 \\ 129,328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,348,213 \\ \mathbf{3} 06,447 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total. | 85,257,586 | 88,801,066 | 99,338,913 |

334. Out of 71 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there Increases were increases in 35 , the principal being in exports of butter, cheese, and deoats, pease, wheat, flour, oil cake, and meats of all kinds. The principal decreases were in exports of lumber, cattle, fish, copper and silver ore, potatoes and square timber. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.

Value of 335 . The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of exports by Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the principal
countries, 1888-1892. countries to which goods were exported :-

MINE.

| Countries. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | $1891 .$ | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain. | 478,260 | 422,355 | 630,815 | 851,794 | 683,094 |
| United States. | 3,331,264 | 3,749,667 | 3,961,294 | 4,599,400 | 4,805,729 |
| France. . | 2,970 | 5,181 | 1,132 | 31,217 | 22,547 |
| Germany | 46,053 | 15,856 | 17,067 | 22,774 | 27,675 |
| British West Indies | 1,897 | 4,832 | 15,644. | 21,125 | 18,533 |
| Newfoundland | 146,222 | 152,871 | 166,998 | 141,385 | 202,751 |
| Other countries | 94,227 | 64,284 | 60,767 | 114,729 | 145,299 |
| Total. | 4,100,893 | 4,415,046 | 4,853,717 | 5,782,424 | 5,905,628 |

FISHERIES.

| Great Britain. | 1,544,901 | 1,249,928 | 2,707,422 | 2,747,882 | 3,006,810 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | 3,123,853 | 2,839,980 | 2,850,528 | 3,807,786 | 3,452,036 |
| France. | 173,082 | 145,711 | 80,465 | 59.996 | 134,944 |
| Germany | 7,113 | 11,200 | 18,134 | 30,069 | 23,852 |
| British West Indies | 1,130,130 | 1,401,367 | 1,168,404 | 1,203,488 | 1,014,350 |
| Newfoundland. | 27,705 | 1,509 | 2,484 | 18,439 | 1,785 |
| Other countries. | 1,786,399 | 1,562,513 | 1,634,469 | 1,847,741 | 2,041,621 |
| Total | 7,793,183 | 7,212,208 | 8,461,906 | 9,715,401 | 9,675,398 |

## FOREST.

| Great Britain | 2,469,758 | 3,144, 288 | 4,342,963 | 3,104,676 | 2,639,169 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | 2,155.539 | 2,020,117 | 1,956,883 | 2,304,035 | 2,627,312 |
| France. | 4,790 | 11,718 | 25,511 | 2,390 | 2,646 |
| Germany | 660. | 5,581 | 17,793 | 1,250 | 2,196 |
| British West Indies | 2,764 | 1,221 | 1,087 | 5,593 | 3,764 |
| Newfoundland. | 5,065 | 2,159 | 2,963 | 1,286 | 1,601 |
| Other countries. | 452,970 | 4,180 | 33,316 | 15,682 | 11,399 |
| Total | 5,091,546 | 5,189,564 | 6,380,516 | $5,434,912$ | 5,288,087 |

## ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

| Great Britain | 16,571,072 | 16,227,060 | 18,578,722 | 20,991,143 | 24,068,081 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | 7,595,743 | 7,137,006 | 5,966,474 | 4,316,979 | 3,935,924 |
| France. | 52,920 | 33,820 | 40,024 |  | 1,030 |
| Germany | 50,649 | 66,280 | 152,597 | 266,425 | 173,982 |
| British West Indies. | 12,977 | 21,690 | 22,247 | 43,160 | 49,253 |
| Newfoundland | 372,295 | 308,763 | 276,652 | 276,326 | 289,301 |
| Other countries. | 63,641 | 100,088 | 70,279 | 73,708 | 77,279 |
| Total | 24,719,297 | 23,894,707 | 25,106,995 | 25,967,741 | 28,594,850 |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| Countries. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain. | 4,292,640. | 3,674,055 | 3,661,826 | 5,254,028 | 15,119,780 |
| United States. | 10,306,278 | 9,125,707. | 7,519,253 | 7,291,246 | 4,5/3,779 |
| France. | 9,783 | 1,907 | 1,595 | 6,965 | 890 |
| Germany. | 49,825 | 17,011 | 184,449 | 129,968 | 538,314 |
| British West Indies | 76,800 | 128,586 | 148,474 | 153.836 | 287,081 |
| Newfoundland | 596,693 | 386,158 | 232,758 | 612,274 | 723,640 |
| Other countries. | 103,991 | 80,687 | 159,675 | 218,541 | 869,800 |
| Total | 15,436,360 | 13,414,411 | 11,908,030 | 13,666,858 | 22,113,284 |
| MANUEACTURES. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 8,225,313 | 8,732,300 | 11,572,049 | 10,293,901 | 9,432,071 |
| United States | 10,118,179 | 10,849,538 | 10,960,002 | 12,466,846 | 11,853,456 |
| France. . | 139,035 | 135,037 | 129,100 | 148,286 | 200,196 |
| Germany. | 38,253 | 27,571 | 70,971 | 63.264 | 58,294 |
| British West Indies. | 278,747 | 263,725 | 297,150 | 524,732 | 270,576 |
| Newfoundland. | 272,383 | 297,419 | 300,293 | 262,817 | 314,442 |
| Other countries. | 1,310,684 | 1,986,926 | 2,212,279 | 1,384,865 | 1,906,453 |
| Total | 20,382,594 | 22,292,516 | 25,541,844 | 25,145,071 | 24,035,488 |

336. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported Proporto principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions to the total exports in each class, goods were shipped to the same countries.
tion to total, of exports to principal countries.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

| Countries. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Great Britain | $11 \cdot 66$ | $9 \cdot 57$ | 13'00 | $14 \cdot 73$ | 11.57 |
| United States. | 81.23 | 84.93 | $81 \cdot 61$ | $79 \cdot 54$ | 81.38 |
| France. | $0 \cdot 07$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 54$ | $0 \cdot 38$ |
| Germany. | 112 | $0 \cdot 36$ | $0 \cdot 35$ | $0 \cdot 39$ | $0 \cdot 47$ |
| British West Indies | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 32$ | $0 \cdot 37$ | $0 \cdot 31$ |
| Newfoundland. | $3 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 46$ | 3-44 | 2.45 | 3.43 |
| Other countries. | 2.30 | 1.45 | $1 \cdot 26$ | 1.98 | $2 \cdot 46$ |

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

| Great Britain. | $19 \cdot 82$ | 17.33 | $32 \cdot 00$ | 28-28 | 31.08 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Stater. | 40.09 | 39.38 | 33.69 | $39 \cdot 19$ | 35.68 |
| France. | $2 \cdot 22$ | $2 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 95$ | 0.62 | 1.40 |
| Germany. | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 16$ | 0.21 | $0 \cdot 31$ | $0 \cdot 24$ |
| British West Indies. | $14 \cdot 50$ | $19 \cdot 43$ | 13.81 | $12 \cdot 39$ | 10.48 |
| Newfoundland | 036 | $0 \cdot 02$ | 0.03 | $0 \cdot 19$ | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Other countries.. | 22.91 | $21 \cdot 66$ | $19 \cdot 31$ | $19 \cdot 02$ | $21 \cdot 10$ |

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

| Countries. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Great Britain. | $48 \cdot 1$ | 60.59 | 18.07 | 5713 | $49 \cdot 91$ |
| United States, | $42 \cdot 34$ | $38 \cdot 93$ | $30 \cdot 67$ | $42 \cdot 39$ | $49 \cdot 68$ |
| France.. | $0 \cdot 09$ | $0 \cdot 23$ | $0 \cdot 40$ | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Germany. | 0.01 | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 28$ | 0.02 | 0.04 |
| British West Indies. | 0.05 | $0 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | 0.07 |
| Newfoundland | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 04$ | $0 \cdot 05$ | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Other countries | $8 \cdot 90$ | 0.08 | 0.51 | 0.30 | 0.22 |

ANTMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

| Great Britain | $27 \cdot 81$. | $27 \cdot 39$ | $30 \cdot 75$ | 38.44 | $68 \cdot 38$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | $66 \cdot 77$ | $68 \cdot 03$ | $63 \cdot 15$ | $53 \cdot 35$ | $20 \cdot 68$ |
| France.. | $0 \cdot 06$ | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 |  |
| Germany. | $0 \cdot 32$ | $0 \cdot 13$ | 1.55 | 0.95 | $2 \cdot 43$ |
| British West Indies. | $0 \cdot 50$ | $0 \cdot 96$ | $1 \cdot 24$ | $1 \cdot 13$ | $1 \cdot 30$ |
| Newfoundland... | $3 \cdot 87$ | $2 \cdot 88$ | $1 \cdot 95$ | $4 \cdot 48$ | $3 \cdot 27$ |
| Other countries. | 0.67 | $0 \cdot 60$ | $1 \cdot 34$ | $1 \cdot 60$ | $3 \cdot 94$ |

MANUFACTURES.

| Great Britain | $40 \cdot 35$ | 39•17 | $45 \cdot 31$ | $40 \cdot 94$ | $39 \cdot 24$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States. | $49 \cdot 64$ | $48 \cdot 67$ | $42 \cdot 91$ | $49 \cdot 58$ | $49 \cdot 32$ |
| France. | $0 \cdot 68$ | 0.61 | 0.51 | 0.59 | $0 \cdot 83$ |
| Germany. | $0 \cdot 19$ | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 28$ | $0 \cdot 25$ | $0 \cdot 24$ |
| British West Indies | $1 \cdot 37$ | 118 | $1 \cdot 16$ | $9 \cdot 09$ | $1 \cdot 13$ |
| Newfoundland | $1 \cdot 34$ | $1 \cdot 33$ | $1 \cdot 18$ | 1.05 | 1.31 |
| Other countries. | $6 \cdot 43$ | $8 \cdot 92$ | 8.65 | $5 \cdot 50$ | $7 \cdot 93$ |

Exports to
United
States and United Kingdom.
337. The United States, it appears, take almost all mineral products exported from this country, and for some time they took the largest proportion of agricultural products, but in consequence of the McKinley tariff, this branch of trade has been very largely diverted to Great Britain, which country in 1892 took 77 per cent of animal and agricultural products, as compared with 17 . per cent that went to the United States. The shipments of products of the forest to Great Britain appear to be on the decline, but to be increasing to the United States, while exports of fish to Great Britain are still increasing.
338. The following table gives the destinations of exports of Cxports of Canadian produce during the years 1871, 1881 and 1891 :countries, 1871, 1881 STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE and 1891. PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME, IN THE YFARS 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

| Countries. | Value of Exports, Domestic, 1871. | Per-centage. | Value of Exports, Domestic, 1881. | Percent age. | Value of Exports, Domestic, 1891. | Per-centage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| British possessions | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  |
| Great Britain | 21,599,373 | $37 \cdot 48$ | 42,637.219 | $50 \cdot 79$ | 43,243,784 | $48 \cdot 70$ |
| British West Indies | 2,104,062 | $3 \cdot 65$ | 1,770,632 | $2 \cdot 11$ | 1,742,878 | 196 |
| " Guiana |  |  | 215,029 | $0 \cdot 26$ | 209,935 | $0 \cdot 24$ |
| ' Africa |  |  | 81,591 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 11,772 | $0 \cdot 01$ |
| © N. A. provinces. | 1,456,887 | $2 \cdot 52$ |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland.. .. . | 1, *,887 |  | 1,191,373 | 1.42 | 1,312,621 | 1.48 |
| Australasia | 26,448 | $0 \cdot 05$ | 147,911 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 588,825 | 0.66 |
| Other British possessions. | 5,120 | 0.01 | 12,878 | $0 \cdot 01$ | 27,388 | $0 \cdot 03$ |
| Tota | 25,191,890 | 43.71 | 46,056,633 | $54 \cdot 87$ | 47,137,203 | $53 \cdot 08$ |
| Foreign countriesUnited States | 29,320,937 | $50 \cdot 88$ | 34,038,431. | $40 \cdot 54$ | 37,872,758 | 42.65 |
| France. | 76,376 | $0 \cdot 13$ | . 662,711 | 0.79 | 248,854 | 0.28 |
| Germany | 16,235 | 0.03 | 77,408 | 0.09 | 514,110 | 0.58 |
| Holland | 6,835 | 0.01 | 215,754 | 0.26 | 13,941 | 0.01 |
| Belgium | 57,467 | $0 \cdot 10$ | 257,623 | 0.31 | 70,617 | 0.08 |
| Italy | 144,986 | $0 \cdot 25$ | 145,997 | $0 \cdot 17$ | 90,999 | 9 10 |
| Portuga | 89,495 | $0 \cdot 16$ | 107,906 | 0.13 | 120,443 | $0 \cdot 14$ |
| Spain | 117,079 | 0.20 | 46,653 | $0 \cdot 06$ | 67,110 | $0 \cdot 08$ |
| Spanish West Indies. . | 1,498,854 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 1,162,684 | 1.39 | 1,221,099 | $1 \cdot 38$ |
| French ${ }^{\text {as }}$ | 194,596 | 0.34 | 1,111,175 | 0.13 | 1,21,631 | 004 |
| Danish | 51,136 | 0.09 | 54,991 | $0 \cdot 07$ | 21,892 | 0.02 |
| South America | 720,681 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 710,647 | 085 | 802,832 | 0.90 |
| St. Pierre. . . | 66,238 | $0 \cdot 11$ | 126,058 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 164,034 | $0 \cdot 18$ |
| St. Domingo. | 28,748 | 0.05 |  |  |  |  |
| Madeira . . | 27,966 | 0.05 | 11,100 | 0.01 | 23,138 | 0.03 |
| Canary Islands | 17,167 | 0.03 | 7,857 | 0.01 |  |  |
| Hayti... |  | $\cdots$ | 21,368 | 0.03 | 13,177 | 0.01 |
| Mexico |  |  | 16,701 | 0.02 | 22,496 | 0.03 |
| Norway and Sweden...... . |  |  | 43,407 | 0.05 | 183,972 | $0 \cdot 21$ |
| Russia. |  |  | 11,617 | 0.01 | 2,941 |  |
| Chind. |  |  | 19,749 | 0.02 | 52,923 | $0 \cdot 06$ |
| Japan |  |  |  |  | 17,344 | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Sandwich Islands |  |  | 18,256 | $0 \cdot 02$ | 50,083 | 0.06 |
| Spanish poss. in Africa. |  |  |  |  | 15,038 | 0.02 |
| Other Foreign countries | 3,338 | 0.01 | 19,975 | $0 \cdot 02$ | 33,431 | 0.04 |
| Total | 32,438,134 | $56 \cdot 29$ | 37,888,068 | $45 \cdot 13$ | 41,663,863 | $46 \cdot 92$ |
| Grand total. | 57,630,024 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 83,944,701 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 88,801,066 | $100 \cdot 00$ |

[^20]Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States, 1891 and 1892.
339. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from, and exported by Canada to, Great Britain and the United States in the years 1891 and 1892 :-

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & 1892 . \end{aligned}$ | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. |
| Dutiable Goods. | S | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks. | 164,939 | 145, 030 | 68,794 | 81,011 |
| Ale, ginger.... | 万,748 | 4,023 | 16,735 | 1,561 |
| Horses. | 1,215 | 2,631 | 116,114 | 81,464 |
| Sheep. |  |  | 100,122 | 115,664 |
| Swine. |  |  | 8,843 | 1,091 |
| " slaughtered in bond for exportation |  |  | 3,850 | 386 |
| Animals, all other, N.E.S ........ | 1,277 | 1,632 | 13,569 | 14,517 |
| Bagatelle tables, with cues and ball |  | 113 | ${ }_{1}^{82}$ | $\stackrel{50}{5}$ |
| Bags, containing fine salt. | 8,053 | 8,417 | 1,871 | 1,712 |
| Baking powder. | 59 | 120 | 105,104 | 105,117 |
| Belts and trusses, all kinds. <br> Bells of any description, except for churches. | 5,592 | 5,791 | 15,532 | 13,380 |
|  | 1,153 | 874 | 12,054 | 12,826 |
|  | 2,977 | 2,704 | 2,210 | 2,018 |
| Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink | 8,157 | 5,480 | 38,609 | 31,392 |
| Blueing, laundry, all kinds. <br> Books, periodicals, \&c., and other printed matter | 12,967 402,148 | 15,746 398,268 | 3,498 692,932 | 2,308 701,615 |
| Buokbinders' tools and instruments, including ruling machines, \&c. | 21,762 | 25,996 | 21,363 | 14,414 |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material | 20,891 | 25,333 | 11,387 | 8,513 |
| Braces or suspenders. ... | 26.382 | 27,734 | 17,443 | 24,523 |
| Brass, and manufactures of | 107,272 | 81,792 | 360,232 | 348,440 |
| Breadstuffs, \&c., viz.:- |  |  |  |  |
| Arrowroot and tapioca. Biscuits, all kinds..... | 36,50 9,216 | 27,939 | 25,093 | 19,492 |
| Maccaroni, vermicelli, \&e | 731 | 1,051 | 6,374 | 4,558 |
| Rice, rice and sago flour... . ........ | 13,420 | 7,949 | 6,405 | 15,262 |
| Grain of all kinds. | 5,636 | 645 | 1,694,025 | 954,263 |
| Flour and meal of all kinds | 15,409 | 16,489 | 552,233 | 375,826 |
| All other breadstuffs, N.E.S | 9,166 | 6,310 | 152,285 | 78,867 |
| Grain, flour and meal of all kinds, damaged by water in transit. |  |  | 2,160 | 6,234 |
| Bricks and tiles.............. .. ..... | 42,438 | 28,573 | 77,144 | 51,385 |
| British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing. | 1,752 | 2,148 | 8,681 | 21,707 |
| Brooms, all kinds....... . ....... ..... | 37 |  | 1,159 | ${ }_{36} 721$ |
| Brushes, all kinds. | 22,535 | 18,654 | 105,297 | 112,877 |
| Buttons. | 90,325 16,061 | 106,732 18,043 | 11,182 | 12,802 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. |
| Dutiable Goods-Continued. | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured | 8 |  | 4.197 | 7,841 |
| Carriages, all kinds | 56.178 <br> 5,403 | 168,778 11,933 | 221,724 30,448 | 268,920 33,344 |
| Carpets and squares, X.E.S | 89,240 | 124,483 | 6,597 | 18,047 |
| Cases, jewel, and watch cases, \&c. | 6,308 | 7,493 | 2,329 | 2,723 |
| Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, \&c. |  | 196 | 195 | 23 |
| Cement. | 199,925 | 212,507 | 58,490 | 27,461 |
| Chalk | 1,199 | 914 | 5,071 | 5,730 |
| Chicory | 2,462 | 2,498 | 1,705 | 1,782 |
| Cider | 65 | 60 | 2,801 | 2,040 |
| Clocks and clock springs. | 7,179 | 9,177 | 87,283 | 104,287 |
| Coal, coke and coal dust. | 95,236 | 120,969 | 4,179,340 | 4,212,521 |
| Coal tar and coal pitch | 25,130 | 23,460 | 10,584 | 11,007 |
| Cocoa matting. | 4,166 | 1,520 | 707 | 833 |
| Cucoa nuts, cocoa paste, \&c. | 48,698 | 49,681 | 69,554 | 88,572 |
| Coffee. | 1,482 | 2,201 | 59,678 | 49,147 |
| Collars and cuffs, linen or cotton, | 28,862 | 26,345 | 28,899 | 26,419 |
| Combs | 34,826 | 29,526 | 14,939 | 15,190 |
| Copper, and manufactures of | 111,247 | 36,401 | 295,808 | 227,717 |
| Cordage of all kinds.. | 17,412 | 18,659 | 73,064 | 62,506 |
| Octton, and mamufactures of | 3,175,715 | 3,036,264 | 727,932 | 789,122 |
| Crapes of all kinds. | 68,132 | 57,880 | 1,391 | 414 |
| Curtains | 157,916 | 189,001 | 39,834 | 55,648 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines... | 319,233 | 307,381 | 568,073 | 615,880 |
| Earthenware and chinaware....... | 460,656 | 534,977 | 66,972 | 64,678 |
| Electric and galvanic batteries, electric light, apparatus for. | 12,231 | 15,981 | 450,882 | 622,485 |
| Embroideries. | 113,910 | 86,416 | 10,630 | 10,663 |
| Emery wheels.. ....... | 140 | 196 | 6,523 | 6,217 |
| Excelsior, for upholsterers' use |  |  | 2,477 | 2,342 |
| Fancy goods. | 984,119 | 1,027,750 | 234,609 | 244,633 |
| Felt | 3,799 | 2,074 | 3,182 | 2,801 |
| Fertilizers | 362 | 811 | 13,134 | 18,728 |
| Fireworks... | 124 |  | 8,424 | 8,477 |
| Fish, fish oil, \&c. | 46,756 | 45,876 | 430,007 | 400,414 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of | 1,366,071 | 1,478,620 | 38,621 | 40,083 |
| Fruits and nuts, dried | 155,204 | 118,978 | 393,253 | 399,731 |
| " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ green | 144, 114 | 97,999 | 648,000 | 785,474 |
| . in cans or packages. |  | 440 | 21,260 | 25,298 |
| Furs, and imanufactures of. | 305,960 | 338,364 | 69,377 | 62,292 |
| Glass " '، | 345,087 | 370,083 | 436,909 | 419,780 |
| Gloves and mitts | 394,381 | 367,936 | 36,070 | 43,688 |
| Gold and silver, manufactures of. | 71,709 | 69,226 | 126,014 | 136,217 |
| Grease, axle. | 408 | 773 | 10,030 | 10,101 |
| Gunpowder and other explosives | 22,007 | 51,231 | 88,478 | 84,881 |

[^21]RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&C.-Continued.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & \text { 1892. } \end{aligned}$ | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. |
| Dutiable Goods-Continued. | \$ | \$ | \$ | * |
| Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of. | 401,447 | 283,514 | 381,297 | 374,691 |
| Hair, and manufactures of | 8,065 | 10,645 | 27,405 | 18,062 |
| Hats, caps and bonnets | 826,515 | 831,935 | 439,056 | 371,546 |
| Hay |  |  | 1,959 | 8,447 |
| Honey | 75 | 32 | 3,412 | 3,696 |
| Hop. | 46,771 | 29,068 | 146,868 | 142,316 |
| Ink, writing. | 15,079 | 14,029 | 15,918 | 17,478 |
| " printing | 1,767 | 3,276 | 44,704 | 46,487 |
| Iron and steel, and manufactures of. | 4,672,175 | 4,280,770 | 4,805,145 | 5,227,565 |
| Ivory, manufactures of. | 70 | 109 | 324 | 792 |
| Jellies, jams and marmalade. | 43,866 | 34,335 | 2,235 | 2,153 |
| Jet, manufactures of. ...... | 54 | 20 | 1 | 33 |
| Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of | 68,418 | 46,473 | 272,942 | 227,330 |
| Lead, and manufactures of. | 283,427 | 200,480 | 30,109 | 104,212 |
| Leather, and manufactures of | 165,103 | 158,388 | 666,008 | 807,513 |
| Lime... : ... | 572 |  | 3,701 | 4,241 |
| Lithographic stones, not engraved | 77 |  | 5,4.7 | 4,288 |
| Machine card clothing | 14,077 | 12,884 | 5,753 | 4, 2.27 |
| Magic lanterns | 1,240 | 1,214 | 1,994 | 1,7!7 |
| Malt... | 2,176 | 1,836 | 32,879 | 24,487 |
| " extract of, for medicinal purposes | 33 | 14 | 6,701 | 8,3:3\% |
| Marble, and manufactures of.... | 5,536 | 3,036 | 85,802 | 86,979 |
| Mats and rugs, all kinds ...... | 47,109 | 57,792 | 26,206 | 27,683 |
| Metal, and manufactures of | 102,082 | 107,778 | 238,24! | 248,334 |
| Molasses ... . |  | 147 | 66, 54 | 164,304 |
| Musical instruments, and parts of. . Oils, coal, kerosene, \&c., refined, and products of | 21,828 | 17,728 | 307,812 | 290,414 |
|  | 12 | 1,492 | 54, 10.4 | 486,827 |
| Oils, all other........ ... ...... | 526,667 | 373,6i4 | 421,763 | 445,736 |
| Oil cloth | 184,654 | 180,457 | 40,910 | 33,316 |
| Packages | 128,950 | 127,347 | 116,117 | 140,561 |
| Paints and colours | 298,908 | 292,206 | 117,100 | 141, 63 |
| Paper, and manufactures of | 414,259 | 417,433 | 649,1076 | -20,637 |
| Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Butter | ${ }^{14}$ | 3.901 | 14, +99 | 18, 851 |
| Lard. | 4, 24 | 188 | 68,94! | 50, 591 |
| Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides | 1,007 | 1,039 | 307,150 | 93, 019 |
| Beef | 1,012 | $!33$ | 97,461 | 94,194 |
| Pork | 1,941 | 1,1939 | 595,395 | 489,510 |
| Meat, all other | 12,473 | 10,783 | 218,009 | 183, 454 |
| Salt | 35,607 | 34,38. | $\because 3,704$ | 31, 20 |
| Seeds and roots | 13,276 | 13,704 | 362,113 | 448 |
| Silk, and manufactures of | 2,221,315 | 2,041,535 | 118,203 | 127,223 98,663 |
| Soap, all kinds | 154,887 | 123, 274 | 50,064. | 41,864 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&c.-Continued.

| Articles. | Grrat Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & 1892 . \end{aligned}$ | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. |
| Dutiable Goods-Coneluded. | \$ | $\$$ | \$ | \$ |
| Spirits and wine | 383,078 | 413,68. | 70,758 | 65,878 |
| Starch | 25,944 | 20,669 | 26,069 | 23,335 |
| Stone, and manufactures of. | 50,371 | 41,762 | 219,238 | 127,138 |
| Sugar | 50,747 | 22,091 | 288,370 | 303,381 |
| Sugar candy and confectionery. | 60,930 | 52,247 | 65,867 | 33,274 |
|  |  |  | 161,123 | 82,599 |
| Tinware and all manufactures of tin | 4,319 | 4,645 | 40,572 | 31,475 |
| Tobacco, and manufactures. | 9,350 | 9,098 | 74,583 | 65,085 |
| Treas, fruit and shade, vines, \&c. | 3,178 | 2,727 | 115,603 | 102,458 |
| Turpentine, spirits of | 65 | 79 | 201,864 | 201,795 |
| Varuish | 24,018 | 27,327 | 44,115 | 49,426 |
| Vegetables | 13,782 | 10,562 | 184,653 | 189,862 |
| Watches, and parts of | 6,073 | 10,429 | 400,141 | 306.720 |
| Wood, and manufactures of | 88,241 | 106,555 | 1,079,235 | 989,034 |
| Woollen manufactures. | 9,110,601 | 9,403,522 | 106,751 | 157,866 |
| All other dutiable goods | 807,987 | 802,358 | 1,390,620 | 1,527,523 |
| Free Goods. |  |  |  |  |
| Coal, anthracite.. <br> Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort <br> Salt |  | 3,980 | 5,224,452 | 5,636,366 |
|  | 42,942 | 8,289 | 12,388 | 6,433 |
|  | 275,152 | 256,569 | 1,876 | 1,684 |
| Logs, and round ummanufactured timber, N.E.S. |  |  | 859,578 | 231,591 |
| Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise mannfactured.. | 1,458 | 1,080 | 756,314 | 753,684 |
| Horses (improvement of stock) | 121,711 | 89,481 | 264.299 | 220,997 |
| Cattle " | 400 | 7,155 | 35,582 | 4.585 |
| Other animals " | 19,721 | 19,751 | 6,051 | 4,029 |
| Bristles. | 15,623 | 8,802 | 45,116 | 59,743 |
| Eggs. | 23 | 37 | 94,996 | 26,208 |
| Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed | 141,243 | 250,763 | 291,771 | 290,516 |
| Grease for use of soap stock |  |  | 91,847 | 209,883 |
| Hides... | 59,149 | 75,757 | 1,869,720 | 1,674,377 |
| Silk, raw . . . . |  |  | 172,521 | 233,459 |
| Wool, unmanufactured. | 537,909 | 575,427 | 555,093 | 682,365 |
| Broum corn. |  |  | 109,042 | 115,479 |
| Fruits, green |  |  | 393,584 | 425,014 |
| Hemp, undressed. | 626,353 | 385,732 | 236,641 | 492,257 |
| Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, \&c . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 4,315 | 218 | 15,232 | 6,328 |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise. | 293 |  | 1,522,014 | 1,689,141 |
| Seeds | 14,950 | 13,135 | 5.117 | 91,320 |
| Bugar........ |  |  |  | 32,736 |
| Cotton waste... | 5,157 40,887 | 12,461 | 14,124 | 15,537 |
| wool | 47,368 | 30,132 | 3,555,278 | 3,359,100 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, \&c.-Concluded.

| Artieles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | Value, $1842$ | Value, $1891 .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & 1892 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Free Goods-Concluded. | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, \&c. | 616,346 | 702,306 | 731,317 | 734,367 |
| Nets and seines, lines and twines..... | 176,703 | 206,464 | 246,612 | 255,449 |
| Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, unmanufactured. | 1,615 | 8,293 | 731,983 | 249,311 |
| Rubber, crude | 1,340 | 859 | 47,202 | 449,974 |
| Junk and oakum | 47,915 | 28,835 | 17,665. | 19,322 |
| Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only | 330,077 | 300,031 | 4 | . ... |
| Metals, iron and steel, \&c., and manufactures of. | 4,304,905 | 3,738,001 | 1,019, ${ }^{-20}$ | 863,953 |
| Newspapers, magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound. | 17,431 | 21,027 | 37,599 | 38,915 |
| Oils, cocoanut and palm ....... | 5,669 | 22,679 | 81,993 | 85, 240 |
| Rags for the manufacture of paper. | 49,722 | 106,063 | 107,846 | 91,116 |
| Veneers, ivory, sawn only......... | 4,369 | 1,017 | 19,991 | 22,552 |
| Articles for the use of the Dominion Government, \&e. | 186,043 | 185,111 | 228,12! | 109,823 |
| Articles for the use of the Army and Navy | 396,915 | 484,963 | 12,257 | 3,547 |
| Coffee, green, N.E.S.... ... ... | 148,176 | 149,643 |  |  |
| Paintings, oil or water colour. | 114,603 | 250,382 | 86,017 | 57,139 |
| Settlers' effects . ... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 347,171 | 347, 132 | 1,412,867 | 1,651,972 |
| Tea, black, green and Japan. | 1,327,657 | 1,263,968 |  |  |
| Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin. | 28,583 | 284,724 | 1,652,180 | 1,395,440 |
| All other free goods. . . . | 539,468 | 612,952 | 1,088,052 | 1,570,887 |
| Total | 42,047,526 | 41,348,435 | 53,685,657 | 53,137,572 |

Imports of certain free goods from the United States.
340. It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand-as coffee, sugar, hides, dc. Out of the total value of imports from the United States, no less than $\$ 16,791,628$ repres nted imports of coal, hides, tobacco and cotton wool, articles, of which, some cannot at present be produced in sufficient quantities in Canada, and others cannot be produced at all, and are, therefore, with the exception of bituminous coal, imported free of duty.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & 1892 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value, } \\ & \text { 1891. } \end{aligned}$ | Value, 1892. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Asbestus | 95,120 | 106,989 | 371,687 | 375,956 |
| Coal. | 64,589 | 53,101 | 2,572,914 | 2,790,693 |
| Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, \&c. . |  |  | 553,976 | 316,152 |
| Gypsum, crude. . |  |  | 183,679 | 193,170 |
| Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene |  |  | 18,436 | 18,141 |
| Ore, antimony |  | 60 |  |  |
| "" copper and fine copper. | 266,950 | 28,150 | 173,527 | 188,453 |
| "، iron. | 140 |  | 32,442 | 36,935 |
| "، manganese |  |  | 16,218 | 6,106 |
| " ${ }^{\text {silver. }}$ |  |  | 238,367 | 193,441 |
| Phosphates. | 393,250 | 336,745 | 22,350 | 11,857 |
| Stone and marble, unwrought. | 1,025 |  | 46,705 | 50,448 |
| Oysters. | 198 | 52 | 15: | 621 |
| Lobsters, fresh |  | 75 | 179,422 | 254,619 |
| " canned | 696,711 | 807,814 | 954,200 | 680,477 |
| Fish, all kinds | 1,563,900 | 1,222,961 | 2,591,222 | 2,323,062 |
| Fish oil. | 7,139 | 26,365 | 10,690 | 27,054 |
| Furs and skins of marine animals. | 479,934 | 948,038 | 56,115 | 157,296 |
| Ashes, pot and pearl. | 68,380 | 61,581 | 16,717 | 52,081 |
| Bark, tanning. |  |  | 213,455 | 217,552 |
| Firewoor. |  |  | 314,591 | 370,152 |
| Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles. |  | 440 | 142,796 | 83,141 |
| Logs. | 6,346 | 1,640 | 72i, 845 | 1,112,690 |
| Lumber | 7,943,438 | 6,702,698 | 8,932,512 | 8,141,120 |
| Masts and spars | 102 | 1,965 | 22,735 | 4,544 |
| Shingle and shingle bolts |  | *7,536 | 401,186 | *575,883 |
| Sleepers and railway ties | 2,992 |  | 307,684 | 259,384 |
| Stave bolts. |  |  | 133,308 | 91,784 |
| Shooks, box and other | 41,667 | 42,784 | 121,105 | 75,910 |
| Timber, square | 3,063,761 | 2,575,191 | 4,227 | 5,854 |
| Horses | 156,254 | 214,785 | 1,215,022 | .1,094,461 |
| Horned catt | 8,425,396 | 7,481,613 | 26,975 | 21,327 |
| Swine.... | 75 |  | 888 | 579 |
| Sheep.... | 344,405 | 288,145 | 759,081 | 1,073,200 |
| Poultry and other animals. | 4,826 | 3,349 | 53,510 | 44,557 |
| Bones.... | 7,903 | 90 | 46,177 | 71,654 |
| Butter | 440,060 | 877,455 | 10,054 | 6,038 |
| Cheese | 9,481,373 | 11,593,690 | 13,485 | 39,558 |
| Eggs. | 83,589 | 592,218 | 1,074,247 | 494,409 |
| Furs, dressed. | 2,434 | 6,800 | 41,638 | 14,420 |
| " undressed. | 1,113,531 | 1,204,004 | 257,383 | 318,315 |
| Hides, horns and skins, other than fur. . | 13,455 | 650 | 472,501 | 470,718 |
| Honey | 48 | 1,185 | 182 | 72 |
| Lard. | 1,862 | 2,001 | 970 | 12 |
| Bacon. | 589,599 | 1, $, 889,060$ | 118 | 369 |
| Hams | 36,398 | 53,939 | 57 | 46 |
| Beef.... | 740 |  | 699 | 344 |
| Mutton | 8,066 |  | 13,807 | 12,735 |
| Pork | 40 | 194 | 198 | 112 |

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, \&c.--Concluded.

| Articles. | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. | Value, 1891. | Value, 1892. |
| Meats, canned | $\$$ |  |  | \$ |
| Meats, all other, N.E.S | 2,332 | 6,888 | 5,637 | 18,719 |
| Sheep pelts.. |  |  | 18,591 | 21,624 |
| Wool. |  |  | 245,322 | 200,125 |
| Bran. | 97,872 | 86,961 | 56,444 | 51,318 |
| Flax. |  |  | 181,386 | 112,360 |
| Apples. | 1,235,247 | 1,405,527 | 147,158 | 27,661 |
| Fruits, all other | 10,450 | 34,531 | 122,805 | 150,285 |
| Barley. | 75,225 | 1,223,844 | 2,849,269 | 1,354,485 |
| Beans. |  | 523 | 493,486 | 408,520 |
| Oats | 5,954 | 1,975,485 | 931 | 54,623 |
| Pease, whole and split | 1,485,348 | 2,422,088 | 457,603 | 483,814 |
| Rye. | 68,444 | 56,198 | 95,131 | 88,207 |
| Wheat | 969,134 | 5,726,505 | 613,690 | 871,263 |
| Grain, all other | 1,183 | 63,775 | 17,169 | 124,183 |
| Flour, wheat. | 851,912 | 1,110,368 | 55,249 | 14,448 |
| Oatmeal. | 35,455 | 381,950 | 1,900 | 4,722 |
| Hay | 150,291 | 167,604 | 375,813 | 598,567 |
| Malt. |  |  | 87,084 |  |
| Potatoes | 1,400 | 1,810 | 1,478,092 | 41,886 |
| Seeds, clover and grass | 223,093 | 393,898 | 55,419 | 24,374 |
| Straw |  |  | 21,064 | 14,168 |
| Vegetables | 1,457 | 260 | 92,933 | 70,064 |
| Agricultural implements. | 100,031 | 214,091 | 10,196 | 4,443 |
| Books, pamphlets, maps, \& | 18,808 | 24,420 | 31,504 | 38,061 |
| Carriages, carts, waggons, \&c. | 4,526 | 7,187 | 17,451 | 15,642 |
| Clothing and wearing apparel | 10,784 | 2,491 | 26,613 | 20,148 |
| Cordage, rope and twine | 2,967 | 2,200 | 1,366 | 1,566 |
| Cottons.. | 5,595 | 3,667 | 79,574 | 63,027 |
| Extract of hemlock bark | 175,335 | 150,714 |  | 766 |
| Furs.... .. | 3,100 | 491 | 7,935 | 14,209 |
| Grinastones. | 167 |  | 23,624 | 19,947 |
| Gypsum, or plaster, ground |  |  | 209 | 546 |
| Sewing machines. | 10,728 | 6,062 | 7,931 | 9,158 |
| Iron and steel, manufactures of | 61,690 | 104,074 | 77,729 | 65,702 |
| Junk and oakum |  | 1,049 | 31,883 | 22,941 |
| Leather, sole and upper | 825,428 | 949,820 | 6, ${ }_{17} \mathbf{2 4 0}$ | 2,229 |
| ." manufactures of | 13.556 | 5,691 | 17,501 | 37,502 |
| Lime and cement. | 630 | 100 | 154,164 | 125,031 |
| Musical instruments. | 314,509 | 295,469 | 29,284 | 41,214 |
| Oil cake. | 101,500 | 88,802 | 15,547 | 98,279 |
| Ships sold to other countries | 22,606 | 92,50 | 5,257 | 8,000 |
| Starch | 223 | 15,505 | 13,465 | 2,259 |
| Stone, wrought, and marble |  | 760 | 20,175 | 8,814 |
| Household furniture.. | 28,024 | 17,419 | 107,062 | 43,418 |
| Doors, sashes and blinds. | 85,620 | 115,967 | 293 | 2,697 |
| Pails, tubs, churns, \&c | 8,129 | 7,058 | 1,690 45737 | 524, 351 |
| Other manufactures of wood | 285,197 | 345,026 | 457,377 9,161 | 524,194 42,922 |
| Woollens | 11,613 | 7,965 | 9,161 | 42,922 |
| Apples, dried | 7.353 | 10,692 | 32,664 | ${ }_{3}$, ${ }^{\text {491,372 }}$ |
| All other articles of expor | 264,166 | 449,530 | 2,854,619 | 3,091,372 |
| Total. . ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 43,243,784 | 54,949,055 | 34,829,436 | 31,317,857 |

341. The imports from the United States are those for consumption Imperfect in Canada, while the exports thereto contain a large quantity of goods, $\begin{gathered}\text { returns of } \\ \text { exports to }\end{gathered}$ the produce of Canada, which, while bought by United States mer- the United chants, are bought for export only, and not, as the returns would in- States. dicate, for consumption in that country. There seems to be no doubt that the Trade and Navigation Returns, from which the figures are taken, unduly exaggerate the exports for home consumption from Canada to the States, but as the net figures can only be arrived at by inference, they are not given.
342. The next table gives the total imports from, and exports of Imports Canada to, the United Kingdom, other British possessions and foreign parts of countries, during the year 1892, with the percentage of the total Canadaby amount in each case :-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1892.

| Countries. | Inports from. |  | Exports to. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. | Percentage. | Value. | Percentage. |
| United States.. | $\stackrel{\$}{\$} \mathbf{6 3 , 9 6 9 , 0 3 7}$ | 5021 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 38,988,027 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Great Britain.. | 41,645,139 | 32.69 | 64,906,549 | 56.95 |
| Germany | 5,371,382 | $4 \cdot 22$ | 942,698 | 0. 83 |
| France. | 2,449,202 | 1.92 | 367,539 | $0 \cdot 32$ |
| British West Indies....... .. | 1,166,008 | 0.92 | 1,722,679 | 1.51 |
| *Other ${ }^{\text {a }}$ " | 2,619,031 | $2 \cdot 06$ | 1,823,880 | $1 \cdot 60$ |
| $\dagger$ " British possessions.... | 850,437 | $0 \cdot 67$ | 331,981 | $0 \cdot 29$ |
| Japan......... .......... | 1,947,170 | 1.53 | 26,927 | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| South America. | 265,931 | 0.21 | 749,913 | $0 \cdot 66$ |
| China: | 1,082,297 | 0.85 | 256,324 | $0 \cdot 23$ |
| +Spanish possessions. | 1,949,945 | 1.53 | 249 |  |
| Belgium. | 516,289 | $0 \cdot 40$ | 56,212 | 0.05 |
| Newfoundland. | 925,056 | $0 \cdot 73$ | 1,750,714 | 1.54 |
| Spain. . . | 409,436 | $0 \cdot 32$ | 93,476 | $0 \cdot 08$ |
| Holland. | 284,327 | $0 \cdot 22$ | 567,879 | $0 \cdot 50$ |
| Switzerland. | 190,850 | $0 \cdot 15$ | 668 |  |
| Turkey | 122,143 | $0 \cdot 09$ |  |  |
| Italy | 455,757 | 036 | 149,280 | $0 \cdot 13$ |
| Greece. | 162,183 | $0 \cdot 13$ |  |  |
| Austria.. | 170,914 | $0 \cdot 13$ | 3,913 |  |
| Portugal. | 53,253 | 0.04 | 102,370 | 0.09 |
| Norway and Sweden. | 25,421 | $0 \cdot 02$ | 257,670 | $0 \cdot 23$ |
| Australasia. | 264,783 | $0 \cdot 21$ | 463,830 | $0 \cdot 41$ |
| Russia. | 6,025 |  | 45,065 | $0 \cdot 03$ |
| Denmark... | 7,632 |  | 5,984 | 0.01 |
| St. Pierre.. ..... | 12,400 | 0.01 | 245,611 | $0 \cdot 22$ |
| Dutch East Indies. | 444,474 | $0 \cdot 35$ |  |  |
| Other countries.. | 39,546 | $0 \cdot 03$ | 103,937 | 0.09 |
| Total..... ... ....... | 127,406,068 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 113,963,3i5 | $100 \cdot 00$ |

* Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. + Not elsewhere . specified.

Trade with Great Britain and the United States.
343. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports by ${ }_{\ddagger}^{2} 23,261,-$ 410, and were the largest in the history of the Dominion, exceeding those of 1881 (the next largest) by $11,334,979$. The imports from the United States, on the other hand, exceeded the exports thereto by $\$ 24,981,010$. The total trade with Great Britain amounted to $\$ 106,551,688$, and with the United States, to $\$ 102,957,064$, exceeding the trade of the previous year by $\$ 15,193,904$ and $\$ 2,172,159$ respectively. In proportion to the total trade, that done with Great Britain formed $44 \cdot 14$ per cent, as compared with $41 \cdot 83$ per cent in 1891 and $42 \cdot 02$ per cent in 1890, and that done with the United States formed $42 \cdot 65$ per cent compared with $46 \cdot 15$ per cent in 1891 and $46 \cdot 18$ per cent in 1890. The combined trade with the two countries formed 86.79 per cent, being a smaller proportion than in any of the five preceding years, during which it was 88 per cent.

Proportion to their total trade, of United States trade with Canada.

Destinations of exports.

## 344. According to the report of the foreign commerce of the United

 States for $1892,4 \cdots \overline{0}$ per cent of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4-19 per cent of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line. Under the regulations recently issued, however, it is probable that United States' returns of exports will in future be very much more nearly correct, as particular provision is made for the collection of returns of exports by rail.345. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed $91 \cdot 16$ per cent of the total exports, as compared with $91 \cdot 88$ per cent in 1891 ; and of the remainder, $5 \cdot 47$ per cent were sent to the West Indies, Newfoundland and Germany, leaving only $3 \cdot 37$ per cent to be divided among all other countries, which, however, was a larger proportion than in 1891 , when it was 2.65 per cent. The improvement in the trade with the British West Indies, noted last year, was not maintained, there having been a decrease in the aggregate trade of $\underset{\sim}{8} 07,973$. The exports to ten countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz. : Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Holland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, Russia and St. Pierre.

Value of imports by countries, 1891 and 1892.
346. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1891 and 1892. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over $\$ 100$.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

| Countries. | Valce of Imports. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 \overline{891 .}$ | 1892. |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States. | 59,646,210 | 63,969,037 | 4,322,825 |  |
| Great Britain | 42,076,926 | 41,645,139 |  | 431,787 |
| Germany. . | 3,813,681 | 5,371,382 | 1,557,701 |  |
| France. | 2,371,292 | 2,449,202 | 77,910 |  |
| Spanish West Indjes. | 1,651,922 | 2,602,769 | 950,847 |  |
| Brazil. | 631,133 | 109,775 |  | 521,358 |
| Japan. | 1,251,280 | 1,947,170 | 695,890 |  |
| British West Indies | 1,336,090 | 1,166,008 |  | 170,082 |
| China. | 904,913 | 1,082,297 | 177,384 |  |
| Spanish possessions, all other | 1,612,086 | 1,949,945 | 337,859 |  |
| Belgium. | 684,695 | 516,289 |  | 168,406 |
| Newfoundland. | 751,121 | 925,056 | 173,985 |  |
| Spain. | 482,652 | 409,436 |  | 73,216 |
| Holland | 386,894 | 284,327 |  | 102,567 |
| Australasia | 219,065 | 264,783 | 45,118 |  |
| Austria. | 142,060 | 170,914 | 28,854 |  |
| British Guiana. | 199,891 | 391,140 | 191,249 |  |
| Greece. | 158,454 | 162,183 | 3,729 |  |
| Switzerland. | 263,549 | 190,850 |  | 72,699 |
| Italy ............. | 291,174 | 455,757 | 164,583 |  |
| British East Indies | 56,228 | 375,272 | 319,044 |  |
| Turkey. | 127,838 | 122,143 |  | 5,695 |
| British Africa. | 78,545 | 69,581 |  | 8,964 |
| St. Pierre. | 139,643 | 12,400 | .. | 127,243 |
| Portugal... | 68,671 | 53,253 |  | 15,418 |
| Venezuela. | 125,018 | 148,450 | 23,432 |  |
| Dutch East Indies. | 327,445 | 444,474 | 117,029 |  |
| Siam. . | 59,133 | 815 |  | 58,318 |
| Norway and Sweden. | 29,325 | 25,421 |  | 3,904 |
| Other British possessions. |  | 5,222 | 5,222 |  |
| French West Indies.. | 8,470 | 12,493 | 4,023 |  |
| Russia | 7,825 | 6,025 |  | 1,800 |
| Danish West Indies. | 15,159 | 1,088 |  | 14,071 |
| United States of Colombia. | 8,290 | 7,676 |  | 614 |
| Central American States. |  | 2,091 | 2,091 |  |
| Denmark. | 2,065 | 7,632 | 5,567 |  |
| Argentine Republic.. | 6,823 | 15 |  | 6,808 |
| Chili. | 18,611 | 15 |  | 18,596 |
| Peru. | 8,800 |  |  | 8,800 |
| Mexico. | 1,060 | 35,568 | 34,508 |  |
| Dutch West Indies. |  | 2,681 | 2,681. |  |
| Iceland. | 309 | 276 |  | 23 |
| Hong Kong. | 1,549 | 9,222 | 7,673 |  |
| French possessions in Africa. | 1,696 | 218 |  | 1,478 |
| Other countries. | 47 | 578 | 531 |  |
| Total. | 119,967,638 | 127,406,068 | 7,438,430 | . .. .... |

Increases and decreases.

Value of importsfor home consumption, by countries, 1891 and 1892.
347. There was an increase in imports from twenty-four countries and a decrease from twenty-one, the largest increases being $4,322,4 \cdot 2$ from the United States and $\$ 1,557,701$ from Germany, and the largest decreases being in imports from Great Britain $\$ 431,787$, and from Brazil $\$ 521,358$. The aggregate increases exceeded the decreases by $\$ 7,438,430$. The decrease in imports from St. Pierre is only apparent; in former returns a quantity of fish shipped thence to Halifax and afterwards re-exported, used to be included, but being only a cross entry, it has now been omitted.
$3 \pm 8$. The following is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1891 and 1892. The amount imported for home consumption in 1892 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from Germany, amounting to $\leqslant 1,779,440$. The other principal increases were from Spanish West Indies and other Spanish possessions, Japan, British East Indies, British Guiana and China. The decrease from Great Britain amounted to 8699,091 , from the United States to $\$ 548,085$, and from Belgium to 8138,416 . The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was $\$ 21.95$, in $1889,523.16$, in $1890, \$ 23.54$, in $1891 \$ 2340$, and in 1892, ${ }^{2} 23.88$. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.
COMPARATIVE STATFMENT BY COUNTRIFS OF THE VALUE OF imports for home consumption lito canada in the YEARS 1891 AND 1892.

| Countries. | Valle of Imports. |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States. | 53,683,657 | 53,137,572 |  | 548,085 |
| Great Britain. | 42,047,526 | 41,348,435 |  | 699,091 |
| Germany .. . | 3,804,090 | 5,583,530 | 1,799,40 |  |
| France. | 2,312,143 | 2,402,634 | 90, 991 |  |
| Spanish West Indies. | 1,969,198 | 2,941,758 | ${ }^{972,560}$ |  |
| Japan Witish West Indies | 1,254,329 | 1,945,808 | 691,479 |  |
| British West Indies....... ... ... | -1, 244,185 | 1,071,049 | 202,067 | 110,203 |
| Brazil. | 410,838 | 309, 17.1 |  | 101,164 |
| Belgium. | (65., 448 | 517,032 |  | 138,416 |
| Newfoundland. | 751,003 | 753,249 | 2,246 |  |
| Spain.. | 488,807 | 396176 |  | 92,631 |
| Holland | 381, 791 | 278,288 |  | 111,503 |
| Spanish possessions, all other. . . | 1,409,543 | 2,316,699 | 907,156 |  |
| Switzerland.. $\quad . . . . . .$. | 244,319 140,629 | 192,365 409,900 |  | 51,954 |
| British Guiana Italy ..... | 144,629 241,809 | +441,559 | 299,750 | .... .... |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES, ETC.-Concluded.

| Countries. | Value of Imports. |  | Increase. | Decrase. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. |  |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Greece | 162,012 | 157,710 |  | 4,302 |
| British Africa.. | 78,091 | 69,581 |  | 8,510 |
| Austria | 144,548 | 169,236 | 24,688 |  |
| British East Indies | 51,040 | 387,758 | 336,713 |  |
| Turkey. | 143,056 | 118,368 |  | 24,688 |
| Portugal | 70,537 | 53,109 |  | 17,428 |
| Denmark: | 2,210 | 7,500 | 5,290 |  |
| Australasia | 169,065 | 264,783 | 95,718 |  |
| Hong Kong. | 1,549 | 9,222 | 7,673 |  |
| Siam. | 20,954 | 815 |  | 25,139 |
| Russia | 1,946 | 5,634 | 3,688 |  |
| H'rench West Indies | 8,470 | 12,493 | 4,023 |  |
| Venezuela. | 125,018 | 148,450 | 23,432 |  |
| Norway and Sweden | 34,546 | 25,119 |  | 9,427 |
| St. Pierre.. | 23,360 | 11,807 |  | 11,553 |
| Danish West Indies. | 15,334 | 1,364 |  | 13,970 |
| Dutch East Indies. | 324,309 | 402,325 | 78,016 | .. |
| Sandwich Islands |  | 578 | 573 |  |
| Peru. <br> Dutch West Indies | $\begin{array}{r}8,800 \\ \hline 969\end{array}$ | 2,690 | 1,721 | 8,8c0 |
| Central American States. |  | 2,091 | 2,091 |  |
| Mexico | 769 | 34,761 | 33,992 |  |
| United States of Colombi | 8,290 | 7,676 |  | 614 |
| Argentine Republic. | 6,823 | 15 |  | 6,808 |
| Chili.. | 18,611 | 15 |  | 18,596 |
| Portuguese possessions in Other countries. | 42 1,473 | 6,133 | 4,660 | 42 |
| Total. | 113,345,124 | 116,978,943 | 3,633,819 |  |

349. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada Imports for home consumption from the principal countries, in each year since Confederation; and for the purposes of comparison, the years are divided into periods of five, the total for each period being given.
for home consumption, by countries, 1868-1892.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS TNTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1sis TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

| Countries. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | Total for Period of 5 Years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | \$ |
| Great Britain | 36, 663,695 | 35,764,470 | 38,59\%, 433 | 49, 286, 385 | 63,089,625 | 223,399,608 |
| [mited States. | 26,315,052 | 25,475,975 | 24,72x,166 | 2!, 134,530 | 35,63!, 586 | 141,205,329 |
| France. | 1,365,295 | 1,335,540 | 1,394,3415 | 1,265,183 | 1,827,858 | 7,188,222 |
| Giermany | 485,943 | $4!9,291$ | 46:,275 | 5763382 | 940,732 | 2,169),573 |
| Other Linropean countries. | 66,540 | 153,791 | 8! 4,319 | 1,040,477 | 1,170,182 | 3,325,309 |
| British West Indies | 928,907 | 861,525 | 812,134 | 834,536 | 1,126,840 | 4,647,942 |
| Other " | 467,646 | 531,766 | 2,454,586 | 2,055,597 | 1,320,869 | (6, 830,464 |
| Newfoundland.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other British possessions | 938 | 14,061 | 18,148 | 38,8\%2 | 61,942 | 133,911 |
| " Fureign countries | 1,579,230 | 1,523,468 | 522,248 | 774,168 | 562,895 | 4,962,009 |
| British North American provinces. | - 1,634,414 | 1,242,283 | 1,268,948 | 1,937,432 | 1,968,587 | 8,051,664 |
| Total. | * $71,985,306$ | 177,402,170 | 71,237,603 | 86,947,482 | 107,709,116 | 405,281,677 |
| Great Britain | $\begin{gathered} 1873 . \\ 68,42,42 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1874 . \\ 63,076,437 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1875 \\ & 60,34,067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.876 \\ 40,734,260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1877 . \\ & 39,574,239 \end{aligned}$ | 272,292,495 |
| United States. | 47,735,678 | $54,283,07 \times 2$ | 50, 505, $2 \times 0$ | 46,070,083 | 61,312,669 | 2.0, 207,27\% |
| France. | 2, $1338,2 \times 8$ | 2,302,500 | 1,941,29S | 1,840,577 | 1,410,732 | ! $1,518,645$ |
| (ierminy | 1,099, 93.5 | !196,917 | 74, 423 | +12, 087 | 370,594 | 3, $6:$ R, 46 |
| Other European countries. | 1,399,733 | 1,311,906 | 1,181,007 | 1,335,671 | 9, 4,021 | 1, 182, 338 |
| britinh West Indies | 964,005 | !19,517 | 1,023,148 | 868.846 | 640,716 | 4,416,232 |
| Other | 1,204,109) | 1,388,21; | 1,171,20; | 750,747 | 602, 043 | 5,116,421 |
| Newfoumdland |  | 1,088,8! | 904,224 | 774,586 | 641,642 | 3,409,350 |
| Other Pritish mossessions.. | 487,110 | 233,884 | 10,050 | 119,600 | 148, 187 | 9909,337 |
| ". Foreign countries | 2,299,267 | 1,842,822 | 1,485,858 | 1,756,011 | 1547,590 | ¢, 031,548 |
| British North American provinces. | 1,808,987 |  |  |  |  | 1,808,987 |
| Total | 127,514,594 | 127,404,169 | 119,618,657 | 94,733,218 | 96,300,483 | $565,571,121$ |

[^22]|  | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain | 37,431,180 | 30,943,703 | 34,461,224 | 43,583,808 | 50,597,341 | 197,017,256 |
| United States. | 48,631,739 | 43,626,027 | 29,346,948 | 36,704,112 | 48,289,052 | 206,597,878 |
| France. . .................... . . | 1,385,003 | 1,532,191 | 1,115,841 | 1,631,332 | 2,097,358 | 7,761,725 |
| Germany ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 399,326 | 440,909 | 449,791 | 1934,266 | 1,480,004 | 3,704,296 |
| Other European countries. | 964, 187 | 960,351 | 1,210,101 | 1,497,550 | 2,003,895 | 6,636,084 |
| British West Indies .... | 578,405 | 650,087 | 1,208,822 | 1,888,695 | 1,848,724 | 6,174,733 |
| Other " | 455,444 | 602,342 | 1,736,332 | 1,926,452 | 2,174,660 | 6,895,230 |
| Newfoundland | 672,665 | 651,257 | 590,829 | 652,304 | 493,509 | 3,060,564 |
| Other British possessions | 156,540 | 92,492 | 129,404 | 342,889 | 483,942 | 1,205,267 |
| " Foreign countries. | 525,088 | 679,630 | 1,533,057 | 2,4590,196 | 3,180,442 | 8,368,413 |
| Total. | 91,199,577 | 80,178,989 | 71,782,349 | 91,611,604 | 112,648,927 | 447,421,446 |
|  | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | . |
| Great Britain | 52,052,465 | 43,418,015 | 41,406,777 | 40,601,199 | 44,962,233 | 222,440,689 |
| United States | 56,032,333 | 50,492,826 | 47,151,201 | 44,858,039 | 45,107,066 | 243,641,465 |
| France. | 2,316,480 | 1,769,849 | 1,975,581 | 1,975,218 | 2,073,470 | 10,070,598 |
| Germany | 1,809,154 | 1,975,771 | 2,121,269 | 2,155,523 | 3,235,449 | 11,297,166 |
| Other Eurppean countries. | 2,186,137 | 2,080,170 | 1,952,312 | 1,929,326 | 2,228,436 | 10,376,381 |
| British West Indies | 2,477,575 | 1,964,734 | 1,442,324 | 1,443,102 | 719,152 | 8,046,887 |
| Other " | 1,891,685 | 1,642,178 | 1,720,450 | 1,701,370 | 1,223,030 | 8,178,713 |
| Newfoundland | 765,935 | 780,670 | 351,105 | 384,321 | 354,342 | 2,636,373 |
| Other British possessions | 507,871 | 638,610 | 631,468 | 557,978 | 774,987 | 3,110,914 |
| " Foreign countries.. | 3,097,384 | 3,417,821 | 3,497,532 | 3,996,618 | 4,961,263 | 19,470,618 |
| Total | 123,137,019 | 108,180,644 | 102,710,019 | 99,602,694 | 105,639,428 | 539,269,804 |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |  |
| Great Britain . . . . . ..... ... | 39,298,721 | 42,317,389 | 43,390,241 | 42,047,526 | 41,348,435 | 208,402,312 |
| United States . | 48,481; 848 | 50,537,440 | 52,291,973 | 53,685,657 | 53,137,572 | 258,134,490 |
| France | 2,244,784 | 2,228,683 | 2,615,602 | 2,312,143 | 2,402,634 | 11,803,846 |
| Germany. | 3,364,563 | 3,692,570 | 3,778,993 | 3,804,090 | 5,583,530 | 20,223,746 |
| Other European countries. | 1,814,549 | 2,245,026 | 2,585,146 | 2,579,029 | 2,262,096 | 11,485,846 |
| British West Indies. | 818,393 | 1,073,841 | 1,217,467 | 1,244,185 | 1,133,982 | 5,487,868 |
| Other " | 2,450,270 | 2,228,113 | 1,805,331 | 1,993,971 | 2,958,305 | 11,435,990 |
| Newfoundland. | 421,599 | 488,161 | 469,711 | 751,003 | 753,249 | 2,883,723 |
| Other British possessions | 523,957 | 661,935 | 713,046 | 440, 374 | 1,146,466 | 3,485,778 |
| " Foreign countries. | 3,428,416 | 4,200,289 | 3,898,074 | 4,487,146 | 6,252,674 | 22,266,599 |
| Total. | 102,847,100 | 109,673,447 | 112,765,584 | 113,345,124 | 116,978,943 | 555,610,198 |

Value of 350. Out of the five periods into which the foregoing table is
imports highest during 1873-1877. divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

Proportions of imports from prin cipal countries.
351. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods :-

PROPORTION TO TOTAL VALUE, OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, FROM PRTNCIPAL CUUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

| Countries. | $\begin{gathered} 1868 \\ \text { to } \\ 1872 \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1873 \\ \text { to } \\ 1877, \\ \text { inchusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1878 \\ \text { to } \\ 1882, \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1883 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 18si, } \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1888 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 1892, } \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Great Britain. | $55 \cdot 46$ | $48 \cdot 13$ | $44 \cdot 03$ | $41 \cdot 25$ | $37 \cdot 51$ |
| United States, . . | $35 \cdot 08$ | $44^{\cdot 24}$ | $46 \cdot 18$ | $45 \cdot 18$ | $46 \cdot 46$ |
| France. | 1.78 | 1.68 | 1.74 | 187 | $2 \cdot 12$ |
| Germany.. | 0.74 | 0.65 | 0.83 | 2.09 | 364 |
| Other European countries. | 0.83 | $1 \cdot 09$ | 145 | $1 \cdot 92$ | $2 \cdot 07$ |
| British West Indies. . | $1 \cdot 15$ | 0.88 | 1.38 | 1. 49 | $0 \cdot 99$ |
| Other '، | 1.70 | $0 \cdot 91$ | 1.54 | 1.52 | $2 \cdot 06$ |
| Newfoundland.. |  | 0.92 | 0.68 | $0 \cdot 49$ | 0.52 |
| Other British possessions. | 0.03 | $0 \cdot 18$ | $0 \cdot 27$ | 0.58 | $0 \cdot 63$ |
| "" Foreign countries.. | $1 \cdot 23$ | $1 \cdot 42$ | $1 \cdot 87$ | $3 \cdot 61$ | $4 \cdot 00$ |
| B. N. A. provinces. | $2 \cdot 00$ |  |  |  | ... .. |
| Total. | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |

Fluctuations in trade with certain countries.
$35 \%$, Imports for home consumption from Great Britain have, it appears, steadily declined, while those from the United States increased in the earlier periods, and for the last three remained about the same. The imports from Germany have been steadily increasing, as well as those from France and other European countries. Imports from British West Indies have fluctuated considerably, and were not as high during the last as they were in the first period.
353. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years Value of
1891 and 1892 will be found below :-
exports
1891 and

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Coontries. | Valite of Exports. |  | -Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. |  |  |
|  | 8 | S | $\$$ | \$ |
| United States | 41,138,695 | 38,988,027 |  | 2,150,668 |
| Great Britain . | 49,280,858 | 64,906,549 | 15,625,691 | , |
| Gerimany | 532,142 | 942,698 | 410,556 |  |
| France | 253,734 | 367,539 | 113,805 |  |
| British West Indies. | 1,760,570 | 1,722,679 |  | 37,891 |
| *Other West Indies. | 1,342,848 | 1,823,880 | 481,032 |  |
| +Other British possessions. . . . | 259,429 | 331,981 | 72,552 | .... - |
| Japan . . . .... .... . | 20,594 | 26,927 | 6,333 | . . . . . . |
| South America | 820,407 | 749,913 |  | 70,494 |
| China. | 58,197 | 256,324 | 198,127 |  |
| Belgium. | 72,672 | 56,212 |  | 16,460 |
| Newfoundland. | 1,467,908 | 1,750,714 | 282,806 | -.... . . |
| Spain. | 67,110 | 93,476 | 26,366 |  |
| Holland. | 14,741 | 567,879 | 553,138 |  |
| Sandwich Islands | 51,609 | 17,194 |  | 34,415 |
| Italy.. | 90,999 | 149,280 | 58,281 |  |
| Austria | 1,508 | 3,913 | 2,405 |  |
| Portugal | 120,611 | 102,370 |  | 18,241 |
| Norway and Sweden........ . . . | 183,972 | 257,670 | 73,698 | .. $\cdot .$. |
| Australasia.. | 589,100 | 463,830 |  | 125,270 |
| Russia | 2,941 | 45,065 | 42,124 |  |
| Denmark | 1,495 | 5,984 | 4,489 |  |
| St. Pierre.. | 186,619 | 245,611 | 58,992 |  |
| Other countries | 98,537 | 87,660 | . ..... .. | 10,877 |
| Toial. | 98,417,296 | 113,963,375 | 15,546,079 |  |

[^23]354. There was an increase in value of exports to sixteen coun- Increases tries, the largest increase being in exports to the United Kingdom, and dethe value of which showed an increase of nearly sixteen million dollars, the other principal increases being to Holland, West Indies, other than British, Germany and Newfoundland. The principal decreases were in exports to United States, Australasia and South America.
355. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1892, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, is given below.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODOCE OF CANADA, AND THF PRINCIPAL, COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

| Countries. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | $1 \times 71$. | 1872. | Total <br> for Period of Five Years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Great Britain | 17,905,808 | 20,485,838 | 21,160, 085 | 21,579,427 | 25,293,785 | 100,355,845 |
| United States. | 15,349,568 | 26,718,207 | 31,734,710 | 29,320,937 | 32,844,174 | 145,967,564 |
| France.. | 96,672 | 133,907 | $27 \mathrm{~S}, 420$ | 76,376 | 102,242 | 685,617 |
| Germany | 44,943 | 61,486 | 15,535 | 16,235 | 36,232 | 174,431 |
| Other European countries. | 433,923 | 266i,532 | 376,134 | 419,200 | 423,951 | 1,919,740 |
| British West Indies . | 1,663,166 | 1,546,590 | 1,529,249 | 2,104, 162 | 2,319,702 | 9,162,76! |
| Other " | 1,277,690 | 1,197,720 | 1, 7 76,78 | 1,744,586 | 1,978,456 | 7,675,434 |
| Newfoundland | 1,003,394 | -970,558 | 1,042,-33! | 1,06i9,601 | 1,176,44i | 5,312,238 |
| Other British pussessions. | 347,514 | 113,917 | 50, 504 | 438,800 | (60!, 012 | $2,439,197$ |
| " Foreign countries.. | 381,421 | (601, 017 | 7!19,976 | 860,800 | 1,066t, 883 | 3,715,497 |
| Trital | 48,504,899 | 52,400,772 | 50,043,590 | 57,430,024 | 65, 831,083 | 243,410,368 |
| - | 1873. | 1874 | 1875. | 18.6 | 1837. |  |
| Great Britain | 31,431,177 | 35, 8330,830 | 34, 173, $6 \times 7$ | 36,398,584 | 35,491,671 | 173,325,949 |
| United States. | 36,708,668 | 33, 132,934 | 27, 128,197 | 2s,061,155 | 24,326,332 | 150,157,286 |
| France | 31,90 ? | 267,212 | 212,767 | 502,723 | 319,330 | 1,383,939 |
| Germany | 76,553 | 05,511 | 90,203 | 125,768 | 22,468 | 380,503 |
| Other European countries.... ... ... | 424,524 | 567,433 | 437,67! | 629,160 | 925,161 | 2,985,957 |
| British West Indies..... | 1,939,733 | 1,958,933 | 2,254,752 | 2,133,849 | 2,171,156 | 10,458,423 |
| Other " | 1,971,936 | 1,685,058 | 1,471,566 | 1,523,664 | 1.509,460 | 8,161,684 |
| Newfoundland | 1,762,248 | 1,411,278 | 1,643,342 | 1,690,910 | 1,915,262 | 8,473,040 |
| Other British possessions. . | 637,149 | 277,244 | 264,313 | 337,287 | 422,522 | 1,938,515 |
| " Foreign countries............ | 1,554,130 | 1,545,504 | 1,183,317 | 1,038,337 | 927,184 | 6,248,532 |
| Total | 76,538,025 | 76,741,997 | 69,709, 9.3 | 72,4!1, 4:77 | 68,030,546 | 363,511,828 |



Increase in exports.
356. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1892 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 53 per cent.

Proportion to to. tal value of exports to principal countries.

Destination of exports.

Imports and exports of
357. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS PETWEEN 1868 AND 1892.

| Countries. | $\begin{gathered} 1868 \\ \text { to } \\ 1872, \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1873 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 1877, } \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1878 \\ \text { to } \\ 1882, \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1883 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { 1887, } \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1888 \\ \text { to } \\ 1892, \\ \text { inclusive. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Great Britain . | $37 \cdot 53$ | $47 \cdot 68$ | $47 \cdot 96$ | $46 \cdot 62$ | $47 \cdot 54$ |
| United States. | 51.50 | $41 \cdot 31$ | $41 \cdot 76$ | $44 \cdot 11$ | $43 \cdot 44$ |
| France. | $0 \cdot 24$ | $0 \cdot 38$ | 0.78 | 0.54 | $0 \cdot 37$ |
| Germany. .... | $0 \cdot 06$ | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 14$ | $0 \cdot 30$ | $0 \cdot 49$ |
| Other European countries... | $0 \cdot 68$ | $0 \cdot 82$ | 0.99 | $0 \cdot 88$ | 0.78 |
| British Wesc Indies. | $3 \cdot 23$ | $2 \cdot 88$ | $2 \cdot 11$ | $1 \cdot 83$ | $1 \cdot 82$ |
| Other " | 271 | 2.25 | $1 \cdot 86$ | 1.33 | 1.46 |
| Newfoundland. . | $1 \cdot 88$ | $2 \cdot 33$ | 1.98 | 1.79 | $1 \cdot 47$ |
| Other British possessions.... | 0.86 | 0.53 | 0.76 | $0 \cdot 87$ | $0 \cdot 91$ |
| " Foreign countries...... | $1 \cdot 31$ | 1.72 | $1 \cdot 36$ | $1 \cdot 73$ | $1 \cdot 72$ |
| Total | 100'00 | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ |

358. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the foregoing figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 26 per cent, those to the United States have decreased 16 per cent. The proportion of the exports going to Great Britain and the United States to the total exports is increasing, as while during the first two periods, it remained about the same, viz., 89 per cent, in the third period it was 89.72 per cent, and in the last two periods, 90.73 per cent and 90.98 per cent respectively. The export trade with British West Indies has steadily declined during the whole period of 25 years, while the proportions of the export trade with other parts of the world have not varied very much.
359. The following table gives the imports and exports of the United Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1891, together with
the amount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken $\underset{\substack{\text { Pritish } \\ \text { Posses- }}}{\substack{\text {. }}}$ from official sources and the calculations made in this office.

IMFORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.

| Countries. | Imports. | Value per Head. | Exports. | Value per Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ ets. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| United Kingdom | 2,119,147,484 | 5561 | 1,504,353,427 | 3947 |
| India. | 409,531,109 | 185 | 542,461,408 | 245 |
| Straits Settlement. | 105,396,748 | 20549 | 97,965,913 | 19100 |
| Ceylon. | 23,646,306 | 786 | 20,865,741 | 694 |
| Mauritius. | 12,469,617 | 3365 | 11,830,088 | 3192 |
| Natal. | 17,751,137 | 3264 | 7,095,999 | 1305 |
| Cape of Goot Hope | 41,769,510 | 2670 | 54,170,983 | 3547 |
| St. Helena. . | 133,259 | 3237 | 15,213 | 370 |
| Lagos. | 3,164,267 | 3696 | 3,492,529 | 4080 |
| Gold Coast | 3,240,134 | 216 | 3,330,284 | 222 |
| Sierra Leone | 2,206,43! | 2948 | 2,324,593 | 3106 |
| Gambia.. | 837,641 | 5872 | 876,253 | 6142 |
| Canada. | 119,967,638 | 2477 | 98,417,296 | 2032 |
| Newfoundland. | 6,964,866 | 3519 | 7,540,452 | 3810 |
| Bermudas. | 1,586,416 | 10490 | 631,707 | 4177 |
| Honduras. | 1,325,461 | 4212 | 1,365,202 | 4338 |
| British Guiana | 8,311,14i | 3063 | 12,325,096 | 4547 |
| Bahamas. | 927,927 | 19.51 | 622,982 | 1310 |
| Turk's Island | 130,874 | 2759 | 129,293 | 2725 |
| Jamaica... | 8,564,798 | 1339 | 8,380,867 | 1311 |
| Windward Islands | 7,728,105 | 2283 | 6,572,155 | 1941 |
| Leeward | 2,040,529 | 1606 | 2,008,960 | 1581 |
| Trinidad | 10,204,412 | 5101 | 10,019,304 | 5009 |
| New South Wales. | 123,532,531 | 10911 | 126,260,897 | 11151 |
| Victoria | 105,663,154 | 9265 | 77,899,482 | 6831 |
| South Australia. | 48,455,176 | 15122 | 51,158,638 | 15966 |
| Western " | 6,229,786 | 12514 | 3,890,735 | 7815 |
| Queensland. | 24,717,819 | 6278 | 40,419,549 | 10266 |
| Tasmania.. | 9,986,225 | 6808 | 7,011,980 | 4781 |
| New Zealand | 31,652,065 | 5051 | 46,556,460 | 7429 |
| Fiji. | 1,260,788 | 1005 | 2,308,425 | 1841 |
| Falkland Islands. | 330,091 | 18451 | 636,327 | 35569 |
| Labuan. | 265,413 | 4534 | 193,528 | 3306 |
| Total.. | 3,259,138,877 | 11.74 | 2,753,131,772 | 992 |

360. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India and New Trade of South Wales, the aggregate trade of Canada is larger than that of any other British colony, though, with the exception of the Straits Settlement and the Falkland Isles, in proportion to population, the external trade of the Australasian colonies is fay in advance of that of any Canada compared with that other British possession. This large proportion per head would, how-
ever, be much reduced if federation of the colonies should take place, as in that case the intercolonial trade, which at presents forms nearly 50 per cent of their total external trade, would no longer be reckoned. The value of diamonds exported through the post office is now included in the exports of the Cape of Good Hope.

Value of total trade of British Possessions.

Excess of imports and exports in British Possessions.

Imports and exports of principal foreign oountries.
361. The value of the total trade of the United Kingdom and her possessions in 1891 was $\$ 6,012,270,649$, as compared with $\$ 5,986,-$ 735,269 in 1890 , being an increase of $\$ 25,535,380$; in 1890 there was an increase over 1889 of $\$ 131,671,866$, in 1889 over 1888 of $\$ 414$,175,398 , and in 1888 an increase over 1887 of $\$ 318,150,278$. The total imports exceeded the total exports by $\$ 506,007,105$; the excess of imports into the United Kingdom amounted to $\$ 614,794,057$, showing that, exclusive of that country, there was an excess of exports of $8108,786,952$.
362. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1891 :-

Imports exceeded Exports in
United Kingdom.
Straits Settlements. Labuan.
Ceylon.
Mauritius.
Natal.
St. Helena.
Canada.
Bermudas.
Exports cxceeded Imports in
India.
Cape of Good Hope.
Jagos.
Gold Coast.
Sierra Leone.
Gambia.
Newfoundland.
Honduras.

Bahamas.
Turk's Island.
Jamaica.
Windward Islands.
Trinidad.
Leewari Islands.
Victoria.
Western Australia.
Tasmania.

British Guiana. New South Wales. South Anstralia. Queensland.
New Zealand.
Fiji.
Falkland Islands.
363. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries, in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the most reliable sources, and the calculations made in this office :-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Imports (Home Consumption). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ | Exports (Domestic). | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ | \$ cts. |
| Europe- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norway | 1889 | 49,975,800 | 2499 | 34,042,333 | 1702 |
| *Sweden. | 1889 | 100.676,733 | 2108 | 81,541,000 | 1708 |
| - Denmark. | 1889 | 72,542,533 | 3339 | 46,856,267 | 2157 |
| German Empire | 1889 | 977,007,666 | 2085 | 770,563,666 | 1645 |
| Netherlands | 1889 | 503,617,266 | 11072 | 437,547,400 | 9619 |
| Belgium | 1889 | 302,974,333 | 4971 | 283,926,200 | 4659 |
| France. | 1889 | 840,339,266 | 2199 | 721,045,333 | 1887 |
| Portugal | 1889 | 57,275,800 | 1216 | 27,735,133 | 589 |
| *Spain. . | 1889 | 166,006,866 | 946 | 172,012,333 | 980 |
| Italy.. | 1889 | 270,810,533 | 718 | 185,059,866 | 598 |
| ${ }_{*}^{\text {Austro-Hungarian Empire. }}$ | 1889 | 238,938,733 | 578 | 310,726,933 | 752 |
| *Roumania. | 1889 | 71,627,600 | 1302 | 53,372,733 | 974 |
| Greece. | 1889 | 25,822,533 | 1180 | 20,975,866 | 959 |
| Turkey | 1889 | $8 \mathrm{O}, 220,141$ | 389 | 59,333,840 | 271 |
| Servia | 1889 | 6,782,853 | 323 | 7,604,823 | 362 |
| Switzerland. | 1889 | 185,755,800 | 6332 | 138,388,450 | 4718 |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |  |
| China | 1889 | 127,599,133 | 033 | 111,563,466 | 029 |
| Japan | 1889 | 49,216,600 | 123 | 51,649,933 | 129 |
| Africa- | 1889 | 35,594,800 | 523 | 60,594,866 | 890 |
| America- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chili. | 1889 | 65,992,000 | 2430 | 66,877,733 | 2463 |
| Uruguay | 1889 | 37,337,066 | 5759 | 26,314,066 | 4058 |
| Argentine Republic.. | 1889 | 160,181,466 | 4576 | 119,539,933 | 3415 |
| * Mexico | 1889 | 40,583,133 | 353 | 60,993,933 | 531 |
| United States. | 1891 | 844,916,196 | 1350 | 872,270,283 | 1393 |
| Brazil. | 1888 | 143,549,450 | 1025 | 116,925,600 | 835 |
| Peru. | 1887 | 7,013,410 | 267 | 7,186,552 | 274 |

* Total imports and exports.

364. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign Value of countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being con- trade per siderably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in head in order being Switzerland, Uruguay, Belgium and the Argentine Re- countries. public; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the per capita value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 360 ante must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Japan, Mexico and Peru.
365. The total trade of the United Kingdom is the largest in the Aggregate world, Germany and France taking second and third places; and the trade of principal countries.
following is the order in which the principal countries, doing the largest trade, stand, with the amount of that trade in each case, according to the latest available figures :-

| United Kingdom, 1891 | \$3,623,500,900 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Germany, 1890. | 2,695,848,000 |
| France, 1890. | 2,003,509,000 |
| United States, 1892 | 1,857,680,000 |
| Netherlands, 1890 | 968,175,000 |
| India, 1891 | 951,992,517 |
| Italy, 1890. | 355,080,000 |

Trade of United States with British Possessions.

Imports into British Possessions, 1890.

## Propor-

 tion of imports from British Possessions nto Great366. The United Kingdom takes the largest share of the exports of the United States: in 1860 the proportion was 52.50 per cent, and in 1892.48 .63 per cent; in the latter year 6.83 per cent went to other British possessions, making a total export to British possessions of 55.46 per cent. In return for this, however, the States only imported 18.89 per cent from the United Kingdom in 1892, as compared with $39 \cdot 17$ per cent in 1860 , and $9 \cdot 93$ per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10.84 per cent in 1860 ; so that the imports from British possessions into the United States have decreased 42 per cent since 1860, while the proportion of exports remained about the same until 1892, when there was a marked decrease.
367. The imports into British possessions during 1890 amounted to $81,147,744,477$, of which $\$ 599,062,025$ came from the United Kingdom, and $\$ 548,682,446$ from other countries ; corresponding figures for 1891 were $\$ 1,139,990,873$, of which $\$ 602,878,393$ were imports from the United Kingdom, and $\$ 537,112,480$ from other countries, showing an increase from the United Kingdom of $\$ 3,816,368$, but a decrease from other countries of $\$ 11,569,966$, and a total decrease of $87,753,604$. The proportion of the amount imported from Great Britain to the total imports in 1891, was slightly higher than in 1890, being $52 \cdot 88$ per cent as compared with $52 \cdot 20$ per cent, but was not so high as in 1889 and 1888 when it was 53.89 per cent and 53.06 per cent respectively. The excess of imports from Great Britain over imports from other countries has been as follows in the years named, viz. : in $1884, \$ 72,371,510$; in 1885, $\$ 74,073,065$; in 1886 , $\$ 36,833,675$; in $1887, \$ 29,403,770$; in $1888, \$ 63,985,639$; in 1889 , s86,437,701; in 1890, $850,379,579$, and in 1891, $\$ 65,765,913$, showing somewhat of an increase as compared with the preceding year.
368. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures:-

369. The proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial Similar xxports has, however, steadily decreased during the same period. In proportion 1891 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly ower than in the preceding year.

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


370. In 1890 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries Proporwere $\$ 1,050,107,915$, and to British possessions $\$ 454,245,512$, the pro- tion of ex zortion showing a marked increase over that of the preceding year, as $\begin{gathered}\text { ports to } \\ \text { British }\end{gathered}$ ;he following figures show :-

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

Possessions to total exports of United

| 1871. | $19 \cdot 59$ | cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875 | $27 \cdot 22$ |  |
| 1880 | $28 \cdot 46$ | " |
| 1884 | $29 \cdot 83$ | " |
| 1885 | $31 \cdot 47$ | " |
| 1886 | $30 \cdot 55$ | " |
| 1887. | $29 \cdot 22$ | " |
| 1888 | $30 \cdot 69$ | " |
| 1889. | 28.73 | " |
| 1890. | $28 \cdot 80$ | " |
| 1891. | $30 \cdot 20$ |  |

371. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased Proporvery largely since 1871 ; and, as will be seen from the figures tion of below, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater the United ratio than that with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily Kingdom lecreasing. There was an increase, however, of $3 \cdot 62$ per cent in the to total

British Possessions.

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom, 1840-1892.
proportion in 1888 , which was maintained in 1889 , but which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890 , and still further declined in 1891.

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

372. The following table, taken-with the exception of the figures for 1890 and 1891, which have been added in this office-from Mulhall's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries:-

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1891.


Exports of goods, not the produce of Canada.
373. The total value of goods, not the produce of Canada, exported during 189 , was $\$ 13,121,791$, of which amount $\$ 9,613,940$ worth were exported via the St. Lawrence and $\$ 635,969$ went in bond to other countries through the United States, from Ontario and Quebec. Of the remainder, $\$ 471,420$ worth were exported from Nova Scotia and $\$ 1,223,291$ from New Brunswick, the latter amount consisting almost entirely of products of the forest, principally spruce, cut in Maine and shipped from New Brunswick ports to the United States.
Imports into On tario and Quebec by United
374. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1892, amounted to $\$ 14,773,653$; of foreign goods purchased in United States markets to $\$ 2,855,013$; and of goods the produce of the United States to $\$ 49,459,540$. The
value of goods imported into the two provinces via the St. Lawrence States. was $\$ 30,961,263$. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not and St. give similar information concerning any other provinces. $\quad$ Lewce.
375. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the Articles various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1891 and 1892 :-

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTTTY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES
REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 30 TH .JUNE, 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | Remaining in Warehouse, 30th June. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Dutitable Goons. |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Breadstuffs- |  |  |  |  |
| Indian corn.... .... .... .... Bush. | 131,946 | 71,344 | 106,102 | 56,963 |
| Oats.. ....... ............... "\% | 11,323 | 4.060 | 6,986 | 2,427 |
| Wheat .... . ........ ... " | 230,268 | 228,539 | 179,306 | 173,720 |
| Indian meal... ....... ... Brls. | 515 | 1,379 | -692 | 1,699 |
| Flour of wheat .... ..... ..... "' | ${ }_{1} 618$ | 2,897 | 1,239 | 5,395 |
| Coal, bituminous ... ......... Tons. | 81,474 | 213,517 | 65,092 | 158,833 |
| Machinery $\underset{\text { Wi }}{ }$. ... ... . .. \$ |  | 159,306 | ..... | 124,618 |
| Spirits and Wines- |  |  |  |  |
| Brandy ....... .......... Galls. | 173,452 | $\begin{array}{r}297,178 \\ 85 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 188,761 | 320,197 90 |
| Rum. ........ . ............... | 31,665 | 18,376 | 57,997 | 31,169 |
| Whiskey.................... " | 87,526 | 99,154 | 92,973 | 108,039 |
| Wines, all kinds, except sparkling. | 373,505 | 300,126 | 357,854 | 298,428 |
| Wines, sparkling.... .. ... Doz. | 12,877 | 107,678 | 9,977 | 71,837 |
| Sugar and MolassesSugar imported direct-- |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar imported direct- <br> Above No. 14 D.S. $\qquad$ | 243,721 | 7,143 | 68,443 | 1,535 |
| Not above No. 14 D.S. . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 133,868 | 5,809 | 68,13 | 1,535 |
| Melado, \&c., for refining purposes... | 55,582,599 | 1,353,306 | 7,177,398 | 186,428 |
| Sugar not imported direct- |  |  |  |  |
| Above No. 11 D.S. . . . .. " | 12,345 | 480 |  |  |
| Not above No. 14 D.S.. .... " |  |  | 48,477 | 1,484 |
| Sugar, direct or not- |  |  |  |  |
| Syrups, cane juice, \&c. .... "' | 220,833 | 4,972 |  |  |
| Molasses imported direct. . Galls. | 883,038 108,003 | 212,435 21,399 |  |  |
| Tobacco, manufactured- |  |  |  |  |
| Cigars... ........ . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 8,809 | 10,837 | 12,711 | 17,185 |
| Cigarettes ....... .... .. " | 208 | 487 | 202 | 569 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Swine slaughtered in bond for exportation.. | 148,982 | 7,344 | 191,520 | 9,839 |
| All other articles. .. ... . . $\$$ |  | 1,636,900 |  | 2,039,348 |
| Grand total. . | $\ldots$ | 4,849,855 | ....... | 3,701,582 |

Duty 376. The accrued duty payable on the above goods in 1891 amounted accrued. to $\$ 2,983,614$, and in 1892 to $\$ 2,199,871$. The decrease of value in 1892 will be seen to be due to the absence of sugar in any quantity, owing to the abolition of the duty.

Value of imports and exports at each port in the Dominion, 1892.
377. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1892 :-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892.


IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892-Continued.

| Ports. | 1892. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valce. |  | Duty. |
|  | Exports. | Imports. |  |
| Ontario-Concluded, | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| St. Catharines. | 290,429 | 747,554 | 81,731 |
| St. Thomas | 129,149 | 476,221 | 113,275 |
| Sarnia | 421,744 | 626,765 | 94,949 |
| Sault Ste. Marie. | 1,210,262 | 233,995 | 51,464 |
| Stratford. | 743,332 | 604,884 | 60,378 |
| Toronto. | 3,549,035 | 20,996,391 | 4,354,190 |
| Trenton. | 415,876 | 45,845 | 8,523 |
| Wallaceburg | 306,009 | 20,943 | 4,263 |
| Whitby. | 105,099 | 66,769 | 5,387 |
| Windsor | 786,833 | 1,474,228 | 274,794 |
| Woodstock. | 1,517,744 | 559,820 | 79,801 |
| Simcoe. | 104,214 | 60,402 | 10,118 |
| Total <br> Estimated amount short returned at inland ports. | 29,706,802 | 45,962,291 | 8,295,787 |
|  | 2,891,590 |  |  |
| Total | 32,598,392 | 45,962,291 | 8,295,787 |
| Quebec. |  |  |  |
| Coaticook | 1,626,941 | 170,114 | 17,917 |
| Cookshire | 328,750 | 36,685 | 6,794 |
| Gaspé. | 179,823 | 24,678 | 2,358 |
| Hemmingford | 81,279 | 25,481 | 2,030 |
| Montreal.. | 42,918,109 | 49,666,238 | 6,628,863 |
| New Carlisle | 341,269 | 43,090 | 6,244 |
| Percé. . | 139,412 | 25,161 | 1,299 |
| Potton | 83,197 | 6,351 | 1,083 |
| Quebec. | 4,955,563 | 2,974,173 | 709,310 |
| Rimouski | 110,752 | 9,557 | 433 |
| St. Armand | 346,526 | 32,650 | 7,187 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 116,253 | 364,521 | 18.477 |
| St. John's. | 749,395 | 1,428,078 | 46,399 |
| Sherbrooke | 567,950 | 821,883 | 81,034 |
| Sorel. | 177,355 | 52,447 | 6,625 |
| Stanstead | 266,626 | 268,308 | 28,746 |
| Sutton | 404,024 | 192,180 | 6,024 |
| Three Rivers.. | 532,500 | 107,202 | 21,151 |
| Total ....... . ......... ...... | 53,872,741 | 56,239,869 | 7,591,974 |
| Estimated amount short returned at inland ports. | 456,623 | 5,23,869 | 7,501,974 |
| Total | 54,329,364 | 56,239,869 | 7,591,974 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892-Continued.

| Ports. | 1892. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value. |  | Duty. |
|  | Exports. | Imports. |  |
| Nova Scotla. | $s$ | 8 | \$ |
| Axaherst. | 221,590 | 122,722 | 32,181 |
| Annapolis | 99,719 | 42,740 | 7,021 |
| Antigonish. | 19,753 | 43,775 | 10,020 |
| Arichat | 38,879 | 9,769 | 2,531 |
| Baddeck | 46,952 | 6,622 | 2,386 |
| Barrington | 20,928 | 5,528 | 881 |
| Bridgetown | 2,831 | 9,763 | 1,944 |
| Canso., | 37,347 | 17,802 | 3,904 |
| Digby | 106,271 | 35,527 | 4,313 |
| Halifax | 6,782,421 | 7,522,797 | 882,374 |
| Kentville (Cornwallis). | 198,655 | 112,427 | 27,078 |
| Liverpool. | 76,064 | 37,971 | 6,830 |
| Lockeport. | 144,722 | 26,654 | 2,192 |
| Lunenburg. | 921,026 | 151,784 | 10,398 |
| Margaretsville. | 3,030 | 2,557 | 572 |
| North Sydney. | 105,411 | 89,300 | 20,402 |
| Parrsboro' | 212,687 | 15,130 | 2,524 |
| Pictou. | 114,332 | 438,484 | 86,100 |
| Port Hawkesbury | 102,203 | 15,083 | 3,105 |
| Port Hood. | 9,640 | 1,131 | 190 |
| Port Medway | 31,199 | 1,364 | ${ }_{2}^{128}$ |
| Shelburne.. | 16,666 | 14,564 | 2,729 |
| Sydney | 233,928 | 40,371 | 9,542 |
| Truso | 27,830 | 241,821 | 66,210 |
| Weymouth. | 134,278 | 45,050 | 7,348 |
| Windsor... | 295,043 | 178,714 | 17,828 |
| Yarmouth. ${ }_{\text {Total }}$ | 899,054 | 559,109 | 82,884 |
|  | 10,982,509 | 9,788,609 | 1,293,615 |
| Bathurst. | 198,320 | 24,503 | 3,246 |
| Chatham. | 756,054 | 81,392 | 14,491 |
| Dalhousie | 311.430 | 19,781 | 8,838 |
| Dorchester | 62,302 | 8,242 | 1,14\% |
| Fredericton | 149,759 | 272,622 | 32,174 |
| Moncton. |  |  |  |
| Newcastle.. | $3{ }^{311,51720}$ | 39,411 $36 ; 260$ | 13,463 4,632 |
| Sackville.., | 117,564 181,020 | 36, 36 | 4,632 |
| St. Andrew's.. | 181,020 $3,464,424$ | 3, 003,25 | S13,29 |
| ${ }_{\text {St }}$ St. John Stephen | $3,464,424$ 40,694 | 3, 715,566 | 49,71 40,14 |
| Wuodstock. | 113,705 | 72,317 | -1,919 |
| Total | 6,183,056 | 5,412,551 | 1,010,580 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1892—Concluded.

| Ports. | 1892. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Valde. |  | Duty. |
|  | Exports. | Imports. |  |
| Manitoba. | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Winnipeg...................$: ~$British Columbla. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,627,490 | 282,997 | 71,540 |
|  | 368,471 | 669,232 | 155,558 |
|  | 541,600 | 1,767,264 | 269,621 |
|  | 3,027,428 | 3,639,483 | 916,159 |
| Total <br> Prince Edward Island. | 6,574,989 | 6,358,976 | 1,412,878 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Charlottetown. $\qquad$ <br> Summerside <br> Total <br> North-west Terrimories. | 717,604 | 457,176 | 137,945 |
|  | 410,798 | 83,110 | 15,252 |
|  | 1,128.402 | 540,286 | 153,197 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lethbridge <br> Fort Macleod $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Total. | 71,863 | 18,699 | 4,023 |
|  | 16,461 | 67,647 | 12,603 |
|  | 88,324 | 86,346 | 16,626 |

378. The ports at which duty exceeding $\$ 500,000$ in amount was Duty colcollected were as follow :-

| Montreal. | \$ | 6,628,863 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Toronto. |  | 4,354,190 |
| Victoria |  | 916,159 |
| Halifax. |  | 882,374 |
| St. John, N.B |  | 813,297 |
| Winnipeg |  | 775,923 |
| Hamilton. |  | 772,159 |
| Quebec |  | 709,310 |
| London. |  | 518,284 |
|  | \$ | 6,370,559 |

This amount forms 80 per cent of the total duty collected.

## CHAPTER V.

## POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Transfer of Post Office to colonial government.

Post
Office Act, 1868.

Postal agreement with United States, 1875.

Revision of same, 1888.
379. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament 12-13 Vic. (1851), chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.
380. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868 , when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.
381. These latter, which since that date, have been changed from time to time, are now as follow:-General letter rate, 3 cents per ounce or under ; letters for local delivery where there is a free delivery, 2 cents per ounce or under; letters for local delivery where not delivered free, 1 cent per ounce or under. Regristration fee, 5 cents. Letter cards, 3 cents. Post cards, 1 cent. Newspapers, books, parcels, \&c., generally, 1 cent per four ounces.
382. 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.
383. An agreement which came into effect on 1st March, 1888, and specially provided for the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of customs, with respect to articles liable to duty, superseded the agreement of 1875 , but all the principal provisions were retained. The internal postage rates of each country generally govern, and official correspondence entitled to pass free in one country is delivered free in the other.
Formation 384. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a conference held of Postal Union. 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. This treaty came into force on 1st July, $18 \ddot{7}^{\circ} 5$. 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.
385. The next postal conference was held in Paris in May, 1878, Admission when the Dominion of Canada was admitted a member from the of Canada following lst July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, Union. 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. At this meeting the regulations of the treaty of 1874 were revised and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.
386. The third conference 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.
387. The fourth conference was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Canada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States.
388. The union now includes almost every civilized country in the Countries world, being composed of the following :-The whole of Europe; the whole of America ; in Asia_-Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, British India (Hindustan, Burmah and the postal establishments at Aden, Mascat and Guadur) Japan, Siam, the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the British, French, German and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea. In AfricaEgypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, Liberia, Congo Free State, the Azores, Madeira, the postal establishments of India and France at Zanzibar, the French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish colonies, some of the British colonies, the Orange Free State, all the territories under the protectorate of Germany and the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar). In Australasia and Oceania-the British colonies on the continent, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, British and German New Guinea, Hawaii, the Marshall Islands and the French, Dutch and Spanish colonies.*
389. A central office under the name of "Bureau International Area of de l'Union Postale" has been established at Berne, at the cost of the Union. various countries composing the Union. At the time that the treaty of Berne came into force, 1st July, 1875, the jurisdiction of the Union extended over an area of about $14,293,750$ square miles, with upwards of 350 millions of inhabitants, whereas it now extends over an area of $37,087,500$ square miles and 975 millions of inhabitants.*

[^24]Mail matter carried throughout the Union.

Union rates.
390. The number of pieces of postal matter distributed throughout the whole extent of the Union during 1890 was estimated at 7,500 million letters, 1,700 million post cards, 6,200 million newspapers, printed matter and official documents, 120 million samples, 275 million money orders, registered letters and letters of credit, valued at $\$ 510,800,000$, and 280 million parcels, valued at $\$ 572,000,000$, making a total of 16,075 million pieces of mail matter. The prevailing rates among Postal Union countries are: 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and under for letters, 2 cents for post cards, and 1 cent per 2 ounces for newspapers, books, etc. The registration fee is 5 cents. $\dagger$
Number of letters, etc. 1868-1892.
391. The following table gives the number of past 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, 1892:-

NUMLBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1892.

| Yrar Ended 30 th June. | Number of Post Offices. | Estimated Number Sevt. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Letters } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Registered Letters. | Free Letters. | Total Letters Posted. | Post Cards. |  |
| 1868. | 3,638 | 704,750 | 733,000 | 18,100,000 |  | $5 \cdot 37$ |
| 1869. | 3,756 | 850,000 | 874,000 | 21,020,000 |  | $6 \cdot 4$ |
| 1870. | 3,820 | 1,000,000 | 1,034,000 | 24,500,000 |  | $7 \cdot 09$ |
| 1871. | 3,943 | 1,100,000 | 1,218,000 | *2T,050,000 |  | $7 \cdot 69$ |
| 1872. | 4.135 | 1,280,000 | 1,125,000 | *30,600,000 |  | $8 \cdot 47$ |
| 1873. | 4,518 | 1,377,000 | 1,091,000 | *34,579,000 |  | $9 \cdot 43$ |
| 1874. | 4,706 | 1,562,900 | 1,432,200 | *39,358,500 |  | $10 \cdot 28$ |
| 1875. | +,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 | 10.08 |
| 1877. | 5,161 | 1,842,000 | 1,096,000 | 41,510,000 | 5,450,000 | 1034 |
| 1878. | 5,378 | 1,980,000 | 1,250,000 | 44,000,000 | 6,455,000 | $10 \cdot 78$ |
| 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 | $10 \cdot 86$ |
| 1881. | 5,935 | 2.253,000 | 1,838,000 | 48,170,000 | 9,640,000 | $11 \cdot 11$ |
| 1882. | 6,171 | 2,450,000 | 2,390,000 | 56,200,000 | 11,300,000 | $12 \cdot 82$ |
| 1883. | 6,395 | 2,650,000 | 2,600,000 | 62,800,000 | 12,940,000 | 14.17 |
| 1884. | 6,837 | 3,00c,000 | 2,824,000 | 66,100, 000 | 13,580,000 | 14.74 |
| 1885. | 7,084 | 3,060,000 | 2,960,000 | 68,400,000 | 13,800,000 | 15.08 |
| 1886. | 7,295 | 3,400,000 | 3,310,000 | 71,000,000 | 15,109,000 | 15.48 |
| 1887. | 7,534 | $3,560,000$ | 3,160,000 | 74,300,000 | 16,356,000 | $16 \cdot 03$ |
| 1888. | 7,671 | $3,580,000$ | 3,500,000 | 80,200,000 | 16,586,000 | $17 \cdot 12$ |
| 1889. | 7,838 | 3,649,000 | 3,872,000 | 92,668,000 | 19,355,000 | 19.57 |
| 1890. | 7,913 | 3,280,000 | 3,870,000 | 94,100,000 | 19,480,000 | $19 \cdot 6$ |
| 1891. | 8,061 | 3,292,000 | 4,078,000 | 97,975,000 | 20,300,000 | 20.23 |
| 1892. | 8,288 | 3,286,700 | 4,606,000 | 102,850,000 | 20,815,000 | 20.99 |

[^25]* Including post cards.

392. During the past year, 227 new offices were opened, and the Increase otal number of offices is now considevably more than double the umber at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,650 . Is compared with 1891 there was a decrease of 5,300 in the number f registered letters, and an increase of 528,000 in that of free atters, and $4,875,000$ in the total number of letters sent. Considring that the privilege of free postage was taken away from jembers of the Dominion civil service, early in 1892, the increase in he number of free letters is surprising. The number of registered atters was about the same as in the two preceding years, but considrably less than in previous years, due no doubt to the increased regisration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was ather more than in the previous year, but too much importance must ot be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for as the total number ; derived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that he circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tenency to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. 'he total number sent was nearly six times the number sent in the rst year of Confederation; while the number of letters per head of stimated population is now almost four times what it was in 1868. 'ost cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the urge total of $20,815,000$, the increase over 1891 being 515,000 , as ompared with an increase of 820,000 in 1891 over 1890.
393. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, period- Number of als and parcels sent during the same period :-
[EWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, do papers, etc., 1888-1892. 1868 TO 1892.


NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, \&c., 1868 TO 1892-Concluded.

| Year ENOED June. | Newspapers and <br> Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication | Newspapers and <br> Periodicals posted from Office of Publication. | Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, $\& c$ | Parcels. | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879.. | 5,610,000 | 36,769,086 | 5,054,000 | 206,600 | 47,637,686 | $11 \cdot 49$ |
| 1880.. | 5,870,000 | 39,250,062 | 5,224,000 | 217,000 | 50,561,062 | $11 \cdot 99$ |
| 1881.. | 5980,000 | 42,709,068 | 6,000,000 | 331,500 | 55,020,568 | $12 \cdot 69$ |
| i882. | 7,150,090 | 43,695,000 | 7,186,000 | 394,000 | 58,425,000 | $13 \cdot 33$ |
| 1883.. | 7,402,000 | 45,737,266 | $8,724,000$ | 463,200 | 62,326,266 | $14 \cdot 06$ |
| 1884.. | 8,210,000 | 47,779,532 | 10,160,000 | 541,000 | 66,690,532 | $14 \cdot 87$ |
| 1885... | 8,760,000 | 49,821,798 | 10,500,000 | 600,000 | 69,681,798 | 1536 |
| 1886.. .. | 9,200,000 | 51,864,064 | 15,140,000 | 640,000 | 76,844,064 | 16.75 |
| 1887.. | 10,340,000 | 53,906,396 | 20,000,000 | 820,000 | 85,066,326 | $18 \cdot 35$ |
| 1888.. | 10,850,000 | 55,948,591 | 17,810,000 | 763,900 | 85,372,491 | $18 \cdot 2$ |
| 1889.. | 12,269,000 | 57,990,856 | 17,053,000 | 519,400 | 87,832,256 | $18 \cdot 54$ |
| 1890. | 10,950,000 | 60,033,121 | 16,897,000 | 371,500 | 88,251,621 | $18 \cdot 43$ |
| 1891.. | *25,890,000 | 62,066,386 | +2,143,000 | 325,960 | 90,425,346 | $18 \cdot 67$ |
| 1892. | *34,044,000 | 64,108,651 | +2,266,600 | 345,660 | 100,764,911 | $20 \cdot 57$ |

* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, \&c.
$\dagger$ Packages of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, \&c.

Postal rates on newspapers.
394. 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, de., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per $l b$., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1 st 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 1892 , inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and the probability is that they are below the mark. The rearrangement of the returns of periodicals, books, \&c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years. There was an increase in the number of parcels sent of 19,700 .

396. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several pro- Number of vinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports, letters, are given on the following page :-
etc., by
provinces.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1888 TO 1892.



| Provinces. | Year ended 30th | Number of Post Offices. | Estimated Number Sent. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Register'd Letters. | Free <br> Letters. | Total <br> Letters Posted. | Post Cards. | No. of Letters Head. |
| P. E. Island. | 1888 | 304 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 1,050,000 | 106,000 | $9 \cdot 63$ |
|  | 1889 | 315 | 37,000 | 29,000 | 1,114,000 | 143,000 | 10.21 |
|  | 1890 | 320 | 32,000 | 28,000 | 1,100,000 | 145,000 | 10.08 |
|  | 1891 | 324 | 32,000 | 29,000 | 1,125,000 | 150,000 | $10 \cdot 31$ |
|  | 1892 | 339 | 31,700 | 36,000 | 1,200,000 | 170,000 | $11 \cdot 00$ |
| B. Columbia. | 1888 | 129 | 75,000 | 90,000 | 1,900,000 | 120,000 | $24 \cdot 34$ |
|  | 1889 | 144 | 65,000 | 76,000 | 2,126,000 | 131,000 | 25.58 |
|  | 1890 | 151 | 70,000 | 75,000 | $\stackrel{2}{2}, 200,000$ | 135,000 | 24.85 |
|  | 1891 | 167 | 82,000 | 72,000 | 2,450,000 | 175,000 | 25.99 |
|  | 1892 | 187 | 95,000 | 88,000 | 3,100,000 | 225,000 | 30.88 |
| Manitoba, Keewatin \& North-west Territories. | 1888 | 484 | 272,000 | 127,000 | 4,500,000 | 460,000 | $20 \cdot 72$ |
|  | 1889 | 501 | 295,000 | 14!,000 | 5,210,000 | 520,000 | $22 \cdot 67$ |
|  | 1890 | 523 | 245,000 | 157,000 | 5,400,000 | 530,000 | 22.18 |
|  | 1891 | 571 | 280,000 | 150,000 | 5,900,000 | 660,000 | $22 \cdot 87$ $24 \cdot 86$ |
|  | 1892 | 612 | 278,000 | 180,000 | 6,800,000 | 720,000 | $24 \cdot 86$ |

Number of letters, only approximate.
397. The number of letters per head increased in every province, with the exception of the province of Quebec, but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next, while the proportion is lowest in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

Postal 398. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenrevenue diture for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each and expenditure, year per head of population :-

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM 1868 TO 1892.

| Year ended 30th June. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Expenditure in excess of Revenue. | Amount perHead. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|  | S | 8 | \$ | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1868 | 1,024,710 | 1,053,570 | 28,859 | 030 | 031 |
| 1869 | 973,056 | 1,079,8:8 | 106,772 | 029 | 032 |
| 1870. | 1,010,767 | 1,155,261 | 144,493 | 029 | 033 |
| 1871 | 1,079,767 | 1,271,006 | 191,238 | 031 | 036 |
| 1872 | 1,193,062 | 1,369,163 | 176,100 | 033 | 038 |
| 1873. | 1,406,984 | 1,553, 604 | 146,619 | 038 | 042 |
| 1874 | 1,476,207 | 1,695,480 | 219,272 | 039 | 044 |
| 1875 | 1,536,509 | 1,373,241 | 336,731 | 040 | 048 |
| 1876 | 1,484,886 | 1,959,758 | 474,871 | 038 | 050 |
| 1877 | 1,501,134 | 2,075,618 | 574,483 | 037 | 052 |
| 1878 | 1,620,022 | 2,110,365 | 490,343 | 040 | 052 |
| 1879 | 1,534,363 | 2,167,266 | 632,902 | 037 | 052 |
| 1880 | 1,648,017 | 2,286,611 | 638,503 | 039 | 054 |
| 1881 | 1,767,953 | 2,333, 189 | 565,236 | 041 | 054 |
| 1882 | 2,022,098 | 2,459,356 | 437,258 | 046 | 056 |
| 1883 | 2,264,384 | 2,687,394 | 423,009 | 051 | 061 |
| 1884 | 2,330,741 | 2,981,387 | 600,646 | 052 | 065 |
| 1885 | 2,400,062 | 3,097,882 | 697,820 | 053 | 068 |
| 1886 | 2,469,379 | 3,380,429 | 911,050 | 054 | 074 |
| 1887 | 2,603,255 | 3,458,100 | 854,845 | 056 | 075 |
| 1888. | 2,751,139 | 3,533,397 | 782,258 | 059 | 075 |
| 1889 | 2,984,222 | 3,746,040 | 761,817 | 063 | 079 |
| 1890 | 3,223,615 | 3,940,696 | 717,081 | 067 | 082 |
| 1891 | 3,374,888 | 4,020,740 | 645,852 | 070 | 083 |
| 1892. | 3,542,611 | 4,205,985 | 663,374 | 072 | 086 |

399. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during Reasons the last twenty-five years, but the excess of expenditure has been decreasing during recent years ; there was, however, an increase in the for excess of expenditure. excess over 1891 of $\$ 17,522$, which may be more than accounted for by unforeseen payments for additional mail service. Ther evenue, which has been steadily increasing for several years, showed a further increase of $\$ 167,723$. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than $\$ 100,000$. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-west Territories and British Columbia, 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, and will for some years, require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities pari passu with the progress of settlement, it is, from time to time, necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must, for a number of years, be in excess of the
revenue derived therefrom. The importance, however, of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized, that exception is seldom, if ever, taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

Number of stamps issued.
400. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year was $151,282,800$, as compared with $145,450,900$ in 1891 , being an increase of $5,831,900$, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1892 having been $\$ 3,356,741$.
Postal operations compared, 1868-1892.
401. The following comparative statement 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 :-

POSTAI, OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1892.

| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Offices. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Money } \\ \text { Order } \\ \text { Offices. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Miles Travelled. | Amount paid for conveyance of Mails. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Letters, } \\ & \text { \&c. } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Newspapers, \&c. | Total Cost Head. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1892. | 8,288 | 1,120 | 59,519 | 2S,462,384 | 2,031,740 | 123,665,000 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cost of transmis. sion, 1868 and 1892.
402. 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 $l_{1} \frac{4}{10}$ cents apiece; in 1892 the conveyance of mails over $28,462,384$ miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of $224,429,911$ letters, newspapers, \&c., $\frac{9}{10}$ of 1 cent apiece; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb ., a sum of probably not less than $\$ 100,000$ would be added to the revenue each year.

Free delivery of letters.
403. 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 1892 was: letters, $33,938,944$, and newspapers, 12,961,520. The number of carriers employed was 379.

There was an increase in the number of letters of $1,060,748$, and of newspapers of $1,229,332$.
404. Owing to a change in the system of keeping accounts, it is no Provincial
longer possible to give the postal revenue and expenditure by pro- returns $n$ not availvinces. able.
405. The following are statements of the number of registered letters Registered
 1879 :-

REGISTERED LETTERS IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.

| Year. | Estimated <br> Number of <br> Register'd Letters. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Head. } \end{gathered}$ | Failed to reach Destination | Sent to Dead Letter Ottice. | How Disposed of. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Delivered to Address | Returned to Writers or Offices of origin. | Remaining in Office or with Post master for delivery. | Failed of delivery and found to contain no Value. |
| 1868 | 704,700 | 0.21 | 58 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1869. | 805,000 | $0 \cdot 24$ | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870. | 1,000,000 | $0 \cdot 29$ | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871. | 1,100,000 | $0 \cdot 31$ | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872.. | 1,277,000 | 0.35 | 38 | 2,500 |  |  |  | ... .... |
| 1873.. | 1,377,000 | $0 \cdot 37$ | 30 | 3,089 |  |  |  |  |
| 1874. | 1,562,000 | $9 \cdot 41$ | 100 | 3,557 |  |  |  |  |
| 1875. | 1,750,000 | 0.45 | 52 | 3,270 |  |  |  |  |
| 1876 | 1,774,000 | $0 \cdot 45$ | 54 | 3,856 |  |  |  |  |
| 1877. | 1,842,000 | 0.46 | 64 | 5,888 |  |  |  |  |
| 1878 | 1,980,000 | $0 \cdot 49$ | 65 | 6,767 |  |  |  |  |
| 1879.. | 1,940,000 | 0.47 | 57 | 9,682 | 477 | 7,810 | 98 | 1,295 |
| 1880.. | 2,040,000 | $0 \cdot 48$ | 70 | 9,132 | 364 | 7,695 | 93 | 980 |
| 1881. | 2,253,000 | $0 \cdot 52$ | 29 | 10,216 | 755 | 8,825 | 95 | 541 |
| 1882. | 2,450,000 | 0.56 | 113 | 9,182 | 616 | 8,138 | 93 | 333 |
| 1883. | 2,650,000 | $0 \cdot 60$ | 148 | 10,706 | 1,004 | 9,125 | 146 | 431 |
| 1884.. | 3,000,000 | $0 \cdot 67$ | 105 | 12,948 | 4,025 | 8,192 | 220 | 511 |
| 1885.. | 3,060,000 | $0 \cdot 67$ | 229 | 16,340 | 4,277 | 11,072 | 246 | 745 |
| 1886. | 3,400,000 | $0 \cdot 74$ | 160 | 17,856 | 3,878 | 13.963 | 119 | 896 |
| 1887 | 3,560,000 | 0.76 | 166 | 21,612 | 4,833 | 15,525 | 122 | 1,132 |
| 1888. | 3,580,000 | 076 | 197 | 19,618 | 6,345 | 11,788 | 664 | 821 |
| 1889. | 3,649,000 | 0.77 | 243 | 23,091 |  | 20,933 | 847 | 1,311 |
| 1890. | $3,280,000$ | 0.68 | 149 | 19,994 | * | 13,171 | 1,109 | 5,714 |
| 1891. | 3,292,000 | $0 \cdot 68$ | 155 | 11,120 | * | 9,334 | 261 | 1,525 |
| 1892. | 3,286,700 | $0 \cdot 67$ | 147 | 24,691 | * | 13,479 | 259 | 10,953 |

* Included in letters returned to writers, or offices of origin.

406. Out of $3,286,700$ registered letters estimated to have been sent Particuin 1892, only 147 containing money failed altogether to reach their lars of letdestination. The contents of 63 were made good by the officials held carried. responsible for the loss, 25 were stolen, and in 56 cases no evidence could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was a decrease
in the total number sent, as compared with 1891, of 5,300, and in the number that miscarried of 8 . In every 22,359 letters registered, l miscarried, a smaller proportion than in 1891, when it was 1 in 21,239 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was 8 less than in 1891.

Dead letters, 1868. 1.892.
407. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :-
LETTERS, POST CARDS, CTRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, \&C., RECEIVED at the dead letter office in canada during THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892.

| Year. | Total <br> Number | How Disposed of. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Returned to other Countries. | Delivered or Forwarded to Address | Returned tos Writers. | Re- maining in Otfice or with Post- master. | Failed of Delivery, con- tained no Value, Destroyed | Re- turned to Printed Ad- dress. | Returned to Government Department. |
| 1868 | 312,220 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1869. | 307,889 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870 | 324,291 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871. | 335,508 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872 | 380,810 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1873 | 426,586 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1874 | 508,160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1875 | 57 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1876 | 587,37\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872. | 563,484 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1878 | (630, 347 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1879 | 540,429 | 49,952 | 12,645 | 195,689 | 558 | 262,464 | 19,119 |  |
| 1880 | 542,385 | 63,759 | 12,546 | 219,728 | 1,380 | 270,764 | 19,622 | 4,590 |
| 1881 | 617,712 | 60, 857 | 14,387 | 235,685 | 1,454 | 270,621 | 18,259 | 7,448 |
| 1882 | 658,762 | 76,800 | 12,083 | 270,506 | 2,258 | 264,122 | 19, 166 | 4,744 |
| 1883 | 717,271 | 88,503 | 13,198 | 284,7\%1 | 2, $4 \times 0$ | 298,478 | 21,909 | 7,881 |
| 1884 | 764, 31 | 106,84.3 | 24,124 | 275, $4!9$ | 3, 269 | 321,229 | 25, 254 | 9,515 |
| 1885 | 767,110 | 111,681 | 2.1111 | 208, 20 | 2,000 | 343,838 | 24,239 | 9,516 |
| 1886 | 753, 45 | 97,096 | 25, 74 | 558, [9] | 14,155 | 320,953 | 26,56: | 9,821 |
| 188 | 833,712 | 96,396 | 20,507 | 274,734 | 1.,414 | 383,319 | $\cdots 3,109$ | 9,263 |
| 1888 | 916,30! | 95,184 | 31,601 | 358,213 | 10,630 | 380,404 | 30,168 | 9,879 |
| 1889 | 843,298 | 100,462 | 31,514 | 300,046i | 10,989 | 40.392 | 33,509 | 11,386 |
| 1890. | 922,541 | 104,059 | 18,330 | 2-0,2091 | 4,415 | 479,182 | 31.6647 | 9,679 |
| 1891 | 973,530 | 109,809 | 19,838 | 2769 | 4,556 | 513,310 | 37,158 | 11,877 |
| 1892 | 1,057,781 | 121,133 | 22,600 | 306,703 | 7,539 | 547,309 | 38,913 | 13,584 |

Value of contents of dead etters.
408. There was an increase of 84,251 in the number of letters, kc., sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the largest since Confederation. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value, received at the office during the year, was 29,358 , and their contents were valued at $\$ 815,155$. Of the total number of dead letters, 111,826 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.
409. The following statement shows the general operations of the Money ormoney order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, der sys1892. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory 1892. increase.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1892.


* No returns available.

410. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of $6+, 377$ Decrease and chere was also an increase in the amount sent of $\$ 317,523$, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In in average amount of 1868 it was $\$ 37.18$; in $1885, \$ 20.79$; in $1886, \$ 19.32$; in 1887 , 817.96 ; in 1888, 817.30 : in $18.89, \$ 16.72$; in 1890 , \$15.37, in 1891 , 814.58, and in 1892, 813.94. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts.

Number of t11. There was an increase of 40 in the number of money order money or- offices in operation. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order:-


Money order revenue.

Orders payable in Canada and elsewhere.

Money order business with other countries, 1868-1892.
41.. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, dc., amounted to $\$ 102,463$; but, under the new system of keeping the accounts, no details of expenditure are available.
413. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, $\$ 10,210,099$ were payable in Canada and $\$ 2,615,602$ were payable in other countries, being an increase of $\$ 356,047$ and a decrease of 88,524 , respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries, $\$ 2,615,602$ were sent out of the country and $\$ 2,077,887$ came in.
414. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.
IIONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRTES, 1868 TO 1892.

| Year. | +United King dom. |  | nited States. |  | Newroundlajd. |  | Other Countries. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount of Orders. |  | Amount of Orders. |  | Amount of Orders. |  | Amount of Orders. |  |
|  | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | Issued in Canada. | Payable in Canada. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Issued } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Canada. } \end{aligned}$ | Payable in Canada. | Issued in Canada. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Payable } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Canada. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 8 | 3 | \$ | \$ | $s$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1868 | 389,7961 | 87,437 |  |  | 3,321 | 3,142 |  |  |
| 1869. | 367,092 | 94,308 |  |  | 3,246 | 6,514 |  |  |
| 1870. | 415,393 | 110,585 |  |  | 2,246 | 7,328 |  |  |
| 1871 | 474.376 | 121,644 |  |  | 4,321 | 5,049 |  |  |
| $15 \%$ 。 | $57,4+3$ | 142,301 |  |  | 3,656 | 4,928 |  |  |
| 1873. | 665, 407 | 156,888 |  |  | 4,799 | 3,807 |  |  |
| 1874. | 661, 001 | 171,487 |  |  | 5,753 | 6,014 |  |  |
| 1875. | 572,246 | 174,160 |  |  | 7,197 | 6,930 |  |  |
| 1876. | 491.363 | 194,680, | 212,135 | 150,134 | 5,305 | 8,499 |  |  |
| 1877 | 409, 474. | 188, 116 | 276,821 | 207,889 | -3,699 | 12,280 |  |  |
| 1878 | 383, 60 R | 189,082 | 328,264 | 246,586 | (i,245 | 23,075 |  |  |
| 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 | (1010,094 | 807,372 | 4,883 | 19,901 |  |  |
| 1882 | 550,150 | 170,304! | 781,167 | 1,003,079 | 4,309 | 20,644 |  |  |
| $18 \times 3$ | 807, 200 | 19ti, $46 ;$ | 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 | 709, 679 | 299,563 | 1,288,245 | 820,046 | 6,692 | 37,863 | 65,631 | 28,368 |
| 1886 | 753,743 | 294,484 | 1,232,000: | 861,347 | 6,467 | 40,092 | 92,883 | 50,034 |
| 1887. | 837, 146 | 304,115 | 1,263,381 | 1,096,363 | 11,997 | 42,114 | 123,568 | 58,051 |
| 1888. | 958,001 | 328,674 | 1,207,734 | 1,283,094 | 22,175 | 51,482 | 117,930 | 62,761 |
| 1889. | 1,033,331 | 364,657 | 1,391,743 | 1,261,103 | 24,055 | 63,814 | 124,372 | 67,370 |
| 1890. | 1,000, 460 | 383,263 | 1,471,946 | 1,332,196 | 26,949 | 73,509 | 139,079 | 62,044 |
| 1891 | 975,378 | 381,452 | 1,469,819 | 1,465,904 | 28,265 | 73,545 | 150,664 | 63,162 |
| $1892$ | 437,479 | 393,289 | $1,4 \pi, 10^{2}$ | $1,515,212$ | 20,247 | 8*, 124 | 177,566 | 81,254 |

415. From the above table it is seen that the principal money order Excess of business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by $\$ 7,501,476$; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by $\$ 1,236,751$, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by $\$ 488,390$. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received.
416. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steam-ship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in April, 1891. An agreement for the season of navigation was afterwards made, and in December another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should carry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" of the Allan line, and the "Vancouver" and "Labrador" of the Dominion line, but the service is very considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The present contract expires in December, 1893. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.
417. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming respectable proportions, 109,411 letters and 34,900 newspapers having been carried during the year ended in November, 1892, being an increase of 48,036 and 14,788 respectively. Mails have been actually delivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yokohama. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks.
418. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara and other West India islands, was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The amount of business done is not yet very large.
419. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. The extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies is very remarkable. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in proportion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should, to such an extent, exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or, it may be, by a more perfect system than is in use elsewhere. The system adopted in

Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICEA AND OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Year. | Number of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Post <br> Offices. | Letters, \&c., Sent. | Letters, \&c., per Head. |
| Europe- |  |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary. | 1891 | 9,055 | 643,2.8,090 | $15 \cdot 4$ |
| Belgium | 1891 | 821 | 153,513,527 | 20.5 |
| Denmark. | 1890 | 786 | 50,671,000 | $23 \cdot 3$ |
| France and Algeria | 1890 | 7,449 | 891,849,000 | 25.2 |
| German Empire. . | -1891 | 26,405 | 1,523,786,880 | $30 \cdot 8$ |
| Great Britain . | 1891 | 19,101 | 1,982,000,000 | $52 \cdot 0$ |
| Greece | 1890 | 281 | 8,400,009 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| Italy.. | 1891 | 5,808 | 209,535,850 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Netherlands | 1891 |  | 102,444,000 | $22 \cdot 7$ |
| Portugal.. | 1890 | 3,014 | 32,509,000 | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| Russia.. . | 1890 | 5,980 | 192,147,190 | $1 \cdot 7$ |
| Roumania. | 1891 | 390 | 19,713,613 | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| Servia | 1891 | 106 | 14,461,225 | $6 \cdot 6$ |
| Spain. | 1890 | 2,688 | 113,550,000 | 6.4 |
| Sweden. | 1890 | 2,293 | +130,547,775 |  |
| Norway | 1891 |  | 31,125,940 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| Switzerland. | 1891 | 1,486 | 113,665,700 | $38 \cdot 8$ |
| Turkey | 1891 | 1,150 | . . . . . . . |  |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |
| India.. | 1891 | 20,393 | 288,066,477 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Japan. | 1890 |  | 172,606,883 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Persia | 1885 | 95 | 1,371,000 | $0 \cdot 1$ |
| Africa- |  |  |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope. | 1891 | 826 | 12,723,619 | $8 \cdot 3$ |
| Egypt . . . . . . | 1891 |  | 17,116,000 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| America- |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic. | 1890 | ${ }^{*} 946$ | 61,705,679 | $17 \cdot 6$ |
| Brazil. . . . ... . | 1890 | 2,733 | 18,822,148 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Canada. | 1892 | 8,288 | 123,665,000 | $25 \cdot 6$ |
| Chili | 1890 | 514 | 18,509,709 | $6 \cdot 6$ |
| Mexico.. | 1891 | 1,296 | +115,422,050 |  |
| Peru | 1890 | - 314 | 937,289 | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| United States | 1892 | 67,119 | +3,800,000,000 |  |
| Uruguay . . | 1890 | 484 | 6.586,840 | $10 \cdot 16$ |
| Australasia- |  |  |  |  |
| New South Wales.. | 1891 | 1,385 | 64,153,600 | $56 \cdot 5$ |
| Victoria..... | 1891 | 1,729 | $62,526,448$ | $54 \cdot 8$ |
| Queensland... | 1891 | 903 | 15,345,842 | 39.0 56.9 |
| South Australia... | 1891 | 629 | 17,836,092 | 56.9 |
| Western Australia. | 1891 | 190 | 4,425,669 | $90 \cdot 0$ |
| Tasmania.. | 1891 | 328 | 5,852,381 | 40.0 |
| New Zealand. | 1891 | 1,228 | 50,591,793 | 81.0 |

[^26]
## Part II.-Telegraphs.

420. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, Governand the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places graph where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall 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. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.
421. There were 1,222 miles of land lines and 197 miles of cable Situation along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 834 miles of land lines in of Governthe Territories, and 412 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands ; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.
422. The following table gives the length of the various lines owned Particuby Government on 30th June, 1892:-
lars of Govern-
LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

| Government Telegraph Lines. | Distance in Miles. |  | Grand <br> Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Land. | Cable. |  |
| Newfoundland (subsidized line)- <br> Port aux Basques to Cape Ray $\square$ |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia- |  |  |  |
| Meat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island.. |  | 20 |  |
| Across Ingonish, Harbour, C.B.. .. |  | 4 |  |
| ${ }^{*}$ Sydney to Meat Cove. |  | 4 |  |
| Low Point to Lingan.... ... | 5 |  |  |
| Barrington to Cape Sable Island. | 16 | $1 \frac{13}{4}$ | $234 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mabon to Cheticamp ... | 63 |  |  |
| New Brunswick- |  |  |  |
| Bay of Fundy. | 34 | 104 |  |
| Chatham to Escuminac. | 42 |  | 864 |

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA-Concluded.

| Government Telegraph Lines. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dintance in } \\ & \text { Mities. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Grand Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Land. | Cable. |  |
| Quebec- |  |  |  |
| Magdalen Islands | $83 \frac{1}{2}$ | $53 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Anticosti Island.. ..... | $242^{-}$ | $65 \frac{1}{4}$ |  |
| North shore of St. Lawrence. Chicoutimi. | ${ }_{4}^{4563}$ | $39 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1,0,5 |
| Quarantine, Grosse Isle. |  | $4$ |  |
| Ontario- $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Pelee Island. . . . . . | 24 | $8{ }^{3}$ | 323 |
| North-west Territories.. | 834 |  | 834 |
| ${ }_{1}$ British Columbia. | 412 | 1 | 412른 |
| Total........ . ....... | 2,492 | 207 | 2,699 |

Lines built 4.3 . In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or and subsidized by Government.

Revenue and expenditure of Government telegraph lines in 1892.
subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company ; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-western Telegraph Company ; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,121 miles built or subsidized by Government.

424 . The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1892:-
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA-EARNINGS AND WORKTNG EXPENSES, 1892.

| Lines. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Excess of Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces- | 8 | \$ | $\$$ |
| Anticosti Island. . . | 597 | 3,434 | 2,837 |
| Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines) | 1,901 | 5,044 | 3,143 |
| Cheticamp-Mabou..... . . . .... . | 297 | 1,099 | 8(\%) |
| Cape Sable-Barrington . . .. . . | 52 | 423 | 371 |
| Chatham-Escuminac . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 170 | 613 | 443 |
| Grosse Isle quarantine. | 561 | 605 | 44 |
| Bay of Fundy. .. .. . . | 568 | 2,663 | 2,005 |
| North shore, St Lawrence. . | 3,675 | 10,631 | 6,956 |
| Low Point. . . . . . . . . |  | 50) | 50 |
| Cape Ray f . ............... |  |  | 259 |
| Subsidies, office materials and contingencies. . |  | 3,396 | 3,3!6 |
| Ontario, Pelee Island ..... ... .. ... | 182 | 70.5 | 1-23 |
| North-west system........ .... ....... | 2,212 | 19,960 | 17,74 |
| Total. | 10,215 | 48,873 | 38,658 |

208. The meteorological service messages and all shipping and fishery reports are transmitted free of charge.
209. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while in the Maritime Provinces it is transacted by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning these companies in 1892 :-

| Company. | Miles of Line. | Miles of Wire. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Messages. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Offices. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great North-western Telegraph Co. | 17,967 | 33,437 | 2,804,631 | 1,511 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co. ..... | 7,000 | 24,700 | 1,300,000 | 800 |
| Western Union ..... | 3,175 | 8,066 | 360,313 | 214 |
| Total.. | 28,142 | 66,203 | 4,464,944 | 2,525 |

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.
427. The ordinary rate for messages to places in Canada is 25 cents for 10 words, not including names and addresses; to Halifax, Winnipeg and British Columbia rates vary from 30 cents to $\$ 1$ for 10 words. To the United States the rate is from 40 cents per 10 words upwards, according to distance. The rate to the United Kingdom is 25 cents per word.
428. The total length of telegraph lines in the world is said to be Telegraph upwards of 850,000 miles, and of telegraph wire, $1,500,000$ miles. The mileage of United States possess the greatest individual telegraph mileage, the length in that country being over 210,000 miles, of which 189,576 miles belong to the Western Union Telegraph Company, the wire mileage of the company being 739,105 miles. The number of messages, however, sent by this company was only $62,387,298$, as compared with $69,685,480$ messages sent in the United Kingdom over 33,054 miles of line.
429. The following table shows that only nine countries in the world Telepossess a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and that with the graphs exception of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the cipal same telegraphic facilities :-

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.


[^27]430. The rules for the transmission of telegraph messages between Interna;he various countries of the world are regulated by telegraph conven- tional ions agreed to at Paris in May, 1865, and St. Petersburg in July, Telegraph 1875 , and afterwards revised at London, 1879, at Berlin in September, L885, and at Paris in June, 1890. The central office of the Interrational Telegraph Bureau is at Berne, Switzerland. All the principal ountries of the world are either parties to the treaty, or have joined the ,eneral telegraphic system, while the private telegraph companies, hrough which messages are sent to trans-oceanic countries, have ither accepted the stipulations of the treaty or observe its essential egulations.* According to statistics published by the International 3ureau, 207,595,000 telegrams were despatched in Europe during 891 , and $88,422,000$ in the rest of the world, making a total of $296,-$ 117,000 messages, and, according to the same authority, there were $i 7,465$ telegraph offices in Europe, and 31,000 in the rest of the world.
431. The telephone system in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba is lmost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Monteal, which has 492 offices, 26,651 sets of instruments in use, 6,204 niles of poles and 32,214 miles of wire. The number of messages sent vas about 65, 133,120. The above figures do not include Nova Sootia, Jew Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of vhich are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are tot at hand. The longest distance over which telephonic communiation has been established is between New York and Chicago, over ,000 miles, and the next longest distance between Paris and Mareilles, $562 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.

[^28]
## CHAPTER VI.

## AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural industry.

Harvest, 1892.

Grain crops in Ontario, 1892.

Area and yield of grain crops in Ontario, 1891 and 1892.
432. The principal industry of Canada is that of agriculture, and while, both the future of its manufacturing industries and to what extent its mineral resources may be developed, are unknown, it must be many years before any other industry can take a more prominent place. The fishing industry in some sections of the country, and that of lumbering in others are of great importance, but nothing is of the same universal consequence to the welfare of the country as the condition of the agricultural industry, and it is on that accourt that special attention has been given in this chapter to its various branches.
433. The harvest of 1892 was, on the whole, only a fair one, the yield being by no means so large as in 1891, and the quality of a very varying nature.
434. In Ontario the yield of farm produce altogether was disappointing. Fall wheat was a fairly successful crop, averaging 21.2 bushels per acre, as compared with 25.7 bushels in 1891 ; but spring wheat was generally very poor, the average only being 12.7 bushels per acre, against 21 bushels in 1891 . The total wheat yield of the province was $28,782,892$ bushels, being $3,801,134$ bushels less than in the preceding year, and $1,673,327$ bushels more than the average of eleven years. The quality of barley was not first-class, and the yield was under the average. The cultivation of this grain is decreasing in the province, the area sown having been 53,941 acres less than in 1891 , and 221,837 acres below the average of eleven years. There was an increase in the average of pease and oats, which kept up the figures of the total yield, though the average was below the mark. Rye and buckwheat did fairly well.
435. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the area and yield of the principal grains in 1891 and 1892 , and the average for eleven years:-

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1891 AND 1892.

| Crops. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | Average Yield. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | For <br> Elev:n <br> Years. | Per Acre. |
|  | Acres. | Bush. |  |  | Acres. | Bush. | Rush. | Bush. |
| Fall whert. | 849,956 | 21, 572,488 | 966,522 | 20,492,497 | 18,280, 440 | $20 \cdot 1$ |
| Spring wheat. | 510,634 | 10,711,538 | (151,302 | 8,290,395 | 8,829,125 | $15 \cdot 4$ |
| Barley .... | 5033,166 | 16,141,904 | 499,225 | 12,274,318 | 18,706,166 | $25 \cdot 9$ |
| Oats. | 1,840,636 | 75,004, 542 | 1,861,469 | 64,758,0.33 | 58,987,644 | $35 \cdot 1$ |
| Rye. | 67,865 | 1,134,630 | 75,231 | 1,177,829 | 1,637,266 | $16 \cdot 2$ |
| Pease. | 7-2, 453 | 18,393,459 | 774,732 | 14,494,430 | 13,961,910 | $20 \cdot 6$ |
| Buckwheat. | 107,879 | 2,608,142 | 125,104 | 2,521,214 | 1,666,022 | $22 \cdot 2$ |
| Beans. | 41,451. | 769,600 | 33,249 | 535,931 | 522,986 | $19 \cdot 4$ |

436. There were 272,866 acres planted with corn, of which 91,403 Area and acres were sown for the silo and soiling, and 181,463 acres for husking. yield of The yield for silos was 948,907 tons, being an average of 10.3 tons per Ontario. acre, while the production for husking was $11,229,498$ bushels in the ear, being an average of only 61.9 bushels per acre.
437. Root crops generally were fairly good, with the exception of Hay and potatoes, which suffered severely from the rain, drouth and rot, and the average arailable gield was probably much less than that given root crops in Ontario, below, in consequence of the great tendency to rot after being stored. 1892
The hay and clover crops were remarkably good. The following are particulars of the hay and principal root crops :-

AREA AND YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1891 AND 1892.

| Crops. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | Average Yield for Eleven Years. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total Quantity | Per Acre. |
| Hay and clover .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Acres. } \\ & 2,549,975 \end{aligned}$ | Tons. $2,392,798$ <br> Bush. |  |  | Acres. <br> 2,515,367 | Tons. <br> 4,384,838 <br> Bush. | Tons.3,219,288Bush. | Tons. <br> $1 \cdot 39$ <br> Bush. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potatoes. | 160,218 | 24,055,886 | 145,703 | 12,289,817 | 18,245,150 | 118. |  |  |
| Mangel-wurzels . | 22,961 | 11,779,448 | 22,026 | 10,350,474 | 8,702,857 | 440 |  |  |
| Carrots. ..... | 9,85\% | 3,814,016 | 9,941 | 3,827,361 | 3,674,621 | 354. |  |  |
| Turnips...... | 126,075 | 68,853,452 | 129,627 | 63,541,641 | 44,800,404 | 418. |  |  |

The yield of potatoes in 1892 was only $\& 4$ bushels per acre against an average of 118 bushels, while the yield of hay was 1.74 tons per acre compared with an average of 1.39 tons.
435. Though the wheat crop in Manitoba in 1891 was far the Crops in largest ever raised in the province, yet its value was very largely dis- Manitoba, counted by the amount of injury done to it by early frosts and heary 1892. rain, rendering a large portion of it almost unsaleable. In 1892, however, though the yield was not nearly so large, being estimated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture at 14,453,835 bushels as compared with $23,191,599$ bushels in 1891, the quality was very much better throughout the province, that of "Manitola hard" being exceptionally good. The area under cultivation was $\$ 75,990$ acres as compared with 916,664 acres in 1891, being a decrease of 40,674 acres. The other grain crops were fairly good, but, though the yield is sure, little attention is paid to any of them except oats. Pease are said to have averaged $22 \cdot 16$ bushels per acre, and rye and flax about 20
bushels per acre. The yield of potatoes was remarkably good, and that of turnips, which are not yet much grown, was also good, averaging 400 bushels to the acre. A large amount of hay was cut, and the quality was better than for several years.

Area of principal crops in Manitoba, 1891 and 1892.
439. There was an increase in the areas sown with oats and barley, and a decrease in that with potatoes, as the following figures show :-
AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN MLANTTOBA, 1891 AND 1892.


Yield of principal crops in Manitoba, 1891 and 1892.
440. The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in Manitoba in 1891 and 1892:-

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1891 AND 1892.


Crops in Nova Scotia, 1892.
441. In Nova Scotia the principal crop, which is that of hay, represented about 95 per cent of a full crop for the whole province, the mainland counties, however, showing an average of $101 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent as compared with 71 per cent in Cape Breton. The principal grain crop is oats, which was a fair crop, as also were wheat and barley. Apples were about 86 per cent of a full crop, and prices generally were low.

Crops in N. Brunswick, 1892.
442. In New Brunswick the harvest generally was only fair, the weather having been very broken during haying and harvest. The yield of the principal crops in proportion to a full crop was about-hay, 85 per cent; oats, 75 per cent; wheat, 60 per cent; barley, 80 per cent; potatoes, 75 per cent ; roots, 85 per cent, and apples, 75 per cent.
443. No particulars are available concerning the crops in Quebec or Crops elsein the other portions of the Dominion.
where in Canada.
444. The wheat crop of 1892 , calculated on the basis used for wheat similar estimates in previous years, may be put down at $48,182,295$ crop in bushels, the yield being much less than in 1891, but, as previously Canada, stated, the quality generally was of a much higher grade.
445. The wheat crop of 1891 was estimated in the last issue of the Wheat Year Book at 61,592,822 bushels; subsequent information, however, has reduced that estimate to $60, \tau 21,193$ bushels. If to this quantity is added $\overline{5}, 065, \tau \underline{2} 3$ bushels imported, and from the total thus made, 17,409,139 bushels exported are deducted, the quantity available for home consumption is found to be $48,377,777$ bushels, and if from this latter quantity are deducted $4,335,819$ bushels for seed and $26,94 \overline{5}, 039$ bushels for food, \&c., a quantity still arailable for distribution of $17,096,919$ bushels is found to remain, this amount however being reduced by deduction for cleaning, feed, \&c.., and by additions to exports for short returns to about $9,280,000$ bushels.
446. The Dominion Government does not, unfortunately, collect any agricultural statistics, and the only information directly available is such as is furnished by the Provincial Governments, those of Ontario and Manitoba being the only ones that collect statistics of the actual yield of crops, the other provinces merely affording information as to their general condition. The two provinces named, however, are the only ones at present in which wheat is grown in any quantity, for, though the land is there, the crop in the Territories, while increasing every year, is still inconsiderable for want of population; therefore the figures of the yield of wheat in these two provinces form a very important basis for an estimation of the entire crop of the Dominion.
447. The table of the estimated production and consumption of wheat
Canada for a series of years, given in several previous issues of the Year Book, has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the latest information and reconstructed upon a somewhat different basis, the whole question of the production and distribution of wheat in this country having been very carefully and thoroughly gone into, and it is believed that the figures are now as accurate as, under the circumstances, they can be made.* The first columen contains the estimated crop in each year ; the second column contains a deduction of 10 per cent

[^29]from each year's crop for waste, dc., in cleaning and for wheat used on the farm for feed, $\mathbb{A} c$., and the third column gives the net quantity available for distribution. The fourth column shows the quantity retained for seed, based on the acreage under cultivation of wheat in the following year, and calculated at $1 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, the allowance formerly made having been 2 bushels per acre, but consultation with the best authorities has shown this to be excessive, and the calculations have been changed accordingly. Investigation has tended to show that the figures for the consumption per head arrived at by dividing the balance left after deducting exports and 'seed among the population were too high, and therefore, in the fifth column, the consumption has been calculated on the fixed basis of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels per head ; an arbitrary amount to a certain extent, but all such estimates are more or less arbitrary, and the evidence goes to show that, in all probability, the consumption is, if anything, below that figure. The next two columns show the net excess respectively of exports and imports of wheat and Hour and are for the twelve months commencing on the 1 st October in each crop year, and ending on the 30th September in the following year, it being considered that this period best represents the exports of each individual crop. There seems to be no doubt that a considerable quantity of wheat, especially in the shape of flour, leaves this country as an export without being brought under the notice, and therefore not included in the returns, of the Customs officials, and an addition of 10 per cent for short returns probably represents a smaller amount than actually leaves the country in this manner. The last two columns show the balance unaccounted for remaining in the country at the end of each year. It will be seen that there was, according to the table, a net quantity unaccounted for of $34,185,502$, being an average annual excess over distribution of 3,107,773 bushels, but after deductions, which cannot well be put into tigures, have been made for loss in transportation, by fire and water, damage by weather and also for over estimate in the official figures of the two wheat growing provinces, the total quantity of wheat unaccounted for will be found to be comparatively small. There is every reason to believe that the official estimates in Ontario and Manitoba, especially in the earlier years, have been at times excessive, but it is impossible to find any reliable basis on which to reduce them, or, except on general principles, to name any particular year in which they are too high.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT IN CAN゙ADA, 1881-1891.

| Year. | Estimated Crop. | $\begin{gathered} 10 \% \text { Deducted } \\ \text { for Cleaning } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Fed on Farm. } \end{gathered}$ | Quantity Available for Distribution. | Amount Retained for Seed. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Consumption } \\ \text { at } \\ 5 \frac{1}{2} \text { Bushels } \\ \text { per Head. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush | Bush. |
| 1881 | 38,000,000 | 3,800,000 | 34,200,000 | 3,401,414 | 24,108,210 |
| 1882 | 47,751,706 | 4,770,170 | 42,976,535 | 3,427,947 | 24,378,200 |
| 1883 | 30,840,762 | 3,084,076 | 27,756,686 | 3,363,911 | 24,661,615 |
| 1884 | 45,363,417 | 4,536,342 | 40,827,075 | 3,664,674 | -4,952,395 |
| 1885 | 42,736,327 | 4,273,632 | 38,462,6)4 | 3,390,614 | 25,228.450 |
| 1886 | 38,224,503 | 3,822,450 | 34,402,053 | 3,368,939 | 25,494,705 |
| 1887 | 38,954,233 | 3,895,424 | 35,058,810 | 3,247,472 | 25,768,446 |
| 1888 | 32,964,851 | 3,296,485 | 29,668,366 | 3,457,846 | 26,049,936 |
| 1889. | 30,791,656 | 3,079,165 | 27,712,491 | 3,808,760 | 26,339,6554 |
| 1890. | 41,372,134 | 4.137,214 | 37,234,921 | 4,010,979 | 26,637,908 |
| 1891. | 60,721,193 | $6.072,120$ | 54,649,073 | 4,335, 81.9 | 26,945,039 |
| Total. | 447,720,782 | 44,762,078 | 402,948,704 | 39,478,375 | 280,564,608 |
| Yeak. | Net Exports. | Excess of Imports. | $10 \%$ Added to <br> Exports, for <br> Short Returns. | Excess of Crop over Distribution. | Excess of Distribution over Crop. |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| 1881. | 4,448,995 |  | 999,809 | 1,241,512 |  |
| 1882 | 7,222,265 |  | 1,106,740 | 6,841.383 | . $\cdot$. |
| 1883. |  | 3,516,442 | 371,474 |  |  |
| 1884. | 2,792,330 |  | 691,607 | 8,726,069 |  |
| 1885 | 4,662,975 |  | 867,236 | 4,313,419 |  |
| 1886 | 6,133,283 |  | 1,241,624 |  | 1,836,048 |
| 1887. | 2,761,653 |  | 606,900 | 2,674,339 |  |
| 18889. | 96,076 | 1,218,636 | 202,359 342,119 | 1,176,361 | 2,874,118 |
| 1890. | - 4,062,5059 |  | 760,954 | 1,762,521 |  |
| 1891. | 12,343,426 |  | 1,740,913 | 9,283,866 |  |
| Total. | 44,523,562 | 4,735,078 | 8,931,735 | 38,896,168 | 4,710,666 |

448 . The largest quantities carried over were after the crops of Over es1882, 1884 and 1891, all three years being distinguished by abundant timate of yields. It is more than probable that the crops of 1882 and 1884 were ${ }^{\text {crops. }}$ over estimated, and, while the crop of 1891 was the largest in the history of the country, the available stocks of wheat carried over were not so large as represented above, as it is estimated that 25 per cent of the Manitoba crop of that year was rendered worthless by frost, and rain ; at the same time it is well known that the reserves were the largest that had ever been held at the end of a crop year. In two
years the distribution exceeded the crop, and this would have occurred also in two other years had not the deficiency been made up by increased imports.
Consump- 449. The consumption per head is higher in the Australasian colonies
tion of tion of wheat per head in various countries.

Consumption of wheat in Canada. than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table :-

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.


Imports and exports of wheat and other breadstuffe, 1868-1892.
450. The consumption of wheat in Canada, no doubt, varies in different parts. In Manitoba, the official estimate a short time ago was 6 bushels per head, and that is probably not over the mark, both for that province and some parts of the Territories. In Ontario and Quebec it has been reckoned at not over 5 bushels, and in the Maritime Provinces, wheat is to a certain extent displaced by cornmeal. On the whole, therefore, until more accurate data are available, an allowance of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ bushels per head seems to be, as nearly as possible, the correct amount. The consumption in the United States was fixed in 1878 at $4 \cdot 7$, and no subsequent attempt has been made to change the estimate; the consumption of rice and cornmeal being important factors in this calculation.
451. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation. During the years $1868-$ 1872, inclusive, there being no duty and no return of exports of foreign produce, the figures for home consumption cannot be given. Between 1873-1879, inclusive, the exports of foreign produce have been deducted from the imports in order to arrive at the amount retained for home consumption :-

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAILE, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

| Year ended 30th June. | Tmports: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | Flour. | Other Breadstuffs. | Total. |
|  | 1868..... ...... .... ....... ..... ... \| ................. |  |  |  |
| 1869. |  |  |  |  |
| 1870. |  |  |  |  |
| 1872. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1873. | 3,974,241 | 1,787,761 | 2,279,293 | 8,041,295 |
| 1874. | 3,749,916 | 1,659,919 | 2,347,571 | 7,757,406 |
| 1875. | 3,196,603 | 2,424,576 | 1,975,433 | 7,596,612 |
| 1876. | 2,422,736 | 1,879,220 | 1,948,121 | 6,250,077 |
| 187. | 3,486,997 | 2,924,481 | 3,208,031 | 9,619,509 |
| 1878. | 255,215 | 1,847,879 | 2,353,002 | 4,456,096 |
| 1879. | 995, 641 | 1,456,218 | 1,829,086 | 4,280,945 |
| 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 | 941,054 | 2,131,033 | 3,432,124 |
| 1883. | 47,674 | 1,337,364 | 2,116,172 | 3, 201,210 |
| 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 |
| 1887. | 18,313 | 639,121 | 1,724,982 | 2,382,416 |
| 1888. | 9,045 | 242,197 | 1,954,896 | 2,206,138 |
| 1889. | 12,734 | 1,000,301 | 2,173,609 | 3,186,644 |
| 1890. | 150,128 | 612,953 | 2,234,452 | 2,997,533 |
| 1891. | 128,857 | 234,313 | 2,371,093 | 2,740,263 |
| 1892. | 65, 636 | 167,019 | 1,',991,595 | 1,824,300 |
| - Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| 1868. | 3,648,081 | 2,629,540 | ${ }_{5}, 926,441$ | 12,204,062 |
| 1869. | 3,183,383 | 1,948,696 | 6,590,760 | 11, 222,839 |
| 150. | 3,705,173 | 2,302,149 | 7,036,172 | 13,043,494 |
| 181. | 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. | 6,083,876 | 2,903,454 | $4,848,370$ | 13,775,700 |
| 187. | 8,886,077 | 3,194,672 | $6,124,824$ | 18,505,573 |
| 185. | 4,959,736 | 1,545,242 | 9,803,326 | 16,308,304 |
| 1876. | 6,749,298 | 2,178,389 | 10,90, 248 | 19,834,935 |
| 187. | 2,742,383 | 1,485,438 | 7,68.5,931 | 11,913,752 |
| $187 \%$ | 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 |
| 1850. | 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 |
| 1889. | 5,180,337 | 2,748,988 | 16,889,763 | 24,819,086 |
| 1883. | 5,881,488 | 2,515,955 | 10,229,628 | 18,627,071 |
| 188. | 812,923 | 1,025,995 | 8,667,233 | 10,506,151 |
| 1886. | 3,9025,844 | $1,56,530$ $1,744,969$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,221,646 \\ 10,092,135 \end{array}$ | 11,744,463 |
| 1887. | 4,74., 138 | 2,322,144 | 9,021,577 | 16,088,859 |
| 1885. | 1,8813,471 | 1,580,019 | 8,512,811 | 11,979,300 |
| 1889. | 471,121 | 646,068 | $8,839,045$ | 9,951,234 |
| 1890. | 385, 41 | 521,383 | 7,672,922 | 8,583,196 |
| 1891. | 1,583,044 | 1,388,578 | 6,087,211 | 9,058,573 |
| 1892. | 6,447,851 | 1.784,413 | 9,911,518 | 18,643,782 |

+ Not separated from other breadstuffs.

QUANTITTES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 18tis TO 189), INCLUSIVE.

| Year. | Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | iFlour. | Wheat and Flour. | Barley. | Maize. | All other Grain. | Other Breadstuffs. |
|  | Bushels. | Barrels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Pounds. |
| 1868. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1872 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1873. | 3,778,698 | 266,537 | 4,978,114 | + | 2,591,249 | 1,359,659 | 60,480,655 |
| 187 | 2,960,601 | $27+132$ | 4,194,195 | + | 2,886,603 | 643,965 | 54,164, 195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $18 \%$ | 3,421,111 | 541,229 | 5,85f,641 | 128,318 | 4,178,417 | 739,498 | 71,831,179 |
| 1878. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1879 | 1,611,902 | 309,215 | 3,003,369 | 33,943 | 2,189,891 | 2,011,488 | 54, 374,040̆ |
| $1880 . .10,176101,599319,171$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1881. | 76,652 | 197,51 | 1,064,557 | 16,933 | 2,043,309 | 81,914 | 52,057,493 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1885. | 373,101 | 540,10s | 3,073,641 | 14,573 | 1,498,463 | 269,910 | 62,387,360 |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllll}1886 . . & 66,084 & 201,325 & 1,072,719 & 8,212 & 1,823,383 & 109,880 & 31,191,881\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1888 .$. 12,042 62,452 324,452 6,556 $2,311,757$ 121,105 $53,641,584$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1891. | 147,521 | 57,489 | 406, 222 | 190 | 2,788,622 | 98,810 | 55, 530,624 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1868. | 2,284,702 | 383,344 | 4,201,422 | $\ddagger+4,055,872$ | 10,057 | 3,545,598 | 14,57,964 |
| 1869. | 2,809,208 | 375,219 | 4,685,303 | $\pm 4,630,069$ | (6,093 | 1,847,732 | 9,279,975 |
| 1870. | 3,557,101 | 382,177 | 5,467,986 | $\pm 6,633,877$ | 14,664 | 3,701,065 | 19,920,300 |
| 1871. | 1,748,!77 | 306,387 | 3,280,912 | $\pm{ }_{ \pm}^{+}$4, 832,999 | 23,954 | 1,737,899 | 19,973,070 |
| 1872 | 2,993,129 | 453,158 | 5,258,919 | $\pm 5,606,438$ | 102,243 | 1,989,917 | 12, 847,420 |
| 1873. | 4,379,741 | 474,202 | 6,750,751 | $\pm 4,346,923$ | 706,619 | 1,807,860 | 13,351,300 |
| 1874. | 6,541,217 | 540,317 | 9,282,802 | $\stackrel{+}{\ddagger}+3,748,270$ | 235, 364 | 2,805,308 | 12,606, 50 |
| 1875 | 4,383,022 | 302,783 | 5,896,937 | + $5,419,054$ | 28,399 | 5,941,070 | 8,357,150 |
| 1876. | 6,070,393 | 415,504 | 8,147,913 | $\ddagger+10,168,176$ | 9,299 | 5,088,346 | 14,547,000 |
| 1577 | 2,393,155 | 268,605 | 3,736,180 | 6,345,697 | 1,512 | 4,935,294 | 区, 69, 600 |
| 1878. | 4,3!1,535 | 476,431 | 6,775,690 | 7,267,399 | 655 | 5,252,986 | 37,961,000 |
| 1879. | 6,610, 224 | 574,974 | 9,485,594 | 5,383,922 | 1,829 | 5,793,799 | 25,210,300 |
| 1880. | -,090,505 | 544,591 | 7, 173,460 | 7,329,562 | 1,569 | 9,584,929 | 30,100,600 |
| 1881. | 2,523,673 | 439,728 | 4,722,313 | 8,800,579 | 1,284 | 8.154,228 | 20,335,900 |
| 1882. | 3,84, 035 | 469,739 | 6,193,730 | 11,588,446 | 49 | 4,223,201 | 16,729,200 |
| 1883. | 5,867,458 | 489,046 | 8,312,688 | 8,817,216 | 252 | 4,699, 8 89 | 16, 1620200 |
| 188t | 745,526 | 197,389 | 1,732,471 | 7,780,262 | 11,924 | 4,56T,281 | 19,001,700 |
| 1385. | 2,340,956 | 123,777 | 2,959,841 | 3,007,395 | 18,885 | 5,593,508 | 21, 377,300 |
| 1886. | 3,419,168 | 386,099 | 5,349,663 | 8,594,302 | 494 | 7,485,692 | 23, 461,600 |
| 1887. | 5,631,726 | 520,213 | 8,232,791. | 9,456,964 | 2,507 | 6,415,059 | 22,35,600 |
| 1585. | 2,163,754 | 350,115 | $3,914,329$ | 9,370,158 | 322 | 2,816,202 | 12, 046, 000 |
| 1889 | - 400,905 | 131,181 | 1,081,219 | 9,948,207 | 465 | 2,694,471 | 22, 624 |
| 1890. | 422,274 | 115,099 | 940,219 | 9,975,908 | 507 | 4,160,349 | 30, $2 \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{t}$, 60 |
| 1891. | 2,108,216 | 296,784 | 3,443,744 | 4, 598, 327 | 180 |  |  |
| 1892 | -, 214,154 | 380,996 | 10,42s,636 | 5,202,718 | 394 | 12, $4.77,549$ | 43,215, 400 |

$\dagger$ Not separated from other grain. $\ddagger$ Rye included. $\|$ Rye flour included in import. flour up to 1876 , inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1892.

| Year maded 30th Jtwe. | Imports. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wbeat. | Flour. | Other <br> Breadstuffs. | Total. |
|  | $\Sigma$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1868* | 3,946,624 | 1,850,444 | 2,045,374 | 7,842,442 |
| 1869 |  | 2,079,315 | $5.421,895$ | 7,501,210 |
| 1870 | 5,523,194 | 1,756,176 | 1,241,820 | 8,521,190 |
| 1871 | 11,216,003 | 2,700,111 | 2,094,690 | 16,010, 804 |
| 1872 | 4,453,341 | 2,164,091 | 4,971,634 | 11,589,066 |
| 1873 | 6,894,504 | 1,842,969 | 5,883,741 | 14,621,214 |
| 1874 | 9,910,551 | 1,739,377 | 4,052,778 | 15,702,706 |
| 1875 | 6,657,652 | 2,462,618 | 3,571,041 | 12,691,311 |
| 1876 | 6,090,074 | 1,906,298 | 3,424,164 | 11,420,526 |
| 1877 | 4,846,824 | 2,964,273 | 6,372,998 | 14,174,095 |
| 1878 | 6,510,148 | 1,866,101 | 5,325,230 | 13,701,479 |
| 1879 | 4,469,796 | 1,486,661 | 4,636,238 | 10,652,695 |
| 1880 | 8,079,073 | 1,590,342 | 3,819,581 | 12,488,996 |
| 1881 | 7,801,593 | 1,112,964 | 4,535,150 | 13,449,707 |
| 1882 | 3,358,571 | 1,084,029 | 3,432,430 | 7,870,030 |
| 1883 | 5,912,181 | 1,518,296 | 2,765, 892 | 10,196,369 |
| 1884 | 3,876,132 | 2,602,548 | 4,639,070 | 11,117,750 |
| 1885 | 3,102,422 | 2,273,355 | 3,133,913 | 8,509,690 |
| 1886 | 2,229,792 | 844,290 | 3,035,530 | 6,109,612 |
| 1887 | 3,152,478 | 657,194 | 3,301,741 | 7,111,413 |
| 1888 | 4,668,582 | 254,097 | 2,776,006 | 7,698,685 |
| 1889 | 1,677,178 | 1,093,718 | 4,515,188 | 7,286,084 |
| 1890 | 2,582,709 | 672,715 | 5,719,184 | 8,974,608 |
| 1891 | 2,643,879 | 269,208 | 4,268,344 | 7,181,731 |
| 1892 | 5,202,469 | 239,992 | 4,976,232 | 10,418,693 |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| 1868+ | 3,648,081 | 2,629,540 | 5,026,441 | 12,204,062 |
| $1869+$ | 3,183,383 | 1,048,696 | 6,590,760 | 11,722,839 |
| $1870 \pm$ | 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 | 8,944,139 | 2,958,662 | 8,452,818 | 20,35̄,619 |
| 1874 | 15,046,712 | 3,274,130 | 8,136,162 | 26,457,004 |
| 1875 | 8,420,785 | 1,583,284 | 11,398,934 | 21,403,003 |
| 1876 | 10,416,636 | 2,205,467 | 12,383,291 | 25,005,394 |
| 1877 | 4,102,210 | 1,525, 230 | 10,850,898 | 16,478,338 |
| 1878 | 11,631,128 | 2,757,688 | 11,372,470 | 25,761,285 |
| 1879 | 9,748,795 | 2,603,118 | 11,342,86а | 23,694,78 |
| 1880 | 13,549,876 | 3,019,717 | 12, ${ }^{\text {¢ }} 15,136$ | 29,284,729 |
| 1881 | 9,636,505 | 2,469,900 | 14,765,712 | 26,872,117 |
| 1882 | 8,153,610 | 2,941,740 | 18,250,340 | 29,345,690 |
| 1883 | 11,703,374 | 2,703,078 | 10, 8 4i0, 760 | 25,267,212 |
| 1884 | 3,359,192 | 1,440,675 | 11,279,561 | 16,079,428 |
| 1885 | 5,061,005 | 716,739 | 10,533.283 | 16,311,027 |
| 1886 | 5,190,424 | 1,870,979 | 11,525,527 | 18,591,930 |
| 1887 | 7,859,538 | 2,366,472 | 10,683, 001 | 20,909,511 |
| 1888 | 6,416,904 | 1,603,712 | 9,314,2\% | 17,334, 3 41 |
| 1889 | 1,744,457 | 769,478 | 11,169,338 | 13,623,7\% |
| 1890 | 2,394,130 | 661,072 | 10,788,862 | 13,844,064 |
| 1891 | 4,102,734 | 1,460,300 | 7,948,014 | 13,511,048 |
| 1892 | 12,056,832 | 1,860,491 | 13,248,028 | 27,185,351 |

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CAN. ADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-92.

| $\mathrm{Y}_{\text {EAR }}$ ended 30тн June. | Imports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | Flour | Total Wheat and Flour. | Barley. | Maize. | All other Grain. | Other Breadstuffs. |
|  | Bush. | - | Bush. | Bush. | Bush | Bus |  |
| $1868{ }^{*}$ | 2,7.34,809 | 272,873 | 4,099,184 |  | 715,424 | 1,660,929 | 6,1662,828 |
| $1 \times 70$ |  | 349,248 | 1,746,210 |  | 2,561,240 | 3,591,948 | 21,64.3,23.3 |
| 187. | 10 | 340,69 | 7,88,299 |  | 60,32\% | 71 | $1 .+68,957$ |
| 159 | 4,168,681 | 376,421 | 6,050,786 | + | 7,328,282 | -577,447 | 43,509,232 |
| 18.3 | 5,804,630 | 276,048 | 7,184,870 |  | 8,834,225 | 1,374,910 | 60,774,356 |
| 1874 | 8,390,443 | 288,156 | 9,831,223 |  | 5,331,307 | 643,982 | 53,611,410 |
| 1875 | 5,105,108 | 467,786 | 7,444,088 |  | 3,679,746 | 294,633 | 42,217,317 |
| 185 | 5,858,136 | 376,114 | 7,738,706 | 34,099 | 3,635,528 | 681,218 | 40,299,165 |
| 187 | 4,54!,051 | 549,063 | 7,334,366 | 369,801 | 8,260,079 | 1,772,892 | 72,859,285; |
| 157 | 5,635,411 | 314,520 | 7,208,011 | 302,147 | 7,387,507 | 2,319,654 | 55,101,907 |
| 1879 | 4, 1 68,733 | 315,0.44 | 6,343,953 | 43,233 | 7,617,421 | 2,154,347 | 57,224,269 |
| $1 \times 50$ | 7,521,5:9 | 113,035 | 8,086,769 | 15,635 | 6,377,387 | 205,068 | 47,126,315 |
| 1881 | 7,33:,689 | 236,433 | 8,521,854 | 16,933 | 7,454,892 | 95,541 | 33,570,224 |
| 1882 | 2,431,220 | 200,716 | 3,934,800 | 9,491 | 3,918,031 | 90,924 | 50,829,523 |
| 1883 | 4,961,374 | 301,455 | 6,468,649 | 16,465 | 2,425,668 | 294,227 | 51, $2 \times 2,1+7$ |
| 158 | 3,6104,442 | 5(65, 277 | 6,430,827 | 28,093 | 5,996,412 | 290,333 | 53,301,746 |
| 153 | 3,128,143 | 565,562 | 5,95i, 03 | 14,717 | 3,508,529 | 349,894 | 64,361,925 |
| 1886 | 2,373,230 | 215,391 | 3,454,185 | 8,212 | 4,528,878 | 231,580 | 51,529,526 |
| 1887 | 3,550,844 | 174,353 | 4,422,609 | 5,053 | 5,304,639 | 59,929 | 57,525,263 |
| 1888 | 5,321,717 | 6.5,187 | 5,647,652 | 6,856 | 3,491,916 | 148,607 | 54,678,474 |
| 1589 | 1,724,985 | 279,371 | 2,982,154 | 6,852 | 7,349,729 | 553,852 | 63,377,530 |
| 1890 | 2,844,453 | 185, 458 | 3,679,516 | 12,550 | 9,954,815 | 1,055,094 | 79,54, 952 |
| 1891 | 2,571,493 | 65,884 | 2,857,971 | 197 | 6,253,555 | 193,077 | 58, 614.104 |
| $18!2$ | 5,04!1.561 | 54,911 | 5,296,661 | 2,634 | 3,700,308 | 2,596,690 | 47,132, 613 |


| Exports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 4,0. | 10,057 |  |  |
| 1869 | 2,809,208 | 375,219 | 4,68 | 4,630,069 | 6,093 | 1,847,722 | - |
|  | 3,557,101 | 382,177 | 5,467,986 | 6,6133,877 | 14,644 | 3,701,065 | 19 |
| $1871+$ | 1,748,474 | 306,3 | 3, 200,012 | 4,832, 919 | 23, \%54 | 1,737, 899 | 19, |
| $1872+$ | 2,643,199 | 453,158 | 5,258,919 | . $5,606,438$ | 102, 243 | 1,989, 917 |  |
| 83 | 6,405,693 | 4x3,713 | 8,824.255 | $1: 4,366,9 \pm 3$ | 6,949,595 | 1,823,111 | 13,4 |
| 4 | 12,011,054 | 554,341. | 14,782,764 | \|3,748,270 | 2,680,568 | 2,805,325 | 13,1 |
| 1875 | 7,053,544 | 308,981 | 8,598, 4 ! $!$ | 5, 419, 054 | $2,080,090$ | 5,967,693 | 8,362 |
| 76 | [, 24, 3: 30 | 419,936 | 11,344,070 | \|10,168,176 | 2,047,040 | 5,119,295 | $14,752,21$ |
| 7 | 3,53:0,095 | 276,439 | 4,941,290 | 6,587,180 | 4,083, 174 | 5,968,688 | 8,817,36 |
| 187 | 8,509,243 | 479,245 | 10,905,468 | 7,543,342 | 3,987,600 | 5,380,529 | 38,20 |
| 1579 | 17,593 |  | 12,671, 43.5 | 5,393,212 | 5,429,359 | 5,936,158 | 2-7 |
|  | 12,169, 493 | 561,484 | 14,976,013 | 7,241,379 | 4,547,942 | 9,622,605 | 32,458,48 |
| 1 | 9,0122, 27: | 501,453 | 11,599, mit | 8,800,579 | 5,257,604 | 8,154,302 | 20 |
| (2) | (i, 433, 333 | 50\%, 129 | $8,974,133$ | 11,588,446 | 2,229,900 | 9,235,442 | 17,09 |
|  | 10,733,535 | 2026,340 | 13,365, 255 | 8,817,216 | 819,605 | 4,704,899 |  |
| 1884 | 3,021,1,88 | 284,504 | 4,443,748 | 7,780,262 | 3,806,474 | $4,736,319$ |  |
|  | 0, 3 3, 3 ,05 | 161,024 | 6, 22: 0 , 5 | 9,067,395 | 2,007,674 | 5,619,799 | 22, |
| 1885 | 5,705,874 | 415, 3:7 | 7, $7 \times 2,859$ | 8,554,302 | 2, 6167,401 | 7, 851, 134 | 29, |
|  | 9,127,045 | 331,152 | 11,782,805 | 9,450,464 | 3,373,764 | 6,415,208 | 23, |
|  | 7,209,694 | 355,883 | 9,075,10:1 | 9,370,158 | 1,203,195 | 2,816,353 |  |
| 1889 | 1,785,349 | 156,360 | 2,423,605 | 9,948,217 | 4,356, 259 | 2,775,403 | $26,413,10$ |
| $18: 0$ | -,580,801 | 149,459 | 3,255,616 | 0,954,911 | 6,624,746 | 4,313,537 | , 5 |
| 1 | 4,599,313, | 313,280 | 5,94! , 123 | 4, $412,3,334$ | 3,554,255 | 3,484, 337 | 22 , |
| 42 | 13,659,020) | 399,118 | 15,455,051 | 5,202, it | 2,050,656 | 14,712,513 | 4, 09011,5 |

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. †Not separated from other grain. if Rye included. $\ddagger$ The produce of Canada only.

452. During the week ended lst October, 1887, the price of wheat Price of in London was the lowest touched for 12.5 years, viz., 28 s . 5 d . per wheat. quarter or 86 cents per bushel, but, low as this point was, a still deeper one was reached in the week ended 31st December, 1892, when the average price was 25 s. 8 d . per quarter, or 78 cents per bushel. The lowest average, however, for a whole year was in 1889 , viz., 29 s . 9 d . per quarter, or 90 cents per bushel ; the next lowest average having been in 1892, viz., 30s. 3d. per quarter, or 92 cents per bushel. As compared with the average price of wheat between 1880-1889, the price in October, 1892, was as 75 to 100 , and, compared with the average price, 1867-1877, was, at the same time, as 51 to 100 * Opinions differ as to what causes, apart from the effects of increased production, reduction in freight rates and increase in transportation facilities, have specially contributed to so serious a decline, and, until these causes are more or less definitely ascertained, it is impossible to predict the future of wheat prices. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada on lst January, 1893, was 114,036,785 bushels, being the largest on record, and was $36,000,000$ bushels more than on the same date in 1892, which, it will be remembered, followed the year (1891) of the largest crop of wheat in the history of this continent.
453. The steady fall in price of late years is shown in the following Decline in table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average price of export price in New York in each year since 1871 :-

| London. |  |  |  | New York. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. | Year. | Price. |
|  | S cts. |  | 8 cts. |  | S cts. |  | \$ cts. |
| 1871. | 173 | 1882. | 137 | 1871 | 131 | 1882... | 118 |
| 1872. | 173 | 1883... | 126 | 1872 | 14 | 1883. | 112 |
| 1873. | 178 | 1884. .. | 109 | 1873. | 131 | 1884. | 106 |
| 18 it. | 170 | 1885..... | 099 | 1874 | 14 | 1885. | 086 |
| 1815. | 137 | 18815. | 094 | 1875. | 112 | 1886 | 087 |
| 1876. | 140 | 1887 | 099 | 1876 | 124 | 1887 | 089 |
| 1877 | 173 | 1888. | 096 | 1877 | 116 | 1888. | 085 |
| 1878. | 141 | 1889. | 090 | 1878. |  | 1889. | 089 |
| 1879. | 133 | 1890 .. | 0974 | 1879. |  | 1890. | 083 |
| 1889.... . | 135 | 1891. | $115{ }^{4}$ | 1880 | 124 | 1891. | 093 |
| 1881...... | 128 | 1892. | 092 | 1881. | 111 | 1892. | 103 |

[^30]The London prices are for the calendar year, and those of New York for the fiscal year. At the commencement of the fiscal year, 1891-92, the appreciation in the price of wheat was very considerable, it having been, in September, 1891, as high as 41s. 8d. per quarter in London, or $\$ 1.27$ per bushel, which appreciation accounts for the apparent disparity in price in the two cities in 1891 and 1892.

Wheat crop in principal exporting countries.
454. The principal wheat-exporting countries at the present time are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Roumania, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1892 :-


Wheat crop in United States, 1892.
455. The wheat crop of 1892 in the United States was, according to the official estimate, $95,831,000$ bushels less than that of 1891, and yet was the second largest crop ever harvested in the country. There seems, however, to be now no doubt that the estimate was under the mark and that, between them, the crops of 1891 and 1892 were from $35,000,000$ to $40,000,000$ bushels in excess of the estimate. In the other countries named, the yield was, in the aggregate, $74,093,736$ bushels less than in the previous year.

Share of principal countries in imports of wheat into the United Kingdom.
456. The principal wheat-importing countries are, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Greece, China and the West Indies. The United Kingdom is, of all these, by far the largest importer and the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the foreign commerce of the United States, 1892, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years $1 \times 71$ to 1891, inclusive :-

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 18711891.

| Year. | Imported from |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Russia. | Germany | British <br> North <br> America. | United States. | Chili. | British India. | Australasia. | Other Countries. |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent. | Per cent | Per cent |
| 1871. | $35 \cdot 37$ | $9 \cdot 69$ | S 52 | $35 \cdot 22$ | 1.33 | $0 \cdot 50$ | $0 \cdot 84$ | $8 \cdot 62$ |
| 1572. | 37.70 | 10.87 | $4 \cdot 53$ | 20.23 | $3 \cdot 52$ | $0 \cdot 34$ | $1 \cdot 17$ | $21 \cdot 64$ |
| 1873. | 18.78 | $5 \cdot 85$ | $8 \cdot 36$ | $42 \cdot 17$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 143 | $4 \cdot 05$ | $15 \cdot 80$ |
| 18.4 | 11.76 | $8 \cdot 13$ | $8 \cdot 71$ | $55 \cdot 16$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 18$ | $2 \cdot 35$ | $7 \cdot 24$ |
| 185 | $17 \cdot 06$ | $11 \cdot 11$ | $6 \cdot 83$ | $44 \cdot 29$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 24$ | $2 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 83$ |
| 1876. | $17 \cdot 17$ | $6 \cdot 72$ | $5 \cdot 35$ | $42 \cdot 81$ | 1.95 | $6 \cdot 35$ | $5 \cdot 48$ | $14 \cdot 17$ |
| 1857. | $17 \cdot 33$ | 11.03 | $5 \cdot 14$ | $37 \cdot 16$ | $1 \cdot 28$ | $9 \cdot 62$ | 0.71 | 17.73 |
| 1878. | $15 \cdot 32$ | 10.91 | $5 \cdot 03$ | $56 \cdot 27$ | $0 \cdot 09$ | $3 \cdot 04$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | 6.72 |
| 1879.. | $11 \cdot 12$ | $6 \cdot 52$ | 733 | $61 \cdot 12$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 22$ | $3 \cdot 15$ | $7 \cdot 50$ |
| 1880. | $4 \cdot 33$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | $6 \cdot 63$ | $65 \cdot 42$ | $2 \cdot 12$ | 4.2 | 6.74 | 5.92 |
| 1881. | $4 \cdot 75$ | 4-34 | $4 \cdot 49$ | 64.05 | 1.64 | $10 \cdot 29$ | $4 \cdot 64$ | $4 \cdot 80$ |
| 1882. | 12.01 | $6 \cdot 91$ | $3 \cdot 87$ | 55.72 | $2 \cdot 13$ | 10.51 | $3 \cdot 83$ | 5.02 |
| 1883.... | $15 \cdot 91$ | 625 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 47.57 | $2 \cdot 72$ | $13 \cdot 30$ | $3 \cdot 30$ | $8 \cdot 08$ |
| 1884. | $8 \cdot 34$ | $4 \cdot 95$ | 3.96 | 53.74 | $1 \cdot 60$ | $12 \cdot 06$ | 8•11 | - 24 |
| 1885. | 14.85 | $4 \cdot 61$ | $2 \cdot 58$ | $47 \cdot 90$ | $2 \cdot 00$ | 14.98 | 6.69 | 6. 3 K |
| 1889 | $6 \cdot 03$ | $4 \cdot 43$ | $6 \cdot 20$ | 58.05 | $2 \cdot 74$ | 17.75 | $1 \cdot 31$ | 449 |
| 185 | 7.51 | $2 \cdot 90$ | 6.67 | 61.45 | $2 \cdot 99$ | 11.52 | $1 \cdot 83$ | $5 \cdot 13$ |
| 1888.. | $29 \cdot 22$ | $5 \cdot 91$ | $2 \cdot 53$ | $36 \cdot 69$ | $2 \cdot 00$ | 11.01 | $3 \cdot 15$ | $9 \cdot 4!$ |
| 1889 | $28 \cdot 09$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | $3 \cdot 42$ | $38 \cdot 45$ | 0.75 | 11.99 | 1.88 | $10 \cdot 24$ |
| 1890.... | $25 \cdot 69$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | 270 | $38 \cdot 34$ | $0 \cdot 03$ | 11.95 | $4 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 49$ |
| 1891.. | $17 \cdot 62$ | 130 | 506 | $45 \cdot 64$ | $2 \cdot 60$ | 15.66 | 270 | $9 \cdot 42$ |

The bad harvest in Russia and Germany decreased the supplies from those countries, while the bountiful yields in the Tnited States and Canada made the proportions of imports from them higher than in any year since 1887 The imports from British India also showed a marked advance.
457. The following table gives the production and area under cultiva- Wheat tion of wheat in the United States since 1880 :-

## PRODUCTION AND ARFA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE UNTTED STATES, 1880-1892.

| Year. | Production. | Area. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels. | Acres. | 5 |
| 1880.. | 4!S,549,868 | 37,9n6,717 | 47, $4.01,259$ |
| 1881. | 383,280,090 | 37,709,020 | $456,880,+27$ |
| 1882. | 504,185, 470 | 37,067,194 | $444,60 \cdot 2,125$ |
| 1883.. | 421,086,160 | 36,455,593 | 383,64! 9,27 |
| 1884.. | 512,765,000 | 39, 47, 5,885 | 330,862,260 |
| 1885.. | 357, 112,000 | 34,189,246 | $275,320,310$ |
| 1886.. | 457,218,000 | 36,806,184 | 314,236,020 |
| 1887.. | 456,329, 000 | 37,641,783 | 310,612,960 |
| 1888.. | 415,868,000 | 37,336,138 | 385,248,030 |
| 188\% | 490,560,000 | 38,123,859 | $342,461,707$ |
| 1890.. | 399,262,000 | 36,087,154 | $33+, 73,648$ |
| 1891.. | 611,780,000 | 39,916,897 | $513,472,711$ |
| 1892.. | 515,949,000 | 38,504,430 | 322,111, 881 |
| Total. | 6,023,944,588 | 487,350,100 | 4,88S,453,311 |
| Average | 463,380,353 | $37,488,469$ | $376,034,870$ |

Average yield of wheat in United States.
458. The average weight per bushel of wheat in the United States in 1892 was 57.5 lbs., making a total of $494,353,667$ bushels of 60 lbs . The average weight for nine years was 57.7 lbs . per bushel. The average yield is only small, during the ten years 1870-1879, it was $12 \cdot 4$ bushels per acre, and during the next ten years $1880-1889$, it was only $12 \cdot 1$ bushels, while in the last two years it has slightly increased, having been 15.3 bushels and $13 \cdot 4$ bushels in 1891 and 1892 respectively. The small yield is attributed to insufficient cultivation. The readiness with which the United States has, under the ordinary circumstances of a favourable season, in two successive years, produced such enormous crops, must evidently defer the anticipated period when the home demand will consume the entire supply ; which period, it had been predicted by some, was rapidly approaching.

Wheat ex- 459. The exports of wheat from India in 1892 were the largest in the ports from history of that country, and amounted to $56,566,393$ bushels, and were $2 \not, 197,418$ bushels over the average of the ten preceding years, but there is no reason at present to expect that this large export can be maintained, or to change the opinion expressed in previous issues that from 30 million to 35 million bushels is the average limit of the wheatexporting capacity of the country.
460. The area available for wheat in Canada is not only Canada as rery extensive, but a large portion of it comprises lands as a wheat vell adapted for wheat growing as any in the world. The exportry. [uantity of wheat, however, available for export is not at present rery large, but, as the wheat lands of Manitoba and the North-west Cerritories are brought under cultivation, there is no doubt that the roduction of this cereal in Canada will become an important factor n estimating the world's supply.
461. The following table shows what changes have taken place in Produche area and production of wheat between 1880 and 1890 :-

IREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890, ACCORDING TO CENSUS RETURNS. tion of wheat in Canada, 1880 and 1890.

| Provinces. | Acres. |  | Increase <br> or <br> Decrease. | Yield in Bushels. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1890. |  | 1880. | 1890. |
| Intario. | 1,930,123 | 1,430,519 | - 499,604 | 27,406,091 | 21,314,522 |
| luebec | 223,176 | 191,599 | - 31,577 | 2,019,004 | 1,568,289 |
| Jova Scotia | 41,855 | 14,157 | - 27,698 | 529,251 | 165,806 |
| Jew Brunswick. | 40,336 | 17,306 | - 23,030 | 521,956 | 209,809 |
| Ganitoba. | 51,293 | 896,610 | + 845,317 | 1,033,673 | 16,092,130 |
| sritish Columbia.... | 7,952 | 15,156 | + 7,204 | 173,653 | 388,300 |
| 'rince Edward Island. | 41,942 | 44,703 | + 2,761 | 546,986 | 613,364 |
| 'he Territories. . | 5,678 | 113,811 | $+\quad 108,133$ | 119,655 | 1,792,409 |
| Canada | 2,342,355 | 2,723,861 | + 381,506 | 32,350,269 | 42,144,629 |

462. When it is considered that the whole of the $1,010,421$ acres Increase nder wheat in Manitoba and the North-west in 1890 have practically in area. reen brought under cultivation since 1880, it will be seen how largely he area under wheat in the older provinces has decreased, since the otal increase in area has only amounted to 381,506 acres. The averge yield in 1880 was $13 \cdot 8$ bushels per acre and in $189015 \cdot 4$ bushels er acre, both having been bad harvest years.
463. According to the returns of the United States Department of Value of Igriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in that country in wheat in 891 was $\$ 12.86$, and the average for the ten years $1882-1891$ was Snited 9.71; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the Ontario. alue per acre in that province of fall wheat was $\$ 24.47$, and of spring heat $\$ 19.49$, making a joint average of $\$ 21.98$ per acre, while the ombined average for the ten years 1882-1891 was $\$ 16.06$ per acre.

Imports of 464. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat wheat and
four into
flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, the United and the countries from whence supplied.
Kingdom, 1888 to 1891.

## IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

| Countries. | Bushels. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| United States. | 56,638,161 | 59,872,616 | 62,413,667 | 79,695,566 |
| Russia | 40,583,248 | 40,440,328 | 36,687,329 | 27,358,266 |
| British India | 15,243,674 | 17,207,314 | 17,008,286 | 24,277,465 |
| Germany .. | 8,700,981 | 7,968,386 | 4,309,903 | 2,252,141 |
| Austrian territories | 4,778,011 | 6,020,897 | 3,452,112 | 3,069,189 |
| Australasia | 4,441,670 | 2,717,781 | 5,994,800 | 4,292,370 |
| Canada | 3,865,760 | 5,456,643 | 4,458,477 | 8,518,194 |
| Chili. | 2,773,607 | 1,069,512 |  | 4,046,691 |
| Roumania | 2,646,379 | 5,301,514 | 8,710,894 | 2,031,549 |
| Egypt | 1,375,845 | 608,080 | 794,183 | 1,748,482 |
| Bulgaria | 547,249 | 1,184,312 | 655,508 | 251,44 |
| Denmark | 448,801 | 316,639 | 157,755 | 23,427 |
| Turkey | 300,487 | 1,247,449 | 1,686,559 | 2,818,486 |
| France . ........ | 268,288 | 489,737 | 258,962 | -346,330 |
| Argentine Republic. | 816 | . . ..... | ह,315,697 | 4,626,451 |
| Spain.......... | 93 |  |  |  |
| Other countries. | 3,732,502 | 477,476 | 729,809 | 570,106 |
| Total.. | 146,345,572 | 150,378,684 | 152,633,942 | 165,926,160 |

Wheat crop of the world in 1889-1892.
465. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1889 , 1890,1891 and 1892 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,* and are partly official and partly estimated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

| Countries. | Winchester Bushels. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| North America- |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 490,560,000 | 399,262,000 | 611,780,000 | $515,949,000$ 49701,325 |
| Canada....... | 31,844,757 | 41,805,025 | 63,534,280 | 49,701,325 |
| South America- ${ }_{\text {Argentine Republi }}$ | 11,350,000 | 41,703,683 | 33,069,000 | 29,394,666 |
| Chile. . .......... | 12,768,750 | 18,567,360 | 14,187,500 | 18,154,752 |

*March, 1890; April, 1891; March, 1892 ; March, 1893.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892-Concluded.

| Countries. | Winchester Bushels. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria. | 42,000,000 | 51,440,667 | 41,143,750 | 47,123,526 |
| Hungary | 94,020,333 | 165,345,000 | 126,268,750 | 138,223,680 |
| Belgium | 19,000,000 | 19,573,075 | 14,187,500 | 20,748,362 |
| Bulgaria. |  |  | 40,022,976 | 40,758,105 |
| Denmark | 5,000,000 | 5,776,512 | 3,713,472 | 4,538,688 |
| France | 316,268,369 | 338,902,124 | 232,360,236 | 310,037,795 |
| Germany | $82,000,000$ | 94, 899,840 | 126,254,663 | 100,057,440 |
| Great Britai | 75,576,383 | 75,666,617 | 74,400,714 | 6¢,406,773 |
| Ireland. | 2,680,838 | 2,639,399 | 2,615,437 | 2,214,983 |
| Greece. | 5,000,000 | 12,378,240 | 5,675,000 | 3,972,500 |
| Italy | 103,832,354 | 126,640,746 | 126,801,916 | 114,345,575 |
| Netherland | 5,675,000 | 6,189,120 | 3,713,472 | 5,675,000 |
| Portugal | 8,512,500 | 8,252,160 | 8,252,160 | 6,100,625 |
| Roumania <br> Russia, exclusive of Finland | 44,784,853 | 63,954,240 | 53,073,684 | 59,828,160 |
|  | 188,535,989 | + 197,739,200 | $\dagger 169,108,708$ | + 241,578,934 |
| Poland. . . . . . . . . . . |  | 22,343,125 | 12,680,920 | 30,396,446 |
| Servia | 5,000,000 | 10,315, 200 | 7,945,000 | 4,951,296 |
| Spain. | 75,622,213 | 70,14, 360 | 71,349,094 | 78,395,520 |
| Sweden. | 3,708,045 | 3,956,043 | 4,551,350 | 4,559,863 |
| Norway | 283,750 | 412,608 | 412,608 | 412,608 |
| Switzerla | 2,270,000 | 2,475,648 | 4,041,766 | 3,300,864 |
| Turkey | 39,725,000 | 37,134,720 | 33,008,640 | 24,756,480 |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |
| India.. | 243,076,549 | 235,345,600 | 255,434,667 | 203,168,000 |
| Asia Minor. | 36,887,500 | 37,134,720 | 37,029,375 | 37,134,720 |
| Caucasus |  |  | 74,269,440 | 71,265,654 |
| Persia, | 22,500,000 | 22,693,440 | 20,630,400 | 18,567,360 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Syria }}$. | 12,768,750 | 12,378,240 | 12,343,125 | 12,378,240 |
| Africa-........ |  |  |  |  |
| Egypt | 7,945,000 | 8,252,160 | 11,140,416 | 8,252,160 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 3,800,000 | 3,713,472 | 4,126,080 | 2,813,460 |
| Tunis, |  | 4,256,250 | 4,256,250 | 3,919,776 |
| Australasi | 26,205,957 | 42,480,131 | 33,874,606 | 37,096,221 |
| Total. | 2,040,729,789 | 2,205,185,702 | 2,356,596,747 | 2,328,058,324 |

$\dagger$ Exclusive of Poland.
466. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada has varied Producfrom $20,000,000$ to $28,000,000$ bushels, bat owing to the reduced $\begin{gathered}\text { tion of } \\ \text { barley }\end{gathered}$ market in the United States, in consequence of the high tariff, and to Canada. the comparative failure of the attempt to gain a footing in the English market, the area under cultivation in 1892 was much reduced, especially in Ontario, the principal barley-producing province, where it was 221,837 acres less than in 1890, and the whole barley crop of the Dominion in 1892 did not exceed $17,500,000$ bushels. Special re-
ference has been made in previous issues* to the experiments made with reference to the growing of two-rowed barley for the English market. These experiments have, so far, resulted unfavourably, various causes having militated against their success ; sufficient care was not taken with the earlier shipments to Great Britain to have them properly graded and properly cleaned, and an unfavourable impression was thereby created, which was only strengthened by the grain sent over in the following year (1892) when the season in this country was a most unfavourable one for barley. A prejudice exists at present in England against Canadian six-rowed barley, partly on account of colour, to which exception is taken, and also because the process of malting adopted in England does not suit this class of barley, and it will be necessary for English maltsters to understand how to handle this grain, before any remunerative market for it can be established in that country. Altogether the trade so far has been unprofitable, and many dealers have withdrawn from it.

Shipments in 1892.

Barley production of the world.
467. The shipments of barley of the crop of 1892 have probably not exceeded 100,000 bushels, this quantity being about equally divided between the two kinds.
468. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated, about $825,000,000$ bushels, of which Europe contributes about $640,000,000$ bushels; and the following table shows the average production of the principal barley-growing countries :-

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Bushels. | Country. | Bushels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Russia | 129,250,000 | Canada. | 20,000,000 |
| Germany | 93,500,000 | Norway and Sweden. | 22,000,000 |
| Great Britain | 90,750,000 | Denmark | 20,650,000 |
| Austria-Hungary. | 88,500,000 | Roumania. | 19,250,000 |
| Spain. | 77,000,000 | Bulgaria | 15,125,000 |
| Algeria ..... | $60,500,000$ | Turkey. | 13,750,000 |
| United States | 55,750,000 | Holland............ | $4,400,000$ |
| France. | 49,500,000 | Belgium . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,665,700 |
| Egypt............ | 27,500,000 |  |  |

## Produc-

 tion of barley and oats, 1882 -1891. 
1892. The following table gives the estimated area under cultivation and the production of barley and oats in Canada for ten years, together with the net quantity exported in each year :-
[^31]PRODUCTION OF BARLEY AND OATS IN CANADA, 1882-1891.

| Year. | Barley. |  |  | Oats. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Area. | Production | Net Export. | Area. | Production | Net Export. |
|  | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. |
| 1882. | 1,087,611 | 27,658,444 | 8,800,751 | 3,135,965 | 82,097,997 | 806,561 |
| 1883. | 961,431 | 22,516,804 | 7,752,169 | 3,269,290 | 92,052,573 | 1,302,151 |
| 1884. | 865,402 | 22,757,006 | 9,052,822 | 3,245,865 | 90,803,383 | 2,106,948 |
| 1885. | 786,867 | 20,132,624 | 8,546,090 | 3,329,295 | 87,729,742 | 4,051,606 |
| 1886... | 932,772 | 21,806,315 | 9,451,911 | 3,413,167 | 91,749,467 | 2,028,443 |
| 1887... | 967,451 | 21,354,098 | 9,363,302 | 3,473,189 | 85,113,338 | 546,299 |
| 1888. | 1,004,426 | 27,285,606 | 9,941,365 | 3,660,418 | 98,716,911 | 273,952 |
| 1889.. | 1,099,518 | 26,731,976 | 9,963,358 | 3,777,738 | 95,761,405 | 405,006 |
| 1890.. | 911,355 | 19,963,621 | 4,892,137 | 3,753,450 | 90,281,640 | 181,385 |
| 1891.. | 786,988 | 21,634,817 | 5,201,215 | 3,781,830 | 117,772,147 | 6,410,343 |
| Total. | 9,353,821. | 231,841,311 | 82,965,120 | 34,840,207 | 932,078,603 | 18,112,694 |
| Average | 935,382 | 23,184,131 | 8,296,512 | 3,484,020 | 93,207,860 | 1,811,269 |

470. The estimated areas and production in the above table are, as in Figures, the case of wheat, based on the official returns for the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and on the census figures of 1881 and 1891 for the rest of the Dominion, and there is reason to believe that the figures very fairly represent the actual facts. The export figures are those of the fiscal year ended in the June following the crop year. The effect of the present customs law of the United States on the cultivation of barley is plainly seen in the reduced area and production in 1890 and Decrease 1891, and is still more clearly visible in the figures of 1892 , which are, in area area, 740,863 acres, and production, $17,500,000$ bushels, the smallest quantity since the harvest of 1880 , which, according to the census of 1881, only yielded $16,844,868$ bushels. The average yield per acre for the Dominion during the ten years was $24 \cdot 7$ bushels. In Ontario alone it was 26.0 bushels.
471. The area under cultivation of oats has been steadily increasing, Increase and in 1891 was the largest on record, the crop itself being also in area the largest, due to the exceptional yields in Ontario and Manitoba. underoats. The export of this grain had fallen off very much since 1885 and 1886, but in 1891 the trade revived again in a remarkable manner, the quantity exported having been $2,358,737$ bushels more than in any previous year. The area under crop showed a further increase in 1892, having been $3,829,993$ acres; the yield, however, was not so great, reaching a total only of $104,412,143$ bushels. The average yield per acre for the Dominion was 26.7 bushels per acre. In Ontario alone, for the same period, it was $35 \cdot 1$ bushels.
472. The next table gives particulars of the production of barley, Producoats, rye, pease and beans according to the census of 1881 and 1891. tion of

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, OATS, RYE, PEASE AND BEANS IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890. (Census 1881 and 1891.)

| Provinces. | Barley. |  | Oats. |  | Rie. |  | Peask and Beans. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1891. | 1891. |
|  | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. |
| Ontario......... | 14,279,841 | 13,423,354 | 40,209,929 | 47,140,046 | 1,598,871 | 1,064,345 | 9,434,872 | 13,424,872 |
| Quebec....... | 1,751,539 | 1,505,599 | 19,990,205 | 16,825,100 | 430,242 | 213,313 | 4,170,456 | 1,886,021 |
| Nova Scotia...... | 228,748 | 227,520 | 1,873,113 | 1,559,842 | 47,567 | 23,500 | 37,220 | 44,486 |
| New Brunswick ... | 84,183 | 100,917 | 3,297,534 | 3,025,329 | 18,268 | 6,261 | 43,121 | 44,489 |
| Manitola | 253,604 | 1,452,433 | 1,270,268 | 8,470,212 | 1,203 | 12,952 | 8,991 | 11,306 |
| British Columbia. | 79,140 | 79,024 | 253,911 | 943,088 | 482 | 6,141 | 50,542 | 90,662 |
| Prince Edward Island | 119,368 | 147,880 | 3,538,219 | 2,922,552 | 307 | 221 | 3,169 | 7,180 |
| The Territories. | 48,445 | 215,711 | 59,952 | 1,628,344 | 240 | 1,529 | 1,291 | 5,825 |
| Canada | 16,844,868 | 17,152,438 | 70,493,131 | 82,514,513 | 2,097,180 | 1,328,262 | 13,749,662 | 15,514,841 |

473. No particulars of the acreage under cultivation of the above- Decrease mentioned crops were taken in 1881, and comparisons of yield only are of no particular value, but inasmuch as 1880 and 1890 were both bad in area in harvest years, there seems to be no doubt that, generally speaking, there has been a decided decrease in the area sown with grain in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Ontario the acreage under barley and rye was about the same, while there was an increase in that under oats and pease and beans. The latter crops were not separated in the returns of 1881, and have, for purposes of comparison, been added together in 1891. Out of the total quantity in 1891, $14,718,244$ bushels were of pease, $12,760,000$ of which were grown in Ontarip. Sufficient attention, however, is not given to the cultivation Cultivaof pease, particularly in Ontario, where many parts are well adapted for their growth, and if the right kinds, suitable for human food, are tion of pease. grown, they will always command a distinctly remunerative price in European markets. In the western provinces the increase in area, sown with grain generally, has, of course, been considerable.
474. The average yield per acre of wheat, barley and oats in some of the principal British possessions and foreign countries are given below, the figures, with the exception of those for Canada and the United States, having been taken from the "Victorian Year Book," 1890-91.

## AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, OF WHEAT, BARLEY AND OATS.

| Colntries. | Bushels per Acre. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. |
| United Kingdom. | $30 \cdot 6$ | 35.0 | $41 \cdot 4$ |
| Canada ...... | $14 \cdot 6$ | 24.7 | $26 \cdot 7$ |
| Ontario | $17 \cdot 9$ | 26.0 | $35 \cdot 1$ |
| Manitoba | $18 \cdot 4$ | $25 \cdot 0$ | $32 \cdot 5$ |
| Australasia... | $11 \cdot 0$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | $28 \cdot 7$ |
| Victoria. | 11.5 | $19 \cdot 8$ | 21.0 |
| New South Wales | $14 \cdot 1$ | $19^{7}$ | $20 \cdot 4$ |
| Queensland.. | $10 \cdot 9$ | $20 \cdot 4$ | $13 \cdot 8$ |
| South Australia | $7 \cdot 6$ | 12.5 | $12 \cdot 9$ |
| Western Australia | $11 \cdot 4$ | $14 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 5$ |
| Tasmania. | $18 \cdot 0$ | 23.6 | 25.5 |
| New Zealand | 258 | 27.7 | $31 \cdot 8$ |
| Cape of Good Hope. | $20 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 8$ | 10.7 |
| Austria. | $17 \cdot 2$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | $22 \cdot 0$ |
| Belgium. . | $23 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 7$ | $44 \cdot 5$ |
| Denmark.. | 34.7 | $24 \cdot 4$ | 25.8 |
| France | 18.0 | 197 | $25 \cdot 3$ |
| Germany | $18 \cdot 0$ | 207 | $24 \cdot 1$ |
| Holland.. | $31 \cdot 8$ | $45 \%$ | $41 \cdot 2$ |
| Hungary | $12 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 8$ |
| Italy... | $8 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| Norway. | $25 \cdot 1$ | $31 \cdot 0$ | 39.7 |
| Russia in Europe. | $5 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 6$ |
| United States ... | $12 \cdot 8$ | 21.4 | $25 \cdot 1$ |

Produc- 475. The area and production of hay and potatoes, according to the tion of hay census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below - -
toes in Canada, 1880 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF HAY AND POTATOES IN CANADA, 1880 AND 1890. (Census, 1881 and 1891.)

HAY.

| Provincrs. | Acres. |  | Increase. | Yieid in Tons. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. |  | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontario. | 1,795,965 | 2,528,894 | 732,939 | 2,038,659 | 3,465,633 |
| Quebec. | 1,495,494 | 2,457,023 | 961,529 | 1,612,104 | 2,243,395 |
| Nova Scotia | 519,856 | 539,057 | 19,201 | 597,731 | 632,391 |
| New Brunswick | 389,721. | 470,834 | 81,113 | +14,046 | 476,069 |
| Manitoba. | 100,591 |  |  | 185,279 | 485,230 |
| British Columbia | 28,449 | 64,611 | 36,162 | 43,898 | 102,146 |
| P. E. Island. | 119,936 | 150,108 | 30,172 | 143,791 | 132,959 |
| The Territories | 8,337 |  |  | 17,500 | 156,273 |
| Canada | 4,458,349 | 6,210,527 | 1,861,106 | 5,053,008 | 7,694,096 |

POTATOES.

| Provinces. | Acres. |  | Increase or Decrease | Yield in Bushels. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. |  | 1881. | 1891. |
| Ontario. | 181,394 | 179,663 | - 1,731 | 18,994,559 | 17,580,051 |
| Quebec.. | 123,082 | 138,992 | + 15,910 | 14,873,287 | 15,025,444 |
| Nova Scotia.. | 60,192 | 44,154 | - 16,038 | 7,378,387 | 4,920,612 |
| New Brunswick | 51,362 | 42,703 | - 8,659 | 6,961,016 | 4,827,830 |
| Manitoba. | 4,306 | 9,791 | + 5,485 | 556,393 | 1,757,231 |
| British Columbia. | 3,272 | 4,213 | + 941 | 473,831 | 685,802 |
| P. E. Island. | 39,083 | 43,521 | $+\quad 4,438$ | 6,042,191 | 7,071,308 |
| The Territories. | 811 | 3,901 | + 3,090 | 89,326 | 539,399 |
| Canada. | 463,502 | 466,938 | $+3,436$ | 55,368,790 | 52,407,67i |

The hay crop.
476. The average yield of hay in 1891, exclusive of Manitoba and the Territories, was $1 \cdot 24$ tons per acre, as compared with $1 \cdot 16$ tons in 1881. As so much of the hay cut in Manitoba and the North-west is wild hay, the area cannot be given. The largest increase in area was in Quebec, this province having turned its attention more particularly to dairy farming, which may partly account for the decrease in the grain area. The hay crop in Prince Edward Island in 1891 appears to have been a very poor one, since the total yield was 10,832 tons less than that of 1881, while the area had increased by 30,172 acres.
477. When the large quantity of new land that was settled on and The potabrought under cultivation during the decade 1881-1891 is considered, it to crop. will be seen that there was, relatively, a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation of potatoes, and had it not been for the large increase in Quebec, there would have been an actual decrease. It would appear as if the consumption of potatoes was declining, since, after deducting the exports of 1881 , viz., $2,295,307$ bushels, there remained $53,073,433$ bushels for food, feed, seed, \&c., being at the rate of 12 bushels per head of population, while, after deducting the exports in 1891, viz., $3,668,725$ bushels, there only remained $48,738,952$ bushels, being at the rate of 10 bushels per head, or 2 bushels per head less than in 1881.
478. The importation of stock from Europe via the St. Lawrence Imports of for breeding purposes was less than in 1891, as shown by the following figures :stock from

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM
EUROPE-1884-1892. St. Lawrence.

|  | Year. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884. |  | 1,607 | 473 | 26 |
| 1885. |  | 1,356 | 255 | 37 |
| 1886. |  | 601 | 328 | 16 |
| 1887. |  | 162 | 488 | 10 |
| 1888. |  | 229 | 2,016 | 86 |
| 1889. |  | 150 | 609 | 70 |
| 1890. |  | 15 | 1,902 | 68 |
| 1891. |  | 14 | 3,023 | 10 |
| 1892. |  | 1 | 2,828 | 19 |


Of this number 1,859 sheep were for the United States, and all the other aninals for Canada.

Imports of stock at Halifax.
480. The imports of live stock at Halifax, from across the Atlantic, were: 30 Clyde horses, 60 Shetland ponies, 45 head of cattle, and 14 sheep, of which 27 Clydes, all the Shetland ponies and 2 head of cattle were for the United States.
Imports of 481. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock, 1887-1892stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories:-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Horses.......... | 412 | 846 | 2,041 | 1,694 | 3,507 | 2,260 |
| Cattle $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 549 | 454 | 3,984 | 1,386 | 3,473 | 4,025 |
| Sheep $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 6,539 | 30,626 | 34,036 | 30,551 | 40,467 | 33,439 |
| Pigs $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 262 | 2,468 | 2,132 | 1,324 | 381 | 167 |

Out of the above numbers in $1892,29,053$ sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.
Exports of $48 \%$. There was a falling off in the number of horses and cattle exstock from ported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892, and an 1868-1892. increase in the number of sheep, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :-

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1892.

| Year ended 30th Jene. | Horses. |  | Cattle. |  | Sheer. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1874.. | 5,339 | 570,544 | 39,623 | 951,269 | 252,081 | 702,564 |
| 1875. | 4,382 | 460,672 | 38,968 | 823,522 | 242,438 | 637,561 |
| 1876. | 4,299 | 442,338 | 25,357 | 601,148 | 141,187 | 507,538 |
| 1877. | 8,306 | 779,222 | 22,656 | 715,750 | 209,899 | 583,020 |
| 1878. | 14,179 | 1,273,728 | 29,925 | 1,152,334 | 242,989 | 699,337 |
| 1879. | 16,629 | 1,376,794 | 46,569 | 2,096,696 | 308,093 | 988,045 |
| 1880. | 21,393 | 1,880,379 | 54,944 | 2,764,437 | 398,746 | 1,422,830 |
| 1881. | 21,993 | 2,094,037 | 62,277 | 3,464,871 | 354,155 | 1,372,127 |
| 1882.. | 20,920 | 2,326,637 | 62,106 | 3,256,330 | 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 | 1,544,605 |
| 1885. | 11,978 | 1,554,629 | 143,003 | 7,377,777 | 335,043 | 1,261,071 |
| 1886. | 16,525 | 2,147,584 | 91,866 | 5,825,188 | 359,407 | 1,182,241 |
| 1887. | 18,779 | 2,268,833 | 116,274 | 6,486,718 | 443,495 | 1,592,167 |
| 1888. | 20,397 | 2,458,231 | 100,747 | 5,012,713 | 395,074 | 1,276,046 |
| 1889.. | 17,767 | 2,170,722 | 102,919 | 5,705,126 | 360,131 | 1,263,125 |
| 1890.. | 16,550 | 1,936,073 | 81,454 | 6,949,417 | 315,931 | 1,274,347 |
| 1891.. | 11,658 | 1,417,244 | 117,761 | 8,7ご. 499 | 299,347 | 1,146,465 |
| 1892.. | 11,063 | 1,354,027 | 107,179 | 7,740,949 | 329,427 | 1,385,146 |
| Total | 266,771 | 29,762,814 | 1,399,287 | 79,286,854 | 5,911,989 | 21,450, 248 |

483. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported during the last 19 years has reached the sum of $\$ 130,504,916$.
484. Previous to 1872, no meat, either live or dead, was exported Live cattle from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year-the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one.
485. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are, as a rule, shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption. The effect of the high duties imposed by the McKinley Bill on this branch of trade with the United States is shown by the greatly reduced figures of the last two years.
EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1892.

[^32]Exports of sheep to Great Britain and United States.
486. As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for calves, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of sheep exported to the United Kingdom and United States during the same period. The change in the tariff does not, however, affect their trade with the United States in the same way as that of cattle :-

> EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES-1874-1892.

| Year. | Sheep Exported to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. |  | United States. |  |
|  | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | * |
| 1874 |  |  | 248,208 | 689,888 |
| 1875 |  |  | 236,808 | 617,632 |
| 1876 |  |  | 135,514 | 487,000 |
| 1877 | 3,170 | 21,968 | 198,820 | 536,648 |
| 1878 | 11,985 | 68,402 | 223,822 | 609,103 |
| 1879 | 54,421 | 333,531 | 246,573 | 630,174 |
| 1880 | 109,506 | 625,232 | 279,202 | 771,128 |
| 1881 | 80,222 | 594.596 | 264,812 | 748,945 |
| 1882 | 71,556 | 510,152 | 233,602 | 700,564 |
| 1883 | 72,038 | 632,386 | 228,541 | 723,655 |
| 1884 | 105,661 | 919,495 | 192,244 | 596,724 |
| 1885 | 51,355 | 456,136 | 274,962 | 773,491 |
| 1886 | 36,411 | 317,987 | 313,201 | 829,884 |
| 1887 | 68,545 | 568,433 | 363,046 | 974,482 |
| 1888 | 30,421 | 211,881 | 353,999 | 1,027,410 |
| 1889 | 43,477 | 303,009 | 307,775 | 918,334 |
| 1890 | 57,006 | 486,299 | 251,640 | 761,565 |
| 1891 | 40,732 | 344,405 | 244,996 | 759,081 |
| 1892 | 32,569 | 288,145 | 290,074 | 1,073,200 |
| Total | 869,075 | 6,682,057 | 4,887,839 | 14,228,908 |

Exports of cattle and sheep to Great Bri-tain(calendar year).
487. The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to show, comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal years ended 30th June ; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1877: -

## EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1877-1892 (CALENDAR YEAR).

|  | Year. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | No. |
| 1877. |  | 6,940 | 9,509 |
| 1878. |  | 15,963 | 31,841 |
| 1879.. |  | 21,626 | 62,550 |
| 1880. |  | 41,730 | 74,502 |
| 1881 |  | 28,536 | 55,538 |
| 1882 .. |  | 28,358 | 63,667 |
| 1883. |  | 49,090 | 84,790 |
| 1884. |  | 57,288 | 62,950 |
| 1885. |  | 61,947 | 39,401 |
| 1886 |  | 63,932 | 93,856 |
| 1887. |  | 64,631 | 36,027 |
| 1888. |  | 60,504 | 45,528 |
| $1889 .$. |  | 85,670 | 59,344 |
| 1890 |  | 123,136 | 43,372 |
| 1891. |  | 109,150 | 32,042 |
| 1892 |  | 98,755 | 15,932 |

488. There was a decrease of 10,395 in the number of cattle shipped Decrease in 1892 to Great Britain, as compared with 1891, and as far as profits in number exported. by shippers were concerned, the season was a very unfavourable one, though farmers, especially in the early part of the season, did well. There was every indication, until the end of August, that the shipments which up to the beginning of that month had been realizing fairly good prices, would exceed those of the preceding year, but about that time the markets on the other side broke badly, in consequence Exports of of large offerings of native cattle, heavy losses were incurred, and the cattle, trade did not recover for the rest of the season, as the following table 1892. shows :-

SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE FROM MONTREAL, 1891 AND 1892.

|  | Months. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May |  | 17,011 | 16,433 |
| June |  | 14,112 | 18,780 |
| July ... | . $\cdot$ | 17,790 | 19,475 |
| August. ... |  | 17,771 | 20,042 |
| September |  | 20,329 | 12,270 |
| October ... |  | 13,348 | 7,820 |
| November . |  | 8,789 | 3,935 |
|  |  | 109,150 | 98,755 |

Distribu- 489. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports tion of ex- in the last two years, shows that a very considerable change took place cattle, in the positions of the several points of distribution. 1891 and 1892.

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL, 1891 AND 1892.

| Ports. | 1891. | Ports. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. |  | No. $29.726$ |
| Glasgow... | 32,647 | Liverpool. | 29,921 |
| Dundee. | 12,013 | Bristol. . | 8,821 |
| Aberdeen. | 10,761 | Dundee.. | 8,549 |
| London | 9,173 | London | 7,931 |
| Bristol | 8,964 | Newcastle | 7,742 |
| Newcastle. | 3,645 | Aberdeen | 6,654 |
| Various.. | 809 | Various. | 381 |

Glasgow, it will be seen, displaced Liverpool and took first position, while Bristol moved up from sixth to third place and Aberdeen down from fourth to last. The largest decreases were, it will be noticed, in shipments to Dundee and Aberdeen, which are the ports to which lean cattle or "stockers" are sent, as Scotch farmers were realizing such small prices for their fat cattle, that they were afraid to buy any for feeding purposes, and this trade came to an abrupt stop early in November, as soon as the order scheduling Canadian cattle was passed. Still, however, 20,100 head of "stockers" were shipped from this country during the season.

Argu- 490. The following extract, written in April, 1893, to a well-known $\underset{\text { against the }}{\text { ments }}$ English paper, the Meat Trades Journal, by a feeder on the other side, "stocker" giving some of his experiences with Canadian store cattle, furnishes trade. the strongest possible argument in favour of the restriction of this trade, and shows the profit which could and should be made here by the Canadian farmer :-

[^33]SIX CANADIAN BULLOCKS.


FIVE CANADIAN BULLOCKS.

"The returns are the live weights of each animal at the time of buying in, and when sold fat."
491. There was a decrease of 16,110 in the number of sheep sent Trade across the Atlantic from Canada in 1892, and the prices obtained for what were shipped were far from satisfactory. This trade has been with Great Britain in sheep and gradually declining, and its prospects at present are not bright, the fact mutton. being that the import of live sheep into Great Britain is gradually being displaced by that of fresh mutton, principally from Australia and New Zealand, and this is being done to such an extent that the total number of sheep and lambs imported into Great Britain fell from 344,504 in 1891 to 79,048 in 1892. The rapidity with which the frozen meat industry has developed is very remarkable. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at $\$ 94,117$, while in 1891 there were exported $1,477,583$ carcases of sheep, 338,444 carcases of lambs and $11,536,784 \mathrm{lbs}$. of beef, the whole being valued at $\$ 5,813,490$. The total quantity of fresh and frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 was $1,225,058$ cwt., in $1890,1,656,419 \mathrm{cwt}$., in $1891,1,662,994 \mathrm{cwt}$.,
and in 1892, 1,699,966 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain, 1889. 1892.

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

Inquiry into transports of cattle.

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Animals. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oxen and bulls. | 441,811 | 536,518 | 440,503 | 490,281 |
| Cows. . | 60,366 | 49,146 | 25,314 | 10,506 |
| Calves. | 53,044 | 56,729 | 41,590 | 1,450 |
| Sheep and lambs. | 678,058 | 358,458 | 344,504 | 79,048 |
| Swine............ | 25,324 | 4,036 | 542 | 3,826 |
| Total. | 1,258,603 | 1,004,887 | 852,453 | 585,111 |

The above figures show very plainly to what an extent importations of dead meat into the United Kingdom are taking the place of those of live animals, and show also the success which has attended the construction of special refrigerators for the conveyance of the carcases.
492. The following is a table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892. Notwithstanding the large decrease in numbers in 1892, the value increased from $\$ 44,999,136$ in 1891 to $\$ 45,555,482$ in 1892 .
493. The shipment of cattle, bred on the ranches of Alberta, to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.
494. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes incurred on steam-ships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an inquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases the trade was carried on in a careful and safe manner, and that the heavy losses which happened were always found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or illtreatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891, and the regulations having been carried out during the season of 1892 , tended to improve the tone of the business. The principal points the inspectors had to attend to,
were, the quality of the hay, the class of men engaged to look after the cattle, and the space allowed on board ship.
495. The following figures show with what comparative immunity Losses in from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that are transporproperly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade 1892, from Montreal only :-

| Steamship Lines. | No. of Animals Carried, |  |  | No. Died on Board, 1892. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses. |
| Allan line. | 23,391 | 4,208 | 1,121 | 70 | 14 | 8 |
| Dominion line*. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaver line..... | 8,739 | 2,504 |  | 21 | 49 | ......... |
| Donaldson line. | 14,955 | 105 | 71 | 55 | ...... | ........ |
| Hansa line. | 6,799 | 425 |  | 12 |  |  |
| Thomson line. | 8,715 | 1,102 | 18 | 169 | 30 | - |
| Ross line. | 3,141 | 364 | 37 | 2 |  | 2 |
| Various. | 3,073 | 583 |  | 3 |  |  |
| PERCENTAGE OF LOSS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - |  | p.c.0.30 | p.c. |  | p.c. |
| Allan line. |  |  |  | 0.33 |  | $0 \cdot 71$ |
| Dominion line*. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaver line | 0.240.37 |  |  | 1.95 |  |  |
| Donaldson line. . |  |  |  |  | ... |  |
| Hansa line .. | 0.171.94 |  |  | ${ }_{2} 72$ |  |  |
| Thomson line <br> Ross line | 0.06 |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 40$ |
| Various.................. | $0 \cdot 10$ |  |  | $5 \cdot 40$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\right\|^{\prime}$ |  |

* No returns available.

The percentage of cattle lost by the Thomson and Donaldson lines would have been very much less than shown above, but for the almost unprecedentedly tempestuous weather that prevailed on the Atlantic about the end of October, during which the Dracona lost on one voyage 157 head, and the Alcides, 22. The total number of cattle carried by the Allan line from North American ports was 63,963 , the numerical loss being 411 and percentage 0.64 , and of the above number 48,885 were carried to Glasgow, 10,181 to Liverpool and 4,897 to London. The total number of sheep carried was 4,737, and of horses 1,708.
496. The most notable event in connection with the cattle trade in Schedul1892 was the scheduling of Canadian cattle, on 4th November, 1892, ing of
cattle in Great Britain.

Cattlequarantine.
the order coming into effect on the following 21st. This action caused much surprise, Canada having for so long a period enjoyed complete freedom from contagious diseases of live stock, and is confidently believed yet to do so. The privilege of sending Canadian cattle without any restriction to the interior markets of England was worth from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, had to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and might not leave the lairages during that time. Towards the end of October, 1892, however, some cattle which had been landed in Scotland from the steam-ships Hurona and Monk Seaton were declared to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, and, consequently, all the cattle, 1,200 in number, from those two vessels, were slaughtered, and Canada was placed in the schedule with those countries from which all cattle arriving in Great Britain have to be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Dominion Government have failed to find the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia in this country ; and it is still a question whether there has not been a serious mistake in diagnosis, or whether the lungs examined were really from animals from Canada. It is not believed that pleuro-pneumonia has ever been found in an animal from Canada, and the strongest representations have been made to the Imperial Government concerning the absolute freedom from disease of cattle in Canada and urging a repeal of the order.

Live stock in Canada, 1881 and 1891.
497. All cattle coming into Canada, via the United States, are subject to 90 days quarantine.
498. The number of live stock (horses, cattle, sheep and swine) in Canada, according to the census returns of 1881 and 1891, are given below.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891. Horses.

| Provinces. | Over 3 Years. |  | Under 3 Years. |  | Total Horses. |  | Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |  |
| Ontario . | 473,906 | 544,856 | 116,392 | 217,105 | 590,298 | 761,961 | 171,663 |
| Quebec.... | 225,006 | 261,103 | 48,846 | 84,686 | 273,852 | 345,789 | 71,937 |
| Nova Scotia | 46,044 | 50,159 | 11,123 | 12,260 | 57,167 | 62,419 | 5,252 |
| New Brunswick | 43,957 | 45,954 | 9,018 | 13,632 | 52,975 | 59,586 | 6,611 |
| Manitoba.... | 14,504 | 62,051 | 2,235 | 24,702 | 16,739 | 86,753 | 70,014 |
| B. Columbia. . ${ }^{\text {P. E. Island . }}$ | 20,172 25,182 | -31,718 | 6,950 | 12,453 | 26,122 | -37,402 | 6,067 |
| The Territories | 9,084 | 21,247 | 1,786 | 21,709 | 10,870 | 42,956 | 32,086 |
| Canada. | 857,855 | 1,042,762 | 201,503 | 398,275 | 1,059,358 | 1,441,037 | 381,679 |

HORSFS, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891-Concluded.

Cattle.

| Provinces. | Working | Oxen. | Milah Cows. |  | Total Horned Cattle. |  | Increase <br> or <br> Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. | 1881. | 1891. |  |
| Ontario | 23,263 | 12,811 | 782,243 | 859,333 | 1,702,167 | 1,895,774 | + 193,607 |
| Quebec. | 49,237 | 49,608 | 490,977 | 546,986 | 950,125 | 970,887 | + 20,762 |
| Nova Scotia. | 33,275 | 26,526 | 137,639 | 135,043 | 325, 603 | 309,776 | - 15,827 |
| New Brunswick | 8,812 | 7,475 | 103,965 | 104,797 | 212,560 | 202,439 | - 10,121 |
| Manitoba | 12,269 | 19,288 | 20,355 | 82,614 | 60,281 | 229,707 | + 169,426 |
| B. Columbia | 2,319 | 2,680 | 10,878 | 17,817 | 80,451 | 126,729 | + 46,278 |
| P. E. Island | 84 | 116 | 45,895 | 45,788 | 90,722 | 91,629 | + 907 |
| The Territories | 3,334 | 9,483 | 3,848 | 36,997 | 12,872 | 233,721 | + 2220,849 |
| Canada. | 132,593 | 127,987 | 1,595,800 | 1,829,375 | 3,434,781 | 4,060,662 | + 625,881 |

Sheep and Swine.

| Provinces. | Sheep. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Decrease. } \end{gathered}$ | Swine. |  | Increase or Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. |  | 1881. | 1891. |  |
| Ontario. | 1,359,178 | 993,748 | $-365,430$ | 700,922 | 1,112,247 | +411,325 |
| Quebec | 889,833 | 722,025 | -167,808 | 329,199 | 348,397 | + 19,198 |
| Nova Scotia.: | 377,801 | 318,855 | - 58,946 | 47,256 | 45,760 | - 1,496 |
| New Brunswick.. | 221,163 | 181,110 | - 40,053 | 53,087 | 51,093 | - 1,994 |
| Manitoba ........ | 6,073 | 35,816 | $+29,743$ | 17,358 | 53,019 | + 35,661 |
| British Columbia. | 27,788 | 50,406 | + 22,618 | 16,841 | 33,324 | + 16,483 |
| P. E. Island. . . . | 166,496 | 147,097 | - 19,399 | 40,181. | 42,652 | + 2,471 |
| The Territories... | 346 | 64,920 | + 64,574 | 2,775 | 16,293 | + 13,518 |
| Canada | 3,048,678 | 2,513,977 | -534,701 | 1,207,619 | 1,702,785 | +495,166 |

499. There was an increase in every province in the number of Horses. horses, that in Manitoba and The Territories being naturally the largest, the proportion of increase having been 418 per cent and 295 per cent respectively; in Ontario it was 29 per cent, and in Quebec 26 per cent. The increase for the Dominion was 37 per cent. In the United States, during the same period, the increase was a little over 50 per cent, the exact figures not being yet attainable.
500. In cattle there was an increase in each province, except in Cattle. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in each of which there was a decrease of nearly 5 per cent. More than two-thirds of the total increase took
place in The Territories. The increase for the whole Dominion was 18 per cent. In the United States it was about 14 per cent.

Working oxen.

Sheep.
501. The number of working oxen showed a decrease of 4,606 , which indicates the extent to which oxen have been superseded by horses, the change being brought about partly, no doubt, in consequence of the more cultivable condition of the land.
502 . There was a decrease in the number of sheep of no less than 534,701 , or 17 per cent. In the four original provinces of the Dominion, the number of sheep in 1871 was $3,155,509$, in 1881 this number was reduced to $2,847,975$, or 207,534 less, being a decrease of over 6 per cent, while in 1891 the number was still further reduced to $2,215,738$, being 632,237 less than 1881, and a decrease of 22 per cent. In Prince Edward Island in 1871 the number was 147,364, this number in 1881 had increased by 19,132, or to a total of 166,496 . In 1891, however, this number had fallen to 147,097, the decrease in the latter decade exceeding the increase in the earlier one by 267 . There were, therefore, 940,038 sheep less in the five older provinces in 1891 than there were in 1871 . There was a fair increase in the rest of the Dominion, but comparisons with earlier years are not yet of much value. The increase in the number of sheep in the United States was something over 30 per cent, as compared with a decrease of 17 per cent in Canada.
Swine.
503. There was an increase in each province in the number of swine, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which provinces there has been a general decrease in live stock, except in horses. The increase in swine in the Dominion was larger than in any of the other live stock, having been 41 per cent. In the United States there was a decrease of about 3 per cent.
Live stock in British Possessions.
504. The following table gives particulars of the live stock in the United Kingdom and her principal colonies, chiefly in 1891, taken from official sources.

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Countries. | Year. | Number of |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
| United Kingdom. | 1891 | *2,026,170 | 11,343,686 | 33,533,686 | -4,272,764 |
| YIndia.... | 1890 | 947,492 | 49,635,590 | 28,452,162 |  |
| Canada | 1891 | 1,441,037 | 4,060,662 | 2,513,977 | 1,702,785 |
| New South Wales. | 1891 | 459,755 | 2,046,347 | 61,831,416 | 253,358 |
| Victoria........ | 1891 | 440,496 | 1,813,159 | 12,919,428 | 280,455 |

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS-Concluded.

| Countries. | Year. | Number of |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
| South Australia. | 1891 | 202,906 | 676,933 | 7,745,541 | 83,797 |
| Western Australia | 1891 | 40,812 | 133,690 | 1,962,212 | 25,930 |
| Tasmania. | 1891 | 31,312 | 167,780 | 1,664,118 | 73,520 |
| New Zealand. | 1891 | 211,040 | 831,831 | 18,227,186 | 308,812 |
| Queensland. | 1891 | 399,364 | 6,192,759 | 20,289,633 | 122,672 |
| Australasia.. | 1891 | 1,785,685 | 11,862,499 | 124,639,534 | 1,154,547 |
| Cape of Good Hope. | 1891 | 444,147 | 2,210,834 | 16,706,106 | 288,190 |
| Natal. . . . . | 1891 | 62,077 | 694,347 | 959,246 | 45,676 |
| Jamaica. | 1891 | 69,785 | 108,221 | 14,100 |  |
| Ceylon | 1891 | 4,730 | 1,064,751 | 87,391 |  |
| Newfoundland.. | 1891 | 6,138 | 23,822 | 60,840 | 32,011 |
| Falkland Islands | 1889 | 3,025 | 6,521 | 589,772 | 67 |
| Fiji | 1891 | 695 | 6,988 | 6,800 | 2,000 |

In Australasia, there are more horses and nearly three times as many cattle as there are in Canada, but this country has the larger number of swine.

505 . The number of live stock in the world is given in the next Live stock table, which is taken from the Report of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture.*

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD.

| Countries. | Cattle. | Horses. | Mules and Asses. | Sheep. | Swine. | Goats. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North America | 57,887,438 | 17,717,139 | 2,391,738 | 51,292,797 | 48,059,045 | 45,536 |
| South America | 57,610,183 | 5,486,036 | 1,666,225 | 96,242,137 | 2,723,516 | 2,695,697 |
| Europe.. | 104,430,093 | 36,483,400 | 3,155,297 | 187,144,203 | 49,164,341 | 18,941,295 |
| Asia. | 60,846,904 | 4,279,241 | 1,079,723 | 39,922,366 | 488,937 | 1,646,934 |
| Africa | 6,094,883 | 1,238,574 | 390,059 | 35,589,208 | 546,906 | 12,566,612 |
| Australasia | 11,872,360 | 1,786,644 |  | 124,645,606 | 1,156,325 | 116,257 |
| Oceania. | 131,796 | 4,066 | 110 | 12,607 | 33,151 | 13,102 |
| Total. | 298,873,657 | 66,995,100 | 8,683,152 | 534,848,924 | 102,172,224 | 36,025,433 |

506. In addition to the live meat export trade, there are other Export of articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, and the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions from provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles, for the production of which in large quantities this country is particularly adapted, are only being exported to a small extent.
[^34]QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FRONI THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1892.

| Year. | Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. | Beef. | Other <br> Meats. | Cheese. | Butter. | Eggs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Doz. |
| 1874.. | 33,607,465 | 6,610,016 | + | 24,050,982 | 12,233,046 | 4,407,534 |
| 1875.. | 13,344,384 | 2,066,400 | + | 32,342,030 | 9,268,044 | 3,521,068 |
| 1876.. | 12,598,381 | 1,761,984 |  | 35,024,090 | 12,250,066 | 3,880,813 |
| 1877. | 19,297,586 | *5,420,800 |  | 35,930,524 | 14,691,789 | 5,025,953 |
| 1878. | 6,867,841 | 5,134,244 | 1,643,937 | 38,054,294 | 13,006,626 | 5,262,920 |
| 1879.. | 5,457,887 | 2,050,672 | 712,519 | 46,414,035 | 14,307,977 | 5,440, 822 |
| 1880.. | 11,352,413 | 692,842 | 1,337,146 | 40,368,678 | 18,535,362 | 6,452,580 |
| 1881. | 12,142,534 | 1,372,809 | 1,290,317 | 49,255,523 | 17,649,491 | 9,090,135 |
| 1882. | 11,100,201 | 749,742. | 1,701,209 | 50,807,049 | 15,161,839 | 10,499,082 |
| 1883. | 5,112,406 | 628,728 | 2,212,175 | 58,041,387 | 8.106,447 | 13,451,410 |
| 1884. | 8,963,712 | 423,915 | 1,978,250 | 69,755,423 | 8,075,537 | 11,490,855 |
| 1885. | 8,771,082 | 542,209 | 961,061 | 79,655,367 | 7,330,788 | 11,542,703 |
| 1886. | 9,008,385 | 533,353 | 1,431,710 | 78,112,927 | 4,668,741 | 12,758,532 |
| 1887. | 12,202,325 | 450,706 | 1,790,022 | 73,604,448 | 5,485,509 | 12,945,326 |
| 188 | 7,389,128 | 550,630 | 3,868,274 | 84, 173,267 | 4,415,381 | 14, 170,859 |
| $1889 .$. | 4,443,381 | 449,158 | 1,554,504 | 88,534,837 | 1,780,765 | 14,028,893 |
| 1890. | 7,813,415 | 251,934 | 2,187,617 | 94,260,187 | 1,951,585 | 12,839,660 |
| 1891. | 7,669,658 | 309,791 | 3,219,866 | 106,202,140 | 3,768,101 | 8,022,935 |
| 1892. | 12,316,650 | 145,843 | 6,984,048 | 118,270,052 | 5,736,696 | 7,931,204 |

VALUE.

| Year. | Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard. | Beef. | Other <br> Meats. | Cheese. | Butter. | Eggs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1874. | 2,120,770 | 270,308 | 3,868 | 3,523,201 | 2,620,305 | 587,599 |
| 1875. | 1,114,967 | 233,747 | 3,760 | 3.886,226 | 2,337,324 | 434,273 |
| 1876. | 1,133,686 | 140,108 | 99,855 | 3,751,268 | 2,540,894 | 508,425 |
| 1877. | 1,535,475 | 375,974 | 185,328 | 3,748,575 | 3,073,409 | 534,891 |
| 1878.. | 564,879 | 451,876 | 246,685 | 3,997,201 | 2,382,237 | 646,574 |
| 1879. | 332,462 | 148,587 | 106,393 | 3,790,300 | 2,101,897 | 574,093 |
| 1880. | 632,543 | 41,948 | 134,549 | 3,893,366 | 3,058,069 | 740,665 |
| 1881.. | 891,910 | 93,738 | 117,232 | 5,510,443 | 3,573,034 | 1,103,812 |
| 1882. | 1,179,348 | 49,798 | 150,145 | 5,500,868 | 2,936,156 | 1,643,709 |
| 1883.. | 575,082 | 40,722 | 205,355 | 6,451,870 | 1,805,817 | 2,256,586 |
| 1884.. | 850,745 | 27,469 | 171,728 | 7,251,989 | 1,612,481 | 1,960,197 |
| 1885. | 758,015 | 34,517 | 67,104 | 8,265,240 | 1,430,905 | 1,830,632 |
| 1886. | 679,485 | 28,745 | 121,570 | 6,754,626 | 832,455 | 1,728,082 |
| 1887. | 955,362 | 22,146 | 129,002 | 7,108,978 | 979,126 | 1,825,509 |
| 1888... | 686,661 | 24,095 | 335,984 | 8,928,242 | 798,673 | 2,122,283 |
| 1889. | 407,884 | 27,970 | 103,145 | 8,915,684 | 331,958 | 2,159,510 |
| 1890.... | 651,432 | 15,128 | 185,949 | 9,372,212 | 340,131 | 1,795,214 |
| 1891.. | 635,732 | 16,051 | 311,435 | 9,508,800 | 602,175 | 1,160,359 |
| 1892.. | 1,162,376 | 6,454 | 663,221 | 11,652,412 | 1,056,058 | 1,089,798 |

*Mutton included. +Not given.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1892, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

| Year. | Total. |  | Value Exported to |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Great Britain. | United States. | Newfoundland. | Other Countries. |
|  | Lbs. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1874.. | 83,126,412 | 9,126,051 | 7,084,349 | 1,741,948 | 246,273 | 53,481 |
| 1875.. | 62,302,460 | 7,910,297 | 6,299,786 | 1,186,121 | 344,278 | 80,112 |
| 1876.. | 67,455,740 | 8,174,236 | 6,685,036 | 1,111,428 | 313,548 | 64.224 |
| 1877. | 82,879,628 | 9,453,652 | 7,493,805 | 1,524,770 | 338,205 | 96,872 |
| 1878. | 72,601,322 | 8,289,772 | 7,036,345 | 984,901 | 218,886 | 49,640 |
| 1879. | 77,104,323 | 7,053,732 | 6,019,827 | 811,011 | 180,180 | 42,714 |
| 1880. | 81,965,311 | 8,501,140 | 7,270,871 | 993,665 | 204,156 | 32,448 |
| 1881. | 95,345,876 | 11,280,169 | 9,839,842 | 1,196,205 | 203,730 | 40,392 |
| 1882. | 95,358,663 | 11,460,024 | 9,023,552 | 2,153,527 | 233,949 | 48,996 |
| 1883.. | 94,278,258 | 11,235,432 | 8,432,643 | 2,536,264 | 222,657 | 43,868 |
| 1884.. | 106,433,119 | 11,883,609 | 9,598,004 | 2,038,230 | 223,662 | 23,713 |
| 1885. | 114,574,561 | 12,386,413 | 10,164,314 | 1,941,736 | 233,866 | 46,397 |
| 1886. | 112,892,414 | 10,144,863 | 8,086,742 | 1,836,834 | 194,647 | 26,640 |
| 1887. | 112,950,999 | 11,020,173 | 8,799,001 | 1,943,973 | 244,439 | 32,760 |
| 1888. | 121,652,969 | 12,895,938 | 10,380,015 | 2,284,300 | 197,700 | 33,923 |
| 1889.. | 117,805,984 | 11,946,151 | 9,480,580 | 2,253,680 | 178,634 | 33,257 |
| 1890. | 125,724,228 | 12,360,066 | 10,312,902 | 1,845,460 | 163,829 | 37,875 |
| 1891.. | 133,203,958 | 12,234,552 | 10,913,360 | 1,122,427 | 135,801 | 62,864 |
| 1892. | 155,350,095 | 15,630,319 | 14,837,590 | 556,413 | 174,441 | 61,790 |

507. The quantity and value of provisions exported in 1892 were Exports both much greater than in any previous year. It, will be seen that principalalmost the whole trade is with Great Britain ; out of a total value ex- Britain. ported during the period of $\$ 202,986,589$, the exports to the United Kingdom are represented by $\$ 167,758,679$, being $82 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The proportion in 1892 was 95 per cent.
508. The exports of hog products, as pork, bacon, hams and lard, supply of are small to what they ought to be, and though there was an increase in 1892, were not as much as in 1882, and it was with the pork in intention of encouraging farmers to pay more attention to this branch of farming, that the Dominion Government, in 1890, placed an additional import duty upon pork. There is undoubtedly a wide scope here for the farmer, if he will only give the matter attention. As it is, Canadian bacon will always bring from one to one and a half cents per pound more than that from the United States, and this difference can easily be increased by improving the quality. Denmark, with a
population little more than that of Ontario, exported in 1892 to Great Britain no less than $75,250,784 \mathrm{lbs}$. of bacon.

Butter. 509. The export of butter has shown a marked increase during the last two years, the value in 1892 having been $\$ 715,927$ more than in 1890, but the quantity is yet a long way behind that of 1880 . Deterioration in quality, inattention to the market requirements and bad packing have been among the principal causes of the decline in this trade. Energetic efforts are being made by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner and by the Provincial Government officials of Ontario and Quebec to revive the butter-making industry, and already somemeasure of success has been obtained, as the larger export figures show. The establishment of experimental dairy stations has given a great impetus to dairying in the Maritime provinces, and what promises to be a profitable departure from the old lines of dairying in Ontario and Quebec has been inaugurated by making butter during the winter in the same factories where cheese-making is carried on during the summer months. Two of such factories were in operation in Ontario during 1891-92, under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner, and four in 1892-93. The butter made was shipped to England, and, after being used to advertise the dairying resources of this country, was sold, and realized the highest market prices going at the time.

Cream- 510. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries Report, there erles in Ontario and Quebec. were 39 creameries in operation in that province in 1891, 30 of which made $1,402,309 \mathrm{lbs}$. of butter and $199,089 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cheese. The average price was $20 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb . There are a large number of creameries in the province of Quebec, but no returns of their products are available.

Imports of butter into Great Britain.
511. The total quantity of butter imported into the United Kingdom in 1892 was $244,495,888$ lbs., of which $6,671,952$ lbs. only were from Canada, being, however, $1,490,048 \mathrm{lbs}$. more than in 1891, when the quantity from Canada was only 5,181,904 lbs. out of a total of $239,187,984 \mathrm{lbs}$. There does not appear to be any reason why Canada should not obtain a good footing in the English market for butter, as all that is required is proper attention to manufacture and maintenance of quality. The Australasian colonies have recently proved very formidable competitors, and, encouraged by the payment of bounties on the export of butter, have shipped such enormous quantities to the United Kingdom as to overload the market and seriously affect prices. The Victorian Government pays a bounty varying from 2 to 6 cents per lb., according to quality, which, as a consequence, has increased manufacture to such an extent that the quality has commenced to deteriorate.
512. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and their value Cheese. in 1892 was $\$ 8,129,211$ more than in 1874 . The cheese almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 1892, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been $116,323,088 \mathrm{lbs}$., or 46 per cent of the total quantity, as compared with $91,664,496 \mathrm{lbs}$., or 36 per cent, from the United States, the next largest exporter.
513. The pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the English market has been won by careful attention to the requirements of that market and by shipping only a tirst-class article. It is most important; in order that this position should not be endangered, that the greatest care be used in maintaining the high standard of quality; hence the danger of letting a bad shipment leave the country, as one or two of such might undo the work of years.
514. There were 838 cheese factories in operation in Ontario in 1891, which manufactured $81,929,042$ lbs. of cheese, from $865,453,574$ lbs. of milk, given by 296,194 cows. The value of cheese made was $\$ 7,656,484$. A large quantity of cheese is made in the province of Quebec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no complete statistics are available. Returns from 129 factories reported the manufacture of $7,653,494 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cheese.
515. When Canadian eggs were practically shut out of the United States market by the high tariff imposed in 1890, attention was turned to the possibilities of diverting the trade and establishing as satisfactory a footing in the English market as was formerly occupied in that of the United States. The requirements of the English market differing very much from those of the United States, considerable difficulty was at first experienced in getting shippers to make the necessary changes, and losses were frequently incurred in consequence. The trade, however, appears to be making steady headway: in 1891 the quantity shipped from Montreal to Great Britain during the season of navigation was 2,233,757 dozen, and in 1892, 2,744, 134 dozen, an increase of 510,377 dozen. The number shipped during the year ended 30th June, 1892, was $3,987,655$ dozen, as compared with 649,476 dozen in 1891, an increase of $3,338,179$ dozen. According to British Board of Trade returns, the number imported from Canada during the month of January, 1891, was 450 dozen, in January, 1892, 11,680 dozen, and in January, 1893, 43,000 dozen.
516. Considerable attention has been directed of late to the culti- Beet sugar vation of the sugar beet, and in order to encourage the industry the

Government, at present, pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country. The bounty paid is $\$ 1$ per ton, with an additional $3 \frac{1}{3}$ cents for every pound testing over 70 degrees, and the payments made so far have been:

Year ended 30th June, 1892........ . ........... . ............... . 523,767
1st July, 1892, to 14th February, 1893............. .......... 20,568
The total production of sugar in the world during the last three years has been calculated as follows* :-

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Kind of Sugar. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beet sugar (Europe)......................... . Tons. Cane sugar. ..................... .. ........ do | 3,695,568 | 3,490,927 | 3,400,000 |
|  | 2,529,536 | 2,795,500 | 2,760,000 |
|  | 6,225,104 | 6,285,427 | 6,160,000 |

Exports of
Canadian agricuitural produce, 1891 and 1892 , compared as to quantity and value.
517. The following is a comparison between the exports of agricultural produce of 1891 and 1892, calculated in the same manner as the tables in Chapter iv., page 210 and following pages. It will be seen that the increase in 1892 was due entirely to larger volume, and that, in spite of some heavy advances and declines, prices as a whole remained very much the same as in 1891, the increase of over eleven million dollars in volume being only offset by a fall of $\$ 783,000$ in price. The heaviest falls were in cattle, barley, oats and apples, while the greatest appreciation was in bacon, butter, cheese and wheat. This table being for the fiscal year, the effect of the appreciation in prices of some articles at the beginning of the second half of 1891 is very apparent, as during the calendar year 1892 the fall in prices of farm produce has been almost continual.

[^35]EXPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1892, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1891.

| Articles. | Value. |  | Ingreased or Decreaseo Value. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Actual } \\ \text { in } \\ 1892 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { At Prices } \\ \text { of } \\ 1891 . \end{gathered}$ | Due to Variation in |  | Actually more or less than 1891. |
|  |  |  | Quantity. | Price. |  |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Horses | 1,354,027 | 1,344,000 | - 73,000 | 10,000 $+\quad 10$ | - 63,217 |
| Cattle. | 7,748,949 | 7,984,000 | - 789,000 | - 235,000 | - 1,023,550 |
| Sheep ....... ... . | 1,385,146 | 1,264,000 | + 118,000 | - 121,000 | + 238,681 |
| Swine | 1,638 | 2,000 |  |  | - 316 |
| Other animals and poultry | 49,652 | 50,000 | - 11,000 |  | 11,101 |
| Mutton | 13,658 | 31,000 | + 7,000 | 17,000 | - 10,335 |
| Pork | 7,866 | 9,000 | + 5,000 | - 1,000 | + 3,777 |
| Bacon | 1,094,205 | 954,000 | + 363,000 | + 140,000 | + 503,353 |
| Hanis. | 57,801 | 56,010 | + 18,000 | $+\quad 2,000$ | + 20,184 |
| Beef... | 6,454 | 7,000 | - 9.000 |  | - 9,597 |
| Meats, canned.. | 631,347 | 627,000 | $+356,000$ | $+\quad 4,000$ | + 360,163 |
| "" all other. | 18,216 | 21,000 | + 5,000 | - 3,000 | $+\quad 1,958$ |
| Poultry, dressed. | 26,478 | 24,000 | 2,000 | + 2,000 | + 299 |
| Lard | 2,504 | 2,000 | - 1,000 | $+\quad 1,000$ | - 670 |
| Tallow | 425 |  | - 2,000 |  | - 2,374 |
| Butter. | 1,056,058 | 917,000 | + 315,000 | + 139,000 | + 453,883 |
| Cheese | 11,652,412 | 10,590,000 | + 1,082,000 | + 1,062,000 | + 2,143,612 |
| Eggs | 1,089,798 | 1,147,000 | - 14,000 | - 57,000 | - 70,561 |
| Wheat | 6,947, 851 | 6,543,000 | + 4,960,000 | + 405,000 | +5,364,767 |
| Barley. | 2,613,363 | 3,115,000 | + 185,000 | - 502,000 | - 316,510 |
| ${ }^{6} \mathrm{mal}$ | 1,450 | 1,000 | - 87,000 |  | - 86,724 |
| Oats. | 2,241,256 | 3,198,000 | + 3,068,000 | - 957,000 | + 2,111,339 |
| Pease, whole | 3,255,158 | 3,208,000 | + 1,350,000 | + 47,000 | + 1,396,839 |
| " split. | 195,376 | 194,000 | + 20,000 | + 1,000 | + 21,094 |
| Rye.. | 190,505 | 147,000 | - 80,000 | + 44,000 | - 35,965 |
| Beans | 411,645 | 483,000 | - 13,000 | - 71,000 | - 84,123 |
| Bran. | 145,143 | 161,000 | - 1,000 | - 16,000 | - 17,181 |
| Flour, wheat. | 1,784,413 | 1,782,000 | + 394,000 | + 2,000 | + 395,835 |
| Oatmeal. | 409,319 | 391,000 | + 346,000 | + 18,000 | + 364,124 |
| Potatoe | 295,421 | 271,000 | - 1,422,000 | + 24,000 | - 1,398,250 |
| Hops. | 4,250 | 5,000 | - 14,000 | - 1,000 | - 15,339 |
| Hay.. | 800,533 | 730,000 | + 170,000 | + 71,000 | + 241,044 |
| Straw | 14,323 | 15,000 | - 6,000 | 1,000 | - 6,783 |
| Flax ..... | 112,360 | 319,000 | + 138,000 | - 207,000 | - 69,026 |
| Apples, dried grie | 14,392 | 16,000 | - 33,000 | - 2,000 | 34,637 |
| " green or ripe | 1,444,883 | 2,130,000 | $+\quad 740,000$ | - 685,000 | + 55,169 |
| Fruits, all other. . | 175,120 | 257,000 | + 129,000 | - 82,000 | + 46,642 |
| Oool. ....a | 200,860 | 203,000 | - 43,000 | - 2,000 | - 44,643 |
| ducts. All other articles. | 642,214 $1,056,523$ | 635,000 1102,000 | $+\quad 3,000$ $+\quad 559,000$ | + 8,000 $+\quad 45,000$ | + 11,660 |
| All other articles. | 1,056,523 | 1,102,000 | + 559,000 | 45,000 | + 514,101 |
| Total | 49,152,992 | 49,935,000 | +11,731,000 | - 783,000 | +10,947,622 |

518. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports Imports of and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1892, showing agriculthe total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the dural prosame articles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States.

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES INTO CANADA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN 1892.

| Articles. | Imports Eintered for Home Consumption. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | From Great Britain. |  | From United States. |  |
|  | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | $\frac{\text { Value. }}{\$}$ | Quantity. | Value. |
| Horses.. . . . . . No. | 2,077 |  |  |  |  | \$1,464 |
| Cattle........ ." | 2,195 | 43,834 | 35 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,195}$ | 43,834 |
| Sheep........ " | 52,509 | 115,664 |  |  | 52,509 | 115,664 |
| Swine. |  | 1,091 |  |  |  | 1,091 |
| Other animals |  | 16,989 |  | 1,632 |  | 14,517 |
| Mutton. . . . . Libs. | 11,680 | 864 | 120 |  | 11,560 | 845 |
| Pork. ........ " | 9,583,788 | 490,639 | 15,701 | 1,129 | 9,568,087 | 489,510 |
| *Bacon \& hams " | 1,016,367 | 94,846 | 8,260 | 1,039 | 1,008,068 | 93,802 |
| Beef........." " | 2,253,073 | 95,127 | 15,311 | 933 | 2,237,762 | 94,194 |
| Meats,allother " | 1,570,043 | 158,577 | 29,451 | 3,581 | 1,508,764 | 150,337 |
| Lard.......... " | 693,269 | 50,779 | 2.023 | 188 | 691,246 | 50,591 |
| Tallow. | 924,016 | 46.652 | 28,937 | 1,795 | 895,079 | 44,857 |
| Hides... |  | 1,794,932 |  | 75,757 |  | 1,674,377 |
| Wool........Lbs. | 10,224,086 | 1,694,702 | 2,789,267 | 575,427 | 4,904,541 | 682,365 |
| Butter....... " | 246,756 | 50,473 | 1,887 | 460 | 244,869 | 50,013 |
| Cheese. .... | 124,398 | 23,145 | 17,037 | 3,591 | 94,402 | 16,851 |
| Poultry. |  | 13,492 |  | 1,404 |  | 10,691 |
| Eggs. . . . . . . Doz. | 180,055 | 28,231 | 196 | 37 | 156,252 | 26,208 |
| Wheat.... . Bush. | 66,113 | 65,686 | 8 | 8 | 66,105 | 65,678 |
| Barley...... " | 1,553 | 973 | 25 | 29 | 1,528 | 944 |
| Oats........ '6 | 3,986 | 1,971 | 98 | 98 | 3,883 | 1,867 |
| Pease. | 6,815 | 9,497 | 185 | 363 | 6,485 | 8,935 |
| Beans | 9,363 | 15,029 | 71 | 147 | 8,215 | 13,991 |
| Rye... | 393 | 268 |  |  | 393 | 268 |
| Corn.... . " | 1,685,527 | 862,455 |  |  | 1,685,527 | 862,455 |
| Cornmeal. . . . Brls. | 75,136 | 203,806 | , | 10 | 75,134 | 203,796 |
| Oatmeal. .... Lbs. | 494,499 | 15,872 | 87,639 | 2,694 | 406, 360 | 13,178 |
| Flour, wheat. Brls. | 36,559 | 167,019 | 2,220 | 13,785 | 34,338 | 153,229 |
| Bran, mill feed, \&c. |  | 44,312 |  |  |  | 44,312 |
| Potatoes... . Bush. | 99,256 | 48,281 | 2 | 4 | 99,193 | 48,254 |
| Hay. .. . . .'Tons. | 1,153 | 8,447 |  |  | 1,153 | 8,447 |
| Hops . . . . . . Lbs. | 790,626 | 208,808 | 92,068 | 29,068 | 561,277 | 142,316 |
| Seed flax....Bush. " all other " | 105,634 | 114,462 400,055 | 12 | [r\|r22 | 103,905 | $\begin{aligned} & 110,217 \\ & 345,749 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hemp, un } \\ & \text { dressed; . . Cwt. } \end{aligned}$ | 172,027 | 877,989 | 71,564 | 385,732 | 100,463 | 492,257 |
| Trees and plants all kinds. |  | 146,401 |  | 6,475 |  | 126,986 |
| Tobacco, raw.Libs. | 13,980,804 | 1,716,873 |  |  | 13,908,196 | 1,689,147 |
| Fruits, viz.:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apples, dried.Lbs green or | 177,871 34,381 | 11,156 80,367 | 74 |  | 177,797 34,381 | 11,142 80,367 |
| ripe..... Brls. | 34,381 | 80,367 680 |  |  | 34,381 14,643 | , 3680 |
| Cherries. . . ${ }^{\text {Cuts. }}$ | 14,643 | 11,997 |  |  | 54,395 | 11,997 |
| Grapes .... Lbs. | 1,142,785 | 67,975 | 419,859 | 29,175 | 720,676 | 38,610 |
| Peaches... " | 2,149,176 | 80.768 |  |  | 2,149,176 | 80,768 |
| Plums... Bush. | 10,271 | 24,184 |  |  | 10,271 | 24,184 |
| Berries, all kinds.... Lbs. | 944,755 | 75,335 |  |  | 944,291 | 75,299 |
| All other articles. |  | 717,443 | . .... | 48,118 | .. ...... | 612,211 |
| Total. |  | 10,782,031 |  | 1,212,182 | $\ldots$ | 8,908,495 |

Note-Animals for improv'nt of stock not included. *Shoulders and sides included.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1892 OF AGRICULTURAL Exports of PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT agriculBRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. tural produce, 1892.

| Articles. | Exports, the Product of Canada. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total. |  | To Great Britain. |  | To United States. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Horses.. . . . . No. | 11,063 | 1,354,027 | 1,369 | 214,785 | 9,261 | 1,094,461 |
| Cattle.. | 107,179 | 7,748,949 | 101,426 | 7,481,613 | 551 | 21,327 |
| Sheep:. | 329,427 | 1,385,146 | 32,569 | 288,145 | 290,074 | 1,073,200 |
| Swine .... .. | 284 | 1,638 |  |  | 48 | 579 |
| Other animals and poultry.. |  | 49,652 |  | 3,349 |  | 44,537 |
| Mutton......Lbs. | 382,692 | 13,658 |  |  | 361,719 | 12,735 |
| Pork ........ " | 142,386 | 7,866 | 2,600 | 194 | 1,465 | 112 |
| Bacon....... "، | 11,544,295 | 1,094,205 | 11,493,340 | 1,089,060 | 2,954 | 369 |
| Hams... .. . "، | 598,083 | 57,801 | 558,812 | 53,939 | 374 | 46 |
| Beef.... | 145,843 | 6,454 |  |  | 6,116 | 344 |
| Meats, canned " | 6,396,500 | 631,347 | 6,371,226 | 628,727 |  |  |
| Lard....... " | 31,886 | 2,504 | 26,650 | 2,001 | 245 | 12 |
| Tallow ..... | 6,811 | 425 |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, horns and skins . . |  | 477,190 |  | 650 |  | 470,718 |
| Wool. . . . . . . .Lbs. | 916,390 | 200, 860 |  |  | 913,170 | 200,125 |
| Rutter....... "، | 5,736,696 | 1,056,058 | 4,636,550 | 877,455 | 40,262 | 6,038 |
| Cheese . .. . " | 118,270,052 | 11,652,412 | 117,703,193 | 11,593,690 | 383,409 | 39,558 |
| Poultry.. |  | 26,478 |  | 6,577 |  | 15,929 |
| Eggs.........D.Doz. | 7,931,204 | 1,089,798 | 3,987,655 | 592,218 | 3,918,015 | 494,409 |
| Wheat . . . . . Bush. | 8,714,154 | 6,947,851 | 6,810,664 | 5,726,505 | 1,489,881 | 871,263 |
| Barley...... " | 5,202,768 | 2,613,363 | 2,439,959 | 1,233,844 | 2,721,168 | 1,354,485 |
| Oats........ " | 6,414,329 | 2,241,256 | 5,743,720 | 1,975,485 | 165,947 | 54,623 |
| *Pease.. ... "، | 4,639,823 | 3,450,534 | 3,475,623 | 2,422,088 | 547,524 | 483,814 |
| Beans. ..... " | 315,563 | 411,645 | 390 | 523 | 313,643 | 408,520 |
| Rye.. ...... "، | 221,251. | 190,505 | 59,222 | 56,198 | 111,503 | 88,207 |
| Corn....... " | 394 | 222 |  |  | 244 | 105 |
| Cornmeal.... Brls. | 1,125 | 3,529 | 261 |  |  |  |
| Oatmeal.....] " | 101,780 | 409,319 | 95,444 | 381,950 | 1,234 | 4,722 |
| Flour(wheat) " | 380,996 | 1,784,413 | 240,329 | 1,110,368 | 3,998 | 14,448 |
| Bran . . . . . . Cwt. | 186,729 | 145,143 | 99,420 | 86,961 | 80,164 | 51,318 |
| Flax.. ...... " | 38,457 | 112,360 |  |  | 38,457. | 112,360 |
| Potatoes . . . Bush. | 586,196 | 295,421 | 5,648 | 1,810 | 135,324 | 41,886 |
| Hay..... . .Tons. | 84,926 | 800,533 | 14,969 | 167,604 | 67,067 | 598,567 |
| Seeds, clover and grass. |  | 455,515 |  | 393,898 |  | 24,374 |
| Apples, dried.Lbs. | 256,729 | 14,392 | 170,315 | 10,692 | 24,338 | 491 |
| Apples, green or ripe.... . Brls. | 690,951 | 1,444,883 | 668,793 | 1,405,527 | 16,995 | 27,661 |
| Berries, all kinds. |  | 93,398 |  | 151 |  | 93,242 |
| Fruits, canned or preserved |  | 62,140 |  | 23,679, |  | 37,415 |
| Fruits, all other.. |  | 19,369 |  | 23,67. |  | 19,237 |
| All other articles. |  | 800,733 |  | 146,697 |  | 415,731 |
| Total | ... | 49,152,992 |  | 37,977,057 |  | 8,176,968 |

[^36]Imports from United States.
519. Out of $=8,908,495$ worth of produce imported from the States, $\$ 5,491,656$, or 62 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, corn, raw tobacco and pork and bacon. The hides and wool imported are principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from the place of production. Tobacco and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of pork and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States, to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool and undressed hemp, imports from Great Britain are nominal, and only amounted to $\$ 251,023$.
Fxports to 520. As regards exports, their value to Great Britain was $837,977,057$, Great Britain and United States.

The horse trade.

Horse breeding. and to the United States $\$ 8,176,968$. The principal exports to Great Britain were, cattle, bacon, cheese, wheat and flour, barley, oats, peas and apples, and to the United States, horses, sheep, eggs, wheat, barley and hay. The export of eggs to the United States has fallen off to a very sreat extent, since the passage of the McKinley bill, and the trade is being, at any rate, partially, transferred to Great Britain.
521. The export of horses to the United States has fallen off very much, in consequence of an increase in the home supply, a large reduction in the demand, and a high tariff. The trade with Great Britain is increasing, but only slowly, the market being much more particular and harder to satisfy. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 339,185 , of which 324,697 have gone to the United States, 8,069 to Great Britain and 6,419 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 44,332 . Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. The Imperial Government has discontinued for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, but the demand may be ultimately revived, and when the right kind of animals are found, a fair price is paid.

Export of hay to Great Britain.
522. Notwithstanding the duty, there was an increase in the value of hay exported to the States in 1892 of $\$ 222,754$, while the quantity shipped to Great Britain from Montreal during the season of navigation was 21,020 tons, valued at 237,304 , and since the close of the season, large quantities have been sent over, via Portland, Boston and New York. Owing to a poor crop in Great Britain, the demand has been fairly brisk, and appears likely to continue for some time.
523. The following table, compiled from returns furnished by the Exports of Custom house authorities, is a comparative statement of the quantities agriculand values of the exports from the port of Montreal during the season duce from of navigation in the years 1891 and 1892, of the principal articles of Montreal, Canadian agricultural produce, showing the countries to which they 1892. were shipped.

| Articles. | Countries to which Exported. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  | Great Britain. United States. Newfoundland |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Horses. ....No. |  | 1,486 | 205,575 | 1,728 | 253,010 |
|  |  | 742 | 81,950 | 924 | 105,303 |
|  |  | 2 | 472 | 15 | 2,776 |
|  |  | 2,230 | 287,997 | 2,667 | 361,089 |
| Cattle..... " | Great Britain. Germany Belgium. | 93,844 | 6,999,808 | 96,632 | 6,882,788 |
|  |  | 2,585 | 214,800 | 1,591 | 124,780 |
|  |  | ........... |  | 500 | 40,000 |
|  |  | *96,429 | 7,214,608 | 98,723 | 7,047,568 |
| Sheep...... " | Great Britain. United States. | 30,788 | 169,983 | 15,794 | 142,202 |
|  |  | 405 | 1,620 | 69 | 276 |
|  |  | 31,193 | 171,603 | 15,863 | 142,478 |
| Swine...... " | Great Britain. United States. |  |  | 1,281 | 11,374 |
|  |  | 2 | 35 | 1,284 | 11,439 |
| Mutton....Lbs. | United States. . | 3,078 | 576 | 7,877 | 1,414 |
| Pork...... " | Newfoundland. | 9,800 | 343 | 62,518 | 3,420 |
| Bacon and Hams... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Great Britain. Newfoundland United States. | 679,906 | 67,962 | 1,849,245 | 185,120 |
|  |  | $33,809$ | 3,443 | 2,170 38 | . 251 |
|  |  | 713,715 | 71,405 | 1,851,453 | 185,377 |

*These figures do not agree with either the Board of Trade or Government Inspector's returns.

| Articles. | Countries to which Exported. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  |  | $\$$ |  | 8 |
| Beef, fresh and salted.Lbs | United States. . Newfoundland. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,207 \\ & 1,900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 190 \end{array}$ | 5,100 | 322 |
|  |  | 3,107 | 238 | 5,100 | 322 |
| Meats, canned... " | Great Britain. Newfoundland. | $4,971,260$ 14,270 | 496,339 1,471 | 9,852,063 | 982,431 |
|  |  | 4,985,530 | 497,810 | 9,852,063 | 982,431 |
| Meats, all other. | Great Britain. . United States. . Germany . Sweden.. Newfoundland. B. W. Indies . | 15,000 | 1,500 | 927 | 120 |
|  |  | 1,418 | 1,552 | 18,769 | 1,321 |
|  |  | 1,576 | 1,283 |  | ....... |
|  |  | 8804 | ${ }_{5}^{670}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 819 | 560 | 2,334 24 | 532 48 |
|  |  | 19,617 | 4,565 | 22,054 | 2,021 |
| Lard..... " | Great Britain Newfoundland. | 1,000 | 82 | $\begin{array}{r} 173,073 \\ 78 \tilde{5} \end{array}$ | 17,289 56 |
|  |  | 1,000 | 82 | 173,858 | 17,345 |
| Tallow .... " | Great Britain. . Newfoundland. |  |  | 32,745 | 1,807 |
|  |  | 1,529 | 88 | 32,745 | 1,807 |
| Butter..... " | Great Britain. United States. Germany . Newfoundland Belgium. B. W. Indies | 2,919,712 | 549,185 | 5,325,878 | 965,934 |
|  |  | 18,158 | 2,252 | ${ }_{7}^{683}$ | 1135 |
|  |  | 75,925 | 6,760 | 7,071 37815 | 1,175 72,786 |
|  |  | 429,844 | 68,671 | 378,715 | 72,786 81 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,250 | 450 |
|  |  | 3,443,639 | 626,868 | 5,715,011 | 1,040,561 |
| Cheese .... " | Great Britain. . United States. Newfoundland. Belgium. <br> B. W. Indies . | 78,200,037 | 7,629,437 | 104,190,955 | 10,318,951 |
|  |  | 81,814 |  | 164,089 | 16,554 |
|  |  | 81,814 |  | 1,750 | 175 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,240 | 260 |
|  |  | 78,281,859 | 7,637,325 | 104,359,063 | 10,335,948 |


| Articles. | Countries to which Exported. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  | Great Britain United States. Belgium. Newfoundland |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Eggs...... Doz. |  | 2,233,757 97 | $\begin{array}{r} 328,207 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,744,134 \\ 1,850 \\ 490 \\ 160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 314,894 \\ 241 \\ 56 \\ 15 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,233,854 | 328,223 | 2,746,634 | 315,206 |
| Wheat. . .Bush. | Great Britain. United States. Newfoundland. Germany <br> Belgium. ...... Holland.. ... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,642,245 \\ 25 \\ 34 \end{array}$ | 1,677,105 | 4,057,201 | 3,697,615 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 35 |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 296,736 | 248,911 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,642,304 | 1,677,166 | 4,583,507 | 4,133,530 |
| Barley..... " | Great Britain. Holland.. Newfoundland. United States. | $\begin{array}{r} 729,421 \\ 26,850 \\ 1,466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,358 \\ 16,110 \\ 913 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 398,722 \\ 8,761 \end{array}$ | 228,6125,256 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0,01 \\ & 2,082 \end{aligned}$ | 8967 |
|  |  |  |  | 10 |  |
|  |  | 757,737 | 144,381 | 409,575 | 234,771 |
| Oats....... " | Great Britain. Newfoundland. United States. Germany ...... Belgium Holland. B. W. Indies | $\begin{array}{r} 703,097 \\ 8,409 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 248,539 \\ 3,945 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,697,327 \\ 2,991 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,378 \\ 41,820 \end{array}$ | $14,637$ |
|  |  | ... ..... | ............. | 14,971 5,343 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 206,806 12,449 | $\begin{array}{r} 82,777 \\ 4,979 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 1,350 | 510 |
|  | B. W. Indies . | 711,506 | 252,484 | 5,196,771 | 1,808,564 |
| Pease, whole and split. | Great Britain. . Germany <br> Belgium. ... . Holland.. Newfoundland. |  | 1,272,283 | 1,685,489 | 1,193,711 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,463,459 \\ 88,625 \end{array}$ | 70,384 | 256,992 | 1214,87637,597 |
|  |  | 28,12783,648 | 22,501 | $\begin{array}{r}50,002 \\ 108,206 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 76,897 |  | 87,842 |
|  |  |  | 67,783 | 40,279 | 39,207 |
|  |  | 1,742,163 | 1,509,848 | 2,140,968 | 1,573,233 |
| Rye. ..... " | Great Britain. Germany...... Holland. Newfoundland. Belgium. | 44,226 | 44,100 | 13,941 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,079 \\ 9,500 \\ 8,100 \\ 5 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 17,394 | 13,960 | 10,958 |  |
|  |  | 24,811 | 24,133 | 9,017 |  |
|  |  | 57,226 | 45,534 |  |  |
|  |  | 143,657 | 127,727 | 33,921 | 29,684 |


| Artioles. | Countries to which Exported. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Flour. .... Brls. | Great Britain. <br> Belgium. Holland.. Newfoundland Germany . <br> B. W. Indies |  | \$ |  | \$ |
|  |  | 90,655 | 460,768 | 129,547 | 572,710 |
|  |  | 1,520 | 4,200 |  | 100 |
|  |  | 2,818 | 12,800 |  |  |
|  |  | 87,937 | 414,986 | 106,505 | 500, 236 |
|  |  |  |  | 179 20 | 894 90 |
|  |  | 182,930 | 892,754 | 236,281 | 1,074,030 |
| Oatmeal. .. " | Great Britain. Newfoundland. United States. . | 12,954 | 54,915 | 55,470 | 254,817 |
|  |  | 1,908 | 9,037 | 1,866 | 9,364 |
|  |  | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
|  |  | 14,863 | 63,956 | 57,338 | 264,187 |
| Potatoes..Bush. | Great Britain. United States. Newfoundland. | 6 | 2 | 3,600 | 1,808 |
|  |  | 1,461 | 852 | 814 | 208 |
|  |  | 72 | 24 | 120 | 60 |
|  |  | 1,539 | 878 | 4,534 | 2,076 |
| Hay.. ...Tons. | Great Britain. United States. . Germany Belgium. Newfoundland. B. W. Indies . | 11,505 | 130,553 | 21,020 | 237,304 |
|  |  |  | 790 | 137 | 1,337 |
|  |  | 307 | 4,236 | 1,111 | 16,338 |
|  |  |  | 585 | 82 | 1,132 |
|  |  | 1,252 | 12,158 | 2,187 | 22,409 |
|  |  |  |  | 24 | 210 |
|  |  | 13,203 | 148,322 | 24,561 | 278,730 |
| Apples . . Brls. | Great Britain Newfoundland United States. Other countries | 102,989 | 237,455 | 436,941 | 957,679 |
|  |  | 3,144 | 6,551 | 10,855 | 30,571 |
|  |  | 11 | 27 | 991 | 2,503 |
|  |  | 10 | 25 | 7 | 13 |
|  |  | 106,154 | 244,058 | 448,794 | 990,766 |
|  | Total value.. |  | 21,903,340 | ........... | 30,837,997 |

Exports of 524. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce agricultural profrom Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1892. duce from Canada and the United States, 1892.

## EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1892.

| Articles. | Exports from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canada. | United States. |
|  | \$ | \$ |
| Horses | 1,354,027 | 611,188 |
| Cattle. . | 7,748,949 | 35,099,095 |
| Sheep.. | 1,385,146 | 161,105 |
| Swine | 1,638 | 364,081 |
| Other animals and poultry | 49,652 | 262,752 |
| Mutton....... | 13,658 | 9,022 |
| Pork. | 7,866 | 4,822,295 |
| Bacon. | 1,094,205 | 39,334,933 |
| Hams. | 57,801 | 7,757,717 |
| Beef. | 6,454 | 22,134,085 |
| Meats, canned | 631,347 | 7.876,454 |
| Lard...... . | 2,504 | 33,201,621 |
| Tallow | 425 | 4,425,630 |
| Hides, horns and skins. | 477,190 | 1,223,895 |
| Wool. | 200,860 | 30,664 |
| Butter. | 1,056,058 | 2,445,878 |
| Cheese. | 11,652,412 | 7,676,657 |
| Poultry | 26,478 | 13,828 |
| Fggs....... | 1,089,798 | 32,374 |
| Wheat. | 6,947,851 | 161,399,132 |
| Barley | 2,613,363 | 1,751,445 |
| Oats.. | 2,241,256 | 3,842,559 |
| Pease. | 3,450,534 | ) 945,767 |
| Rye. | 190,505 | 11,432,160 |
| Corn. | 222 | 41,590,460 |
| Cornmeal | 3,529 | 919,961 |
| Oatmeal | -409,319 | 555,957 |
| Flour (wheat) | 1,784,413 | 75,362,283 |
| Bran. | 145,143 | Not specified. |
| Flax. | 112,360 | do |
| Potatoes. | 294,421 | 361,378 |
| Hay | 800,533 | - 582,838 |
| Seeds, clover and grass. | 455,515 | 2,018,322 |
| Fruits, viz. :- |  |  |
| Apples, dried. do green | $\begin{array}{r} 14,392 \\ 444883 \end{array}$ | 1,288,102 |
| Berries, all kinds. | $1,444,883$ 93,398 | 2,407,956 |
| Fruits, canned or preserve | 62,140 | 1,803,558 |
| do all other... | 19,369 | 1,156,529 |
| All other articles. | 800,733 | +29,816,847 |
| Total | 49,152,992 | 504,718,528 |

[^37]Average imports of agricultural produce into Great Britain.
525. In issues of this work previous to 1890 , tables were given showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural produce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were taken correctly from the British returns; but it was found that these returns did not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as articles were credited to the country in which the port of shipment was situated, without reference to the country of production, e.g., articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, were credited in the British customs returns to British North America. This practice still prevails, and, as the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of three years and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that, in many cases, the Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, and that, therefore, these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles, but they give a general idea of the proportion contributed by Canada to the food supply of England. This table should be compared with similar ones in the Year Books for 1891 and 1890. Enormous as is the quantity of food from other countries annually required by the people of the United Kingdom, yet that quantity is continually increasing, and the figures show what a very small proportion of the whole amount is contributed by Canada, and, on the other hand, what large proportions of many articles are sent from the United States. Canada is just as well, if not better, able to supply these articles, as far as extent of area, climate and natural facilities go, but she lacks the other essential quality of population, and it is evident that energetic steps must be taken towards settling the great North-west, if Canada's contribution to the food supply of the mother country is ever to become an important factor of consideration.

## AVERAGE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN

 DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891.| .Articles. | 'Total. | IMPORTED FROM |  |  |  | Percentage of Im ports from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | United States. | Canada. | Other British Possessions. | Other Foreign Countries. | United States. | Canada. |
| Horses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. No. | 18,263 | 297 | 504 | 76 | 17,293 | 1.63 | $2 \cdot 76$ |
| Cattle............. ........ " | 568,408 | 299,851 | 78,218 | 2,379 | 130,039 | $52 \cdot 75$ | $13 \cdot 76$ |
| Sheep....... .............. " | 460,307 | 11,579 | 47,072 | 692 | 405,195 | $2 \cdot 52$ | 10'23 |
| Mutton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 175,016,912 | 168,152 |  | 96,598,193 | 72,607,099 | 0.10 |  |
| Pork ...................... " | 38,868,555 | 20,204,514 | 7,117 | 16,240 | 16,971,173 | $51 \cdot 98$ | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Bacon and hams............ " | 530,100,877 | 444,012,345 | 6,348,156 | 2,613 | 75,250,784 | $83 \cdot 76$ | 1.20 |
| Beef, salted................. " | 29,304,912 | T1 47,141,942 |  | 124,208 | 179,723 |  | $\cdots{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
| " fresh. | 192,675,291 | 166,925,197 | 15,322 | 13,437,307 | 2,120,571 | $86 \cdot 64$ | $0 \cdot 01$ |
| Meats, all other | 86,217,301 | 60,945,736 | 1,581,262 | 11,421,797 | 22,946,000 | $70 \cdot 69$ | $1 \cdot 83$ |
| Lard ... | 131,307,729 | T 142,169,786 | 67,132 | 45,061 | 496,612 |  |  |
| Tallow and stearine . . . . . . " | 149,622,800 | $\pm 46,286,274$ | + ${ }_{+} \mathbf{3 1 , 8 2 1}$ | 64,281,616 | 28,513,669 | $30 \cdot 94$ | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| Butter. | 227,403,531 | 9,298,483 | 1,563,429 | 4,329,099 | 210,278,880 | 4.09 | $0 \cdot 69$ |
| Cheese. | 227,486,859 | 75,094,648 | 96,029,853 | 2,463,888 | 45,750,869 | $33 \cdot 01$ | 4221 |
| Poultry*. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | 2,316,579 | 8,865 | 1,251 | 3,495 | 2,240,535 | $0 \cdot 38$ | 0.05 |
| Eggs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Doz. | 101,173,543 | 300 | 217,725 | 124,650 | 99,916,057 |  | $0 \cdot 21$ |
| Wheat. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 115,322,062 | 33,209,903 | 625,479 | 23,573,122 | 52,002,695 | $28 \cdot 79$ | 0.54 |
| Barley. .................. " | 40,090,242 | 836,939 | 55,365 | 141,503 | 38,465,201 | $2 \cdot 08$ | $0 \cdot 14$ |
| Oats..... .... . ........... " | 49,761,103 | 2,404,959 | 157,729 | 852,748 | 45,017,618 | $4 \cdot 83$ | $0 \cdot 32$ |
| Pease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,706,608 | +22,796 | 1,917,345 | 358,572 | 904,842 | 0.61 | 51.73 |
| Flour. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 8,804,740 | 6,577,584 | 116,017 | 61,429 | 1,481,478 | $74 \cdot 71$ | $1 \cdot 32$ |
| Potatoes.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 4,353,914 | 506 | 1,361 | 2,316,143 | 2,037,771 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Onions ..... .............. " | 4,002,231 | 2,727 |  | 118,189 | 3,881,788 | 007 |  |
| Apples, green . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 3,111,549 | 1,336,709 | 1,323,070 | 88,751 | 1,205,881 | $42 \cdot 96$ | 42.52 |
| Flax seed . | 17,074,059 | 1, 7,895 |  | 10,442,128 | 6,342,548 | 0.04 | ..... |
| Flax, dressed and undressed.. Lbss. | 173,316,491 |  |  | 5,072,816 | 168,243,675 | . . . . . | . |
| Wool . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . " | 680,239,468 | 16,732 | 2,800 | 572,262,919 | 107,022,977 | . . . . . . . | . |

Principal articles imported from Canada.
526. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

Imports of agricultural produce into Great Britain, 1889 , 1890, 1891.
527. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891, without reference to the countries from whence they came :-

## IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90-91.

| Articles. | Quantity. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Horses . . ...................... No. | 13,832 | 19,286 | 21,672 |
| Cattle. | 555,222 | 642,596 | 507,407 |
| Sheep.. | 677,958 | 358,458 | 344,504 |
| Mutton ... . .............. Lbs. | 137,206,496 | 194,300,736 | 193,543,504 |
| Pork. | 43,310,400 | 33,611,872 | 39,683,392 |
| Bacon and hams | 502,220,096 | 560,001,792 | 528,081,344 |
| Beef, salted | 29,396,416 | 30,769,312 | 27,749,008 |
| " fresh ..... ............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 155,204,234 | 207,724,416 | 215,097,232 |
| Meats, all other | 81,1E1,50t | 85,151,360 | 92,349,040 |
| Lard. | 133,577,248 | 142,602,432 | 117,743,808 |
| Tallow and stearine | 139,331,472 | 154,962,416 | 153,374,512 |
| Butter | 215,918,304 | 227,104,304 | 239,187,984 |
| Cheese | 213,695,888 | 240,196,880 | 228,628,400 |
| *Poultry ............. ........ \$ | 2,302,872 | 2,422,904 | 2,223,964 |
| Eggs . ..... . . ....... .. ....Doz. | 94,325,030 | 102,912,460 | 106,283,140 |
| Wheat.......... . .......... Bush. | 109,296,855 | 112,885,136 | 123,784,195 |
| Barley ....................... . . " | 40,602,125 | 38,915,305 | 40,753,295 |
| Oats | 52,674,809 | 41,924,848 | 54,683,651 |
| Pease | 3,164,334 | 3,439,311 | 4,516,178 |
| Flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 8,216,366 | 8,833,068 | 9,364,881 |
| Potatoes ... . ........... ....Bush. | 3,480,262 | 3,621,520 | 5,959,961 |
| Onions............... . .... "، | 3,854,453 | 3,871,195 | 4,281,046 |
| Apples. | 3,612,316 | 2,574,957 | 3,147,373 |
| Flax seed | 18,155,960 | 15,465,320 | 17,600,896 |
| Flax, dressed and undressed .... Lbs. | 177,701,264 | 177,167,088 | 164,991,120 |
| Wool .......... ....... ....... '، | 696,011,487 | 629,236,209 | 715,470,708 |

> * Value only.

Ranches and stock in N.W.T.
528. The fertile plains of the North-west, particularly in the district of Alberta, are admirably adapted for stock-raising, and in 1892 there were 142 ranches in operation in the grazing districts, covering an
area of $1,801,209$ acres. According to the census returns of 1891, the following number of live stock were then in the three districts :-

|  | Alberta. | Assiniboia. | Saskatchewan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horses | 31,970 | 23,449 | 5,220 |
| Cattle. | 145,658 | 69,420 | 16,144 |
| Sheep | 16,057 | 44,376 | 4,487 |
| Swine. | 5,103 | 10,020 | 1,098 |

These figures, when compared with the figures for the same districts, as given in the census returns of 1885 , show increases as follow :-

while swine show a decrease of 6,321 . In 1881 the whole of the North-west Territories only contained 18,763 head of live stock, while in 1891, in the three provisional districts alone, there were 373,002 head. There seems good reason to believe that at the end of the present decade the increase will be found, both actually and proportionately, to be very much larger.
529. There is no space to go into any details of all the work that The exwas done on the several experimental farms during the year; they perimental must be obtained, if required, from the director's report, pub'ished by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 16,905 bags of grain, 5,000 bundles of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 4,053 bags of tree seed were distributed; 1,370 samples of grain were received for report; a number of bulletins and reports were sent out, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number upwards of 25,000 . The expenditure during the year on the several farms was as follows :-

| Central Farm, Ottawa | \$22,648 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Farm, Nappan, N.S | 6,524 |
| do Brandon, Man | 11,912 |
| do Indian Head, N.W.T | 9,583 |
| do Agassiz, B.C. | 7,320 |
| Total | \$57,987 |
| Salaries, printing, \&c., \&c | 17,013 |
| Grand total | \$75,000 |

## CHAPTER VII.

## RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Part I.-Railways.

Government aid to Canadian railways.
530. In India and in all the principal British colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections, and Prince Edward Island railways- the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordance with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island, when that province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than $\$ 144,214,384$ in the shape of subsidies and loans at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of $\$ 26,997,436$, and various municipalities to the extent of $\$ 13,981,248$.

Land sub- 531. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid sidies to railways. by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 47,377,422 acres. If these lands are valued at only $\$ 2$ per acre, they represent a sum amounting to $\$ 94,754,844$; but the probability is they will realize a much larger sum. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money subsidies of $\$ 15,438,567$, has granted lands to the extent of 13,293,500 acres, part of which has been commuted at 70 cents per acre. Some of the other provinces have also made land grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

| Railway | 532. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21 st July, 1836, <br> develop- <br> ment in <br> between Laprairie and St. John's, in the Province of Quebec, its length |
| :--- | :--- |
| Canada. | being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway develop- <br> ment, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by |
|  | Lady Elgin, in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole |

of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In January, 1854, the main line of the Great Western Railway, from Windsor to Niagara, was opened for traffic ; and in November, 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway was running between Montreal and Stratford. At the close of 1857, there were 1,428 miles of railway in the province of Canada. During the next ten years comparatively little was done in the way of railway extension, as at the time of Confederation (1867) there were but 2,258 miles in operation, an increase of only 773 miles during the decade. At the close of the next ten years, viz., in 1877, there were 5,574 miles in operation, an increase of 3,316 ; in 1887, the number of miles in operation was 11,691, an increase of 6,117 miles ; while five years later, viz., on 30th June, 1892, there had been a further increase of 2,897 miles, making the total number of miles in operation on that date, 14,588 , or 12,330 miles more than at Confederation. In 1868, the paid-up capital amounted to $\$ 160,471,190$, and in 1892 , to $\$ 844,991,750$.
533. The following table, which gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid up, show to what a large extent the railways of this country have been assisted by state and municipal aid. The Dominion Government has contributed at the rate of $\$ 9,698$ per mile constructed, and the Provincial Governments at the rate, on an average, of $\$ 1,816$ per total mileage constructed. As, however, the provincial contributions were limited to roads within the province, the individual provincial contributions per mile were much larger.

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PATD, 1891 AND 1892.

| Source of Capital. | Amount. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | 8 | \$ |
| Ordinary share capital. | 238,769,386 | 244,844,382 |
| Preference | 101,000,400 | 99,555,900 |
| Bonded debt. | 292,291,654 | 305,120,200 |
| Aid from Dominion Government | 142,934,781 | 144,214,384 |
| " Ontario "، | 6,032,585 | 6,171,181 |
| "\% Quebec " | 10,879,134 | 12,033,013 |
| "" New Brunswick "، | 4,297,501 | 4,365,356 |
| " Nova Scotia "، | 2,007,996 | 1,999,696 |
| "\% Manitoba " | 2,477,250 | 2,390,690 |
| " British Columbia Government. | 37,500 | 37,500 |
| " Municipalities... | 13,817,509 | 13,981,248 |
| Capital from other sources | 2,102,062 | 10,278,200 |
| Total | 816,647,758 | 844,991,750 |

Proportion of various sources of capital to total.

Railway statistics, 1875-1892.
534. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows :-

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1889 . \\ \text { Per cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1890 . \\ \text { Per cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1891 . \\ & \text { Per cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1892 . \\ \text { Per cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ordinary share capital. | 31. | 30. | 29.2 | $28 \cdot 9$ |
| Bonded debt | 33 | 34. | $35 \cdot 8$ | $36 \cdot 1$ |
| Dominion Government aid.. | 18. | 18. | 17.5 | 17.1 |
| Preference share capital. | 12. | 12. | $12 \cdot 3$ | 11.7 |
| Provincial Government aid. | 3. | 3. | $3 \cdot$ | $3 \cdot 2$ |
| Municipal aid | $2 \cdot$ | 2. | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 7$ |
| Other sources. | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 1.2 |

It will be seen that 22 per cent of the total capital has been contributel by state and municipal aid.
535. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874 :-

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-92.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ENDED } 30 \text { th } \\ \text { JUNE. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Miles } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Opera- } \\ \text { tion. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Train Mileage. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Passen- } \\ \text { gers. } \end{gathered}$ | Tons of Freight. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Proportion of Expenses to Receipts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$ | \$ |  |
| 1875 | 4,826 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 17,680,168 | 5,190,416 | 5,670,836 | 19,470,539 | 15,775,532 | 81. |
| 1876 | 5,157 | 18,103,628 | 5,544,814: | 6,331,757 | 19,358,084 | 15,802,721 | 82 |
| 1877 | 5,574 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 19,450,813 | 6,073,233 | 6,859,796 | 18,742,053 | 15,290,091 | 82. |
| 1878 | 6,143 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 19,669,447 | 6,443,924 | 7,883,472 | 20,520,078 | 16,100,102 | 78. |
| 1879 | 6,4842 | 20,731,689 | 6,523,816 | 8,348,810 | 19,925,066 | 16,188,102 | 81. |
| 1880 | 6,891年 | 22,427,449 | 6,462,948 | 9,938,858 | 23,561,447 | 16,840,705 | 71 |
| 1881. | 7,260 | 27,301,306 | 6,943,671 | 12,065,323 | 27,987,509 | 20,121,418 | 72. |
| 1882. | 7,530 | 27,846, 411 | 9,352,335 | 13,575,787 | 29,027,790 | 22,390,709 | 77 |
| 1883. | 8,726 | 30,072,910 | 9,579,948 | 13,266,255 | 33,244,585 | 24,691,667 | 74. |
| 1884 | 9,575 | 29,758,676 | 9,982,358 | 13,712,269 | 33,421,705 | 25,595,341 | $77^{*}$ |
| 1885 | 10,150 | 30,623,689 | 9,672,599 | 14,659,271 | 32,227,469 | 24,015,351 | 75. |
| 1886 | 10,697 | 30,481,088 | 9,861,024 | 15,670,460 | 33,389,382 | 24,177,582 | 72. |
| 1887 | 11,691 | 33,638,748 | 10,698,638 | 16,356,335 | 38,842,010 | 27,624,683 | 71 |
| 1888 | 12,163 | 37,391,206 | 11,416,791 | 17,173,759 | 42,159,153 | 30,652,048 | 73 |
| 1889 | 12,628 | 38,819,380 | 12,151,051 | 17,928,626 | 42,149,615 | 31,038,045 | $74^{\circ}$ |
| 1890. | 13,256 | 41,849,329 | 12,821,262 | 20,787,469 | 46,843,826 | 32,913,350 | 70 |
| 1891. | 14,009 | 43,399,178 | 13,222,568 | 21,753,021 | 48,192,099 | 34,960,449 | 73. |
| 1892. | 14,588 | 44,448,468 | 13,533,414 | 22,189,923 | 51,685,768 | 36,488,228 | 70 |

Earnings and expenses.
536. There was an increase in the total receipts in 1892 of $\$ 3,493$,669 , as compared with the preceding year, while the working expenses
only showed an increase of $\$ 1,527,779$, consequently the proportion of expenses to receipts showed a decrease of 3 per cent, having been 70 per cent, as compared with 73 per cent in 1891. The earnings and expenses per mile have been as follow in the years named. The increase or decrease shown in the table is, in each case, with the year immediately preceding:-
EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

| Year. | Earnings. | Increase or <br> Decrease. | Year. | Working Expenses. | Increase or Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  | \$ | \$ |
| 1875. | 4,033 |  | 1875. | 3,268 |  |
| 1880. | 3,418 | -615 | 1880. | 2,444 | -824 |
| 1885. | 3,175 | $-243$ | 1885. | 2,366 | -78 |
| 1886. | 3,106 | -69 | 1886. | 2,260 | -106 |
| 1887. | 3,332 | +226 | 1887 | 2,363 | +197 |
| 1888. | 3,465 | +133 | 1888. | 2,520 | +157 |
| 1889. | 3,338 | -127 | 1889. | 2,458 | -62 |
| 1890. | 3,534 | +196 | 1890 | 2,483 | + 25 |
| 1891. | 3,440 | -94 | 1891 | 2,495 | + 12 |
| 1892. | 3,543 | +103 | 1892. | 2,501 | + 6 |

537. The proportion of net earnings to capital paid was 1.80 per Earnings cent, a higher proportion than in any of the preceding six years, the to capital. figures for which were, 1891, 1.62 per cent, $1890,1 \cdot 77$ per cent, 1889 , $1 \cdot 46$ per cent, 1888, 1.58 per cent, 1887, 1.64 per cent, and 1886, $1 \cdot 41$ Freight per cent. There was an increase of 436,902 tons in the quantity of carried. freight carried, as compared with 1891 , and of $16,519,087$ tons as compared with 1875 ; and while in the last named year the quantity carried was 1,174 tons per mile, in 1892 it was 1,521 tons per mile. There was an increase in the train mileage of $1,049,290$ miles, and of 310,846 persons in the number of passengers carried.
538. The following is a comparative statement of the business done Business by Canadian railways in the years 1891 and 1892 ; particulars of the principal lines being given separately. on Canadian railways, 1891 and 1892.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF GANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Railways. | Miles in Operation. |  | Capital Paid up. |  | Passengers Carried. |  | Freight Handled. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ | No. | No. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Canada Atlantic. | 138 | 159 | 3,737,355 | 7,187,355 | 120,666 | 134,855 | 465,354 | 553,713 |
| Canada Southern | 379 | 379 | 34,824,159 | 35,130,159 | 626,411 | 623,342 | 3,925,312 | 3,174,065 |
| Canadian Pacific system | 5,537 | 5,534 | 279,527,597 | 283,243,327 | 2,971,774 | 3,150,684 | 3,675,113 | 4,058,575 |
| Central Ontario. ........ | 104 | 104 | 970,000 | 970,000 | 58,131 | 53,602 | 72,500 | 72,500 |
| Grand Trunk system. | 3,143 | 3,158 | 324,867,300 | 334,017,832 | 5,908,987 | 5,899,096 | 7,736,069 | 8,249,038 |
| Manitoba and North-western. . | 250 | 250 | 10,999,340 | 10,912,780 | 25,010 | 32,227 | 88,907 | 80,193 |
| Quebec Central.... . | 154 | 154 | 8,627,882 | 8,752,717 | 132,070 | 127,858 | 128,771 | 138,950 |
| Sonth-eastern system. | 260 | 209 | 8,445,509 | 6,301,787 | 274,299 | 241,639 | 496,749 | 566,297 |
| Windsor and Annapolis.. | 116 | 119 | 3,974,873 | 3,952,681 | 152,038 | 154,607 | 87,117 | 119,915 |
| Other lines........... | 2,575 | 3,170 | 82,657,371 | 96,179,552 | 1,509,370 | 1,678,383 | 3,713,084 | 3,861,038 |
| Total... | 12,656 | 13,236 | 758,631,386 | 786,648,190 | 11,778,756 | 12,096,293 | 20,388,976 | 20,874,284 |
| Government railways.. | 1,353 | 1,352 | 58,016,372 | 58,342,560 | 1,443,812 | 1,437,121 | 1,364,045 | 1,315,639 |
| Total for Canada.. | 14,009 | 14,588 | 816,647,758 | 844,991,750 | 13,222,568 | 13,533,414 | 21,753,021 | 22,189.923 |

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Railways. | Train Mileage. |  | Receipts. |  | Expenses. |  | Proportion of Expenses to Receipts. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  |
| Canada Atlantic... | 428,816 | 461,184 | 558,832 | 570,697 | 337,754 | 369,277 | 60. | $65^{\circ}$ |
| Canada Southern.. | 3,254,270 | 3,520,982 | 4,408,964 | 4,989,700 | 3,161,345 | 3,390,649 | 72 | 68. |
| Canadian Pacific system | 13,754,014 | 14,294,974 | 18,672,174 | 20,789,104 | 11,538,134 | 12,441,126 | 62. | $60^{\circ}$ |
| Central Ontario. | 110,000 | 150,000 | 87,936 | 103,633 | 91,586 | 106,250 | 104. | 103. |
| Grand Trunk system... | 16,482,207 | 16,741,890 | 17,423,860 | 17,761,696 | 12,621,478 | 12,790,237 | $72 \cdot$ | 72. |
| Manitoba and North-western | 143,076 | 160,743 | 232,095 | 237,833 | 201,262 | 217,847 | $87^{\circ}$ | 92. |
| Quebec Central.. | 286,637 | 295,440 | 275,508 | 283,370 | 193,039 | 195,889 | $70^{\circ}$ | 69. |
| South-eastern system | 587,151 | 591,155 | 587,595 | 590,720 | 539,442 | 558,460 | 92. | 95 : |
| Windsor and Annapolis.. | 195,771 | 257,405 | 277,514 | 301,919 | 182,475 | 195,905 | $66^{\circ}$ | $65^{\circ}$ |
| Other lines.. | 2,863,779 | 3,028,815 | 2,515,968 | 2,954,212 | 2,173,602 | 2,493,505 | 86 | $84^{\circ}$ |
| Total. | 38,105,721 | 39,502,588 | 45,040,446 | 48,582,884 | 31,040,117 | 32,759,145 | 69. | 67. |
| Government railways. | 5,293,457 | 4,945,880 | 3,151,653 | 3,102,884 | 3,920,332 | 3,729,083 | 124. | $120^{\circ}$ |
| Total for Canada...... | 43,399,178 | 44,448,468 | 48,192,099 | 51,685,768 | 34,960,449 | 36,488,228 | 73 | 71 |

Proportion of ex. penses to receipts.
539. There was a decrease of $\$ 2$ per $\$ 100$, both with and without government railways, in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the smallest proportions being shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway, followed by the Canada Atlantic (in the working expenses of which there was an increase of $\$ 5$ per $\$ 100$ ) and Windsor and Annapolis Railways, the Central Ontario Railway again having the highest proportion. While there was a decrease of $\$ 4$ per $\$ 100$ in the working expenses on government railways, the proportion to receipts was still no less than 120 per cent, and vigorous efforts, with already some show of success, are being made to reduce this excess of expenditure. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts in Canada is high, and, even leaving out government railways, is higher than in many other countries ; in the United Kingdom in 1891 it was 55 per cent; in India (1890) $49 \cdot 87$ per cent ; in Australia (1890) 64.97 per cent; in Australasia (1890) 64.84 per cent ; and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent. In the United States in 1891 it was $68 \cdot 83$ per cent.

## Propor-

 tion of traffic,\&e., to miles in operation.540. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 8,374 tons per mile, a decrease, however, of 1,983 tons per mile as compared with 1891 , that on the Grand Trunk system was 2,612 tons, an increase of 151 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 733 tons, an increase of 70 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were : on the Grand Trunk 1,868, on the Canada Southern 1,644, and on the Canadian Pacific 569. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 9,290 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,301 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,583 miles.

Principal sources of receipts and expenses.

541 . The following table is a concise statement of the receipts and expenditure of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile.

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

| Railways. | Earnings from |  |  | Total. | Earnings per Mile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Passenger Traffic. | Freight Traffic. | Mails, Express and other Sources. |  |  |
|  | S | S | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Canada Atlantic. | 106,841 | 385,818 | 78,038 | 570,697 | 3,589 |
| Canada Southern. | 1,262,362 | 3,561,201 | 166,137 | 4,989,700 | 13,165 |
| Canadian Pacific system. | 5,509,277 | 13,091,396 | 2,188,431 | 20,789,104 | 3,757 |
| Grand Trunk system. . . . . . . | 5,463,983 | 11,621,037 | 676,676 | 17,761,696 | 5,624 |
| Intercolonial.. | 961,428 | 1,803,529 | 180,485 | 2,945,442 | 2,581 |
| Quebec Central. | 116,441 | 153,036 | 13,893 | 283,370 | 1,840 |
| Manitoba and North-western... | 61,505 | 155,352 | 20,976 | 237,833 | 951 |
| South-eastern system | 171,814 | 391,134 | 27,772 | 590,720. | 2,826 |
| Other lines.. | 1,134,815 | 2,067,619 | 314,772 | 3,517,206 | 976 |
| Total. | 14,788,466 | 33,230,122 | 3,667,180 | 51,685,768 | 3,543 |

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1892.

| Railwars. | Maintenance of Line, Buildings, \& $c$. | Working and Repairs. | General Working Expenses. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ex- } \\ \text { penses } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { Mile. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Atlantic. | 57, 1217 | 174,731 | 137,529 | 369,277 | 2,322 |
| Canada Southern.. | 495,458 | 1,546,192 | 1,348,999 | 3,390,649 | 8,946 |
| Canadian Pacific system | 2,509,858 | 5,020,091 | 4,911,177 | 12,441,126 | 2,248 |
| Grand Trunk system. | 2,340,587 | 5,903,687 | 4,545,963 | 12,790,237 | 4,050 |
| Intercolonial .. | 1,007,935 | 1,600,882 | 830,560 | 3,439,377 | 3,014 |
| Quebec Central | 52,326 | 68,466 | 75,097 | 195,889 | 1,272 |
| Manituba and North-western. | 66,005 | 76,578 | 75,264 | 217,847 | 871 |
| South-eastern system | 97,853 | 274,458 | 186,149 | 558,460 | 2,672 |
| Other lines. . . . . | 1,051,700 | 1,045,294 | 988,372 | 3,085,366 | 856 |
| Total.... | 7,678,739 | 15,710,379 | 13,099,110 | 36,488,228 | 2,501 |

542. The receipts from freight traffic formed $64 \cdot 3$ per cent, and Proporfrom passenger traffic $28 \cdot 6$ per cent of the total, while of working tion of expenses 43 per cent were for working and repairs, $35 \cdot 9$ per cent for sources to general working expenses, and 21 per cent for maintenance of line, \&c. total. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were three times as much as those of any other of the large roads, except the Grand Trunk,
and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small. The working expenses on the Intercolonial Railway were $\$ 433$ per mile in excess of the receipts, as compared with an excess of $\$ 600$ per mile in 1891.
Receipts 543. The receipts per train mile in Canada were $\$ 1.16$ per mile, per mile in
various being lower than those of the United Kingdom and most of the various
countries. Australasian colonies, but higher than in the principal European countries, as shown by the following table :-

## GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS PER TRAIN MILE.

| New Zealand. | \$1 86 | Austria-Hungary . . . . . . . $\$ 104$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales.. | . 160 | Russia.. ........ ........ 101 |
| South Australia... | 158 | Italy (State lines) . . . . . . . . . . 101 |
| United Kingdom | 133 | Germany ............. . . . . . . 091 |
| Victoria.. | 129 | France. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 078 |
| Canada. | 116 | Belgium. . . . . . . . . . . . 060 |
| Queensland. | 111 |  |

Receipts per ton of freight carried.
544. The average amount received per ton of freight carried in Canada was $\$ 1.49$, being lower than in the Australasian colonies, Russia, Roumania, Italy and France, but higher than in the other countries named below.

AVERAGE AMOUNT RECEIVED PER TON OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

| Queensland | \$3 14 | Canada. .... ............ $\$ 149$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Australia. | 290 | Austria-Hungary......... . 148 |
| Russia.. | 290 | Denmark. ..... .......... 111 |
| New South Wales | 202 | Switzerland. . . . . . . . . . . . . 111 |
| Roumania. | 198 | Norway . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 |
| Italy. | 182 | Germany. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 079 |
| Victoria | 168 | Holland. ............... 075 |
| New Zealand. | 158 | United Kingdom.... .... 067 |
| France.... | 152 | Belgium. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 064 |

The greater distances to be travelled no doubt account for the average amount being higher in the colonies, than in the United Kingdom, and European countries.

Capital cost per mile.
545. The average capital cost per completed mile of railroad in Canada has been, up to the present time, $\$ 56,825$, which is lower than in European countries, but higher than in the United States and most of the Australasian colonies, as shown by the following table taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1890-91, the conversions having been made in this office :-

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

546. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost in Canada is very Proporsmall, and, with three exceptions, is lower than that of any country or colony named in the following table, which is taken from the Victorian Year Book, 1890-91. The proportion in Canada would be slightly higher if the capital cost of the lines in operation could be ascertained, tion of net revenue to capital cost. but, as it is, the figures used include the cost of construction of 282 completed miles, not yet in operation, and of 210 miles at present under construction.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Per cent. | Countries. | Per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cape Colony. | $5 \cdot 74$ | Ireland.. | 3.75 |
| Germany.. | 5.40 | Scotland. | 3.68 |
| India.... | $4 \cdot 96$ $4 \cdot 55$ | Australasia | 3.27 |
| Argentine Confederation... | $4 \cdot 35$ | New South Wales | $3 \cdot 20$ |
| England and Wales | $4 \cdot 32$ | Holland | 3.18 |
| Switzerland...... | $4 \cdot 21$ | New Zealand | 3.02 |
| United Kingdom | $4 \cdot 21$ | Italy .-. | 2.62 |
| Victoria. | $4 \cdot 18$ | Queensland | $2 \cdot 07$ |
| Austria-Hungary | $4 \cdot 10$ | Canada.... | $1 \cdot 80$ |
| France..... | 3.99 3.95 | Norway. | 1.78 |
| South Australia... | 3.95 3.93 | Tasmania .... ${ }_{\text {Western }}$ Australia.. | 0.71 -1.53 |
| British Dominions. | $3 \cdot 93$ |  | $-1.53$ |

capital cost.
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 1892 , the gross receipts only amounted to $6 \cdot 12$ per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been ${ }^{\$ 5} 16,857,680$ and the actual cost $\$ 844,991,750$. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actualand theoretical cost of principal railways in Canada.
548. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1892. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost :-

## ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1892.

| Name of Railway. | Number of Miles. | Theoretical Cost. |  | Actual Cost. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | Per Mile. | Total. | Per Mile. |
|  |  | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Alberta Railway and Coal Co.. | 174 | 2,099,480 | 11,548 | 4,997,729 | 2R,723 |
| Canada Atlantic | 159 | 5,706,970 | 35,830 | 6,746,224 | 42, 429 |
| Canada Southern | 379 | 49,897,000 | 131,654 | 35,130,159 | 92,692 |
| Canadian Pacific system. | 5,534 | 207,891,040 | 37,566 | 283,243,327 | 51,182 |
| Central Ontario. . | 104 | 1,036,330 | 9,965 | 970,000 | 9,327 |
| Erie and Huron | 76 | 1,081,580 | 14,231 | 1,297,754 | 17,076 |
| Esquimalt and Nanaimo | 78 | 1,632,880 | 20,934 | 2,987,016 | 38,305 |
| Grand Trunk system.. | 3,158 | 177,616,460 | 56,243 | 334,017,832 | 105,768 |
| ${ }_{ \pm}+$Intercolonial | 1,142 | 29,454,420 | 25,792 | 54,593,479 | 47,805 |
| Kingston and Pembroke | 113 | 1,514,850 | 13,406 | 4,064,956 | 35,973 |
| *Manitoba and North-western. | 250 | 2,378,330 | 9,513 | 3,602,138 | 14,409 |
| Northern Pacific and Manitoba | 264 | 2,621,400 | 9,929 | 5,490,500 | 20,797 |
| Pontiac and Pacific Junction. | 61 | 450,090 | 7,379 | 1,334,964 | 21,885 |
| Prince Edward Island | 211 | 1,574,430 | 13,430 | 3,750,081 | 17,72 |
| Quebec Central. | 154 | 2,833,710 | 18,401 | 8,752,717 | 56,836 |
| Qupbec and Lake St. John | 196 | 1,499,340 | 7,650 | 10,393,894 | 53,030 |
| Shore Line.. | 82 | 349,020 | 4,256 | 1,669,800 | 20,363 |
| South-eastern system | 209 | 5,907,200 | 28,264 | 6,301,787 | 30,248 |
| +Windsor and Annapolis | 119 | 3,019,190 | 25,371 | 4,084,187 | 34,321 |
| Total. | 12,463 | 498,564,220 | 40,004 | 773,428,544 | 62,058 |

$\ddagger$ Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included. * Saskatchewan and Western included. + Windsor Junction included.

Heariest expenditure on construction.
549. There are, it will be seen, only two railways in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, viz., the Canada Southern and Central Ontario. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the
main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been $\$ 7,650$ per mile, its actual cost was no less than 853,030 per mile.
550. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and some foreign countries:-

Receipts per mile in various countries.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Cocntry. | Annual Re- <br> ceipts per Mile Open. | Countri. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Annual Re- } \\ & \text { ceipts } \\ & \text { per Mile } \\ & \text { Open. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | \$ |
| England and Wales | 22,776 | New South Wales | 5,888 |
| United Kingdom. | 18,843 | Trinidad and Tobago | 4,957 |
| Belgium... | 12,419 | Cape Colony..... | 4,163 |
| France. | 11,042 | Jamaica .... | 4,078 |
| Russia. | 7,314 | Australia.. | 4,146 |
| Germany | 11,451 | Australasia | 3,840 |
| Austria-Hungary. | 7,616 | Canada..... | 3,543 |
| Natal .. | 7,265 | New Zealand ..... | 2,988 |
| India. | 6,648 | Barbados | 2,380 |
| Ceylon. | 6,575 | South Australia. | 3,202 |
| United States | 6,512 | Newfoundland | 2,088 |
| Italy | 6,424 | Queensland. | $\stackrel{2,000}{ }$ |
| Victoria | 6,541 | Tasmania. | 2,063 |
| Mauritius | 5,856 | Western Australia | 398 |

551. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the Receipts countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South per mile in Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large tralasia. area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.
552. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge Gauge of of 4 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Gren- Canadian ville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railrailways. way, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Rolling stock in use. 1891 and 1892.
553. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1891 and 1892 will be found in the next table:-
ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN GANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Year. | Loco- motives. | Sleeper and Parlourt Cars | First Class Cars. | Second Class and Emigrant Cars. | Baggage, Mail and Express Cars. | Cattle and Box Cars. | Platform Cars. | Coaland Dump Cars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891. | 1,850 | 142 | 849 | 624 | 560 | 34,365 | 14,614 | 3,559 |
| 1892. | 1,961 | 155 | 909 | 634 | 591 | 35,668 | 15,403 | 3,584 |
| Increase. . | 111 | 13 | 60 | 10 | 31 | 1,303 | 789 | 25 |

Rolling stock hired.
554. 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 :-

| Year. | Loco- motives. | Sleeper and Parlour Cars. | First Class Cars. | Second Class and Einigrant Cars. | Baggage, Mail and Express Cars. | Cattle and Box Cars. | Platform Cars. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891. | 50 | 17 | 31 | 15 | 25 | 3,625 | 289 |
| 1892. | 39 |  | 39 |  | 16 | 2,992 | 195 |

Rolling st-ck on Grand Trunk and C.P.R. systems.
555. Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :-

| Rolling Stock. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canarian Pacific System. | Grand Trunk System. | Canadian Pacific System. | Grand <br> Trunk <br> System. |
| Engines. | 506 | 717 | 589 | 722 |
| Sleeping and parlour cars ..... | 104 | *11 | 118 | 16 |
| First class cars | 167 | 380 | 183 | 390 |
| Second class and emigrant cars. | 156 | 225 | 159 | 225 |
| Baggage, mail and express cars. | 157 | 214 | 177 | 214 |
| Cattle and box cars....... .... | 11,058 | 15,529 | 11,903 | 16,014 |
| Platform cars. . .. ......... . | 3,156 | 6,098 | 3,331 | 6,568 |
| Coal and dump cars........... | 475 | . ..... | 471 | . . . . . . |

[^38]556. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles Principal of freight carried in 1892.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED articles of freight carried, 1892. ON CANADIAN KAILWAYS, 1892.

557. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 37 per Proporcent of the total freight, as compared with 35 per cent in 1891, but a tion of smaller proportion than in any of the four preceding years. The frearried Canadian Pacific Railway carried 18 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1891, but the Canada Southern only carried 14 per cent as against 18 per cent in 1891. The freight returns having been made in tons only, and not in quantities according to kind, as formerly, no comparison can be made with former years, except that there was a
decrease in the quantity of manufactured goods carried as well as that of general articles.

Accidents 558. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in on rail. ways in Canadz. connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 18 years :-

|  | Killed. | Injured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875 | 92 | 289 |
| 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 | 79 |
| 1885 | 157 | 684 |
| 1886 | 144 | 571 |
| 1887 | 178 | 633 |
| 1888 | 231 | 775 |
| 1889 | 210 | 875 |
| 1890 | 218 | 838 |
| 1891 | 196 | 818 |
| 1892 | 233 | 879 |

Increase in number of accidents.

Causes of fatal accidents.
559. The number of persons killed, as well as the number of those injured, were higher than in any year since 1875 , before which, no complete statistics are available. The increase was largely among the employees of the roads, there having been an increase in the number killed of 45 and in those injured of 117 . Sixteen employees were killed while coupling cars, and out of 700 injured, no less than 357 were hurt while similarly engaged, being 51 per cent of the whole number. The following are comparative figures for the last two years:-

|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| Passengers | 13 | 105 | 14 | 40 |
| Employees | 65 | 583 | 110 | 700 |
| Others | 118 | 130 | 109 | 139 |
|  | 196 | 818 | 233 | 879 |

560. The number of passengers killed was one more, and the number injured 65 less than in 1891 . Eight of the passengers were killed by getting on or off trains in motion, or being on the track, so that the railway companies were really responsible for only 6 deaths. Twenty employees were killed by being on the track, and twenty-three by fall-
ing from trains. Sixty seven "other" persons, out of 109, were killed by being on the track, and 68 out of 139 were injured from a similar cause.
561. In calculating the safety of railway travelling, the number Passenonly of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must gers killed be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but carried. even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling :-

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1892.

| Year, | Passengers Killed per Million Carried. | Year. | Passengers Killed per Million Carried |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875 | $2 \cdot 11$ | 1884. | $4 \cdot 60$ |
| 1876 | 0.90 | 1885. | $0 \cdot 82$ |
| 1877. | $0 \cdot 82$ | 1886. | $0 \cdot 61$ |
| 1878. | $1 \cdot 40$ | 1887. | 1.03 |
| 1879. | 1.38 | 1888. | 1.75 |
| 1880 | $1 \cdot 55$ | 1889. | 3.05 |
| 1881. | $0 \cdot 72$ | 1890. | $0 \cdot 86$ |
| 1882. | $1 \cdot 07$ | 1891. . | $0 \cdot 98$ |
| 1883 | 0. 52 | 1892. ... | $1 \cdot 03$ |

Average for the whole period, $1 \cdot 40$.
562. The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of Compariimprovement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet re- son with duced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1891, which say that only 1 passenger in every $8,208,385$ was killed during the year from States. any cause whatever, and 1 in 524,481 injured, and season ticket holders are not included in the number of passengers. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1891 were 1 passenger killed in $1,017,120$ and 1 in 125,929 injured. In 1892, the figures for Canada were, 1 passenger killed in every 966,672 , and one injured in 338,335 . In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every $1,523,133$, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845 .
563. From the following table it is evident that railway travelling Accidents in Canada is just about as safe as in any of the countries named. The figures are principally for 1890 :-

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS IN CERTAIN COUNTRTES.

| Countries. | Passengers. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Killed. | Injured. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Killed } \\ & \text { per Million } \\ & \text { Carried. } \end{aligned}$ | Injured per Million Carried. |
| Austria-Hungary. | 4 | 53 | 0.06 | 0.77 |
| Belgium........... | 7 | 80 | $0 \cdot 08$ | 0.97 |
| France.. | 36 | 150 | $0 \cdot 15$ | $0 \cdot 62$ |
| German Empire.. | 40 | 174 | $0 \cdot 11$ | $0 \cdot 46$ |
| Bavaria. | 2 | 10 | $0 \cdot 06$ | $0 \cdot 31$ |
| Baden.. | 2 | 4 | $0 \cdot 10$ | $0 \cdot 20$ |
| Wurtemburg. | 7 | 76 | $0 \cdot 45$ | $4 \cdot 93$ |
| Holland. . | 4 | 4 | $0 \cdot 21$ | $0 \cdot 21$ |
| Italy. . | 29 | 114 | $0 \cdot 59$ | $2 \cdot 31$ |
| Portugal. |  | 9 |  | $3 \cdot 08$ |
| Russia in Europe .... | 19 | 88 | 052 | $2 \cdot 39$ |
| Sweden. . . | 2 | 1 | $0 \cdot 18$ | 0.09 |
| Switzerland... | 7 | 17 | 0.24 | 0.58 |
| New South Wales. |  | , | $0 \cdot 31$ | 4.08 |
| Victoria. ........ |  |  | $0 \cdot 17$ | 3.92 |
| South Australia. |  |  | $0 \cdot 32$ | 0.76 |
| New Zealand. |  |  | 0.88 | 1.98 |
| Canada (1890). | 11 | 51 | $0 \cdot 86$ | 3.98 |

Passengers and freight per head of population and mile of line.
564. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried, relatively, to population, and length of line in each year from 1875 :
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1892.

565. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons Passenof freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various freight per sources:

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPUI_ATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

566. The following table gives the railway mileage in British pos- Railway sessions, together with the date of opening, number of persons and $\frac{\text { mileage in }}{\text { Britigh }}$ number of square miles of area to each mile of railway:British Possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

| Councriks. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Railway development in Canada and Australasia.

Railway mileage of the British Empire.

Railways in foreign countries.
567. Canada, it will be seen, has 2,789 miles of railway more than all the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,223 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as, on that basis, there are only 594,800 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities, not much more than one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-seventh of the area has been thus developed.
568. The total railway mileage of the British empire is 67,227 , which, on the estimated area of $9,040,497^{*}$ square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 135 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole empire being within reach of railway accommodation.
569. The next table is compiled from Poor's Mannal of Railroads for 1892 , and gives the date of the opening of the first railway in all the principal countries of the world, other than the British empire, the length of railway lines therein, and the proportion of railway mileage to area. It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada. The same

[^39]authority places the railway mileage of the world at 370,323 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for a little more than onefourth of the total area.

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

| Countries. | Date of opening. | Miles of Railway. | Square Miles of Area to each Mile. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe:- |  |  |  |
| Austria-Hungary | 20th Sept., 1828. | 16,473 | 15 |
| Belgium...... . | 5th May, 1835. | 3,216 | 4 |
| Denmark | 18th Sept., 1844. | 1,224 | 12 |
| France....... | 1st Oct., 1828. | 22,594 | 9 |
| German Empire | 7 th Dec., 1835. | 25,978 | 8 |
| Greece . . . . . . . . | 18th Feby.,1869. | 440 | 57 |
| Holland | 13th Sept., 1839. | 1,888 | 7 |
| Italy . | 3rd Oct., 1839. | 8,120 | 14 |
| Norway | 14th July, 1853. | 971 | 128 |
| Portugal. | 9 th do 1854. | 1,280 | 27 |
| Roumania.. | 4th Oct., 1860. | 1,581 | 32 |
| Russia.. | 4th April, 1838. | 18,735 | 112 |
| Servia. |  | 327 | 58 |
| Spain. . | 30th Oct., 1848. | 6,129 | 32 |
| Sweden.. | 9th Feby., 1851. | 4,917 | 35 |
| Switzerland. | 15th June, 1844. | 1,929 | 8 |
| Turkey. | 4th Oct., 1860. | 1,097 | 114 |
| Asia :- |  |  |  |
| Asia Minor |  | 448 |  |
| China.. .... |  | 124 | 10,781 |
| Dutch possessions |  |  |  |
| Java .. . . . . . | 10th Aug., 1867. | 798 |  |
| Japan | 17th Oct., 1873. | 908 | 163 |
| Persia |  | 11 | 57,091 |
| Russia. . |  | 891 | 7,368 |
| Africa:- |  |  |  |
| Algeria | 15th Aug., 1862. |  |  |
| Tunis... | 5 th July, 1873. | 1,923 | 119 |
| Egypt.... | 26th Jany.,1856. | 958 | 11 |
| America :- |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic | 14th Dec., 1864. | 5,131 | 218 |
| Bolivia ............. | 10, 1873. | 5, 106 | 5,351 |
| Brazil | 30th April, 1854. | 5,781 | 5, 557 |
| Chili | Fa Jany., 1852. | 1,927 | 153 |
| Colombia | Fall 1880. | 231 | 2,185 |
| Hayti | . | 167 | 719 |
| Mexico | 8th Oct., 1850. | 5,346 | 139 |
| Paraguay | 1st do 1863. | 149 | 658 |
| Peru....... .... | 29th May, 1851. | 995 | 457 |
| United States (1891). | 17th April, 1827. | 164,324 | 21 |
| Uruguay | 1st Jany., 1869. | 471 | 153 |
| Venezuela. | 9th Feby., 1866. | 441 | 977 |
| Costa Rica. | 19th Jany., 1872. |  |  |
| Guatemala. Honduras | 20th June, 1880. 25th Sept 1871 |  |  |
| Nicaragua. | Summer 1880. | 559 | 303 |
| Salvador.. ..... | 15th July, 1882. |  |  |

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Government railways.
570. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch and Prince Edward Island railways, with a total mileage in operation of $1,397 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, as follows :-

|  | Miles. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\dagger$ Intercolonial Railway.. | 1,154 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Windsor Branch Railway. | 32 |
| Prince Edward Island Railway | 211 |
|  | 1,3971 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |

Financial 571. The following statement shows the financial position of each position of road on the 30 th June, 1892 :-Government railways.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF G@VERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1892.

| Railwars. | Capital <br> Paid Up. | Earnings. | Expenses. | Profits. | Loss. | Percentage of Expenses to Earnings. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intercolonial. <br> *Windsor Branch. <br> P. E. Island | 9, | \$ | , | \$ | 8 |  |
|  | 53,949,934 | 2,945,442 | 3,439,377 |  | 493,935 | 116.8 |
|  | 3,750,081 | 33,509 157,443 | 19,514 289,706 | 13,995 | 132,263 | 16.8 58.2 184.0 |
| Total | 57,700,015 | 3,136,394 | 3,748,597 |  | 612,203 | 119.5 |

Excess of expenses over earnings, and causes of same.

572 . The expenses exceeded the receipts by $\$ 612,203$, being \$155,172 less than the excess of expenditure in 1891 . The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines is no doubt in part due to two causes, the first being that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses; and the other being that, in the public interests, many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government,as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a

[^40]view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. A system of rigid economy in the working of these roads has recently, however, been adopted, and it is hoped that a much nearer approach to equality between receipts and expenses may thereby, in time, be brought about.
573. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Main line, Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route nial Ralobetween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of $479 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, making a total length of $1,154 \frac{1}{2}$ miles.
574. A line of railway between Oxford Station, on the Inter- Oxford colonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town branch, with a Branch. branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether $72 \frac{1}{3}$ miles in length, was opened for traffic on 15 th July, 1890. A line of railway has also been built and put into operation by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance Cape Bre: of $98 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. ton RailThis road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which way. expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave. The Government also assumed the work of constructing the link of $20 \frac{1}{2}$ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road was Digby and handed over to the Western Counties Railway for operation on Annapolis 27 th July, 1891. All the above roads now form part of the Inter- Railway. colonial system.
575. The following are figures of the traffic during the past sixteen the Intic on-years:-

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1877-1892.

| Year. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Freight. | Passengers. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $s$ | $\$$ | Tons. | No. |
| 1877. | 1,154,445 | 1,661,674 | 421,327 | 613,420 |
| 1878. | 1,378,947 | 1,816,274 | 522,710 | 618,957 |
| 1879. | 1,294,010 | 2,010,188 | 510,861 | 640,101 |
| 1880. | 1,506,298 | 1,603,430 | 561,924 | 581,483 |
| 1881. | 1,760,394 | 1,759,851 | 725,577 | 631,245 |
| 1882. | 2,079,263 | 2,069,657 | 838,956 | 779,994 |
| 1883. | 2,370,910 | 2,360,373 | 970,961 | 878,600 |
| 1884. | 2,384,415 | 2,377,434 | 1,009,237 | 944,636 |
| 1885. | 2,441,204 | 2,519,752 | 989,936 | 957,228 |
| 1886. | 2,450,094 | 2,584,000 | 1,023,788 | 932,880 |
| 1887. | 2,660,117 | 2,922,370 | 1,143,020 | 982,-84 |
| 1888. | 2,983,336 | 3,366,782 | 1,288,823 | 1,040,163 |
| 1889. | 2,967,801 | 3,244,648 | 1,218,877 | 1,136,272 |
| 1890. | 2,012,740 | 3,560,576 | 1,368,819 | 1,219,233 |
| 1891. | 2,977,395 | 3,662,342 | 1,304,534 | 1,298,304 |
| 1892. | 2,945,442 | 3,439,377 | 1,264,575 | 1,297,732 |

Receipts and expenses per mile.

Decrease in freight traffic.
576. There was a decrease of $\$ 31,953$ in the amount of earnings, of 39,959 tons in the quantity of freight carried and of 57.2 in the number of passengers. The receipts per mile were $\$ 2,579$, as compared with $\$ 2,721$ in $1891, \$ 3,102$ in 1890 and $\$ 3,506$ in 1889 ; and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,107 tons, as against 1,192 tons in 1891 and 1,409 tons in 1890 . The expenses amounted to $\$ 3,439,377$, being $\$ 493,935$ more than the receipts, and were at the rate of 83,011 per mile as compared with $\$ 3,347$ per mile in 1891 and $\$ 3,669$ in 1890. The number of passengers carried per mile was 1,136 in 1892, 1,186 in 1891 and 1,255 in 1890.

577 . With the exception of grain and sugar, there was a decrease in almost every description of freight carried. The quantity of coal carried was 123,665 tons, being 13,807 tons less than in 1891. The following figures show the decrease in the principal articles of freight :QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | 1891. | 1892. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Flour... . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 1,013,129 | 954,015 |  | 59,114 |
| Grain. . . . . . . . . . . . . Bush. | 2,890,921 | 3,776,677 | 885,756 |  |
| Lumber. . . . . . . . . . . . . Feet. | 184, 138,324 | 175,474,340 |  | 8,663,984 |
| Live stock. . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. | - 95,529 | 87,889 | ... . ... | 7,640 |
| Miscellaneous. . . . . . . . . . Tons. | 899,724 | 858,635 |  | 41,089 |

578. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of Prince the island, a distance of $154 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. The traffic during 1892 was very dull, and there was a decrease of 6,119 in the number of passengers and of 8,446 tons in the quantity of freight carried. The receipts decreased by $\$ 16,815$ and the working expenses increased by $\$ 31,716$, this increase being in part due to an extraordinary expenditure for laying new steel rails. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very light, and it will probably be some years before the earnings will equal the expenditure. The following are traffic figures for the last five years :-

TRAFFIC ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY, 1888-1892.

| Year. | Earnings. | Working expenses. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Excess } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { expenses. } \end{gathered}$ | Freight carried. | Passengers carried. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 | 8 | Tons. | No. |
| 1888. | 158,364 | 229,640 | 71,276 | 59,633 | 131,246 |
| 1889. | 171,370 | 247,559 | 76,190 | 55,682 | 152,780 |
| 1890 | 160,972 | 266,486 | 105,514 | 51,604 | 133,099 |
| 1891 | 174,258 | 257,990 | 83,732 | 59,51? | 145,508 |
| 1892 | 157,443 | 289,706 | 132,264 | 51,065 | 139,389 |

579. The annual receipts during the five years have averaged $\$ 779$ Excess of per mile and the expenses $\$ 1,224$, being an average annual excess of expenditure of $\$ 445$ per mile. The average annual quantity of freight carried was 263 tons per mile and the average number of passengers 665 per mile.
580. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who indsor pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally more than sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1892 the profits amounted to $\$ 13,994$. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.
581. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government Governduring the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of ment ex-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. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | \$ | S | 8 | \$ | 8 |
| Pacific. | 22,374 | 87,134 | 41,376 | 37,367 | 66,211 |
| Surveys | 9,208 | 15,992 | 36,372 | 14,889 | 16,841 |
| Statistics | 116 | 561 | 1,904 | 1,426 | 2,221 |
| Intercolonial .. | 4,018,827 | 3,810,267 | 3,846,719 | 3,742,271 | 3,610,914 |
| Windsor Branch. | 24,040 | 20.856 | 18,983 | 28,932 | 19,514 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 299,640 | 247,559 | 266,486 | 257,990 | 298,007 |
| Eastern Extension. | 90,955 | 124,955 | 79,103 | 3,255 |  |
| Carleton Branch | 504 |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidies, general. | 1,027,042 | 846,722 | 1,678,196 | 1,079,106 | 1,061,616 |
| Short Line Railway claims. | 397 |  |  |  |  |
| Annapolis and Digby.. | 689,451 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,847 \\ 1,083,277 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 381,943 \\ 1,170,523 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 196,869 \\ & 521,442 \end{aligned}$ | 26,130 99,937 |
| Royal Commission.... .... | 13,575 |  |  |  |  |
| Albert Railway . . . . . . . . | 3,112 | 177 |  |  |  |
| Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co.... | 274,947 | 25,053 |  |  |  |
| Oxford and New Glasgow.... | 280,932 | 841,943 | 434,529 | 220,886 | 48,745 |
| Special car for His Excellency the Governor-Generai. |  |  | 12,634 |  |  |
| Montreal and European Short Line. |  |  |  | 124,568 |  |
| Total on railways..... | 6,715,120 | 7,114,343 | 7,968,768 | 6,229,001 | 5,250,136 |

Part II.-Canals.

St. Lawrence system of canals.
582. The system of inland navigationin Canadais 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 $71 \frac{3}{4}$ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and $2,188 \frac{1}{4}$ 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.
583. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Distances Lake Superior, and Liverpool :-

|  | Miles. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Port Arthur to Sault Ste. Marie. | 273 |
| Sault Ste. Marie to Sarnia. | 318 |
| Sarnia to Amherstburg. | 76 |
| Amherstburg te Port Colborne. | 232 |
| Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie. | 27 |
| Port Dalhousie to Kingston | 170 |
| Kingston to Montreal. | 178 |
| Montreal to Three Rivers (Tidewater) | 86 |
| Three Rivers to Quebec. | 74 |
| Quebec to Saguenay | 26 |
| Saguenay to Father Point | 57 |
| Father Point to West end Anticosti. | 202 |
| Anticosti to Belle Isle | 441 |
| Belle Isle to Malin Head (Ireland). | 2,013 |
| Malin Head to Liverpool: | 221 |
|  | 4,494 |

$5 \varepsilon 4$. The great lakes, which form one of the most remarkable features Particuof this system of inland navigation, contain more than half the fresh water of the globe, and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, lars of the great lakes. Erie and Ontario, and the following table gives their length, breadth, area, and height above the sea :-

THE GREAT LAKES.

| Lakes. | Length. | Breadth. | Area. | Height above sea. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miles. | Miles. | Sq. Miles. | Feet. |
| Superior..... | 390 | 160 | 31,420 | 6023 |
| Huron-with Georgian Bay. | 400 | 160 | 24,000 | $576 \frac{3}{7}$ |
| St. Clair. | 25 | 25 | 360 | $570 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Erie | 250 | 60 | 10,000 | $566 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| Ontario. . | 190 | 52 | 7,330 | 240 |
| Michigan........... | 345 | 58 | 25,590 | $578{ }_{4}^{3}$ |

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

Michigan.
586. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the St. Marie St. Mary's River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous Falls or rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, Sault Ste. known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the canal. 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. A larger
lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 152 feet, and a depth made suitable for navigation at mean water level by vessels drawing 20 feet of water. There will be one lock, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sills, 19 feet at the lowest record water level. The work is progressing, and the whole undertaking is to be ready for use by 1st July, 1894. The total cost is estimated to be about $\$ 3,000,000$.

Traffic through Sault Ste. Marie and Suez Canals.
587. The present canal was open for navigation for 233 days during the year 1892 , being 21 days above the average time, which is 212 days, and during that time $11,214,333$ tons of actual freight, valued at $\$ 135,117,267$ passed through, being, as compared with 1891, an increase of $2,395,574$ tons, and $\$ 6,930,059$ in value. The total number of vessels was 12,580 , of which 12,061 had an aggregate registered tonnage of $10,647,203$ tons. The east-bound freight amounted to $7,879,538$ tons, and the west-bound to $3,334,795$ tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official return was $6,640,834$ tons; in $1889,6,783,187$ tons ; in $1890,6,980,014$ tons ; in 1891, 8,698,777 tons, and in 1892, 7,712,029 tons ; from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1892, considerably exceeded in bulk that carried through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1892 was 3,559 , with a total tonnage of $10,866,401$ tons, being an average of 3,053 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 882 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of $\$ 300,000,000$ annually ; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1847, 7 per cent ; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; in 1890, $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and in 1891, 4 per cent.
TRAFFIC THROUGH THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL SINCE ITS OPENING IN 1855.

| Yrar. | Tonnage. |  | Passengers. | Coal. | Flour. | Wheat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All other } \\ & \text { Grains. } \end{aligned}$ | Manuand Pig Iron. | Salt. | Copper. | Iron Ore. | Lumber, <br> B. M. <br> omitted. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Registered | Actual Freight. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106,299 |  | 4,270 | $1,414$ | $10,289$ | Bush. | Bush. | $1,040$ |  | ns. 3,196 | ns. 1,447 | 126 |
| 1856 | 101,+58 |  | 4,674 | 3,948 | 17,686 |  | 33,908 | \%181 | 464 | 5,727 | 11,597 | 395 |
| 1857. | 18008 |  | 6,650 9 | 5,279 | 16,560 13,73 |  | 22,300 10,500 | 1,325 | 1,500 | 「7,760 | 26,184 31,035 | 572 185 |
| 1859. | 352,164 |  |  | 8,884 | 39,459 |  | 71,738 | 5,504 | 2,737 | 7,247 | 65,769 |  |
| 1860. | 403,657 |  |  |  | 50,20 |  | 133,437 |  |  | 9,000 | 120,000 |  |
| 1861. | 276,639 |  | 8,816 | 11,507 | 22,743 |  | 76,830 | 4,194 | 3,914 | 7,645 | 4, 4,386 | 196 |
| 18683. | - 5177,434 |  | 8,46 18,281 | 11,346 7,805 | ${ }_{3}^{17,2915}$ |  | 59,062 78,880 | ${ }_{6}^{6,438} 6$ | 1,506 | 6,881 | 1181,567 | 1,411 |
| 1864. | 571,138 |  | 16,985 | 11,282 | 33,937 |  | 143,560 | 7,643 | 1,776 | 5,331 | - 213,753 | 2,001 |
| 1815. | 409,062 |  | 19,777 |  | 34,985 |  |  | 7,346 | 3.175 | 9,935 | 147, 19. |  |
| 1866 | 458,5330 |  | 14,017 | 19,915 | 33,603 |  | 249,031 | 13, 23 | 5,316 | 9,550 10 | 152,102 | 144 |
| 1868. | 3.16, 59 432,563 |  | 10,590 | 25,814 | 27,37 |  | 245, 123 | 22,785 | $4,62+$ | 12,222 | 191,939 | 1,119 |
| 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 | 304,07\% | 42,959 | 11,039 | 11,301 | 409,850 | 722 |
| 1871. | 752,101 914,735 |  | 15,859 | 46,798 80,515 | 136,060 | 1,376,705 | 308,823 445,774 | 54,984 <br> 86,194 | 36,199 42,690 | 14,562 | 3, 37,461 | 1,079 |
| 1873. | 1,204,446 |  | 30,966 | 96,750 | 172,692 | 2,119,997 | 309,645 | 44,920 | 29,3,33 | 15,927 | 504,121 | 1,162 |
| 1874. | 1,070,857 |  | 22,958 | 61,123 | 179,855 | 1,120,015 | 149,999 | 31,741 | 42,231 | 15,346 | 4.7,658 | 633 |
| 1875 | 1,259,534 |  | 19,685 | 101,20 | 309,991 | 1,213,788 | 250,080 | 54,381 | 43,989 | 18,396 | 493,408 | 5,3:31 |
| 1876 | ${ }_{1}^{1,541,676}$ |  | ,286 | 124,73t | 315,224 | 1,971,549 | 407,7 | 64,991 | 46,6615 | 2.8 .76 | 60, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 17,761 |
| 1878 | 1,667,136 |  | 20,394 | 91, $8: 6$ | 344,499 | 1,872,940 | 264,674 | 14,882 | 63, 3,50 | 20,520 | 555,750 | 24,11: |
| 1879 | 1,677,071 |  | 18,979 | 110,704 | 451,000 | 2,603,666 | 951,496 | 30,218 | 92,245 | 22,309 | 544,075 | 35,5098 |
| 1880 | 1,734,890 |  | 25,766 | 170,501 | 523.860 | 2,105,920 | 2,547,106 | 46,791 | 77,916 | 21,753 | 677,073 | 44,539 |
| 1881 | 2,092,757 | 1,567,741 | 24,671 | 295,647 | 605,453 | 3,456,965 | 367,838 | 87, ,30 | 65,897 | 29,488 | 748,131 | 58,877 |
| 1882 | 2,468,088 | 2,029, | 29,256 | 430,184 | 344,044 | 3,728,856 | 473.159 | 92,870 | 176,612 | 23,409 | 987,060 | $8{ }^{8,783}$ |
| 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 | 122,389 |
| 1885 | 3,035,937 | 3,256,628 | 36,147 | 894,991 | 1,440,093 | 15,274,213 | 422,931 | 60,428 | 136,353 | 31,927 | 1,235,132 | 127,984 |
| 1886 | 4,299,397 | 4,527,759 | 27,088 | 1,099,999 | 1,759,365 | 18,991,485 | 715,373 | 115,208 | 158,677 | 38,627 | 2,087,809 | 138,688 |
| 1887 | 4,897,598 | $5,494,649$ |  | 1,352,987 | 1,572,733 | 23,096,520 | 775,166 | 74,919 | 204,908 | 34,886 | 2,497,713 | 165,226 |
| ${ }_{1889}^{1888}$ | 5,130,659 | 6,411,423 | ${ }_{25}^{25,558}$ | 2,105,041 | $2,190,725$ $2,228,707$ | 18,596,351 | $\xrightarrow{2,022,308}$ | 63,703 57,561 | 210,433 168,250 | 28,960 | 2,570,517 | 240,372 |
| 1890 | 8,454,435 | 9,041,213 | 24,856 | 2,176,925 | 3,239,104 | 16,217,340 | 2,044,384 | 116,327 | 179,431 | 43,729 | 4,774,768 | 361,929 |
| 1891. | 8,400,685 | 8,888,759 | 26,190 | 2,507,532 | 3,780,143 | 38,816,570 | 1,032,104 | -69,741 | 234, 2741 | 69,190 64993 | $3,560,213$ $4,901,132$ |  |
| 892. | 10,647,203. | 11,214,333 | 25,896 | 2,94,260 | 5,418,135 | 40,994,780 | 1,666,690 | 101,520 | 270,740 |  | 4,901,132 | 512,844 |

Other canals on the St. Lawrence system.

Depth of canals.

St. Lawrence ship canal.

Ottawa system.
588. 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, $26 \frac{3}{4}$ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of $326 \frac{3}{4}$ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence; the Galops, $7 \frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of $15 \frac{3}{4}$ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of $11 \frac{1}{2}$ feet; Farran's Point, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of $\overline{4}$ feet; the Cornwall, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with six locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, $11 \frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with nine locks and a rise of $82 \frac{1}{2}$ feet (the Soulanges Canal is being built on the north side of the river on the enlarged scale, to take the place of this canal, and will be 14 miles in length, with five locks) ; and the Lachine Canal, $8 \frac{1}{2}$ miles in iength, with five locks and a rise of 45 feet.
589. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53 . The aggregate length of the canals is $70 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and 'the total height directly overcome by locks is $533 \frac{1}{4}$ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, but that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888 . The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present limited to 9 feet, which makes that depth the limit for communication between Lake Ontario and the sea, but improvements are now being made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, with locks 270 feet between the gates and 45 feet in width, and it is hoped that this general enlargement scheme will be completed in the course of the next three or four years.
590. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing $27 \frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, by which means that port is now accessible to the largest merchant vessels afloat.
991. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:-The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of $\because 46$ 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, finished in 1834, at a cost of $\$ 3,911,701$, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly 592. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, 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 ten locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal, communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.
593. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects BurlingBurlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamil- ton Bay ton. There are no locks on this canal.
594. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from St. Peter's the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has Canal. one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet.
595. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water Trent stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, River sys: to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was appointed to examine into the question, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels.
596. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Canal. Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is $5 \frac{1}{6}$ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of $9 \frac{1}{2}$ miles. Depth below the lowest known lake level, 11 feet; average depth, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890.
597. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government Governprevious to Confederation was $\$ 4,173,921$, and by the Provincial Governments, $\$ 16,518,323$. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of $\$ 38,193,326$, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of $\$ 58,885,570$, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures.
598. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and Traffic nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1886 to 1891 , inclusive, ${ }_{1887-1891 .}^{\text {canals, }}$ and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received :-

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DTRING THE

| Canals. | Year. | Canamian Vessels. |  |  | Tonnage. | United States Vessels. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steam, } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sail, } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Total, No. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steam } \\ & \text { No. } \end{aligned}$ | Sail, No. | Total, No. |
| Welland.. | 1887 | 854 | 1,277 | 2,131 | 504,268 | 288 | 366 | 654 |
|  | 1888 | 745 | 1,150 | 1,895 | 477,953 | 303 | 449 | 752 |
|  | 1889 | 820 | 1,141 | 1,961 | 565,946 | 467 | 547 | 1,014 |
|  | 1890 | 1,139 | 996 | 2,135 | 615,821 | 436 | 312 | 748 |
|  | 1891 | 1,147 | 641 | 1,788 | 527,892 | 522 | 284 | 806 |
| St. Lawrence system. ..... | 1887 | 3,201 | 5,702 | 8,903 | 1,622,796 | 426 | 790 | 1,206 |
|  | 1888 | 2,880 | 4,918 | 7,798 | 1,407,797 | 411 | 796 | 1,207 |
|  | 1889 | 3,098 | 5,696 | 8,794 | 1,656,102 | 560 | 821 | 1,381 |
|  | 1890 | 3,849 | 5,473 | 9,322 | 1,658,568 | 483 | 693 | 1,176 |
|  | 1891 | 3,041 | 5,706 | 8,747 | 1,751,421 | 582 | 604 | 1,186 |
| Chambly....... | 1887 | 373 | 647 | 1,020 | 117,381 | , | 1,246 | 1,250 |
|  | 1888 | 355 | 619 | 974 | 115,699 | 10 | 1,293 | 1,303 |
|  | 1889 | 637 | 496 | 1,100 | 117,495 | 7 | 1,251 | 1,258 |
|  | 1890 | 438 464 | 665 | 1,100 1,019 | 134,498 108,834 | 27 | 981 | 1,008 |
| Ottawa........ $\{$ | 1887 | 972 | 1,746 | 2,718 | 368,651 |  | 628 | 628 |
|  | 1888 | 1,029 | 1,709 | 2,738 | 379,419 |  | 436 | 436 |
|  | 1889 | 1,020 | 1,615 | 2,635 | 372,163 |  | 631 | 631 |
|  | 1890 | 1,145 | 1,389 | 2,534 | 371,751 | 4 | 291 | 295 |
|  | 1891 | 1,025 | 1,123 | 2,148 | 328,602 | 4 | 312 | 316 |
| Rideau | 1887 | 1,099 | 1,283 | 2,382 | 147,784 | 64 | 81 | 145 |
|  | 1888 | 1,141 | 1,388 | 2,529 | 166,466 | 50 | 170 | 290 |
|  | 1889 | 1,114 | 1,120 | 2,234 | 145,007 | 75 | 183 | 258 |
|  | 1890 | 1,151 | 965 | 2,116 | 134, 884 | 58 | 64 | 122 |
|  | 1891 | 1,299 | 945 | 2,244 | 147,102 | 69 | 181 | 250 |
| St. Peter's...... $\{$ | 1887 | 125 | 1,566 | 1,691 | 82,597 |  |  |  |
|  | 1888 | 111 | 1,470 | 1,581 | 90,401 |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | 1889 | 105 | 2,056 | 2,161 | 118,262 |  | - . |  |
|  | 1890 | 44 | 1,250 | 1,294 | 70,985 |  |  |  |
|  | 1891 | 129 | 992 | 1,121 | 71,664 |  |  |  |
| Trent Valley.... | 1887 | 126 | 20 | 146 | 4.45 |  |  |  |
|  | 1888 | 144 | 2 | 146 | 2,587 | . |  |  |
|  | 1889 | 436 | 39 | 475 | 30,607 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 739 747 | 565 | 1,304 | 020.068 | 2 |  | 2 |
| Murray ....... \{ | 1890 | 715 | 135 | 850 | 101,165 | 2 | 13 | 15 |
|  | 1891 | 859 | 188 | 1,047 | 147,371 | 2 | 6 | 8 |

railways and canals.
SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1887-1891.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br>  |
|  |  E |
|  |  |
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Summary of tratfic through canals, 1887-1891.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANA. DIAN CAN゙ALS, 1887 TO 1891.

| Year. | Canamian Vessels. |  |  |  | Tonnage. |  | United States Vessels. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steam. | Sail. | Tot |  |  |  | Steam. | Sail. | Total. |
| 1887. | 6,750 | 12,241 |  | 991 | 2,847 |  | 782 | 3,101 | 3,883 |
| 1888. | 6,405 | 11,256 |  | 661 | 2,640 |  | 774 | 3,147 | 3,921 |
| 1889. | 7,230 | 12,163 |  | 393 | 2,995 |  | 1,109 | 3,433 | 4,542 |
| 1890. | 9,220 | 11,435 |  | 655 | 3,139 |  | 1,010 | 2,354 | 3,364 |
| 1891. | 8,711 | 10,535 |  | 246 | 3,135 |  | 1,209 | 2,393 | 3,602 |
| Tonnage. | Total Number of Vessels. | Total Tonnage. |  | Passengers. |  | Freight. |  | Tolls. | Increase or Decrease. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | o. |  | ons. | \$ | * |
| 566,680 | 22,874 | 3,414 |  |  | 82,914 |  | 20,516 | 303,035 | - 44,927 |
| 631,777 | 21,582 | 3,272 |  |  | 75,797 |  | 61,597 | 317,854 | + 14,819 |
| 830,648 | 23,935 | 3,826 | 230 |  | 81,362 |  | 66,368 | 380,616 | + 62,762 |
| 721,397 | 24,019 | 3,860 |  |  | 127,135 |  | 13,047 | 330,510 | - 50,106 |
| 838,116 | 22,848 | 3,973 | 570 |  | 46,336 |  | 002,526 | 346,686 | $+16,176$ |

Decrease in traffic.
599. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.
$\qquad$
600. There was a decrease of 1,171 in the total number of vessels, caused entirely by a falling off in the number of Canadian vessels, there having been an increase of 238 in United States vessels, but in spite of the fewer number of vessels the total tonnage increased by 112,701 tons. The quantity of freight carried was less by 10,521 tons, while the number of passengers increased by 19,201 , and the amount received for tolls by $\$ 16,176$.

Canal tolls 601. As the question of the tolls charged on wheat and other food products passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals has lately been the subject of international correspondence between Canada and the United States, a short statement of the facts concerning them may not be out of place.

Reduction in tolls in favour of Montreal, 1884.
602. In 1882, tolls on the Erie Canal were abolished, and, as a consequence, shippers and forwarders in Montreal and elsewhere, interested in the grain trade, urged upon the Government the opinion that abolition of tolls on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals
would result in attracting a largely increased volume of east-bound freight, especially grain, to these canals and the St. Lawrence route to the seabord. By an Order in Council, therefore, dated 5th June, 1884, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and rye, passing through these canals for Montreal and Canadian ports east of Montreal were reduced by one-half for the then present season of navigation. The full amount of toll was collected and a refund made on proof of delivery of the grain at Montreal.
603. This reduction was again authorized (pease being included) by an Order in Council dated 17 th June, 1885, and by an order dated 4th July, 1885, a further reduction of 2 cents per ton was authorized for the season of navigation only, tolls to be collected and refunds made as in the previous year. This concession was continued, year by year, by special Orders in Council. During the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 oats were not included, but in 1890 were, if for export, again placed on the list. By an Order in Council, dated 25th March, 1891, the reduction was again continued, it being provided that transhipment at Canadian intermediate ports did not prevent the refund being made, but no refund was made upon grain transhipped at Ogdensburg and passed down the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal.
604. By an Order in Council, dated 4th April, 1892, the reduction was again authorized, but was made applicable only to products so carried and actually exported. It was also provided that intermediate transhipment must take place at some Canadian port, or the right to the rebate would be lost.
605. The United States Government contended that this last pro- Imposivision amounted to discrimination against that country, and therefore in August, 1892, adopted a system of tolls by which 20 cents per ton was levied on all freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to any port in the Dominion of Canada. On the 13th February, 1893, the Canadian Government passed an Order in Council providing that, for the season of 1893, the tolls on wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax seed and buckwheat passing eastward through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, respectively, should be 10 cents per ton, payment of the toll for passage through the Welland Canal entitling the products to free passage through the St. Lawrence canals. In consequence of this, the discriminatory toll levied by the United States Government on freight through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was removed.
606. The following table shows the quantity of wheat, barley, corn, oats, pease and rye passed down the Welland Canal from ports west of Port Colborne, in each year since 1882. As previously explained, full tolls were paid in 1882 and 1883, a refund of half the toll or 10 cents per ton was allowed on grain for Montreal during 1884 and up
tion by U. S. of tolls on St. Mary's Falls Canal, 1892.
O. C. 1893 abolishing reduction in favour of Montreal.

[^41]Change in terms of reduction, 1892. continued, 1885, and following years.

to June, 1885 , and since that date of 18 cents per ton, leaving only 2 cents per ton actually payable.

GRAIN PASSED DOWN THE WELLAND CANAL, 1882-1891.

| Year. | Rebate Allowed. | Full Tolls Paid. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To Montreal. | $\text { To }{ }_{\text {Ontario Ports }}$ | From United States Ports to United States Ports. |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1882. | 180,694 |  | 63,881 |
| 1883. | 186,814 | 10,650 | 121,876 |
| 1884. | 142,194 | 12,153 | 104,537 |
| 1885.. | 96,569 | 11,909 | 117,346 |
| 1886. | 203,940 | 9,881 | 151,501 |
| 1887 | 185,034 | 11,838 | 134,868 |
| 1888. | 16i0,358 | 25,599 | 169,664 |
| 1889. | 267,769 | 19,075 | 213,766 |
| 1890. | -228,513 | 16,899 | ${ }^{245,932}$ |
| 1891. | *295,509 | 6,805 | 202,710 |

[^42]Freight carried through canals, 1890 and 1891.
607. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1890 and 1891 :-
QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1890 AND 1891.

| Articles. | Welland Canal. |  | St. Lawrence Canals. |  | Chambly Canal. |  | Rideau Canal. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Flour | 14,509 | 13,517 | 6,865 | 8,123 | 208 | 228 | 187 | 690 |
| Wheat | 118,002 | 198,658 | 101,420 | 190,843 | 45 |  | 191 | 290 |
| Corn | 327,394 | 185,180 | 161,720 | 67,603 | 7 |  | 35 | 22 |
| Barley | 10,830 | 8,113 | 1,569 | 17,606 | 49 | 842 | 101 | 373 |
| Oats. | 27,728 | 52,959 | 4,507 | 8,923 | 632 | 1,239 | 91 | 124 |
| Rye.. | 1,549 | (65,888 | 4,376 | 66,917 |  |  | 107 | 170 |
| All other vegetable | 20,876 | 28,042 | 31,448 | 42,730 | 562. | 2,474 | 342 | 437 |
| Lumber | 60,398 | 64,887 | 43,437 | 48,322 | 83, 183 | 97,561 | 38,651 | 38,524 |
| Coal. | 202,384 | 1224,644 | 251,326 | 164,100 | 82, 476 | 36,286 | 15,289 | 11,391 |
| All other merchandise. | 232,495 | 133,125 | 247,185 | 321, $62{ }^{-1}$ | 34,719 | 40,634 | 58,280 | 57,292 |
| Total | 1,016,165 | 975,013 | 853,853 | 936,794 | 202,407 | 229,264 | 113,574 | 109,313 |

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1890 AND 1891-Coneluded.

| Articles. | Ottawa Canals. |  | St. Peter's Canal. |  | Trent Valley Canals. |  | Murray Canal. |  | Totals. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | Tons | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Flour .. | 19 | 112 | 1,629 | 1,299 | 43 | 25 | 60 | 14 | 23,819 | 24,008 |
| Wheat. | 44 | 18 |  |  |  |  | 384 | 816 | 220,086 | 390,625 |
| Corn . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 | 489,156 | 252,808 |
| Barley | 119 | 150 |  |  |  |  | 1,070 | 756 | 14,185 | 27,840 |
| Oats. | 1,378 | 1,038 |  | . |  |  |  | 17 | 34,336 | 644,300 |
| Rye...... | 20 |  |  |  |  |  | 454 | 527 | 6,506 | 133,502 |
| All other vegetable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,139 | 3,275 |  |  |  |  | 1,092 | 519 | 56,459 | 77,477 |
| Lumber | 531,076 | 424,116 | 2;567 | 2,827 | 347 | 794 | 621 | 834 | 760,280 | 677,865 |
| Coal...... | 40 | 648 | 18,353 | 22,601 |  |  |  | 2,059 | 5069,868 | 511,729 |
| All other merchandise. $\qquad$ | 116,520 | 155,624 | 9,682 | 7,793 | 24,289 | 20,020 | 15,102 | 6,197 | 738,352 | 742,372 |
| Total.. | 651,355 | 585,041 | 32,231 | 34,520 | 24,679 | 20,839 | 18,783 | 11,742 | 2,913,047 | 2,902,526 |

608. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent Expendion the different canals during the past five years for construction, ture on repairs and maintenance :-
CANADIAN CANALS-AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, tion, etc., 1888-1892. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1888 TO 1892.

| Canals. |
| :--- |

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.


## CAN゙ADIAN CANALS-AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, \&c.-Continued.

| Canals. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\$$ | \$ | \$ | 8 |
|  | 1892 | 54,236 |  |  | 54,236 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cornwall } \\ * \& 4,35 \mathrm{i}, 690 \end{gathered}$ | 1888 | 67,946 | 13,943 | 16,938 | 98,827 |
|  | 1889 | 163,994 | 58,205 | 17,891 | 240,090 |
|  | 1890 | 367,038 | 12,758 | 17,063 | 396,859 |
|  | 1891 | 600,462 | 9,830 | 16,078 | 626,370 |
|  |  | 400,901 | 9,864 | 15,597 | 426,362 |
|  | 1888 | 71,742 | 8,190 | 7,647 | 87,579 |
|  | 1889 | 59,867 | 8,749 | 7,485 | 76,147 |
|  | 1890 | 139,078 | 8,192 | 8,955 | 156,225 |
|  | 1891 | 230,671 | 7,48 | 8,678 | 247,336 |
|  | 1892 | 377,343 | 8,551 | 9,458 | 395,352 |
| St. Lawrence system, unapportioned. <br> * $\$ 988,913$. | 1888 | 56,483 |  |  | 56,483 |
|  | 1889 | 18,494 |  |  | 18,494 |
|  | 1890 1891 | 23,980 35,137 |  |  | 23,980 |
|  | 1891 | 35,137 59,779 |  |  | 35,137 59,779 |
|  | 1888 | 440,462 | 86,519 | 110,806 | 637,787 |
|  | 1889 | 269,714 | 77,547 | 113,587 | 460,848 |
|  | 1890 | 169,281 | 72,686 | 109,202 | 351,169 |
|  | 1891 1812 | 56,139 38,550 | 82,548 73,772 | 107,663 104,674 | 246,350 216,996 |
|  | 1892 | 38,550 | 73,772 | 104,674 | 216,996 |
| Ottawa systemSt. Ann's. * $\$ 1,213,76$ | 1888 | 20,283 | 1,381 | 2,506 | 24,170 |
|  | 1889 | 24,786 | 1,731 | 2,569 | 29,086 |
|  | 1890 | 6,151 | 1,526 | 2,571 | 10,248 |
|  | 1891 | 8,174 | 1,503 | 2,506 | 12,183 |
|  | 1892 | 25,472 | 1,666 | 2,571 | 29,709 |
| Carillon and Grenville. ... .. . * \$ 2 , 0991,536 | 1888 | 38,996 | 10,037 | 21,531 | 70,564 |
|  | 1889 | $\stackrel{298}{ }$ | 10,135 | 22,099 | 32,535 |
|  | 1890 | 4,544 | 7,582 | 15,896 | 28,022 |
|  | 1891 | 4,395 49,623 | 10,797 8,620 | 21,230 17,459 | 36,422 75,702 |
|  | 1892 | 49,623 | 8,620 | 17,459 | 75,702 |
| $\begin{gathered}\text { Culbute } \\ * \\ \$ 429,387 \ldots \ldots\end{gathered} \ldots \ldots . .$. | 1888 | 7,574 | 731 | 739 | 9,044 |
|  | 1889 | 17,112 | 116 | 1,050 | 18,278 |
|  | 1890 | 2,818 |  | 748 | 3,566 |
|  | 1891 | 11,305 | 500 | 745 | 12,550 |
|  | 1842 | 1,546 |  | 736 | 2,282 |
|  | 1888 | 18,889 | 25,479 | 33,459 | 77,827 |
|  | 1889 | 6,665 | 18,106 | 33,802 | 54,573 |
|  | 1890 | 21,124 | 18,025 | 34,271 | 73,420 |
|  | 1891 | 20,967 | 21,538 | 34,642 | 77,147 |
|  | 1892 | 31,363 | 21,507 | 35,501 | 88,371 |

CANADIAN CANAIS-AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, \&C.-Goncluded.

| Canals. | Year. | Construction. | Repairs. | Staff and Maintenance. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ | \$ | $\$$ | S |
|  | 1888 | 114,879 | 5,151 | 1,770 | 121,800 |
|  | 1889 | 77,270 | 5,936 | 3,242 | 86.448 |
|  | 1890 | 70,167 | 731 | 3,451 | 74,349 |
|  | 1891 | 12,991 | 4,889 | 3,804 | 21,684 |
|  | 1892 | 10,964 | 4,722 | 3,696 | 19,382 |
| Chambly systemSt. Ours * \$216,566. | 1888 |  | 2,801 | 2,216 | 5,017 |
|  | 1889 | 17,964 | 2,003 | 2,421 | 22,388 |
|  | 1890 | 24,572 | 1,935 | 2,138 | 28,645 |
|  | 1891 | 21,697 | 4,460 | 2,011 | 28,168 |
|  | 1892 | 3,585 | 1,944 | 2,169 | 7,698 |
| Chambly | 1888 | 65,537 | 11,850 | 20,073 | 97,460 |
|  | 1889 | 51,438 | 19,392 | 19,679 | 90,509 |
|  | 1890 | 23,221 | 14,400 | 19,655 | 57,276 |
|  | 1891 | 43,344 | 11,400 | 19,205 | 73,949 |
|  | 1892 | 38,354 | 12,977 | 19,665 | 70,996 |
| St. Peter's. <br> * $\$ 794,074$. | 1888 |  | 1,588 | 3,218 | 4,806 |
|  | 1889 | 500 | 353 | 3,085 | 3,938 |
|  | 1890 |  | 255 | 3,110 | 3,365 |
|  | 1891 | 1,483 | 312 | 3,255 | 5,050 |
|  | 1892 | 45,324 | 1,461 | 3,008 | 49,793 |
| Murray............ <br> * $\$ 1,217.031$ | 1888 | 146,754 |  |  | 146,754 |
|  | 1889 | 215,326 | - . . - |  | 215, 326 |
|  | 1890 | 106,760 |  | 494 | 107,254 |
|  | 1891 | 61,260 | 174 | 5,137 | 66,571 |
|  | 1892 | 5,964 | 3,505 | 5,803 | 15,272 |
| River Tay <br> *\$476,878 | 1888 | 54,166 |  |  | 54,166 |
|  | 1889 | 89,486 |  |  | 89,486 |
|  | 1890 | 22,226 | . . . . . |  | 22,226 |
|  | 1891 | 17,115 |  |  | 17,115 |
|  | 1892 | 29,772 |  |  | 29,772 |
| Sault Ste. Marie .... ..... .. *\$886,492 .... | 1889 | 34,019 |  |  | 34,019 |
|  | 1890 | 176,569 | . |  | 176,569 |
|  | 1891 | 325,336 |  |  | 325,336 |
|  | 1892 | 341,474 |  |  | 341,474 |
| Miscellaneous . ... .... .... $\{$ | 1888 | 34,533 | 5,800 |  | 40,333 |
|  | 1889 | 10,092 | 1,999 | 3,208 | 15,299 |
|  | 1890 | 16,427 | 1,800 | 47,750 | 65,977 |
|  | 1891 | 16,925 | 3,260 | 53,662 | 73,847 |
|  | 1892 | 6,541 | 8,711 | 56,363 | 71,615 |
| Recapitulation. .. . ........ .. <br> *\$58,841,183 | 1888 | 1,188,212 | 207,755 | 292,458 | 1,688,425 |
|  | 1889 | 1,145,025 | 242,261 | 304,248 | 1,691,534 |
|  | 1890 | 1,189,644 | 177,889 | 338,267 | 1,705,800 |
|  | 1891 | 1,500,861 | 208,028 | 348,224 | 2,057,113 |
|  | 1892 | 1,637,819 | 239,801 | 349,479 | 2,227,099 |

[^43]
## CHAPTER VIII.

## MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

## Part I.-Mercantile Marine.

The Marine De partment.
610. The special object of the Marine 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 possibie, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced countries.

Number of 611. An examination of the following table will give some idea of light hou-, the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number 1868-1892. of light stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1892, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures :-

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, \&c., IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

| Year ended 31st December. | Light Stations. | Lighthouses. | Fog- <br> Whistles. | Automatic Fog-Horns. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868. | 198 | 227 | 2 |  |
| 1869. | 219 | 233 | 2 |  |
| 1870.... | 240 | 278 | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| 1871. . ... .......... .. . | 214 | 297 | 8 | . . . . . . . . . |
| 1872..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 230 | 314 | 13 | ..... ...... |
| 1873. | 316 | 363 | 17 | .......... |
| 1874. | 342 | 384 | 18 |  |
| 1875. | 377 | 444 | 22 | .... ..... |
| 1876. | 407 | 488 | $\stackrel{24}{4}$ | .... .. .. |
| 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 |
| 1887................ . . . . . . . . . | 561 | 658 | 23 | $\stackrel{24}{ }$ |
| 1888. | 569 | 664 | 23 | 27 |
| 1889............................. | 579 | 675 | 24 | 29 |
| 1890............................. | 599 | 705 | $\stackrel{23}{ }$ | 32 |
| 1891......................... . . | 605 | 710 | ${ }_{2}^{23}$ | 31 |
| 1892..................... . . . | 617 | 741 | 23 | 34 |

612. It will be seen that there were 419 light stations, 514 light- Increase in houses, 21 fog-whistles and 34 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, Number. without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then.
613. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 31st Number of December, 1892, was 617 ; of lights shown, 741 ; of steam fog-whistles lights,etc., and automatic fog-horns, 57 ; and of light-keepers, engineers of fogwhistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 673 ; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,430 . The lights, beacons, \&c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow :-
614. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, Ontario contained 214 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 2 division. fog-whistles, 9 fog-horns, 3 fog-bells, 425 buoys and 20 beacons. Eleven new lights, including eight on the St. Mary River, near Sault Ste. Marie, and several buoys and beacons, were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Acadia," chartered for the purpose.
615. 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, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 150 lights, 8 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 8 steam fog-whistles, 7 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, of which 10 were gas-buoys, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Alert." A. steam fog-whistle was put in operation at Cape Magdalen on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and a number of other improvements and repairs were made.
616. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, con- Nova tained 169 lighthouses, showing 187 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fogalarms, 17 hand fog-alarms, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 12 automatic signal-buoys, 9 bell-buoys, 92 iron can-buoys, 700 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Newfield." Two new lights are in course of construction, and a number of improvements were made.
617. In the New Brunswick division there were 118 lighthouses, 1 New lightship and 12 fog-alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal-buoys, 3 Brunswick bell-buoys and 480 other buoys. Two new lights were established during 1892. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne."

ө18. Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and 1 fog- Prince alarm, 2 automatic buoys, 1 bell-buoy. No new lights were added during the year, but a number of improvements were made. The schooner division.
"Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British Columbia. division.

Total co:t of maintenance.
Cape Race light house
619. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 4 lights on buoys, 4 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Sir James Douglass" and "Quadra."
620. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, dc., in Canada, in 1892, was $\$ 445,140$.
621. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of $\$ 100,151$, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about $\$ 1,200$ annually.

Giovernment steamers.

Communication with Prince Edward Island.

Harbour police.

622 . The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, de., de., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of $\$ 73,701$, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglass" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15 th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892 , having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. On the 14 th May, 1892, she ran on an unmarked rock near Rose Harbour, and was immediately beached, to keep her from sinking. The steamer was subsequently taken to Victoria and docked. She resumed service on 20 th August. The total zost of maintaining these vessels during 1892 , after deducting receipts, was $\$ 118,303$.
623. The new steel steamer "Stanley" built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1891-92, and the service generally gave satisfaction, During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.
624. A police force was 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 of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was 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 Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded
on the 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec was still maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1892 consisted of 16 men . The number of arrests made was 57 . There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of $\$ 2,553$, but during the past 23 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by $\$ 212,187$. There is a general feeling among steam-boat owners and agents of vessels trading to the St. Lawrence, that this force should be abolished altogether.
625. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all véssels 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 mariners. the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of $\$ 500$ is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, and at Quebec at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel-Dieu Hospitals. Marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrew's, Miramichi, Richibucto and Bathurst, in New Brunswick ; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenberg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia Seamen are also cared for at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, and the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. At ports where no hospitals are established, sick seamen are cared for under the direction of the chief officer of customs. The total amount received from dues in 1892 was $\$ 45,382$, an increase of $\$ 1,551$ as compared with 1891 . The total expenditure was $\$ 33,499$, being $\$ 11,883$ less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-four years has been $\$ 5,273$. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain.
626. The total number of steam-boats in the Dominion, according to Steamers the Board of Steam-boat Inspection, was 1,124, with a gross tonnage of 210,907 tons, being an increase of 2,129 tons, but a decrease of 38 in number, as compared with 1891; 64 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 12,790 tons. The expenditure on account of the steam-boat inspection fund during the last 23 years has exceeded the receipts by $\$ 26,506$. During the year 1892 the receipts amounted to $\$ 20,995$ and the expenditure to $\$ 22,737$, being an excess of expenditure of $\$ 1,742$.
627. Since the 16 th September, 1871, when the Act came into Masters operation, 1,817 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certifi- and mates cates, and 1,228 certificates as mates. The receipts from fees amounted to $\$ 2,149$, and the expenditure to $\$ 4,364$. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by $\$ 41,510$.

Inland and 628 . During the six months ended 30th June, 1892, 36 candidates
coasting coasting certificates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 19 mates' certificates of service, while 66 ob tained masters' and 30 obtained mates' certificates of competency.
Wrecks 629. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels and casual- of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian seagoing vessels in other waters, during the 6 months ended 30th June, 1892, as reported to the department, was 122 ; the tonnage involved was 47,073 , and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, $\$ 595,768$. The number of lives lost is not yet known. No particulars are available of disasters to vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters. Owing to the manner in which the returns are made, it is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for recent years with those of previous ones.

Number of wrecks, etc., 1870. 1892.
630. 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 :-

> COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES, 1870 TO 1892.

| Year endrd 31st December. | Casualties. | Tonnage. | Lives Lost. | Damage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | \$ |
| 1870. | 335 | 82,808 | 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 | 3,445,875 |
| 1879. | 533 | 198,364 | 339 | 4,119,233 |
| 1880. | 445 | 179,993 | - 217 | 3,820,652 |
| 1881. | 440 | 210,719 | 399 | 4,992,423 |
| 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. | 377 | $150,2 \mathrm{~T}$ | 54 | 1,950,799 |
| 1887. | 335 | 149,395 | 91 | 1,662,688 |
| 1888. | 319 | 105,060 | 52 | 1,126,124 |
| 1889-11 months ended 30th Nov. | 268 | 110,716 | 163 | 1,554,319 |
| 1890-11 do 31st Oct.. | 242 | 78,343 | 64 | 1,194,516 |
| 1891-12 do 30th Nov.. | 260 | 72,360 |  | 694,653 |
| 1892-6 do 30th June | 122 | 47,073 |  | 595,768 |
| Total. | 8,005 | 2,980,856 | 4,632 | 55,790,707 |

* 545 persons were lost by the wreck of the White Star SS. "Atlantic."

631. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, Meteorolowhich have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors gical serand our ships are given on p. 16.
632. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this Expendidepartment during the years ended 30th June, 1890, 1891 and 1892. There was a decrease in 1892 of $\$ 12,707$, but as $\$ 54,773$ of the expenditure in 1891 was for the construction of the steamer "Quadra" and ment,1890, 818,493 was charged to the same amount in 1892, there was really an 1891 and increase in the ordinary expenditure in 1892 over that of 1891 of $\$ 23,573$.

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | \$ | \$ |
| Departmental salaries. | 42,836 | 43,254 | 43,195 |
| Maintenance of lights..... . ........ .... | 437,235 | 455,254 | 462,198 |
| Construction " | 23,863 | 32,242 | 35,804 |
| Dominion steamers. . . . . . . | 114,959 | 111,437 | 127,406 |
| Construction of str. "Quadra"... |  | 54,773 | 18,493 |
| Examination of masters and mates. | 4,118 | 4,255 | 4,364 |
| Marine hospitals. | 41,729 | 35,155 | 34,107 |
| Meteorological service............. .... . | 58,452 | 62,457 | 65,706 |
| Signal service. | 4,97\% | 4,701 | 5,014 |
| Rewards for saving life. | 8,151 | 4,952 | 6,399 |
| Georgian Bay survey. . . . . . . . . . ........ | 17,969 | 17,677 | 16,451 |
| Water police..... | 21,788 | 7,874 | 6,162 |
| Steam-boat inspection | 20,990 | 22,184 | 22,737 |
| Winter mail service, P.E.I. | $\stackrel{2}{2,753}$ | 7,013 | 3,309 |
| Miscellaneous. | 7,598 | 10,906 | 10,082 |
| Total. | 807,418 | 874,134 | 861,427 |

633. The revenue for the same year amounted to $\$ 106,582$, made Revenue up of the following items:-
of Marine Department,1890, 1891 and 1892.

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | s | 8 |
| Earnings of Dominion steamers............ | 10,560 | 15,589 | 17,996 |
| Examination of masters and mates. ....... | 2,186 | 2,586 | 2,149 |
| Fines and forfeitures.. . .............. ..... |  | 130 | 629 |
| Harbours and piers. | 8,798 | 6,999 | 8.467 |
| Harbour police. | 17,817 | 7,649 | 8,715 |
| Improvements of harbours................. | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| Sick mariners' fund. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 47,882 | 43,831 | 45,389 |
| Steam-boat inspection. | 19,289 | 20,891 | 20,483 |
| Marine hospitals.................. . ...... | 355 |  |  |
| Casual revenue... | 6.849 | 4,474 | 11,834 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,767 | 2,050 | 1,923 |
| Total. | 115,507 | 104,248 | 106,582 |

Revenue and expenditure Marine Depart-ment,18681892.

Excess of expenditure.
634. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation :-
8-

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure | Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{\square}{3}$ | 8 |  | 8 | \$ |
| 1868. | 71,811 | 371,071 | 1882. | 109,125 | 774,832 |
| 1869. | 75,351 | 360,900 | 1883. | 104,383 | 824,911 |
| 1870. | 71,490 | 367,129 | 1884. | 118,080 | 927,242 |
| 1871. ......... | 70,254 | 389,537 | 1885 | 101,268 | 1,029,901 |
| 1872. | 79,324 | 518,958 | 1886 | 91,885 | 973,360 |
| 1873. | 144,756 | 706,818 | 1887 | 102,238 | 917,557 |
| 1874. | 108,350 | 845,159 | 1888. | 99,920 | 883,251 |
| 1875. | 91,235 | 844,586 | 1889..... | 99,940 | 1,023,801 |
| 1876. | 107,984 | 979,146 | 1890.... | 115,507 | 807,418 |
| 1877.. ... . | 105,907 | 820,054 | 1891. | 104,248 | 874,134 |
| 1878..... ... | 100,850 | 786,156 | 1892. | 106,582 | 861,427 |
| 1879..... .. .. | 84,14 $91,9+2$ | 755,359 723,361 | Total. | 2,464,878 | 19,127,799 |
| 1881. | 108,304 | 761,731 |  |  |  |

635. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of $\$ 16,662,921$, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which $\$ 176,003$ have been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and 571,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

Decrease
636. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in demand in the construction of ships that the demand for wooden ships is reduced
to an extreme limit, and, largely in consequence of this, the ship-building for wooden industry in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, ships. has almost died away. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry in those provinces, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. The Province of Nova Scotia is favoured with large deposits of highclass iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and, the requisite capital and enterprise being supplied, the iron ships of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick might be almost as eagerly sought after as were their wooden vessels in olden days.
637. The following table of the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered in Canada in each year since 1874, and of the tonnage and value of vessels sold to other countries since 1876 , will give some idea of the decline in the ship-building industry of late years.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED IN CANADA, AND VESSELS SOLD TO OTHER COUNTRIFS, 1874-1892.

| Year. | Butle and RegrsTEREI*. |  | Sold to Other Countriest. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | Value. | Tonnage. |
|  |  |  | 8 |  |
| 1874. | 496 | 190,756 | ... . ... . |  |
| 1875 | 480 | 151,012 |  |  |
| 1876. | 420 | 130,901 | 2,189,270 | 64,134 |
| 1877. | 432 | 120,928 | 1,576,244 | 46,329 |
| 1878. | 340 | 101,506 | 1,218,145 | 35,039 |
| 1879 | 265 | 74,227 | 529,824 | 19,318 |
| 1880 | 271 | 65,441 | 464,327 | 16,208 |
| 1881 | 336 | 74,060 | 348,018 | 16,808 |
| 1882 | 289 | 61,142 | 402,311 | 16,161 |
| 1883 | 374 | 74,090 | 506,538 | 23,896 |
| 1884 | 387 | 72,411 | 416,756 | 17,368 |
| 1885 | 240 | 43,179 | 246,277 | 13,177 |
| 1886 | 229 | 32,207 | 266,363 | 14,343 |
| 1887. | 223 | 22,516 | 143,772 | 9,263 |
| 1888. | 264 | 25,130 | 289,969 | 14,479 |
| 1889 | 280 | 34,346 | 266,817 | 16,173 |
| 1890. | 285 | 52,378 | 442,781 | 22,844. |
| 1891... | 312 | 52,145 | 280,474 | 15,143 |
| 1892. . | 255 | 28,773 | 506,747 | 36,399 |

* Calendar year. † Fiscal year.

638. From the above figures it appears that the ship-building in. dustry reached the lowest point of depression in 1887, since which year there was a partial recovery, until 1892, when there was a marked decline both in number and tonnage, the figures for the year having been about the same as those of 1888 . The value

Decline in value per ton of ships built and sold to other countries.
of ships sold to other countries in 1892, however, has not been exceeded since 1879 , nor the tonnage since 1877 . There is, however, a very marked decline in the value per ton of ships sold, since it averaged in the earlier years of the table $\$ 34$ per ton, while in 1892 it had fallen to $\$ 14$ per ton, so that at the prices of 1876 , ' 77 and ' 78 , the ships sold in 1892 would have realized $\$ 1,237,566$, or $\$ 730,819$ more than they actually did. The tendency of the present day is, as is well known, towards larger ships, and it will be seen that, in the earlier years of the table, the ships averaged 400 tons each, and in the later years 600 tons each.

Seagoing shipping entered and cleared, 1891 and 1892.
639. The following is a comparative statement of sea-going vessels arrived at and departed from Canadian ports (exclusive of coasting vessels) in 1891 and 1892, distinguishing between British, Canadian and foreign vessels.

> SEA-GOING SHIPPING, ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADLAN PORTS, 1891 AND 1892.

| Nattonalities. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Vessels. } \end{aligned}$ | Tons Register. | Freight. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Men. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. |  |
| 1891. |  |  |  |  |  |
| British.. | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 1,330,595 | 564,7\%0 | 107,443 |
| Canadian. | 13,665 | 1,791,306 | 683,116 | 816,123 | 8, 138 |
| Foreign .... | 14,173 | 5,380,652 | 1,116,012 | 1,112,329 | 249,778 |
| Total | 31,321 | 10,695,196 | $3,129,723$ | 2,493,222 | 444,359 |
| British.. | 3,402 | 3,586,335 | 1,622,845 | 515,998 | 103,389 |
| Canadian. | 13,720 | 2,085,187 | 754,568 | 838,902 | 104,009 |
| Foreign. | 13,839 | 5,081,452 | 1,139, 122 | 922,657 | 231,797 |
| Total | 30,961 | 10,752,974 | 3,516,835 | 2,277,557 | 439,195 |

Decrease in number of vessels.

Arrivals from and clearances for principal countries, 1892.
640. There was a decrease in the number of vessels in 1892 of 360 as compared with 1891 , but an increase in registered tonnage of 57,778 tons, and in tons weight of freight of 387,112 tons. The decrease in the number of vessels was among British and Foreign, as there was an increase in Canadian vessels.
641. The next table shows the principal countries from which sea-going vessels arrived and for which they cleared, at Canadian ports, in 1892.

ARRIVALS FROM AND CLEARANCES FOR PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, BY SEA-GOING VESSELS, IN 1892.

| Countries from which arrived. | Vessels Entered Inwards. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British. |  | Canadian. |  | Foreign. |  | Total. |  |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Great Britain. <br> British W. Indies Newfoundland. <br> United States. <br> France.. <br> Germany. <br> Spanish W. Ind's <br> Japan <br> Other countries.. <br> Total. | 658555642681082522136 | 1,223,552 | 129 | $\mathbf{9 4 , 0 5 5}$30,27 |  | 271,0598.589 | 1,148 | 1,588,666 |
|  |  | 36,82091,739 | 173 |  | 16 |  |  | 75,686 |
|  |  |  | 3754,624 | 77,563 | 5,586 | 1,932,005 | 10,408 | - 173,860 |
|  |  | 314,998 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,889,920 |
|  |  | 13,036 | ${ }_{112}^{2}$ | 1,972 | 42 | 60,091 |  | 75,099 |
|  |  | 23,864 |  | 16,210 |  | 12,288 | -52 | 52,362 |
|  |  | 56,372 | $1,440$ | $\ddot{137,667}$ |  | 12,288 $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 56,372 \\ 516,615 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 125,330 |  |  |  | 253,618 |  |  |
|  | 1,746 | 1,897,945 | 6,862 | 1,009,648 | 7,064 | 2,568,406 | 15,672 | 5,475,999 |
| Countries for which cleared. | Vessels Entered Outwardas. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | British. |  | Canadian. |  | Foreign. |  | Total. |  |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Great Britain. | 617 | 1,068,287 | 256 | 206,127 | 510 | 405,758 | 1,383 | 1,680,172 |
| British W. Indies | 42 | 27,692 | 228 | 31,822 | 7 | 2,363 | 277 | 61,877 |
| Newfoundland.: | 538 | 115,779 | 479 | 124,916 | 87 | 8,244 | 1,104 | 248,934 |
| United States. | 290 | 324,056 | 4,064 | 553,613 | 4,901 | 1,853,224 | 9,255 | 2,730.893 |
| France. | 1 | 1,0:33 | 4 | 3,153 | 37 | 20,964 | 42 | 25,210 |
| Germany. | 11 | 14,510 |  |  | 21 | 35,288 | 32 | 49,798 |
| Spanish W. Ind's | 1 1' $^{\prime}$ | 10,411. | 207 | 32,970 | 19 | 7,812 | 242 | 51,193 |
| Japan.... .... | 29 | 66,351 |  | 948 |  |  | 30 | 67,302 |
| Other countries.. | 112 | 60,208 | 1,619 | 121,990 | 1,193 | 179,393 | 2,924 | 361,591 |
| Tota | 1,656 | 1,688,390 | 6,858 | 1,075,539 | 6,775 | 2,513,046 | 15,289 | 5,276,975 |

Sea-going shipping since Confederation.
642. The next table shows that there has been a fairly steady increase in sea-going vessels since Confederation.
SEA-GOING SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1868-1892.

| Year. | British. |  | Canadian. |  | Foreign. |  | Total <br> Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons Register. | No. | Tons Register. | No. | Tons Register. |  |
| 1868. | *13,921 | 3,457,113 |  |  | 2,105 | 862,208 | 4,279,321 |
| 1869 | *16,311 | 3,811,405 |  |  | 2,940 | 1,185,160 | 4,996,565 |
| 150 | *15,863 | 3,942,342 |  |  | 2,652 | 1,142,481 | 5,084,873 |
| 181. | *16,562 | 3,416,322 |  |  | 3,366 | 1,199,771 | 5,116,093 |
| 159 | *16,065 | 4,303,580 |  |  | 3,614 | 1,381,564 | 5,685,144 |
| 1573. | *16,870 | 4,323,003 |  |  | 4,727 | 1,762.532 | 6,085,535 |
| 18.4 | *12,191 | 3,945,822 |  |  | 5,562 | 2,105,539 | 6,051,361 |
| 185 | *11,075 | 3,571,803 |  |  | 4,5,30 | 1,757,405 | 5,329,208 |
| 15.6 | 2,595 | 1,896,603 | 8,554 | 1,634,333 | 5,514 | 2,379,828 | 5,910,764 |
| 18.7 | 2,963 | 2,216,516 | 8,955 | 1,897,094 | 5,842 | 2,531,212 | 6,641,822 |
| $18 ; 8$. | 2,954 | 2,294,688 | 8,847 | 1,928,531 | 5,715 | 2,461,165 | 6,684,384 |
| 1879. | 2,618 | 2,155,444 | 9,296 | 1,736,310 | 5,087 | 2,196,796 | 6,088,550 |
| 1880. | 2,990 | 2,642,935 | 10,219 | 1,794,210 | 5,161 | 2,349,569 | 6,786,71.4 |
| 1881. | 3,707 | 3,526,005 | 11,103 | 1,865,612 | 5,952 | 2,712,720 | 8,104,337 |
| 188. | 3,335 | 3,164,839 | 11,355 | 1,892,290 | 6,448 | 2,879,433 | 7,936,562 |
| 1883. | 3,403 | 3,001,071 | 11,291 | 1,886,166 | 6,814 | 3,085,540 | 7,97, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1884. | 3,327 | 3,257, 219 | 11,796 | 1,880,993 | 7,220 | 3,346,089 | 8,484,301 |
| 1885. | 3,219 | 3,007,314 | 10,512 | 1,588,894 | 7,461 | 3,048,407 | 7,644,615 |
| 1886. | 2,960 | 3,101,285 | 11,405 | 1,783,623 | 7,006 | 3,159,663 | 8,044,571 |
| 1857. | 2,679 | 2.657.619 | 12,901 | 2,314,109 | 10,570 | 3,390,708 | 8,362,436 |
| 1888. | 3,316 | 3,326,417 | 13,828 | 1,862,245 | 13,663 | 4,009,091 | 9,197,803 |
| 1889. | 3,305 | 3,333,679 | 13,021 | 1,599,594 | 12,218 | 4,363,928 | 9,296,601 |
| 1890. | 3,671 | 3,617,013 | 13,695 | 1,708,939 | 13,758 | 5,002,333 | 10,328,285 |
| 1891. | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 13,665 | 1,791,306 | 14, 173 | 5,380,652 | 10,695,196 |
| 1842 | 3,402 | 3,586,335 | 13,720 | 2,085,18. | 13,839 | 5,081,452 | 10,752,974 |

* Canadian vessels not separated.

Increase.

Shipping on inland waters," 1891 and 1892.
643. There were 807 more British and 5,166 more Canadian vessels entered and cleared in 1892 , than there were in 1876 , the first year in which the vessels of the two countries were distinguished; and 11,734 more foreign vessels than in 1868 , the increase in the latter having been much larger than in the two former nationalities.
644. A comparative statement of the number and tonnage of ressels arrived and departed at ports on the inland waters between Ontario, Quebec and the United States in 1891 and 1892 is given below. There was a decided decrease in the shipping on inland waters, the vessels having fallen off 3,626 in number, and 167,971 in tons register, while the freight has decreased 130,408 in tons weight, and 343,045 in tons measurement. The decline was most noticeable in Canadian vessels.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS on inland waters between canada and the united STATES, 1891 AND 1892.

| Nationalities. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Vessels. } \end{gathered}$ | Tons Register. | Freight. |  | Number of Men. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tons Weight. | Tons Measurement. |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1891 . \\ \text { Canadian . . . . } \end{array}$ | 22,002 |  |  |  |  |
| United States. | 16,006 | 2,383,113 | 1,836,538 | 232,927 | 112,273 |
| Total. | 38,008 | 8,107,452 | 2,399,346 | 865,609 | 358,014 |
| 1892. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian . | 19,224 | 5,546,243 | 1,519,121 | 370,560 | 239,933 |
| United States. | 15,158 | 2,393,238 | 749,817 | 152,004 | 123,874 |
| Total. | 34,382 | 7,939,481 | 2,268,938 | 522,564 | 363,807 |

645. The next table is a statement of shipping on inland waters Shipping between Canada and the United States in each year since Confedera- on inland tion:

VESSELS ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS on INLAND WATERS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

| Yeir. | Canadian. |  | United States. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1868. | 26,682 | 4,826,780 | 13,432 | 3,836,724 | 40.114 | 8,663,504 |
| 1869. | 22,167 | 3,576,867 | 11,082 | 1,887,612 | 34,049 | 5,464,479 |
| 1870. | 24,558 | 4,030,768 | 12,112 | 2,300,229 | 36,670 | 6,330,997 |
| 1871. | 26,058 | 5,068,831 | 15,151 | 2,941,164 | 41,709 | 8,009,995 |
| 1872. | 21,505 | 3,798,138 | 12,164 | 3,063,318 | 33,669 | 6,861,456 |
| 1873. | 22,491 | 3,126,579 | 13,961 | 2,536,883 | 36,452 | 5,663,462 |
| 1874. | 19,279 | 2,814,654 | 12,733 | 2,533,842 | 32,012 | 5,348.496 |
| 1875. | 15,325 | 2,235,829 | 11,882 | 1,962,418 | 27,207 | 4,198,247 |
| 1876. | 15,392 | 2,184,790 | 11,192 | 1,815,645 | 26,584 | 4,000,435 |
| 1877. | 15,431 | 2,207,832 | 13,522 | 2,238,590 | 28,953 | 4,446,422 |
| 1878. | 18,003 | 2,955,331 | 12,508 | 2,415,175 | 30,511 | 5,370,506 |
| 1879. | 18,122 | 3,314,829 | 12,718 | 2,243,433 | 30,840 | 5,558,262 |
| 1880. | 22,858 | 4,985,753 | 11,648 | 1,805,378 | 34,506 | 6,791,131 |
| 1881. | 20,492 | 4,029,027 | 12,197 | 1,669,068 | 32,689 | 5,698,095 |
| 1882. | 22,252 | 3,800,109 | 12,230 | 1,613,211 | 34,482 | 5,443,320 |
| 1883. | 20,041 | 3,950,692 | 13,281 | 1,847,266 | 33,322 | 5,797,958 |
| 1884. | 19,464 | 4,058,738 | 13,349 | 1,815,987 | 32,813 | 5,874,725 |
| 1885. | 18,926 | 4,849,856 | 11,033 | 1,590,241 | 29,959 | 6,440,097 |
| 1886. | 18,608 | 4,159,718 | 12,351 | 1,764,943 | 30,957 | 5,924,661 |
| 1887. | 18,029 | 3,931,523 | 13,726 | 1,797,039 | 31,785 | 5,728,562 |
| 1888. | 19,567 | 4,320,402 | 13,929 | 1,699,103 | 33,496 | 6,019,505 |
| 1889. | 21,543 | 5,036,438 | 14,970 | 1,721,182 | 36,513 | 6,757,620 |
| 1890. | 24,527 | 6, 000,194 | 16,774 | 2,117,621 | 41,301 | $8,117,815$ |
| 1891. | 22,002 | 5,724,339 | 16,006 | 2,383,113 | 38,008 | 8,107,452 |
| 1892.... | 19,224 | 5,246,243 | 15,158 | 2,393,238 | 34,382 | 7,939,481 |

Decrease in Canadian and increase in United States vessels.

Shipping of Canada, 1891 and 1892.
646. As between the years 1868 and 1892 , there was a decrease in the number of Canadian vessels of 7,458 , but an increase in tonnage of 719,463 tons; in the United States vessels there was an increase of 1,726 vessels and a decrease of $1,443,486$ tons; so that there was a total decrease of 5,732 vessels and 724,023 tons.
647. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1891 and 1892:-

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADTAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1891 AND 1892.

648. There was a falling off in the shipping of the Dominion in 1892 as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels were less by 3,986 , and the registered tonnage by 111,193 tons, while there was a decrease in tons measurement of freight of 558,710 toms. There was an increase, however, of 256,704 tons in weight of freight, and of 629 in the number of men.

Shipping of Canada, 1868-1892.
649. The following table shows that there has been a considerable increase in Canadian shipping since Confederation, as the shipping entered and cleared in 1892 was $5,709,630$ tons in excess of 1868 , but the increase has been wholly in seatoing vessels :-

TOTAL NUMBER OF VESSELS (SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1867.

| Year. | British. |  | Canadian. |  | Foreign. |  | Total <br> Tomnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tons Register. | No. | Tons Register. | No. | Tons Register. |  |
| 1868. | *40,593 | 8,283,893 |  |  | 13,432 | 3,836,724 | 12,982,825 |
| 1869. | *39,278 | 7,388,272 |  |  | 14,022 | 3,072,772 | 10,461,044 |
| 1870. | * 40,421 | 7,973,160 |  |  | 14,764 | 3,442,710 | 11,415, 870 |
| 1871. | *43,120 | 8,985,153 |  |  | 18,517 | 4,140,885 | 13,126,038 |
| 1872. | *37,656 | 8,154,802 |  |  | 16,269 | 4,653,358 | 12,808,160 |
| 1873. | *39,361 | 7,449,582 |  |  | 18,688 | 4,299,415 | 11,748,997 |
| 1874. | *31,470 | 6,760,476 |  |  | 18,295 | 4,639,381 | 11,399,857 |
| 1875. | *26,400 | 5,807,632 |  |  | 16,412 | 3,719,823 | 9,527,455 |
| 1876. | *26,641 | 5,715,726 |  |  | 16,806 | 4,195, 473 | 9,911,199 |
| 1877. | 2,963 | 2,216,516 | 24,386 | 4,104,926 | 19,364 | 4,769,802 | 11,091,244 |
| 1878 | 2,954 | 2,294,688 | 26,850 | 4,883,862 | 18,223 | 4, 876,340 | 12,054,890 |
| 1879 | 2,618 | 2,155,444 | 27,418 | 5,051,139 | 17,805 | 4,440,229 | 11,646,812 |
| 1880. | 2,990 | 2,642,935 | 33,077 | 6,779,963 | 16,809 | 4,154,947 | 13,577,845 |
| 1881. | 3,707 | 3,526,005 | 31,595 | 5,894,639 | 18,149 | 4,381,788 | 13,802,432 |
| 1882. | 3,335 | 3,164,839 | 33,607 | 5,722,399 | 18,678 | 4,492,644 | 13,379,882 |
| 1883. | 3,403 | 3,001,071 | 31,332 | 5,836,858 | 20,095 | 4,932,806 | 13,770,735 |
| 1884. | 3,327 | 3,257,219 | 31,260 | 5,939,731 | 20,569 | 5,162,076 | 14,359,026 |
| 1885. | 3,219 | 3,007,314 | 29,438 | 6,438, 750 | 18,494 | 4,638,648 | 14,084,712 |
| 1886. | 2,960 | 3,101,285 | 30,011 | 5,943,341 | 19,357 | 4,924,606 | 13,969,232 |
| 1887. | 2,679 | 2,657,619 | 30,960 | 6,245,632 | 24,296 | 5,187,747 | 14,090,998 |
| 1888. | 3,316 | 3,326,417 | 33,395 | 6,182,697 | 27,592 | 5,708,194 | 15,217,308 |
| 1884. | 3,305 | 3,333,079 | 34,564 | 6,636,032 | 27,188 | 6,085,11u | 16,054,221 |
| 1890. | 3,671 | 3,617,013 | 38,222 | 7,709,133 | 30,532 | 7,119,454 | 18,446,100 |
| 1891. | 3,483 | 3,523,238 | 35,667 | 7,516,645 | 30,179 | 7,703,765 | 18,803,648 |
| 1892. | 3,402 | 3,586,335 | 32,944 | 7,631,430 | 28,997 | 7,474,690 | 18,692,455 |

* Canadian vessels not distinguished.

650. The tendency towards larger vessels is naturally more marked Increase in among sea-going vessels than with those navigating inland waters only. size of vesIn 1868 the average tonnage of sea-going vessels was 267 tons, and in sels. 1892 it was 347 tons, while among vessels trading inland the average only rose from 216 tons to 231 tons. The increase in the size of vessels is more plainly shown in connection with the ocean-going shipping of Montreal.
651. The first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in Shipping which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the at the port same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of of Mon57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1892, 38 years after, the total tonnage that
arrived in Montreal was 2,086,307 tons, of which $1,036,707$ tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 658 of which were steamers and 77 sailing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,410 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1892 the numbers respectively were 658,8 and 21 . The number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378 . In 1892 the number of vessels was 331 and the tonnage 280,958.

Regulations of the coast. ing trade of Canada.
652. The coasting trade of Canada is regulated by the Act chap. 83, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, which provides that nogoods or passengers can be carried by water from one port in Canada to another except in British ships. This provision, however, may be declared by the Governor-General in Council not to be applicable to the vessels of any country that allows British vessels to participate in its coasting trade on the same footing as its own national vessels. By different Orders in Council, the ships of the following countries have been admitted to the coasting trade of Canada, viz., Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium and the Argentine Republic.
Coasting trade, 1876-1892.
653. The coasting trade of Canada is not included in any of the foregoing tables, but is given in the following one, since 1876 , before which no returns were kept.
TONNAGGE OF VESSELS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE, WHICH ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS, 1876-1892.

| Tear. | Tonnage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | British Columbia. | Prince Edward Island. | Canada. |
| 1876. | 3,360,588 | 3,574,485 | 1,256,926 | 1,097,431 | 128,007 | 883,502 | 10,300,939 |
| 1877. | 3,489,763 | 2,274,150 | 1,148,010 | 659,702 | 165,371 | 929,864 | 8,968,862 |
| $1 \times 78$. | 5,205,538 | 2,708,029 | 1,067,224 | 1,007,663 | 196,789 | 862,418 | 11,047,661 |
| 1879. | (0,158,02? | 3,273,6791 | 1,005,214 | 85.508 | 223, 00 T | 559,984 | 12,066,633 |
| 1880. | $7,74,922$ | 2,362,782 | 1,195,397 | 846,248 | 244,922 | 628,742 | 14,053,013 |
| 1881. | 7, 195458 | 3,348,494 | 1,497,552 | 859,716 | 463,474 | 951,632 | 15,116,766 |
| 1882. | 7,864,0x5 | 3,081,303 | 1,522,072 | 815,907 | 605,428 | (102,26! | 14,791,064 |
| 1883. | 7,823,501 | 3,229,295 | 2,094,251 | 878,991 | 661,547 | 1,446,481 | 15,683,566 |
| 1884. | 7,157,144 | 3,792,666 | 2,161,783 | 679,445 | T165,118 | ¢10,165 | 15, 473,707 |
| 1885. | 6,460,929 | 3,841,634 | 2,512,572 | 898,658 | 1,051,606 | 1,150,575 | 15,444,421 |
| 1886. | 6,581,088 | 4,309,031 | 2,819,165 | 895,661 | $8\left(0,5 \times 20^{\prime}\right.$ | 891,633 | 16,368,274 |
| 1887 | 6,670,488 | 4,140,620 | 3,150,560 | 917,641 | 1,476,133 | 1,151,023 | 17,513,677 |
| 1888. | 6,484,394 | 5,318,397 | 3,456,488 | 967,629 | 1,434,266 | 1,120,815 | 18,780),279 |
| 1889. | 6,913,546 | 4,552,643 | 3,930,119 | 1,040,339 | 2,196,906 | 1,194,020 | 19,834,577 |
| 1890 | 7,700,363 | 5,488,254 | 4,416,177 | 1,149,144 | 2,808,648 | 1,224,403 | $22,797,115$ |
| 1891 | 9,679,603 | 5,393,988 | 4,402,732 | 1,220,697 | 3,141,140 | 1,134,178 | 24,9816,1.30 |
| 1892 | 9,701,971 | 4,833,525 | 4,753,734 | 1,140,105 | 3,394,550 | 1,271,638 | 25,109,929 |

654. In 1876, the British tonnage was $10,108,110$ tons and that of Proporforeign vessels 192,829 tons, or $1 \cdot 9$ per cent of the whole. In $1892 \frac{\text { tions of }}{\text { British }}$ the tonnage of British vessels was $24,594,561$ tons, and of foreign and vessels, 515,368 tons, or 2 per cent. The vessels of the Manitoba coasting foreign trade are included in the final column, their tonnage in 1892 amount- tonnage. ing to 9,406 tons.
655. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going Shipping vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in cipal port 1892:-

| Ports. | Vessels Entered and Cleared. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British. |  | Foreign. |  | 'Total. |  |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Halifax, N.S | 1,849 | 1,078,114 | 368 | 180,747 | 2,217 | 1,258.861 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 245 | 100,419 | 1,763 | 1,606,317 | 2,008 | 1,706,736 |
| M.nntreal, Que | 737 | 1,341,133 | 69 | 99,348 | 806 | 1,440,481 |
| Quebec, Que. | 346 | 550,260 | 423 | 395,143 | 769 | 945, 403 |
| St. John, N.B | 3,085 | 486,441 | 938 | 612,546 | 4,023 | 1,098,987 |
| Nanaimo, B.C | 78 | 88,591 | 1,048 | 689,083 | 1,126 | 777,674 |
| Vancouver, B. | 176 | 191,978 | 216 | 209,714 | 392 | 401,692 |
| Sydney, N.S. | 586 | 209,185 | 66 | 26,198 | 652 | 235, 383 |
| St. Andrew's, N. | 468 | ${ }_{2}^{26,527}$ | 3,146 | 230,938 | 3,614 | 257,465 |
| Yarmouth, N.S | 609 | 246,549 | 126 | 51,487 | 735 | 298,036 |
| Chatham, N.B. | 40 | 30,374 | 124. | 82,145 | 164 | 112,519 |
| North Sydney, N.S | 617 | 128,924 | $9{ }^{\circ}$ | 23.688 | 707 | 152,612 |
| Windsor, N.S. | 287 | 97,247 | 60 | 23,919 | 347 | 121,166 |
| Annapolis, N.S | 88 | 13,245 | 24 | 7,925 | 112 | 21,270 |
| Digby, N.S | 48 | 4,412 | 43 | 1,558 | 91 | 5,970 |
| Parrsboro', N.S | 239 | 60,973 | 9 | 7,175 | 248 | 68,148 |
| Newcastle, N.B. | 44 | 26,026 | 54 | 33,952 | 98 | 59,978 |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 77 | 8,305 | 701 | 60,198 | 778 | 68,503 |
| Pictou, N.S. | 47 | 30,408 | 36 | 27.005 | 83 | 57,413 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 120 | 55,366 | 36 | 27,887 | 156 | 83,253 |
| Glace Bay, N.S... | 236 | 59,481 | 33 | 9,336 | 269 | 68,817 |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S | 59 | 31,179 | 77 | 32,517 | 136 | 63,696 |
| L̇unenburg, N.S. | 551 | 51,028 | 2 | 184 | 553 | 51,212 |
| Liverpool, N.S | 126 | 16,088 | 603 | 47,359 | 729 | 63,447 |
| Comox, B.C. | 2 | 1,742 | 38 | 89,852 | 40 | 91,594 |
| Chicoutimi, Que | 7 | 776 | 43 | 34,048 | 50 | 34, 824 |
| Cow Bay, N.S. | 146 | 66,076 | 1.3 | 3,186 | 159 | 69,262 |
| Hillsboro', N.B | 118 | 17,560 | 120 | 25,798 | 238 | 43,358 |

Shipping in British Possessions 1891.
656. The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping in 1891. The figures are all taken from official sources :-

## SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.

| Colony. | Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared. | Colony. | Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom. | 74,812,620 | Tasmania. | 1,104,606 |
| Hong Kong. | 10,279,043 | Mauritius | 585,655 |
| Malta | 8,187,726 | British Guiana | 631,787 |
| Gibraltar | 10,665,744 | Newfoundland | 656.310 |
| Canada*. | 10,695,196 | Gold Coast | 777,169 |
| Straits Settlement | 9,385, 413 | Western Australia | 1,045,555 |
| India. | 7,684,954 | Lagos. | 593,634 |
| New South Wales | 5,694,236 | Sierra Leone | 842,593 |
| Ceylon. | 5,696,940 | Natal. | 1,013, 014 |
| Victoria. | 4,715,109 | Bermuda. | 287,694 |
| Queensland | 997,118 | Honduras. | 354,273 |
| Windward Islands | 2,889,046 | Turk's Island | 203,391 |
| South Australia | 2,576,546 | Bahamas | 303,121 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 2,891,607 | Gambia.. | 229,958 |
| Leeward Islands.. | 1,667,066 | St. Helena | 65,636 |
| Trinidad | 1,276,246 | Fiji | 138.141 |
| New Zealand | 1,244,322 | Falkland Islands | 86,209 |
| Jamaica | 1,179,063 | Labuan. | 124,134 |

[^44]Gibraltar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that no British possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger shipping trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the Australasian colonies exceeds that of this country; the latter figures, however, include the intercolonial trade.

Shipping in foreign countries.
657. The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and from some of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that, including the United Kingdom, Canada ranked thirteenth in 1890 among the countries of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1890, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE.


[^45]| Countries. | Vessels. | Gross <br> Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  |
| United Kingdom. | 21,543 | 8,279,297 |
| United States**..... | 23,899 | 4,684,758 |
| Sweden and Norway. | 11,306 | 2,216,646 |
| German Empire | 3,653 | 1,433,413 |
| Canada : . | 7,015 | 1,005,475 |
| France. | 15,111 | 944,013 |
| Italy.. | 6,732 | 820,716 |
| Russia. | 2,983 | 492,030 |
| Spain.. | 1,679 | 614,921 |
| Australasia. | 2,862 | 369,680 |
| Netherlands | 618 | 255,711 |
| Austria-Hungary.. | 336 | 204,214 |
| Denmark. | 3,543 | 302,194 |
| Greece. | 7,261 | 271,386 |
| Portugal. | 208 | 91,783 |
| Belgium. | 56 | 75,946 |
| Turkey. | 947 | 238,981 |

[^46]United States shipping.
659. If registered tonnage alone is strictly taken, Canada will take fourth place in the above table and the United States the fifth place, but as Canadian vessels engaged in the lake and river trade are on the registry books of this country, while those belonging to the United States, and engaged in the same trade, are only either licensed or enrolled, the latter, for the purposes of comparison, have been included in registered tonnage. The United States mercantile marine has declined very much of late years, and the registered tonnage proper was, in 1891, only 1,005,950 tons, comprising 1,587 vessels. In 1856 $75 \cdot 2$ per cent of the foreign trade of the country was carried in United States bottoms, while in 1892 the proportion was only 14.89 per cent; the value carried having increased in the meantime from $\$ 641,604,000$ to ${ }^{*} 1,784,733,000$.

> Part it.-Fisheries.

Fisheries of Canada.
660. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.
Yield and 661. The following are summary comparative statements of the value of the fisheries, 1891 and 1892.
total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also the value of the same by provinces, in 1891 and 1892:-
COMPARATIVE STATEAIENT OF THE YIFLD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891-1892.

| Kintos of Fithe. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. |
|  |  | * |  | $s$ |
| Cod ....... .... . ... .... Cwt. | 849,838 | 3,827,708 | 880,184 | 4,050,468 |
| Herring, pickled. ... .. ...... Brls. | 298,598 | 1,343,693 | 300,223 | 1,351,005 |
| " smoked .... . ...... . Lbs. | 23,869,200 | 596,732 | 14,975,675 | 301,596 |
| " frozen, fresh. | 9,108,650 | 354,489 | 9,748,240 | 383,030 |
| Lobsters, preserved, in cans | 14,285,157 | 1,999,921 | 12,524,498 | 1,753,429 |
| "" in shell, alive, \&c... Tons. | 6,3211 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 252,500 | ${ }^{6,012}{ }^{2}$ | 238,400 4066 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,5,57 \\ 4,404,311 \end{array}$ | 35,500 671,746 | 3,132 $5,430,749$ | 40,660 $7!11,601$ |
| "، fresh.................. Lbs. | 4,404,311 | 671,746 $1,522,509$ | $5,430,749$ $11,514,622$ | - $7,382,5165$ |
| " smoked.... ......... | 13, 13,472 | - 26,494 | 140,258 | -s,052 |
| Mackerel, preserved, in cans | 165,981 | 19,918 | 136,330 | 16,360 |
| "، pickled........ . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Brls. | 139,261 | 1,949,654 | 95,044 | 1,330,618 |
| Haddock.... ... .. .. Cwt. | 150,170 | 525,595 | 167,578 | 586,525 |
| Hake ......... . . ....... .. | 124,385 | 315,505 | 116,711 | 350,133 |
| Pollock | 81,248 | 243,74 | 74,294 | 222,882 |
| Trout.: .............. .. .... Lbs. | 6,287,643 | 628,764 | 6,933,819 | 692,042 |
| " pickled... .. .. .... Brls. | 3,258 | 32,580 | 1,907 | 19,070 |
| Whitefish......... ... Lbs. | 11,763,841 | 791,185 | 23,776,763 | 1,498,523 |
| Smelts | 5,552,101 | 277,036 | 4,719,193 | 235,959 |
| Sardines. . . . . ........ . . . . . Hhds. |  | 192,937 |  | 118,213 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES 1891 AND 1892-Concluded.

| Kinds of Fish. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | 80, |  | ${ }^{\$} 8$ |
| Oysters .................. Brls. | 61,032 | 183,846 | 55,953 | 167,659 |
| Hake sounds . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs, | 86,075 | 64,555 | 84,117 | 42,059 |
| Cod tongues and sounds. . . . . . . Brls. | 1,278 | 11,443 | 1,299 | 12,990 |
| Alewives. ............... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43,117 | 194,030 | 37,684 | 168,179 |
| Shad, pickled.. | 8,428 | 84,286 | 9,989 | 99,892 |
| Eels " .. | 4,284 | 42,840 | 4,891 | 48,910 |
| " fresh ... ...... . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 842,696 | 50,562 | 906,753 | 54,251 |
| Halibut.......... ...... ... " | 2,719,697 | 215,469 | 3,430,809 | 275,207 |
| Sturgeon | 1,525,246 | 87,789 | 1,628,435 | 90,541 |
| Maskinongé. | 743,030 | 44,582 | 541,250 | 32,475 |
| Bass | 799,324 | 47,959 | 805,560 | 48,333 |
| Pickerel | 2,990,679 | 134,130 | 3,893,190 | 188,574 |
| Pike | 1,811,357 | 62,832 | 9,682,570 | 224,254 |
| Winninish. | 100,000 | 6,000 | 100,000 | 6,000 |
| Tom cod or frost fis |  | 21,768 | 857,000 | 24,100 |
| Flounders. | 126,575 | 6,329 | 200,000 | 10,010 |
| Squid... ................. . . Brls. | 8,348 | 33,392 | 9,794 | 39,176 |
| Oulachons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 281,700 | 12,505. | 372,300 | 19,045 |
| Clams |  | 16,024 |  | 18,634 |
| Fur seal skins in B. C.......... No. | 52,995 | 794,925 | 46,362 | 602,706 |
| Hair "........... . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25,962 | 31,159 | 25,671 | 30,414 |
| Sea otter skins. |  |  | 14 | 2,100 |
| Porpoise | 301 | 1,204 | 316 | 1,318 |
| Fish oils . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Galls. | 834,347 | 358,668 | 836,699 | 359,904 |
| Coarse and mixed fish ........ . Brls. | 39,113 | 171,076 |  | 185,885 |
| Mixed fish, B. C. |  | 46,419 |  | 50,046 |
| Fish used as bait . . . . . . . . Brls. | 178,731 | 212,736 | 243,744 | 313,125 |
| Fish used as manure.... ...... " | 198,386 | 99,194 | 138,324 | 69,164 |
| Guano . ....... ............ . Tons. | 770 | 19,250 | 2,774 | 37,475 |
| Crahs.................... . No. |  | 30,200 |  | 30,000 |
| Home consumption not included in returns .. |  | 284,646 |  | 296,644 |
| Totals |  | 18,978,078 |  | 18,941,171 |
| Decrease .. .. ......... ..... |  |  |  | 36,907 |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Provinces. | Value. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| Nova Scotia | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 7.817031 \end{gathered}$ |  | \$ | \$ 3 | , 724 |
| New Brunswick. | 2,841,863 |  |  |  | 6,340,724 |
| Quebec. | 1,860,013 | 1,876,194 | 1,615,120 | 2,008,879 | $3,203,732$ 2,236 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 876,862 | 886,431 | 1,041,109 | 1,238,734 | 1,179,857 |
| British Columbia. | 1,902,195 | 3,348,068 | 3,481,432 | 3,008,755 | 2,849,484 |
| Ontario | 1,839,869 | 1,963,123 | 2,009,637 | 1,806,390 | 2,042,198 |
| Manitoba and North-west Territories ................ | 180,677 | 167,679 | 232,104 | 332,969 | 1,088,254 |
| Totals. | 17,418,510 | 17,655,256 | 17,714,902 | 18,978,078 | 18,941,171 |

Tncrease in value.

Value of catch of principal fish, 1891 and 1892.
662. The last table shows that though there was an actual decrease of $\$ 36,907$ in 1892 as compared with 1891 , yet, as compared with 1888 there has been a steady increase in the value of the product of fisheries, during the past five years. There was an increase in the value of the yield in 1892, in three provinces, and a decrease in four, the largest increase having been in Manitoba and the Territories, viz., ${ }_{4} 75.285$, and the largest decrease in Nova Scotia, $\$ 670,576$.
663. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1892 as compared with the catch of 1891 :-

VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PROTUUCTS OF THE FISHERIES IN 18:2, COMPARED WITH 1891.


Number and value of fishing vessels, etc.
664. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, \&c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1892, according to returns furnished by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of the capital invested in 1899 reached the sum of $\$ 7,647,835$. There were 988 vessels, of a total tonnage of 37,205 tons, employing $\delta, 330$ men. The boats numbered 30,513 , with 55,348 men.

VESSELS, MEN, NETS, ETC., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1892.

| Provinces. | Vessels and Boats |  | Men, Number | Nets. |  | Other Fishing Material. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Value. |  | Fathoms. | Value. |  |
|  |  | 8 |  |  | \$ | \$ |
| Nova Scotia. | 14,065 | 1,416,048 | 24,070 | 2,152,998 | 464,541 | 715,319 |
| New Brunswick. | 6,079 | 331,889 | 12,265 | 455,783 | 289,131 | 782,630 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 1,899 | 90,196 | 5,020 | 96,012 | 41,650 | 408,880 |
| Quebec | 6,035 | 208,752 | 10,694 | 241,954 | 161,038 | 158,825 |
| British Columbia. | 1,909 | 747,515 | 8,170 | 293,768 | 225,962 | 832,875 |
| Ontario. . . . . . . . . . . | 1,109 | 313,763 | 2,709 | 1,238,907 | 280,625 | 118,416 |
| Manitoba. | 405 | 46,684 | 750 | 96,644 | 12,096 | 1,000 |
| Total. | 31,501 | 3,154,847 | 63,678 | 4,576,066 | 1,475,043 | 3,017,945 |

665. The following table of the value of the principal kinds of fish Value of in 1891, shows their distribution among the several provinces. Only catch of those fish have been taken the value of which in some one province reached the sum of $\$ 100,000$. The value of seal skins, amounting to $\$ 794,925$, is included in "all other fish" in British Columbia.
principal fish, by provinces, 1891.

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1891.

Sea Fisheries.

| Fish. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | British Columbia. | Quebec. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prince Ed- } \\ & \text { ward } \\ & \text { Island. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Salmon. ........ | 86,614 | 267,748 | 1,766,642 | 134,551 | 693 |
| Mackerel | 1,399,694 | 256,259 |  | 63,252 | 244,818 |
| Herring | 621,722 | 978,632 | 20,415 | 142,696 | 182,106 |
| Col. | 2,464,982 | 391,885 |  | 907,299 | 65,340 |
| Haddock. | 467,295 | 48,622 | ...... | 6,730 | 2,947 |
| Lobsters | 1,100,927 | 503,097 | . ....... . | 134,539 | 513,858 |
| Hake | 187,984 | 155,274 |  |  | - 36,851 |
| Pollack | 170,598 112,063 | 73,146 38,227 | 56,500 | 8,078 |  |
| Smelts. | 21,617 | 233,726 | 4,050 | 3,951 | 13,691 |
| Sardines. |  | 171,267 |  | 21,669 |  |
| Oysters | 12,954 | 44,802 | 3,000 |  | 123,090 |
| Total. | 6,646,450 | 3,162,685 | 1,850,607 | 1,422,765 | 1,183,994 |
| All other | 364,850 | 408,366 | 1,158,148 | 586,114 | 54,740 |
| Grand total . . | 7,011,300 | 3,571,051 | 3,008,755 | 2,008,879 | 1,238,734 |

DISTRIBUTION AND VALUE OF CATCH OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF FISH IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1891-Concluded.

Fresh Water Fisheries.

| Fish. | Ontario. | Manitoba and N.W.T. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 |
| Whitefish. | 506,518 | 275,423 |
| Salmon trout.. | 576,668 | ........ . . |
| Herring | 348,342 |  |
| Total | 1,431,528 | 275,423 |
| All other.. | 374,862 | 57,545 |
| Grand total | 1,806,390 | 332,968 |

Fisheries Protection Service.
666. Five steamers, viz., the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley," "Constance" and "Curlew," one government schooner, the "Vigilant" and one chartered schooner, the "Kingfisher," were employed in the fisheries protection service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic coast during the season of 1892 . One seizure only in connection with the fisheries was made, viz., that of the U. S. schooner "Hattie Maude," which was seized by the "Curlew" for having shipped men for fishing, at a Canadian port, without having first taken out a license. The vessel was released on payment of costs, as, having changed hands, it appeared that her owners were not aware of her liability. Two schooners were seized by the "Acadia" and one by the "Constance" for smuggling from St. Pierre, Miquelon.

The modus
667. The modus vivendi, which had been in force for five years, vivendi. pending a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year. By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of $\$ 1.50$ per ton, and the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year, being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This is shown by the fact that 108 licenses were issued, as compared with 36 in 1888 , and $\$ 13,410$ collected in fees, as against $\$ 3,831$ in 1888.

Fishery Intelligence Bureau.
668. The Fishery Intelligence Bureau, which was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, has become a necessity to the fishing community. The reports of the movement of bait, are anxiously followed by the masters of fishing vessels, while the reports from Labrador and the North Shore are of great service to the large fishing firms.

Fishing 669. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of bounties. sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, provision was made
for the distribution of the sum of $\$ 150,000$ annually among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. By 54-55 Vic. (1891), chap. 42 , this amount was increased to $\$ 160,000$. The number of claims paid during the year 1891 was 18,506 , and the amount paid $\$ 156,892$. The bounty was paid on the basis of $\$ 1.50$ per ton to vessels, $\$ 3$ per man to boat fishermen, and $\$ 1$ per boat to the owners, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 705 , of 26,533 tons, the number of boats 17,701 , and the number of fishermen 33,507 . The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been $\$ 1,571,503$, as follows :-

| 1882. | 172,285 | 1888. | 150,186 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1883. | 130,345 | 1889. | 158,526 |
| 1884. | 155,719 | 1890 | 158,241 |
| 1885 | 161,539 | 1891 | 160,000 |
| 1886. | 160,904 |  |  |
| 1887 | 163,758 |  | ,571,503 |

670. There were twelve government fish hatcheries in operation in 1892, situated at Fraser River, B.C., Sydney, Bedford and Bayview, Fish hatcheries N.S., St. John River and Miramichi, N.B., Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que., and Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The total number of fry distributed in the spring of the year was $134,908,000$, comprising $11,449,000$ salmon, $4,799,000$ salmon trout, $54,860,000$ whitefish, 300,000 speckled trout and $63,500,000$ lobsters. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is now scarcely denied, and the remarkably heavy runs of salmon on the Fraser River in recent years are attributed by many to the operations of the hatchery there. It is estimated that since 1868 the following fry have been distributed from the different hatcheries, $221,933,000$ salmon, $451,380,000$ whitefish and $231,21^{\circ}, 000$ pickerel.
671. The lobster hatchery which was established at Bayview, Pictou County, N.S., in 1891, and which is the first of its kind on the Lobster hatchery. American continent, has proved a complete success. About 7,000,000 eggs were distributed in that year and $63,500,000$ in 1892 along an area of about 60 miles of coast, at the rate of about one million to the mile. Proper rocky bottoms were carefully selected, which it is hoped will afford the young lobsters sufficient protection to enable them to arrive at maturity.
672. The work of establishing and re-stocking oyster beds at Shediac, Oysters N.B., and Tracadie, N.S., has been undertaken by the Government, under the superintendence of an expert from England.
673. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during each Expendiof the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, was:

| Heads of Expenditure. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$$ | 8 | \$ | S |
| Fishery officers | 83,684 | 65,873 | 71,306 | 72,124 |
| Fish-breeding | 41,315 | 39,127 | 39,496 | 43,958 |
| Fisheries protection service. | 69,694 | 64,435 | 83,050 | 93,397 |
| Fishing bounty. ....... | 149,991 | 150,000 | 166,967 | 156,892 |
| Miscellaneous. . | 10,912 | 9,314 | 13,383 | 17,449 |
| Total. | 355,596 | 328,749 | 374,202 | 383,822 |

Reasons for increase.

Value of yield and exports of fisheries, 1868-1892.
674. The increase is attributable to the construction of a new steamer for the fisheries protection service, and to expenses in connection with the Behring Sea question. The figures given above for the fishing bounty being for the fiscal year, will not agree with those in par. 669 , which are for the calendar year.
675. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry :-
VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

| Year. | Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada. | Value Exported. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868. | \$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 3,357,510 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1869 | 4,376,526 | 3,242,710 |
| 1870 | 6,577,391 | 3,608,549 |
| 1871. | 7,573,199 | 3,994,275 |
| 1872 | 9,570,116 | 4,386,214 |
| 1873. | 10,754,997 | 4,779,277 |
| 1874. | 11,681,886 | 5,292,368 |
| 1875 | 10,350,385 | 5,380,527 |
| 1876 | 11,117,590 | 5,500,989 |
| 1877 | 12,029,957 | 5,874,360 |
| 1878 | 13,215,678 | 6,853,975 |
| 1879....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,529,254 | 6,928,871 |
| 1880 | 14,499,979 | 6,579,656 |
| 1881 | 15,817,162 | 6,867,715 |
| 1882 | 16,824,092 | 7,682,079 |
| 1883 | 16,958,192 | 8,809,118 |
| 1884 | 17,766, 404 | 8,591,654 |
| 1885. | 17,722,93 | 7,960,001 |
| 1886 | 18,679,288 | 6,843,388 |
| 1887 | 18,38t, 103 | 6,875,810 |
| 1888 | 17,418,619 | 7,793,183 |
| 1889. | 17,405, 206 | 7,212,208 |
| 1890. | 17,714,902 | 8,461,906 |
| 1891 | 18,978,078 | 9,715,401 |
| 1892. | 18,941,171 | 9,675,398 |
| Total. | 338,169,089 | 162,25, 142 |

676. The yield of the fisheriesin 1892 wasmore than four times as much Increase as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much as in 1868 , showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 74 per cent, and in 189251 per cent.
677. Though the table shows that there has been a considerable in- Decrease crease during the period, yet that increase would have been much $\underset{\text { in catch of }}{\text { mackerel. }}$ larger, but for the decline in the catch of some of the principal kinds of fish. In the catch of mackerel, for instance, there has been a most alarming decrease, as the following figures show :-

CATCH OF MACKEREL, 1850-1889.

| Years. | Total Catch. | Anrual Average. | No. 1 <br> Quality. | Annual Average. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Brls. | Brls. | Brls. | Brls. |
| 1850-59.. | 1,864,915 | 185,491 | 682,637 | 68,263 |
| 1863-72. | 2,454,265 | 245,426 | 1,007,345 | 100,734 |
| 1880-89. | 1,618,603 | 161,860 | 198,322 | 19,822 |

Comparing the catch of the later decade with the aid of its perfected and destructive fishing engines, with that of the first decade, with its primitive modes of capture, it will be seen that there was an annual average decline in the total catch of mackerel of 23,631 barrels, and in the catch of No. 1 grade of 48,441 barrels. The bass fishery in the St. John and Miramichi rivers, and the sturgeon fishery in the St. John river, have also dwindled down to very insignificant proportions.
678. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually Indian consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-west and British Columbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the twelve years, 1879-1892, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at over $\$ 51,000,000$.
679. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in Value of each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 46 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick, 20 per cent, and Quebec 13 per cent, the three pro- 1869-1892. vinces having yielded nearly 80 per cent of the total. The fishing industry in British Columbia is yét quite in its infancy, but the opportunities for its development are advantageous, and the deep-sea fisheries of the province are said to be unsurpassed in wealth and variety.
VALUE OF THE YIELD OF THE NLSIIERIES PY PROVINCES, 1869-1892.

| Year. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | $\underset{\text { Brunswick. }}{\text { New }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manitoba } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Territories. } \end{aligned}$ | British Columbia. | Prince Ed. ward Island | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Canada. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | * | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | * |
| 1869 | 190,203 | 1,046,240 | 2,501,507 | 638,576 |  |  |  | 4,376.526 |
| 1870 | 264,982 | 1,161,551 | 4,019, 425 | 1,131,433 |  |  |  | 6,577.391 |
| 1871 | 193,524 | 1,093, 613 | 5,101,030 | 1,185,033 |  |  |  | 7,573,199 |
| 1572 | 267,633 | 1,320,1.89 | (i,016,835 | 1,965,459 |  |  |  | 9,570,110 |
| 1873 | 293,091 | 1,391,564 | (1,577,086 | 2,285,661 |  |  | 207,595 | 10,754,997 |
| 1874 | 446,267 | 1,608,661 | (i, (i52, 303 | 2,685,792 |  |  | 288,863 | 11,681,886 |
| 1875 | 453,194 | 1,596,759 | 5,763,851 | 2,427,654 |  |  | 298,927 | 10,350,385 |
| 1876 | 437,229 | 2,097,668 | 6,029,050 | 1,953,38! | 30,590 | 104,697 | 494,967 | 11,147,590 |
| 1877 | 438,223 | 2,560,147 | 5,527,858 | 2,133,237 | 24,023 | 583,433 | 763,036 | 12,029,957 |
| 1878. | 348,122 | 2,664,055 | 6,131,600 | 2,305,790 |  | 925,767 | 840,344 | 13,215,678 |
| 1579 | 367,133 | 2,820,395 | 5,752,937 | 2,554,722 |  | 631,766 | 1,402,301 | 13,529,254 |
| 1880 | 444,491 | 2,631,556 | 6,291,061 | 2,744,447 |  | 713,335 | 1,675,089 | $1+4939,979$ |
| 1881. | 509,903 | 2,751,962 | 6,214,782 | 2,930,904 |  | 1,454,321 | 1,955, 290 | 15, 817,162 |
| 1888. | 825,457 | 1,976,516 | 7,131,418 | 3,192,339 |  | 1,842,675 | 1,855,687 | 16, 224,094 |
| 1883 | 1,027,033 | 2,138,997 | 7,689,373 | 3,185,675 |  | 1,644,646 | 1,272,468 | 16,458,192 |
| S 4 | 1,133,724 | 1,694,561 | 8,763,779 | 3,730, 454 |  | 1,358,267 | 1,085,619 | 17,766, 404 |
| 1585 | 1,342,692 | 1,719,460 | 8,283,922 | 4,005, 431 |  | 1,078,03× | 1,293,430 | 17,722,973 |
| 1888. | 1,435,998 | 1,741,382 | 8,415,362 | $4,180,227$ | 186,980 | 1,577,348 | 1,141,991 | 18,679,288 |
| 18 z | 1,531,850 | 1,773,567 | 8,379,782 | 3,509,507 | 129,084 | 1,974.857 | 1,037,426 | 18,386,10:3 |
| 1888. | 1,839, 869 | 1,560,013 | 7,817,031 | $\because, 941,563$ | 180,677 | 1,902,195 | 876,862 | 17, 418,510 |
| 1889 | 1,963,123 | 1,876,194 | 6,346,722 | 3,067,039 | 167,679 | 3,344,068 | 886,431 | 17, 655, 256 |
| 1890 | 2,009,687 | 1,615,120 | 6,636,445 | $\underline{-249,055}$ | 232,104 | 3,481, 332 | 1,041,109 | 17,714,902 |
| 1891 | 1,806, 3900 | 2,008,879 | 7,011,300 | 3,571,051 | 332,969 | $3,000,755$ | 1, 238,734 | 18,978,078 |
|  | 2,042,198 | 2,236,732 | 6,340,724 | 3,203,(222 | 1,088,254 | 2,844,484 | 1,179,857 | 18,941,171 |
| Total. | 21,611,966 | 45,385,780 | 155,205,183 | 64, 278,660 | 2,372,360 | 28,479,114 | 20,836,026 | 338,169, 089 |

679. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of Total the same fish, taken during the same period :-

## CANADIAN FISHERIES.

## TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1892.

| Kinds of Fish. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |
| Cod and ling. . ... ..... . ..... ...... ... Cwt. | 21,586,213 | 90,930,224 |
| Haddock.......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Lbs. | 287,829,830 | 11,299,513 |
| Mackerel, pickled...................... . . . . . ${ }_{6}$ Brls. | $3,215,123$ $7,290,596$ | 34,120,501 |
|  | 8,2944,349 |  |
| "6 smoked.......... ..... .. . . Boxes. | 24,583,309 |  |
| "، fresh............ . . . . . . . . . . ... | 69,349,214 | 44,258,161 |
| " frozen..... .... .... ... ..... No. | * 175,667,210 |  |
| Salmon, pickled.... $\underset{\text { smoked and fresh and in cans................ }}{\text { Brls. }}$ Lbs. | $\begin{array}{r} 159,955 \frac{1}{2} \\ 227,209,097 \end{array}$ | 30,887,191 |
| Lobsters....... ......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {. }}$ | 351,288,238 | 39,693,811 |
| Smelts........................ .... ...... . ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 75,194,366 | 4,176,115 |
| Fish oils......... ....... ... ......... Galls. | 19,921,414 | 10,659,929 |

680. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most Fisheries important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. great The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using $1,441,695$ fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890 , the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880 , while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian side in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880 .
[^47]Fishery laws, 1892.
681. The following are the principal fishery laws of the Dominion :

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.
TABLE OF CLOSE SEASONS IN FORCE ON 31st DECEMBER, 1892.


[^48]482. The following are the close seasons in British Columbia :-

Speckled trout, October 15 to March 15.
Salmon-trout do do
Large gray trout, \&c. do do
Sturgeon, May 15 to July 15.

## SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

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.
The use of fire-arms for killing fish is prohibited.
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.

## CHAPTER IX.

## MINERALS AND METALS.

Classified list of the minerals and metals of Canada.
683. There is hardly a mineral or metal of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its wealth in this direction is to all intents at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic metals and minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited:-
(1.) Metals and their Ores.-Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.
(2.) Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.-Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.
(3.) Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures and their Products.-Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, \&c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.
(4.) Mineral Manures.-Gypsum, shell-marl.
(5.) Mineral Pigments and Detergents.- Iron ochres, de., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.
(6.) Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters.-Salt and brine, mineral waters.
(7.) Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.
(8.) Refractory materials, Pottery Clay and Pottery.-Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestus, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.
(9.) Materials for Grinding and Polishing.-Stone for manufacturing whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.
(10.) Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and Jewellery.-Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber, Canadian precious stones.
(11.) Miscellaneous.-Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.
684. Apparently, the principal drawbacks to mining development Drawhitherto have been : want both of capital and enterprise, and ignorance backs to of the extent and locality of the minerals; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are making these latter better known, mineral develop. public attention is becoming more attracted to our mineral resources.
685. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel Visit of Association visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and British many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and $\frac{\text { Sten and }}{\text { Stel }}$ expressed themselves as astonished at the evidence of great sociation. mineral wealth they met with. It is hoped that, as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country, their visit will have a beneficial result.
686. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a com• Mineral mission to inquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario:-In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district, copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison, rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silverbearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James's Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of
great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Termilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits of western Ontario, which are of great value.

Mining districts of the Duminion.

Sources of information.

Mineral production of Canada, 1891 and 1892.
687. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario, and some parts of the North-west Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, and, during 1892, the Canadian Pacific Railway completed a line to the Souris coal fields, which are now being developed ; iron ore is also said to abound in the lake districts, but has not yet been worked; and a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, but none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island. .
688. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken, in most cases, either from the reports published by the Geological Survey, or from the Trade and Navigation Returns. The figtres relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.
689. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1891 and 1892 will give some idea of the amount of room there is for development of the mining industries. The figures for both years are subject to revision.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Product. | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | 8 |  | 8 |
| Antimony ore.... ..... Tons. | 10 | 60 |  |  |
| Arsenic . . . . . . . . . . ... " | 20 | 1,000 |  |  |
| Asbestus | 9,000 | 1,000,000 | 6,042 | 388,462 |
| ${ }^{*}$ Bricks . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,000 | 173,808 | 1,047,311 | 199,266 | 1,247,715 |
| *Building stone., . . . . . Cub. yds. | 187,685 | 708,702 | 219,097 | 608,381 |
| Cement. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Brls. | 93,779 | 109,086 | 102,408 | 120,063 |
| Coal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. | *3,484,341 | 7,792,175 | *3,290,897 | 7,181,610 |
| Coke................. . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 57,084 | 175,592 | 56, 135 | 160,249 |
| Copper .. .. . .... ... Lbs. | 9,529,076 | 1,238,780 | 7,042,195 | 821,589 |
| Feldspar ......... ... Tons. | 685 | 3,425 | 175 | 525 |
| Fertilizers. ..... ........ " |  |  | . . . . |  |
| Fire clay. ... ......... " | 250 | 750 |  | 9,567 |

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1891 AND 1892—Concluded.

| Pronuct. | 1891. |  | 1899. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  |  | \$ |  | 8 |
| Flagstone.......... Sq. ft. | 27,300 | 2,721 | 13,700 | 1,869 |
| Gold. ................ Oz. | 51,040 | 925, 486 | 49,985 | 900,483 |
| Granite..... ... .... Tons. | 10,995 | 65,105 | 18,202 | 64,951 |
| Graphite................ " | 260 | 1,560 | 167 | 3,763 |
| Grindstones............. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,479 | 42,587 | 5,179 | 50,350 |
| Gypsum ..... ......... ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 203,545 | 192,096 | 226,568 | 225,260 |
| Iron ore. . . . . . . . . . . " | 68,979 | 152,005 | 103,248 | 254,206 |
| Lead(fine, containedin ore) Lbs. | 588,665 | 25,607 | 1,205,420 | 49,422 |
| *Lime .... .... .... Bush. | 1,829,894 | 251,215 | 2,260,640 | 411,270 |
| Limestone for iron flux. . . Tons. | 11,376 | 11,547 | 22,967 | 21,492 |
| Manganese .. . ........... | 274 | 6,951 | 115 | 10,250 |
| Mica. ................ |  | 71, 10 | 340 | 100,923 |
| Mineral paint...... .... Tons. | 900 | 17,750 | 695 | 6,910 |
| Mineral water.... . . . Galls. | 427,485 | 54,068 | 640,380 | 75,348 |
| Moulding sand ... ... Tons. | 230 | 1,000 | 175 | 700 |
| Nickel ................ Libs. | 4,626,627 | 2,775,976 | 6,057,482 | 3,513,339 |
| Petroleum (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.) | 755,298 | 1,004,546 | 779,753 | 982,489 |
| Phosphate....... ...... Ions. | 23,588 | 161,693 | 11,932 | 157,424 |
| Pig jron................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 23,891 | 368,901 | 42,443 | 637, 421 |
| Platinum. . ........... Oz. |  | 10,000 |  | 3,500 |
| *Potters' ware. |  | 258,844 |  | 230,044 |
| Precious stones. |  |  |  | 1,000 |
| Pyrites ............ . Tons. | 65,362 | 195,086 | 59,770 | 179,310 |
| Roofing cement. . . . .... " | 900 | 2,700 | 800 | 12,000 |
| Salt........ ........... '* | 45,021 | 161,179 | 45,486 | 162,041 |
| Sands andgravel (exports) " | 243,724 | 59,501 | 298,364 | 85,635 |
| Sewer pipes......... .. |  | 227,300 |  | 367,660 |
| Silver $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 415,493 | 407,183 | 305,026 | 264,510 |
| Slate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tons. |  |  | 5,180 | 69,070 |
| Soapstone.............. | 575 | 863 | 1,374 | 6,240 |
|  |  | 113,103 |  | 97,239 |
| Estimated value of mineral products not returned | 11,779 | 140,799 582,138 | 15,689 | 190,857 458,684 |
| Total... . . . . . . . . . |  | 20,368,901 |  | 19,500,000 |

* Incomplete.

690. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral produc- Mineral tion in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent, the value having remained practically stationary for the last three years, that in 1890 having been $\$ 19,331,688$.

Exports of minerals, 1890, 1891, and 1892.
691. The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported in the last three years, according to the Trade and Narigation Returns, were :-

EXPORTS OF MINERAL PRODUCE, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Articles. | Exponts, Domestic. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1893. |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| Asbestus | 444,159 | 513,909 | 514,412 |
| Coal | 2,447,936 | 2,916,465 | 3,195,467 |
| Copper | 244,337 | 505,196 | 216,603 |
| Gold | 657,022 | 554,126 | 316,177 |
| Gypsum. | 193,899 | 184,977 | 194,304 |
| Iron ore.. | 31,366 | 32,582 | 36,935 |
| Iron and steel. | 294,728 | 257,471 | 243,857 |
| Mica. | 26,932 | 22,312 | 68,466 |
| Nickel |  | 240,499 | 617,639 |
| Phosphates | 401,527 | 422,200 | 380,462 |
| Silver | 201,615 | 238,367 | 193,441 |
| Stone and marble | 91,998 | 68,308 | 60,209 |
| Other articles | 394,519 | 348,558 | 303,391 |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,430,338 | 16.304,970 | 6.341,363 |

Destinations of exports.
692. The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were:-

| Countries. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| United States. | 4,319,382 | 4,896,913 | 5,045,694 |
| Great Britain. | 756,302 | 959,199 | 806,055 |
| British possessions.. | 256,585 | 246,218 | 319,593 |
| Germany .... | 20,532 | 23,516 | 30,320 |
| Japan. | 7,639 | 4,964 | 4,596 |
| St. Pierre | 20,295 | 20,010 | 35,673 |
| Mexico | 2,373 | 18,818 | 3,175 |
| Other countries | 47,230 | 135,332 | 96,257 |
| Total........ ...... | 5,430,338 | 6,304,970 | 6,341,363 |

It will be seen that almost everything goes either to the United States or the United Kingdom, the proportions having, in the years named, been respectively 79 per cent, 77 per cent, 80 per cent, and 13 per cent, 15 per cent and 14 per cent.
693. Almost all the coal is at present produced in the Provinces of Coal proNova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the Northwest Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output can be very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from $4,500,000$ to $9,000,000$ tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are worked near Banff on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada; and as there is a constant demand for anthracite coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer that city than any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is possible they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast, can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but, though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished. A small quantity of coal is annually raised in the Province of New Brunswick, but the work is only done in a very desultory manner, being carried on principally by farmers when other work is slack.
694. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by Producprovinces, during the last two years, the figures in both years, however, being subject to revision :-

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Province. | Tons of 2,000 lbs. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. |
| Nova Scotia. | 2,290,158 | 2,175,913 |
| British Columbia. | 1,152,588 | 925,495 |
| North-west Territories. New Brunswick . | 165,086 | 189,489 |
| Total | 3,607,832 | 3,290,897 |

Coal fields 695. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of Nova Scotia. of 685 square miles, and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, csoking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

Produc- 696. The following table shows the production and distribution of tion of coal in Nova Scotia, 1892. coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1892 :-

PRODUCTION AND DIS'TRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTLA, 1892.

| Counties. | Coal Raised. | Sold ror |  | Total Sold. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Home Consumption. | Export from the Province. |  |
|  | Tons.* | Tons.* | Tons.* | Tons.* |
| Cumberland | 458,493 | 126,721 | 295,926 | 422,647 |
| Pictou.. . | 449,725 | 256,545 | 148,912 | 405,457 |
| Cape Breton | 1,032,864 | 240,120 | 683,749 | 923,869 |
| Other counties | 1,698 | 592 | 369 | 961 |
| Total. . | 1,942,780 | 623,978 | 1, 128,956 | 1,752,934 |

* Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

Produc- 697. There was a falling off in the total output and also in the tion of coal quantity sold as compared with 1891, the figures for which and for Scotia, 1890-1891 and 1892. 1890 are given in the next table.

PṘODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

| Year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coal } \\ \text { Raised. } \end{gathered}$ | Sols) for |  | Total Sold. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Home Consumption. | Export from the Province. |  |
|  | Tons.* | Tons.* | Tons.* | Tons.* |
| 1890 | 1,984,001 | 601,956 | 1,184,155 | 1,786,111 |
| 1891 | 2,044,784 | 634,737 | 1,210,208 | 1,849,945 |
| 1892 | 1,942,780 | 623,978 | 1,128,956 | 1,252,934 |

[^49]698. The output of coal in the province has increased considerably Developduring the last fifteen years, as is shown by the table in par. 702, and ment of one result of this increase has been the development of a large and Scotia coal increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, fields. which is principally carried on by water, and particulars of which for several years are here given.

SALES OF NOVA SCOTIA COAL TO QUEBEC.

| Year. | Long Tons. | Year. | Long Tons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1877.... | 95,118 | 1885. | 493,917 |
| 1878. | 83,719 | 1886 | 538,762 |
| 1879 | 154,119 | 1887 | 650,858 |
| 1880 | 239,091 | 1888 | 678,321 |
| 1881. | 268,628 | 1889 | 631,796 |
| 1882. | 383,031 | 1890 | 751,931 |
| 1883. | 410,605 | 1891 | 775,286 |
| 1884. ... | 396,782 | 1892. | 746,037 |

The figures in the foregoing tables have been given in long tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$. for better comparison and in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotia provincial returns, from which they are taken and in which the long ton is used.
699. In British Columbia, indications of coal are to be found in many Coal fields places on the mainland, but the only collieries at present in operation in British are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and Comox, and are four in number. Shafts are being sunk and prospecting carried on on Tumbo Island, between Victoria and the, mainland, and also at Kamloops on the mainland, but the output at present is nil.
700. The total output in 1892 was 826,335 tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$., Output as compared with $1,029,097$ tons in 1891, a decrease of 202,762 and export tons, but this falling off was the result of intentional restriction of production by the proprietors, in consequence of an over supply of cheaply produced coal at San Francisco and Californian ports, by which the exports were reduced from 806,479 tons in 1891 to 640,579 tons in 1892.* Foreign trade has since revived. Almost all the coal exported goes to San Francisco, and out of $1,3 \overline{9} 2,466$ tons which entered that port in 1892, 425,170 tons or 31 per cent, came from British Columbia. The following are particulars of the production and distribution of coal in 1892.

[^50]PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUM. BIA, 18!\%-(LONG TONS.)


* Including coal used in the collieries.

High qua- 701. The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a lity of
British better price at San Francisco than any United States coal. In an Columbian coal. analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coal were given as: Wellington, 1,407; Nanaimo, 1,335; and Seattle, 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)
Produc- 702. The next table shows the production of coal in the Provinces tion of coal of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874:in Nova
Scotia and PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, British Columbia, 1874-1892.

| Year. | Nova Scotia, | British Columbia. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1874. | 977,446 | 81,000 | 1,058,446 |
| 1875. | 874.905 | 110,000 | 184,405 |
| 1876 | 794803 | 139,000 | ! 033,403 |
| 187 | 848,345 | 154,000 | 1,002,345 |
| 18.8 | 863,081 | 171,000 | 1,034,0*1 |
| 1879. | 842,863 | $2+1,000$ | 1,123, 213 |
| 1880. | 1,1516,635 | $26 \mathrm{~S}, 000$ | 1,124,635 |
| 1881. | 1,259,182 | 228,000 | 1,48, 182 |
| 1882. | 1,329,703 | 282,000 | 1,811,708 |
| 1883. | 1,543.259 | 213,000 | 1,806,259 |
| 1584. | 1,256,010 | 3!4,070 | 1,950, (180 |
| 1885. | 1,514, 770 | 365, 000 | 1,879,470 |
| 1886. | 1,6x: $2 \times 4$ | 336,636 | 2,009,560 |
| 1887. | 1,871,338 | 413,360 | 2,284,698 |
| 1888. | 1,984,263 | 548,017 | 2,537,280 |
| 1889. | 1,967,032 | 649, 409 | 2,616,441 |
| 1890. | 2,2e2,0 ${ }^{2}$ | 754,517 | 2,921,5! 8 |
| 1891. | 2,290, 158 | 1,152,588 | 3,442,746 |
| 18.42 | 2,175,913 | 925, 495 | 3,101,40 |
| Total. | 28,049,466 | 7,421,092 | 35, 470,558 |

703. With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Coal in Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not New available (the average annual quantity is said to be about 6,000 Bruswick. chaldrons, say, 8,640 tons). and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-west, the above figures, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named.
704. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-west Coal in the during the last six years :-


* Alberta Railway and Coal Co. only.

The output from these mines is expected to be largely increased, as the workings are developed.
705. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the Exports of produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1892 , coal frcm Canada, by inclusive :-

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA* AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-42.

| Year. | Nova Scotia. | British Columbia. | New Brunswick. | Total: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1874... | 360,184 | 50,671 | 6,627 | 417,482 |
| 1875 | 222,856 | 59,355 | 5,616 | 287,827 |
| 1876. | 170,517 | 110,908 | 5,147 | 277,572 |
| 1877... | 140,210 | 102,830 | 6,237 | 249,277 |
| 1878. | 185,443 | 140, 542 | 9,130 | 340,115 |
| 1879 | 134,017 | 173,789 | 7,803 | 315,609 |
| 1880 | 132,796 | 204,525 | 7,206 | 344,5:97 |
| 1881... | 190,551 | 214,243 | 14,794 | 419,588 |
| 1882 | 196,905 | 210,556 | 13,465 | 420,926 |
| 1883 | 216,805 | 193,485 | 17,670 | 427,960 |
| 1884 | 213,144 | 218,856 | 10,744 | 442,744 |
| 1885. | 201,949 | 275,621 | 1,099 | 478,669 |
| 1886. | 232,991 | 258,671 | 555 | 492,217 |
| 1887. | 190,788 | 325,034 | 156 | 515,978 |
| 1888. | 198,913 | 350,048 | 1,202 | 550,163 |
| 1889. | 176,186 | 452,625 |  | 628,811 |
| 1890. | 205,630 | 500,534 | 710 | 706,874 |
| 1891. | 173,105 | 647,508 | 37 | 820,650 |
| 1892. | 210,934 | 695,560 | 1,761 | 908,255 |
| Total.. | 3,753,924 | 5,181,361 | 109,959 | 9,045,244 |

The exports are given by provinces, as returned in the Trade and Navigation reports, because, in this case, there is reason to believe that the bulk of the coal was produced in the province whence exported, with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United states, would be included in the exports from British Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Newfoundland, the United States and the West Indies (interprovincial trade, of course, not being included), while that from British Columbia gues almost entirely to the United States.
Imports of coal, 1888 1892.
706. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last five years, the figures being taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns. It must not be forgotten that these figures are made up from the import entries only of each province, and that they do not pretend to represent provincial consumption.

IMIPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION-1888-1892.

| Provinces. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Ontario. | 2,888,874 | 1,986,504 | 2,109,770 | 2,441,874 | 2,537, 0,67 |
| Quebec | 401,631 | 457,985 | 400,781 | 449,543 | 426,363 |
| Nova Scotia | 25,295 | 27,482 | 30,033 | 33,17t | 27,314 |
| New Brunswick. | 17,20s | 53, 167 | 53,099 | 54,866 | 35,944 |
| Manitoba | $\underline{2} 20$ | 0,256 | 14,245 | 16,012 | 23,940 |
| British Columbia | 936 | 774 | 1855 | 1,099 | 1,446 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 3,13: | 2,195 | 1,934 | 2,243 | 1,522 |
| North-west Territories |  |  | .... .... | 159 |  |
| Total | 3,368,699 | 2,534,663 | 2,610,617 | 2,998,969 | 3,094, 226 |

Imports of
707. The quantity of coke and coal dust imported for domestic use in coke. 1892 was 125,590 tons, valued at $\$ 23 \pm, 269$.
Coal pro- 708. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal duction of countries of the world, according to the latest available figures :the world.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Year. | Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain | 1892 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tons. } \\ & 1 \mathrm{~N}, 7,86,571 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tnited States | 1891 | 150, 005,954 |
| Germany | 1892 | 14, 250,288 |
| France | 1892 | 26,548,860 |
| Austria-Hungary. | 1889 | 25, 3 26, 117 |
| Belgium.. | 1892 | 19,591,908 |
| Russia.. | 1889 | (6,118,550 |
| Australasia | 1889 |  |
| Canada | 1891 | 3,500,000 |
| Spain... | 1891 | 1,286,000 |
| Italy | 1891 | 259,286 |
| Sweden. | 1890 | 2,3+3,495 |
| Other countries. |  | 12,000,000 |
| Total . |  | 528,112,499 |

709. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now Gold being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is confined mining in almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. When the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter province has been $\$ 10,723,779$. The total quantity of quartz crushed in Nova Scotia since 1862 has been 762,036 tons, which have yielded 551,146 ounces, being an average of nearly 15 dwt . to the ton. British Columbia, since 1858 , has produced $\$ 53,634,509$, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.
710. The production of gold in Canada in the years 1891 and 1892, was as follows :-

PROJUUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892. Production of gold in Canada, 1891 and 1892.

| Provinces. | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | \$ | 8 |
| British Columbia.. | 429,811 | 399,52\% |
| Nova Scotia $\quad \cdots \cdot \cdots$... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 456,125 | 389,961 |
| North-west Territories, including Yukon district, Quebec. | 39,550 | 110,997 |
| Total. | 925,486 | 900,483 |

711. The yield in 1890 was valued at $\$ 1,149,776$, therefore, as com- Decrease pared with that year, there was a decrease of $\$ 224,290$ in 1891 , and of in produc$\$ 249,293$ in 1892 .

Production of gold in British Columb:a and Nova Scotia, 1862-1892.
712. The value of the gold production in the two principal goldproducing provinces since 1862 is shown below :-

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NOVA SCOTIA, 1862-1892.


Gold in Quebec.
713. The production of gold in the Province of Quebec has been regular since 1862 , but no figures were available until 1877 , since which date the value of the quantity produced has amounted to $\$ 211,500$.

WORLD'S PRODUCIION OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1888, $1889,1890$.

| Countites. | 1888. |  | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| United States. | 33,175,000 | 59, 195,000 | 32,800,000 | 64,646,000 | 32,845,000 | 70,465,000 |
| Australisia. | 28,560,600 | 5,000,000 | 33,086,700 | 6,000,000 | 30,416,500 | 12,968,080 |
| Mexico . . | 974,000 | 41,373,000 | 700,000 | 55,517,000 | 767,000 | 50,000,000 |
| European comntries- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Russia. ..... . . .............. | 21,302,000 | 604,000 $1,392,022$ | $23,173,000$ $1,301,286$ | 598,000 $1,331,576$ | $21,161,700$ $1,230,000$ | 568,000 $1,500,000$ |
| Giormany... | 1,190,963 | 1,332,022 | $1,301,286$ $1,461,000$ | 1,331,576 | $1,230,000$ $1,398,500$ | $1,500,000$ $2,103,500$ |
| Austria-Hungary | 1,209,572 | 2,166,440 | 1,461,000 | 2,188,000 | 1,398,500 | 2,103,500 |
| Sweden.. | 50,000 | 193,000 | 48,900 | 177,400 | 58,500 | 173,760 |
| Norway.. |  | 214,000 |  | 214,000 |  | 230,200 |
| Italy | 98,000 | 1,454 | 98,000 | 1,454 | 98,000 | 1,454 |
| Spain |  | 2,140,400 |  | 2,140,400 |  | 2,140,400 |
| 'Turkey... . | 7,000 | 55,000 | 7,000 | 55,000 | 7,000 | 55,000 |
| France...... |  | 2,053,000 | 266,000 | 3,363,950 | 266,000 | 3,363,950 |
| Great Britain | 146,000 | 376,000 | 64,370 | 395,734 | 33,000 | 282,375 |
| Camada | 1,111,959 | 385,000 | 1,495,000 | 495,600 | 1,495,000 | 495,600 |
| South American countries-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentine Republic. | 31,000 | 425,000 | 82.000 | 610,150 | 82,000 | 610,150 |
| Colombia | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,430,000 | 612,000 | 3,695,000 | 735,000 |
| Bolivia | 59,800 | $0,578,000$ | ธ9,800 | 9,578,000 | 59,800 | 9,578,000 |
| Chili | 1,962,430 | 7,723,927 | 1,436,600 | 5,140,764 | -1,436,600 | 5,140,764 |
| 1razal.. | 445,300 |  | 1445,300 |  | 445,300 | 5,10, |
| Venezuela | 1,415,598 | . . . ..... . | 1,838,000 | . . . . . . . | 1,158,000 | .. ......... |
| British Guiana. | 299,070 |  | 586,177 |  | 1,125,000 |  |
| Duteh " | 324,000 |  | 324,000 |  | 541,000 | . . . . . . . . |
| Pern. | 105,000 | 3,128,000 | 93,044 | 2,850,000 | 69,000 | 2,734,300 |
| Central American States. | 150,000 | 2,000,000 | 150,000 | 2,000,000 | 150,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Japan. | 403,000 | ],763,140 | 403,000 | 1,763,140 | 254,000 | 1,531,700 |
| Africa.. | 4,500,000 |  | 8,586,632 |  | 9,887,000 | 1,5.. |
| China. | 9,000,000 | . | 9,000,000 | . . ........ | 5,330,000 | . .. ....... |
| India, British.. | 676,563 | - . . . . | 1,502,660 |  | 2,000,000 |  |
| Total. | 110,196,915 | 140,706,413 | 122,438,469 | 159,678,168 | 116,008,900 | 166,677,233 |

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, 1890.

| Countries. | 1888. |  | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
|  | S | 5 | 8 | S | $\cdots$ | \$ |
| United States. | 31,380,808 | 33,025,606 | 21,413,931 | 35,496,683 | 20,467,182 | 39,202,908 |
| Great Britain. | 9,893,375 | 3,681,886 | 36,502,536 | 10,827,602 | 37, 375,479 | 8,332,232 |
| Mexico.. | 300,480 | 26,658,964. | 319,907 | 25,294,726 | 284,859 | 24,081,192 |
| Australasia. | 24,415,230 |  | 29,325,529 |  | 25,702,600 |  |
| India. | 108,216 | 36,297,132 | 110,328 | 37,937,814 |  | 57,931,323 |
| Canada. |  | 217,174 |  | 16,585 |  | 38,000 |
| France. | 106,949 | 1,112,379 | 3,373,215 | 71 | 3,976,340 |  |
| China |  | 1,100,518 |  | 1,302,581 |  |  |
| Italy . | 469,750 |  |  | 60,208 | 263,329 | 1,091 |
| Switzerland | 16,984 |  | 386,000 | 217,125 | 482,500 | 279,850 |
| Spain. |  | 4,436,804 | 3,378,631 | 4,716,029 | 9,049,569 | 1,479,152 |
| Portugal. | 102,600 | 1,533,600 | -96,120 | 680,400 | 407,160 | 540,000 |
| Netherlands | 143,051 |  | 823,943 | 132,660 |  | 198,990 |
| Germany . . . . . | 34,340,722 | 5989,127 | 48,166,245 | 177,079 | 23,835,512 |  |
| Austria-Hungary | 2,747,633 | 5,516,190 | 3,294,987 | 4,528,259 | 2,818,750 | 3,457,118 |
| Norway . . . . . . |  | 53,600 |  | 53,600 |  | 120,600 |
| Sweden. | ... | 16,714 | 1,080,040 | 142,253 | 833,432 | 253,867 |
| Denmark |  | 62,483 |  | 27,607 | 547,931 |  |
| Russia. | 20,460,491 | 1,163,126 | 18,855,097 | 1,153,651 | 21,726,239 | 1,614,422 |
| Turkey. | 66,000 | 74,448 |  |  | 44,040 |  |
| Egypt. . . . . . . . | 257,154 | 8,483 |  |  |  |  |
| Siam. ........ |  |  |  | 1,446,626 |  |  |
| Japan | 974,335 | 10,222,108 | 1,775,010 | 9,516,359 | 1,194,050 | 7,296,645 |
| Chili. | 42,170 | 122,375 | .. .... |  | ....... ... |  |
| Haytı |  |  | ...... .. | ..... |  | 300,000 |
| Argentine Republic.... ... | 8,316,325 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Peru. . . . . . |  | 3,258,000 |  | 2,842,531 |  | 2,842,530 |
| Colombia. |  | 600,443 |  | 216,136 |  |  |
| Venezuela . . . . . | 660,500 | 272,000 |  | . ...... |  | .... - . |
| Straits Settle. ment. ......... |  | 244,000 | .... . . | 300,000 |  |  |
| Brazil | 26,082 | 883,555 |  |  | …....... | . 180000 |
| Hong Kong. |  | 1,105,000 |  | 1,100,000 |  | 430,000 |
| Costa Rica. |  |  | , ... .... | 258,010 | . . . . . . . . . | 198 |
| Great Comoro. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,978 |
| French colonies. |  |  |  |  | -... . | 6,436 |
| Echador. . . . . . |  | 473,177 |  |  |  | ... .. . |
| Bolivia... <br> Eritrea (Italian colony) <br> British Africa. |  | 1,763,452 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 54 i-, 814 \\ 28,951 \end{array}$ |
| Total. | 134,828,855 | 134,922,344 | 168,901,519 | 138,444,595 | 149,009,772 | 149,405,099 |

714. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1891, of the World's Director of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage production of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. These tables should, strictly, be included in the chapter on banking, but Canada having no mint of her own, it has been thought best to insert them here, in connection with the production of the precious metals, in which this country takes part.

715 . The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1890, the director of the United States mint gives it at $\$ 116,009,-$ 000 , and another authority* at $\$ 110,747,424$. The total monetary of gold. stock of gold in the world is estimated at about $\$ 3,627,613,000$; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about $\$ 64,200,000$.
716. The gold produce of Australasia in 1890 was 1,572,819 ounces (Victorian Year Book, 1890-91, part IT., p. 356), which, if valued at $£ \pm$ per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of 830,617,545. The gold produce in the United States in 1890 was $1,588,880$ ounces, valued at $\$ 32,845,000$. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from 18.51 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1890 has been $87,369,070$ ounces, which may be valued at $\$ 1,700,783,730$, and according to the director of the mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been $\$ 1,871,206,769$. From 1792 to 1848 , however, the amount is only placed at $\$ 24,536,769$.
717. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova Scotia and Ontario ; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only province in the Dominion where flux, fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production has until the last year been practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.
718. In 1892 there were seven furnacesin blast-twoat Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., one at Radnor Forges, Que., and two in Picton County, N.S., situated at Ferrona and Bridgeville respectively. The furnace at Radnor was blown in in 1891, and takes the place of the old St. Maurice furnaces, one of which was the oldest furnace on the continent of America, having been built in 1737, and almost continuadly in operation from that date until 1883, when the -furnaces were abandoned. There are twelve rolling mills and steel works in Canada, viz., 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 4 in Quebec, all at Montreal, and 3 in Ontario.
719. Inorder to stimulate the production of iron ore and consequently Bounty on the iron industry generally, the Dominion Government, in 1883 , author- pig iron. ized the payment of a bounty of $\$ 1.50$ per ton upon all pig iron manu-

[^51]factured in Canada, which bounty was paid until 30 th June, 1889. From 1st July, 18s9, to 30 th June, 1892, the rate was $\$ 1.00$ per ton, and since the lst July, 1892, has been $\$ 2.00$ per ton, and the following are the amounts that have been paid by way of bounty in each year since 1st July, 1883. The figures will also serve as a guide to the quantity of pig iron manufactured in this country during the years named in the statement.

BOUNTY PAID ON PIG IRON.

| Year. | Amount. | Bounty per ton. | Year. | Amount. | Bounty per ton. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s | s cts. |  | \$ | $s \mathrm{cts}$ |
| 1884.. | 44,090 | 150 | 1889 | 27,234 | 100 |
| 155.5 | 38,655 | 150 | 1890. | 25,697 | 100 |
| 1885. | 39,270 | 150 | 1891. | 20,153 | 100 |
| 1887. | 59,576 | 150 | 1892. | 30,2! 4 | 100 |
| 188... | 33,314 | 150 | 1893. | 61,160 | *200 |

To 11th February, 1893.

Produc. tion of iron ore in Canada.
720. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at $\$ 155,380$. In 1891 the quantity produced was 68,979 tons, valued at $\$ 152,005$, and in $1892,103,248$ tons, valued at 554,206 . In the last two years the quantity produced in Nora Sootia was 57,311 tons and 75,000 tons respectively. The quantity of pig iron made in 1890 was 21,772 tons, valued at 2331,688 ; in $1891,23,891$ tons, valued at 365,901 ; and in $1892,42,443$ tons, valued at $5637,4 \div 1$.
Export; of iton are, 1867-1892.
721. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since $186{ }^{\circ}$ :-

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1892.


[^52]722. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods, manufactured Exports of in Canada, during the last three years, respectively, was :-

|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scrap iron. | \$ 26,172 | \$ 12,285 | \$ 3,546 |
| Iron stoves. | 2,609 | 4,030 | 2,562 |
| " castings. | 9,638 | 4,407 | 6,583 |
| " and hardware. | 84,109 | 64,803 | 74,953 |
| Steel and manufactures of | 28,385 | 33,968 | 59,087 |
|  | \$150,913 | \$119,493 | 8146,731 |

manufac-
tures of iron and steel, 1890, 1891 and 1892.

The total value of the iron and steel manufactures of Canada cannot be ascertained.
723. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1891 , was $\$ 13,835,493$, and the duty collected on the same $\$ 2,721,109$, while the figures for 1892 were, value $\$ 12,625,422$, duty $\$ 2,792,088$.
724. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1891. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Coun- steel. tries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

| Countries. | Pig Iron. | Steel. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Tons. |
| Great Britian. | 6,616,890 | 3,679,043 |
| United States. | 9,202,703 | 4,277,071 |
| Germany and Luxemburg. | 4,793,003 | 2,161,821 |
| France ...... .... | 2,022,989 | 717,975 |
| Belgium....... | 768,321 | 221,296 |
| Austria-Hungary | 925,308 | 499,600 |
| Russia | 912,290 | 375,625 |
| Sweden. | 490,913 | 172,774 |
| Spain | 179,433 | 63,011 |
| Italy.... | 11,930 | 107,676 |
| Other countries (estimated)... | 80,000 | 5,000 |
| Total. | 26,003,780 | 12,290,892 |

725. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 61 per Produccent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 65 per cent of the total tion of quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer iren and maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, United the United States having wonderfully increased their production dur- Kingdom ing the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent United and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively, States. and the United States 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1891 Great Britain produced 25 per cent and 30 per cent respectively, and the United States 35 per cent and $34 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent respectively.

Increase in 726. The world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,119,263 use of tons in 1878 to about $26,003,780$ tons in 1891 , an increase of 78 per cent,

Copper. $\quad 727$. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral
steel.

Production of corper.

Exports of cop: er, 1878-1892. and the production of steel from $3,021,093$ to $12,290,892$ tons in the same time, an increase of 305 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron. treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nora Scotia and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There were, until recently, no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores were exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Four companies are now at work, smelting about 500 tons of ore daily and employing nearly 1,000 men.
728. The production of copper in 1890 was $6,013,671$ lbs., valued at 8902,050 ; in 1891 , it was $9,529,076$ lbs., valued at $\$ 1,238,780$, and in 1892 it was $7,042,195$ lbs., valued at $\$ 821,589$.
729 . During the years 1860 to 1869 , inclusive, copper ore to the value of $1,593,978$ was exported from Quebec, and of $\$ 2,498,008$ from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two provinces since 1860 has been $58,893,249$. The exports from the other provinces have been too smail to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and that the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table sives the exports of copper for the fourteen years, 1879 -1892:-

EXPORTS OF COPPER FRONI CANADA, 1ST: TO 1892.

| Yeak. | Quantity. | Value. | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lbs. | \$ |  | Lbs. | \$ |
| 1879. | 408,860 | 47,817 | 1886 | 2,403,040 | 249,259 |
| 1880. | 1,434,700 | 192,171 | 1887 | 2,589,660 | 137.166 |
| 1881. | 1,244, 780 | 125,753 | 1888 | .. ..... | 257,260 |
| 188. | 1,864,170 | 182,502 | 1889. |  | 168,4.7 |
| 1883. | 1,400,300 | 148,709 | 1590. |  | 398,497 |
| 1834. | 2,714,400 | 273,422 | 1891 |  | 236,027 |
| 1855. | 2,626,000 | 262.600 | 1892 |  | 185,848 |

In 1886 copper to the value of $\$ 16,404$, and in 1887 of $\$ 3,416$ was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period has gone from the Province of Quebec.
730. The following table gives the estimated production of copper World's in the world in 1892 :production of copper.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1892.

| Country. | Quantity. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Long Tons. |
| United States | 145,184 |
| Spain and Portugal. | 56,170 |
| Chili.............. . | 22,565 |
| Germany. | 17,960 |
| Japan.... | 18,000 |
| Australia. | 6,200 |
| Cape Colony | 5,950 |
| Canada..... | 3,140 |
| Mexico...... | 7,315 |
| Total . . . . . | 282,784 |

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.
731. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrr- Nickel. hotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present are principally carried on by four companies, viz. :-The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian \& Co., the Dominion Mineral Company and the Drury Nickel Company. The ore, which contains on an average about $2 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows:-Copper, 26.91 ; nickel, $14 \cdot 14$; iron, $31 \cdot 335$; sulphur, $26 \cdot 95$; and cobalt, $\cdot 935$. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1891, was $4,626,627$ lbs., which at 60 cents per pound was worth $\$ 2,775,976$; in 1892 the quantity was $6,057,482$ lbs., valued at 58 cents per pound or $\$ 3,513,339$. The world's annual con-
sumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased by the use of it in alloy with steel, to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and (iermany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments, the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising.

Petroltum 732. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-west Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea, in the township of Enniskillen, being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862 , and before October in the same year there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.
Number of 733 . There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, refineries. employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.
Produc- 734. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, tion of petroleum, 1891 and 1892. but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1891 the amount was 755,298 barrels, valued at $\$ 1,004,546$, and in $1892,779,-$ 753 barrels, valued at 5982,489 .
Produc-
735. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of tion of oil Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not
give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used as such, in Canada, is not included :-1881-1892.

CANADTAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRES PONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1892.

|  | Year. | Refined Oils. | Crude equivalent calculated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imp. galls. | Imp. galls. |
| 1881. |  | 6,406,783 | 12,813,566 |
| 1882. |  | 5,910,787 | 13,134,993 |
| 1883 |  | 6,970,550 | 15,490,111 |
| 1884. |  | 7,656,011 | 19,140,027 |
| 1885. |  | 7,661,617 | 19,154,042 |
| 1886 |  | 8,149,472 | 21,445,979 |
| 1887. |  | $8,243,962$ | 21,694,637 |
| 1888 |  | 9,545, 895 | 25,120,776 |
| 1889. |  | 9,462,834 | 24,902,195 |
| 1890 |  | 10,121,210 | 26,634,763 |
| 1891 |  | 10,045,452 | 26,435,430 |
| 1892 |  | 10,370,694 | 27,291,355 |

736. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds Producby Canadian oil refineries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows. No later figures are available :tion of refineries, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OE OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

| Articles. | 1889. |  | 1890. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
|  | Galls. | S | Galls. | 8 |
| Illuminating oils. | 9,479,917 | 1,084,829 | 11,129,277 | 1,264,677 |
| Benzine and naphtha ......... | 409,135 | 34,861 | 636,247 | 37,026 |
| Paraffine oils... | 703,025 | 87,936 | 446,888 | 64,713 |
| Gas oils. | 2,917,346 | 65,954 | 4,246,447 | 84,752 |
| Lubricating oils and tar........ | 2,141,881 | 96,407 | 2,877,388 | 130,349 |
| Total gallons | 15,701,304 | 1,369,987 | 19,336,247 | 1,581,517 |
| Paraffine wax (lbs.)............ | 561,820 | 44,197 | 913,730 | 56,903 |
| Total value. |  | 1,414,184 |  | 1,638,420 |

737. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolia Oil Exchange in Average the years $1886,1887,1888,1889$ and 1890 was $86 \frac{3}{4}$ cents, 78 cents, price of $\$ 1.02 \frac{2}{3}, 95 \frac{1}{2}$ cents, and $\$ 1.18$ per barrel respectively.

Expor $s$ of 738 . The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum


EAPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUTM, 1881-1892.

|  | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Galls. | $\$$ |
| 1881. |  | 501 | 99 |
| 1882. |  | 1,119 | 286 |
| 1883. |  | 1,328 | 710 |
| 1884. |  | 1,098,090 | 30,168 |
| 1885 |  | 337,967 | 10,562 |
| 1886 |  | 241,716 | 9,855 |
| 1887. |  | 473,559 | 13,831 |
| 1888 |  | 196,602 | 74,542 |
| 1889. |  | 235,855 | 10,777 |
| 1890. |  | 420,492 | 18,154 |
| 1891. |  | 436,516 | 18,729 |
| 1892. |  | 440,906 | 18,217 |

Consumption of oil in Cinada, 1882-1892.
739. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882 , showing the total quantity of oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption :-

| Yeak. | Canadian Oil. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { American } \\ & \text { Oil. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Galls. | Galls. | Galls. |
| 1582 | 5,910,787 | 3,026,186 | 8,936,973 |
| 1883. | 6,970,550 | 3,088,414 | 10,058,964 |
| 1884 | 7,656,011 | 3,148,920 | 10,804,931 |
| 1885. | 7,661,617 | 3,813,379 | 11,474,996 |
| 1886. | 8,149,472 | 3,803,724 | 11,953,196 |
| 1887 | 8,243,962 | 4,309,397 | 12,553,359 |
| 1888. | 9,545,895 | 4,493,924 | 14,039,819 |
| 1889. | 9,462,834 | 4,723,698 | 14,186,532 |
| 1890. | 10,121,210 | 5,075,650 | 15,196,860 |
| 1891. | 10,045,452 | 5,321,524 | 15,366,976 |
| 1892. | 10,370,694 | 5,793,636 | 16,134,330 |

Prtroleum in the United States.
740. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859 , and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1891, has amounted to $508,447,362$ barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced $429,755,990$ barrels of that quantity. The total production in the

United States in 1891 was 54,291,980 barrels, and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has gone on steadily increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 456,427,221 gallons, in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons, in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons, and in 1891, $571,119,805$ gallons. In 1892 the exports amounted to $564,896,658$ gallons.
741. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia com- Petroleum menced in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of in Russia. years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1891 have been :-

742. The petroleum industry in Burmah is not, at present, in a In Burflourishing condition.
743. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many Natural years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until gas. July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields, so far discovered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland, the daily flow of gas in the latter county being $30,895,000$ cubic feet. A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of $7,000,000$ cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville. Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the Northwest Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas in Ontario in January, 1891, was $50,000,000$ cubic feet.
744. Natural gas has been found in considerable quantities in the Natural United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is not easy for many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but measured by the displacement of fuel and the amount actually received from the sale of gas, it appears that in 1891 the value of the natural gas consumed in the United States was $\$ 15,500,000$. In 1889 there were 7,150 miles of pipe line used in the distribution of natural gas, and some $\$ 60,000,000$ invested in this industry.
745. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured Salt. in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the county of Huron, while a few are being operated in the counties of Lambton on the south; Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. A small $29 \frac{1}{2}$
quantity of salt is produced annually in New Brunswick, but the output, which is a fine quality of clairy salt, is all sold locally.

Production of salt, 18901892.
746. The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of $\$ 198,897$. This was an increase, as compared with 1889 , of 10,922 tons in quantity and of $\$ 70,350$ in value. In 1891 the production was $4.5,021$ tons, valued at $\$ 161,179$, an increase of 1,267 tons but a decrease in value of $\$ 37,718$. In 1892 the production was $4.5,486$ tons, valued at $\$ 162,041$, being about the same as in the previous year. The production of salt had been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures; and the revival in. 1890 was due to the formation of a trust by the various manufacturers under the name of the "Canada Salt Association":-

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1892.


Exports of 747. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manusalt, $1875-\quad$ factured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow :-
1892 . EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1892.

748. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was Salt in $8,005,565$ barrels, valued at $\$ 4,19 \overline{5}, 412$; in $1890,8,776,991$ barrels, United valued at $84,752,286$; and in 1891, $9,987,945$, valued at $\$ 4,716,121$.
749. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 Silver in ounces, valued at $\$ 420,722$. In 1891 it was $\$ 415,493$ ounces, valued Canada. at $\$ 40 \overline{7}, 183$, and in 1892305,026 ounces, valued at $\$ 264,510$. The argentiferous provinces are those of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the silver produce of Quebec being calculated, as usual, from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.
750. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the Exports of years 1873 to 1892 , exclusive of the production of the Capelton ${ }_{1873 \text {-189? }}$ silve, mines:-

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1892.

| Year. | Value. | Year. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | 8 |
| 1873 | 1,243,758 | 1884. | 13,300 |
| 1884. | 493,463 | 1885 | 29,176 |
| 1875. | 472,992 | 1886. | 25,954 |
| 1876. | 354, 178 | 1887. | 206,284 |
| 1877. | 42,848 | 1888. | 219,008 |
| 1878. | 665,715 | 1889. | 212,163 |
| 1879. | 1 O | 1890. | 204,142 |
| 1880. | 68,205 | 1891. | 238,367 |
| 1881. | 15,115 | 1892 | 193,441 |
| 1883..... | 8,620 | Total | 4,867,710 |

[^53]districts in the following proportions:-Ottawa county mines 27,172 tons; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons. In 1891 the quantity produced was 23,588 tons, valued at $\$ 161,693$, and in 189211,932 tons, valued at $\$ 157,424$.

Exports of phosphate, 1878-1892.
754. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress that this industry has made during the last fifteen years. The quantity exported in 1892 was 17,242 tons, valued at $\$ 380,462$, being a decrease as compared with 1891, of 7,014 tons in quantity, and in value of $\$ 41,738$. The exports almost all go to Great Britain. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 187-1892.

| Year. | Ontario. |  | Qcebec. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |
|  |  | $\$$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1878. | 824 | 12,278 | 9,919 | 195,831 | 10,743 | 203,109 |
| 1879. | 1,842 | 20,565 | 6,604 | 101,470 | 8,446 | 122,035 |
| 1880.. | 1,387 | 14,422 | 11,673 | 175,664 | 13,060 | 190,086 |
| $1881 .$. | 2,471 | 36,117 | 9,497 | 182,339 | 11,968 | 218,456 |
| 1882. | 568 | 6,338 | 16,585 | 302,019 | 17,153 | 308,357 |
| 1883.. | 50 | 500 | 19,666 | 427,168 | 19,716 | 427,668 |
| 1884., | 763 | 8,890 | 20,946 | 415,350 | 21,709 | 424,240 |
| $1885 .$. | 434 | 5,962 | 28,535 | 490,331 | 28,969 | 496,293 |
| 1886. | 644 | 5,816 | 19,796 | 337,191 | 20,440 | 343,007 |
| 1887. | 705 | 8,277 | 22,447 | 424,940 | 23,152 | 433,217 |
| 1888. | 2,643 | 30,247 | 16,133 | 268,362 | 18,776 | 298,609 |
| 1889.. | 3,547 | 38,833 | 26,440 | 355,935 | 29,987 | 394,768 |
| 1890. | 1,866 | 21,329 | 26,591 | 478,040 | 28,457 | 499,369 |
| $1891 .$. | 1,825 | 22,350 | 22,432 | 399,850 | 24,257 | 422,200 |
| 1892. | 1,324 | 11,857 | 15,919 | 368,605 | 17,243 | 380,462 |
| Total | 20,893 | 243,781. | 273,183 | 4,923,093 | 294,076 | 5,166,876 |

Shipments from Montreal.
755. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1892 only amounted to 7,063 tons, of which quantity 5,352 tons went to the United Kingdom and 1,711 tons to Germany. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, as compared with 1891, of 8,072 tons.

Im orts of phosphate into Great Britain.
756. There is apparently plenty of room in England for all the phosphate Canada is likely to produce, as is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office:-

IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1891.

| Year. | Imports from Canada. |  | Total Import. |  | Percentage of Imports from Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |  |
|  |  | 8 |  | 8 |  |
| 1882. | 9,169 | 193,942 | 223,394 | 2,984,230 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| 1883 | 18,514 | 324,674 | 276,578 | 3,960,615 | $6 \cdot 7$ |
| 1884 | 17,603 | 254,867 | 245,532 | 3,133,498 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| 1885. | 24,062 | 370,847 | 272,200 | 3,056,397 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| 1886 | 20,237 | 308,985 | 249,884 | 2,564,173 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| 1887. | 21,497 | 321,073 | 317,424 | 2,988,562 | 6.7 |
| 1888. | 13,913 | 205,817 | 288,832 | 2,651,939 | 4.8 |
| 1889. | 25,898 | 345,713 | 341,547 | 3,424,692 | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| 1890 | 23,619 | 318,377 | 384,721 | 4,133,999 | $6 \cdot 1$ |
| 1891. | 15,918 | 263,944 | 256,772 | 3,058,189 | $6 \cdot 2$ |

757. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1891, Phosphate principally in the Carolinas, was 587,988 tons of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$., valued at in United States. $33,651,150$.
758. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and there is a Tncreasing good demand for it ; and in view of the fact that Canada is considered to possess deposits of the richest quality, the future of this industry phosphate. should be a prosperous one, as means are devised for developing the deposits. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments, so far, go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This result would necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and would also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers.
759. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of Asbestus. asbestus is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, as well as in some parts of Ottawa County, Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878 , when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, as shown in the subsequent table. The mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral found in these districts is of the very highest quality, while elsewhere there are deposits of a lower grade, which, while not suitable for millboard and steam-packing, answer admirably for cements, paints, dc.

Shipments of asbestus, 1879 1892. producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and, according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway, the aggregate quantity is too high :-

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTUS IN CANADA, 1879 TO 1892.

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tons. | \$ |  | Tons. | 8 |
| 1879. | 300 | 19,500 | 1886 | 3,45S | 206,251 |
| 1880. | 380 | 24,700 | 1887 | 4,619 | 226,976 |
| 1881. | 540 | 35,100 | 1888. | 4,404 | 255,007 |
| 1882. | 810 | 52,650 | 1889 | 6,113 | 426,554 |
| 1883. | 955 | 68,750 | 1890 | 9,860 | 1,260,240 |
| 1884. | 1,141 | 75,097 | 1891. | 9,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 1885. | 2,440 | 142,441 | 1892 | 6,042 | 388,462 |
|  |  |  | Total | 50,062 | 4,181,728 |

Number of producers.
761. In the Thetford, Black Lake, Coleraine and Danville districts, in the Eastern Townships, there were 16 companies at work, employing about 1,000 hands, while two companies were at work in Ottawa County. The exports of asbestus in 1891 amounted to 7,022 tons, valued at $\$ 513,909$, and in 1892 to 7,316 tons, valued at $\$ 514,412$.
Gypsum. 762. Gypsum, the production of which is steadily increasing, is at present worked only in Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though deposits of a certain quality have been found in Manitoba and the Territories. From the following table it will be seen that the greater part of the production is exported in a crude state :-

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1892.

|  | Year. | Proncetion. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| 1886. |  | Tons. | ¢ 178,742 | Tons. | $\stackrel{\text { \% }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |
| 1887. |  | 154,008 | 157,277 | 132,724 | 146,542 |
| 1888. |  | 175,887 | 179,393 | 125,508 | 121,389 |
| 1889. |  | 213,273 | 205,108 | 178,182 | 194,404 |
| 1890. |  | 226,509 | 194,033 | 175,691 | 192,254 |
| 1891. |  | 203,545 | 192,096 | 172,496 | 184,977 |
| 1892. |  | 226,568 | 225,260 | 178,518 | 194,304 |

763. The production of building stone in Canada during the past Building. ive years has, as far as known, been :-

Cub. yds. Value.

1888...... .. ................. .. ..... . .... 411,570 641,712
1889........ .... .............. ........ .. .. .. 341,337 913,691
1890.... . .................................... . 382,563 964,783
1891........................ ............ .... . 187,685 708,702
1892............................ ........... 219,097 608,301

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.
764. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the Minor ninor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement minerals. of the chapter, of mineral production in 1891 and 1892 will be some yuide to their annual value.

## CHAPTER X.

## SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

## RELIGION.

Distribution of religions in Canada.
765. There is no state church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination ; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Statistics of certain denominations.
766. Exact particulars concerning the number of schools, churches, \&c., of the principal religious denominations in Canada, cannot be given, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church and many dioceses of the Church of England failed si completely to supply the information asked for, that all attempts to obtain any particulars from them have been abandoned. The following figures, however, which are in some cases official, are believed to represent the position of the leading religious bodies in this country, with a very fair amount of accuracy :-

The Church of England has 20 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia ; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first Bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently. The Roman Catholic church has 1 cardinal, 6 archbishops, 23 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. Under the provisions of the "Quebec Act," passed in 1774 , the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a very large amount of property. The Presbyterians have about 1,000 clerwy and 165,000 communicants, 2,358 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-whool teachers, with 124,310 pupils. The annual expenditure is over $-2,000,000$. The Methodists have about 3,092 churches, 1,700 clergy, 246,283 members, 3,142 sunday-schools, 29,986 teachers and 239,600 pupils. The total value of church property is nearly $\$ 12,000,000$. The Congregationalists have about 100 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 35,469 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils. Their average annual expenditure in salaries, \&c., is $\$ 127,800$. The Evangelical Association has about 70 clergy, it churches (seating
capacity, 33,600 ), 85 Sunday-schools, 1,003 teachers and 6,300 pupils. The average salary of each minister is $\$ 450$ per annum. The Universalists have 9 clergy, 12 churches, 402 communicants, 7 Sunday-schools and 382 pupils. The church property is valued at $\$ 123,000$. The United Brethren in Christ have about 25 clergy, 41 churches, 30 Sunday-schools, 427 teachers and 1,768 pupils. The average expenditure in salaries, \&c., is $\$ 7,400$. Among other denominations, the Baptists have about 500 clergy ; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 53; Reformed Episcopal church, 24; United Brethren, 22; African Methodist Episcopal, 17 ; and New Jerusalem Church, 8.
767. The religions of the people, as ascertained by the census in Religions 1891, are given in the next table ; particulars, as to numbers, being supplied for the twenty-two leading denominations, representing 98 per cent of the population.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, BY PROVINCES, 1891.

| Denomination. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia. | New Brunswick. | Mani- <br> toba. | British Columbia. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prince } \\ & \text { Ed. } \\ & \text { Island. } \end{aligned}$ | N.W. 'Territories. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman Catholics.. | 358,300 | 1,291,709 | 122,452 | 115,961 | 20,571 | 20,843 | 47,837 | 13,008 | 1,990,681 |
| Church of England | 385,999 | 75,472 | 64,410 | 43,095 | 30,852 | 23,619 | 6,646 | 14,166 | 644,259 |
| Presbyterians..... | 452,712 | 52,659 | 108,520 | 40,530 | 38,977 | 15,260 | 32,988 | 12,496 | 754,142 |
| Reformed Presbyterians ... | 142 | 12 | 415 | 96 |  | 3 | 9 | 11 | 708 |
| Other Presbyterians | 293 | 2 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 21 |  |  | 425 |
| Methodists. . . | 647,518 | 39,416 | 53,731 | 35,336 | 2S,210 | 14,193 | 13,301 | 7,932 | 839,637 |
| Bible Christians. | 5,889 | 99 | 420 | 159 | 188 | 97 | 294 | 37 | 7,183 |
| Primitive Metho- dists............ | 138 | 4 | 1 |  | 6 |  |  | 11 | 160 |
| Other Methodists. | 488 | 25 | 43 | 9 | 33 | 8 | 1 |  | 607 |
| Baptists. . .... | 96,969 | 6,854 | 72,731 | 54,960 | 15,829 | 2,960 | 5,749 | 1,397 | 257,449 |
| do Free Will. | 7,869 | 1,127 | 10,377 | 24,674 | 278 | 130 | 512 | 149 | 45,116 |
| Tunkers.. | 1,209 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 1,274 |
| Brethren. | 9,343 | 1,129 | 242 | 234 | 389 | 166 |  | 134 | 11,637 |
| Lutherans | 45,029 | 1,385 | 5,882 | 377 | 6,549 | 2,083 | 3 | 2,676 | 63,980 |
| Congregational. | 16,879 | 4,296 | 3,112 | 1,036 | 1,815 | 775 | 11 | 233 | 28,157 |
| Disciples. . . . . | 9,106 | 20 | 1,728 | 1,003 | 261 | 62 | 031 | 52 | 12,763 |
| Adventists.. | 44 | 3,364 | 1,651 | 715 | 32 | 109 | 22 | 14 | 6,354 |
| Unitarians... | 776 | 554 | 115 | 147 | 74 | 79 | 10 | 18 | 1,773 |
| Universalists. | 1,094 | 1,426 | 326 | 259 | 5 | 45 | 24 | 7 | 3,186 |
| Protestants. | 2,938 | 2,342 | 47 | 22 | 1,874 | 286 | 9 | 4,720 | 12,238 |
| Salvation Arny | 10,320 | 297 | 1,377 | 993 | 399 | 298 | 180 | 85 | 13,949 |
| Quakers....... | 4,350 | 38 | 41 | 17 | 124 | 38 | 8 | 34 | 4,650 |
| Jews . . . . . . . . | 2,2001 | 2,703 | 31 | 73 | 743 | 275 | 1 | 85 | 6,414 |
| Other denominations. | 29,934 | 710 | 482 | 376 | 448 | 597 | 620 | 589 | 33,756 |
| Not specified. | 24,078 | 2,882 | 2,231 | 1,163 | 4,824 | 16,216 | 243 | 8,936 | 57,187 |
| Totals. <br> Unorganized territory | 2,114,321 | 1,488,535 | 450,396 | 321,263 | 152,506 | 98,173 | 109,078 | 66,799 | 4,801,071 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,168 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,833, 239 |

Religions in the unorganized territory.

Number of Pagans.
768. The religions of the people in the unorganized territory, as far as could be ascertained, were, Church of England, 1,800; Roman Catholic, 1,336 ; Methodists, 178 ; Presbyterians, 51 ; other denominations, 21 , and not specified, 28,782 .
769. The number of Pagans, or Indians still adhering to the belief of their fathers, was about 61,127, distributed among the several provinces, \&c., as follows :-

| Ontario. |  | 2,372 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quebec. |  | - 25 |
| Nova Scotia.. |  | 3 |
| New Brunswick. |  | 7 |
| Manitoba. |  | 4,824 |
| British Columbia... |  | 16,154 |
| Prince Edward Island |  | 24 |
| The Territories..... . |  | 8,936 |
| Unorganized Territory | ... .... . | 28,782 |
|  |  | 61,127 |

Religions of the people, 1881 and 1891.

The exact number cannot be definitely ascertained.
770 . The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

| Religions. | 1881. |  | 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Proportion to Total Population. | Number. | Proportion to total Population. |
| Roman Catholics. | 1,791,982 | 41.43 | 1,992,017 | $41 \cdot 21$ |
| Methodists.. | 742,981 | $17 \cdot 17$ | 847,765 | $17 \cdot 54$ |
| Presbyterian | 676,165 | $15 \cdot 63$ | 755,326 | $15 \cdot 62$ |
| Church of England. | 574,818 | $13 \cdot 29$ | 646,059 | $13 \cdot 37$ |
| Baptists . | 296,525 | $6 \cdot 85$ | 302,565 | $6 \cdot 25$ |
| Lutherans:... | 46,350 | 1.07 | 63,982 | $1 \cdot 30$ |
| Congregationalists. | 26,900 | - 62 | 28,157 | -58 |
| Disciples..... . | 20,193 | $\cdot 47$ | 12,763 | $\cdot 27$ |
| Brethren...... | 8,831 | - 21 | 11,637 | - 24 |
| Adventists | 7,211 | -16 | 6,354 | -14 |
| Quakers. ... . ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6,553 | $\cdot 15$ | 4,650 | 10 |
| Protestants | 6,519 | $\cdot 15$ | 12,253 | 25 |
| Universalists | 4,517 | -10 | 3,186 | -07 |
| Jews..: . | 2,393 | - 05 | 6,414 | -13 |
| Unitarians...... | 2,126 | -04 | 1,772 | - 04 |
| Salvation Arnıy .... ... ........ .. |  |  | 13,949 | - 29 |
| Other denominations. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19,499 | . 45 | 33,755 | $\cdot 70$ |
| Not specified... .... ..... ...... | 86,769 | $2 \cdot 06$ | * 89,355 | $1 \cdot 84$ |

[^54]The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.
771. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are Protesadded together and classed generally as Protestants, and then con- tants comtrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained.
seligions.
ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, JEWS AND PAGANS, 1881 AND 1891.

| Year. | Nember. |  |  |  | Phofortions per cext. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Roman Catholics. | Protestants. | Jews. | Pagans. | Roman Catholics. | Protest ants. | Jews. | Pagans. |
| 1881 | 1,791,982 | 2,439,188 | 2,393 | 91,247 | 41.43 | 56.41 | . 05 | $2 \cdot 11$ |
| 1891 | 1,992,017 | 2,773,681 | 6,414 | 61,127 | $41 \cdot 21$ | $57 \cdot 38$ | 13 | $1 \cdot 26$ |

772 . The next table gives the number in each province of the five The prinleading denominations, in the years 1871,1881 and 1891, showing also the numerical and percentage of increase or decrease between 1881 and 1891 :-
cital
religion religion older province
PARTICCILARS OF THE FIVE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINA1871, 1881 TIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1871, 1881, 1891.
and k 91 .
Ontario.

| Denominations. | Ncmber. |  |  | Increase or Decrease,1881 and 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| Methodists. | 474,238 | 591,503 | 654,033 | 62,530 | $10 \%$ |
| Presbyterians. | 355,449 | 417,749 | 453,147 | 35,398 | $8 \cdot 4$ |
| Church of England. | 331,484 | 366,539 | 385,999 | 19,460 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Roman Catholies.. | 274,166 | 320,839 | 358,300 | 37,461 | $11 \cdot 6$ |
| Baptists | 90,930 | 106,680 | 104,838 | - 1,842 | $\stackrel{-17}{ }$ |
| Quebec. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roman Catholics | 1,019,850 | 1,170,718 | 1,291,709 | 120,991 | $10 \cdot 3$ |
| Church of England | 62,636 | 68,797 | 75,472 | 6,675 | $9 \cdot 7$ |
| Presbyterians. | 46,165 | 50,287 | 52,673 | 2,386 | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| Methodists | 34,403 | 39,221 | 39,544 | 323 | $0 \cdot 8$ |
| Baptists | 8,686 | 8,853 | 7,981 | - 872 | $-9 \cdot 8$ |

PARTICULARS OF THE FIVE LEADING RELIGIOUS DENOMINA. TIONS IN THE PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1871, 1881, 1891-Coneluded.

Nova Scotia.


The proportion of the number of these five denominations to the population of the four provinces in each census year was respectively 96, 96 and 95 per cent.

Prince Eilward Island.

| Denominations. | Number. |  |  | Increase or Dechease,1881 and 1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| Roman Catholics | 40,442 | 47,115 | 47,837 | 729 | 15 |
| Presbyterians. | 29,59 | 33,835 | 33,072 | - 763 | - $2 \cdot 2$ |
| Methodists . | 11,070 | 13,485 | 13,596 | 111 | $0 \cdot \mathrm{~S}$ |
| Church of England... | 7,220 | 7,192 | 6,646 | - 546 | - 7.6 |
| Baptists........... | 4,371 | 6,236 | 6,261 | 25 | $0 \cdot 4$ |

The princi al religions in Manitoba and the west, 1881-1891
773. There are no returns for 1871 for the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia or for the Territories, the figures of $1 \times<1$ are given first, and, for the purposes of better comparison, the census returns of 1885 and 1886 are given for the Territories and Manitoba repectively.

Manitoba.

| Denominations. | Number. |  |  | Increase, 1886-1891. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1886. | 1891. | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| Presbyterians. | 14,292 | 28,406 | 39,001 | 10,595 | 37.3 |
| Church of England | 14,297 | 23,206 | 30,852 | 7,646 | $33 \cdot 0$ |
| Methodists | 9,470 | 18.648 | 28,437 | 9,789 | $52 \cdot 5$ |
| Roman Catholics | 12,246 | 14,651 | 20,571 | 5,920 | $40 \cdot 4$ |
| Baptists...... | 9,449 | 12,408 | 16,107 | 3,699 | $29 \cdot 8$ |

The North-west Territokies.

| Denominations. | Number. |  |  | Increase, 1885-1881. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1885. | 1891. | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| Church of England. | 3,166 | 9,976 | 14,166 | 4,190 | $42 \cdot 0$ |
| Roman Catholics | 4,443 | 9,301 | 13,008 | 3,707 | $39 \cdot 8$ |
| Presbyterians | 531 | 7,712 | 12,507 | 4,795 | $62 \cdot 1$ |
| Methodists.. | 461 | 6,910 | 7,980 | 1,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ |
| Baptists.. | 20 | 778 | 1,546 | 768 | $98 \cdot 7$ |

British Columbia.

| Denominations. | Number. |  | Increase. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1891. | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| Church of England... | 7,804 | 23,619 | 15,815 | $202 \cdot 7$ |
| Roman Catholics . . | 10,043 | 20,843 | 10,800 | $107 \cdot 5$ |
| Presbyterians | 4,095 | 15,284 | 11,189 | 273.2 |
| Methodists... | 3.516 | 14,298 | 10,782 | $306 \cdot 6$ |
| Baptists. | 434 | 3,090 | 2,656 | $612 \cdot 0$ |

## EDUCATION.

774. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to Educalegislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of tional conthe Government, of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of in Provindenominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially cial Govprotected.
775. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable differ- Difference ence in many details in the public school systems in force in the various ${\underset{\text { sev rai }}{ } \text { in the }}_{\text {sain }}$
provincial systems.

Leading features of the several systems.

Public echouls in Ontario, 1890.
provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system ; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each province are admirable; and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.
776. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no "religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provincess religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present again the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, providing for the abolition of separate schools-all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Quebec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic cathechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is npened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the scriptures, bu's without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instructions. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.
777. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Prorincial (iovermnent, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1890, Roman Catholic separate schools being included :-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS; ONTARIO, 1890.

| Number of Schools open. | School Population between 5 and 21 years of age. | Total Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0,718 | 617,856 | 496,565 | 259,519 | 237,046 | 251,307 |
| Teachers. |  | Receipts. | Expenditure | Average Cost per Pupil. |  |
| Male. ${ }^{\prime}$ | Female. |  |  | On Total Attendance. | On A verage Attendance. |
|  |  | \$ | 8 | \$ cts. | 8 cts. |
| 2,730 | 5,450 | 5,016,212 | 4,295,678 | 867 | 1709 |

778. There was a decrease of 4,250 in the number of pupils regis- Average tered in 1890 as compared with 1889, and a decrease of nearly 1 per att-ncent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1890 having been $80 \cdot 37$ per cent as against $81 \cdot 30$ per cent in 1889. The average attendance for the whole province was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 51 per cent. In rural districts it was 47 per cent, in towns 59 per cent and in cities 62 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision has not been enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 83,609 children between those ages did not, during 1890, attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 82 per cent. This will doubtless soon be remedied, as by the Ontario Truancy Act of 1891, all children between 8 and 14 must attend school for the full term.
779. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Separate Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1890 :-

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

|  | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Average Cost per Pupil. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | On <br> Total Attend ance. | On Average Attendance. |
| 259 | 34,571 | 17,683 | 16,888 | 18,393 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 313,326 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 289,703 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \text { cts. } \\ 838 \end{gathered}$ | $\$$ cts. <br> 1575 |

Average attendance, separate schools.

High schools in Ontario, 1890. Ontario in 1889 :-

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1890.

|  | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Average Cost per Pupil. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | On <br> Total Attend ance. |  |
| 120 | 19,395 | 9,686 | 9,709 | 11,437 | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 676,895 \end{gathered}$ | $627,208$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \text { cts. } \\ 3234 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \mathrm{cts} . \\ 5484 \end{gathered}$ |

The average attendance was 59 per cent of the number of pupils.

School houses in Ontario.
780. The average attendance at the separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 53 per cent of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools. There were also 9 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 10 teachers, 425 pupils, average attendance, 212 ; receipts, $\$ 4,060$, and expenditure, $\$ 3,661$.
781. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in
782. There were 5,768 school houses in the province, of which 2,706 were of brick or stone, 2,465 frame and 597 log. The log school houses are gradually disappearing.

Number of 783. The total number of teachers in the public schools was 8,180, teachers. being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils; 2,730 were male and 5,450 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic separate schools the number was 569 , being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils. In the high schools the number of teachers was 452 , or 1 to every 43 pupils.

Public 784. The total receipts for public school purposes in 1890 , were as school receip.s. follows:-

| Legislative Grant. | \$ 284,327 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Municipal School Grant and assessments. | 3,411,654 |
| Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources | 1,320,231 |

Tutal........... .... ...................... \& $5,016,212$
785. The expenditure was as follows:- Expen-

| Teachers' salaries | S 2,669,377 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maps, prizes, \&c. | 42,816 |
| Sites and building school houses. | 753,039 |
| Rent, repairs, fuel, \&c. | 830,446 |
| Total | \$ 4,295,678 |

786. For the High, Normal and Model Schools the receipts and High expenditure were:-

|  | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High Schools. | \& 678,895 | \& 627,208 |
| Normal and Model Schools. | 16,542 | 43,810 |
| Teachers' Institutes | 10,891 | 5,723 |
| Mechanics' Institute | 78,328 | 71,107 |
| Free Libraries | 94,738 | 92,215 |

school, etc., receipts and expenditure.
787. In addition to the public and high schools, there were 58 Model county model schools, with 1,464 teachers in training; 66 teachers' schools, institutes, with 7,458 members, and 4 provincial normal and model mechanics schools, with 1,327 students. There were also 8 art schools in etc. operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 600 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 204 Mechanics' Institutes, with over 302,000 books and about 2,300 members. Their property was valued at $\$ 334,630$, with liabilities of $\$ 27,874$. Besides these, there were 11 free libraries with upwards of 125,000 volumes and 45,000 readers.
788. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart Arbor under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and Day. improving the school grounds. In 1885, on that day, 38,940 trees, in 188634,087 trees, in 188728,057 trees, in 188825,714 trees, in 1889 21,281 trees, and in 189022,250 trees were planted.
789. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including colleges and private schools, was 517,319 , a decrease of 3,508 as compared with 1889 .

Total number of pupils.
790. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the Educacontrol of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a tional statistics, council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the Quebec. management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies
and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province :-

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, QUEBEC, 1891-92.

| Instivutions. | Schools exder Control. |  | Independent <br> . Schools. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Roman Catholic. | Protestant | Roman Catholic. | Protestant |  |
| Elementary schools. | 3,913 | 927 | 84 | 10 | 4,934 |
| Model. ... .. ......... | 320 | 40 | 131 |  | 491 |
| Academies . ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... .... | 30 | 23 | 94 | 3 | 150 |
| Normal schools ....... .. . | .... .... | ... .. :. | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Classical colleges ..... ..... | ..... .... | ..... ... | 17 |  | 17 |
| Protestant colleges......... |  |  |  | 6 | 6 |
| Universities......... . . |  |  | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Institutions for deaf, dumb and blind. |  |  | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Schools of art and manufacture. |  |  |  |  | 9 |
| Total | 4,263 | 990 | 333 | 23 | 5,618 |

There has been an increase of 102 in the number of educational institutions in this province since 1889.

Educational institutions in Quebec, 1892.
791. The number of pupils in the several educational institutions in 1891-92, were as follow :-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1891-92.

| Institctions. | Roman Catholic. |  | Protestant. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |  |
| Elementary and model schools and academies; under control. | 103,879 | 94,655 | 16,280 | 15,179 | 229,993 |
| Elementary and model schools, academies and classical colleges: independent. | 14,805 | 22,726 | 520 | 491 | 38,542 |
| Normial and model schools .... | 311 | 212 | 21.4 | 326 | 1,063 |
| Protestant colleges. |  |  | 182 | 4 | 186 |
| Universities ... | 233 |  | 953 | 112 | 1,298 |
| Deaf, dumb and blind.... | 143 | 300 | 26 | 19 | 188 |
| Schools of art and manufacture |  |  |  | .... . | 1,047 |
| Total.. | 119,371 | 117,893 | 18,175 | 16,131 | 272,617 |

792. The number of Roman Catholic pupils in elementary schools Pupils. was 157,040 , and of Protestants, 26,941 , while in model schools and academies Roman Catholics were 72,817 in number and Protestants 6,846.
793. The proportion of Protestant pupils is apparently steadily de- Protestant creasing. In 1887 it was $15 \cdot 1$ per cent ; in $1888,14 \cdot 2$ per cent ; in pupils. 1889, 13.3 per cent ; and in 1892, $12 \cdot 5$ per cent. No particulars of attendance are available.
794. The total number of teachers was 9,297 , but exclusive of uni- Teachers. versities, special schools and religious orders, the number was 5,734 , of whom 4,496 were Roman Catholic and 1,238 Protestant, and the total amount paid to these for salaries was $\$ 804,215$, the average salary having been $\$ 140.25$. The teachers in religious orders numbered 3,148.
795. Particulars concerning certain of the academies or commercial colleges, as supplied by the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, are given below :-

PARTICULARS CONCERNING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTItutions in the province of quebec.

| Institutions. | No. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Property. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { teachers } \\ \& c . \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { students } \end{array}\right\|$ | Government grant | Revenue <br> from other sources. | Municipal grants. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $s$ |  |  | \$ | S | \$ |
| Academies or commercial colleges.. Convents. | 29 | 1,094,731 | 298 | 8,019 | 5,674 | 128,506 | 27,849 |
|  | 186 | 4,172,968 | 1,636 | 37,632 | 13,404 | 375,125 | 56,215 |
| Total. | 215 | 5,267,699 | 1,934 | 45,651 | 19,078 | 503,631 | 84,064 |

796. Particulars of classical colleges are given in par. 828, under the Classical head of "Higher Educational Institutions."
colleges, Quebec.
797. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of Education the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section.
798. There was a decrease of 1,873 in the total number of pupils Average registered, but an increase in the average attendance, the latter having attendance been 59 per cent of the number registered, as compared with 58 per cent in 1890. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was an increase of 21 in the number of sec-
tions without schools, an increase of 12 in the number of teachers, and of 9 in the number of schools in operation, owing principally to the multiplication of departments in the thickly-populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,293 .

Population at school.

Expenditure.

Educational statisties, Nova Scotia.
799. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools based on the population of the province, according to the census of 1891, was 1 in $4 \cdot 3$.
800. The total Government expenditure for education during 1891 was $\$ 213,905$, an increase of $\$ 47$. The county fund amounted to $\$ 118,301$, and the sectional assessments to $\$ 341,656$, the three amounts making a total expenditure of $\$ 673,862$, an increase of $\$_{\pi}^{*} 16,008$ as compared with 1890:
801. The following tahle of educational statistics explains itself:NOVA SCOTIA-EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1891.

Peblic Schools.

| Term ended. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Pupils. } \end{gathered}$ | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attend. ance. | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{P r O}_{8} \\ \text { of } \mathrm{P} \\ \mathrm{P} \\ \text { at } \mathrm{S} \end{gathered}$ | por- <br> ion <br> opula- <br> ion <br> chool. | Cost to Government pupil Pupil. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1891. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\$ \mathrm{cts}$. |
| April 30..... | 2,120 | 81,304 | 43,528 | 37,776 | 47,875 |  | - $5 \cdot 5$ | 100 |
| Oct. 31. .... | 2,236 | 85,792 | 42,655 | 43,137 | 50,820 |  | in $5 \cdot 3$ | 099 |
| County Academies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\quad 1$Number <br> of <br> Pupils. |  | Females | Average Age. |  | Average Attendance. |  | Number of Teachers and Assistants. |  |
|  | Males. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,663 | 847 | 816 | $15 \cdot 9$ |  | 905 |  | 37 |  |
| Spectal Acapemies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Academy. |  | Teachers and Assistants. |  | Number <br> of Pupils. | Average Attendance. | Intorne. |  | Expenditure. |
| Institution for deaf and dumb <br> School for blind. . . . . . . |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7339 | 6239 | 8 |  | 8 |
|  |  | 9,6 |  |  |  | 9,601 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,3 |  |  |  | 7,753 |  |  |

802. At the Victoria School of Art, Halifax, there were 106 pupils, School of with an average weekly attendance of 75 . The receipts amounted to ${ }_{\text {Halifax }}^{\text {Art }}$ $\$ 1,658$, and the expenditure to $\$ 1,909$.
803. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists Education of the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Executive Council, in New the President of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief wick. Superintendent of Education.
804. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was Average $68 ; 992$, being an increase of 469 ; and there was also an increase in ance. the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 53.88 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1889, having been 57.36 per cent, and for that ended 30 th June, $1890,52 \cdot 40$ per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in 4.7 .
805. The Government expenditure for the year on public schools Expenwas $\$ 137,679$; the county fund amounted to $\$ 94,505$, and the district ditu.e. assessment to $\$ 186,083$, making a total of $\$ 418,267$, to which should be added the sum of $\$ 1,280$ for school house grants, making a grand total of $\$ 419,547$. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was $\$ 6.08$. The total amount expended by the Government in 1891, including grants, salaries and expenses, was $\$ 157,603$,
806. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was Arbor held on l5th May, 1891, when 5,095 trees and 632 shrubs were Day. planted and 617 flower-beds laid out.
807. The following table gives the educational statistics for the Eduaayear :-

NEW BRUNSWICK-EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.
Peblic Schools, 1890-91.

| Term ended. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Teachers } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Assistants } \end{gathered}$ | Number of Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Attendance. | Proportion of Population at School. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c\|} 1890 . \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . \ldots \ldots \\ 1891 . \\ \text { June } 30 . \ldots \ldots \end{array}$ | 1,557 | 1,641 | 55,622 | 27,964 | 27,658 | 33,512 | 1 in $5 \cdot 78$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,536 | 1,632 | 59,568 | 31,196 | 28,372 | 34,394 | 1 in $5 \cdot 39$ |

NEW BRUNSWICK-EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS-Concluded.

| Grammar Schools. |  |  |  | Normal Schools. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Term ended. | Teachers and Assistants | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Pupils. } \end{aligned}$ | Average Attendance. | Year ended. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1890 . \\ \text { Dec. } 31 . . \end{array}$ | 62 | 650 | 465 | $\begin{gathered} 1891 . \\ \text { June } 30 \ldots . . \end{gathered}$ | 36 | 207 | 243 |
| June 30.. | 64 | 665 | 456 |  |  |  |  |

Education in Manitoba.

Scheol lands.
808. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic ; but by the Act of 1890, this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a Department of Education established, consisting of the Executive Council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two by the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act was called in question and the matter carried through the Courts of the Privy Council, by whose committee the Act was sustained.
809. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of $1,500,000$ acres are available for settlement. These lands were, for many years, purposely kept out of the market, in order to allow their value to increase ; but in January, 1888 , a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of $\$ 140,189$, being an average of about $\$ 7.00$ per acre, and again in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized $4_{2}+518$, being an average of 9.95 per acre.

Educa- 810. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as tional statistics, Manitoba. testant schools only :-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

| Year. | Number of Schools. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Teachers. } \end{gathered}$ | School <br> Population. | Number of Pupils. | Average Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1871 | 16 |  |  | 816 |  |
| 1887 | 464 | 581 | 17,600 | 16,940 | 9,715 |
| 1888 | 495 | 675 | 18,850 | 18,000 | 9,856 |
| 1889 | 524 | 668 | 21,471 | 18,358 | 11,242 |
| 1890 | 627 | 840 | *25,077 | 23,256 | 11,627 |
| 1891 | 612 | 866 | 28,678 | 23,871 | 12,433 |

* Incomplete.

811. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above Progress table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent, in educawhile the proportion of the population at school was 1 in 6 . Figures facilities. such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. Collegiate departments for more advanced education are attached to the public schools at Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie. There is also a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150 , in 1889 , 157, in 1890,81 , and in 1891, 189.
812. The receipts and expenditures in 1891 were as follow :-

RECEIPTS.


EXPENDITURE.

| Teachers' salaries . . . . . . $\$$ | 251,719 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Buildings, furniture, \&c. | 198,403 |
| Fuel, repairs, \&c. . . . . . | 39,911 |
| Total . . . . . . . . . . . | $\$ 490,033$ |

Receipts and expenditure.

The amount of debenture indebtedness was $\$ 449,489$, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at $\$ 688,272$.
813. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.

General increase.

814 . There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during the year ended 30th June, 1891, and a steady improvement in discipline and management. The increase in the total number of schools was 11 , in that of teachers 24 , and in that of pupils 1,218 , while the percentage of attendance was 55.45 per cent; a decided increase.
Progress since 1873 .
815. The educational progress of the province is aptly illustrated by the following figures. In 1873, there were 35 school districts, 1,028 pupils and the expenditure amounted to $\$ 36,764$. In 1891, corresponding figures were, school districts, 141 ; pupils, 9,260 and expenditure, $\$ 136,902$.
Educational statistics, British Columbia.
816. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class:-

EdUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLIVMBIA, 1891.
Conmon Sheols.

| Number of Schools. | Teachers and Assistants. | Number <br> of <br> Pupils. | Boys. | Girls. | Average Daily Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 105 | 109 | 3,135 | 1,656 | 1,485 | 1,614 |
| Graded Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | 70 | 5,869 | 2,962 | 2,907 | 3,366 |
| High Schools. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 6 | 236 | 113 | 143 | 154 |

Total Number of Schools.

| 128 | 185 | 9,260 | 4,725 | 4,585 | 5,134 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Expenditure.
817. The expenditure during 1891 was as follows:-

818. The cost of each pupil on enrolment was $\$ 14.78$, and on Cost per average daily attendance, $\$ 26.66$, in both cases being the lowest amount pupil. since 1881. The whole of the expenditure is borne by the Government.
819. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the Education control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and in Prince of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Govern- Island. ment grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1891 was $\$ 111,154$, and that of the school boards $\$ 35,629$, making a total expenditure of $\$ 146,783$, being a decrease of $\$ 4,454$, as compared with 1890.
820. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16 , and it was Average estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1891, of whom 22,330 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a decrease of 200 in the number of pupils enrolled, but the daily average attendance increased from 12,490 to 12,745 , and the average percentage of attendance from 55.43 per cent to 57.75 per cent. There were no districts without schools in 1891, while in 1876 there were no less than 74. An Arbor Day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.
821. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics Educaof the province in 1891 :-

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1891.

| Schools. |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Teachers. } \end{array} \end{array}$ | Boys. | Girls. | Total Pupils. | A verage Attendance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Queen's. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary schools......... | 151 | 151 | 3,530 | 2,970 | 6,500 | 3,558 |
| Advanced graded schools... | 16 | 32 | 700 | 607 | 1,307 | 788 |
| First class schools ........ | 6 | 12 | 273 | 236 | 1,509 | 327 |
| Charlottetown public schools | 3 | 29 | 832 | 563 | 1,345 | 1,077 |
| Total | 176 | 224 | 5,333 | 4,376 | 9,711 | 5,750 |
| Prince. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary schools. | 128 | 128 | 3,030 | 2,620 |  | 3,142 |
| Advanced graded schools.. | 7 | 14 | 327 | 199 | 526 | 316 |
| First class schools. | 5 | 13 | 269 | 247 | 516 | 338 |
| Summerside public schools.. | 3 | 11 | 333 | 226 | $5 \overline{9} 9$ | 415 |
| Total | 143 | 166 | 3,959 | 3,292 | 7,251 | 4,211 |

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1891-Concluded.


Education in N.W.T.
822. 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 eight members, five Protestants and three Roman Catholics, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary is at present the chairman.
School s23. No schonl district shall comprise an area of more than 25 districts.

Religious instruction

Increase in number of schools, etc.


There were 53 new school districts established during the year.
High 826. Union or high schools have been opened at Regina, Moosomin, Schools, N.W.T. square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, i.e., children between the ages of 5 and 20 .
824. 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.

825 . The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :Mrose Jaw, Lacombe (B.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the examinations in June, 1891, 115 pupils attended, of whom 79 passed. The school expenditure was, in 1891, $\$ 129,042$, inclusive of the
expenses of the Board of Education and school inspectors. The Expendiamount appropriated for school purposes was $\$ 132,675$. The schools ture, 1891 . are at present supported entirely by Government. It has not been possible to obtain any later particulars.
827. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole statistics. Dominion at a given date ; but as, year by year, returns are made for, as nearly as possible, the same periods as those given below, the figures are almost as valuable for comparison as if they all represented the same year.
EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLTC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

| Provinces. | Year ended |  | Schools. |  | Pupils in |  | Attendance, Public Schools. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Public. | Other | Public Schools. | Other Schools. | Average. | Per-centage. |
| Ontario . . <br> Quebec. . <br> Nova Scotia. <br> New Brunswick <br> Manitoba <br> British Columbia. <br> Prince Edward Island. <br> The Territories <br> Canada $\qquad$ | Dec. $31, ' 90$ <br> June 30,9 <br> Oct. 31,92 <br> Dec. $31, ' 91$ <br> do $31, ' 91$ <br> June 30,91 <br> do 30,91 <br> do 30,91 <br> $\ldots$ $\ldots .$. <br> $\ldots$  |  | 5,718 | 248 <br> 684 | 496,565 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,754 \\ & 87,745 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 4,934 |  | 181,844 |  |  | $\pm$ |
|  |  |  | 2,236 | 201 | 85,792 | 1,775 |  | ${ }_{59}{ }^{+} \cdot 0$ |
|  |  |  | 1,536 | 141 | 59,568 | 908 | 34,39412.433 | $53 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  | 612 | 21 | 23,871 | 1,112 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 24 | 4 | 9,004 |  | 12,433 4,680 |  |
|  |  |  | 420 | 14 | 20,788 | 1,542 | 12,034 | 57.7 |
|  |  |  | 213 | 6 | 5,834 | 115 | 3,539 | 606 |
|  |  |  | 15,793 | 1,011 | 883,266 | 114,207 | 366,262 | $55 \cdot 4$ |
| Provinges. |  | Teachers. |  |  | Revende. |  |  | Total Expenditure. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Govern ment. | Other Sources. |  |  |
|  |  |  | hools. | Schools. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 452 | $\$$ | S |  | 5 |
| Ontario. |  |  | 8,180 |  | *1,604, | 3,411,654 |  | 4,295,678 |
| Quebec..... |  |  | 5,734 | 3,563 |  | + <br> + <br> 477,388 |  | 691, ${ }^{+}$,316 |
| Nova Scotia |  |  | 2,293 |  | 213, |  |  |  |  |
| New Brunswick. |  |  | 1,632 | 64 | 137, | 281,868 |  | 19,547 |
| Manitoba ..... |  |  | -1 866 |  | 93,6 | 408,986 |  | 490,033 |
| British Columbia. |  |  | 179 |  | 171, | 11 <br> 35,629 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 171,311 \\ & 146,883 \end{aligned}$ |
| Prince Edward Island. |  |  |  | 36 | 111,1 |  |  |  |  |
| The Territories |  |  | - 248 |  | 132,6 |  | 129,042 |  |
| Canada |  |  | 19,627 | 4,182 | 2,464,9 | 4,615,525 |  | 6,343,610 |

[^55]The higher 825. In the Year Book, 1889, a concise history was given of all the educational institutions. principal higher educational institutions in the country, which it is not considered necessary, at present, to repeat, but the following summary table will show that the value of their buildings, endowments, de., was upwards of $\$ 12,000,000$, and that some 9,000 students were attending them. If the students attending these institutions, as well as those receiving tuition at a large number of private establishments, particulars of which cannot be obtained, are added to the pupils of the public, high and normal schools it will be seen that the whole number of those undergoing instruction of some kind is considerably over one million, so that more than one-fifth of the population of Canada is at the present time receiving direct education.

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

| Name. |  | Endowment. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Property } \\ \text { Owned. } \end{gathered}$ | Income. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Stu- } \\ & \text { dents. } \\ & \text { (About) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unirersities. Wind |  | * | 8 | s |  |
| University of King's College, Windsor, N. | 1789 | 155,000 | 250,000 | 9,000 | 18 |
| University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B. . | 1800 | *8,844 |  | 10,000 | 0 |
| McGill University, Montreal, Que. | 1813 | 842,418 | 400,960 | 90,000 | 650 |
| Dalhousie College and University, Haiifax, N.S.. | 1821 |  |  |  | 169 |
| University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. | 1827 | 1,042,000 | 1,800,000 | 85,000 | 800 |
| Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont | 1836 | 150,000 | 75,000 |  | 666 |
| University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N.S. | 1838 | 100,000 | 100,000 |  | 120 |
| University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont | 1841 | 400,000 | 125,000 | 40,000 | 425 |
| Tniversity of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.. | 1843 | 37,400 | 162,600 |  | 32 |
| University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.. | 1848 |  |  | 46,000 | 398 |
| Thiversity of Trinity College, Toronto | 1852 | 750,000 |  | 30,000 | 399 |
| Laval University, Quebec.......... | 1852 |  | 1,000,000 |  | 235 |
| University of Mount Allison College, N.B. | 1862 | 120,000 | 110.000 |  | $2 \%$ |
| Tiniversity of Manitoba, Winnipeg. | 1577 | 80,000 |  |  | 102 |
| Colleges. |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont. . | 1852 |  |  |  | 120 |
| Knox College, Toronto, Ont. | 1845 | 200,000 | 470,000 | 16,500 | 116 |
| Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont. . | 1856 |  | 110,000 | 17,000 | 135 |
| Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que. | 1868 | 160,000 | 225.000 | 12,600 | 84 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { do } \\ \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { Winnipeg, Man. } \\ \text { Halifax, N.S. . }\end{array}$ | 1870 | 15,000 120,000 | 5n,000 | 15,000 | 87 30 |
| Wesleyan College, Montreal........ | 1873 | 52,000 | 50,000 | 6,000 | 41 |
| Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man.. | 1888 | .. ... |  |  |  |
| St. John's College do |  |  | 60,000 50,000 |  | 105 |
| St. Bonitace College, Woodstock, Ont. | 1820 | 160,000 | 200,000 | 12,000 25,000 | 100 |
| Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont. |  | 63,290 | 65,000 | 10,000 | 40 |

THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA-Concluded.

| Name. |  | Eudown ent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Property } \\ \text { Owned. } \end{gathered}$ | Income. | Number of Students. (About) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Classical Colleges-Quebec ${ }_{\text {+ }}$ |  | $\varepsilon$ | S | \$ |  |
| Chicoutimi | 1873 |  | 85,000 | 5,135 | 126 |
| Joliette | 1846 |  | 75,494 | 11,205 | 303 |
| L'Assomption. . | 1832 |  | 90,000 | 12,360 | 315 |
| Lévis. | 1853 |  | 179,817 | 11,358 | 331 |
| Nicolet | 1803 |  | 255,000 | 10,724 | 267 |
| Rigaud (Vaudreuil) | 1850 |  | 70,000 | 15,000 | 272 |
| Rimouski.. | 1854 |  | 52,600 | 5,435 | 128 |
| Sherbrcoke | 1875 |  | 100,000 | 4,287 | 237 |
| Ste. Anne (Kamouraska) | 1827 |  | 175,000 | 10,837 | 228 |
| St. Hyacinthe | 1816 |  | 200,000 | 21,500 | 335 |
| St. Laurent (Jacques-Cartier) | 1847 |  | 129,000 | 24,800 | 466 |
| Ste. Marie de Monnoir (Rouville) .. | 1853 |  | 62,000 | 7,794 | 190 |
| Ste. Marie (Montreal) | 1848 |  | 303,000 | 35,000 | 501 |
| Ste. Thérése (Terrebonne) | 1827 |  | 130,000 | 15,961 | 257 |
| Three Rivers. | 1860 |  | 97,500 | 10,300 | 235 |
| College of Montreal\|... | 1767 |  |  |  |  |
| Seminary of Quebec ${ }_{\text {i }}$... | 1663 |  | - .... |  |  |
| Ladies' Colleges. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wesleyan Ladies' Col., Hamilton, Ont. | 1860 | $\ldots$ | 80,000 | 17,000 | 144 |
| Hellmuth do London " | 1869 |  | 30,000 | 30,000 | 100 |
| Brantford do Brantford " | 1874 |  | 60,000 | 20,000 | 70 to 140 |
| Ontario do Whitby "c | 1874 |  | 80,000 | 23,500 | 175 |
| Demill do Oshawa "* | 1876 |  | 55,000 | 14,000 | 138 |
| Alma do St. Thomas " | 1878 |  | 110,000 | 24,000 | 225 |
| Agricultural Colleges, de. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont | 1874 |  | 340,900 | +18,564 | 135 |
| Provincial School of Agric. Truro, N.S. | 1884 |  |  | +1,467 | 25 |
| School of Practical Science, Tor., Ont. | 1877 | *8,800 |  |  | 71 |
| Schoolof Agriculture, L'Assomption, Q |  |  |  | 4,500 | 24 |
| do Ste. Anne dela Pocatière, Q | 1859 |  |  | 4,000 | 21 |

## * Government grant.

$\dagger$ Government expenditure.
$\ddagger$ The classical colleges in Quebec are a combination of school and college, attended by both boys and young men. They confer certain degrees, and are mostly affiliated with Laval University. It not being possible to separate them, the pupils in these colleges are counted twice over, viz., in this table and in the one in the preceding paragraph.

No returns.

## LAW AND CRIMEE

## Judiciary of Canada.

Dominion of Canala.


## Province of Ontario.



Province of Quebec.
Attorney-General......................... Hon. T. C. Casgrain. queEn's bevoh.
Chief Justice............. ... ......... Hon. Sir A. Lacoste, Kt.
Judges. . . . . .... .... . . . . . . . .............. Hon. L. F. G. Baby, J. G. Bossé, J. Blanchet, R. N. Hall.
superior court.
Chief Justice.............. ..... ....... Hon. Sir F. G. Johnson, Kt. Twenty-nine Puisne Judges.

Province of Nova Scotia.
Attorney-General. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Hon. J. W. Longley. suprene colrt.
Chief Justice............................... . Hon. Jas. Macdonald.
Judges
Hon. H. McDonald, C. J. Townshend, R. L. Weatherbe, J. N. Ritchie, Wallace Graham, N. H. Meagher.

|  | Province of New Brunswick. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Attorney-General... | . ....................Hon. A. G. Blair. sUPREME COURT. |
| Chief Justice..... <br> Judges. | .... Hon. Sir Jno. C. Allen, Kt. <br> .... Hon. D. L. Harrington, George E. King, Jno. J. Fraser, Wm. H.'Tuck. |

## Province of Manitoba.



## Province of Prince E.tward Island.



## Vorth-uest Territories.

supreme court.
Judges
Hon. H. Richardson, J. F. Macleod, C. B. Rouleau, E. L. Wetmore, T. H. McGuire.
829. By the British North America Act it is provided that the Appoint-Governor-General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district ment of and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and the procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.
830. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875 . It is presided over by a chief justice and five puisne judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz., in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada. An appeal lies from this court to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

The Exchequer and Admiralty Court.

The superior courts.
831. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, who must reside in, or within five miles of Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or relief sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada. This court is also a colonial court of Admiralty (The Admiralty Act, 1891, 54-55 Vic., c. 29), having such jurisdiction throughout Canada and its waters, whether tidal or non-tidal, naturally or artificially navigable, and such rights and remedies in all matters connected with navigation, shipping, trade and commerce, as may be had or enforced in any colonial court of admiralty, under the Imperial "Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890." Admiralty districts, presided over by local judges in admiralty of the exchequer courts, have been established under the above Act, (Admiralty Act, 1891) for the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the "Toronto Admiralty District," the limits of which last are fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.
832. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follow: Ontario-The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz. : The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, each presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. QuebecThe Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisne judges, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-nine puisne fudges, whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisne judges respectively. Manitoba-The Chief Justice and three puisne judges. British Columbia-The Chief Justice and four puisne judges. Prince Edward Island --The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the Northwest Territories there are five puisne judges of the Supreme Court.

County courts. Magistrates.
833. There are also county courts, with variously iimited jurisdiction, in all the provinces, but not in the North-west Territories. Police magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom there is an ample supply in each province, are appointed by the prorincial governments.
Peniten- 834. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at tiaries and Kingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B.,
inmates. Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total convict population of Canada (that is the total number confined in the above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1891, was 1,249, as compared with

1,251 on the same date in 1890, being a decrease of 2 . The proportion of convicts to population during the last seven years has been as follows :-

| 1885 | $4,080 \mathrm{p}$ | persons. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1886 | 3,822 |  |
| 1887 | 3,999 | ، |
| 1888 | 4,282 | '6 |
| 1889 | 3,963 | " |
| 1890 | 3,828 | " |
| 1891 | 3,878 | " |
| Average. | 3,979 | ‘ |
| 1892 (1,228 convicts). | 3,989 | " |

Thongh the proportion in the last two years has been slightly below the average of seven years, still it will be seen that, taken as a whole, the figures have not varied very much, and though there has not been any marked increase in crime, yet the proportion of convicts has increased just about pro rata with the population. The number of convicts received during the year was 414, being 17 less than in 1890. The convicts comprised 1,225 males and 24 females, all of the latter being confined at Kingston. For the first time in the history of that province, Manitoba supplied a female convict.
835. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as Number of follow :-

|  | Number. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { average } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kingston. | 586 | 577 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 350 | $343 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dorchester | 169 | 175 |
| Manitoba | 71 | 72 |
| British Columbia | 73 | 72 |
|  | 1,249 | 1,2391 |

836. The value of the buildings and stock, de., on hand on 30th value of June, 1891, of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue buildings, and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources. value, revenue and expenditure of penitentiaries, 1891.

| Penitentiaries. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Cost of prisoners

Punishments awarded.
837. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been $\$ 359,003$, an increase of $\$ 16,003$ over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,236 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost per capita will have been $\$ 290.46$, as compared with $\$ 276.17$ in 1890 , an increase of $\$ 14.29$ per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost per capita would appear to be reduced to $\$ 159$, as compared with $\$ 174$ in 1890 .
838. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year:-
PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1891.

| Penitestiary. | Deprived of Tobacco. | Dark <br> Cells. | Solitary Cells. | Flogged. | Lost <br> Remission | Other <br> Punish ments. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kingston |  | 201 | 2 |  | 194 | 76 |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 10 | 274 |  | 3 | 125 | 2,102 |
| Dorchester. | 23 | 52 |  |  |  | 187 |
| Manitoba. |  |  | 1 |  | 82 | 230 |
| British Columbia. | 2 |  |  |  | 15 | 25 |
| Total. | 35 | 527 | 3 | 3 | 416 | 2,620 |

"Other punishments" include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was an increase apparently of 1,137 in the number of punishments, which is probably to be largely accounted for by better returns, as the discipline, in all cases, is stated to have been good.
Offences of prisoners, 1890 and 1891.
839. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the penitentiaries in the years 1890 and 1891, and the sex of the offenders, and it will be seen that there was a decrease in number of all the most serious offences :-

| Offences. | 1890. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe}- \\ \text { male. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. | Male. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fe- } \\ \text { male. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| Murder and attempt at | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |  | 3 |
| Manslaughter......... | 12 | 1 | 13 | 11 | . . . | 11 |
| Rape and other sexual offences. | 26 |  | 26 | 24 |  | 24 |
| Bigamy ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | . . . . | 4 | 3 | $\ldots .$. | 3 |
| Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm. | 15 | . | 15 | 14 | . . | 14 |


| Offences. | 1890. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | $\mathrm{Fe}-$ male. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Assault. | 14 |  | 14 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Burglary and robbery with violence. | 131 | - | 131 | 92 |  | 92 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing. . . . | 19 |  | 19 | 24 |  | 24 |
| Other offences against property. . .... | 163 | 10 | 173 | 163 | 19 | 182 |
| Forgery and offences against currency | 15 |  | 15 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| Arson................ . . . . . . . . . | 5 |  | 5 | 11 | I | 12 |
| Other felonies and misdemeanours. | 14 | 1 | 15 | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Total | 422 | 13 | 435 | 391 | 23 | 414 |

840. Particulars of all persons committed to the penitentiaries dur- Particuing the years 1890 and 1891 are given in the next table :-
PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

| Description. | 1890. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| White. <br> Coloured <br> Indian <br> Chinese | 411 | 13 | 424 | 383 | 23 | 406 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | * 5 |  | 5 | 3 |  | 3 |
|  | 6 |  | 6 | 5 |  | 5 |
| Married <br> Single <br> Widowed <br> Not given | 114 | 6 | 120 | 96 | 12 | 108 |
|  | 284 | 7 | 291 | 260 | 11 | 271 |
|  | 5 |  | 5 | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | 19 |  | 19 | 33 |  | 33 |
| Under 20 years <br> From 20 to 30 years. | 58 | 2 | 60 | 57 | 3 | 60 |
|  | 197 | 2 | 199 | 149 | 10 | 159 |
|  | 61 | 3 | 64 | 68 | 6 | 74 |
|  | 34 | 3 | 37 | 29 | 2 | 31 |
|  | 11 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 17 |
| Over 60 years Not given | 9 |  | 9 | 12 |  | 12 |
|  | 53 |  | 53 | 60 | 1 | 61 |
| Baptists ...Roman Catholics . . . . . . . . . . . | 16 |  | 16 | 17 | 2 | 19 |
|  | 204 | 10 | 214 | 197 | 11 | 208 |
| Church of England Methodists. | 84 | 2 | 86 | 72 | 4 | 76 |
|  | 54 | ....... | 54 | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| Presbyterians . . . . . . . ..... | 26 |  | 26 | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| Protestants <br> Other denominations and not given | 22 | 1 | 23 | 22 | 1 | 23 |
|  | 16 |  | 16 | 19 | 2 | 21 |

[^56]PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMNIITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

Female convicts.

Convicts under 20 years of age.

Canadian convicts.
841. The proportion of women to the total number of persons admitted in 1887 was $1 \cdot 24$ per cent, in 18884.66 per cent, in 18892.08 per cent, in 18902.99 per cent, and in 18915.55 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age was slightly higher than during the preceding year, having been 14.49 per cent, as compared with 13.79 per cent. The proportions in 1889 and 1888 were 15.47 per cent and 15.04 per cent respectively. The number of Canadians only varies slightly, but the tendency is apparently to decrease, the figures for the last four years having been $64 \cdot 34$ per cent, $62 \cdot 12$ per cent, 61.84 per cent and 62.56 per cent, a slight increase being apparent in 1891 over 1890, but as the number of criminals is keeping pace with the increase of population, it would seem as if the criminal classes receive more recruits from. strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians.

Number of deaths and escapes.

| Description. | 1890. |  |  | 1891. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
| Cannot read . | 52 | 5 | 57 | 58 | 3 | 61 |
| Read only............... . . | 9 |  | 9 | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| Read and write | 238 | 6 | 244 | 206 | 16 | 292 |
| Not given. . . . . . . . . . . . | 123 | 2 | 125 | 106 | 3 | 109 |
| England. . | 55 |  | 55 | 39 | 6 | 45 |
| Scotland. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8 |  | 8 | 8 |  | 8 |
| Ireland.. | 28 | 1 | 29 | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| United States. . | 37 |  | 37 | 38 | 3 | 41 |
| Canada.. | 251 | 12 | 269 | 250 | 9 | 259 |
| Germany | 7 |  | 7 | 3 | . . . . . | 3 |
| France. . | 7 | . . . . . | 7 | 8 | . | 8 |
| Italy . . | 4 | . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | . . . . . . | 6 |
| Newfoundland.... ........ | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| China. . . | 5 | ....... | 5 | 5 | . . . . . . | 5 |
| Japan . .... .... . ........ | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Spain. . . . . . . . .... ...... |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
| Other countries. | 8 |  | 8 | 7 | . . . $\cdot$. $\cdot$ | 7 |
| Commercial | 51 |  | 51 | 30 |  | 30 |
| Agricultural ..... ......... | 20 |  | 20 | 31 | ... ... | 31 |
| Industrial. . .. ... ...... | 108 |  | 108 | 91 |  | 91 |
| Professional. | 16 |  | 16 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Domestic | 24 | 1 | 25 | 16 |  | 16 |
| Labourers. | 124 |  | 124 | 138 |  | 138 |
| Not given. . . . . | 79 | 12 | 91 | 82 | 22 | 104 |

843. A prison of isolation is being built at Kingston, as an adjunct to the penitentiary, and will probably be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1893.
844. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables, which include the above, are compiled from the criminal statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offences. The Act authorizing their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value, owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the provinces supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.
845. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :-

Prison of isolation. The criminal statistics.

Classificition of offences.

Class I. Offences against the person.
II. Offences against property, with violence.
III. Offences against property, without violence.
IV. Malicious offences against property.
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.
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 conmon.
Other offences against the persbn.
Class II. Offences against Property, with Violence.
Robbery, with violence.
Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
Other offences against property with violence.

Class IIL.-Offences against Property, without Violence.
Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.
Larceny.
Embezzlement.
Felonious receiving.
Fraud.
Class IV.-Malicious Offences against Pboperty.
Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, \&c.
Class V.-Forgerx and Offences against the Clrrenct.
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.

Convictions in Canada, 1887-1591.
846. 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, 1887 to 1891 :--

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CAN゙ADA, 1887 TO 1891.


Decrease 847 . The number of convictions was less by 1,125 than in 1890, it in number. being the first time for several years that there was any decrease in the number, and as the returns are collected with so much greater accuracy than formerly, it would seem as if there was some ground for assuming that the reduction in number represented an actual decrease
in the amount of crime. The decrease was principally in the number of offences against the person, and in Class VI., which includes minor offences.
848. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same or a different offence, is counted as a seperate 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. Of those convicted of indictable offences, 235 were convicted twice and 207 more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are not available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of 3,531 persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times and 1 ten times, thus reducing the actual number of criminals to 2,927 .
849. Out of the total number of convictions 3,964 were for indictable offences, being 30 more than in 1890, the principal increase having been in the province of Quebec. In proportion to population, the

Persons convicted more than once.
$\qquad$
$\square$ $+$



 Convictions for indictable offences. number of convictions was one in every 1,222 persons, and of offences charged one in every 809 persons. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,988 , so that $66 \cdot 2$ per cent were convicted; the proportion in 1890 was 67.6 per cent. The number of summary convictions was 33,451 , as compared with 34,606 in 1890 , a decrease of 1,155 , and in proportion to population was one in 145 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, according to the several classes of offences:-

| Offences. | Number of Persons Charged. | Number of Convictions. | Proportion of Convictions to Charges. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Offences against the person. | 1,448 | 907 | $62 \cdot 6$ |
| II. do property with violence. | 441 | 283 | $64 \cdot 2$ |
| III. do do without violence | 3,644 | 2,498 | $68 \cdot 6$ |
| IV. Malicious offences against property..... | 112 | 50 | $44 \cdot 6$ |
| V. Forgery and offences against the currency | 63 | 36 | $57 \cdot 1$ |
| VI. Other offences not included in the above classes | 280 | 190 | $67 \cdot 8$ |
| Total | 5,988 | 3,964 | $66 \cdot 2$ |

850. There was an increase in the number of persons charged as Increase compared with 1890 , of 169 , and in the number of convictions of 30 , in number. while the proportion of convictions to charges was 1 per cent lower than in 1890. The number of convictions was 244 less than in 1889.

Number of individual criminals.

Sex and residence of criminals, 1891.
851. The number of individuals convicted was 3,522 as compared with 3,531 in 1890 , being a decrease of 9 . In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.
853. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1891:-
SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES 1891.


Convictions of females.
853. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in $1586,8.6$ per cent; in $1887,8 \cdot 3$ per cent; in $1888,11 \cdot 2$ per cent; in $1889,7 \cdot 8$ per cent; in $1890,8 \cdot 1$ per cent, and in $1891,7 \cdot 1$ per cent, and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10.5 per cent, $9 \cdot 0$ per cent, 12.7 per cent, 8.5 per cent, $8 \cdot 8$ per cent, and $7 \cdot 6$ per cent, respectively.
Proportion 8.54 . It is invariably found in these days that cities and town have of criminals, urban and rural. an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886 to 1891 , inclusive, respectively; in cities and towns, $76 \cdot 7$ per cent, $79 \cdot 3$ per cent, $8 \cdot .3$ per cent, 818 per cent, 80.7 per cent, and 77.7 per cent; in rural districts, 22.5 per cent, 19.5 per cent, $15 \cdot 7$ per cent, $17 \cdot 7$ per cent, $18 \cdot 2$ per cent and 20.3 per cent of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small gradual increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in the last three years.
Convictions in certain countries. figures are the average of five years :-*

| Western Australia | $15 \cdot 0$ | New Zealand. | $4 \cdot 7$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New South Wales. | 8.8 | South Australia. | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| Canada | 81 | Tasmania | 3.7 |
| Queensland. | 74 | England and Wales | 3.6 |
| Victoria. | 52 | United Kingdom | 3.6 |
| Scotland. |  | Ireland. | 28 |
| aken, with the exception of Canada, from Tasmanian Official R |  |  |  |

856. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable Age and offences in each province in 1891, together with the ages and educa- of cracaion tional status of the convicted.
of criminals.
ages and educational status of persons convicted for INDICTABLE OFFENCES, \&C., 1891.

| Provinces. | Con-victions. | EdecationalStatus. |  |  |  | Ages. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Su- } \\ & \text { per- } \\ & \text { por. } \end{aligned}$ | Ele-mentary. | Un-ableeithertoreadorwrite. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { gi- } \\ \text { ven. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unde } \\ 16 \\ \text { years. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ader } \\ & \text { ars. } \end{aligned}$ | $x \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 16 \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { under } \\ 21 . \end{gathered}\right.$ | 21 years and under 40. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & \text { years } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { over. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { gi- } \\ \text { ven. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M. | F. | M. F. | M. |  |  |  | M. |  |
| Ontario. | 2,046 | 43. | 1,588 | 350 |  | \|372| | 10 | $422 \quad 26$ | 764 | 75 | 280 |  | 65 |  |
| Quebec.. | 1,356 | 16 | 811 | 484 |  | 174 |  | 15814 | 751 | 48 |  |  | 48 |  |
| Nova Scotia... | 124 | , | 100 | 19 | 2 | 15 | 1 |  | 46 |  |  |  | 14 |  |
| N. Brunswick. | 96 | , | 53 | 14 | 28 | 16. | . | 153 | 26 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 4 |  |
| Manitoba. | 93 | ${ }^{6}$ | 71 | ${ }^{9}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | 7. |  | 16. | 52 | 3 <br> 3 | ${ }_{2}^{8}$ | 1 | 33 |  |
| B. Columbia | 145 | 4 | 80 | 34 | 30 | 1 |  | 51 | 74 | 3 <br> 2 | 27 | $\cdots$ | 33 |  |
| P. E. Island... | 29 75 | 4 3 | 25 24 | 9 | 39 | 2 |  | 4 | 12 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | 36 |  |
|  | 75 |  |  |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 3,964 | 77 | 2,752 |  | 216 | (589] | 26 | 653 46 | 1,746 | 142 | 487 |  |  |  |

857. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read nor write has ceased, for while in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was $9 \cdot 60$ per cent; in 1887 it rose to $15 \cdot 24$ per cent, in 1888 to 14.81 per cent, in 1889 to 14.92 per cent, in 1890 to 15.93 per cent, and in 1891 to $23 \cdot 18$ per cent. More complete returns have probably something to do with this increase, but they can hardly be held to account for the whole of it, and it may be that the spread of education is having a tendency to confine crime more to the ignorant classes.
858. The educational status of criminals in proportion to the total number convicted during the last five years, is shown below :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Education. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The proportion of those of whom particulars are not given, is always much larger than it ought to be.
859. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follow:-
1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1890. 1891.

Percent. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent. Per cent.
Under 16 years. ...... $11.00 \quad 12.8 t \quad 16.06 \quad 16: 32 \quad 15 \cdot 10 \quad 15.51$

16 years and under 21. | 16.64 | 16.78 | 18.55 | 18.42 | 18.53 | 17.63 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

21 years and under $40 . . \quad 50 \cdot 66 \quad 48 \cdot 93 \quad 46 \cdot 22 \quad 48 \cdot 19 \quad 47 \cdot 13 \quad 47 \cdot 63$
40 years and over $\ldots \ldots \quad 17.92 \quad 18 \cdot 26 \quad 13 \cdot 69 \quad 11.83 \quad 13.22 \quad 13.75$

Increase in juvenile offenders.

Religions of criminals, 1891.
860. The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures of 1884 and 1885 , which were 10.13 per cent and $10 \cdot 24$ per cent respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 615 young criminals under 16 years of age, 26 of whom were girls, convicted of indictable offences, 514 , or 83 per cent, were charged with larceny. Of the latter number 23 were girls.
861. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1891:-

## RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1891.

| Offreses. | Baptists | Roman Catholics. | Church <br> of England. | Me-thodists. | Pres-byterians. | Pro-testants. | Other De-nomi-nations. | Not given. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class I . | 12 | 501 | 109 | 73 | 58 | 78 | 46 | 30 |
| " II. | 11 | 130 | 47 | 30 | 19 | 28 | 8 | 10 |
| " III | 54 | 1,211 | 459 | 277 | 162 | 166 | 80 | 89 |
| ": IV |  | 20 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 5 |
| " V | 1 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 |  |
| " VI. | 9 | 77 | 23 | 24 | 22 | 14 | 6 | 15 |
| Total. | 87 | 1,952 | 651 | 417 | 269 | 292 | 147 | 149 |

Proportions of principal religions.
862. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R | Per cent. <br> 4700 | Per cent. $18 \cdot 90$ | Per cent $49 \cdot 00$ | Per cent. $18 \cdot 90$ | Per cent. <br> $49 \cdot 9$ |
| Chureh of England | 16.05 | $17 \cdot 00$ | $16 \cdot 13$ | 16.29 | $16 \cdot 42$ |
| Methodist. | $12 \cdot 20$ | $10 \cdot 06$ | 10. 31 | 10.65 | $10 \cdot 52$ |
| Presbyterian | $7 \cdot 13$ | 7.76 | $6 \cdot 65$ | 686 | 6.79 |

863. The birthplaces of those convicted are given in the following Birth-table:-

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE places of criminals, OFFENCES, 1891.

| Offences. | Birthplaces. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | British Isles. |  |  | Canada. | United States. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Foreign } \\ & \text { Coun- } \\ & \text { tries. } \end{aligned}$ | Other British Possessions. | Not given. |
|  |  | Ireland. | Scotland. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class I. . | 74 | 81 | 18 | 628 | 32 | 46 | 2 | 26 |
| " II. | 20 | 18 | 7 | 202 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| " III. | 224 | 133 | 42 | 1,822 | 120 | 67 | 7 | 78 |
| * IV | 3 | 3 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 2 |  | 4 |
| " V | 4 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |
| " VI | 10 | 12 | 4 | 127 | 20 | 3 |  | 14 |
| Total | 335 | 249 | 73 | 2,837 | 202 | 126 | 11 | 131 |

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States:-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent |
| Canada | $69 \cdot 50$ | $68 \cdot 14$ | 70.55 | $68 \cdot 15$ | 71.57 |
| United Kingdom. | 18.48 | $19 \cdot 85$ | 16.80 | 18.56 | 16.57 |
| United States.. | $5 \cdot 60$ | $5 \cdot 63$ | $5 \cdot 70$ | $5 \cdot 85$ | $5 \cdot 10$ |
|  | 93.58 | 93-62 | $93 \cdot 05$ | $92 \cdot 56$ | 93.24 |

The proportions have not varied much during the five years, except that there has been on the whole a decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdom.
864. The occupations of those convicted are given below.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE
OFFENCES, 1891.

Occupations of criminals, 1891.

| Offences. |  | Occupations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Agricul } \\ \text { tural } \end{gathered}$ | Commercial. | Domestic. | Industrial. | Professional. | Labourers. | Not given. |
| Class | I | 79 | 111 | 22 | 193 | 18 | 383 | 101 |
|  | II. | 5 | 16 | 4 | 57 | 1 | 140 | 60 |
| " | III. | 86 | 251 | 123 | 349 | 22 | 965 | 702 |
| " | IV | 11 | $\overline{5}$ | 1 | 4 |  | 16 | 13 |
| " | V | 9 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 12 |  |
|  | VI | 12 | 24 | 7 | 26 | 9 | 42 | 70 |
|  | Total | 202 | 412 | 160 | 634 | 52 | 1,558 | 946 |

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the last five years :-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labourers | 44 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 38 per cent. | 39 per cent. |
| Industrial | 15 | 12 " | 13 " | 15 " | 16 " |
| Commercial | 8 " | 96 | 10 | 9 | 10 " |

In the five years above named no less than 24 per cent of the total number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns.

Sentences passed, 1891.
865. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1891 were as follows :-

Death ............... .. .. .... ... .... .. .. 7
Penitentiary, two years and under five .... .... ... .. .... 299
" five years and over ..... .. .. .. ..... 119
" life...... ... .. ........................... 2
Jail, with option of a fine.. .... .... ............. ..... .... $5: 1$
" under one year..... .. .. ..... ... ....... ...... 1,916
" one year and over..... ... ................... ......... 184
Sent to reformatories .... .... .. .. ...... . . 201
Sentences deferred.... .. . ..... .. . .. . .. 624
Various sentences.... .. .... .... .... ..... ..... .. .... 41
Total convictions ... ... .. .. ...

Persons charged with murder, 1891.

Persons executed 1867-1891.
866. There were 17 persons charged with murder during 1891, of whom 9 were acquitted. One was confined in a lunatic asylum and seven sentenced to death. Of the seven condemned to die, five came from rural and two from urban districts; three were married, and three single, particulars of one not given; four were born in Canada, two in the United States and one in Ireland ; fise were Roman Catholics and one a Presbyterian.

867 Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1888, there were 78 persons executed in Canada, and all available particulars concerning them have been given in previous issues. The persons executed between the 30 th June, 1888, and the 31st December, 1891, numbered 15 ; particulars, however, are not available concerning them.

Persons executed, 1892.
868. Two persons were executed during 1892, both for murder, one being an Irish labourer, aged 24 , of no religion and unmarried, and the other a Norwegian shoemaker and sailor, but naturalized in the United States, aged 30, and a Roman Catholic. There have, therefore, been 95 persons executed since Confederation.
869. In 1891 there were 33,451 summary convictions, of which Summary 29,475 were commitments to jail with the option of a fine, and 2,171 convic without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, and compares very favourably with other countries, as for the years $1886,1887,1888,1889,1890$ and 1891 it was $6 \cdot 33,6 \cdot 40,6 \cdot 82,6 \cdot 74,7 \cdot 16$ and 6.91 per cent respectively.
870. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that Commitall those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, ments 1000 of the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population population of those committed and of those convicted during the last five years:-

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commitments | 0.97 | $1 \cdot 18$ | $1 \cdot 24$ | $1 \cdot 20$ | 1.23 |
| Convictions. . | $0 \cdot 66$ | 0.75 | 0.83 | 0.81 | $0 \cdot 82$ |

871. In England and Wales in 1891 the commitments per 1,000 Commitwere 0.40 , and convictions 0.31 ; and in the United Kingdom in the ments in same year they were respectively 0.43 and 0.32 per 1,000 . and Wales.

872 . The following table gives the number of convictions for indict- Convicable offences and the number of summary convictions in each province in 1891, according to the returns :-

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1891-INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

| Orfences. | Ontario. | Quebec. | Nova Scotia | New Bruns wick. | Manitoba. | British Columbia | P. E. <br> Island | The erriries. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter. | 7 | 4 | 2 |  |  | 5 |  | 1 | 19 |
| Rape and other offences against females. | 39 | 47 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 107 |
| Other offences against the person. | 352 | 328 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 35 | 4 | 5 | 781 |
| Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shopbreaking. | 154 | 79 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 283 |
| Horse, cattle and sheep stealing. | 29 | 9 |  |  | 4 |  |  | 5 | 47 |
| Other offences against property. | 1,367 | 824 | 78 | 50 | 59 | 67 | 11 | 49 | 2,505 |
| Other felonies and misdemeanours. | 37 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  | 4 | 63 |
| Other minor offences. $\qquad$ | 61 | 53 | 6 | 19 |  | 14 | 4 | 2 | 159 |
| Total.. | 2.046 | 1,356 | 124 | 96 | 93 | 145 | 29 | 75 | 3,964 |

SUMIMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34, 1891.

| Offences. | Ontario. | Quebee. | Nova Scotia | New <br> Brunswick. | Mani. toba. | British Columbia | P. E. Island | The Territories. | Canada. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Various offences against the person... | 2,217 | 938 | 216 | 265 | 73 | 73 | 44 | 54 | 3,880 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Various offences against property. |  | 251 | 31 | 41 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 1,361 |
| Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences. | 9,159 | 3,999 | 472 | 510 | 303 | 477 | 168 | 125 | 15,213 |
| Drunkenness. .... | 4,973 | 4,199 | 635 | 1,628 | 518 | 651 | 311 | 82 | 12,997 |
| Total.. | 17,343 | 9,387 | 1,354 | 2,44t | 904 | 1,215 | 526 | 278 | 33,451 |
| Grand total.. | 19,389 | 10,743 | 1, ${ }^{1} 8$ | 2,540 | 997 | 1,360 | 555 | 353 | 37,415 |

Convictions for indictable provinces.

|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario. | $0 \cdot 89$ | 1.04 | 1.11 | $1 \cdot 01$ | 0.96 |
| Quebec... | 0.71 | 0.83 | 0.93 | $0 \cdot 83$ | 0.91 |
| Sova Scotia | $0 \cdot 38$ | $0 \cdot 18$ | $0 \cdot 29$ | 0.28 | 0.27 |
| New Brunswick | $0 \cdot 17$ | $0 \cdot 22$ | 0.25 | $0 \cdot 25$ | $0 \cdot 29$ |
| Manitoba. | $0 \cdot 59$ | 0.53 | 0.68 | $0 \cdot 62$ | 0.59 |
| British Columbia | $1 \cdot 31$ | $1 \cdot 56$ | 1.76 | 2.07 | $1 \cdot 54$ |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.17 | $0 \cdot 12$ | $0 \cdot 20$ | $0 \cdot 18$ | $0 \cdot 26$ |
| The Territories | $0 \cdot 17$ | 0.55 | $0 \cdot 61$ | 0.95 | $0 \cdot 74$ |

Total convictions, 1882-1892.
873. The proportion of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each province, in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, was as follow:-
874. Accorling to the statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, there have been, during the ten years 1882-1891, 348,462 convictions for offences of all kinds. These offences may be briefly divided into four classes, viz. :-Offences against the person and against property, drunkenness and other offences; and the consequent convictions for them will be found distributed among the provinces in the following proportions:-

TOTAL CONVICTIONS, 1882-1891.

| Provinces. | Offences against |  | Drunken-ness. | Other Offences. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person. | Property. |  |  |  |
| Ontario. | 29,344 | 19,249 | 59,067 | 89,891 | 197,551 |
| Quebec. | 11,281 | 9,345 | 27,589 | 34,694 | 82,909 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,546 | 1,482 | 6,086 | 4,089 | 14,203 |
| New Brunswick. | 3,279 | 927 | 13,596 | 5,038 | 22,840 |
| Manitoba | 965 | 856 | 8,793 | 5,222 | 15,936 |
| British Columbia. | 725 | 761 | 3,696 | 3,012 | 8,194 |
| Prince Ediward Island. | 546 | 187 | 2,913 | 1,826 | 5,472 |
| The Territories. . | 252 | 427 | 216 | 462 | 1,357 |
| Total . | 48,938 | 33,234 | 121,956 | 144,332 | 348,462 |

875. In proportion to the number of inhabitants the offences in each year have been as follow :-

Convic-

|  | No. of inhabitant |  | No. of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882 one in. | 140 | 1887 one in. | 134 |
| 1883 | 133 | 1888 "، | 124 |
| 1884 " | 152 | 1889 " | 123 |
| ${ }_{1886}^{1885}$ "، | 134 | ${ }_{1891}^{1890}$ " | 122 |

876. There has been apparently an increase of crime as between Apparent 1882 and 1891, but it is doubtful if these two years are strictly com- increase in parable, owing to the great improvements that have taken place, sub- crime. sequent to the former year, in the completeness of the returns, and the probability is that the average of the four years 1888-1891, viz., one offence in every 124 inhabitants, very fairly represents the actual average for the decade, indications generally leading to the conclusion that while crime is not diminishing, it is not actually increasing, but keeping very much, year by year, the same ratio to population. The statistics for the decade now commencing are likely to be of much greater value both for comparative and instructive purposes than those of the one just concluded.
877. The total number of convictions for drunkenness during the Convicyears $1886,1887,1888,1889,1890$ and 1891 were $11,156,11,694$, tions for $12,807,13,841,14,045$ and 12,997 respectively, the numerical increase ness. being apparently large, though the proportion per 1,000 persons has not varied very much, the figures for each year being $2 \cdot 33,2 \cdot 40,2 \cdot 57$,
$2 \cdot 72,2.90$ and 2.68 , showing for the most part a steady, though small increase, for some portion of which improved returns are, no doubt, responsible.

Convictions for drunkenness by provinces.

878 . The convictions for drunkenness made in the several provinces in 1889,1890 and $1 \times 91$ were, in proportion to the population, as given below. The province showing the largest proportion of convictions is placed first in each case, the others following in due order.

CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS, BY PROVINCES.

| Provinces. | Number of persons to each conviction. | Provinces. | Number of persons to each conviction. | Provinces. | Number of persons to each conviction. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889. |  | 1890. |  | 1891. |
| British Columbia | 225 | British Columbia | 188 | British Colunbia | 145 |
| Manitoba .... . . | 231 | New Brunswick. | 206 | New Brunswick. | 197 |
| New Brunswick, | 232 | Ontario... .... | 320 | Manitoba...... | 304 |
| Ontario ........ | 994 | Manitoba .. | 323 | P.E. Island.... | 351 |
| P.E. Island. | 330 | Quebec. | 369 | Quebec | 355 |
| Quebec... | 429 | P.E. Island. . . . | 380 | Ontario. | 426 |
| Nova Scotia | 683 | Nova Scotia | 702 | Nova Scotia | 710 |

Change in
879. The above proportions have been calculated on the ascertained position of the provinces.

Canada Temperance Act. population of 1891 , and must not, therefore, be compared with any figures given in previous Year Books. A considerable difference will be noticed in each year, in the interior arrangement of the table, though the proportions in each province remain much about the same, New Brunswick, however, showing a decided tendency towards increased intemperance, while Ontario appears to be more temperately inclined. British Columbia and Nova Scotia, however, both retain their positions, the one as having the most, and the other the fewest, convictions for drunkenness among the provinces.
880. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1875 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor-General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an

Order in Council may be issued, bringing into force that part of the Act which provides " that no person shall, within such county or city, "by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or "directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or "barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, "give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of $\$ 50$; for the second offence, $\$ 100$; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.
881. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act:-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE 1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.


STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON-Continued.


STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON-Continued.

| Place. | Votes Polled. |  | Majuriti. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1884. |  |  |  |  |
| Simioe, Ont. | 5,712 | 4,529 | 1,183 |  |
| Stanstead, Que | 1,300 | 975 | 325 |  |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 755 | 715 | 49 |  |
| Stormont and Dundas, Ont. | 4,590 | 2,884 | 1,706 |  |
| Peel, Ont. | 1,805 | 1,999 |  | 194 |
| Bruce, Ont | 4,501 | 3,189 | 1,312 |  |
| Huron, Ont.. | 5,95\% | 4,304 | 1,653 |  |
| Dufferin, Ont. | 1,904 | 1,109 | 795 | . |
| Prince Edward, Ont | 1,528 | 1,653 |  | 125 |
| York, N.B | 1,178 | , 655 | 523 |  |
| Renfrew, Ont. | 1,748 | 1,018 | 730 |  |
| Norfolk, Ont | 2,781 | 1,694 | 1,087 |  |
| Compton, Que. | 1,132 | 1,620 |  | 488 |
| Brant, Ont | 1,690 | 1,088 | 602 |  |
| Brantford (City), Ont | 646 | 812 |  | 166 |
| Leeds and Grenville, Ont | 5,058 | 4,384 | 674 | ... ... |
| 1885. |  |  |  |  |
| Kent, Ont | 4,368 | 1,975 | 2,393 |  |
| Lanark, Ont. | 2,433 | 2,027 | 406 | $\cdots$ |
| Lennox and Addington, Ont.. | 2,047 | 2,011 | 36 |  |
| Brome, Que. | 1,224 | 739 | 485 |  |
| Guelph (City), Ont. . | 694 | 526 | 168 |  |
| Carleton, Ont | 2,440 | 1,747 | 693 |  |
| Northumberland and Durham, Ont. | 6,050 | 3,863 | 2,187 |  |
| Drummond, Que. | 1,190 | 170 | - 1,020 |  |
| Elgin, Ont | 3,335 | 1,479 | 1,856 |  |
| Lambton, Ont. | 4,465 | , 1,546 | 2,919 |  |
| St. Thomas, Ont. | 754 | $\bigcirc{ }^{1} 743$ | 11 |  |
| Missisquoi, Que | 1,142 | 1,167 |  | 25 |
| Wellington, Ont. | 4,516 | 3,086 | 1,430 |  |
| Chicoutimi, Que | 1,157 | 529 | 628 |  |
| Kingston (City), Ont. | 785 | 842 |  | 57 |
| Frontenac, Ont | 1,334 | 693 | 641 |  |
| Lincoln, Ont | 2,060 | 1,490 | 570 |  |
| Perth, Ont. | 3,368 | 3,536 |  | 168 |
| Middlesex, Ont. | 5,745 | 2,370 | 3,375 |  |
| Guyshoro', N.S | 463 | 31 | 432 |  |
| Hastings, Ont. | 2,369 | 2,376 |  | 7 |
| Haldimand, Ont | 1,755 | 2,063 |  | 308 |
| Ontario "، | 3,412 | 2,061 | 1,351 |  |
| Victoria " | 2,467 | 1,502 | 965 |  |
| Peterborough " | 1,915 | 1,597 | 408 |  |
| Fredericton, N.B. Argenteuil, Que.. | 298 | 285 | 13 |  |
| Argenteuil, Que........... | 526 | 601 |  | 75 |
| Prescott and Russell, Ont. | 1,535 | 3,131 |  | 1,596 |

STATEMEN'I SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON-Continued.


| STATEMENT SHOWING THE NU <br> "CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BER O } \\ & \text { GAS BE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PLACE } \\ & \text { EN VOTH } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IN WH } \\ & \text { ON-C } \end{aligned}$ | CH THE ncluded. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Place. | Votes Polled. |  | Majority. |  |
|  | For. | Against. | For. | Against. |
| 1890. |  |  |  |  |
| Portland, N.B. | 124 | 558 | $\cdots$ | 434 |
| 1891. |  |  |  |  |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 686 | 700 |  | 14 |
| 1892. |  |  |  |  |
| Drummond, Que.................... | 505 | 1,010 |  | 505 |
| Northumberland, N.B............... .. | 1,780 | 1,561 | 219 |  |

882. Since the passing of the Act it will be seen that it has been Summary submitted to public opinion in 82 places, viz., in 7 cities and 75 coun- of voting ties. It is now in force in only 31 of the counties and in one city. on the
The following is a summary of the result of the voting :-

883. The following statement shows the aggregate number of con- Convicvictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova tions for Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years drunkennamed :-


Convictions of all kinds, by provinces.
884. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in the several provinces in the years 1887 to 1891 , together with the kind of sentence imposed :-

| Provinces. | Year ended 30th Sept. | Total Convictions. | Semtences. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Committed to |  |  | Death | Vari- <br> ous <br> Sen- <br> tences |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peni- } \\ & \text { ten- } \\ & \text { tiary. } \end{aligned}$ | Gaol or Fined. | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { Refor- } \\ \text { ma- } \\ \text { tories. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |
| Ontario. ................. $\{$ | 1887 | 20,630 | 148 | 20,005 | 91 | 1 | 385 |
|  | 1888 | 23,017 | 158 | 22,148 | 128 | 2 | 581 |
|  | 1889 | 22,527 | 186 | 21,447 | 122 | 2 | 770 |
|  | 1890 | 21,301 | 173 | 20,171 | 89 | 5 | 863 |
|  | 1891 | 19,389 | 172 | 18,351 | 79 | 3 | 784 |
| Quebec.. .......... ......... $\{$ | 1887 | 8,527 | 101 | 7,909 | 69 |  | 448 |
|  | 1888 | 9,190 9,521 | 110 140 | 8,415 | 83 129 |  | 582 |
|  | 1889 | 9,521 10.301 1 | 140 | 8,583 9,158 | 129 | 1 | 668 |
| Nova Scotia... | 1891 | 10,743 | 132 | 9,031 | 115 | 2 | 1,463 |
|  | 1887 | 1,266 | 34 | 1,138 | 7 | 1 | 85 |
|  | 1888 | 1,203 | 22 | 1,151 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
|  | 1889 | 1,373 | 40 | 1,299 | 20 | 1 | 83 |
|  | 1840 | 1,479 | 41 | 1,360 | 8 |  | 70 |
|  | 1891 | 1,478 | 38 | 1,353 | 6 |  | 81 |
| New Brunswick. | 1887 | 1,860 2,072 | 23 | 1,817 |  |  | 20 |
|  | 1888 | $\stackrel{2,072}{2,246}$ | 25 | 2,006 2,168 |  |  | 41 |
|  | 1890 | 2,597 | 22 | 2,528 |  |  | 47 |
| Manitoba. | 1891 | 2,540 | 5 | 2,502 |  |  | 33 |
|  | 1887 | 891 | 11 | 845 | $\cdots$ |  | 35 |
|  | 1888 | 748 | 6 | 683 |  | 1 | 58 |
|  | 1889 | 1,115 | 12 | 1,015 |  | 1 | 5 |
|  | 1890 | 993 | 18 | 928 |  |  | 47 |
| British Columbia........... | 1887 | 732 | 18 | 697 | ...... | 2 | 15 |
|  | 1888 | 799 | 25 | 760 |  | 2 | 12 |
|  | 1889 | 882 | 34 | 835 |  | 3 | 10 |
|  | 1890 | 1,081 | 29 | 1,031 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 29 |
|  | 1891 | 1,360 | 32 | 1,320 |  | 2 | 6 |
| Prince Edward Island. . . . . $\{$ | 1887 | 510 | 4 | 506 |  |  |  |
|  | 1888 | $\stackrel{469}{535}$ | 4 |  |  | t | 1 |
|  | 1890 | 477 | 6 | 464 |  |  | 7 |
|  | 1.891 | 555 | 7 | 546 |  |  | , |
| The Territories.. | 1887 | 37 | 4 | 31 |  |  | 2 |
|  | 185 | 151 | 7 | 133 |  | 2 | 9 |
|  | 1889 | 232 | 6 | 210 |  |  | 16 |
|  | 1890 | 311 | 20 | 260 |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{9}$ |
|  | 1891 | 353 | 19 | 325 |  |  | 9 |

Number of persons in jail.
885. The following table will give a fair idea of the number of persons confined in the common jails and prisons of the Dominion, in 1892. The provinces differ as to the date to which these returns are made, so that one date common to all cannot be siven :-

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCJAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1892.

| Provinces. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Jails. } \end{gathered}$ | Date. |  | Number Confinel. |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Males. | Females. |  |
| Ontario | *57 | Sept. | 30, 1892 | 696 | 224 | 920 |
| Quebec | 24 | Dec. | 31, 1891 | 368 | 199 | 567 |
| Nova Scotia. | 21 | June | 30, 1892 | 160 | 25 | 185 |
| New Brunswick ........ | 9 | '6 | 30, 1892 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Manitoba . . . . . . . . . . | 3 | ${ }^{6}$ | 30, 1891 |  | . . . | $\dagger 244$ |
| British Columbia. | 4 | Oct. | 31, 1892 |  |  | 144 |
| Prince Edward Island. . . | 3 | June | 30, 1892 | 20 | 4 | 24 |

* Including 13 Lock-ups, Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.
$\dagger$ Total number confined during the year.

886. The Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Collection do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently of returns. application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, almost all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their attention. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and five in New Brunswick made no returns.
887. There are 18 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which Asylums are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by munici- for the palities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of patients, \&c.:-

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1891-INMATES
AND DEATHS.

| Provinces. | $\underset{\text { of }}{\text { Number }}$ <br> Asylums. | Year ended. | Nember Treated dering the Year. |  |  |  | Propor- <br> tion- <br> ofDeaths <br> to <br> Total <br> Number of <br> Inmates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Males. | Females | Total. |  |  |
|  |  | 1891. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario | 5 | Sept. 30 | 2,516 | 2,456 | 4,972 | 223 | $4 \cdot 49$ |
| Quebec..... | 5 | +Dec. 31 | 1,457 | 1,516 | 2,973 | 335 | $11 \cdot 26$ |
| Nova Scotia | 3 | do 31 | 263 | 236 | *620 | 33 | $5 \cdot 32$ |
| New Brunswick | 1 | do 31 | 345 | 257 | 602 | 54 | $8 \cdot 97$ |
| Manitoba ........ | 2 | do 31 | 101 | 60 | 161 | 8 | $4 \cdot 97$ |
| British Columbia. | 1 | do 31 | 145 | 26 | 171 | 20 | 11.69 |
| P. E. Island. .. | 1 | do 31 | 85 | 87 | 172 | 7 | $4 \cdot 07$ |
| Total. | 18 |  | 4,912 | 4,638 | 9,671. | 680 | $7 \cdot 03$ |

* Including 121, sex not given. $\dagger 1890$.

The total number of insane in Canada by the census of 1891 was 13,355 . The returns from the several asylums show that they had 9,671 inmates, leaving 3,684 outside the asylums. Thus over 72 per cent of the total number in the country find shelter and care in the asylums.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons of unsound mind in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.
Number of 888. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1891, there were 3,888 persons insane in in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat Guelph; Ontario. 26 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 66 insane persons in the common jails, making a total of 3,999 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 120 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,119 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The census of 1891 gives the number as 5,855 . The number of insane in this province is increasing faster than population.

Public charitable institutions.
889. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1891. Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions ; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given below.

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

| Insticutions by Provinces. |  | Males. | Females | Number of Inmates | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Deaths. } \end{gathered}$ | Proportion of Deaths to Total Number treated. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ontario- $2 \pi$ 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General hospitals | 27 | 5,888 | 4,735 | 10,523 | 687 | $6 \cdot 53$ |
| Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville.. | 1 | 166 | 130 | 296 | 2 | $0 \cdot 67$ |
| Blind institution, Brant- | 1 | 91 | 67 | 158 | 2 | $1 \cdot 26$ |
| Houses of refuge. | 31 | 1,365 | 1,721 | 3,086 | 200 | $6 \cdot 48$ |
| Magdalen asylums.. | 3 |  | 377 | 377 | 8 | $2 \cdot 12$ |
| Orphan asylums... ...... | 26 | 1,884 | 2,023 | 3,907 | 111 | $2 \cdot 84$ |
| +Quebec- ${ }^{\text {- }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deaf and dumb institutions | 4 | .... . |  | 416 | ....... | .......... |
| Blind institution, Mon- | 2 |  |  | 138 |  |  |
| Industrial and reformatory schools. | ! | 710 | 511 | 1,221 | 14 | 114 |
| Nova Scotia- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Veaf and dumb institution | 1 |  |  | 73 |  |  |
| Blind institution. | 1 | 28 | ii | 30 | 1 | 206 |
| Poor-houses . ... | 11 |  |  | 579 | 32 | $5 \cdot 53$ |
| New Brunswick- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General hospital.. ${ }^{\text {Deaf and dumb iustitution }}$ | 1 | 367 14 | 305 13 | 622 | 43 | $6 \cdot 40$ |
| Manitoba- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General hospital.......... | 1 | 747 | 386 | 1,133 | 64 | 5:15 |
| Home for incurables..... | 1 | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | 14 | 37 | 9 | $24 \cdot 32$ |
| Deaf and dumb institution Reformatory for boys.... | 1 | 23 1 | 16 | 39 1 |  |  |
| Reformatory for boys.... |  |  |  |  | . $\cdot$.... | - . . . . |

890. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the Reecipts several institutions in 1891, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts. The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most and expenditure of cases, very small.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1891.

| Institctions by Provinces. | Receipts. |  | $\underset{\text { ture. }}{\text { Expendi- }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Government. | Other <br> Sources. |  |
|  | S | 8 | 3 |
| Ontario- |  |  |  |
| General hospitals | 77,310 | 208,153 | 240,199 |
| Deaf and dumb institution, Bellevil | 43,960 |  | 43,928 |
| Blind institution, Brantford. | 35,992 |  | 36,151 |
| Houses of refuge. | 45,850 | 145,617 | 150,957 |
| Orphan asylums ..... | 15,245 | 103,917 | 116,347 |
| Asylums for the insane. | 548,630 | 58,507 | 498,098 |
| * Masdalen asylums.. | 1,318 | 24,259 | 25,455 |
| Deaf and dumb institution.. | 13,200 |  | 13,200 |
| Blind institution, Montreal. | 1,990 | $\pm$ | 1,990 |
| Industrial and reformatory schools. |  |  | + 81,594 |
| Asylums for the insane. |  |  | + 252,223 |
| Nova Scotia- |  |  |  |
| General hospital... | 35,680 | 8,589 | 42,747 |
| Deaf and dumb institution | 6,290 | 3,362 | 9,267 |
| Blind institution. | 5,430 | 2,117 | 7,753 |
| Asylum for the insane | 13,000 | 37,900 | 76,121 |
| Poor-houses.... | 4,275 |  | 4,275 |
| New Brunswick- |  |  |  |
| Asylum for the insane. | 45,446 |  | 45,446 |
| General hospital, St. John. | 3,000 | 12,997 | 17,444 |
| Manituba- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| General hospital: | 17,090 | 16,193 | 24,078 |
| Asylums for the insane. |  | 1,080 | + 37,290 |
| Home for incurables ...... |  | 181 | + 14,001 |
| Deaf and dumb institution |  |  | + 11,180 |
| British Columbia- |  |  |  |
| Asylum for the insane. . | 25,160 | 761 | 23,584 |
| Prince Edward Island- |  |  |  |
| Ayslum for the insane ... | 15,040 | 1,162 | 16,958 |
| Total | 955,406 | 627,926 | 1,796,929 |

891. The above figures show a Government expenditure of $\$ 1,353,-$ Govern691, to which may be added the sum of $\$ 4,729$, given as Government
ment expenditure
aid in the province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of $\$ 1,401,420$. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

## PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The 892. There has been a decrease in the business transacted by the Patent Office during the last two years, the receipts for fees in 1892 showing a decrease of $\$ 248$ during the year, and of $\$ 7,314$ as compared with 1890. There was, however, an increase of $\$ 75,661$ over 1868.

Business of the Patent Office, 1868-1892.
893. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :-

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year ext } 30 \mathrm{TH} \\ \text { JUNe. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Patents. | Certificates. | Totals. | Caveats. |  | Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1865 | 570 |  |  |  |  |  | \$ |
| 1869. | 781 | 588 |  | 588 | *60 | 337 470 | 11,052 |
| 1570. | 626 | 556 |  | 5.56 | 132 | 4.3 | 14,540 |
| 1871. | 579 | 509 |  | 509 | 151 | 445 | 14,097 |
| 1872. | 752 | 671 |  | 671 | 184 | 327 | 19,579 |
| 1873 | 1,124 | 1,016 | 10 | 1,026 | 171 | 547 | 29,830 |
| 1874. | 1,3715 | 1,218 | 27 | 1,245 | 200 | 711 | 34,302 |
| 185. | 1,418 | 1,266 | 57 | 1,323 | 194 | 791 | 34,556 |
| 15.6 | 1,54 | 1,33\% | 46 | 1,383 | 185 | 761 | 36,188 |
| 187 | 1,445 | 1,277 | 75 | 1,352 | 168 | 841 | 35,388 |
| 1878. | 1,428 | 1,172 | 96 | 1,268 | 172 | 832 | 33,6164 |
| 185:1. | 1,358 | 1,137 | 101 | 1,238 | 203 | 72 s | 33,304 |
| 1880. | 1,601 | 1,252 | 150 | 1,408 | 29 | $8: 5$ | 42,141 |
| 1881 | 1,905 | 1,510 | 222 | 1,732 | 236 | 907 | 52.857 |
| 1882 | 2,266 | 1,846 | 291 | 2,137 | 198 | 955 | 60,811 |
| 1883. | 2,6+1 | 2,178 | 291 | 2,469 | 242 | 1,052 | 73,023 |
| 1884. | $\stackrel{3}{2}, 681$ | 2,456 | 167 | 2,623 | 238 | 1,172 | 69,531 |
| 188, | 2.549 | 2,233 | 214 | 2,447 | 222 | 1,075 | 69,075 |
| 1sist | 2, 7275 | 2,610 | 250 | 2,860 | 197 | 1,322 | 73.949 |
| 1887 | 2,54 | 2,596 | 254 | 2,850 | 219 | 1,335 | 76,133 |
| 1888. | 2,747 | 2,257 | 282 | 2,539 | 240 | 1,159 | 74,508 |
| 1889. | 8,279 | 2,725 | 356 | 3,081 | 221 | 1,437 | 87,159 |
| 1890 | 3,560 | 2,428 | 369 | 2,797 | 248 | 1,307 | 94,027 |
| 1512 | 3,233 | 2,343 | 393 | 2,736 | 215 | 1,231 | 86,961 |
| 1892 | 3,176 | 3,417 | 415 | 3,832 | 242 | 1,500 | 86,713 |
| Total. | 48,343 | 41,144 | 4,072 | 45,216 | 4,755 | 20,524 | 1,257,602 |

## * There were no caveats until 1869.

Duration of patents.
894. The limit of duration of a patent was formerly fifteen years, but by the Act 55-56 Vic., c. 24 (1892), this was extended to eighteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to six or twelve years on payment of a proportionate fee. In 1887 there were 2,596
patents granted, of which 79 were for fifteen years, 7 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,510 , for five years ; and of this last number, 2,129 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force more than five years.
895. The patentees in 1892 resided in the following countries, viz. : Residence United States, 2,227; Canada, 671 ; England, 298 ; Germany, 106 ; of patentees. France, 26 ; and other countries, 89.
896. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of in- Patent struction in every department of science and mechanical invention, model museum. attracted upwards of 20,000 visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available. it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.
897. The business in the copyrights and trade-marks branch Copyshowed a slight increase, the receipts being $\$ 259$ more than those of rights,etc., 1891, and the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation :-
COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGAS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868-92.

| Year ENDED 30TH June. | Copyrights Regis- tered. | Trade Marks Regis tered. | Industrial Designs Registered. | Timber Marks Regis- tered. | Total Number of Registrations. | Total Number of Certificates. | Assignments tered. tered | Fees Received. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868 | 34 | 32 | 6 |  | $T_{2}$ | 72 |  | ${ }_{183}^{\$ 8}$ |
| 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 | 1,340 |
| 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 | 1,733 |
| 1878.. | 193 | 223 | 40 | 10 | 466 | 334 | 14 | 1,671 |
| 1879. | 184 | 154 | 41 | 13 | 392 | 277 | 24 | 2,435 |
| 1880. | 185 | 113 | 40 | 19 | 357 | 265 | 28 | 3,806 |
| 1881 ... | 225 | 156 | 38 | 30 | 449 | 318 | 22 | 4,773 |
| 1882.. | 224 | 160 | 45 | 21 | 450 | 313 | 64 | 4,956 |
| 1883... | 253 | 160 | 66 | 24 | 503 | 350 | 33 | 5,398 |
| 1884... | 281 | 196 | 68 | 14 | 559 | 407 | 49 | 6,273 |
| 1885. | 555 | 209 | 48 | 16 | 828 | 398 | 54 | 6,899 |
| 1886 | 574 | 203 | 54 | 17 | 848 | 375 | 58 | 6,795 |
| 1887. | 554 | 245 | 105 | 16 | 920 | 533 | 56 | 8,193 |
| 1888. | 566 | 288 | 71 | 29 | 954 | 555 | 71 | 9,263 |
| 1889... | 616 | 280 | 88 | 26 | 1,010 | 572 | 49 | 9,112 |
| 1890. | 688 | 293 | 68 | 21 | 1,070 | 604 | 104 | 9,876 |
| 1891 | 541 | 307 | 129 | 11 | 988 | 621 | 51 | 9,237 |
| 1892. | 536 | 294 | 30 | 27 | 887 | 510 | 66 | 9,496 |

## ARCHIVES.

Archives branch.

89 s . The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Agriculture has steadily grown since its establishment, and references to it from various parts of the world, for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence, are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered.

Date of establishment.
899. The branch was established in June, 1872 , since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated.

Copying of 900 . Good progress has been made with the copying of the State State papers. papers in London, and work has been continued on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of the present Province of Quebec.

## CHAPTER XI.

## BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

901. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were Canadian declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, currency. 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 $\leq 4.86 \frac{2}{3}$.
902. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Silver and Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, gold coins. 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.
903. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, Coins in twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of circulation 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. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.
904. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the Dominion denominations $\$ 4,82,81$, and twenty-five cents fractional paper cur- notes. rency, mo 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. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding $\$ 20,000,000$. In December, 1892, the circulation of Government notes reached the highest point in its history, viz., $\$ 18,808,607^{*}$, and under the authority noted above, an order was passed to issue notes up to the limit of $\$ 20,000,000$. Whether this limit should be extended is a question likely soon to occupy the attention of the Government. About $\$ 10$,000,000 of this circulation are in notes of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$, and are principally used as security deposits by companies; the increase has been in the notes of smaller denomination. In order to secure the redemption of Dominion notes, the Minister of Finance is required to hold, in gold and securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, $a^{\prime}$ sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount issued, fifteen per

[^57]cent in gold and ten per cent in guaranteed securities, the remaining seventy-five per cent to be covered by Dominion debentures issued by authority of Parliament. On 31st December, 1892, there were held :

being an excess of the amount required to be held of $\$ 3,807,706$ in specie and guaranteed debentures and of 5893,545 in unguaranteed debentures. If Dominion notes should at any time be issued in excess of the amount authorized, gold for the redemption of the notes is to be held to the full amount of such excess. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks. are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank Act.

Capital stock.

Amount to be subscribed and paid up.
Stock to be held by directors.

Change in capital stock. Limit to dividends.

905 . The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion are regulated by The Bank Act, 53 Vic., chap 31 , of which the following are among the principal provisions:-

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each.
2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board* before business can be commenced.
3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows :-on a paid-up capital stock of $\$ 1,000,000$ or less, stock on which $\$ 3,000$ has been paid up ; on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which $\$ 4,000$ has been paid up; and on a paid-up capital of over $\$ 3,000,000$, stock on which 85,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects.
4. The capital stock may be increased or reduced by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board.
5. No dividends or bonus exceeding eight 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 thirty per cent of its paid-up capital.
Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.
6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of $\$ 500$ for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion. notes.

[^58]7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time Yotes in shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to pen- circulation alties varying with the amount of such excess.
8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be Notes to the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to be a first the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge.
9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circu- rion fund. lation during the preceding twelve months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at six per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed.
10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par through out Canada. $\dagger$
11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes for $\$ 1,82$ or $\$ 4$ each.

Notes pay ableat par Part payment to bc in Dominion notes
12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of Advertise. an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.
13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any When a other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any bank may goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.
14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real Real estate for a longer period than seven years.
estate.
15. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more Rate of than seven per cent can be recoverable.
16. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager, shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of $\$ 50$ for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided in the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.
17. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," Private "banking house," "banking association" or'"banking institution,", banks. unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.
906. There were 39 incorporated banks that made returns to the Number o Government on 30th June, 1892, distributed as follows: 10 in On- rated

[^59]Renewal of bank charters.
tario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick. 2 in Prince Edward Island, and 1 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 charters of 36 only of the above banks were continued by the new Bank Act, the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia being incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, dc., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Provincial charter of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island having expired, that Bank is now operating under the " Bank Act."

## Bank

 statements, 1891 and 1892.907. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1891 and 1892.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1891 AND 1892.

908. The form of the above table has been slightly altered, to suit Change in the changes made, after the passing of the new Bank Act, in the returns form of to Government. An item appears for the first time of "Deposits with Government" for security of note circulation, being the bank circulation redemption fund provided for by the Bank Act. There was a marked increase in the amount of money on deposit, and also in the amount out on current loans, while there was a decrease in the amount of overdue debts.
909. A comparative statement showing the proportions of the Proporprincipal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the tions of years 1868,1880 and 1892 is given below. The figures for 1891 are $\begin{aligned} & \text { assets and } \\ & \text { liabilities }\end{aligned}$ included, for comparison with 1892 :-
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES-PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

| Iteis. | 1868. | 1880. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liabilities-- | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. | p.e. |
| Notes in circulation. . | 18.99 | $18 \cdot 28$ | 16.66 | 15.60 |
| Deposits | $75 \cdot 03$ | $76^{97}$ | $79 \cdot 34$ | 81.75 |
| Assets:- |  |  |  |  |
| Specie and Dominion notes. . ... .... | $11 \cdot 40$ | 978 | 6.46 | $6 \cdot 13$ |
| Debts due to the banks . .... | $78 \cdot 84$ | 63.78 | 80.54 | $74 \cdot 32$ |
| Notes of and cheques on other banks. . | $2 \cdot 94$ | 1.85 | 270 | $2 \cdot 96$ |
| Balances due from other banks.. ...... | $4 \cdot 66$ | $18 \cdot 70$ | 7.77 | $7 \cdot 20$ |
| Public securities (other than Dominion) |  |  | 2.45 | $5 \cdot 32$ |

910. The next table gives the paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, and Particuother particulars, of the various banks in operation in each year since lars of Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as Canks in required by the Bank Act:-

1868-1892.
PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1892.

| Year ENJED 30th <br> June. | Capital <br> Paid up. | Notes in Circulation. |  | Total <br> Discounts. | Liabilities. | Assets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | S | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| 1868. | 30,289,048 | 8,307,079 | 32,808,103 | 50,500,316 | 43,722,647 | 77,872,257 |
| 1869. | 30,981,074 | 8,063,198 | 38,823,332 | 53,573,307 | 48,380,967 | 83,565,027 |
| 1870. | 32,050,597 | 14,167,948 | 50,767,099 | 62,252,569 | 66,530,393 | 102,147,293 |
| 1871. | 36,415,210 | 18,339,893 | 55,763,066 | 83,989,756 | 77,486,706 | 121,014,395 |
| 1872. | 45,134, 709 | 25,040,077 | 64,720,490 | 107,354,115 | 94,224,644 | 151,772,876 |
| 1873. | 55,102,959 | 29,516,046 | 68,677,137 | 117,646,219 | 98,296,677 | 168,519,745 |
| 1874. | 60,443,445 | 26,583,130 | 78,790,368 | 133,731,260 | 117,656,218 | 188,417,005 |
| 1870. | 63,367,687 | 20,902,991 | 75,033,811 | 123,786,038 | 101,371,845 | 184,441,108 |

$33 \frac{1}{2}$

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN. CANADA, 1868-1892-Concluded.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { ENDED } \\ 30 \mathrm{Th} \\ \mathbf{J} \text { UNE. } \end{gathered}$ | Capital <br> Paid up. | Notes <br> in Circulation. | Total on Deposit. | Total Discounts. | Liabilities. | Assets. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1876. | 67,199,051 | 2),298,158 | 74,594,057 | 128,645,238 | 101,686,717 | 184,421,514 |
| 1877. | 63,923,156 | 18,265,356 | 71,284,797 | 126,169,577 | 95,004,254 | 174,375,603 |
| 1878.. | 63,387,034 | 19,351,109 | 71,900,195 | 124,888,552 | 95,641,008 | 175, 7 73,086 |
| 1879.. | 64,159,427 | 18,090, 814 | 71,368,502 | 122,502,537 | 93,375,749 | 170,446,074 |
| 1880. | 60,584,789 | 20,186,176 | $84,818,804$ | 118,916,970 | 108,833,271 | 181, $7+1,064$ |
| 1881. | 59,384,987 | 26,102,368 | 44, 155, 621 | 144,139,875 | 125,063,546 | 198,967,27S |
| 1882. | 58,739,980 | 32,229,937 | 113,820,495 | 177,521,800 | 153,001,994 | 229,271,064 |
| 1883. | 61,404,554 | 32,211,945 | 107,148,664 | 177,222,569 | 145,296,836 | 226,803, 491 |
| 1884. | 61,443,397 | 29,654,511 | 106,594,253 | 160,459,183 | 140,973,233 | $223,855,601$ |
| 1880. | 61,821,158 | 29,692,803 | 104,656,566 | 158,209,174 | 138,510,300 | 217,264,655 |
| 1886. | 61,841,395 | 29,200,627 | 112,991,764 | 165,044,608 | 147,547,682 | 228,422,353 |
| 1887. | 60,815,356 | 30,438,152 | 114,483,190 | 169,357,325 | 149,413,632 | 229,241, 464 |
| 1888. | 60,168,010 | 30,444,643 | 128,725,529 | 173,185, 812 | 166,344,852 | 244,975,223 |
| 1889. | 60,236,451 | 31,209,972 | 136,293,978 | 191,721,124 | 175,062,257 | 255,765,631 |
| 1890. | 59,569,765 | 32,059,178 | 136,187,515 | 195,987,400 | 174,501,422 | 254,628,694 |
| 1891. | 60,742,366 | 31,379,886 | 149,431,573 | '202,692,481 | 188,337,504 | 269,491,153 |
| 1892. | 61,512,630 | 32,614,699 | 171,157,053 | 217,207,774 | 209,362,011 | 299,051,017 |

Increase in number.
911. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30 th June, 1892, was 39, being 1 more than in 1891, and 12 more than on the 30th June, 1868.

Increase in deposits.
912. There has been, it will be seen, a large and steady increase in deposits in chartered banks during the past two years, the increase in 1891 over 1890 having been $\$ 13,244,058$, and in 1892 over 1891, $\$ 91,725,480$, being a total increase in the two years of $\$ 34,969,538$. A certain portion of this, no doubt, consists of money attracted to the chartered banks, when the rate of interest allowed in Government savings banks was reduced, but the larger part must represent a proportionate increase in the accumulations of the people. Just where the money came from and how it. was accumulated, is another question and one into which it is not proposed to go, but it is certain that a large amount of money has come into the country of late years, and as there are always to be found a number of persons who prefer to leave their money at interest in the banks to investing it elsewhere, and as also there has been no undue expansion or contraction of business during the period named, it is probable that a large part of the increase is due to the accumulations of this class of persons. Whatever the cause, it has been very general, as the increase is distributed amongst all the banks.
Total 913. The total amount of money on deposit in June, 1892, in the amount on deposit. chartered banks, post office and Government savings banks, Montreal
and Quebec savings banks, and in the hands of loan companies was upwards of $\$ 241,498,900$, as compared with $\$ 217,800,740$ in 1891 , being an increase of $\$ 23,698,160$.
914. The amount of notes of chartered banks in circulation was on the Note cirsame date, the highest in the history of the country, though the greatest amount of notes in circulation on any one day since Confederation was on a day in the month of November, 1892, when the amount totalled $\$ 39,318,218$. The amount in circulation in each month during 1891 and 1892 is given below :-

NOTES UF CHARTERED BANKS IN CIRCULATION.

|  | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | \& 31,662,099 | S 32,705,400 |
| February. | 31,925,749 | 39,711,015 |
| March | 33,020,661 | 32,483,965 |
| April | 30,904,096 | 31,496,369 |
| May | 30,917,215 | 31,383,218 |
| June. . | 31,379,886 | 32,614,699 |
| July | 30,579,968 | 32,488,718 |
| August. | 32,012,196 | 32,646,187 |
| September | 34,083,051 | 34,927,615 |
| October. | 37,182,768 | 38,688,429 |
| November. | 37,430,690 | 37,124,505 |
| December | 35,634,129 | 36,194,023 |
|  | \$396,732,508 | \$ 405,464, 143 |
| Annual average. | 33,061,042 | 33,788,678 |

915. The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to Proportion assets in each year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the of liabiliproportion of liabilities has been steadily increasing, and that in assets, 1892 it was higher than in any other year.

1868-1892.
PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITİES TO ASSETS, 1868-1892.

916. The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and GovernProvincial, to the total deposits on 30 th June, in the years 1890, ment 1891 and 1892 , was 5.54 per cent, $4 \cdot 48$ per cent and $4 \cdot 13$ per cent ${ }^{\text {deposits. }}$ respectively.

Specie and Dominion notes.
917. The proportion of specie and Dominion notes, on the same dates, to the assets, was, in $1889,6 \cdot 40$ per cent, in $1890,6 \cdot 2 t$ per cent, in $1891,6 \cdot 46$ per cent, and in $1892,6 \cdot 13$ per cent; and to the liabilities, $9 \cdot 35$ per cent, $9 \cdot 11$ per cent, $9 \cdot 24$ per cent, and $8 \cdot 56$ per cent respectively; while the proportion of the same to the notes in circulation was, in $1889,52 \cdot 42$ per cent, in $1890,49 \cdot 37$ per cent, in $1891,55 \cdot 54$ per cent, and in $1892,54 \cdot 96$ per cent.

Reserve.

Rate of interest.

Rates of discount.

918 . The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30 th June, 1892 , was $\$ 24,662,336$. No returns of this fund were made previous to 1883 , when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring them, was passed, and since then the amount held in June in each year has been :

| 1883 | 17,492,718 | 1888 | 8 | 18,684,215 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884. | 18,37!, 129 | 1889. |  | 19,966,409 |
| 1885 | 17,784,433 | 1890 |  | 21,094,034 |
| 1886. | 17,6:00, 141 | 1891. |  | 23,007,679 |
| 1857 | 17,600,297 | 1892. |  | 24,662,336 |

919. The rate of interest allowed 'on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases, 4 per cent.
920. The average rate of discount on local bills was the same as in 1891, the tendency, if any, being towards lower figures than those quoted.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.


The above figures are for the city of Nontreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

Sterling exchange.
921. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures represent-
ing an exactly correct average, but the figures in the following table may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named. The rates were kept unusually high during 1892, owing to the disturbance of rates in New York, caused by uncertainty respecting silver legislation in the United States ; rates in that city regulating those in Montreal :-

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

| Yeak. | 60 days. | Year. | Demand. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1878. | 83 | 1878. | 98 |
| 1885. | 9 | 1885. | $9 \frac{9}{16}$ |
| 1890 | $8 \frac{7}{8}$ | 1890 | $9{ }^{3}$ |
| 1891. | $8 \frac{1}{8}$ | 1891....... .. ........ | 976 |
| 1892 . | $9 \frac{1}{4}-9 \frac{5}{16}$ | 1892....... ... ........ | 95-9111 |

922. The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, Source of were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal. information.
923. The following table gives the share value, paid-up capital, last Prices, six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto, etc., of in 1892, of the principal banks, loans and insurance companies in stocks. Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1892.

| Stocks. | Share. | Capital paid up. | Dividend last six months. | Prices wleringYear. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Highest | Lowest. |
| Banks. | \$ | 8 | Per cent. |  |  |
| Montreal. | 200 | 12,000,000 | 5 | 2371 | $218 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ontario. | 100 | 1,500,000 | 31 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 125 | 1112 |
| Toronto. | 100 | 2,000,000 | 5 | $257 \frac{1}{2}$ | 228 |
| Merchants' | 100 | 5,799,200 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $162{ }^{3}$ | 149 |
| Commerce. | 50 | 6,000,000 | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 147 | 1331 |
| Imperial... | 100 | 1,940,607 | 4 | 1947 | 180률 |
| Dominion. | 50 | 1,500,000 | 5 | 2724 | 258 |
| Standard.. | 50 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 173 | 161 |
| Hamilton. | 100 | 1,250,000 | 4 | 179 | 160 |
| Loan and Saving Companies. |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Canadian Loan and Investment Company | 100 | 322,412 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 117 | 1121 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{xd}$ |
| Building and Loan Association.. | 25 | 750,000 | 3 | 112 | 1097 |
| Canada Landed and National Investment Company. | 100 | 663,990 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 137 | 132 |

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1892-Concluded.

| Stocks. | Share. | Capital paid up. | Dividend last six months. | Prices duringYear. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Highest | Lowest. |
| Loan and Saving Companies Concluded. | \$ | \$ | Per cent. |  |  |
| Canada Permanent Loan and Saving Company. | 50 | 2,600,000 | 6 | 205 | 199 |
| Canadian Savings and Loan Co.. | 50 | (681,079 | 7 | 122 |  |
| Central Canada Loan and Sav. Co. | 100 | 800,000 | 3 | $122 \frac{1}{2}$ | $120 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | 50 | 918,250 | 3 | 100 | 91 |
| Farmers' Loan and Savings Co... | 50 | 611,430 | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 130 | $123 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Freehold Loan and Savings Co... | 100 | 1,317,100 | 5 | 145 | $138 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hamilton Provident and Loan Society. | 100 | 1,100,000 | $3{ }^{1}$ | 137 | 128 |
| Huron and Erie Loan and Sav. Co. | 50 | 1,300,000 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 163 | 160 |
| Imperial Loan and Investment Company. | 100 | 620ั,900 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 131 | 123 |
| London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company. | 50 | 700,000 | 4 | 1381 | 126 |
| London Loan Company. . ... | 50 | 622,650 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 109 |  |
| London and Ontario Investment. | 100 | 490,540 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 120 | 115 |
| Manitoba and North-west Loan Company. | 100 | 312,500 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 116 | 107 |
| Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company. | 100 | 313,461 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 117 | 108 |
| Ontario Loin and Debenture Co.. | 50 | 1,200,000 | 31 | 132 | $126^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Peoples' Loan and Debenture Co. | 50 | , 589,392 | $3{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 120 | 113xd |
| Real Estate, Loan and Deben. Co. | 50 | 477,209 | 3 | 75 | 58 |
| Union Loan and Savings Co. .... | 50 | 627,000 | 4 | 138 | 134 |
| Western Canada Loan and Saving Company. | 50 | 1,400,000 | 5 | 177 | 170 |
| Miscollaneous. |  |  |  |  |  |
| British America. . | 50 | 500,000 | 7 | 119 | $83{ }^{1}$ |
| Western Assurance.. | 40 | 200, 000 | 10 | 163xd | 133 |
| Canada Life | 400 | 125,000 | 15 | 750 | 621 |
| Confederation Life Association. | 100 | 50,000 | 12 | 300 | 290 |
| Consumers' Gas. | 50 | 1,200,000 | $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $193 \frac{1}{4}$ | $177 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dominion Telegraph | 50 | 1,000,000 | 3 | 1021 | 903 |
| Montreal Telegraph. | 40 | 2,000,000 | 4 | 154 | 133 |
| Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co. |  |  |  | ${ }_{92}^{80}$ | 56 |
| Canada North-west Land Co..... C.P.R. Land Grant Bonds. | 24 | 7,300,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}923 \\ 108 \frac{1}{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 731 |
| Canada Pacific Railway Stock.... |  |  | 5 | $95{ }^{2}$ | $8{ }^{3}{ }^{-3}$ |

State of business, 1892.
924. The year 1892 witnessed a strong upward tendency for Canadian bank stocks while conspicuous advances were shown in telegraph, assurance, gas, and other stocks, indicating that for safe investment the securities dealt in on the Canadian Stock Exchange have, during
the past year, steadily continued to grow in public favour.* Loan company stocks also showed a marked improvement. There was also a large increase in the volume of business transacted. In Toronto, the number of shares that changed hands was 175,059 as against 139,561 in 1891.
925. At the commencement of 1889, a clearing house was established in Montreal, and proved very successful, the clearings for the year haring amounted to $3454,560,667$, which placed Montreal eleventh in the list of North American cities having clearing houses. This amount was exceeded in 1890, when the transactions reached a total of $\$ 473,985,131$, which, however, only placed the city twelfth on the list. This amount again was exceeded in 1891, the total clearings having been $\$ 514,607,000$, which placed the city once more eleventh on the list. The business of 1892 , however, far exceeded that of any previous year, the transactions haring reached a total of $\$ 590,043,000$. This shows an increase of 14.6 per cent over 1891, and compares most favourably with the increases in the transactions of the clearing houses in the principal cities of the United States, in which country 1892 was, according to Bradstreet, "a year unparalleled in several respects "in the history of bank clearings. Taking the country as a whole, " 1892 witnessed the heaviest volume of transactions ever reported in "any year." The clearings in Chicago increased 15 per cent ; Philadelphia, 15 per cent; Boston, 9 per cent; New York, 8 per cent ; and St. Louis, 8 per cent, against which Montreal's increase of $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent contrasts satisfactorily. The city now stands tenth among the cities of North America, having gained one place during 1892. The transactions in the first eleven cities during 1891 and 1892 were as follow. Chicago took second place in 1892, while New Orleans fell back to twelfth place.

BANK CLEARINGS IN ELEVEN CITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

| 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cities. | Amount. | Cities. | Amount. |
|  | S |  | 8 |
| New York. | 33,749,322,211 | New York. | 36,662,469,201 |
| Boston. | 4,753,840,087. | Chicago ... | 5,135,771,186 |
| Chicago. | 4,456,885,230 | Bnston | 5,10¢, 389,710 |
| Philadelphia | 3,296,852,835 | Philadelphia. . | 3,810,293,293 |
| St. Louis. . . . | 1,139,599,575 | St. Louis. ... | 1,231,641,451 |
| San Francisco. | 892,426,712 | San Francisco. | 815,368,724 |
| Baltimore.... | 735, 714,347 | Baltinore. . | 771, 8.80,964 |
| Pittsburgh. .. | 679,062,255 | Pittsburgh. | 759,533,034 |
| Cincinnati.. . | 668,216,750 | Cincinnati. | 750,789,400 |
| New Orleans. | 514,807,407 | Montreal. | 590,043,000 |
| Montreal. | 514,607,000 | Kansas City. | 511,624,497 |

[^60]Clearing house, Toronto.
926. A clearing house was opened in Toronto in July, 1891, in which the transactions for the balance of the year amounted to $=145,897,939$. The total clearings for 1892 reached the sum of $2326,564,323$. This places Toronto seventeenth in the list of cities in 1892 , and between those of Milwaukee and Cleveland. The Bank of Toronto does not avail itself of the clearing house, otherwise the total would be larger than it is.

Clearing house, Halifax.

Hamilton. A clearing house was opened in Hamilton some time in 1891, but no particulars of the transactions for that year can be obtained. In 1892 the clearings amounted to $\$ 38,303,289$.

Clearing houses in Canada, 1892.
927. A clearing house was established in Halifax in 1887, but no returns were available before 1890 , since which the clearings have been, $1890, \$ 62,281,748 ; 1891, \$ 64,601,856$, and $1892, \$ 59,136,983$.
928. The transactions of clearing honses in Canada in 1892 therefore were :-

| Montreal | 8 590,043,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Toronto. | 326,564,323 |
| Halifax | 53,136,23 |
| Hamilton | 38,303,289 |
|  | \$1,014,047,595 |

No comparisons can yet be made with other years.

Clearing houses, London and Manchester.
929. The decline in the operations of the London Bankers' clearinghouse, which began after the financial crisis in 1890 , continued through 1892 , but not to so marked an extent as in the preceding year, the transactions having reached a total of $831,543,601,000$, being a clecrease of $31,7 \times 0,928,000$, as compared with a decrease of $84,640,571,000$ in 1891. The operations of the Manchester clearing house also showed a decrease, having been $\$ 768,310,000$ against $\$ 784,331,000$ in the year before.

Failures in Canada, 1891 and 1892.
930. As there is no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse has to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz. : Bradstreet's, and Dun, Wiman \& Co., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1891 and $1892:-$

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1891 AND 1892.

| Provinces. | Bradstreet's. |  |  |  | Dus, Wiman \& Co. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  | 1891. |  | 1892. |  |
|  | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities | No. | Liabilities |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| Ontario. | 843 | 5,371,000 | 716 | 3,652,959 | 809 | 5,801,730 | 698 | 4,405,858 |
| Quebec | 680 | 7,538,000 | 565 | 5,273,547 | 681 | 8,386,709 | 511 | 6,021,244 |
| Nova Scotia | 122 | 594,000 | 153 | 9556,320 | 141 | 905,200 | 177 | 1,135,120 |
| New Brunswick. | 93 | 599,000 | 85 | 549,002 | 132 | 966,552 | 96 | 722,540 |
| Manitoba | 51 | 340,000 | 62 | 517,400 | 69 | 470,555 | 90 | 597,494 |
| British Columbia | 23 | 81,000 | 71 | 452,461 | 22 | 134,243 | 98 | 660,878 |
| P.E. Island | 10 | 106,000 | 8 | 113,000 | 7 | 58,950 | 10 | 160,410 |
| N. W. Territories. | 17 | 159,000 | 16 | 51,521 |  |  |  |  |
| 'Total | 1839 | 14,788,000 | 1676 | 11,566,210 | 1861 | 16,723,939 | 1680 | 13,703,544 |

* Included in Manitoba.

931. There was a marked decrease according to both sets of returns Decrease. in the number of failures and amount of liabilities, viz., 163 and $\$ 3,221,790$ in Bradstreet's return and 181 and $\$ 3,020,395$ in Dun, Wiman's returns. It will be seen that though the figures are different, the result for the year is very much the same in both cases. A lifference between the returns always exists, which cannot be altogether explained but, it is probably attributable to variations in the manner both of collecting particulars and of Difference leciding liabilities. According to Bradstreet, the liabilities per in returns. Cailure were $\$ 6,901$, and to Dun, Wiman, \& Co., $\$ 8,157$, as compared with $\$ 8,041$ and $\$ 8,986$ respectively in 1891.
932. The following figures give the number of failures and extent Failures in of liabilities during the past eight years, according to the two sets of Canada, $1885-1892$ returns. Though it is found that, comparing the figures of any one year, there is generally considerable divergence between the results of the two systems, yet it will be seen from the above table that, on m average of eight years, the difference is not so extreme.

|  | Year. | Bradstreet's. |  | Dun, Wiman \& Co. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nunber. | Liabilities. | Number. | Liabilities. |
|  |  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
| 1885. |  | 1,280 | 9,210,334 | 1,256 | 8,861,609 |
| 1886 |  | 1,186 | 11,240,025 | 1,252 | 10,386,884 |
| 1887 |  | 1,315 | 17,054,000 | 1,366 | 16,070,595 |
| 1888. |  | 1,730 | 15,498,242 | 1,668 | 13,974,787 |
| 1889. |  | 1,613 | 13,052,000 | 1,747 | 14,528,884 |
| 1890 |  | 1,620 | 12,340,000 | 1,828 | 17,858,017 |
| 1891. |  | 1,839 | 14,788,000 | 1,861 | 16,723,939 |
| 1892 |  | 1,676 | 11,566,210 | 1,680 | 13,703,544 |
|  | Average. .. | 1,532 | 13,093,601 | 1,582 | 14,026,032 |

Causes of failures, 1891 and 1892.
933. The following classification of the causes of failures in Canada and Newfoundland, together with the particulars of assets and liabilities are taken from Bradstreet. The figures, the compilation of which involves a great deal of work, are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and are believed to indicate very closely the true conditions. As the results have all been obtained by the same method, the figures are strictly comparable.

FAILURES IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, 1891 AND 1892. OLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.

| Calses. | Number. |  | Assets. |  | Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  |  |  | 8 | 8 | . $\$$ | 8 |
| Incompetence | 203 | 164 | 634,950; | 543,410 | 1,354,150 | 1,249,493 |
| Inexperience. | 44 | 28 | 50,810 | 51,579 | 100,618 | 163,095 |
| Lack of capital. | 1,230 | 1,096 | 4,026,175 | 2,796,038 | 9,693,393 | 6,675,592 |
| Unwise credits. | 32 | 13 | 101,410 | 52,410 | 493,570 | 128,900 |
| Speeculation (outside).. | 18 | 21. | 138,400 | 150,260 | 570,350 | 350,120 |
| Neglect of business... | 26 | 37 | 111,911 | 88,464 | 228,373 | 198,031 |
| Extravagance. ...... | 5 | 7 | 40,700 | 37,250 | 89,150 | 74,200 |
| Fraudulentdisposition | 74 | 89 | 123,355 | 141,645 | 363,109 | 528,391 |
| Total | 1,632 | 1,455 | 5,227,711 | 3,861,056 | 12,892,713 | 9,367,822 |
| * Disaster | 142 | 190 | 493,630 | 845,994 | 1,232,023 | 1,806,546 |
| Failures of others ... | 57 | 20 | 268,984 | 115,285 | 710,102 | 377,621 |
| Undue competition... | 15 | 17 | 23,675 | 25,760 | 49,162 | 51,221 |
| Total | 214 | 297 | 786,289 | 987,039 | 1,991,287 | 2,235,388 |

[^61]934. There was a decrease in the number of failures brought about Analysis by faults of the traders themselves, and a proportionate decrease in of causes. the amount of assets and liabilities; lack of capital and incompetence, in both years accounted for much the largest proportion, though the actual numbers in 1892 were below those of 1891, and the next largest zause of failure was fraudulent disposition, the actual number showng in 1892 an increase of 15 . There was an increase in the number of failures due to causes more or less outside the traders control ; com nercial crises and other misfortunes having brought disaster to 48 nore persons than in 1891.
935. The next table, taken from the same source, and keeping the Causes of :ame classification, shows the percentage of failures in Canada and the failures, United States due to each cause, in the three years 1890, 1891 and 893. A larger percentage of failures, according to the figures, United $s$ due in Canada to the faults of the traders themselves, than is the States. ase in the United States, there being more lack of capital on this side of the line. Fraudulent disposition would appear to be on the increase n both countries.

JAUSES AND PROPORTIONS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF FAILURES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Failures due to | Canada. |  |  | United States. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
|  | p. c. | p.c. | p.c. | p. c. | p.c. | p. c. |
| ncompetence. | $19 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 9$ | 9.7 | $18 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | $18 \cdot 6$ |
| nexperjence. | 41 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 2$ |
| sack of capital. | 55.8 | $66 \cdot 6$ | 65.1 | $37 \cdot 9$ | $39 \cdot 2$ | $32 \cdot 5$ |
| Jnwise credits. | $3 \cdot 1$ | 17 | $0 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |
| speculation (outside).. | 27 | 0.9 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Jeglect of business... | $2 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 0$ |
| ixtravagance... | $0 \cdot 5$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | 04 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.4 |
| Traudulent disposition. | 1.8 | $4 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 3$ |
|  | $89 \cdot 7$ | $88 \cdot 0$ | $86 \cdot 1$ | $82 \cdot 3$ | $79 \cdot 0$ | $76 \cdot 9$ |
| Disasters. | $5 \cdot 9$ | 7.6 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 19.2 |
| 'ailures of others. | $2 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.9 |
| Jndue competition. | $1 \cdot 8$ | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 7$ |
|  | 10.0 | 11.4 | 13.4 | $17 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 8$ |

[^62]Proportion 937 . The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 42 of assets per cent in Canada and 50 per cent in the United States.

## ties.

Failures in 938. The following table gives the number of failures and amount Canada since 1878. of liabilities in each province, annually, since 1878. The figures are those of Dun, Wiman \& Co., and were kindly supplied by their agent in Montreal.

| Year. | Ontario. |  | (quebec. |  | Nova Scotia. |  | New Brunswick |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. | No. Lial | ies. | No. | Liabilities |
|  |  | $\Sigma$ |  | 5 |  |  |  | 5 |
| 187*. | 750 | 9,743,045 | 502 | !, 2605,074 | 168 2,07 | 663 | 138 | 1,517,372 |
| 189! | 810 | 9,526,353 | 656 | 4,717,503 | 187 | 536 | 1.1 | 2, 234,469 |
| 1880 | $4!4$ | 3,944,827 | 231 | 2,413,758 | 68 | 317 | 65 | 527,012 |
| 1881 | 404 | 2,603,733 | 110 | 1,250,430 | 71 1,2 | 850 | 35 | 27, 300 |
| 1882. | 370 | 3,299,000 | 292 | 2,987,000 | 43 | 000 | 39 | 742,000 |
| 1883 | 567 | 4,700,000 | 488 | 6,400,000 | $8!$ 1, | 000 | 47 | 747,000 |
| 1884 | 608 | 9,602,392 | 401 | 4,766,180 | 140 2,0 | 860 | 73 | 1,670,337 |
| $1 \times 85$. | 600 | 4,088,217 | 407 | 2,710,605 | 64 | 375 | 108 | 544,665 |
| 1886. | 594 | 4,858,892 | 428 | 4,044,465 | 96 | 400 | 67 | 329,15\% |
| 188 | 693 | 5,357,375 | 330 | 4,085,926 | 120 | 360 | 88 | 5,350,115 |
| 1854. | 915 | 6,704,343 | 482 | 4,466,824 | 126 1, | 563 | 65 | 741,691 |
| 1889 | 868 | 6,334,990 | 651 | 6,856,105 | 78 | 234 | 65 | 388,958 |
| 1890. | 901 | 6,801,338 | 617 | 8,721,817 | 122 | 324 | 84 | 998,847 |
| 1891 | 809 | 5,801,730 | 681 | 8,386,709 | 141 | 200 | 132 | 966,528 |
| 1892. | 698 | 4,405,858 | 511 | 6,021,244 | 1.7 | 1.20 | 96 | 722,540 |
| IEAR. | P. E. Island. |  |  | Manitoba. |  | British Columbia. |  |  |
|  | No. | Liabilities. |  | No. | Liabilities. | No. |  | iabilitier. |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ |  |  | 8 |  |  | 8 |
| 1878.... | 52 | 920,998 |  | 5 | 38,110 |  | - | . . . . |
| 1879.... | 69 | 635,433 |  | 4 | (6), 470 |  |  |  |
| 1880 .. | 92 | 108,200 |  | 20 | 130,647 |  |  |  |
| 1881. | 9 | 275104 |  | 2 | 19,500 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| 1882. | 4 | 7!,000 |  | 16 | 500,094 |  | . 1 |  |
| 1883. | 5 | +10,000 |  | 232 | 2,869,090 |  | . |  |
| 1884. | 7 | 146,000 |  | 79 | T56,001 |  |  |  |
| 1885 | 2 | 11,700 |  | 618 | 7-2,48 |  |  |  |
| 1886. | 6 | 53,700 |  | 42 | 216,7\% |  |  |  |
| 1887. | 3 | 162,600 |  | 37 | 261,769 |  |  | 135,950 |
| 1888. | 8 | 148, 6 |  | 53 | $4.8,045$ | 1 |  | 128.803 |
| 1889. | 9 | 55,181 |  | 39 | 251.012 | 3 |  | 173,004 |
| 1890 | 8 | 51, 103 |  | 46 | 399,453 | 5 |  | 199,635 |
| 1891 | 7 | 55,150 |  | 69 | 470,555 | 2 |  | 134, $2+3$ |
| 1892. | 10 | 160,410 |  | 90 | 597,494 | 9 |  | 660, 878 |

939. The failures in Newfoundland during the last two years have Failures in been, according to the returns of the two agencies, as follow :-Newfoundland.

|  | Bradstreet. |  | Din, Wiman \& Co. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Liabilities. | No. | Liabilities. |
| 1 | 7 | \$96,000 | 28 | \$376,710 |
| 1892 | 3 | 37,000 | 8 | 62,647 |

The variation between the two sets of returns in 1891 was very great.
940. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office savings banks 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 $\$ 1,000$. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are now distributed in the several provinces as follow : Ontario, 404 ; Quebec, 114 ; Nova Scotia, 43 ; New Brunswick, 28 ; Manitoba, 19 ; British Columbia, 12 ; Prince Edward Island, 7 ; and The Territories, 15.
941. Government savings banks, under the management of the Firance 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 39 , viz., 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 1 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department, as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant, no transfers were made during 1892 .
942. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks was Rate of ${ }^{\prime}$ formerly 4 per cent, but is now $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the reduced rate having interest. come into operation on 1st October, 1889.
943. 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, $189{ }^{2}$, there were 642 offices open, 110,805 depositors, $14 \widetilde{3}, 423$ deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was $\$ 22,298,401$. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last thirteen years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only $\$ 3,105,190$. The average amount of each deposit received increased by $\$ 4.50$, having been $\$ 48.52$ in 1892, as compared with $\$ 44.02$ in 1891 . The average amount to the credit of each account was $\$ 201.24$.

Deposits and depositors, by provinces.
944. The following tables show the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1892. The first table relates to Post Office savings banks only, the second to the Government savings banks.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

| Provinces. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Offices. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Depositors } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { on } \\ & \text { Deposit. } \end{aligned}$ | Average Amount to each Depositor. | Average Amount per Head of Population. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | \$ | \$ cts. | 3 cts . |
| Ontario. | 404 | 83,950 | 16,114,336 | 19200 | 753 |
| Quebec. . .... .. | 114 | 16,354 | 3,808,438 | 23287 | 252 |
| Nova Scotia .... ... | 43 | 4,860 | 1,117,135 | 22986 | 246 |
| New Brunswick. | 28 | 3,038 | 817,771 | 26918 | 2.54 |
| Manitoba . . . . . . . . . | 19 | 462 | 44,744 | 9685 | 026 |
| British Columbia. . . . . | 12 | 1,708 | 343,127 | 20089 | 341 |
| P. E. Island. . . . . . . . . | 7 | 48 | 5,764 | 12008 | 005 |
| The Territories . . . . | 15 | 385 | 47,086 | 12232 | 065 |
| Total | 642 | 110,805 | 22,298,401 | 20124 | 450 |

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

| Ontario. | 1 | 1,759 | 532,238 | 30260 | 025 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nova Scotia | 24 | 23,059 | 7,108,567 | 30827 | 1573 |
| New Brunswick. | 10 | 16,953 | 6,002,694 | 35407 | 1868 |
| Manitoba . | 1. | 3,828 | 729,671 | 19061 | 432 |
| British Columbia .... | 1 | 2,842 | 723,280 | 25450 | 720 |
| P. E. Island. | 2 | 6,355 | 2,134,696 | 33590 | 1956 |
| Total . . . . . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 39 | 54,796 | 17,231,146 | 31446 | 523 |
| Grand total, Post Office and Gov- |  |  |  |  |  |
| ernment Savings | 681 | 165,601 | 39,529,547 | 23870 | 812 |

Increase in deposits.
945. There was an increase in the amount on deposit in the post office savings banks on 30 th June, 1892, of $\$ 559,753$, as compared with 30 th June, 1891, and a decrease of $\$ 430,231$ in the Government savings banks between the same dates. It would appear, therefore, as if the run of withdrawals from the post office savings banks, which commenced shortly after the reduction of the rate of interest, had ceased, while it is quite possible that that cause is still responsible for the decrease in the deposits in the Government savings banks, one reason for this being that there are practically no Government savings banks now in any places where there are no chartered banks, thus the transfer can be made and the additional half per cent gained with little trouble. A very
large number, on the other hand, of the post office savings banks are in places far removed from all banking facilities, and where the inhabitants are only too glad to avail themselves of this means of deposit. It will be seen that the average amount to the credit of each depositor is much larger in the Government than in the post office savings banks, there being a considerable difference in the class of depositors, the deposits in the post office savings banks representing to a much greater extent the accumulations of the working classes than those in the Government banks.
946. 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, and the amount of this floating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.
947. In the United Kingdom, in 1891, the amount on deposit in Deposits post office savings banks amounted to $\$ 348,492,276$, and averaged $\$ 9.14$ per head of population. The number of depositors was $5,118,395$, and the average amount of each account $\$ 6809$, which, it will be seen, was a much smaller sum than in Canada. In savings banks under trustees there were $\$ 208,661,083$ on deposit, the number of depositors was $1,510,282$, and the average amount of each account was $\$ 138.16$. The amount of each account, therefore, in both classes of savings banks averaged $\$ 84.05$, and the amount on deposit per head of population, \$14.62.
948. The following are particulars of savings banks in the Australasian Colonies in $1890^{*}$, the figures for Canada, in the same year, having been added for comparison :-

SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA AND AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN 1890.

| Colonies. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Depositors. } \end{gathered}$ | Amount on Deposit. | Averige Amodnt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Per Depositor. | Per head of Population. |
|  |  | \$ | 3 cts. | \$ cts. |
| New South Wales, | 143,826 | 23,021,616 | 16006 | 2051 |
| Victoria.. | 288,240 | 26,307,467 | 9129 | 2327 |
| Queensland. . . . | 45,885 | 8,112,019 | 17678 | 2063 |
| South Australia. . | 70,873 | 10,115,737 | 14273 | 3120 |
| Western Australia | 3,014 | 168,465 | 5588 | 346 |
| Tasmania.... .. . ...... .. | 25,324 | 2,536,750 | 10016 | 1754 |
| New Zealand.. . . . . . . . . . . | 97,208 | 11,883,805 | 12224 | 1898 |
| Australasia | 674,370 | 82,145,860 | 12180 | 2167 |
| Canada (1890)..... . . . . . . . . . | 169,584 | 41,012,465 | 24184 | 856 |

[^63]Rates of 949. The number of depositors in Australasia is very much larger interest in than in Canada, and the amount on cleposit is just as much again, but other. the rates of interest allowed are generally higher ; only one colony, Tasmania, paying as low as $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while in four colonies, as much as 5 per cent is paid on some deposits.
Transac- 950. The next table gives particulars of the transactions of the tions of savings banks, post office and Government savings banks in Canada for the three years ended 30th June, 1890, 1.891 and 1892 :-
1890-1892.
TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA, DURING THE YEARS 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

| Banks. | Year. | Balances, 1st July. | Eusinfss Done. |  | Balances, 30th June. | Increase or decrease. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Deposits. | Withdrawals. |  |  |  |
| Post Office Savings Banks.. $\{$ |  |  | - 504273 | 85 |  |  | 00076 |
|  | 1890 | 23,011,422 | 7,554,273 | 8,575,042 | 21,990,653 |  | 1,020,769 |
|  | 1892 | 21,738,648 | 7,790,593 | 7,830,839 | 21,738,648 $22,298,401$ | + | $\begin{aligned} & 252,005 \\ & 554,753 \end{aligned}$ |
| Government Savings Banks-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nova Scotia | 1890 | 8,411,511 | 1,470,514 | 1,893,076 | 7,988,949 |  | 442,562 |
|  | 1891 | 7,988,949 | 1,327,078 | 1,921,677 | 7,394,349 |  | 594,600 |
|  | 1892 | 7,394,349 | 1,459,099 | 1,744,880 | 7,108,567 |  | 255,782 |
| Tew Brunswick | 1890 | 6,045,346 | 1,009,825 | 1,042,425 | 6,012,746 |  | 32,600 |
|  | 1891 | 6,012,746 | 1,999,928 | 1,070,782 | 5,941,892 |  | 70,854 |
|  | 1892 | 5,941,892 | 1,086, 804 | 1,026,001 | 6,002,294 | $+$ | 60,402 |
| Toronto...... .... | 1890 | 752,705 | 170,435 | 263,788 | 659,352 | - | 93,353 |
|  | 1891 | 659,352 | 138,12E | 230,701 | 566,776 |  | 92,576 |
|  | 1892 | 566,776 | 143,265 | 177,803 | 582,238 | $+$ | 15,462 |
| Winnipeg.. .. ..... $\{$ | 1890 | 892,037 | 262,326 | 339,489 | 814,874 | - | 77,163 |
|  | 1891 | 814,874 | 260,817 | 321,692 | 753,999 | - | 60,875 |
|  | 1892 | 753,999 | 274,851 | 299, 180 | 729,671 |  | 24,323 |
| British Columbia...... | 1890 | 1,598,946 | 456,389 | 657,101 | 1,398,275 | - | 200,171 |
|  | 1891 | 1,398,275 | 315,701 | 829,744 | -1,884,232 | - | *514,043 |
|  | 1892 | 884,232 | 278,891 | 489,844 | 723,280 |  | 160,952 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 1890 | 2,244,390 | 405, 823 | 502,597 | 2,147,616 | - | 96,774 |
|  | 1891 | 2,147,616 | 430,978 | 458,446 | 2,120,129 |  | 27,457 |
|  | 1892 | 2,120,129 | 498,423 | 483, 857 | 2,134,696 | + | 14,567 |
| Grand Total, Post Office $\{$and Government Savings Banks combined. ( | 1590 | 42, 956,357 | 11,329,625 | 13,273,518 | 41,012,465 | -. | 1,943,892 |
|  | 1891 | 41,012,465 | 11,096,601 | 12,709,040 | $39,400,026$ |  | 1,612,439 |
|  | 1892 | 39,400,02\% | 11,531,926 | 11,402,404 | 39,529,548 | + | 129,520 |

* $227,5_{7} 4$ transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

Loan com- 951. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan panies, 1874-1891. companies and building societies in each year since 1874 , and a detailed statement for 1891, are given below. Thirty-three companies made returns in $187+$ and 71 in 1891, 61 of which were in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, and 2 in Nova Scotia. In the period between 1874 and 1891 the com-
panies increased in number by 38 , their paid-up capital increased 826 , 616,591 , their deposits $\$ 13,868,147$, and their total loans $\$ 94,612,396$. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1891.

Liabilities.

| Year. | Capital <br> Paid up. | Reserve Fund. | Deposits. | Debentures Payable. | Other Liabilities | Total Liabilities. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | S | S | 8 | \$ | \$ | 8 |
| 1874. | 8,042,158 | 1,336,462 | 4,614,812 | 19,992 | 2,215,984 | 16,229,407 |
| $1875 .$. | 10,088,998 | 1,578,909 | 5,020,706 | 772,084 | 2,590,980 | 20,051,677 |
| 1876. | 11,695,72 | 2,091,258 | 6,126,377 | 2,314,419 | 2,269,181 | 24,497,007 |
| 1877.. | 13,858,634; | 2,452,715 | 7,102,186 | 3,922,904 | 3,116,816 | 30,4ō3,25̄ |
| 1878. | 17,287,538 | 2,803,580 | 8,269,295 | 5,673,491 | 3,575,248 | 37,609,152 |
| 1879. | 17,474,656 | 2,917,874 | 9,426,148 | 6,393,859 | 3,111,878 | 39,324,415 |
| 1880. | 24,495,975 | 4,617,832 | 11,713,633 | 23.212,768 | $4,477,260$ | 68,517,468 |
| 1881.. | 25,445,639 | 5,128,413 | 13,460,268 | 23,154,234 | 4,776,463 | 71,965,017 |
| $1882 .$. | 28,498,742 | 5,983,702 | 14,241,782 | 26,670,360 | 4,688,923 | 80,083,510 |
| 1833.. | 30,899,446 | 6,417,479 | 13,954,460 | 29,620,470 | 3,625,362 | $84,517,217$ |
| 1884.. | 30,751,251 | 6,812,006 | 13,876,515 | 32,268,367 | 4,111,298 | 87,819,43 |
| 1885. | 31,345,620 | 7,199,456 | 15,435,084 | 34,798,038 | 4,161,136 | 92,939,334 |
| 1886. | 31,874,858 | 7,738,027 | 16,226,581 | 38,905,842 | 3,629,909 | 98,375,217 |
| 1887. | 32,125,009 | 7,147,676 | 18,251,422 | 38,960,314 | 4,500,398 | 101,584,819 |
| 1888. | 32,410,358 | $8,420,735$ | 17,307,033 | 43,797,456 | 6,043,394 | 107,978,976 |
| 1889. | 34,052,456 | 9,173,956 | 17,757,376 | 48,544,222 | 5,468,499 | 114,996,509 |
| 1890. | 34,609,312 | 9,801,174 | 17,893,567 | 53,424,241 | 5,951,293 | 121,729,587 |
| 1891. | 34,658,749 | 10,190,670 | 18,482,959 | 54,898,094 | 5,685,232 | 123,915,704 |

Assets.


## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN

LIABIL


COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1891.
ITIES.

| Deposits. | Debentures Payable in Canada. | Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere. | Total Liabilities to the Public. | Grand Total Liabilities. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1891. | 1890. |
| $s$ | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 17,917,990 | 8,043,631 | 40,314,355 | 69,602,987 | 112,695,542 | 108,165,109 |
| 375,946 | 386,373 | 6,033,685 | 7,044,724 | 10,242,038 | 10,661,128 |
| 189,022 | 120,050 |  | 313,215 | 978,124 | 906,561 |
| 18,482,958 | 8,550,054 | 46,348,040 | 76,960,926 | 123,915,704 | 121,729,587 |

ETS.

| Ownet. |  | Total Property Owned. | Total Assets. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| on Hand. | Cash <br> in Banks. |  | 1891. | 1890. |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| 101,718 | 3,084,567 | 13,569,486 | 113,820,984 | 109,497,581 |
| 7,273 | 850,041 | 1,341,274 | 10,242,038 | 10,760, 976 |
| 32 | 977 | 48,168 | 978,124 | 906,561 |
| 109,023 | 3,935,615 | 14,958,928 | 125,041,146 | 122,886,516 |

LANEOUS.

| Amount Repaid to Depositors during the Year. | Amount <br> Invested and Secured by Mortgage. | Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year. | Valus of Real Estate under Mortgage. | Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 8 | S | 8 | \$ |
| 23,442,400 | 94,765,598 | 3,026,650 | 203,932,607 | 1,976,231 |
| 443,887 | 7,685,866 | -320,739 | 17,636,267 | 158,860 |
| 100,840 | 327,629) | 15,202 | 1, +56,025 | 3,409 |
| 23,987,197 | 102,779,093 | 3,362,591 | 223,024,899 | 2,138,500 |

Note.-Manitoba, 1890, Assets, $\$ 1,721,398$. Liabilities, $\$ 1,996,789$.

## CHAPTER XII.

## MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

> Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Alex. G. Montgomery Moore. Major General in Command of Militia, Ivor Herbert, C.B.

Defence of Canada before Confederation.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops.
952. 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 loca volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient strvices 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.
953. 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. Halifax is said to be one of the most strongly fortified places on the American continent, and an arrangement has now been made for the fortification of Esquimalt, B.C., by which the Imperial Government will construct the works, while Canada purchases the sites and contributes a fixed sum. The works will be sarrisoned by Imperial troops.

Command in chief vested in Queen. Dept. of Militia.

Militia Act.

Who constitute the Militia.
954. 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 Genrge E. Cartier, and the first Militia Act was passed in 1868,31 Vic., chap. 40. This Act was subsequently amended in various ways, but it is practically embodied in the present Consolidated Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 2, passed 25th May, 1883. By it the militia of Canada is cleclared to consist of all the male inhabitants of Canada of the age of 18 years or upwards and under 60, not exempted or disqualified by law, this population being divided into four classes, as follow :-

The first class comprises those aged 18 or upwards and under 30 , being unmarried or widowers withont children.

The second class comprises those between the ases of 30 and 45 , being unmarried (\% 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.
And those liable to serve shall be called upon in the above order.
95.5. The following persons are exempt frem enrolment and actual service at any time: Judges, clergymen and ministers of all religious Persons
exempt denominations, professors in colleges and teachers in religious orders, vice. persons engaged in the collection or management of the revenue, the wardens and officials of all penitentiaries and lunatic asylums, persons physicaily disabled, and any person being the only son of a widow and her only support. Half-pay and retired officers of the Imperial forces, sailors actually employed in their calling, pilots during the season of navigation, and masters of schools are exempt from service, except in case of war. Quakers, Mennonites, \&c., may be exempted altogether under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council.
956. The militia is divided into active and reserve, land and marine forces. The land force is composed of corps raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot; the active marine force shall be raised in the same way, and composed of seamen, sailors and persons whose occupation is on vessels navigating the waters of Canada; and the reserve force, land and marine, consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being.

957 The period of service is three years.
Period of service.
958. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is Number of limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in men. Period of each year.
959. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each Military of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command districts. of a Deputy Adjutant-General.
960. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" Permaand "B" Troops, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; nent corps. "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Royal Canadian Artillery, at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B. C.; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. John's, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. Some changes in these arrangements may probably soon be made. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,009 men, including officers.
961. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the Royal control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has Military' ${ }^{\text {College. }}$
proved a most successful institution. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 185, and 85 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1892 one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery and two in the Infantry. There are at present 64 cadets at the College.

Establishments of the Militia 1893-1894.
962. The following is a statement of the regimental establishments of the permanent and active militia for the year ended 30 th June, 1894. There was a decrease in the total number as compared with the returns of 1892 , of 3,082 , in consequence of the reorganization of the several establishments on a permanent basis and on fixed rules.

REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE PERMANENT ANO ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1893-94.

Permaneni Militia.

| Regmexts of | Officers. | Staff-Sgts. and Sergeants. | Rank and File. | Total. | Horses. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Royal Canadian Dragoons. | 10 | 18 | 130 | 158 | 90 |
| Royal Canadian Artillery | 23 | 40 | 363 | 426 | 67 |
| Royal Canadian Regt. of Infantry. | 24 | 44 | 360 | 428 | 4 |
| Total. | 57 | 102 | 853 | 1,012 | 161 |
| Active Militia. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cavalry * | 191 | 227 | 1,620 | 2,038 | 1,866 |
| Artillery, Field | 102 | 121 | 196 | 1,213 | 49 |
| Garrison \|I. | 154 | 121 | 1, $\mathrm{S}^{2} 4$ | 2,099 |  |
| Engineers $\$$ |  | 6 | 78 | 90 |  |
| Infantry ${ }^{* *}$.. | 2,566 | 1,869 | 24,085 | 28,520 | $3 \overline{8}$ |
| Total. | 3,019 | 2,344 | 28,597 | 33,960 | 2,721 |
| Grand total. . | 3,076 | 2,446 | 29,450 | 34,972 | 2,882 |

* 9 Regiments; 1 Squadron; 3 Troops.
- 1 Brigade; 15 Batteries.
if 5 Battalions; 9 Companies.
§ 2 Companies.
** 92 Battalions; 6 Companies.

963. The total ordinary expenditure in 1892 amounted to $\$ 1,266,308$, Militia and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885 , to expendi$\$ 3,956$. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the De - 1892 . partment of Militia in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892:-
-MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892.

964. The Militia revenue in 1892 amounted to $\$ 21,862$, made up as Militia follows :-

|  | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ammunition, sale of | 13,002 s | 15,225 8 | 14,013 \& | 11,722 |
| Military stores do | 1,574) | 2,154 | 2,762 | 3,969 |
| Clothing do | 679) | 2,154 | 2,62 | 3,369 |
| Miscellaneous stores, sale of | 3,127 | 995 | 618 | 1,557 |
| Military properties, rent of | 4,356 | 3,720 | 4,657 | 4,451 |
| Casual revenues. . |  |  | 4,860 | 163 |
| Total | 22,738 \$ | 22,094 S | 26,916 \$ | 21,862 |

965. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to $\$ 31,940$ in Militia 1889 , to $\$ 30,766$ in 1890 , to $\$ 28,547$ in 1891 and to 827,012 in 1892 , pensions. as follow :

MILITIA PENSIONS, 1892.

| Pensioners. | No. | Amount. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815 | 32 | 2,720 |
| do do Fenian raids | 20 | 3,148 |
| do do Rebellion, 1885. | 104 | 20,604 |
| Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812 . | 18 | 540 |
| Total... ......... ................... | 174 | 27,012 |

Surviving
veterans of
966 . On the
30 th June,
1892 , there were only 18 survivors of the veterans of war of 1812 , the youngest of whom was 90 years of age. The ages of
1812. 11 of these veterans (the ages of the remaining 7 are not given) when added together, made a total of 1,068 , being an average age of 97 years each. The age of one is given at 105 .

Militia expenditure since 1868.
967. The following table is a summary of the amount expended by the Department upon the Militia and defence of Canada since Confederation.

SUMALARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

| Heads or Expenditcre. | Amounts 1868 to 1892 inclusive. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | s |
| Salaries, headquarters, district staff and brigade-majors.... | 1,180,729 |
| Ammunition........ ...... ........ . .... .... | 1,231, $\times 2$ |
| Military clothing and stores. | 3,204, 2.23 |
| Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries. | , 361,622 |
| Drill instruction | 1,014,054 |
| Military schools. | 429,243 |
| Care of arms, public armouries, \&c. | 1,351,319 |
| Annual drill. | 7,036,913 |
| Rifle associations. | 27,-50 |
| Frontier service--Fenian raid | 400,924 |
| Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-west. ... | 1, 461 , 以17 |
| Improved firearms..... | 34, 304 |
| Royal Military College. | 888, 181 |
| Domimion Rifle Association.... | \%6,000 |
| Artillery, cavalry and infantry schools.. | 4, 88816,439 |
| Militia on active service, North-west Rebellion.. ............ | 4,732, 784 |
| Militia pensions. | -781,026 |
| Other expenditure... | -, |
| Total | 32,346,921 |

Men available for service.

Marine militia.
968. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45 , is about one million. There is, at present, no active marine militia, the naval defences of the country being under the care of the Imperial Government. There are eleven ships on the North America and West India stations, and eight on the Pacific station.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The North 969. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 ( 1873 ), authority was given for the West organization of a Mrunted Police Force, for the better preservation of Mounted Police.
law and order in the North-west Territories, the number of men being limited to 300 . Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year, a small
force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000 . On the 30th November, 1892, the strength of the force was as follows : 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 9 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 174 non-commissioned officers, 636 constables, and 53 scouts, \&c., making a total of 914 . There were also 824 horses, and 20 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 80 stations.
970. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, Duties of are :-

> the Force.

1. The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.
2. To execute warrants of magistrates, \&e., and generally discharge the duties of a constable in relation thereto.
3. To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from jails, asylums, \&c.
4. To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that any constable has by law.
971. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can Work hardly be realized by any one unfamiliar with the enormous extent of done by territory that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the the Force. frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling - especially of intoxicants-and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They. also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their actions generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fire on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that upwards of $1,500,000$ miles are annually covered by the Force, in the discharge of duty. It is generally admitted that the Force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to.

[^64]and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follow :-

Staff-Sergeants.............................. 81 to $\$ 1.50$ per day.
Other Non-Commissioned Officers........ .... 85c. to Sl Service Good
Pay. Conduct Pay. Total.


Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, and maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity 973 . The service is becoming more and more popular, and many of the men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 217 men whose time expired during 1892,113 re-engaged without leaving, and 26 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

Average
974. The average height of present Force is 5 feet $9 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, and height. average chest measurement $38 \frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Saving: of
975. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Savthe men. ing Bank amounted to about \$15,000 during the year, and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from $\$ 600$ to $\$ 900$ to their credit, when they left the service.

Number of 976 . There were 849 criminal and other cases tried during 1892 , cases tried, 1892. principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## INSURANCE.

PART I.-FIRE INSURANCE.
977. During the year 1891 the business of fire insurance in Canada Fire inwas carried on by 38 active companies : of these, 7 were Canadian, 23 su ance British and 8 belonging to the United States. Inland marine insur- in 1891. ance was also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States). Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. One United States company was added to the list and one British company withdrawn, during the year.
978. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, Premiums amounted to $\$ 6,168,716$, being greater than that received in 1890 by reecived $\$ 332,645$; and the amount paid for losses was $\$ 3,905,697$, being more $\begin{gathered}\text { and } \\ \text { paid, } 1891\end{gathered}$ than that paid in 1890 by $\$ 639,130$. The ratio of losses paid to premiums received is shown in the following table :-

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1891.

| Companies. | Paid for Losses. | Received for Premiums. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1891. | 1890. |
|  | S | S |  |  |
| Canadian companies. | 940,734 | 1,278,736 | 73.57 | $58 \cdot 89$ |
| British | 2,553,162 | 4,189,171 | $60 \cdot 95$ | 54.75 |
| United States | 411,801 | 700,809 | $58 \cdot 76$ | $58 \cdot 54$ |
| Total | 3,905,697 | 6,168,716 | $63 \cdot 31$ | 55. 97 |

979. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, Premiums and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in received every year from 1869 :-

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1891.

| Year ended 31st December. | Premiums <br> Received. | Losses Paid. | Percentage of Losses to Premiums. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 8 |  |
| 1869.... | 1,785,539 | 1,027,720 | $57 \cdot 56$ |
| 1870. | 1,916,779 | 1,624,837 | 84.77 |
| 1871. | 2,321,716 | 1,543,199 | 66.73 |
| 1872. | 2,628,710 | 1,909,975 | $72 \cdot 66$ |
| 1873. | 3,968,416 | 1,682,184 | $56 \cdot 67$ |
| 1874. | 3,522,303 | 1,926,159 | $54 \cdot 68$ |
| 1875. | 3,594,764 | 2,563,531 | $71 \cdot 31$ |
| 1876. | 3,708,006 | 2,867,295 | $7 \% 33$ |
| 1877 | 3,764,005 | 8,490,919 | $225 \cdot 58$ |
| 1878. | 3,368,430 | 1,822,674 | $54 \cdot 11$. |
| 1879. | 3,227,488 | '2,145,198 | $66 \cdot 47$ |
| 1880. | 3,479,577 | 1,666,578 | $47 \cdot 90$ |
| 1881. | 3,827,116 | 3,169,824 | $82 \cdot 83$ |
| $18 \times 2$. | 4,229,706 | 2,664,986 | 63.01 |
| 1883. | 4,624,741 | 2,920,228 | $63 \cdot 14$ |
| 1884. | 4,980,128 | 3 245,323 | $65 \cdot 16$ |
| 1885. | 4,852,460 | 2,679,287 | $55 \cdot 22$ |
| 1886. | 4,932,335 | 3,301,388 | $66 \cdot 93$ |
| 1887. | 5,244,502 | 3,403,514 | $64 \cdot 90$ |
| 1888. | 5,437,263 | 3,073,822 | 56.53 |
| 1889. | 5,588,016 | 2,876,211 | $51 \cdot 47$ |
| 1890. | 5,836,071 | 3,266,567 | 55.97 |
| 1891. | 6,168,716 | 3,905,697 | $63 \cdot 31$ |
| Total.. | 92,006,787 | 63,783,116 | $69 \cdot 32$ |

Total amounts received and paid.
980. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :-

| Companies. | Premiums Received. | Losses Paid. | Percentage of Losses. to Premiums. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ |  |
| Canadian companies, | 26,088,616 | 18,689,605 | $71 \cdot 64$ |
| British "، | 58,340,768 | 40,083,277 | 68.71 |
| United States companies ....... | 7,577,403 | 5,010,234 | 6612 |
| Total .. | 92,006,787 | 63,783,116 | $69 \cdot 32$ |

If the year of the fire in St. John, N.B., had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been $62 \cdot 66$.

Fire insurance business, 1891.
981. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1891 :-

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1891.

| Compantes. | Gross Amount of Risks taken. | Premi- <br> ums charged thereon. |  | Net <br> Cash paid for Losses. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Net } \\ \text { Cash } \\ \text { received } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Premi- } \\ \text { ums. } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian Companies. | S | $s$ |  | 8 | 8 |  |
| British America. | 20,537,121 | 252,302 | $1 \cdot 23$ | 147,957 | 196,812 | $75 \cdot 18$ |
| Citizens ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 21,162,298 | 270,478 | $1 \cdot 28$ | 186,202 | 276,713 | 67•29 |
| Eastern | 12,824,744 | 167,438 | $1 \cdot 31$ | 73,163 | 119,364 | 61.29 |
| London Mutual | 14,614,521 | 183,897 | $1 \cdot 26$ | 86,710 | 128,367 | $67 \cdot$ ¢ |
| Quebec | 10,408,219 | 137,559 | 132 | 75,094 | 111,642 | $67 \cdot 26$ |
| Royal Canadian. | 19,833,691 | 235,378 | 119 | 155,102 | 184,118 | $84 \cdot 24$ |
| Western ...... | 36,563,080 | 446,989 | 1.22 | 216,507 | 333,152 | 64.99 |
| Tot | 135,943,674 | 1,694,541 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 940,735 | , 350,168 | $69 \cdot 65$ |
| Atlas | 5,811,074 | 66,330 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 44,945 | 58,162 | 77-28 |
| Caledonia | 9,809,216 | 108,881 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 84,273 | 100,936 | $83 \cdot 49$ |
| City of London | 11,485,602 | 179,156 | 156 | 66,237 | 144,256 | $45 \cdot 92$ |
| Commercial Union | 32,914,434 | 411,797 | 125 | 207,527 | 359,153 | $57 \cdot 78$ |
| Employers' Liability | 5,535,417 | 72,144 | 130 | 42,420 | 68,353 | $62 \cdot 06$ |
| Fire Insurance Association | 10,600,699 | 117.539 | 111 | 67,426 | 103,367 | 65-23 |
| Guardian | 18,304,039 | 208,618 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 154,623 | 180,565 | $85 \cdot 63$ |
| Imperial | 19,262,641 | 226,360 | $1 \cdot 18$ | 91,773 | 206,524 | 44-44 |
| Lancashire.. | 23,113,340 | 289,753 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 180,579 | 254,233 | 71.03 |
| Liverpool and London and Globe. | 30,252,049 | 311,155 | 1.03 | 166,644 | 287,909 | 57.88 |
| London and lancashire | 17,119,142 | 194,046 | 113 | 71,450 | 172,204 | $41 \cdot 49$ |
| London Assurance | 13,051,228 | 115,203 | 0.88 | 33,279 | 90,564 | $36 \cdot 75$ |
| Manchester. | 10,113,39 | 121,523 | $1 \cdot 20$ | 47,525 | 96,309 | $49 \cdot 35$ |
| National of Irela | 7,095,188 | 82,330 | $1 \cdot 16$ | 60,242 | 74,116 | 81.28 |
| North British | 37,406,076 | 400,459 | 1.07 | 246,459 | 338,018 | 72.91 |
| Northern | 17,647,468 | 208,285 | $1 \cdot 18$ | 101,091 | 174,564 | $57 \cdot 91$ |
| Norwich Union. | 11,303,629 | 125,835 | $1 \cdot 11$ | 68,605 | 101,378 | $67 \cdot 67$ |
| Phonix of London | 23,252,709 | 262,731 | $1 \cdot 13$ | 138,52i | 226,644 | $61 \cdot 12$ |
| Queen | 20,402,620 | 248,281 | 1.22 | 117,058 | 219,742 | $53 \cdot 27$ |
| Royal. | 52,836,595 | 576,813 | 1.09 | 366,376 | 536,126 | $68 \cdot 34$ |
| Scottish Union and National. | 15,602,964 | 155, 874 | 1.00 | 82,863 | 134,247 | $61 \cdot 72$ |
| Union Society | 6,984,031 | 89,803 | 1.29 | 33,275 | 77,941 | $42 \cdot 69$ |
| United Fire. | 11,844,505 | 120,561 | 1.02 | 79,965 | 183,862 | $43 \cdot 49$ |
|  | 411,748,053 | 4,693,477 | $1{ }^{\text {L }} 14$ | 2,553,162 | 4,189,172 | $60 \cdot 95$ |
| Etna Fire. | 14,752,493 | 169,777 | $1 \cdot 15$ | 74,395 | 133,832 | 55.59 |
| Agricultural of Watertown. . | 8,822,122 | $8 \times, 330$ | $1 \cdot 00$ | 67,016 | 77,753 | $86 \cdot 19$ |
| Connecticut Fire. . . . | 3,600,000 | 40,818 | $1 \cdot 13$ | 13,462 | 36,638 | $36 \cdot 74$ |
| Hartford | 15,554,910, | 171,064 | $1 \cdot 10$ | 108,034 | 149,422 | $72 \cdot 30$ |
| Insurance Co. of N.A. | 5,736,092 | 61,521 | $1 \cdot 07$ | 21,104 | 46,150 | 45.73 |
| Phenix of Brooklyn | 11,008,690 | 114,332 | 1.04 | 46,323 | 84,310 | $54 \cdot 94$ |
| Phonix of Hartford | 12,437,926 | 167,074 | $1 \cdot 34$ | 73,474 | 129,904 | $56 \cdot 56$ |
| Queen of America. | 3,811,462 | 47,56] | $1 \cdot 25$ | 7,994 | 42,800 | $18 \cdot 68$ |
| Totals | 75,726,695 | 860,477 | $1 \cdot 14$ | 411,802 | 700,809 | $58 \cdot 76$ |
| Grand Totals.. | 623,418,422 | 7,248,495 | $1 \cdot 16$ | 3,905 699 | 6,240,149 | 62.59 |

Business done by British Companies compared with 1890 , as shown by the following statement:-


The arlverse balance. which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., and whtn the losses paid by British compani s amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balance of 8341,395 was shown, which w..s increased in 1888 to ${ }^{2} 1,094,894$, further increased in 1889 to $\$ 2,013,022$, and now stands at $\$, 196,017$.

By United 983. The follosing is a comparative statement of the business done States
companies. by United -tates companies in 1890 and 1891 :-


By Canadian companies.
984. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below :-

|  |  | 1890. |  | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paid for losses " general | . | 2,254,867 | s | 2,588,894 |
|  |  | 1,114,472 |  | 1,198,807 |
| " dividends |  | 135,690 |  | 145,257 |
| Total. | \$ | 3,505,029 | 8 | 3,932,958 |
| Received for premiums. ... " from other sources. | 8 | 3,603,152 | S | 3,586,852 |
|  |  | 150,161 |  | 146,629 |
| Total | 8 | 3,753,313 | \$ | 3,733,4\$1 |
| Balance. | + | 248,284 |  | - 199,47\% |

The Canadian companies received $\$ 1,102,237$ in $p$ emiums for business done in Canada, and $\$ 1,662,538$ for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian busintss was $70 \cdot 84$, and for business in other countries $70 \cdot 11$.
985. For every $\$ 100$ received for premiums the payments by British Proporand Un ted States compa.ies therefor were as follow :-

| Соmpanies. | For Losses. |  | For Expenses. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance } \\ \text { Fok } \\ \text { Companies. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | S | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| British. | 54-75 | 60.95 | 27.74 | 27.83 | 17.51 | 11.22 |
| United States. | 58-51 | 58.73 | $30 \cdot 91$ | 30.95 | 10.58 | $10 \cdot 32$ |

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1891 for either British or United States compa ies.
986. For every $\$ 100$ received for income by Canadian companies By Canathe payments were :-

| Canamlan Companies. | For Losses. |  | For Expenses. |  | For Dividends. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ |
| For every " $_{\text {¢1 }} 100$ of income.. ${ }_{\text {premium. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.08 \\ & 62.58 \end{aligned}$ | $69 \cdot 34$ 72.18 | $29 \cdot 69$ $30 \cdot 93$ | $32 \cdot 11$ $33 \cdot 42$ | $3 \cdot 62$ 3.77 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 89 \\ & 4 \cdot 05 \end{aligned}$ |

Their total rash income in 1890 was $\$ 3,753,313$, and in 1891, $\$ 3,733,481$, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, $\$ 3,505,029$ and $\$ 3,932,958$.
987. The inland marin - insurance bisiness was, on the whole, more Inland favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having marine been 51.08 per cent of the premiums rcceived, as against 60.23 per insurance. cent in 1890.
988. The ocean business was very unfavourable, the proportion of Ocean losses to premiums having been $136 \cdot 17$, as compared with $94 \cdot 19$ in marine 1890. insurance.
989. The following figures show the total of inland and ocean Total inmarine insurance business in 1891 :-


Amountat 990. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869 , risk, 1869. 1891. is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards' of $\$ 571,000,000$, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable :-
FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA-AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1891.

| Year ended 31st <br> December. | Fire <br> Insurance. | Year ended 31st <br> December. | Fire <br> Insurance. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ |  | 8 |
| 1869.. | 188,359,809 | 1881 | 462, 210,968 |
| 1870. | 191,594,586 | 1882 | 526,856,478 |
| 181.. | 228,453,784 | 1883 | 572,264,041 |
| 1872. | 251,722,940 | 1884 | 605,507,789 |
| 1873. | 278,754,835 | 1885. | 611,794,479 |
| 1874. | 306,848,219 | 1886. | 586,773,032 |
| 1875. | 364,421,029 | 1887. | 634,767,337 |
| 1876. | 454,608,180 | 1888 | 650,735,059 |
| 1877. | 420,342,681 | 1889 | 684,538,378 |
| 1878. | 409,899,701 | 1890 | 720,679,62] |
| 1879., | 407,357,985 | 1891. | 759,602,191 |
| 1880.. | 411,563,271 |  | . |

PART II.-LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance companies
991. There were 30 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1891, viz., 11 Canadian, 9 British and 10 United States. No new licenses were issued during the year. The Citizens' Insurance Company has ceased to do business in Canada.

Life insurance, 1890 and 1891.
992. The value of the insurance effected during the year was $\$ 37$, 866,287 , being a decrease of $\$ 2,657,169$ as compared with 1890 . The business was divided among the several companies in 1890 and 1891 as follows:--

| Canadian Companies. . |  | 1890. |  | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 23,541, 104 | 8 | $\begin{array}{r} 21,904,302 \\ 2,947,246 \end{array}$ |
| British "، |  | 3,390,972 |  |  |
| United States " |  | 13,591,080 |  | 13,014,739 |
|  | $\$$ | 40,523,456 |  | 37, 866,387 |

The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1889 having been 59.34 per cent, in 189058.09 per cent, and in 18915785 per cent.

Life insurance effected, 1869-1891.
993. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1891 , inclusive :-

## AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1891.

| Year ended 31st December. | Companies. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canadian. | British. | United States. |  |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 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 | 8,496,575 | 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 | 14,881,693 | 3,950,647 | 8,332,646 | 27,164,988 |
| 1886. | 19,289,694 | 4,054,279 | 11,827,375 | 35, 171,348 |
| 1887 | 23,505,549 | 3,067,040 | 11,435,721 | 38,008,310 |
| 1888 | 24,876,259 | 3,985,787 | 12,364,483 | 41,226,529 |
| 1889 | +26,438,358 | 3,399,313 | 14,719,266 | 44,556,937 |
| 1890 | 23,541,404 | 3,390,972 | 13,591,080 | 40,523,456 |
| 1891 | 21,904,302 | 2,947,246 | 13,014,739 | 37,866,287 |

*Imperfect. $\quad$ Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.
994. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been Increase very considerable during the last five years, amounting to the sum of during last $\$ 69,780,959$, as shown by the following. figures :-

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA-1887-1891.

| Companies. | Life Inscrance in Force. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canadian. | 101,796,754 | 114,034,279 | 125,125,692 | 135,218,990 | 143,368,817 |
| British.. | 28,163,329 | 30,003,210 | 30,488,618 | 31,613,730 | 32,407,937 |
| United States. . | 61,734,187 | 67,724,094 | 76,349,392 | 81,591,847 | 85,698,475 |
| Total. | 191,694,270 | 211,761,583 | 231,963,702 | 248,424,567 | 261,475,229 |

Share of 995 . The Canadian eompanies' share of the increase in 1888 was Canadian 60.98 per cent, in 188954.90 per cent, in 189061.32 per cent, and in 189154.83 per cent.

Amountat 996. The following figures indicate the very large increase in the risk, 186. 1891. premium-paying power of the country during the last twenty-three years:-

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA-AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1891.

| Year ended | Life |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31st December. | Insurance. |

1869...... ..... ... .... .......................... 35 .680,082
180. . .... . ............... . . .......... .... 42,694,712
1871. ...... . ........ .. . .... . .. .... ... $45,825,935$

18i2. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . 6 . 234,684
1s73. . . . .......... ... ... ............ . ....... $77,500,896$
1854....... . ................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 85,716,325
1855.... .................................... .. ......... $84,560,552$
1876. ..... . ................................................ . . . . $84,344,916$
1877. ........................................... . ............. . $85,687,903$
1878. .. ............... .... .. ... ............. .... 84,751,937
1859.. ....... ............ .. ....... .. .... 86,273,702
1880. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $90,280,293$
1881... ......... ...... .. .................... .... $103,290,932$
1882. ...... .... . . . ..... ............. ... ...... $115,042,048$
1883... .. .......... ......... .. .... . .... 194,196,875

18S4. .. .. ........... . .. ..... ...... . .... ...... 135,453,726
1485... .. ................................ ............. $149,962,146$
1886...... ..... .... .. .... ................. 171,315,696
1887. ... .... ....... ... ....... . . . .. .. 191,694,290
1888. ............. ...... . ..... . . .............. . 211,761,583
1889... ..... .... ...... ................... .. $231,963,702$
1890. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . $288,424,567$
1891. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 261,475,22!

Life in- 997. The following table gives the amount of life insurance surance lapsed, 1875-1891. allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each $\$ 1,000$ of risk, and in each \$1,000 effected in each year :-

| Year. | Total in Force. | Annual Amount Effected. | Lapsed. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total Lapsed. | $\begin{gathered} \text { In each } \\ \$ 1,000 \\ \text { at Risk. } \end{gathered}$ | In each $\$ 1,000$ Effected the Year |
| 1875 | ${ }_{84} \stackrel{5}{288} 883$ | 15,074 258 | 8 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 1876 | 84,288,883 | 15,074,258 |  |  |  |
| 1877. | 84,250,918 | 13,594,667 | 8,700,624 | 10153 | 64284 |
| 1878. | 84,751,937 | 12,169,755 | 9,075,186 | 10708 | 74071 |
| 1879. | 86,273,702 | 11,354,224 | 8,190,773 | 9494 | 72139 |
| 1880 | 90,280,293 | 13,906,887 | 7,198,837 | 7974 | 51765 |
| 1881 | 103,290,932 | 17,618,011 | 4,702,589 | 4553 | 26692 |
| 188.2 | 115,042,048 | 20,112,755 | 5,052,869 | 4392 | 25123 |
| 1883. | 124,196,875 | 21,572,960 | 7,627,328 | 6141 | 35356 |
| 1884. | 135,447,726 | 23,417,912 | 9,576,113 | 7070 | 40892 |
| 1885 | 140,962,146 | 27,164,988 | 9,518,676 | 6752 | 35040 |
| 1886 | 171,315,696 | 35,171,348 | 9,205,765 | 5374 | 26174 |
| 1887 | 191,694,270 | 35,008,310 | 11.320,384 | 5905 | 29784 |
| 1888. | 211,761,583 | 41,226,529 | 15,325,305 | 7237 | 37173 |
| 1889. | 231,963,702 | * $44,556,937$ | 16,506,619 | 7138 | 37158 |
| 1890. | 248,424,567 | 40,523,456 | 17,462,864 | 7029 | 43093 |
| 1891 | 261,470,229 | 37,866,287 | 15,805,342 | 6045 | 46117 |

998. The following tables will enable the progress of the total Life inbusiness to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regard surance the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total effected, 1875.1891 amount in force:
AMOLNT OF LIFE NNSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1891.

| Year. | Canadian Companies. | British Companies. | United States Companies. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1875. | $\frac{8}{5,077,601}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 1,689,833 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \cdot 8,306,823 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 15,0 \mathbf{7}_{4}, 258 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1875. | 5,460̆,966 | 1,683,307 | 6,740,804 | 13,890,127 |
| 187. | 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 |
| 1874. | 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. | 11,850, 54\% | 2,833,250 | 5,423,960 | 20,112,755 |
| 1883. | 11,883,317 | 3,278,008 | 6,411,635 | 21,542,960 |
| 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 |
| 1886. | 19,289,694 | 4,054,279 | 11,827,375 | 35,171,348 |
| 1887. | 23,505,549 | 3,067,040 | 11,435, 721 | 38,008,310 |
| 1888. | 24,876,259 | 3,985,787 | 12,364,483 | 4],226,529 |
| 1889. | * $26,438,358$ | 3,399,313 | 14,719,266 | 44,556,937 |
| 1890. | 23,541,404 | 3,390,972 | 13,591,080 | 40,523,454 |
| 1891. | 21,904,302 | 2,947,246 | 13,014,739 | 37,866,287 |

[^65]AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1855 TO 1891.


Average amount of policies in force, 1891.
999. The average amount of policies in force in 1891 was $\underset{7}{ } 1,7 \mathrm{~N}$, being practically the same as in the preceding year.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1891.

| Companies. | Polictes. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Amount. | Average Amount. |
|  |  | 8 | 8 |
| Canadian. | 84,342 | 142,176,154 | 1,686 |
| British..... . | 15,794 | 32,407,937 | 2, 1.65 |
| United States | 45,161 | $84,2664,843$ |  |
| Total. | 145,29 | 258,850,934 | 1,782 |

The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, $\$ 1,624$; for British companies, $1, \$ 75$; and for United States companies, $\$ 1,970$, the corresponding amounts for 1890 having been $\$ 1,629, \stackrel{4}{\sim} 2,109$ and $\$ 2,219$ respectively.

Death rate, 1888 1891.
1000. The death rate was almost the same as in 1890 , the rate in the years 1890 and 1891 having been higher than in the three preceding ones.

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1888-1891.

| Companies. | 1891. |  |  | 1890. | 1889. | 1888. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Lives Exposed to Risks. | Number of Deaths. | Death Rate per 1,000. | Death Rate. | Death Rate. | Death Rate. |
| Active companies. | 148,268 | 1,509 | $10 \cdot 178$ | $10 \cdot 148$ | $8 \cdot 846$ | $8 \cdot 614$ |
| Assessment " | 20,011 | 187 | $9 \cdot 345$ | 8.475 | $8 \cdot 250$ | 9•727 |
| Retired " | 4,774 | 96 | 20•109 | 21.417 | $16 \cdot 840$ | 23.489 |
| Total ... | 173,053 | 1,792 | $10 \cdot 335$ | $10 \cdot 340$ | $9 \cdot 083$ | 9-495 |

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths dưring the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.
1001. There was an increase of $\$ 608,085$ in the amount of insurance Insurance terminated naturally, i.e., by death, maturity or expiration, in 1891, termias compared with 1890 , the amount last year having been $\$ 4,899,065$; and a decrease of $\$ 1,070,427$ in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been $\$ 19,630,168$, as compared with $\$ 20,700,595$ in 1890.
1002. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums Premium received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1891 , inclusive, income, 1869 from which it will be seen that Canadian companies received 50 per cent of the total amount, United States companies 37 per cent, and British companies 12 per cent.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA, 1869 TO 1891.

| Year ended 31st December. | Companies. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Caradian. | British. | United States. |  |
|  | 5 | 8 | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| 1869 | 164,910 | 515,741 | 557,708 | 1,238,359 |
| 1870 | 208,922 | 531,250 | 729,175 | 1,469,34 |
| 18.1 | 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 | 1,249,724 | 2,647,407 |
| 1878 | 827,098 | 586,044 | 1,197,535 | 2,610,677 |
| 18.4 | 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 | 1,652,543 | 707,468 | 1,414,738 | 3,774,749 |
| 1884 | 1,869,100 | 74,227 | 1,518,191 | 4,132,318 |
| 1885 | 2,092,986 | 503,480 | 1,723,012 | 4,619,978 |
| 1886 | 2,379,238 | 827,848 | 1,988,634 | 5,195,720 |
| 1887 | 2,825,119 | 8,90,332 | 2,285,954 | 6,001,405 |
| 1888 | 3,166,883 | 1923,1667 | 2,466,298 | 6,561,848 |
| 1889 | *4,459,595 | 979,847 | 2,785,403 | 8,294, 45 |
| 1890 | 3,921,137 | 1,022,362 | 3,060,652 | $5,904,151$ |
| 1891 | 4,258,926 | 1,030,479 | 3,128,297 | 8,417,702 |
| Total | 36,743,986 | 16,190,968 | 37,176,992 | 90,111,946 |

[^66]Payments to policyholders, 1889-1891.

Proportion of payments to policyholders and for expernes.s. Financial position of Canadian companies, 1891.
1003. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889,1890 and 1891 was:-

|  | 1889 | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Death claims (including bonus additions). | \$2,483,818 | \$2,539, 210 | \$2,907,461 |
| Matured endowment " | 436,683 | 598,571 | 865,006 |
| Annuitants | 20,8.56 | 22,4815 | 25,994 |
| Paid for surrendered policies | 304,263 | 317,016 | 376,516 |
| Dividends to policy-holders. | 696,970 | 967,884 | 736,50s |
|  | \$3,942,590 | \$4,445, 616 | -4.911,45 |

1004. The amount received for premiums in 1891 was $\$ 8,417,702$; therefore, for every $\$ 100$ of premium $\$ 666$ was paid to policyholders, and $\$ 43.34$ carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were $\$ 54.67$ and 845.33 respectively.
1005. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1891, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :-

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1891.
Assets and Liabilities.

| Companies. | Assets. | Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital. | Capital Stuck paid up. | Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Life. | 12,074,125 | 10,684,248 | 1,389,877 | 125,000 | 1,264,877 |
| Citizens' (Life Department) | 67,273 | 114,576 |  |  |  |
| Confederation | 3,675,293 | 3,263,225 | 412,068 | 100,000 | 312,068 |
| Dominion Safety Fund | 66,728 | 25,572 | 41,156 | 29,172 | 11,984 |
| Federal | 216,635 | 157,267 | 59,368 | 80,197 |  |
| London Life. | 296,452 | 252,102 | 44,349 | 33,750 | 10,599 |
| Manufacturers' Life | 431,610 | 297,662 | 133,948 | 127,320 | 6,628 |
| North American | 1,207,594 | 969,719 | 237,875 | 60,000 | 177,875 |
| Ontario Mutual | 1,941,571 | 1,794,087 | 147,484 | None. | 147,484 |
| Sun | 2,885,571 | 2,537,952 | 347,619 | 62,500 | 285,119 |
| Temperance and General | 196,640 | 148,769 | 47,871 | 60,000 |  |
| Dominion Life. | $9 \overline{0}, 128$ | 32,835 | 62,293 | 64,400 |  |
| Totals | 23,154,620 | 20,278,014 | 2,876,606 | 742,359 | 2,134,267 |

Income.

| Companies. | Net <br> Premium Income. | Consideration for Annuities. | Interest and Dividends on Stocks,\&c. | Sundry. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | - 8 | S | s |
| Canada Life | 1,618,713 | None. | 556,113 | 34,519 | 2,209,345 |
| Citizens'. | 5,877 |  | None. | None. | 5,879 |
| Confederation | 662,887 | 37,568 | 161,278 | 10,814 | 872,548 |
| Dominion Life.. | 22,780 | None. | 4,127, | None. | 26,907 |
| Dominion Safety Fund. | 39,238 | ، | 1,984 | 6 | 41,222 |
| Federal | 212,331 | " | 10,906 | " | 223,237 |
| London Life. | 98,932 | " | 14,080 | " | 113,012 |
| Manufacturers' Life | 184,106 | " | 13,123 | 114 | 197,343 |
| North American | 330,027 | " | 57,864 | None. | 387,892 |
| Ontaric Mutual. | 456,707 | " | 90,914 |  | 547,620 |
| Sun... .. ............ | 746,113 | 4,640; | +131,870 | 3,309 | 885,932 |
| Temperance and General. | 88,914 | None. | 6,695 | None. | 95,609 |
| Totals. | 4,466,62o | 42,208 | 1,048,954 | 48,756 | 5,606,544 |

[^67]
## CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES-Concluded. Expenditure.

| Companies. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Payments } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { holicy- } \end{gathered}$ | General Expenses. | Dividends to Stockholders. | Total <br> Expendi- <br> ture. | Surplus of Income ever Expenditure. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Canada Life... | 906,151 | 286,180 | 25,000. | 1,217,331 | 992,014 |
| Citizens' | 769 | 11,494 | None. | 12,263 | -6,386 |
| Confederation. | 313,888 | 158,342 | 15,210 | 487,440 | 385,108 |
| Dominion Life | 1,000 | 11,536 | None. | 12,536 | 14,371 |
| Dominion Safety Fund. | 28,000 | 10,357 |  | 38,357 | 2,865 |
| Federal. | 155,552 | 67,371 | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 222,023 | 314 |
| London Life | 31,625 | 36,724 | 2,355 | 70,704 | 42,307 |
| Manufacturers' Life | 37,869 | 77,477 | None. | 115,347 | 81,996 |
| North American | 122,801 | 96,169 | 5,400 | 224,370 | 163,521 |
| Ontario Mutual. | 211,607 | 99,351 | None. | 310,958 | 236,662 |
| Sun ......... | 207,268 | 196,009 | 7,500 | 410,777 | 475,155 |
| Temperance and General | 20,180 | 42,205 | None. | 62,385 | 33,224 |
| Totals. | 2,036,710 | 1,093,215 | 55,465 | 3,185,391 | 2,421,153 |

Receipts and expenditure, 1888-1891.

Proportion of payments from income.
1006. The receipts from income in $1888,1889,1890$ and 1891 were respectively made up as follow :-

|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Premiums and annuity sales. | \$3,260,799 | \$4,570,917 | \$4,236,746 | \$4,508,834 |
| Interest and dividends | 741,062 | 1,180,416 | 953,328 | 1,078,954 |
| Sundry......... | 36,204 | 53,730 | 32,587 | 48,756 |
| Total | \$4,038,065 | \$5,805,063 | \$5,222,621 | \$5,606,544 |

And the expenditure during the same years was:-

|  | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paid to policy-holders and annnuitants | \$1,416,515 | \$2,001,149 | \$2,081,236 | \$2,036,711 |
| General expenses............ | 874,657 | 1,091,027 | 1,006,698 | 1,093,215 |
| Dividends to stockholders.. | 52,652 | 65̌,412 | 121,005 | 55,465 |
| Total | \$2,343,824 | \$3,157,588 | \$3,208,939 | \$3,185,391 |

1007. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every $\$ 100$ of income received the companies expended :-

| Object of Expenditure. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Paid to policy-holders. | 3508 | 3447 | 3985 | 3633 |
| General expenses.... | 2166 | 1879 | 1928 | 1950 |
| Dividends to stockholders | 130 | 113 | 232 3855 |  |
| Reserve. | 4196 | 4561 |  | 4318 |

1008. The following table gives the results of the valuation of the Valuation policies of some of the life insurance companies. The valuation was of policies made in the office of the superintendent of insurance and on the basis companies of the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest, the pure premiums only being valued :-

| Companies. | Amount in Force. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | S |
| Canada Life. . | 56,104,233 | 10,61+,592 |
| London Assurance Corporation. . | 26,636 | 9,371 |
| National Life ... $\quad \therefore$ | 173,408 | 77,129 |
| North British and Mercantile. | 1,216,773 | 605,480 |
| Reliance Mutual | 285,659 | 94,788 |
| Royal. | 744,221 | 327.143 |
| Sun Life.. | 19,425,412 | 2,480,843 |
| Travellers. | 4,376,398 | 1,104,299 |

ASSESSMENT COMPANIES.
1009. Seven companies did business on the assessment plan in 1891, Assessfour Canadian and three United States, having at the end of the year ment in$\$ 42,352,903$ in force, being an increase of $\$ 6,293,287$. The amount of policies taken during the year was $\$ 10,790,125$. The amount of insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was $\$ 5,343,176$, being $\$ 128.89$ for every $\$ 1,000$ of current risk. The amount terminated by death was $\$ 378,675$, or $\$ 9.13$ for every $\$ 1,000$ of risk. The total terminations amounted to 53 per cent of the amount of the new business.
1010. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, Accident viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 United States, and guarantee busi- insurance. ness by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 United States. The business done in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 was:-

| Acoident. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | 8 | 8 | \$ |
| Premiums received | 249,048 | 278,755 | 295,553 | 313,177 |
| Amount insured. | 38,078,066 | 43,735,729 | 40,215,565 | $50,279,155$ |
| Paid for claims. | 112,022 | 127,156 | 97,339 | 127,274 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Premiums received | 62,549 | 68,549 | 66,540 | 68,698 |
| Amount guaranteed | 10,107,204 | 10,721,160 | 10.996,950 | 11,242,875 |
| Paid for claims.... | 22,589 | 17,835 | 24,802 | 12,255 |

Plate glass 1011. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Canainsurance. dian, 1 British and 1 United States. The premiums received during the year were $\$ 38,686$, and the losses incurred $\$ 14,050$. One company and one firm transact this class of business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of the glass broken, and their returns do not show either the insurance effected during the year or the amount in force at the end.

Insurance companies of all kinds.
1012. At the close of 1891 there were 97 companies under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged in business as follow:-


Deposits with the Government.
1013. The deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted on 18 th July, 1892 , to $\$ 20,732,176$, represented by the following securities :-

$520,882,176$

Deposits with trustees.
1014. The sum of $\$ 3,260,697$, also, was deposited with Canadian trustees, making a total of $\underset{\sim}{ } 23,992,873$ held for the protection of policyholders, and this amount was distributed among the different classes as follows:-

| Fire and Inland Marine. | \$ | 5,72, 293 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life. |  | 17,805,633 |
| Accident, Guarantee, \&c. |  | 461,947 |
|  |  | 23,992,873 |

1015. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insur- Total ance in $1888,1889,1890$ and 1891 was:receipts,

|  | Year. | Companies. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Canadian. | British. | United States. |  |
|  |  | S | 5 | 5 | S |
| 1888 |  | 5,050,337 | 4,841,614 | 3,168,206 | 13,060,157 |
| 1889 |  | 6,473,344 | 5,026,353 | 3,512,144 | 15,011,841 |
| 1890 |  | 5,996,336 | 5,175,863 | 3,910,636 | 15,082,835 |
| 1891 |  | 6,278,200 | 5,322,535 | 4,185,313 | 15,786,048 |

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :-

| Class of Business. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 | \$ | \$ | S |
| Fire. | 5,437,263 | 5,588,016 | 5,836,071 | 6,168,716 |
| Inland marine | 159,207 | 146,327 | 138,699 | 86,660 |
| Ocean | 176,251 | 241,877 | 235,736 | 141,420 |
| Life | 6,561,848 | 8,224,845 | 8,004,151 | 8,417,702 |
| Life (assessment) | 367,740 | 404,953 | 450,507 | 527,307 |
| Accident | 249,048 | 278,755 | 295,553 | 313,177 |
| Guarantee. | 62,549 | 68,549 | 66,540 | 68,698 |
| Plate glass | 28,068 | 27,870 | 33,709 | 38,686 |
| Steam boiler | 18,183 | 30,649 | 21,869 | 23,682 |
| Total. | 13,060,157 | 15,011,841 | 15,082,835 | 15,786,048 |

## APPMNDIX A.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 181 TO 207, INCLUSIVE.

| Articles. | 莣 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  |  |
| Absinthe (see spirits, c)............ .......... | 22 | \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G. |
| Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council. .... ........ .. | 14 | 15c. p. I. G. \& 1c. add. |
| Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers, or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Councl | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { c. p. I. G. \& } \\ & 20 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Acid, boracic. | 14 | Free. |
| " mixed. | 14 | 25 p. c. |
| " muriatic and nitric | 14 | 20 p.c. |
| ' oxalic. | 14 | Free. |
| " phosphate | 14 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " stearic | 14 | 3c. p. lb. |
| " sulphuric. | 14 | ${ }_{\frac{1}{2}}$ c. p. c. |
|  | 14 | 25 p. с. |
| " tanhic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only | 14 | Free. |
| Aconite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 |  |
| Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels | 19 | " |
| Admiralty charts.. | , | ، |
| Advertising bills (see advertising pamphlets and labels). | 1 |  |
| Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pirtorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-wakers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S... | 181 | . |
| Adzes, N.E.S ... .... .... ... ... ......... . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| African teak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or split. | 24 | Free. |



| Articles. | 皆 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  |  |
| Aniline oil, crude. | 14 | Free. |
| Animals, living, | 14 |  |
| Cattle and sheep | 29 | 30 p.c. |
| Live hogs . | 29 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Animals, living, of all kinds, N.F.S ................. | 29 | 20 p.c. |
| Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond) | 29 | Free. |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, viz. :-Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council | 29 | 6 |
| Animals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, purebred pheasants and quails. | 29 | c |
| Animals of settlers, live stock (see settlers' effects) ...... | 29 | ، 6 |
| "\% other (see menageries) ... | 29 | '6 |
| Animal manures. . . . . . | 23 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Aniseed (see seeds, arometic). | 24 | ، |
| Anise-star (see seeds, aromatic) | 24 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Annato, liquid or solid......... | 14 | " |
| " seeds | 24 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Anodes, nickel.. | 28 | 10 p.c. |
| Anodynes (see proprietary medicines and spirits, d). | 14 |  |
| Antelope skins (see glove leathers).. | 23 | 10 p.c. |
| Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured. | 14 | Free. |
| Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only. | 14 | ، |
| Antiquities, collections of (see cabinets of coins). . . . . . . . . | 32 | 6. |
| Apparatus for schools, colleges, \&c. (see philosophical instruments) | 6 | ، |
| Apparel, wearing (see clothing, woollen). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 10c. p.lb. \& 25p.c. |
| ،6 of settlers (see settlers' effects) | 31 | Free. |
| wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada | 32 | '6 |
| Apple trees of all kinds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Apples, dried. . . . . . . | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| " green (including duty on the barrel) | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| " pine | 21 | Free. |
| Arabic, gum. | 24 | ، |
| Arrack (see spirits, c). | 22 | \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G |
| Archil, extract of... | 14 | Free. |
| Argal or argols, not refined | 14 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein $\qquad$ 36 | 32 | 20 p.c. |




| Articles. | 烒 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  |  |
| Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes | 17 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Bed quilts (see bed comforters). | 17 | 35.6 |
| Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for (see tubing) | 28 | Free. |
| Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated salted, in barrels (the barrel containing the same to be free of duty). | 20 20 | 25 p. c. 2c. p. lb. |
| Beer, in bottles (see ale). .... ... .... .... .............. | 22 | 24c. p. I. G. |
| " in casks " . . . | 22 | 16c. p. 1. Gr. |
| Beet root juice (sce sugar and molasses). | 21 |  |
| Belladonna leaves.... . ..... | 24 | Free. |
| Bells of any description, except for churches.. | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.......... | 28 | Free. |
| Belts, surgical, of all kinds.. | 7 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Belting, rubber. . ... . . | 24 | 5c. p. 1b. \& 15 p.c. |
| ${ }^{6}$ of leather or other material, N. E. S . . ........... | 23 | 25 p c. |
| " leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed ......... | 23 | 15 " |
| Belting, if dressed, waxed or glazed. | 23 | $20 \quad{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Benzole (see oils) .... | 25 | 712c. p. 1. G. |
| Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes...... .......... <br> " blue, wild. | 24 | Free. |
| Beverages, alcoholic (see spirits, c) . ........................ . . . | 22 | \$2.121 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G. |
| Bibles........... ..... ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1. | 5 p. c. |
| Bichromate of potash, crude | 14 | Free. |
| Bichromate of soda. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 |  |
| Billets, hickory (sec lumber).. <br> ". steel (see iron and steel, ingots). | 24 | 6 |
| Billiard tables, viz. :- |  |  |
| Without pockets, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by 9 ft . or under... . ............. | 31 | $\$ 22.50$ each. |
| On those of over $4 \frac{1}{2}$ by 9 ft | 31 |  |
| On billiard tables with pockets, $5 \frac{1}{2}$ by 11 ft . or under...... | 31 |  |
| And on all over $5 \frac{1}{2}$ by $11 \mathrm{ft} \ldots . . . .$. | 31 | $\$ 40.00$ " and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but nu pool balls), 15 p.c. |
| Binders' cloth . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Bird cages | 32 | 35 |
| Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened | 21 | 25 '6 |
| \% " sweetened. | 21 | $35{ }^{6}$ |
| Bismuth, inetallic, in its natural state...... .... ......... | 28 | Free. |
| Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured | 23 | " |
| Bitters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines). .... . . . . . . . . . | 14 | Liquids 50 p. c. and all others 25 p.e. |



| Articles. | 家 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  |  |
| Books especially imported for the bona fide use of public free libraries,-not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years. | 1 | Free. |
| Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its menibers, and not for the purpose of sale or trade. | 1 | 6 |
| Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind. | 1 | ، |
| Books, importation prohibited (see prohibited articles). | 1 |  |
| Bookbinders' tools and implements | 9 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Boots, India-rubber (see India-rubber). | 24 |  |
| Boots, N.E.S. . . | 18 | 25 " |
| Boot and shoe counters made from leather board. | 24 | 12 c . p. pair. |
| Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material | 18 | 30 p.c. |
| Boracic acid | 14 | Free. |
| Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only | 14 | ، 6 |
| Botanical specimens . . . | 32 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Bottles, glass. . | 26 | 30 p.c. |
| Bowls, steel, for cream separators.. | 28 | Free. |
| Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition ; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S.. | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Boxwood (sec lumber) . . . . . . ............................ | 24 | Free. |
| Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand | 28 | 2c. p. 1,000. |
| Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.... | 28 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Braces or suspenders and parts thereof. | 18 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Bracelets (see laces)........... . . . . . | 18 |  |
| Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat. when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Comptroller of Customs | 15 | Free. |
| Braids (sec laces) . ... .. .... .... .. ......... ..... | 18 | $30 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| Brandy (see spirits, c) . . ... .... . ........ ...... | 22 | - $12 \frac{1}{2}$ P. I. G. |
| Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width: | 28 | Free. |
| Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing....... Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the inanufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories | 28 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. Free. |
| Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S. | 28 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} .$ |
| " screws, not otherwise provided for, <br> " in strips for printers' rules, not finished; and brass in strips or sheets, of less than 4 inches in width........ | 28 28 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 35 & 6 \\ 15 & 6 \end{array}\right.$ |



| Articles. | 苍 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  |  |
| Bulbs, flowers, all kinds | 24 | Free. |
| Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe. | 27 | 6 |
| Burgundy pitch . ... ................. .... .... ... | 21 | 6 |
| Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones......... | 26 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Bushes, blackberry.... .......... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30 | 1c. each. |
| " gooseberry. | 30 | 1c. " |
| \% raspberry.. | 30 | 1c. " |
| " rose, costing twenty cents and less. | 30 | 3c. " |
| Butter | 20 | 4c. per lb. |
| Buttons, of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition ... | 31 | 5c. p. gross, \& 20 p. c. |
| Buttons, vegetable ivory or horn. | 31 | 10 c. p.gross, \& 20 p. c. |
| Buttons, all other, N.E.S.. | 31 | $25 p_{6} c .$ |
| Button covers, crozier.... | 31. | $10^{\circ} 6$ |
| C |  |  |
| Cabinet furniture (sec furniture) . | 13 | 35 p.c. |
| Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and other antiquities. . | 32 | Free. |
| Cabinet-makers' hardware (see builders' hardware).. | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Cabinet-makers' hardware (see hardware, house furnishing) | 9 |  |
| Cacti. ...... . . . . . . . | 24 | Free. |
| Cages, bird, of all kinds. | 32 | $3 . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Calendars, advertising (see advertising pamphlets) . . . . | 1 | 6c. p. 1b., \& 20 |
| Calf skins, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed (see belting leather) | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.c. } \\ & 15 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Calumba root . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | Free. |
| Camwood and sumac and extracts for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground. | 24 | * |
| Canada plate, not less than 30 ins . wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. in thickness | 28 | $12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{c}$ |
| Candles, tallow...... | 23 | 2c. p. 1b. |
| "6 paraffine wax | 23 | bc. " |
| " all other, including sperm.......... | 23 |  |
| Candy, sugar, brown or white, and confectionery | 21 | 114. p. p. lb.. \& 35 p. c. |
| Cane juice, concentrated (see sugar and molasses) | 21 |  |
| other (see sugar and molasses) . . . . . . . | 21 |  |
| Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured | 24 |  |
| Canes, all kinds, N.E.S.... . .. ........... | 20 |  |
| Canned meats (see meats)...... ... . . ...... . . . . . . . | 20 | 3c. p. 1b. |
| Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents..... ......... | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. on each can or package. |
| Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt ., an additional duty of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof. | 28 |  |
| Canvas of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats and ships' sails | 19 | Ј p.c. |


| Articles. | 坒 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C |  |  |
| Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide and not pressed or calendered. | 19 | Free. |
| Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in . wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories | 19 | " |
| Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.... .... .... .......... ...... | 24 | " |
| Capes, fur | 18 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Caplins. | 18 | 20 " |
| Caps, N.E.S | 18 | $30 \times$ |
| Caps, fur . | 18 | 25 " |
| Caps for umbrellas (see ribs, brass) | 28 | $20 \times$ |
| Caraway seeds (see seeds, aromatic) | 24 | Free. |
| Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use. | 25 | 10 p.c. |
| Carboys, glass empty or filled... .. . .... | 26 | $30{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Cardboard, printed or stamped (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. lb. \& 20 p.c. |
| Cards (see bank notes). | 1 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Cards, pictorial show (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. lb. \& 20 p.c. |
| Cards, playing | 1 | 6c. p. pack. |
| Card-clothing, machine | 32 | 25 p.c. |
| Cardamon seed (see seeds, aromatic) | 24 | Free. |
| Carpet bags . . . | 23 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Carpets, viz. :-Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for | 15 | 25 p.c. |
| Capets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool .. | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 10c. p. sq. yd., \& } \\ & 20 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals. | 15 | 5c. p. sq. yd., \& 20 p. c. |
| Carpets, Smyrna, mats and rugs | 15 | 30 p.c. |
| Carpet mats (see carpets, Brussels) ....... | 15 |  |
| " warps, bleached, dyed or coloured ... | 17 | 3c. p. lb., \& 15 p. c. |
| * " not bleached, dyed or coloured ......... ... | 17 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 2c. p. lb. } \& 15 \\ \text { p. c. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Carpeting, hemp | 19 | ${ }_{92}^{25} \text { p. c. }$ |
| Carpets, warp of cotton (see carpets, two and three-ply). | 19 |  |
| Carpets, warp of cotton (see carpets, two and three-ply).. | 15 | 5c. p. sq. yd., \& 20 p. c. |
| " wool, treble ingrain (see carpets, treble ingrain) | 15 | 10c. p. sq. yd., \& 20 p. c. |
| Carriages (see buggies) | 10 |  |
| children's, of all kinds.. ..... .... ................... . | 10 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs ........... | 10 | Free. |
| Cars, baggage, freight and railway (see locomotives) . . . . | 10 |  |
| "6 railway | 10 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Cartridge cases of all kinds and materials | 8 | 35 " |


| Articles. | 家 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C |  |  |
| Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials. | 8 | 35 p.c. |
| Cartridges, articles for (see hemp paper).... ..... . ..... | 31 | Free. |
| Carts, hand. | 10 | 30 p. c. |
| " farin, railway and freight (see buggies). | 10 |  |
| '6 pleasure (see buggies)... ... ........... | 10 |  |
| Cases, cigar holders (see tobacco pipes) . . | 31 | 35 |
| ${ }^{6}$, fancy (see boxes, fancy) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31 | $35 \quad 6$ |
| " for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles. | 31 | 10c. each, \& 30 p. c. |
| '، show | 24 | beach, \& 35 p.c. |
| Caskets and coffins of any material .... ... | 24 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Cattle for improvement of stock (see animals). . | 29 | Free. |
| Cast-iron pipe of every description. .. ..... . .. ..... ... | 28 | $\$ 12$ p. ton, but not less than $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Casts as models for the use of schools of design. | 31 | Free. |
| Castings, viz. :- |  |  |
| Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S.. | 28 | $\$ 16$ p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Nalleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S.......... . . . . | 28 | $\$ 25$ p. ton, but not less than 30 p . c. |
| Cassimeres (see woollen manufactures) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. lb., \& } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cat-gut, unmanufactured | 23 | Free. |
| '6 strings, or gut cord for musical instruments | 23 |  |
| Catsups (sce sauces). | 22 |  |
| Cedar, red (see lumber).... | 24 | ، 6 |
| " Spanish (see lumber) | 24 | 6 |
| Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured ; also moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured. | 32 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Celluloid, zylonite or zyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough | 32 | Free. |
| Celluloid, for alınanacs, \&c. (see stereotypes).... ... .... | 32 |  |
| Cement, burnt and unground............................. | 12 | 7\%c. p. $100 \mathrm{los}$. 400. p. brl. |
| " in bulk or in bags. | 12 | 9c. p. bush. |
| " Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided. |  |  |
| Cement, stone or water limestone. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { p. ton of } 13 \\ & \text { cubic } \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter. . ... <br> ". (of hair) | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c} . \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chalk stone, ground or unground.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 | Free. |
| Chamomile flowers. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 |  |
| Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint ... ... | 22 | $\$ 3.30 \mathrm{p}$. doz. bot- tles. |



| Articles. | 先 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C |  |  |
| Clippings and waste (see rags) | 31 | Free. |
| Cloaks, fur | 18 | 25 p.c. |
| Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds | 6 | 35 p.c. |
| Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts. | 6 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Clocks, steel for (see steel No. 20)............... . . . . . . . . | 28 | Free. |
| Cloth, bookbinders' | 17 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \dot{\mathrm{c}}$. |
| "6 horse collar (see woollen manufactures) | 15 | 10 e. p. lb . and 20 p. c. |
| Cloths, N.F.S. (see woollen manufactures) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 10 c. p. 1 b . and 20 <br> p. c. |
| Clothes-wringers | 31 | \$1 each, and 30 |
| 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 | 17 | p.c. |
| Clothing, woollen, 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 .. | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} . \text { p. } 1 \mathrm{~b} \text {. and } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes . ... ". for army And navy (see army, articles for). | 31 31 | Free. |
| Coal, anthracite . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 | "، |
| " bituminous | 26 | 60 c . per ton of 2,000 lbs. |
| * dust, anthracite | 26 | Free. |
| ، ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. ... | 26 | 20 p.c. |
| * tar and pitch | 24 | 10 p.c. |
| " oil (see oils).. | 25 | 7 l ¢ l . p. l. G. |
| " " fixtures, or parts thereof | 28 | $30 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| " 6 products of (see oils).... | 25 | $7 \frac{1}{5} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G}$. |
| Coats, fur.... .......... | 18 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Coatings (see woollen manufactures).... | 15 | 10c. p.lb. \& 20 p.c. |
| Cobalt, ore of ce..... ${ }_{6}$ metallic colours, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{E} . S$. | 14 | Free. |
| Cochineal ... ... ........ . | 14 | '6 10 |
| Cocoa nuts. . . | 21 | S1 yer 100. |
| Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port | 21 | 50c. per 100. 8c. p. lb. |
| Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not Cocoa paste, not sweetened | 22 | 8c. p. ${ }_{\text {c }}$ |
| Cocoa paste, not other preparations of cocoa containing sugar. | 22 | 5c. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.... | 24 | Free. |
| \% matting . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | 30 p. c. |
| Cocoboral, lumber (see lumber). . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... | 24 | Free. |
| Cod liver oil, medicated ..... | 25 | 20 p. c. |
| Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened. | 22 | 35 p. c. ${ }^{\text {d }}$, 35 p.c. |
| " ' ${ }^{\prime}$ " sweetened . ${ }^{\text {c }}$. | 20 | $1 \frac{1}{7} \text { c. p.lb. \& } 35 \text { p.c. }$ |
| " extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds. | 22 | 5c. p. 1 b . |
| " green, from the United States |  | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |


| Articles. | 完 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C |  |  |
| Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States ........... <br> "، and all imitations of and substitutes | 22 | 3c. p. lb. \& 10 p.c. |
| for, N.E.S. | 22 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Coffee, substitutes for (see chicory) | 22 |  |
| " green, except as hereinbefore provided | 22 | Free. |
| Coffins of any material. | 24 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins. | 27 | Free. |
| 6 cabinets of | 32 |  |
| " base or counterfeit (see prohibited articles) | 27 |  |
| Soir . . . . . . . . . | 19 | 6 |
| ${ }^{6}$ yarn | 19 | "، |
| Coke | 26 | 50c. per ton of 2,000 lbs. |
| " gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only | 26 | Free. |
| Colliurs, lace (see laces) | 18 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " of cotton or linen. | 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \text { c. p. doz. \& } 30 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished | 24 | 20 p.c. |
| Collar cloth paper, union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. | 24 |  |
| Collection of antiquities (see cabinets of coins). | 32 | Free. |
| Colleges, articles for (see philosophical instruments) | 6 | 6 |
| Collodion. | 24 | 20c. p. gaI. \& 25 p. c. |
| Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S. | 17 | 25 p. c. |
| Colours, dry, N.E.S . . . . .... ...... | 14 | 20 " |
| * (see paints) | 14 | $30 \quad 4$ |
| " in spirits (see paints) | 14 | $\$ 1$ per I. G. |
| " in pulp (see paints).. | 14 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} .$ |
| "' metallic, viz. :- |  |  |
| Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S | 14 | Free. |
| Cologne water (see spirits, c.) | 22 |  |
| Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds . . . | 23 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Commons, House of, articles for (see departments, articles for). | 31 | Free. |
| Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches | 27 | '6 |
| Compasses for ships. . . . . . . . . ..................... . . | 6 | ، |
| Composition ornaments (see boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Concrete, sugar (ste sugar and molasses) | 21 |  |
| Condensers, platinum (see platinum wire). | 28 | Free. |
| Confectionery ....... .......... | 21 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ c. p. Ib. and 25 p. c. |
| " labels for (see labels) | 1 | $15 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$. and 25 |
| Conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p. c. } \\ & \text { Free. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession. . | 31 | 6; |
| Copal gum . . . . . . . . | 24 | 6 |
| Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tulbing. | 28 | 10 p. c. |



| Articles． | 㗊 | Tariff． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C |  |  |
| Corset steel，steel for（sec steel No．20） | 28 | Free． |
| Corset clasps，spoon clasps or busks，blanks，busks，side steels and other corset steels，whether plain，japanned lacquered， tinned or covered with paper or cloth；also back，bone or corset wires，covered with paper or cloth，cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin，or untipped，or in coils． | 28 | 5c．p．lb．\＆ 30 p．c． |
| Cotton，bleached，not printed（see cotton，gray）．． | 17 | 1c．p．sq．yd．and 15 p．c． |
| ＂\％bed－quilts，not including woven quilts or counterpanes． | 17 | 35 p ．c． |
| ＂${ }^{\prime}$ bags（see clothing，cotton）． | 17 |  |
| ＂cambrics（see cotton fabrics）． | 17 |  |
| ＂Canton flannels（ste cotton，gray） | 17 | 1c．p．sq．yd．and $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ ． |
| ＂clothing（see clothing，cotton） | 17 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ ． |
| ＂cordage | 17 |  |
| ＂cords（see cotton fabrics） | 17 |  |
| ＇．＂\％fancy（see laces）．．．．．．．．．． | 17 |  |
| ${ }^{6} \quad$ drills and ducks（see cotton，gray） | 17 | 1c．p．sq．yd．and $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ ． |
| Cotton fabrics，coloured，woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn，or jute yarn，or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk，A．E．S． | 17 |  |
| Cotton fabrics，printed or dyed，N．E．S． | 17 | 32⿺辶 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| Cotton fabrics，uncoloued，viz．：－Scrims and window scrims， cambric cloths，muslin apron checks，brilliants，cords piqués，diapers，lenos，mosquito nettings，swiss jaconet and cambric muslins，and plain，striped or checked lawns | 17 |  |
| Citton，grey，or unbleached and bleached cotton，sheetings， drills，ducks，cotton or Canton flannels，not stained，painted |  |  |
| or printed．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | 1c．p．sq．yd．and 15 p．c． |
| Cotton，all manufactures of，N．E．S． | 17 |  |
| ＂، muslin apron checks（see cotton fabrics，uncoloured）． | 17 |  |
| ＂sheeting（see cotton，gray）． | 17 | 1c．p．sq．yd．and 15 p．c． |
| Cotton yarns not coarser than No．40，unbleached，bleached or dyed，for use in covering electric wires；also for the manu－ facture of cotton loom harness，and for use in the manufac－ ture of Italian eloths，cotton worsted or silk fabrics． | 17 | Free． |
| Cotton yarns in cops only，made from single cotton yarns finer than No．40，when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths，cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths，and for these pur－ |  | ， |
| poses only．．．．．．．．．．．．．．，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17 | ＂ |
|  | 17 | ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| winceys，fancy（see winceys，checked）． | 17 | 2c．p．sq．yd an d 15 p．c． |
| Cotton wool．．．． | 24 |  |
| ＂fillets for card clothing（see fillets，cotton）． | 17 | ＂، |
| ＂rags（see rags） | 17 | ＂ |
| ＂\％seed cake． | 24 24 | ＂ |
| Cottonades（see bed tickings） | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. sq. yd. and } \\ & 15 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |


| Articles. | 家 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C |  |  |
| Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board | 24 | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pr. |
| Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress staymakers for use in their own factories. | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Cranberries. | 21 | $30 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p}$. bush. |
| Crapes of all kinds | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| "C.C." or cream coloured ware (see earthenware) | 26 |  |
| Cream of tartar in crystals.. | 14 | Free. |
| Creant, sizing. .... | 14 | 1c. p.lb. |
| Crocks, earthenware (ste earthenware) | 26 | 3c. p. gall. |
| Crowbars, of iron or steel..... | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1c. p. ib. and } 25 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of nower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories. . | 28 | Free. |
| Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda.. | 14 |  |
| Cudbear, extract of... | 14 | " |
| Cues, bagatelle. | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid. | 18 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4c. p. pr., and } 30 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cummin seed (see seeds, aromatic)....... | 24 | Free. |
| Cups or other prizes won in competitions. | 31 |  |
| Currants, dried............. . . . | $\stackrel{21}{21}$ | 1c. p. lb. 1c. p. qt. |
| Currant wine (sec wines). | 22 |  |
| Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed | 32 | 30 p.c. |
| Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made. | 32 |  |
| Cutlery, plated, viz., knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under $\$ 3.50$ per dozen. | 9 | 50c. p. doz., and 20 p.c. |
| Cutlery, not otherwise provided for. | 9 | 25 p.c. |
| Cutters. | 10 |  |
| "t paper (sec printing presses). ..... ........... ........ | 9 | 10 |
| Cylinder needles ......... | 9 |  |
| D |  |  |
| Damar gum | 24 | Free. |
| Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Damask carpets (sce carpets). | 15 |  |
| Dates, dried.............. | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Decanters.. | ${ }_{9}^{26}$ | ${ }_{10} \mathrm{p}$ ¢. ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ |
| Deer skins, tanned (sce glove leathers).... ...... | 23 |  |
| Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories............. |  | Free. |
|  | 26 26 | 30 p.c. <br> 3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity. |
| Denims, cotton (see bed ticking) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c. |
| Departments, articles for, 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 |  |  |


| Articles. | 8 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D |  |  |
| 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. | 31 | Free. |
| 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. | 31 | Free. |
| Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental (see bores, fancy). | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Dextrine. | 10 | 1c. per lb. |
| Diamonds, black, for borers. | 27 | Free. |
| 6 unset. | 27 | 6 |
| " drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to include motor power. | 9 | 6 |
| Diamond dust or bort. | 27 | '6 |
| Diapers, cotton (see cotton fabrics, uncoloured) | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Digitalis, foliæ. | 14 | Free. |
| Disks or mills (see blanketing) | 28 | * |
| Doeskins, N.E.S. (see woollen manufactures) | 15 | 10c. per lb., and 20 p.c. |
| Dogwood (see lumber) | 24 | Free. |
| Dolls (see boxes, fancy). | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Dominion Government, articles for (sce departments). | 31 | Free. |
| Doors for safes and vaults of iron or steel. | 28 | 35 p.c. |
| Dragon's blood . . . . . . | 14 | Free. |
| Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles. | 12 | $35 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Drain tiles, not glazed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12 | $20$ |
| Drawers, woollen (see woollen manufactures).. . . . . . . . | 15 | 10 c. per lb., and 20 p.c. |
| Drawings and building plans " importation of prohibited (see prohibited articles) .. | 3 | 20 p.c. |
| Dressing, harness. | 10 | 30 p.c. |
| Dried fruit, N.E.S. | 21 | 1c. per Ib. |
| Driers, Japan and liquid . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | 20c. per gall., and 25 p.c. |
| Drillings, cotton, (see cottons, gray, and bed tickings)....... | 17 |  |
| Drills, cotton, not printed (see cottons, gray). "، 6 dyed (see bed ticking)... . . | 17 17 | 1c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c. 2c. per sq. Jd., and 15 p.c. |
| Drops, medicinal (see proprietary medicines). | 14 |  |
| Druggets (see carpets). .... . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 25 p.c. |
| Dry putty, for polishing granite. | 26 | 20 '. |
| Dualin (see giant powder) | 8 | 5c. per Ib., and 20 p.c. |
| Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories. | 17 | Free. |
| Ducks, cotton, not printed, \&c. (zee cotton, gray). <br> " " dyed or coloured (see bed tickings). | 17 17 | 1c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c. <br> 2c. per sq. yd., and 15 p.c. |
| 37 |  |  |


| Articles. | 華 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D |  |  |
| Dutch carpets (see carpets). | 15 | 25 p.c. |
| " or schlag metal leaf. | 28 | 30 |
| Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for. | 14 | $10{ }^{\prime}$ |
| "6 " (see aniline dyes) . . .... | 14 | Free. |
| Dyeing or tanming articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S | 14 | " |
| Dynamite (see giant powder).............. | 8 | 5e. per lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Earthenware and stoneware, viz. :- |  |  |
| Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity. | 26 | 3c. per gall. |
| Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S | 26 | $35 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| Ebony (sec lumber) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | Free. |
| Effects of subjects dying abroad (see apparel, wearing) | 32 |  |
| Eggs.... ........... ............................ | 20 | 5c. per doz. |
| Elastic rubber thread, for the manufacture of elastic webbing, when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canada | 24 | Free. |
| Elder wine (see wines) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | 25e. p. I. G., and 3e. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40 , and $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twetve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths............... | 31 | \$2.50 per 1,000. |
| Electric lights, globes for.. ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 6 | ${ }_{25}^{30} \text { p.c. }$ |
| " lights, apparatus for . . | 6 | $\stackrel{9}{25} 3$ |
| Electro-plated ware (see plated ware). | 27 | $30 \quad$ " |
| Electrotypes of books (see stereotypes). . .... ......... ...... | 28 |  |
| " for commercial blanks (see stereotypes) . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| " N.E.S. (sec stereotypes)... .. | 28 |  |
| Elixirs (see spirits) | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { per I. G., } \\ & \text { and } 30 \mathrm{p.c.} \end{aligned}$ |
| Fmbossed books for the blind | 1 | Free. |
| Himbroideries | 18 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground | 18 9 | Free. 30 p.c. |
| " ${ }^{\text {wheels. } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~}$ | 32 |  |
| Emetic, tartar (see blood albumen) | 14 | Free. |
| Enamel sizing..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | 1c. per lb |
| Enamelled leather............... ... ......... ..... ... ... | 23 | So p.c. |
| Ends, steel (see ferro-manganese). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | 182 per ton. |
| Engraved plates (on wood and on steel or other metal).... .... | 31 3 |  |
| Engravings. <br> (see stereotypes) | 3 3 | 2c. per sq. in. |


| Articles. | 家 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E |  |  |
| Engines, fire | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| "، locomotive (see locomotives). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 |  |
| "، steam, for ships (see ships). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | $25{ }^{\prime}$ |
|  | 9 |  |
| 4 portable, steam (see machines, portable)....... . . . . . | 9 | $35 \quad 6$ |
| Ensilage, Indian corn for (see corn, Indian) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | Free. |
| Entomology, specimens of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 32 | " |
| Envelopes (see bank notes). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . . . . | 1 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| ${ }^{6}$ \% (see manufactures of paper) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 35 p.c. |
| Ergot. | 24 | Free. |
| Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper ... | 24 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Essences, medicinal (see proprietary medicines). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 |  |
| " containing spirits (see spirits, $d$ ) .............................. | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p. I. G., } \\ & \text { and } 30 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes. | 14 | 20 p.c. |
| Ether, nitrous (see spirits, $f$ ) . | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p. I. G., } \\ & \text { and } 30 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " sulphuric | 14 | 5c. per lb. |
| Ethyl, alcohol (see spirits, a). | 22 | \$2.121 p. I. G. |
| " hydrated oxide of (see spirits, $a$ ). | 22 | \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G}$. |
| Excelsior, for upholsterers' use. | 32 | 20 p. c. |
| Explosives :- <br> Fireworks. | 8 | $25 \quad 6$ |
| Gun, rifte and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials ; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds ... ... | 8 | 35 6 |
| Blasting and mining powder. . . . . . . . . . . . .............. | 8 | 3c. per lb. |
| Cannister powder, in pound and half-pound tins......... | 8 | 15 c . |
| Cannon and musket powder, in kegs and barrels. . . . . . . . . | 8 | 4c. " |
| Giant powder, dualin. dynamite, and other explosives in which nitroglycerine is a constituent part............. | 8 | 5c. per lb . and 20 p. c. |
| Gun, rifle and sporting powder, in kegs, half-kegs, or quar-ter-kegs and other similar packages. ... . ... .. ..... | 8 | 5c. per lb. |
| Nitro-glycerine . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8 | 10 c . per lb . and 20 p. c. |
| Extracts containing spirits (see spirsts, $d$ ). | 22 | \$2.121 12 per I. G., and 30 p . c. |
| " of archill. | 14 | Free. |
| " of beef, or fluid beef, not medicated. | 22 | 25 p.c. |
| " of cudbear..................... | 14 | Free. |
| " of logwond (see camwoud) | 14 | ' |
| Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds. | 22 | ¢c. per lb. |
| " of madder, ground or prepared. | 14 | Frue. |
| " of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes. | 14 | 25 p.c. |
| " 4 of saffron. | 14 | Free. |
| " of saftlower | 14 | ${ }^{4}$ |
| Eye-glasses parts of, unfinished. |  | 30 p. c. 25 p. c. |


| Articles． | $\stackrel{\text { \％}}{\substack{5 \\ 5}}$ | Tariff． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F |  |  |
| Fabrics，coloured（see cotton fabrics）． | 17 |  |
| ＂، cotton＂ | 17 | $32{ }^{1}$＂ |
| ＂uncoloured | 17 |  |
| Fabrics，woollen．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 cost－ ing 10c．per yard and under | 15 | 22⿺⿻十⿵冂⿰入入 p．c． |
| Fabrics，woollen，costing over 10c．and under 14c．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15 |  |
|  | 15 |  |
| As regards the three preceding items，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． |  |  |
| Fancy cases（see boxes，fancy） | 31 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fancy grasses，dried，but not coloured or otherwise manufac－ tured | 24 | Free． |
| Farina（see starch） | 24 |  |
| Fashion plates（see advertising pamphlets） |  | 6c．p．lb．\＆ 20 p．c． |
| Feathers，all kiuds，N．E．S |  | ${ }_{15}^{25}$ p．c． |
| －، ostrich and vulture，undressed | 18 | ${ }_{35}^{15}$ ، |
| Felloes and parts of wheels，rough hewn or sawn only | 10 | 15 ＂ |
| Felloes of hickory wood，rough sawn to shape only，or rough sawn and bent to shape，not planed，smoothed or otherwise manufactured，when imported by manufacturers of car－ riage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only． | 10 | Free． |
| Felt，adhesive，for sheathing vessels． | 19 |  |
| ＂＇board，sized（sce hemp paper）． <br> ＂cloth，N．E．S．（see woollen manufactures） | 15 | 10e．p．lb．，\＆ 20 |
| ＂pressed，of all kinds，not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric $\qquad$ | 15 | $17 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathrm{p}}{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{c}$ |
| ＂printed（see carpets） | 15 |  |
| Fencing wire，barbed，of iron or steel buckthorn and strip of iron or steel | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{2} c . \text { p. lb. } \\ & 1 \frac{1}{5} c . ~ p . ~ l b . ~ \end{aligned}$ |
| Fennel seed（see seeds，aromatic） | 24 | Free． |
| Fenugreek seed | $2 \pm$ |  |
| Ferro－manganese，ferro－silicon，spiegel，steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails，for the manufacture of iron or steel． | 28 | 82 p ．ton． |
| Ferrules（see ribs of brass，\＆c．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | Fre |
| Fibre，Mexican $\because . . . .$. ．．．．．．．．． | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | ، |
| ＂tampico or istle | 24 | ＂ |
| Fibres，vegetahle，natural，not produced by any mechanical process | 24 | ＂ |
| Fibre ware，indurated fibre ware，vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material． | 31 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ ． |
| Fibrilla | 24 | Free． |
| Field seeds（see seeds，garden） | 24 |  |
| Figs ．．．．．．．． |  | 1c．p． 1 b． |
| Files and rasps ．．．．$\quad .$. |  |  |
| Fillets of cotton and rubber，not exceeding 7 inches wite，when imported by and for the use of manufactures of card clothing．． | 17 | Free． |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F |  |  |
| Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (see fillets of cotton). | 24 | Free. |
| Firearms. |  | ${ }^{20} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures | 12 | Free. |
| Fire clay..... .... | 26 |  |
| Fireproof paint (see oxides) | 14 | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{P}$ ¢ c. |
| Fireworks. | 5 | $2 \overline{5}$ '، |
| Fish, boneless . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in parrels or halfbarrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act | 20 | 50c. p. 100 lbs. |
| Fish; labels for (see labels)......... ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 15c. p. lb., \& 2 |
| Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrels | 20 | 1. p. c. ${ }^{\text {c. }}$, |
| Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories .. | 23 | Free. |
| Fish oil | 25 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " cod liver, medicated | 25 |  |
| Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines | 20 | $30 \times$ |
| Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act. | 20 | 25 " |
| Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for (see cans or packages).. | 20 |  |
| Fish, smoked. | 20 | 1e. p. lb. |
| Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes | 9 | Free. |
| Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. (see oil, spermaceti) | 20 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fishing rods. | 5 |  |
| Fish plates, railway | 28 | \$12 p. ton. |
| Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereo | 28 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed. | 26 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Flannels, Canton, not printed (see cotton, gray). | 17 | 1c. p. sq. yd., \& 15 p. c. |
| '، dyed, etc. (see bed tickings) | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { c. p. sq. yd., \& } \\ & 15 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " cotton, not printed (see cotton, gray) | 17 | $1 \text { 1c. p. sq. yd., \& }$ |
| "- " dyed (see bed tickings) | 17 |  |
| " N.E.S. (see woollen manufactures) | 15 | 10c. p. lb., \& 20 |
|  |  |  |
| Flannelettes, cotton. | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. sq. yd., \& } \\ & 15 \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Flasks of 8 oz . capacity and over. | 26 | 5c. p. doz., \& 30 |
| Flasks of less than 8 oz . capacity | 26 | 30.p.c. |
| Flats, iron (see iron and steel, bar iron) | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails | 19 |  |
| "، fibre, scutched. | 19 | 1c. p. lb. |
| " seed hack | 24 |  |
| " tow of, scutched or green. | 19 | c. p. lb. |
| Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled | 25 | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb. |



| Articles. | 烒 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F |  |  |
| Fruit, green, viz. :in capacity that of the one hundred ard ninety-six pound flour barrel | 21 | 55c. p. bri.' |
| Peaches, N.O.P.,-the weight of the package to be in cluded in the weight for duty | 21 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Fruits, viz.: :- Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries. | 21 | Free. |
| Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over $1 \mathrm{lb} ., 3 \mathrm{c}$. p. can or package, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1lb. in weight-the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall pe payable to include the weight of the cans or packages.. | 21 | 3c. p. lb., can or pkg. |
| Fruit juices (see lime juice). | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits | 21 | \$1.90 p. I.G |
| Fruit, labels for (see labels) |  | 15c. p. lb., \& 25 p.c. |
| Fruit syrups (see lime juice) |  | 40c. p. gall. |
| Fruit trees (see seeding stock) | 30 | Free. |
| Fruit trees and plants (see plants). | 30 | $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Fuel, wood fur, when imported into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories | 24 |  |
| Fuller's earth. | 26 |  |
| Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material | 13 | 35 p.c. |
| Furniture, iron...; | 13 |  |
| Furniture, settlers' (see settlers' effects). | 13 | Free. |
| Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed | 23 | $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Furs, hatters', not on the skin. | 23 | Free. |
| Furs, manufactures of, viz. : caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur. | 18 | $25 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner | 23 | Free. |
| G |  |  |
| Galvanic batteries. | 6 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Game and poultry of all kinds | 20 |  |
| Gannister. | 26 | Free. |
| Garden seeds (see seeds, garden). | 24 | " |
| Gas, coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only | 26 | " |
| Gas fixtures, or parts thereof. | 28 | 30 p. |
| "6 meters............ | 9 |  |
| " light shades | 13 | $30 \times$ |
| Gentian root....] German mineral (potash) | 24 | Free. |
| German mineral (potash) | 14 |  |
| German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated rolled or in sheets. | 38 28 | 25 p. c. Free. |


| Articles. | - | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G |  |  |
| Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part | 8 | 5c. p. 1b., and 20 p.c. |
| Gigs (see buggies) | 10 |  |
| Gilt ware (see plated ware) | 27 | 30 p.c. |
| Ginger, unground. | 22 | $10^{6}$ |
| " ground.. | 22 | 25 " |
| " preserved. | 22 | 35 " |
| " wine (see spirits, $g$ ) | 22 |  |
| Ginghams (see bed tickings) | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., \& 15 p.c. |
| Gin of all kinds \{see spirits, $a$ ) | 22 | \$2.12 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{T} .6$. |
| Ginseng root | 24 | Free. |
| Girders (see iron and steel angles) | 28 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Crystal and decorated glass tableware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware. | 26 | 20 p.c. |
| Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces | 26 | 30 1.c. |
| Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware...... .... ..... | 26 | 5c. p. doz. pieces \& 30 p.c. |
| Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights; globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S. | 26 | 30 p.c. |
| Imitation porcelajn shades and coloured glass shades. not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved | 26 | 20 ، |
| Common and colourless window glass ; and plain, coloured, stained or tinted, or muffled glass in sheets | 26 | 20 * |
| Ornamental figured, and enamelled coloured glass ; painted and vitrified glass ; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass ; and rough rolled plate glass. . ....... .. | 26 | 25 ' |
| Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square fees each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled two cents per square foot additional $\qquad$ | 26 | 6c. p. sq. ft., \& 2c. p. sq. ft. additional. |
| Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot ; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional | 26 | 8c. p. sq. ft. \& 2c. p. sq. ft. additional. |
| Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents ier square foot additional. | 26 | 9c. p. sq. ft., \& 2c. p. sq. ft. additional. |
| Silvered glass........ | 26 | ${ }_{35}^{30} \text { р.c. }$ |
| Stained glass windows | 26 | 30 ${ }^{3}$ |
| All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate glass. | 26 |  |


| Articles. | 号 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G |  |  |
| Glas | 9 | 30 p.c. |
| Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas-lights, N.E.S. | 26 | 30 " |
| Globules, or iron sand. | 26 | 20 |
| Glove leathers, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz. : kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tánned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured | 23 |  |
| Glove boxes, fancy (sce boxes, fancy). | 31 | 35 |
| Gloves and mitts of all kinds | 18 | 35 |
| Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground | 23 | 3c. p.lb. |
| " liquid..... ........ . ... | 23 | 30 p.c. |
| Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof. | 21 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p.lb. |
| Glucose syrup ... ............................. | 21 | $1_{1}^{1} \mathrm{c}$ c. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Goat-hair, alpaca, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S. | 23 | Free. |
| Gold bullion, in bars, blucks or ingots | 27 |  |
| " leaf. | 27 | 30 p.c. |
| coins | 27 | Free. |
| " manufactures of . ... | 27 | 20 p.c. |
| Goldbeaters, brim moulds for | 31 | Free. |
| Goldbeaters' moulds | 31 |  |
|  | 31 | " |
| Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Government, books printed by any (see books, printed) | 1 | Free. |
| Governor-General, articles for the use of. | 31 | " |
| Grain, damaged (see breadstuffs). ......... | 21 | 20 p.c. |
| '* ground in United States and returned (see wheat), ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 21 | Free. |
| Grafting, seedling stock for, viz. :-Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees. | 30 |  |
| Granite ware | 26 | 35 p.c. |
| Grapes. | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Grape sugar (see glucose) | 21 | 112c. " |
| "* vines, costing ten cents and less.... | 30 | 2c. each. |
| Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper. | 24 | Free. |
| " manilla.... ..... | 24 | " |
| "" plaits, tuscan and straw. <br> " pulp of, for the manufacture | 24 24 24 | "، |
| " pulper, for for "" manufacture of | 24 | " |
| Grasses, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured | 24 | " |
| Gravels .......... . . . . . . . . . . ...................... . . . . . | 26 | " |
| Grease (see foot grease) | 23 | " |
| " axle.... .............................. | 23 | 1c. p.lb |
| rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only. | 23 | Free. |
| Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in diameter . | 26 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Grip machines, wire for (see wire). | 28 | Free. |
| Guano and other animal and vegetable manures | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | " |
| Guavas. <br> Gums, viz. :-Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes ; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry. | 21 24 | " |



| Articles. | 董 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H |  |  |
| Hatters' furs, not on the skin | 23 | Free. |
| : plush, of silk or cotton | 31 | 6 |
| Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds. | 9 | $\$ 2$ per doz., and $20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
|  | 9 | 5 c . each, \& 25 p.c. |
| Head lights | 13 | 130 p. c. |
| Hemlock bark | 24 | Free. |
| 6 leaf | 24 | - 66 |
| " seed | 24 | 6 |
| Hemp, canvas (see canvas). | 19 | 5 p. c. |
| " India (crude drug). | 14 | Free. |
| "6 undressed......... | 24 |  |
| "، carpeting, and mats of | 19 | 25 p.c. |
| Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered |  |  |
| ture of shot shells ; primers for the manufacture of shot shells |  |  |
| and cartridges ; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture |  |  |
| of gun wads; when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used |  |  |
| for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are mannufactured in Canada; |  |  |
| Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall |  |  |
| be entered at the port of Montreal and at no other port; |  |  |
| samples ot such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the |  |  |
| said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting free entries of such |  |  |
| materials. | 24 | Free. |
| Hemp rags (see rags). | 17 |  |
| Henbane leaf. | 24 | " |
| Herrings, pickled or salted | 20 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb. |
| Hickory (see lumber)...... | 24 | Free. |
| " felloes of (see felloes) | 24 | 6 |
| " billets (see lumber).. | 24 | 6 |
| " lumber, sawn for spokes (see lumber) | 24 | ، 6 |
| Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled... | 23 | '6. |
| Hinges and butts, N.E.S. | 28 |  |
| Hoes. . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | ¢¢. each, \& 25 p.c. |
| Hogs, live | 29 | 2c. per lb. |
| Honey, in the comb, or otherwise, and imitations and adultera- | 20 | 3c. per lb. |
| Hoods, manilla.. | 18 | 20 p. c. |
| Hoop iron (see iron and steel hoop iron) | 28 |  |
| Hoop iron not exceeding $y^{8}$ inch in width, and being No. 25 |  |  |
| Hops. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | 6c. per lb. |
| Hoofs | 23 | Free. |
| Horns | 23 | 6 |
| Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets | 23 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| manufactures, fancy (see boxes, fancy) ............. .... . | 31 |  |
| " tips. | 23 | Free. |
| Hosiery, cotton (see socks and stockings) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 10c. per lb., and $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| * woollen (see woollen minufactures) | 15 | 10c. per lb., and 20 p.c. |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H |  |  |
| Horses, improvement of stock (see animals) | 28 | Free. |
| Horse clothing, shaped, N.O.P..... ... . | 15 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " " (see clothing, woollen) | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. lb. and } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Horse-collar cloth (see woollen manufacture). . . . . . . | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. lb. and } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Horse-powers (see machines, portable). | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| Horse-shoes. | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{2} c . p \text { p. lb., but } \\ & \text { not less than } \\ & 35 \mathrm{p.c} . \end{aligned}$ |
| " nails.. | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., but not less than |
| Hose and belting, duck for, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories. | 17 | 35 p. c. Free. |
| " rubber (see rubber belting) .... ................. | 24 | 5c. p. $1 \mathrm{~b} . \& 15$ p.c. |
| House of Commons, articles for (see departments, articles for).. | 31 | Free. |
| " furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, fimished or in parts, including hair, and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material | 13 | 35 p.c. |
| Household furniture of settlers (see settlers' effects). . . . . . . . . . | 13 | Free. |
| Huks, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only | 10 | 15 p.c. |
| Hymn books | 1 | $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf | 14 | Free. |
| I |  |  |
| Ice. | 31 | Free. |
| " creepers (sce steel, No. 12) . ............... ........... | 28 | ، |
| Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only | 24 | ، |
| Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (see pictorial illustrations). . | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Imitation precious stones (see precious stones) | 31 | 10 p. c. |
| Implements, agricultural (see nıowing nachines). . . . . . . . . . | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Indigo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | Free. |
| " auxiliary, or zine dus | 14 | 6 |
| " extract and paste of. | 14 | " |
| Indian hemp (crude drug). | 14 | " |
| Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.. | 14 | "، but |
| Indian corn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 71 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. bush. |
| 6، (see corn, Indian)... .... .... ..... ..... . . . | 21 | Free. |
| India rubber, viz. :- <br> Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for | 24 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| India rubber boots and shoes, with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber | 24 |  |
| India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing. . " clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber | 24 24 | $10 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb} .25$ p.c. 35 p. c. |
| India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber.. | 24 | 5c. p. 1b. \& 15 p.c |
| India rubber, unmanufactured............ . . .......... ...... "، vulcanized handles, for knives and forks.. | 24 24 | Free. <br> 10 p. c. |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |
| Ingots, steel (see steel ingots) | 28 |  |
| Ink, writing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| '6 shoemakers | 10 | 30 " |
| Iodine, crude. | 14 | Free. |
| Instruments, dental | 7 | 20 p.c. |
| " mathematical, N.E.S | 7 | $25{ }^{\prime}$ |
| " optical, N.E.S. | 7 | 25 " |
| * photographic. | 7 | 25 " |
| * philosophical | 7 | $25 \quad 6$ |
| " " (see philosophical instruments)..... | 7 | Free. |
| " surgical..... . .... ...... . ............ | 7 | 20 p. c. |
| Insulators, lightning rod | 26 | 5c.p.doz.,\&30p.c. |
| " telegraph. | 26 | 66 ${ }_{6}$ |
| " all kinds, N.E.S | 26 | 25 p.c. |
| Ipecacuanha root. | 24 | Free. |
| Iris, orris root | 24 | 6: |
| Iron, and steel anchors | 11 | "، |
| Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less thain 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S | 28 | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. Ib., and 10 p. c. |
| Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs . per lineal yard... ... | 28 | 121 p.c. |
| Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, 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 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges | 28 | 6 |
| Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels.... Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels | 38 28 | Free. |
| Iron and steel firearms. <br> axles (sce axles) | 8 10 | 20 p. c. |
| " axles, parts of (see axles) ... | 10 | $\$ 30 \mathrm{p}$. ton but not less than 35 p.c. |
| 6 axle bars (sce axles) | 10 |  |
| " axle blanks (see axles) . . . | 10 |  |
| attachments, binding | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " balances.. | 9 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| " bands (see ingots) | 28 |  |
| bar iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets \& bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not else- |  | S13 p. ton. |




| Articles. | 年 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |
| Iron and steel |  |  |
| Files, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Files and rasps | 9 | 35 p . c. |
| Fire-arms | 8 | 20 " |
| Fish-plates, railway. | 28 | \$12 p. ton. |
| Flats (see iron and steel, bar iron) | 28 | ¢ p. ton. |
| Forgings (see axles) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 |  |
| Forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c. |
| Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured. | 28 |  |
| Forks, 4, 5 and 6 -pronged, all kinds . .... .. | 9 | $\$ 2$ p. doz. \& 20 <br> p.c. |
| ". 2 and 3 ." | 9 | 5c. each \& 25 p. c. |
| Furniture, iron, finished or in parts. | 28 | 35 p. c. |
| Hammers, N.E.S. | 9 |  |
| " weighing 3 lbs. each or over <br> Girders (see iron and steel angles)..... | 9 28 | 1c. p. lb. \& 25 p.c. |
| Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.. | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ |
| House furnishing hardware, M.E.S | 9 |  |
| Harvesters (see mowing machines). | 9 | 35 " |
| Hay knives . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2 \text { p. doz. \& } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Hinges, T and strap, and hinge blanks, N.E.S | 28 | 1c. p. Ib.! 25 p.c. |
| Horse-powers (see machines, portable) . . . . . . .... | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Hoop or band, or scroll or other iron, 8 in . or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge. | 28 | 813 p. ton. |
| Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in . or less in width, and thinner than No. 20 gauge. <br> Hoop (sce iron and steel, ingots). | 28 28 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
| Hoop, not exceeding $\frac{3}{5}$ in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets. | 28 | Free. |
| Implements, agricultural, N.E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| Ingots, steel (see iron and steel ingots). | 28 |  |
| Iron, other 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. | 28 | 30 p.c. |
| Iron, rolled (see iron and steel angles, also bar iron)..... ... | 28 |  |
| Iron sand | 26 | $20 \quad$ ' |
| Iron, scroll (see iron and steel hoop) | 28 |  |
| Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing. | 14 11 | Free. |
| Iron masts for sulphate of...... .... .. | 14 | " |
| Iron, same dnty as steel (see iron and steel ingots). | 25 |  |
| Joist (see iron and steel angles). | 28 |  |
| Kentledge .... ...................................... | 28 | 84 p. ton. |
| Knife blades. or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers. | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |



| Articles. | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |
| Tron and stfel :- |  |  |
| Nuts, wrought, N.F.S | 28 | 1c. p. lb. and 25 |
| Paper cutters used in printing and book-binding establishments | 9 |  |
| Picks .. . ... .... ................................. . . . . . . . | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 |
|  |  |  |
| Pig-iron | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Pipe, cast-iron, of every description | 28 | $\$ 12$ p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c. |
| Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for. | 28 | 30 p.e. |
| Plate of iron and steel, not less than 30 in . wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an in. in thickness. | 28 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ " |
| Plates, engraved. for iron or composite ships or vessels (see ships) | 3 |  |
|  | 28 | Free. |
| Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 cents a pound. |  |  |
|  | 28 | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. c. |
|  |  |  |
| Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices. | 9 | 10 |
|  | 28 | 35 |
| Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S. | 28 | \$6 p. ton. |
| Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per meal yard, for use in railway tracks | 28 | Free. |
| Rasps |  | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Reapers (see mowing machines) | Os | ${ }^{3}$ Free |
| Ribs, umbrelia (sce | 98 | Free. |
|  |  |  |
| less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an in. in diameter... . .... ............... | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{2} \text { c. p. lb. \& } 30 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap binges and hinge blanks, N.E.S | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1c. p. } 1 \mathrm{~b}, \text { and } 25 \\ & \text { 1.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in dianeter, for manufacture of horse-sboe nails. | . 28 | 20 pl c. |
| Rods (see iron and steel, bar iron) .......................... inder in | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or maver $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories | 28 | Free. |
| Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when im- |  |  |
| Rolled iron for bedsteads (sec tubing). | 88 |  |
| Rope wire, not otherwise provided for |  | $20{ }^{20}$ p.c. |
| Runners, for umbrellas (se ribs). ... to shape but not further manufactured. |  | Free. |


| Articles. | 㝘 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |
| Iron and steel :- |  |  |
| Scales. | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ |
|  | 28 | fip. ton. |
| Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual uee, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without remanufacture | 28 | \$2 " |
| 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... | 28 | Free. |
| Screws-commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in |  |  |
| length... .... .... .... ......... ...... .. .... | 28 | (ce. p. lb. |
| One inch and less than two inches | 28 | 8c. p. lb. |
| Less than one inch.. .................. .... | 28 | 11c. " |
| Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for. | 28 | 35c. " |
| Scroll (see iron and steel, hoop iron). | 28 |  |
| Scythes | 9 | \$2.40 p. doz. |
| Sections, special (see iron and steel angle | 28 |  |
| Separators (see machines, portable). ..... | 9 | 35 p. c. |
| Shapes, structural (sce iron and steel angles) | 28 |  |
| Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S. | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Structural iron work | 28 | 114c. p.lb., but not less than 35 p.c. |
| Sheets, 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 in . wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. in thickness.. <br> 28 121 p.c. |  |  |
| Sheets (sce iron and steel, ingots) | 28 |  |
| " ( ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ( boiler). | 28 |  |
| " for iron or composite ships or vessels (see ships). | 28 | Free. |
| steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than $\$ 75$ per ton of $2,240 \mathrm{lbs}$., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories. | 28 | " |
| Steel valued at $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. lb., and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates. | 28 | " |
| Shoes, horse.............................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2} c$. p. 1b., but not lessthan 35 p.c. |
| mule | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\text {" }}$ " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| "" ox... | 28 | 12 ${ }^{1}$ " |
| Shovels | 9 | \$1 p. doz., \& 25 |
| Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same | 28 | p. c. <br> $\$ 1$ p. doz., \& 25 p. c. |
| Skates.. | 9 | 20c. p. pr., \& 30 |
| Skelp-iron (ste iron and steel, boiler). | 28 | \$13 p. ton. |
| Slabs, irun, in blooms, lmops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings | 28 | \$9 p. ton. |
| Slabs of (sec iron and steel, ingots)........................... | 28 | p. ton. |
| Sledges .. | 9 | $\underset{\text { p. p. }}{\text { 1c. }} \text { lb., \& } 25$ |




| Articles. | - | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I |  |  |
| Iron and steel :- |  |  |
| Wrought iron or steel sheet, or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for rerolling and to be used for such purpose only | 28 | 30 p. c. |
| Istle or tampico. | 24 | Free. |
| Ivory, unmanufactured. | 23 | " |
| " black........ . . | 14 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " manufactures, fancy (see boxes, fancy) . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 35 |
| "، nuts, unmanufactured... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | Free. |
| " vaccine points .. . | 31 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| " veneers, sawn only | 24 | * |
| J |  |  |
| Jalap root.... | 24 | Free. |
| Jams, N.E.S. | 21 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Japans, japan driers and liquid driers, N.F.S . . . . . . . . |  | 20c. p. gall., and 25 p.c. |
| Japanned, patent or enamelled leather | 23 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " ware. | 28 |  |
| Jars, glass | 26 | क̌c. p. doz., and 30 p. c. |
| Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories | 17 | 25) p. c. |
| Jeans, Kentucky (sce bed-tickings).............. ........ . . . . | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p.c. |
| Jellies | 21 | 5c. p. lb. |
| Jewellery, and manufactures of gold and silver | 27 | 20 p. c. |
| Jewel cases...... ... .. .... | 31 | 10c. each \& 30 p.c. |
| Joists (see iron and steel angles) | 28 |  |
| Jugs, earthenware (see earthenware) ... .................... | 26 | 3c. p. gall. |
| Juices, fruit, N.O.P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened. . . . . . | 22 | 10 c. |
| Junk, old... ........ ... .......... | 24 | Free. |
| Jute.... | 24 |  |
| " butts | 24 | '6 |
| " carpeting..... .... ......... . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | 25 p. c. |
| " canvas, not less than fifty eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories. | 19 | Free. |
| Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than forty in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories. | 19 | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Jute matting and mats..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " manufactures of, N.E.S | 19 |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ rags... ........... ... .. .. ... ................. | 19 | Free. |
| " yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories.. | 19 | 6 |
| Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers..... . . . . . . | 14 | ، |
| Kaurie, guın.... | 24 | ، |
| Kelp.... | $\stackrel{7}{2}$ |  |
| Kentledge, iron... . . ... ... .... ............ | 28 | 2t $p$. ton. |
| Kentucky jeans (see bed-ticking).... | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| K |  |  |
| Kerosene oil (sec oils). " fixtures or parts thereof..... | 25 | $7 \frac{1}{5} c$. p. I. G. $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed | 23 |  |
| ${ }^{6}{ }^{\prime}$ (see glove leather).... . | 23 | 10 " |
| Kloman process, iron made by (see iron and steel angles) | 28 | 121 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels. . . . . . . | 28 | Free. |
| Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers. | 28 | 10 p. c. |
| Knitted goods, woollen (see woollen manufactures)... ....... | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c. |
| Knitting yarn (see woolleu manufactures) | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. lb., and } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 6 under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured. | 15 | $\text { 2e. p. lb., and } 15$ |
| Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under $\$ 3.50$ per doz. | 9 | 50c. ju. doz., and 20 p. c. |
| " .hay | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 82 \text { p. doz., and } 20 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Kryolite, mineral | 26 | Free. |
| L |  |  |
| Label for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders. . | 1 | 15c. p. lb., \& 25 <br> p. c. |
| Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and | 14 | Free. |
| Laces, braids. 'fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials. | 18 | 30 p. c. |
| Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material | 18 |  |
| Lacquers, spirit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | \$1 p. gall. |
| ${ }^{6}$ N.E.S. | 24 | 20c. p. gall., \& 25 p. c. |
| Lamp black. | 14 | 10 p. c. |
| Lamps, glass | 13 |  |
| Lamp-wicks. | 17 | $30 \times$ |
| Lanterns, magic and slides therefor | $\overline{5}$ | 25 ' |
| Lapping (see blanketing). | 31 | Free. |
| Lard oil. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 25 | 20 p.c. |
| Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty | 20 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty | 20 | 3c. " |
| Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively ; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry | 31 | Free. |
| Latch needles. | 9 | 30 p.c. |
| Lawn and ornamental trees | 30 |  |
| Lava, unmanufactured | 26 | Free. |


|  | Articles. | ¢ did S | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L |  |  |  |
| Lavender water (see spirits, $e$ ). . . . . . . .. . ..... .... .... . |  | 22 | \$2 p. gall. |
| Lawns, cotton (see cotton fabrics, uncoloured) . . . . . . . . . . . . Lawn tennis nets |  | 17 | 25 p.c. |
|  |  | 17 | $35{ }^{\circ}$ |
| Lead, acetate of, not ground. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 14 | 5 " |
|  | nitrate of | 14 | 5 |
|  | bars, block and sheets. | 28 | 60c. p. 100 lbs. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | old, scrap and pig. . | 28 | $10 \mathrm{c} .$ |
|  | pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise. | 31 | 30 p.c. |
| 6 | pipe........... ... .... ...... | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \text { p. } 1 \mathrm{~b} \text {. }$ |
| "، | and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified | 28 | 30 p.c. |
|  | shot. | 8 | ${ }_{1}^{1 \frac{1}{2}}$ c. p. lb. |
|  | red and white, dry | 14 | 5 р.c. |
| Leaf, g | gold and silver | 27 | 30 p.c. |
| Leathe <br> ${ }^{6}$ | er belting, N.E.S. | 23 | $25^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | "6 tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed | 23 | 15 " |
| " | " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ dressed, waxed or glazed..... . . | 23 | 20 " |
| " 6 | board. | 24 | 3c. p. lb. |
|  | Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of | 23 | 25 p.c. |
|  | ciressed and waxed or glazed ........... .. . ..... | 23 |  |
|  | glove (see glove leathers).... | 23 | $10{ }^{6}$ |
|  | japanned, patent or enamelled | 23 | 25 " |
|  | sole, tanned, but rough or undressed. | 23 | 10 " |
|  | sole. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 23 | $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \text { c. }} \underset{\text { p.c. }}{ } \text { lb., \& } 15$ |
|  | upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed | 23 | 15 p.c. |
|  | upper, dressed, waxed or glazed. . .. | 23 | 20 " |
|  | all inanufactures of, N.E.S. . | 23 | 25 " |
|  | all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified | 23 | 20 " |
| Leatheroid.... . ................... . ...... . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 21 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Leaves | s, belladonna. . . | 14 | Free. |
|  | buchı.... | 14 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | hemlock | 14 | 6 |
| " 6 | henbane. | 14 | 6 |
|  | palm, unmanufactured. | 14 | 46 |
|  | senna. . . . | 14 | " |
| Leghorm hats, unfinished |  | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| Leeches ... ..... |  | 29 | Free. |
| Lemons (see oranges) |  | 21 |  |
|  |  | 21 | \%" ${ }^{\text {a }}$, I G and |
|  | wine (see wines). | 22 | 25c. p. I.G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to $40, \&$ 30 p.c. |
| Lenos, cotton (see cotton fabrics). |  | 17 | 25 p.c. |
| Lichens, prepared and not prepared . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | 24 | Free. |
| Lignite, products of (see oils) <br> Lignum-vitæ (see lumber) <br> Lime, chloride of. sulphate of.......... .......................................................... |  | 26 | 5c. p. doz., \& 30 p.c. |
|  |  | 25 | $7 \frac{1}{5} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G}$. |
|  |  | 24 | Free. |
|  |  | 14 |  |


| Articles. | 发 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L |  |  |
| Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits. <br> And when containing more than 25 p.c. of proof spirits. | 22 | 60c. p. gall. $\$ 2$ p. gall. |
| Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided | 22 | 40c. p. gall. |
| Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, nonalcoholic, and not sweetened | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Lime juice, crude only . . |  | Free. |
| Linen rags.. | 17 | ، |
| Lines for fishing (see fish hooks) | 9 | '، |
| Linings, chimney or vents. . . | 12 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Liniments (see proprietary medicines) | 14 | $50$ |
| Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled. | 25 | $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb}$. |
| Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (see spirits, e.). - . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. gall. |
| Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calicc printing. . | 14 | Free. |
| Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing | 14 | ، |
| Liquorice root, not ground.... . .. . . . . . . . . . ... | 24 | 2c. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| "، paste. in rolls or sticks .......... .. ....... .............. | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. } 1 \mathrm{~b} . \\ & 3 \mathrm{c} . \end{aligned}$ |
| Literary societies, articles for (see pictorial illustrations). . ... | 31 | Free. |
| Litharge.. :.. .... ... . ... ..... ............. ... | 26 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Lithographic presses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\stackrel{9}{26}$ | $10 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Literary papers (see newspapers). .................... | 1 | Free. |
| Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared | 24 |  |
| Locks, N.E.S. <br> steel rods for (see iron and steel rods) | 9 28 | 35 p.c. Free. |
| Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified. | 9 | 30 p.c. |
| Locomotives, provided that any locomotive, which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than | 9 | \$2,000 each. |
| Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs. | 10 | Free. |
| Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | ، |
| Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food. | 21 | * |
| Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for | 24 | ، |
| Logs found to neasure inside the bark eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this reconimendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute, should Council concur therein. |  |  |
| Logwood, extract of. . . . . . . . . . ...... . . . . . . . . . . .... | 14 | Free. |



| Articles. | 定 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M |  |  |
| Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S. | 28 | $\$ 25$ p. ton, but not less than 30 p.c. |
| Malt; upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations. . | 21 | 15c. p. bush. |
| ${ }^{66}$ extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes | 14 | 25 p. \%. |
| Manganese, oxide of. | 14 | Free. |
| Mangoes.. | 21 | ، |
| Mangold seeds.. | 24 | ، |
| Manilla grass. | 24 | '6 |
| " hoods | 18 | 20 p.c. |
| Manures, animal.. | 23 | Free. |
| Manure, vegetable... | 24 | [6 |
| Manuscripts . | 1 | ، |
| Maps, geographícal, topographical and astronomical charts and globes, N.E.S | 1 | 20 p.c. |
| 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. | 26 | $10{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 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 | 26 | $15{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Marble slabs sawn on not more than two sides | 26 | \|15* |
| " blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides | 26 | 25 " |
| Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S. | 26 | $35{ }^{6}$ |
| Matices or copper shells of the same. | 28 | 2c. p. sq. inch. |
| Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of | 11 | Free. |
| Mastic, gum... . | 24 |  |
| Mats, hemp. | 19 | 25 p.c. |
| " jute......... | 19 |  |
| * India-rubber.. |  | 5c. p. lb., and 15 p.c. |
| * Smyrna | 15 | 30 p.c. |
| Matting, hemp | 19 | $22^{-1}$ |
| " jute. | 19 | 25 " |
| * India rubber | 24 | 5c. p. lb., and 15 |
| Mattocks. | 9 | 1c. p. lb., and 25 |
| Mattresses, hair and spring, and other | 13 | 35 p.c. |
| Meal, buckwheat (see wheat) | 21 | 交c. p lb. |
| " corn (sce wheat) | 21 | 40c. p. brl. |
| " oat " | 21 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .1 \mathrm{lb}$. |
| " locust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food | 24 | Free. |
| Meal, oil cake, cotton seed cake and corton seed meal and palm nut cake and meal | 24 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Meal, damaged (see breadstuffs).. | 21 | 20 p.c. |
| Meats, fresh or salted, \T. E.S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Meats, dried or smoked, and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, N.E.S. ; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin. | 20 | 3 c. |
| Meats, labels for (see labels) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 15c. p. lb., and 25 |
| Medals, collections of | 31 | Free. |
| Medicines proprietary (see proprietary medicines) . . ... | 14 |  |


| Articles. | $\frac{\square}{5}$ | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M |  |  |
| Medicinal preparations, other (see spirits, d).. | 14 | \$2.12 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{p}$. gal. \& 30 |
| Meerschaum, crude or raw | 26 | Free. |
| Melado, imported direct (see sugar) | 21 |  |
| Melado, imported, not direct (see sugar) ... | 21 |  |
| Menageries-horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of Customs. |  | ، |
| Mescal (see spirits, c)..... . . ... ............... | 22 | \$2.121 p. I. G. |
| Metal, babbit. . | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| "6 britannia, manufactures of, not plated | 28 | 25 |
| in pigs and bars. | 28 | Free. |
| " composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases. | 28 | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " leaf, Dutch or schlag. | 28 | $30 \times$ |
| " pins, manufactured from the wire of any metal | 98 | $30 \quad$ " |
| " plates, engraved.... | 3 | 20 " |
| " type. | 28 | 10 '، |
| ". tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over $1 \frac{1}{2}$ <br> in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories. <br> " yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheating...... ....... | 28 | Free. |
| Meters, gas. | 9 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Mexican fibre. | 24 | Free. |
| Microscopes | 6 | 25 p.c. |
| Mill-board, not straw-board | 24 | 10 ، |
| Mills, planing (see machines, portable) | 9 | 35 " |
| " saw (sce machines, purtable). | 9 |  |
| Milk food, and other similar preparations.. | 14 | 30 |
| "6 condensed, not sweetened............ | 20 | $35 \quad 6$ |
| " 6 sweetened . | 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{4} c \cdot \text { p. lb. and } 35 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mills for engraving (see blanketing) . . . . | 31 | Free. |
| Mining machinery, imported prior to the 16th May, 1896, which is at the time of time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada . | 9 | " |
| Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle-under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs. .... . .... . .. ..... <br> Mineraluocical specimens | $\frac{24}{26}$ | " |
| Mineralugical specimens | 26 | \% |
| Mitts, all kinds .... ${ }_{\text {Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but }}$ | 18 | 35 р. с. |
| Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use | 31 | Free. |
| Models, casts as, for use of schools of design | 31 |  |
| Mohair cloth (see lastings). | 31 | '6 |
| Molasses, concentrated (sec sugar cane) <br> All molasses, n.o.p., all syrups, n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transhipment, from the country of growth and production ; <br> (a) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, and not | 21 |  |
| over fifty-six degrees | 21 | 112 c. p. ga |



| Articles. | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: |
| - |  |
| N | 1 |
| Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker. Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.. | $28 \quad \$ 13 \mathrm{p}$. ton. 28.20 p. c. |
| Nails, brass and copper. .... .... ..... ...... | $28.35{ }^{2}$ |
| " composition | $28 \quad 30 \quad 6$ |
| " cut, of iron or steel. | 28 1c. p, lb. |
| " horse-shoe .. . . | $28 \quad 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c. |
| " hob.. | 28 1 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}$. p. lb., but not <br> lessthan 35 pe |
| : wire. | 28 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., butnot less than 35 p.c. |
| " sheathing | $28 \quad 20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " wrought and pressed, galvanized or not. | 28 1古c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p.c. |
| Naphtha (see oils)... ... <br> ". wood (see spirits, | 25 $\quad 1 \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{c}$ p. I. ( t . <br> 22 \$2. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. I. (G |
| Navy, articles for (see departments, articles for). | 31 Free. |
| Neatsfoot oil.. | 25 20 p. c. |
| Needles, steel, viz. :-Cylinder, hand frame and latch. | $930 \times$ |
| Nets, lace..... . .... ..... .. .. | 18 30 " |
| " lawn tehnis. | 17 35 " |
| Nettings of cotton | 17 30 " |
| Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves | 17 10 " |
| " mosquito, uncoloured. | 17 25 " |
| " silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves | 1615 ' |
| * woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves. | $15 \quad 25$ ، |
| Nets for fisheries (see fish-hooks). | ! Free. |
| Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound. | 1 " |
| Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in |  |
| Canada . .... .... .... .. .... .. ... | 1. 25 p c. |
| Nickel. | 26 Free. |
| " anudes.. | $28 \quad 10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ |
| " silver, manufactures of, not plated. . ...... .. .. ... | 28 25 ، |
| " silver, in sheets. | 28 Free. |
| Nitrate of soda or cubic nutre | 1.1 " |
| Nitre, spirits of (see spirits, $f$ ).. | $14 \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{\mathrm{p} .} \mathbf{I} . \mathrm{G} .,$ |
| Nitro-glycerine. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10c. p. lb., \& } 20 \\ \text { p. c. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories | 23 Free. |
| Non-enumerated articles (wer articles not enumerated). . . . . | $32 \times$ |
| Notches for umbrellas (ser ribs).. | $2890 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Nut galls. | 14 Free. |
| Nutniegs. . | $\because 2.25 \mathrm{p}$ c. |
| Nuts, all kinds, N.E.S. | 21 3c. p. lb. \& ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| " Nux iron or steel, wrought. . | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \text { le. p. lb., \& } 25 \\ & \text { p. c. } \\ & 24 \text { Free. } \end{aligned}$ |



| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 |  |  |
| Oleugraphs (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6 c. p. lb., and 20 |
|  |  |  |
| Oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories. | 14 | Free. |
| Opium (crude) -the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering | 14 | \$1 p. 1b. |
| '، prepared for smoking . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | \$5 p. lb. |
| Optical instruments, N.E.S. | 6 | 25 p.c. |
| Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet | 21 | 25c. p. box. |
| Oranges and lemons, in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding $1 \frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. | 21 | 13c. p. $\frac{1}{2}$-box. |
| Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity. | 21 | 10c. p. cub. ft. |
| Oranges and lemons, in bulk ........ ......... ....... | 21 | \$1.60 p. 1,000. |
| Oranges and lenoons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel. | 21 | 55.c. p. brl. |
| Orange rinds, in brine. . . . | 21 | Free. |
| Orange, mineral...... | 14 | $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| "' wine (see wines) | 22 | 25c. p. I.G., and 3c. p. I.G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40 , and 30 p.c. |
| Orchids | 30 | Free. |
| Organs, cabinet, viz. :-On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds. | 2 | $\$ 10$ each. $\$ 15$ " |
| Organs having over two and not over four sets of reeds. . . . . . . | 2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} \$ 15 & 6 \\ \$ 20 & ، ~ \end{array}\right.$ |
| Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds | 2 |  |
| Organs having over six sets of reeds. . . | 2 | $15 \text { р.c. }$ |
| Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabiinet organs | $\stackrel{2}{16}$ | $15 p_{6}^{25}$ |
| Organzine (see silk in the gum) Ores of metals of all kinds. | 26 | Free. |
| Ornanents, alabastar, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Orris root..... . . ... .. .... .. | 24 | Free. |
| Osiers | 24 |  |
| Ostrich feathers, undressed | 18 | $\int_{35}^{15} \text { p.c. }$ |
| 'i dressed | 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & \text { Free. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ottar or attar of roses. | 14 |  |
| Overcoating (see woollen manufactures) ........... ... .. | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 20 p.c. |
| Oysters, shelled, in bulk | 20 | 10c. p. gall. |
|  | 20 | 3c. p. can. |
| " incans, over 1 pint and not over 1 qt., including the cans | 20 | 5 c . |
| in cans, exceeding 1 qt . in capacity, an additional duty of 5 c . for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans. | 20 | 5c. p. qt. |
| " in the shell. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20 | 25 p.c. |
| : seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.. | 14 | Free. |
| Oxalic acid...... <br> Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw | 14 | 30 p.c. |


| Artioles. | 管 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P |  |  |
| Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt . in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt ., an additional duty of $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof. . | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. on each can or package. |
| Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for. | 31 |  |
| Packing rubber |  | 5c. p. Ib., and 15 p.c. |
| Paddy, rice (see rice) | 21 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. |
| Pads, stair | 17 |  |
| Pails | 24 | 25 |
| Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Comptroller of Customs. | 3 | Free. |
| Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists. | 3 | " |
| Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans.... " - what shall be prohibited (see prohibited articles).... | 3 | 20 p.c. |
| Paints, fire-proof. | 14 | 30 |
| Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S.. | 14 |  |
| Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. | 14 | 5c. p. lb., and 25 |
| Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers. | 14 | $\$ 1 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Palm leaf, unmanufactured | 24 | Free. |
| Palm nut cake | 24 |  |
| " meal... ..... | 24 |  |
| Pamphlets, advertising (sec advert | 1 | 6c. p. lb., and 20 p.c. |
| " illustrated (see stereotypes). |  | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| Pans, platinum (see platinum wire) | 28 | Free. |
| Pantaloon stuffs, cotton (see bed-ticking).. | 17 | 2c. p.sq. yd., and 15 p.c. |
| Paper, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' use. | 24 | 25 p.c. |
| Paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments. | 9 | 10 " |
| Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :- |  |  |
| a. Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper. | 24 | 2c. p. roll. |
| b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not handmade. . | 24 | 3c. " |
| c. Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes. | 24 | 6c. " |
| d. Embossed bronzes. | 24 | 8 c . |
| e. Coloured borciers, narrow, and coloured borders, wide | 24 | 6 c . |
| f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide. | 24 | 14 c . |
| g. Embossed borders ... ............ | 24 | 15c. " |
| $h$. All other paper hangings or wall pape 39 | 24 | 35 p.c. |


| Articles. | 免 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P |  |  |
| Paper, hemp (sce hemp paper) | 24 | Free. |
| Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S. | 24 | 25 p.c. |
| Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers; papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books. | 1 | 35 " |
|  | 24 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. p. lb. |
| Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished | 24 | 20 p.c. |
| Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets. | 24 |  |
| Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery |  | 30 " |
| Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not | 24 | 35 " |
| Paper, waste | 24 | Free. |
| Papeteries |  | 35 p.c. |
| Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, N.E.S | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S | 24 | 20 p.c. |
| Parasols, of all kinds and materials. | 18 | 35 " |
| Parasols, materials for (see ribs) | 28 | 20 |
| Paris green, dry | 14 | 10 |
| Pastes, medicinal (see proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 |
| Paste, toilet (see perfumery) | 22 | 30 |
| Patent leather. | 23 | 25 |
| Patent medicines (see proprietary medicines) | 4 |  |
| Patent medicines (see spirits, $d$ ) ............. | 14 | $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}$ p. gall and 30 p.c. |
| Peach trees | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Peach trees, seedling stock fnr grafting | 30 | Free. |
| Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 21 | 1e. p. lb. |
| Pear trees........ ... | 30 | 3c. each. |
| Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting | 30 | Free. |
| Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs , weight | 24 |  |
| Pearl, mother of, not manufactu | 27 | " |
| Pease. | 21 | 10c. p. bush. |
| Peel, candied | 21 | 1. c. p. lb. and 35 p.c. |
| Pelts, rav | 23 | Free. |
| Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise | 31 | $30 \mathrm{p.c} .$ |
| Perfume cases (see boxes, fancy) . ....................... | 31 | $35^{\circ}$ |
| Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.:hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin. | 22 | $30 \times$ |
| Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne, and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each. | 22 | 50 " |
| When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each. | 22 | $\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p. I.G. and }$ |
| Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. 1 lb \& 20 p.c. |
| Periodicals, N.E.S. (see books, printed) | 1 | 15 p.c. |
| Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear | 14 | Free. |
| Petroleum (see oils) | 25 | 7\% c. p. I. G. |
| Petroleum, preparations of (see vaseline) | 14 |  |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{P}$ |  |  |
| Phials, glass, of 8 oz . capacity, or over | 26 | 5c. p. doz. and 30 p.c. |
| Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz . | 26 | 30 p.c. |
| Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies | 6 | Free. |
| Philosophical instruments, N.E.S. | 6 | 25 р.c. |
| Phosphorus | 14 | Free. |
| Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire | 28 | 10 p.c. |
| Photographs (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p. lb . and 20 p.c. |
| Photographic instruments, N.E.S........ ...... . | 6 | 25 p.c. |
| Photographs, what shall be prohibited (see prohibited articles) |  |  |
| Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves | 2 | $\$ 25$ each, and 20 p.c. |
| Pianofortes, square, all others | 2 | $\$ 30$ each, and 20 p.c. |
| Pianofortes, uprig | 2 | \$30 each, and 20 |
| Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlour grand pianofortes. | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.c. } \\ & \$ 50 \text { each; and } 20 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pianofortes, parts of | 2 | 25 p.c. |
| Picks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1c. p. lb. and } 25 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bcttle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint, shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart | 22 | ( $40 \mathrm{c}$. p. I.G. |
| Pickles in jars, puttles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,-the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel | 22 | 40c. ${ }^{6}$ |
| Pickles in bulk. in vinegar, or in vinegar and mustard | 22 | 35c. |
| Pickles, in brine or salt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | 25c. " |
| Piotorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies | 3 | Free. |
| Pictures (see advertising pamphiets) . .......... ........... | 6 | 6c. p. lb. and 20 p.c. |
| Picture frames, as furniture | 4 | 35 p.c. |
| Pig iron.. | 28 | \$4 p. ton. |
| Piling, logs for (8ee logs) ..... | 24 | Free. |
| Pills (see proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 p.c. |
| Pillows . . . . . . | 13 | $35^{6}$ |
| Pine apples | 21 | Free. |
| Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal | 28 | $30 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Pipe-clay, unmanufactured | 26 | Free. tom |
| Pipes, cast iron, of every description . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | $\$ 12$ per ton, but not less than 35 p.c. |


| Articles. | 官 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P |  |  |
| Pipes, platinum (see platinum wire). | 28 | Free. |
| Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed | 12 | 35 p.c. |
| Piques, cotton, uncoloured.. | 17 | 25 " |
| Pitch pine (see lumber)..... | 24 | Free. |
| Pitch, Burgundy.... . | 24 |  |
| " coal...... | 24 | 10 p.c. |
| Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each. | 24 | Free. |
| Pitcher spout pumps, iron.: | 28 | 35 p.c. |
| Plaids, cotton (see bed-tickings). | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.e. |
| Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan | 24 | Free. |
| Planks, sawn, not shaped (see lumber) | 24 | ، |
| Plans, building. | 1 | 20 p.c. |
| Plantains. . . . | 21 | Free. |
| Plants, viz. :-Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S | 30 | $20 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Plants, viz. :-Fruit plants, N.E.S. . . . . . . . | 30 | 20 '" 100 lbs |
| Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined | 26 | 10c. per 100 lbs. 15 c . |
| " " 6 in brls. of not over 300 lbs | 26 | 45c. p. brl. |
| Plasters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines) | 14 | 25 p.c. |
| Plated ware and all other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part. | 27 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Plates, Canada (see iron and steel sheets)......... . . . . . . . . . | 28 | $12 \frac{1}{2}^{6}$ |
| " engmaved, on wood, and on steel or other metal. | 3 | $20^{\prime \prime}$ |
| " for iron or composite ships or vessels..... .... | 28 | Free. |
| " photographic, dry ....... | 26 | 9c. p. sq. ft. |
| Platinum wire ; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid. | 28 | Free. |
| Platinum condensers (see platinum wire)....... . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 |  |
| "6 pans "\% | 28 | '6 |
| " pipe "6 | 28 | ، |
| " tubing "6 | 28 | 6 |
| Playing cards. | 1 | 6c. p. pack. |
| Ploughs, sulky and walking. | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| Plumbago. | 28 | $15^{\prime \prime}$ |
| ${ }^{6}$ all manufactures, N.E.S. | 28 | 30 " |
| Plums. | 21 | 30c. p. bush. |
| Plum trees, all kinds..... . . . . . . . . . | 30 | 3c. each. |
| "6 seedling stock, for grafting. | 30 | Free. |
| Plush, hatters, of silk or cotton | 31 | ، |
| " cotton. | 17 | 20 p.c. |
| Pceket-books. | 23 | $35 \times$ |
| Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.. | 31 | 15 " |
| Pomatums (see perfumery) | 22 | $30 \times$ |
| Pomegranates. | 21 | Free. |
| Pop-corn.. | 21 | 35 p.c. |
| Porcelain ware.. | 26 | $30 \times$ |
| shades, imitation.. | 26 | 20 " |




| Articles. | \% | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R |  |  |
| aspberries, wine of (see wines) | 22 | 25c. p. I. G., \& 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to $40, \&$ 30 p.c. |
| xttan, split or otherwise manufactured.. | 24 | 25 p.c. Free. |
| iw hide centres (see square reeds) ..... | 24 <br> 31 | Free. |
| zapers (see mowing machines). | 9 | 35 p.c. |
| 3d cedar (see lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| ad lead, dry | 14 | ${ }^{\text {jopec. }}$ |
| 3d prussiate of potash | 14 | 10 p.c. |
| 3 dwood (see lumber).. | 24 | Free. |
| jeds, square, and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the m:mufacture of whips in their own factories.. | 31 | " |
| seds, in their natural state...... ........ ........... .. | 24 | " |
| " for organs.......... | 2 | 25 p.c. |
| mnet, raw or prepared | 23 | Free. |
| sin, in packages of not less than 100 lbs . .............. | 24 |  |
| storts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid. | 28 | " |
| mubarb root. | 24 | " |
| bbons of all kinds and materials | 18 | 30 p.c. |
| bs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only. | 31 | Free. |
|  | 21 | ${ }_{2}^{11} \mathrm{c}$ c. p. ${ }_{6} \mathrm{lb}$ d |
|  | 21 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {f }}$ uncleaned, unhulled or paddy | 21 | 171 ${ }_{2}$ p.c. |
| fles. | 8 | 20 灿" |
| gging, wire, for ships and vessels. | 11 | Free. |
| nds, citron, in brine. | ${ }_{21}^{21}$ | " |
| " lemon orange " | $\stackrel{21}{21}$ | ، |
| ngs for umbrellas (see ribs of brass). | 28 | 20 p.c. |
| vets, iron or steel, less than $\frac{3}{8} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter. | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ p. p. lb., \& 30 |
| " " N.E.S. | 28 | 1c. p. p. lb., \& 25 |
| )ckingham ware (see earthenware) | 26 | $\begin{gathered} \text { p.c. } \\ 35 \text { p.c. } \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }_{6} \mathrm{~d}$ ds, iron or steel (see iron and steel ingots).............. | 28 |  |
| Swedish rolled iron nail, under $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails <br> "r rolled round wire (see brass)........... $\quad . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 28 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { p.c. } \\ & \text { Free. } \end{aligned}$ |


| Articles. | 㐌 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R |  |  |
| Rods, rolled, 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. | 28 | Free. |
| Rollers, copper (see copper rollers) | 28 |  |
| Roman cement (see cenient). . . | 12 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Roses, ottar or attar of................ ..... .. ; .... | 14 | \% |
| Rosewood (see lumber) | 24 | 6 |
| Roots, medicinal, viz. : aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian........... | 24 | " |
| Roots:- |  |  |
| Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground ....... ........ .. | 24 | ، |
| Gentian...?. | 24 | ، |
| Ginseng. | 24 | " |
| Iris, orris root | 24 | ، |
| Jalap | 24 | ، |
| Liquorice, not ground. | 24 | ، |
| Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders. | 24 | 10 p.c. |
| Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber | 24 | 5.c. p. 1b., and 15 p.c. |
| Rubber tillets (see fillets of cotton) ..... .... .... ... ... | 17 | Free. |
| Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured. | 24 | 6 |
| Rubber, recovered . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | 6 |
| " substitute. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | '، |
| " thread, elastic (see elastic rubber).... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | '6 |
| Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. (see carpets)....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.5 | 25 p.c. |
| Rugs, Smyrna. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 |  |
| '\% travelling, of all kinds and materials, except silk | 31 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 25 & ، \\ 10 & 6 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | 9 29 | $\begin{array}{lr} 10 & 6 \\ \$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2} & \text { p. I.G. } \end{array}$ |
| Rum (see spirits, $a$ )....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 | ${ }_{\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{2}}^{\$ 2.12 \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}}} \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G} .$ |
| Runners for umbrellas (see ribs of brass). | 28 | Free. |
| Rye..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | 10c. p. bush. $50 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{brl}$. |
| Sad irons. . . . . . . . ......... | 28 | $\$ 16$ p.ton, but not less than 30 p.c. |
| Saddlery and harness of every description ..... .... ......... | 10 | 35 p.c. |
| Safflower . | 14 | Free. |
| Saffron . ........ | 24 | " |
| " extract of. | 14 | " |
| " cake. | 14 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Safes, iron | 28 | $\left.\right\|_{35} ^{35} \text { p.c. }$ |
| Sago flour. | 21 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Sails for boats and ships. | 19 | 25 p.c. |
| Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.......... | 19 | 5 "، |
| Salad oil.. | 25 |  |
| Sal ammoniac . . . . ............... .... ... . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | Free. |
| Sal soda | 14 |  |
| Salmon packed. | 20 | 1c. p. lb. |




| Articles. | 苞 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S |  |  |
| Jewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines. | 9 | \$3 each, \& 20 p.c. |
| Jewing machines, settlers (see settlers' effects) | 9 | Free. |
| Shades, gas light. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | 30 p.c. |
| Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved | 26 | 20 " |
| Shades, lamp . . . . . . . . . | 13 | $30 \times$ |
| Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S. | 30 | 20 ' |
| shaddocks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21 | Free. |
| Shale, products of (see oils) | 25 |  |
| Shapes, structural (see iron and steel) | 28 |  |
| Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk. | 18 | 25 p.c. |
| Sheep, improvement of stock (sec animals) | 29 | Free. |
| Sheep, living | 29 | 30 p.c. |
| Sheep skins (see belting leather) | 23 |  |
| Sheetings, cotton (see cottons, gray) | 17 | $1 \text { c. p. sq. yd., \& }$ |
| Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels. (see iron and steel)............... . . | 28 | Free. |
| Shellac (see gums)......... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | ، |
| ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ white, for manufacturing purpose | 24 | " |
| Yhells, manufactured, fancy (see boxes, fancy) | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| "، unmanufactured, tortoise and other.... | 23 | Free. |
| Shingles............................ . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | 20 p.c. |
| ships and other vessels built in any foreign country whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances :-on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery. | 11 | 10 ' |
| On koilers, steam engines and other machinery......... . | 9 | $25 *$ |
| Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels. | 28 | Free. |
| Shirtings, cotton (see bed•ticking) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 2c. p. sq. Jd., \& 15 p.c. |
| Shirts, cotton or linen .... .... .... ........................ | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1 p. doz., \& } 30 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| - woollen (see woollen manufactures). | 15 | 10c. p. lb., \& 20 p.c. |
| Shoe blacking .. | 10 | $30 \mathrm{p.c}$. |
| Shoe shanks (see steel, No. 20). | 28 | Free. |
| Shoes, India-rubber (see India-rubber) | 24 |  |
| 3hoes, N.E.S | 18 |  |
| " horse, mule and ox | 28 | $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{lb} .$, but not less than 35 p.c. |
| Shot, shells, \&c., articles for (see hemp paper) | 31 | Free. |
| Show cases........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 24 | $\$ 2$ each, and 35 |
| Show cards, pictorial (see advertising pamphlets) | 1 | 6c. p.c. lb., and 20 |
| Shovels | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p.c. } \\ & \$ 1 \text { p. doz., and } 25 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S |  |  |
| Shrubs, N.E.S | 30 | 20 p.c. |
| Side-lights | 13 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Siennas (see oxides) | 14 | $30^{\prime}$ |
| Silex or crystallized quartz | 26 | Free. |
| Silk cocoons (see silk, raw) | 93 | '6 |
| \& fancy (see boxes, fancy) .... ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16 | 35 p.c. |
| " in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured | 16 | 15 " |
| * manufactures, N.E.S. (see silk velvets). | 16 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| * oiled (see oil cloths). | 19 | 5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p.c. |
| " plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves. | 16 | 15 p.c. |
| " raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste | 23 | Free. |
| " sewing. | 16 | 25 p.c. |
| " twist | 16 |  |
| " velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N.E.S., except church vestments..... | 16 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| " waste (see silk, raw) | 23 | Free. |
| Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe .... | 27 |  |
| " coin, except United States silver coin. . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| " German and nickel manufactures of, not plated | 28 | 25 p.c. |
| " leaf. | 27 | $30^{\prime \prime}$ |
| " manufactures of (see jewellery) | 27 | 20 " |
| " German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets. | 28 | Free. |
| Sising, cream .. ... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | $1 \mathrm{c} \text { p. lb. }$ |
| Skates. | 9 | 20c.p.pr. \& 30 p.c. |
| Skelp iron (see iron and steel, boiler iron). | 9 | \$13 p.ton. |
| Skins, dried . . .... . ... ... | 23 | Free. |
| " fish, and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories. | 23 | ${ }^{6} 6$ |
| " pickled .................. | 23 | 6 |
| " salted. | 23 | 6 |
| " undressed | 23 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| " tanned, N.E.ES | 23 | 20 p.c. |
| Slabs, iron or steel (see iron and steel). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 |  |
| Slates, school and writing slates. . .............. . . . . . . . . | 26 | 1c. each \& 20 p.c. |
| "s roofing slate, black or blue. | 12 | 80c. p. square. |
| " 6 pencils. ... . . . . . . . . | 12 | 25 p.c. |
| " of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S. | 12 | 1c.p.sq.ft. \& 25 p.c |
| 6 mantels .... | 12 | 30 p.c. |
| Sledges. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 | 1c. p. lb. \& 25 p.c. |
| Sleighs . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | ${ }_{30}{ }^{\text {p.c. }}$ c. |
| Smyrna carpets | 15 |  |
| Snuff.... ... | 22 | 35 c p.lb.\&122 p.c |
| Soap, harness. common brown and yellow, not perfumed. | 23 | 30 p.c. <br> $1 \frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. |
| " Castile, mottled or white, and white soap. | 23 |  |
| " perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty)... | 23 | 10c.p.1b. \& 10 p. |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S |  |  |
| Soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty <br> " grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only | 23 23 | 3c. p. lb. Free. |
| Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the bair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal | 15 | 10c.p.lb. \& 30 p.c. |
| Soda ash, caustic soda in drums ; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution ; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda; sulphide of sodium, arsenite, binarsenite, chloride and stannate of soda <br> Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake. | 14 | Free. |
| Soy ......... . . . | 22 | 10c. p. gall. |
| Spades | 9 | \$1 p.doz.\&25 p.c. |
| Spanish cedar (see lumber). grass, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper | 24 | Free. |
| Spar, ornaments of, N.E.S ....... . . ... .... | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Sparkling wines (see champagne) | 22 |  |
| Specifics for any disease (see proprietary medicines) | 14 |  |
| Spectacles and eye-glasses parts of, unfinished. ................... | 6 6 | $20 \text { p.c. }$ |
| Spelter, in block and pigs. | 28 | Free. |
| Sperm candles. | 23 | 25 p.c. |
| Spiegel (see ferro-manganese) ......... . . . . . . . . | 28 | \$2 p. ton. |
| .Spices, viz, : -Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace) unground | 22 | 10 p.c. |
| Spice, \& c., ground .... . . . . . . .. ....................... | 22 |  |
| Spikes, composition...... | 28 | 20 ${ }^{20}$ " p. lb. |
| " wrought and pressed, galvanized or not. | 28 | 11 1 c. p.lb., but not less than 35 p.c. |
| Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or componnded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows :- |  |  |
| (a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N.E.S. ; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N.O.P | 22 | \$2.121 p. I.G. |
| (b) Ampl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil. <br> (c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated | 22 | \$2.12 |



| Articles. | 茄 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S |  |  |
| Stearine, all k | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.. | 28 | Free. |
| Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories. | 28 | ، |
| Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :-"I the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than aforesaid ' | 28 | * |
| Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories. "All other" (see iron and steel) | 28 | " |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same | 28 | 2c. p. sq. in. |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.. | 28 | 1 c . |
| Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns. and bases for the same. composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid | 28 |  |
| And matrices or copper shells of the same. | 28 | 2 c . |
| Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware | 26 | Free. |
| Stockings (see socks).................. . . . . . | 15 | 10c. p. lb. and 30 |
| Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones | 26 | Free. |
| Stones, cement (see cement)........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 26 | \$1 per ton. |
| Stones, diamond, unset. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | Free. |
| Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S.. | 26 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed. | 26 | \$2 p. ton. |
| Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter <br> Stones, lithographic, not engraved | 26 26 | $\$ 2 \text { р. с. }$ |


| Articles. | 它 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S |  |  |
| Stones, precious, N.E.S., polisbed but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof. | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ Fre. |
| Stones, precious, in rough | 27 |  |
| Stones, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled. | 26 | $\$ 1$ per ton of 13 cub. ft. |
| Stoneware (see earthenw | 26 |  |
| Stove plates | 28 | $\$ 16$ per ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Strawberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty. |  |  |
| Strawberries, wild. ${ }^{\text {Strawberry, wine of (see wines)................................. }{ }^{\text {a }} \text {. } 21}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | $40 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .100 \mathrm{lbs}$. Free. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened. $21.1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p}$. Ib ., and |  |  |
| Sugar:- |  |  |
| All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standara |  |  |
| Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all |  |  |
| concentrated melado, all molasses n.e.s., all conceutrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice n.e.s., all concentrated cane | juice n.e.s., all beet-root juice n.e.s., all concentrated beetroot juice n.e.s., all tank bottoms n.e.s., and all concrete |  |
| n.e.s., when not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, five per cent |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ad valorem; provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and in the countries to the east thereof and imported therefrom via Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate of five per cent ad ralorem shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama | 21 | 5 p.c. |
| All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard |  |  |
| Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar |  |  |
| drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all coucentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated |  |  |
| molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet- |  |  |
| root juice, n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete |  |  |
| n.o.p., when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production. | 21 | Free. |
| All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars | 21 | $\frac{8}{10}$ c. p. lb. |
| Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup, and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof. | 21 |  |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S |  |  |
| Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened. | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \frac{1}{4} \text { c. } \\ & 35 \\ & 35 \\ & \text { p. c. lb. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Sulphate of ammonia | 14 | Free. |
| ،* of iron | 14 | .6 |
| " of lime | 14 | 6 |
| " of quinine, in powder. | 14 | ، |
| " of soda, crude, known as salt cake ... ........ .... | 14 | '، |
| " of zinc. ........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Sulphide of sodium.................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 | Free. |
| Sulphur, in roll or flour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14 |  |
| Sumac (see camwood) | 24 | -'، |
| Sunshades of all kinds and materials | 18 | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c} . \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| Surgical and dental instruments, all kinds | 7 | 20 |
| Suspeuders and parts thereof. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 | $35 \quad 6$ |
| Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails. | 28 | $20{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Swine, improvement of stock (see animals) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 29 | Free. |
| Syrups, fruit, N.O.P... . . . . . . . . . . | 21 |  |
| "، medicinal (see proprietary medicines). | 14 | $50 \text { p. c. }$ |
| " N.E.S. (see sugars and molasses) Sycamore, lumber (see lumber). | 24 | Free. |
| T |  |  |
| Tableware, glass (see glass) | 26 |  |
| -Tablets, for blind (sce type-writers) | 31 | Free. |
| Tables, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls) " ${ }^{\text {billiard (see billiard tables). }}$ | 31 31 | 35 p. c. |
| Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand | 28 | 2c. p. 1,000. |
| Exceeding sixteen ounces to a thousand | 28 | 2c. p. lb. |
| Tafia (sce spirits, c) ...................................... | 22 | \$2.1212 c . P. I.G. |
| Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ im. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories. | 28 | Free. |
| Tailors' irons. | 28 | $\$ 16 \mathrm{p}$. ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Tails, undressed. | 23 | Free. |
| Tallow. | 23 | 1c. p. lb. |
| Tampico or istle | 24 | Free. |
| 'Tanners' bark. | 24 | ${ }^{6}$ |
| Tannic acid (see blood albumen). . . . . . ... ..... | 14 | 6 |
| Tanning articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S.. | 14 | "، |
| Tapestry carpets (see carpets) | 15 | $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Tar, coal.. | 24 | 10 " |
| " pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each. | 24 | Free. |
| Tarpaulin (see clothing made of cotton). | 17 | $35 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Tassels (see laces) ..... . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 | 30 ¢ ${ }^{3}$ |
| Tea, from the United States. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 |  |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T |  |  |
| Tea, except as hereinbefore provided | 22 | Free. |
| Taraxacum root. . . . | 24 |  |
| Tartar emetic and gray tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only. | 14 | * |
| Tartar, cream of, in crystals............ ...... ...... | 14 |  |
| Teasels African (see lumb | 14 24 |  |
| Telegraph instruments. |  | 25 p |
| - and lightning rod insulators | 26 | 5c. p. doz., and 30 p.c. |
| Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables ; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S.. | : | 25 p.c. |
| Tennis cloth, cotton (see bed ticking)................. | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p.c. |
| Tents | 19 | 25 p.c. |
| Terra-cotta, ornaments of | 31 |  |
| " japonica, gambier or cutch | 14 | Free. |
| Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord. | 17 | 121 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{p}$ |
| Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools | 17 |  |
| " elastic rubber (see elastic rubber) | 24 | Free. |
| Threshers (see machines, portable).. |  | 35 p.c. |
| Tickets (see labels)...... ... | 1 | 15c. per lb., and 25 p.c. |
| Tiles, earthenware | 12 | 35 p.c. |
| Timber, round, unmanufactured, N.E.S | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ | Free. |
| Timber, N.E.S............. | 24 | 20 p |
| Tinware, and manufactures of tin, N.E.S | 28 | 25 |
| Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil.... | 28 | Free. |
| Tin cans (sec cans) .... ...... .. | 28 |  |
| Tin caps for umbrellas (see ribs) | 28 | 20 p.c. |
| Tin foil | 28 | Free. |
| Tin, packages (see cans). | 28 |  |
| Tin strip waste..... | 28 | " |
| Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware. | 28 | 35 p.c. |
| Tinctures (see proprietary medicines). . ........... .......... | 14 | 50.6 |
| " containing spirits (see spirits, d) | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.12 \frac{12}{\mathrm{c} . \mathrm{p} .} \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{G}, \\ & \text { and } 30 \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Tippets, fur | 18 | 25 p.c. |
| Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough ............... | 28 | Free. |
| Tobacco, manufactured, N.E.S., and snuff. <br> " cut.... <br> ". pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same. | 22 | 35̆. p. lb., \& $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.e. |
|  | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \mathrm{c} \text {. p. lb. \& } 12 \frac{1}{2} \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 31 | 35 p.c. |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "Act respecting the Inland Revenue" | 22 | Free. |
| Toilet preparations (sce spirits, $e$ ) | 22 | 35 p.c. |




| Articles. | 宫 | 'Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb . in weight each |  |  |
|  | 14 | 6c. per lb. |
| Vegetables, in cans (see tomatoes in cans) fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process. . | 21 | Free. |
| " fibres, for manufacturing purposes............. | 24 | * |
| "، labels for (see labels) | 1 | 15c. per lb., and $25 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| , | 24 | Free. |
| when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams. | 21 | 25 p. c. |
|  | 10 |  |
| " settlers' effects (see settlers' effects) | 10 | Free. |
| Velveteens.. | 17 | 20 p.c |
| Velvets, cotton. | 17 |  |
| " silk (see silk velvets) | 16 | $30 \quad$ " |
| Veneers of wood, not over $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in thickness | 24 | 10 |
| " of ivory, sawn only | 24 | Free. |
| Venetian carpets (see carpets). | 15 | 25 p.c. |
| Verdigris or sub-acetate of coVermicelli. . | 14 | Free. |
|  | 21 | 2c. per lb. |
| Vermouth (see spirits, $g$ ). . . . . . . $\therefore$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 |  |
| Vessels, cast iron. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 28 | $\$ 16$ per ton, but not less than 30 p. c. |
| Vessels and ships (see ships).. ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11 |  |
| Vestments, church (see silk velvets). | 16 |  |
| Vines, grapes, costing ten cents and less <br> Vinegar (see acid, acetic) | 30 | 2c. each. |
|  | 22 |  |
| Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper. ... .... . ..... ... ..... | 14 | Free. |
| Vulture feathers, dressed. . ........ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 18 | $15 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{c}$ |
|  |  |  |
| Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 17 | 3c. per lb., and 15 p c. |
| " not bleached, dyed or colcured. ... ............... | 17 | 2c. per lb., and 15 p. c. |
| Waggons, farm (see buggies) . ...... | 10 |  |
| Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S. . .. .... .. <br> Wall papers (sec paper hangings). | 24 | 25 p. c. |
|  | 24 |  |
| Walnut lumber (see lumber) <br> Ware, China and porcelain | 24 | Free. |
|  | 26 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| "6 earthen and stone (see earthenware) | 26 |  |
| " enamelled iron.. | 28 | 35 |
| " eralvanized iron | 28 | 35 " |
| " japanned . | 28 | 35 " |
| ، granite.. | 28 | 35 " |
| " tin, stamped | 28 | 35 " |
| " plated (see plated ware)...... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27 | 30 '6 |
| "6 table, cut, pressed or moulded ....... .... ......... | 26 | 5c. per doz., and 30 p. c. |
| Waters, medicinal (see proprietary medicines). <br> " mineral, natural, not in bottle-under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs... .... ..... | 14 | 50 p.c. |
|  | 22 | Free. |



| Articles. | 亥 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat flour- W |  |  |
| 2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other. |  |  |
| 3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same. |  |  |
| If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited. |  |  |
| Wheelbarrows. ... .......... ..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | $30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| Wheels, part of (see hubs) | 10 |  |
| Whips of all kinds, except toy whips | 10 | 50c. p. doz., and 30 p. e. |
| W" articles for manufacture of (see reeds, square) | 31 | Free. |
| Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured | 23 |  |
| White ash (see lumber). | 24 | " |
| " wood (see lumber) | 24 | "' |
| "، glass, enamelled | 26 | 25 p . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Whiskey (see spirits, a) | 22 | \$2.121 ${ }^{2 .}$ c. per I.G. |
| White lead, dry | 14 |  |
| Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting or Pa | 14 |  |
| White shellac, for manufacturing purposes. | 24 | " |
| Winceys of all kinds, N.E.S.............. | 15 | $22 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{p}$ c. |
| " checked, stripped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide. | 17 | 2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c. |
| Window glass, common and colourless | 26 |  |
| Windows, stained glass . . . . . . . all kinds, except spark wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent or less of spirits, of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles ( 6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Inıperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits ; and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40 , and 30 p. c. |



| Articles. | 苞 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W |  |  |
| Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles. | 24 | Free. |
| Wood, veneers of, not over $1 \frac{1}{6}$ in. in thickness | 24 | 10 p.c. |
| Wool, class 1, viz. : Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like cónbing wools, such as are grown in Canada.... | 23 | 3c. p. lb. |
| Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat, and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S | 23 | Free. |
| Wool, carpets (see carpets) . . . . . | 15 |  |
| Woollen clothing (see clothing, woollen) | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c. |
| * fabrics (see fer | 15 |  |
| Woollen manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz. :-blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified ; horsecollar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz. :-shirts, drawers and hosiery, |  |  |
| N.E. | 15 | 10c. p. lb., and |
| Worm-gut, manufactured or ìnmanufactured, for whip and other cord | 23 | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { p.c. } \\ & \text { Free. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Worsted, manufactures of (see woollen manufactures). | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} . \\ & 20 \text { p. lb. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wringers, clothes | 9 | \$1 each, and 30 |
| Writing slates | 26 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p. c. } \\ & \text { 1c. each, and } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathbf{X}$ |  |  |
| Xylonite or xyolite, in sheets or in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough. | 14 | Free. |
| Xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, collars of ........ | 18 | 24c. p. doz., and 30 p.c. |
| Yams | 21 | 25 p.c. |
| Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in |  |  |
| their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Comptroller of Customs. | 15 | Free. |
| Yarn, cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured.. | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. lb., and } 15 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured.. | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3c. p. lb., and } 15 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness ; and for use in the |  |  |
| manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics. | 17 | Free. |
| Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by |  |  |


| Articles. | 安 | Tariff. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{Y}$ |  | , |
| Yarns- <br> the manufacturers of Italian cioths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the salvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only | 17 | Free. |
| Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured. . | 17 | $\text { 2c. p. lb., and } 15$ |
| " hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured | 17 | 3c. p. lb., and 15 p.c. |
| jute, plain, dyed or colo xred, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories........ | 19 | Free. |
| Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured. . | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2c. p. lb., and } 15 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " " " bleached dyed or coloured ... | 17 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{c} . \text { p. Ib., and } 15 \\ & \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| " woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, \&c. (see woollen manufactures). | 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { c. p. } 1 \mathrm{~b} . \text {, and } 20 \\ & \text { p. c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and fimished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories... | 15 | Free. |
| Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than $50 \mathrm{lbs} . .$. . | 14 | 4c, p. lb. |
| Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb . or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb . or over, but not over 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 14 | 6c. " |
| Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in packages of less than 1 lb . in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty | 14 | 8c. " |
| Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheating Z | 28 | Free. |
| Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets | 28 | Free. |
| " chloride, salts and sulphate of | 14 | $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. |
| " manufactures of, N.E.S | 28 |  |
| " seamless drawn tubing . | 28 |  |
| " white.... ......... | 14 | 5 ، |

## APPENDIX B.

# CROWN LANDS OF CANADA. 

## DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

The Minister of the Interior, Ottawá.
H. H. Smith, Lands Commissioner, Winnipeg.

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.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section ( 160 acres) of surveyed Condiagricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the tions of whe of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of $\$ 10$.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and on making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.
(1.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning 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 first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first 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 the date of perfecting the homestead entry.
(2.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning 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 perfecting the homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from the date of perfecting the 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 perfecting 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 perfecting his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived for three months preceding his application for homestead patent, and subsequent to the performance of his other homestead duties.
(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 perfecting 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 perfecting his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year shall bond fide reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

Any person who, being entitled to a second homestead entry, has made, or may hereafter make, entry for his pre-emption as such second homestead, may earn patent therefor by residing on the first homestead for not less than six months in each of the three years succeeding the perfecting of such second entry, and by bringing under cultivation an area of not less than forty acres of his second homestead, fifteen acres to be prepared for crop the first year after entry; the said fifteen acres to be cropped and an additional fifteen acres prepared for crop during the second year, and the thirty acres to be cropped during the third year, and ten acres in addition prepared for crop.

Power to purchase homestead.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patènt within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least thirty acres thereof under cultivation.

Or adjoining quar-ter-section.
2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interion, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time $\$ 3$ per acre ; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.
3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but Power to for the better encouragement of bona fide settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the stead. advance has 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 and acknowleged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, 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, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, \&c.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time Date of for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the lst November in any year, and shall not repayment. be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.
4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the pur- Lands pose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction reserved. of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.
5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military Payments. boui.ty warrants.
6. Homestead settlers, whose land is d stitute of imber, may, upon Permits to payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber cut timber agent a permit to cut the fol owing quantities of timber free of dues : for domes 30 c rds of dry u ood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for or purthe purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may chase a purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of $\$ 5$ per acre cash.

Timber licenses.
Coal lands.

Grazing lands.
7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.
8. The price per acre of coal lands is: for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, $\$ 10$, and for anthracite coal, $\$ 20$. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, t nders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public compe ition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.
9. Leas s of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-west T山rritories and "ithin the railway belt in British Columbia my be granted. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single/'ease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

Tue 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 stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely one head of cattle for ev ry twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that pr portion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12 th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the 1 nds are situate ; 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.
10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or rese ved by Gi,vernment for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposite, with a view to obtaining a mi ing 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 min ral 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 sixty days from discovery, an affidavit $n$ 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 five years from the date of recording his claim, the c'aimant may, upon filin": proof with the local agent that he has expended $\$ 500$ in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor $\leqslant 5$ per acre cash, 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.
11. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Com- Regulamittee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer Railway the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested Belt, B.C. in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments :-

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of $\$ 5$ per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government. under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.
The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

## PROVINCIAL CROWN LAND REGULATIONS.

 ONTARIO.Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.
Any head of a family, whether male or female, having children under 18 years of age, can obtain a grant of 200 acres; and a single man over 18 years of age, or a married man having no children under 18 residing with him, can obtain a grant of 100 acres. These lands are mostly covered with forest, and are situate in the northern and north-western parts of the province.

Such a person may also purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre, cash. The settlement duties are-to have 15 acres on each grant cleared and under crop at the end of the first five years, of which at least 2 acres are to be cleared annually; to build a habitable house,
at least 16 feet by 20 feet in size; and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the Rainy Rirer districts to the west of Lake Superior, consisting of well-watered, uncleared land, free grants are made of 160 acres to a head of a family having children under 18 years of age residing with him (or her); and 120 acres to a single man over 18 , or to a married man not having children under 18 residing with him ; each person obtaining a free grant to have the privilege of purchasing 40 acres additional, at the rate of one dollar per acre, payable in four annual instalments. The soil of this district is a deep loam, and for an area of nearly a million acres is very fertile.

## quebec.

## Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, P.Q.

About $6,000,000$ acres of land have been surveyed by the Provincial Government, for sale.

Lands purchased from the Government are to be paid for in the following manner:-One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low-from 20 c . to 60 c . per acre ( 15 d . to 2 s . $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stg.) that these conditions are not very burdensome.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months of the date of the sale, and to occupy it within two years. He must clear, in the course of ten years, ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least 16 ft . by 20 ft . The letters patent are issued free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the Lake St. John district ; the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa Rivers; the Eastern Townships ; the Lower St. Lawrence ; Lake Temiscamingue, and Gaspé.
nova scotia.
Commerssioner of Crown Lands, Halifine, I.S.
There are now in Nova Scotia about two millions of acres of ungranted lands, a considerable quantity of which is barren and almost totally unfit for cultivation, but there is some land in blocks of 200 to 500 acres which is really valuable and some of it the best in the province, and quite accessible, being very near present settlements. The price of Crown lands is $\$ 40$ ( $£ 8$ stg.) per 100 acres.

The grants of lands to the early settlers in this province contained no systematic reservation of minerals. In some instances gold, silver and precious stones only were reserved ; in other cases the gold, silver,
iron, copper, lead, \&c., were retained for a source of revenue to the Crown. In this connection the rates of royalties paid are :-

On the gross amount of gold obtained by amalgamation or otherwise in the mill of a licensed mill-owner, a royalty of two per cent.

On coal, seven and a half cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of coal sold or removed from the mine.

On copper, four cents per unit.
On lead, two cents per unit.
On iron, five cents on every ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds of ore solid or smelted.

Tin and precious stones, five per cent of their value.
The Act of Settlement releases to the owner of the soil all gypsum, limestones, fireclay, barytes, manganese, antimony, etc., and any of the reserved minerals whenever the reservation is not specified in the original grants.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## The Surveyor-General, Fredericton, N.B.

It is estimated that there are about $7,800,000$ acres of ungranted land in this province. Ten years ago the free grant system of settlement was introduced, and it was found a great success.

Crown lands may be acquired as follows :-
(1.) Free grants of 100 acres, by settlers over 18 years of age, on condition of improving the land to the extent of $\$ 20(£ 4)$ within three months; building a house 16 by 20 feet, and cultivating 2 acres within one year ; and continuous residence and cultivation of 10 acres within three years.
(2.) One hundred acres are given to any settler over 18 years of age who pays $\$ 20(£ 4)$ in cash, or does work on the public roads, etc., equal to $\$ 10$ ( $£ 2$ ) per annum for three years. Within two years a house 16 feet by 20 feet must be built and 2 acres of land c'eared. Continuous residence for three years from date of entry, and 10 acres cultivated in that time, are required.
(3.) Single applications may be made for not more than 200 acres of Crown lands without conditions of settlement. These are put up to public auction at an upset price of $\$ 1.00$ (4s. 2d.) per acre. Purchase money to be paid at once. Cost of survey to be paid by purchaser.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Commissioner of Lainds and Works, Victoria, B.C.
Any person being the head of a family, a widow or a single man over 18 years of age, and a British subject, or an alien purposing to become a British subject, can pre-empt 160 acres of land belonging to
the province west of Cascade Mountains, or 320 east of these mountains, at $\$ 1$ per acre. Two months' leave of absence under the Land Act, and an additional four months for sufficient cause, when applied for to the Chief Commissioner, can be had in each year till Crown deed is obtained. A certificate of improvement, showing that the claim has been improved to the extent of $\$ 2.50$ per acre, is necessary before Crown deed can be issued. Timber and hay lands can be leased from the Government. Timber lands pay a yearly rental of 10 cents per acre, and a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on all logs cut. Leases of land for other purposes may also be granted by the LieutenantGovernor in Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

## Commissioner of Crown Lands, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

There are about 45,000 acres of vacant Government land available in this province, consisting of forest lands of medium quality, and averaging in price about $\$ 1.00$ an acre. Intending settlers are allowed ten years to pay for their holdings, the purchase money bearing interest at 5 per cent and being payable in ten annual instalments.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.
The company offers for sale agricultural lands in Manitoba and the North-west of fine quality. The lands within the railway belt, extending 24 miles from each side of the main line, will be clisposed of at prices ranging from $\underset{\sim}{\$ 2}$ ( 8 s. sterling) per acre upwards.

If paid for in full at time of purchase, a deed of conveyance of the land will be given ; but the purchaser may pay one-tenth in cash and the balance in payments spread over nine years, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable at the end of the year with each instalment.

Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the company over its railway.

For further particulars apply to L. A. Hamilton, Land Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Winnipeg ; or to Archer Baker, 17 James Street, Liverpool.

## SOUTHERN MANITOBA LANDS.

The land grant of the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company, only recently placed on the market, contains over $1,000,000$ acres of land, well adapted for grain-growing and mixed farming, in a belt 21 miles wide, immediately north of the international boundary,
and from range 13 westward. The terms of purchase are the same as those of the Canadian Pacific Kailway Company, and applications to buy, should be made to the same officers.

## HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

Section No. 8, and three-quarters of section No. 26, in the greater number of townships, are Hudson's Bay Company's lands, and all settlers must be careful not to enter upon them, unless they have acquired them from the company. The prices vary according to locality. Applications may be made to C. C. Chipman, Chief Commissioner, Winnipeg.

## manitoba* and north-western railway company's lands.

The lands within the grant to this railway company will be disposed of under the following regulations :-

The price of land may be obtained from the land commissioner at Winnipeg ; it varies from $\$ 2.60$ to $\$ 6$ per acre, the price being regulated by the location of the parcel and the quality of the soil.

If paid for in full at the time of purchase a discount will be allowed, but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions :-

1. All improvements placed upon the land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land or improvements to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The company reserves the right to take, without remuneration, a strip or strips of land 100 feet wide, to be used for right of way of the railway or any of its branches, wherever the same shall be located.

The lands of this company have been thoroughly examined by competent men, who made accurate diagrams of each section, and also a written description as to surface, soil, etc.

These diagrams and written descriptions of all the railway lands can be seen at the office of the company, at Winnipeg.

## ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company owns, in the district of Alberta, in the North-west Territories, 400,000 acres of farming and grazing prairie lands. The lands are on the line of the company's railway from Dunmore (where it joins the Canadian Pacific Railway) to Lethbridge, the site of ${ }^{* h}$. coal mines.

The company have for sale blocks of land from 10,000 to 33,000 acres in extent, for grazing or colonization purposes, and are also willing to lease lands on favourable terms. Smaller farms, from 80 acres upwards, can also be cbtained. Full information and plans may be obtained from the company's offices at Winnipeg, Dunmore and Lethbridge.

## CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company's land grant consists of $1,900,000$ acres of agricultural and ranching lands in Alberta, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The railway runs through the centre of the district in which the lands are situated, connecting w.th the Canadian Paçific Railway at Calgary.

These lands are for sale at prices ranging from $\$ 2.10$ per acre upwards, according to location and quality. At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railway) are offered at $\$ 3.10$.

Terms, one-tenth cash and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at six per cent.

For full particulars and free pamphlets and maps apply to Osler, Hammond \& Nanton, land agents, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

> QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE AND SASKATCHEWAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

This company's land grant consists of $1,500,000$ acres of good agricultural land in the Saskatchewan district, and a report on any section can be seen at the company's land office in Winnipeg.

The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway runs through the district, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina.

These lands are for sale at prices ranging from s. 10 per acre upwards, according to location and quality. At present the majority of the lands (within easy reach of the railroad) are offered at $\$ 3.10$ per acre. Terms, one-tenth cash, and balance in nine equal yearly payments, interest at 6 per cent.

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[^0]:    *As the question of the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation has been renewed, some particulars concerning that Island are given on a subsequent page.

    + The boundary line between the Dominion and the Territory of Alaska is now the subject of an international survey.

[^1]:    *North Sydney and Sydney Mines could not be taken separately in 1881.

[^2]:    *Some anthorities place its extreme length at $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ miles.

[^3]:    *Tncluding loans.
    *It is not certain that the father accompanied the expedition.

[^4]:    *This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the Halifax Gazette, though lasting barely two years, bas undoubtedly the claim to priority.

[^5]:    *Six years is, as a rule, the extreme limit of office.

[^6]:    $\dagger$ See note to the next table.

[^7]:    *Succeeded to the Earldom of Derby on the death of his brother, April 21st, 1893.

[^8]:    * Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. + Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

[^9]:    * A member of the Cabinet since 1882.

[^10]:    * Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

[^11]:    *Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

[^12]:    * 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 Sth April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879. $\ddagger$ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888. § Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889. $\|$ Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

[^13]:    * 65,954 originally ; 3,694 were taken off and added to Ontario, when the boundary was changed.

[^14]:    * The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.
    + The Imperial trcops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

[^15]:    .157. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 120,849 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of

[^16]:    * Including Burmah.

[^17]:    * Estimated.

[^18]:    * Less deductions. + These figures being for the anount of duty acerned, will not agree with those on p. 154, which are for the net receipts.

[^19]:    *Including the sum of $\$ 2,725,504$ expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and assumed in 1890 by the Dominion Government.

[^20]:    *Included in B. N. A. provinces.

[^21]:    * Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus, meters and motors.

[^22]:    * Including $\$ 2,477,645$ free goods, of which no details are given.

[^23]:    * Includes Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

[^24]:    * Almanach de Gotha, 1893.

[^25]:    $\ddagger$ Almanach de Gotha, 1893.

[^26]:    * Including telegraph offices. + All kinds of mail matter included.

[^27]:    * Western Union Trlegraph Co. only. + Including telephones.
    $\ddagger$ Including post offices. § Shipping, fishery and weather reports not included

[^28]:    * Almanach de Gotha, 1892.

[^29]:    *I wish to express my hearty thanks.to Mr. R. H. Lawder of Toronto for the readiness with which he gave me both his assistance and the benefit of his experience, during my investigation into this question.-S.C.D.R.

[^30]:    * Bradstreet, Oct. 22, 1892.

[^31]:    *Year Book, 1890, p. 293, and 1891, p. 281.

[^32]:    * It is obvious that either the number or value of cattle in this year is incorrect.

[^33]:    "My opinion of Canadian cattle is, that there are none like them, they carry so mush flesh not 'fat,' and that is what is wanted in these days. I have had some good cattle in my time, but I never had five better bullocks than those sold last Wednesday. They were the admiration of every one."

[^34]:    * January and February, 1893, No. 101.

[^35]:    * Board of Trade Journal, Feb., 1893.

[^36]:    *Including split pease.

[^37]:    * Included in all other fruits. $\quad \dagger \$ 20,303,245$ tobacco leaf included. $23 \frac{1}{2}$

[^38]:    *Sleeping cars only.

[^39]:    * Protectorates of Africa not included.

[^40]:    + Including Eastern Extension, Oxford and New Glasgow, and Cape Breton Railways.
    *Main tained only.

[^41]:    

[^42]:    *Including 17,817 tons transhipped at Ogdensburg and no refund made.

[^43]:    *Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1892.
    609. The sum of $\$ 44,387$, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of $\$ 58,885,570$. Canal.

[^44]:    * Exclusive of the lake trade.

[^45]:    * Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada. +1889.

    658. The following table shows the number and tonnage of mer-Registered chant vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries tonnage of of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book:-
    REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.
[^46]:    * Including licensed and enrolled vessels.

[^47]:    * The quantity of frozen herring for 1890,1891 and 1892 is included in "herring, fresh."

[^48]:    * Fishing for oysters through the ice is prohibited.

[^49]:    * Long tons of 2,240 lbs.

[^50]:    * Report of Minister of Mines, B. C., for 1892.

[^51]:    * Hazell's Annual, 1892.

[^52]:    * This value is apparently incorrect.

[^53]:    751. The total value of the production of silver in the United States Silver in since 1845 has been $\$ 1,072,893,279$. In 1891 the estimated value was $\$ 75,416,565$.
    752. The world's production of silver in 1890 was $\$ 166,677,233$. World's The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at production $\$ 3,705,480,000$.
    753. Phosphate or apatite, in its purest form, contains $9 \% \cdot 26$ per Phosphate cent of phosphate of lime, equivalent to $12 \cdot 26$ per cent of phosphoric acid. The total quantity of this mineral mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at 8361,045 which was an increase over 1889 of 765 tons in quantity and of 54,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two
[^54]:    * Pagans included.

[^55]:    *Including Clergy Reserve Fund. ${ }^{\text {F I Includes all teachers. }}$
    Schools are supported entirely by Government.
    $\ddagger$ No returns.

[^56]:    * Including 2 half-breeds.

[^57]:    * This amount has since been exceeded.

[^58]:    *The Treasury Board consists of the Minister of Finance and any five Ministers, appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

[^59]:    * Previous to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on notes of eastern banks.

[^60]:    * Toronto Globe, January 2, 1893.

[^61]:    * Flood, fire, crop failure, commercial crisis.

[^62]:    * Flood, fire, crop failure, commercial crises.

    936. The total number of failures in the United States in 1892 was Failures in 0,270 , with liabilities $\$ 108,595,248$, as compared with 12,394 in 1891, United vith liabilities $\$ 193,178,000$.
[^63]:    * The figures are taken in the first place from the "Tasmanian Official Record,' 1892, p. 309, and conversions made in this office.

[^64]:    972. The following may be said to be the principal regulations :- Regulations and pay. and Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses,
[^65]:    * Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

[^66]:    * Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

[^67]:    *The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

    + From this iten there has been deducted $\$ 1,039$ interest on debenture deposit made with the company.

